THE JOSEPH A. HOLMES
SAFETY ASSOCIATION
AND ITS AWARDS

By
D. HARRINGTON, LOUISE PEDLOW, and ANNA P. BROWN
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THE JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
AND ITS AWARDS

By D. Harrington, Louise Pedlow, and Anna P. Brown

INTRODUCTION

United States newspapers of 25 or 30 years ago ran headlines every few weeks telling of some mine disaster. Each disaster was a first-page attraction for a day or so then was forgotten until the next sensational event, frequently another mine disaster, a few weeks later. interspersed with the large mine disasters were the so-called "sniping" mine accidents that caused the death of one or two mine workers. The summation of mine fatalities of all types usually exceeded 3,000 a year, and nonfatal accidents to workers in mines of the country approximated 250,000 annually. From 1906 to 1910, inclusive, there were 84 major explosion disasters (about 17 per year) in United States coal mines. The resulting fatalities totaled 2,388 for the 5-year period. These frightful catastrophes helped the number of fatalities in coal mines of the country to reach the enormous total of 13,288 for the 5 years, or an average of 2,658 per year.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BUREAU OF MINES

This admittedly deplorable condition created so much Nation-wide comment that Congress was impressed with the need of action by the Federal Government to try to halt at least some of the excessive loss of life in mines; as a consequence the Bureau of Mines was created and began to function in July 1910. The prevention of accidents and ill health in mining therefore was the keystone of the Bureau's inception; and until the present time the prevention of accidents (and to some extent ill health) in the mining and allied industries has been an important part of the work of the Bureau of Mines. As the work progressed it was found that "accident prevention is a journey, rather than a destination," and that there is not, as yet, any royal road to safety in mining. Numerous types of accident-prevention activity have been tested in trying to bring about greater safety and reduce ill health in the mining and allied industries. The Bureau has found that it is good policy not to have "all of its eggs in one basket," but one of the most consistently helpful agencies in the numerous safety activities fostered by the Bureau has been the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association.

1 Work on manuscript completed March 6, 1939.
2 Chief, Health and Safety Branch, Bureau of Mines.
3 Senior clerk, Health and Safety Branch, Bureau of Mines.
4 Assistant clerk-stenographer, Health and Safety Branch, Bureau of Mines.
FOUNDING AND ORGANIZATION OF JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association was founded in 1916 by 24 leading national organizations representing the mining, metallurgical, and allied industries to commemorate the efforts of Dr. Joseph Austin Holmes, the first Director of the Bureau of Mines, to reduce accidents and ill health in the mining and allied industries and to promote the doctrines of safety and conservation of life in those industries. The association, therefore, is a banding together of national associations in one of numerous efforts now under way in the United States to reduce accidents in mining.

LIST OF MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Several organizations have been voted into membership since the association was founded in 1916; at present there are 29 member organizations, as follows:

- American Association for the Advancement of Science.
- American Ceramic Society.
- American Chemical Society.
- American Federation of Labor.
- American Gas Association.
- American Institute of Chemical Engineers.
- American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.
- American Mining Congress.
- American Red Cross.
- American Society for Testing Materials.
- American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
- Bureau of Mines.
- Coal Mining Institute of America.
- Geological Society of America.
- Geological Survey.
- Mine Inspectors Institute of America.
- Mining and Metallurgical Society of America.
- National Academy of Sciences.
- National Coal Association.
- National Safety Council.
- Personnel Research Federation.
- Smithsonian Institution.
- Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.
- The Electrochemical Society.
- The Railway Fuel and Traveling Engineers' Association.
- United Mine Workers of America.
- United States Public Health Service.

PURPOSES OF ORGANIZATION

The first annual meeting of the permanent organization was held in Washington, D. C., on March 4, 1916, and the following objects of the association were adopted.

1) The making of one or more annual awards with or without honorariums, to be known as the "Holmes Safety Award," for the encouragement of those originating, developing, and installing the most efficient safety devices, appliances, or methods in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and mineral industries previous to the close of the preceding calendar year; these awards to be the result of reports and investigations made by the secretary and representatives of the association.
Figure 1.—Joseph A. Holmes, first Director, Bureau of Mines.
Figure 2.—John W. Finch, president, Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association and Director, Bureau of Mines, August 20, 1934, to January 31, 1940.
(2) The awarding of suitable medals, from time to time, for personal heroism or distinguished service in the saving of life, in any branch of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and mineral industries.

It was the aim of the association to bring safety in the mining industry before the public and to stimulate the safety movement by giving suitable awards. To carry out this work a campaign was launched to raise a permanent fund of approximately $100,000, the interest from this fund to be used for purchasing suitable awards annually. The campaign to raise this money was conducted during the latter part of 1916, but due largely to the entrance of the United States into the World War in 1917 and the pressing need for relief funds, only $11,000 was collected. This amount was invested, and the interest has been used to make the annual awards. The funds of the association amounted to about $12,500 at the end of 1938.

The fundamental purpose of the association is to commemorate the name of the first Director of the Bureau of Mines (see fig. 1) for his efforts to forward health and safety in the mining and allied industries, and the constitution of the organization (Appendix 1) stipulates that the Director of the Bureau of Mines shall act as president. (See fig. 2.) Thus, automatically, its affairs have been associated very intimately with the health and safety work of the Bureau of Mines, and for several years the head of the safety work of the Bureau has been elected secretary of the association. The close connection between the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association and the Bureau of Mines has been of mutual benefit, and the effects have been felt not only by the two organizations but also by the mining and allied industries in the vast strides toward greater safety in mining made during the past two decades. The safety awards of the association have placed before the industry the data on which the awards have been based, showing by actual accomplishments in safe operation that mining, though perhaps afflicted with numerous handicaps to safety, can be, and frequently is, conducted almost as safely as other so-called hazardous types of industrial work.

**TYPES OF AWARDS**

Although one of the original purposes of the association was to issue awards for the perfection of safety devices, appliances, or methods it has been felt that such awards could not be made until the association had a larger endowment fund. Largely owing to lack of money only awards for heroic service were issued from 1919 to 1927; in 1927 the association began to issue awards for meritorious safety records, and at present such awards constitute the major activity of the organization and exercise a vital effect upon safety in the mining and allied industries.

The first awards made were announced by Dr. Van. H. Manning, president of the association and Director of the Bureau of Mines, at the dedication of the buildings of the Bureau of Mines experiment station at Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 1, 1919. Sixteen gold medals were given for meritorious service in saving and attempting to save life.

From 1919 to 1925 only one class of award (a gold medal) was given by the association, to reward an heroic act in connection with the mining and allied industries. Because of the many meritorious cases
presented to the association it was decided to revise the schedule of awards and make four classes—gold, silver, and bronze medals and certificates of honor—depending on the degree of risk involved in performing the service; it was decided also that awards of this type should be made only to workers in the mining and allied industries for acts in which their lives had been risked or actually lost. Some certificates have been issued in later years to persons in the mineral industries who have saved life through the application of first aid. In 1938 it was decided to issue only bronze medals in the future for heroic action, as the high cost of gold made it impossible to continue giving gold medals unless additional funds could be obtained.

It is anticipated that owing to the rapidity with which mines are now being mechanized awards will be made in the near future "for the encouragement of those originating, developing, and installing the most efficient safety devices, appliances, or methods in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and mineral industries," as provided in the resolution passed at the first annual meeting of the organization outlining its objects.

The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association has played a prominent part in the advancement in safety that has been achieved in the mineral industries in the past decade, and the awards exert a helpful influence in stimulating reduction in accident occurrence. Concrete evidence of the truth of this statement has been afforded in scores of instances.

**NUMBER OF AWARDS**

The association has been giving awards annually since 1919, and from 1919 to 1938, inclusive, 921 awards were made, of which 640 covered meritorious safety records of mines, plants, companies, associations, and individuals—and 281 hero awards; the latter classification includes some awards in 1937 and 1938 to individuals for the efficient application of first-aid methods.

**DISTRIBUTION OF HERO AWARDS**

Table 1 shows the distribution of hero awards by years.

*Table 1.—Distribution of hero awards by years*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gold medals</th>
<th>Silver medals</th>
<th>Bronze medals</th>
<th>Certificates of honor</th>
<th>Total awards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>1923</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>1924</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>1930</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>1937</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>92</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In many instances the persons performing the heroic acts have lost their lives; it has been the aim of the association to stress the taking of due safety precautions and use of good judgment in saving or attempting to save life, and in considering the merit of the cases presented these features have been the deciding factor.

Table 2 indicates the distribution of hero awards that have been made since incorporation of the association according to industries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Gold medals</th>
<th>Silver medals</th>
<th>Bronze medals</th>
<th>Certificates of honor</th>
<th>Total awards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>132</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonmetal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel plants</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunneling</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>92</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is impossible to give in detail the occurrences that resulted in the award of hero medals and certificates; however, the brief statements that appeared on the engrossed certificates are reproduced verbatim.

Table 3 shows the distribution of hero awards by States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Occurrences</th>
<th>Awards</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Occurrences</th>
<th>Awards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Alabama</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>136</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* DISTRIBUTION OF SAFETY AWARDS

Of the 640 awards for meritorious safety records made since 1927, coal mining holds first place with 284 awards, metal mining is second with 134 awards, and individuals in the coal-mining industry are third with 106 awards. Table 4 shows the number of safety awards made by the association by industries.
### Table 4.—Safety awards by industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
<th>1938</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal mines or mining companies</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal mines or mining companies</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonmetallic mines or plants</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Petroleum plants or companies</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Mills or smelters</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>38</td>
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Table 5 shows safety awards distributed by States.

### Table 5.—Safety awards by States

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<td>Companies or associations operating in various States</td>
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**WINNERS OF HERO AWARDS**

The following is an alphabetical list of persons who have received hero awards from the association, with the number of the award and the year in which it was given. After this the hero awards are listed in numerical order, with the wording on the certificates that accompanied them.

### Alphabetical list of hero awards

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CITATIONS FOR HEROIC SERVICE

1919

1. **NEAL BRENNA**
   
   *A gold medal of honor*


2. **THOMAS COONEY**

   *A gold medal of honor*


3. **MANUS DUGAN**

   *A gold medal of honor*

   who died after saving lives of 27 miners, Speculator Mine, Butte, Montana, June 8, 1917.

4. **JOHN CALVIN FARMER**

   *A gold medal of honor*

   who died in attempting the rescue of two miners, Havaco, W. Va., December 21, 1918.

5. **CLYDE FOLTZ**

   *A gold medal of honor*

   who died attempting rescue of imprisoned miners, Mt. Braddock, Pa., January 20, 1919.

6. **GRANITE J. FROWN**

   *A gold medal of honor*

   Same wording as Thomas Cooney (No. 2).

7. **SAMUEL HARDY**

   *A gold medal of honor*

   Same wording as Clyde Foltz (No. 5).

8. **LEWIS MEREDITH JONES**

   *A gold medal of honor*

   who died attempting to save imprisoned miners, Barraclonville, W. Va., October 20, 1916.

9. **SAMUEL JONES**

   *A gold medal of honor*

   who died in mine attempting the rescue of John Calvin Farmer, Havaco, W. Va., December 21, 1918.

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5 Exact wording on certificates is given.
10. **George Washington Keith**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
for hazardous risk taken in mine in effort to rescue John Calvin Farmer, Havaco, W. Va., Dec. 21, 1918.

11. **August Klaus**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
for assisting the rescue of two imprisoned miners, Mt. Braddock, Pa., January 20, 1919.

12. **Frank Krum**  
*Same wording as August Klaus (No. 11).*

13. **Adam B. Mitchell**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
for hazardous risk taken in mine assisting in rescue of G. W. Keith, Havaco, W. Va., December 21, 1918.

14. **William G. Mitchell**  
*Same wording as Neal Brennan (No. 1).*

15. **Michael Softcheck**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
Same wording as August Klaus (No. 11).

16. **Henry Clay Turner**  
*Same wording as Adam B. Mitchell (No. 13).*

1920

17. **Daniel Beondich**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
for rescue of miners from Belgrade Mine fire, Biwabik, Minnesota, February 1, 1919.

18. **John Latson Boardman**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
for assisting in saving life of Frank Pierce and others in Leonard Mine fire, Butte, Montana, February 28, 1917.

19. **James Collins**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
for hazardous risk taken to rescue Peter F. Grant and Emil Sayko, who after 14 days’ imprisonment were rescued, Gold-Hunter Mine, Mullan, Idaho, November 21, 1919.

20. **Michael Conroy**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
who died attempting to save lives of miners, Speculator Mine, Butte, Montana, June 8, 1917.

21. **Jacob Delmarh**  
*Same wording as James Collins (No. 19).*

22. **James D. Moore**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
who died after having saved the lives of six miners, Speculator Mine, Butte, Montana, June 8, 1917.

23. **Peter Sheridan**  
*Same wording as Michael Conroy (No. 20).*

1921

24. **Herbert Farlin**  
*A gold medal of honor*  

25. **William Ferrington**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
who died attempting the rescue of William Webb and William Chowan, shot firers, Jackson-Walker Coal and Mining Company, Mine 17, Franklin, Kansas.
26. **THOMAS GOLD**  
_ A gold medal of honor_  

27. **JOHN GREGOVICH**  
_ A gold medal of honor_  
for assisting in rescue of Frank Pierce and other miners, Leonard Mine, Butte, Montana, February 28, 1917.

28. **K. P. KRUEGER**  
_ A gold medal of honor_  

29. **FRANCIS HENRY MURPHY**  
_ A gold medal of honor_  
Same wording as William Ferrington (No. 25).

30. **ALEX OGILVIE**  
_ A gold medal of honor_  
Same wording as Thomas Gold (No. 26).

31. **FRANK PIERCE**  
_ A gold medal of honor_  
Same wording as Herbert Farlin (No. 24).

32. **GEORGE REICHERT**  
_ A gold medal of honor_  
Same wording as Herbert Farlin (No. 24).

33. **LASCO ROBINSON**  
_ A gold medal of honor_  
who lost his life while traveling through mine to warn miners of impending explosion that took his life, M. K. and T. Coal Company, Degan, Oklahoma, August 21, 1920.

34. **LEW E. RYAN**  
_ A gold medal of honor_  
Same wording as Herbert Farlin (No. 24).

35. **CLARENCE WILLIAMS**  
_ A gold medal of honor_  
Same wording as Lasco Robinson (No. 33).

1922

36. **WILLIAM ANDERSON**  
_ A gold medal of honor_  
for hazardous risk taken that led to the rescue of Peter McCall, William Martin, Thomas Griffiths, and Charles Fisher, following explosion, Mine 17, Jackson-Walker Coal & Mining Co., Frontenac, Kansas, November 2, 1918.

37. **JAMES HUDSON**  
_ A gold medal of honor_  
who lost his life by suffocation while making effort to rescue Henry De Winter, who also lost his life by suffocation in Black Diamond Mine No. 2, Black Diamond, Washington, July 10, 1920.

38. **W. H. MARTIN**  
_ A gold medal of honor_  

39. **JAMES MURPHY**  
_ A gold medal of honor_  
Same wording as William Anderson (No. 36).

40. **A. W. SPRINGS**  
_ A gold medal of honor_  
for resuscitating men overcome while exploring mine in search for live miners, Franklin Coal & Coke Co., Royalton, Ill., explosion, October 27, 1914.
1923

41. **FRANK CARTER**
   A gold medal of honor
   who rescued James Jackson from dynamite fumes, Lincoln Colliery drainage tunnel, Rausch Creek, Pa., January 21, 1921.

42. **WARREN A. HOY**
   A gold medal of honor
   who lost his life in effort to rescue James Jackson from dynamite fumes, Lincoln Colliery drainage tunnel, Rausch Creek, Pa., January 21, 1921.

43. **WILLIAM H. MCKIERNAN**
   A gold medal of honor
   who lost his life after rescuing Robert O. Anderson from black damp in a mine shaft, Kimberly, Missouri, July 18, 1919.

44. **PETER G. RUMP**
   A gold medal of honor
   who assisted in the rescue of Frank Carter and John Payne from dynamite fumes, Lincoln Colliery drainage tunnel, Rausch Creek, Pa., January 21, 1921.

1924

45. **ISAAC COTTON**
   A gold medal of honor
   for recovery, from powder smoke and gases, of Logan and Murl Bedwell, whose clothes were ablaze, Jasonville Mine, Jasonville, Ind., April 18, 1923.

46. **EBEN W. JONES**
   A gold medal of honor
   who lost his life while attempting to give warning to four miners who also lost their lives by the collapse of the roof in Mount Jessup Mine, Peckville, Pa., December 8, 1923.

47. **LOUIS PAHULE**
   A gold medal of honor
   for assisting in the rescue of Chester Mott, who was overcome by gases from explosives in the Yak Mine, Leadville, Colo., October 3, 1923.

48. **MICHAEL PAVLISIN**
   A gold medal of honor
   for directing the barricading and saving of 21 miners from mine gases following explosion, Frontier, Wyo., August 14, 1923.

49. **CLIFFORD PHILIPS**
   A gold medal of honor
   for assisting in barricading and saving of 21 miners from mine gases following explosion, Frontier, Wyo., August 12, 1923.

1925

50. **WILLIAM CULP**
   A gold medal of honor
   who lost his life in effort to rescue William A. Stoneberger in shaft of Detroit Rock Salt Company, Oakwood, Michigan, June 15, 1924.

1926

51. **LEE FETTY**
   A bronze medal of honor
   for directing 20 men to a place of safety following the explosion in the Jamison No. 8 mine, Farmington, W. Va., January 14, 1926, thus saving their lives.

52. **JOHN MCNEIL**
   A bronze medal of honor
   for assisting in directing 20 men to a place of safety following the explosion in the Jamison No. 8 mine, Farmington, W. Va., January 14, 1926, thus saving their lives.

53. **E. DOUGHTY TAYLOR**
   A silver medal of honor
   for courageous attempt to protect a fellow employee, Oscar Harris, against impending danger, Attala mine, Attala, Ala., December 19, 1925.
1927

54. THOMAS HISLOP
A gold medal of honor
for directing 63 men to place of safety at risk of his life during a fire in the Mt. Lookout Mine, Wyoming, Pa., May 27, 1926.

55. THOMAS TREWARThA
A bronze medal of honor
for service in maintaining discipline and directing work which contributed to the safety and rescue of 42 men imprisoned by a cave-in at the “G” Pabst Shaft, Ironwood, Michigan, September 24, 1926.

56. GROVER WILSON
A bronze medal of honor
for courageous attempt to save the life of L. C. Blair following explosion in No. 5 Mine, Eecles, W. Va., March 9, 1926.

1928

57. SAMUEL COOLEY
A silver medal of honor
for assisting in the successful rescue of three miners following an explosion in the No. 53 mine, Bethlehem Mines Corporation, Cokeburg, Pa., April 2, 1927.

58. AMIEL DwpREE
A gold medal of honor
for directing the recovery of and reviving John Patterson who had been overcome by gases from a fire in the No. 5 Mine, Osage Coal Co., Krebs, Okla., March 15, 1927.

59. H. M. HANSEN
A bronze medal of honor
for assisting, at personal risk, in the rescue of Alfred Ramsen, who was overcome by gases in a raise, and dead when recovered, in the Junction mine, Calumet & Arizona Mining Co., Lowell, Arizona, February 28, 1927.

60. H. H. HENDERSON
Same wording as Samuel Cooley (No. 57).

61. HARRY HOOVER
A bronze medal of honor
Same wording as H. M. Hansen (No. 59).

62. THOMAS MASON
Same wording as H. M. Hansen (No. 59).

63. THOMAS MATTHEWS
A bronze medal of honor
Same wording as H. M. Hansen (No. 59).

64. HECTOR MCNEILL
A bronze medal of honor
for giving warning of impending danger, at personal risk, to 19 miners, resulting in their escape to higher ground at time of flooding of Old Wise mine, Old Wise Coal Co., Henryetta, Okla., April 14, 1927.

65. A. ORTEN
A bronze medal of honor
Same wording as H. M. Hansen (No. 59).

66. DAVID J. ROACH
A gold medal of honor
for successfully directing the rescue of three miners following an explosion in No. 53 mine, Bethlehem Mines Corporation, Cokeburg, Pa., April 2, 1927.
67. DANIEL SEED
   A bronze medal of honor
   Same wording as H. M. Hansen (No. 59).

68. EARL SKINNER
   A bronze medal of honor
   Same wording as H. M. Hansen (No. 59).

69. LOUIS THOMPSON
   A gold medal of honor
   for his effort, at personal risk, to revive fireboss McCann, who had been rendered unconscious by gases from a fire in the No. 5 mine, Osage Coal Co., Krebs, Okla., March 15, 1927.

70. THOMAS TYSON
   A bronze medal of honor
   Same wording as H. M. Hansen (No. 59).

71. BASIL WALLMAN
   A bronze medal of honor
   Same wording as H. M. Hansen (No. 59).

1929

72. E. J. BELLAH
   A gold medal of honor
   for remaining at his post as hoisting engineer while surrounded by fire and raising five men from the shaft of the Teejon mine, Gleeson, Arizona, May 6, 1928.

73. ZENO DALEY
   A gold medal of honor
   who lost his life by being lowered in the shaft into the fire zone while endeavoring to render assistance to save the lives of miners in No. 2 shaft, Magma Copper Company, Superior, Arizona, November 24, 1927.

74. DAVID KEENER
   A gold medal of honor
   for assisting in the recovery of and the saving of the life of fireboss McCann, overcome by mine fire gases, No. 5 mine, Osage Coal Co., Krebs, Oklahoma, March 15, 1927.

75. MICHAEL MARCHELLO
   A gold medal of honor
   for risking his life in descending the shaft and bringing to the surface four miners while the hoist room and surface structures were burning, Teejon mine, Gleeson, Arizona, May 6, 1928.

76. JOHN STUBBLEFIELD
   A gold medal of honor
   Same wording as David Keener (No. 74).

77. M. D. TRUCKENMILLER
   A silver medal of honor
   for risking his life in returning to a pit in which twelve blasts had been prepared and fuses lighted and assisted in pulling eight fuses and thus saved the life of James C. Doonan who had fallen into the mill, Sunrise mine, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Sunrise, Wyoming, November 20, 1928.

78. JOHN LAGIOS
   A silver medal of honor
   Same wording as M. D. Truckenmiller (No. 77).

79. GEORGE B. MENZ
   A silver medal of honor
   Same wording as M. D. Truckenmiller (No. 77).
CERTIFICATES OF HONOR ONLY

HONORABLE MENTION AND INSIGNIA
for assisting at personal risk in an effort to rescue Loftus and Cerna, miners, who were overcome and died from the effect of gases from explosives in the Joy Raise, Humbolt mine, of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, Morenci, Ariz., November 15, 1928:

80. JOSE AVILA
81. PAULINA AVILA
82. AURELLANO AYABAR
83. WALTER BURGESS
84. LAZO CORRAL
85. DOMINTO ESPINOZA
86. S. GONZALEZ
87. DAMIAN HERNANDEZ
88. LUIS HOLQUIN
89. JOSE IRIGOYEN
90. FRED LeGRANDE
91. G. LUNA
92. G. MELENDEZ
93. JESUS MELENDEZ
94. ALEXANDER McLEAN
95. S. L. MONGE
96. JOQUIN MONTES
97. LORENZO MUSSO
98. RICARDO RAMOS
99. ARTURO REYES, JR.
100. PEDRO SANCHEZ
101. G. SOBRIANO
102. PASQUAL SORIA
103. JUAN VALDEZ
104. BENINO VALENZIO
105. YCIDRIO YBARRA

1930

106. ANDREW ACOFF
A bronze medal of honor
for assisting John J. Murhamer at personal risk to a place of safety when Murhamer was partially overcome by gases following an explosion in the Kinloch mine, Valley Camp Coal Company, Parnassus, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1929.

107. RANDOLPH ASHBY
A bronze medal of honor
for releasing Curtis Griffith from fallen roof material which resulted in a compound fracture of his leg and hauling him a half mile to the outside while himself having received a broken collar bone and body bruises by the same material, Swanton mine, Chapman Coal Mining Company, Barton, Maryland, July 17, 1929.

108. WILLIAM COWAN
A bronze medal of honor
for giving warning at personal risk in descending a shaft with headframe burning and effecting the escape of six men underground at the Terrible mine, Ilse, Colorado, November 6, 1928.

109. JAMES DILLIPLANE
A silver medal of honor

110. EDWARD L. HAAS
A bronze medal of honor
for directing men to place of safety at some personal risk following an explosion in the Kinloch mine, Valley Camp Coal Company, Parnassus, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1929.

111. JAMES HOGAN
A bronze medal of honor
Same wording as Edward L. Haas (No. 110).
112. E. R. JOBES
A bronze medal of honor
Same wording as Edward L. Haas (No. 110).

113. JOHN KEARNEY
A bronze medal of honor
Same wording as Edward L. Haas (No. 110).

114. RICHARD LEE LAMBERT
A bronze medal of honor
for assisting at personal risk in the rescue of Alfred Ramsen who lost
his life through suffocation by gases resulting from explosives in a raise
in the Junction mine, Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, Lowell,
Arizona, February 28, 1927.

115. ALBERT R. LEHMAN
A bronze medal of honor
for remaining at post of duty in presence of impending danger and
assisting in the release and recovery of Wally Leshinsky who had
been covered by a sudden caving of the roof, Cameron Colliery,
Susquehanna Collieries Company, Shamokin, Pennsylvania, December
10, 1928.

116. JAMES McGUIRE
A bronze medal of honor
Same wording as Edward L. Haas (No. 110).

117. JOHN J. MURHAMER
A bronze medal of honor
Same wording as Edward L. Haas (No. 110).

118. HARRY EUGENE NEY
A bronze medal of honor
Same wording as Albert R. Lehman (No. 115).

119. FORREST A. RENN
A bronze medal of honor
Same wording as Albert R. Lehman (No. 115).

120. ROBERT STEVENSON
A bronze medal of honor
Same wording as Edward L. Haas (No. 110).

1931

121. C. N. ABLE
A bronze medal of honor
for assembling a group of miners and directing the construction of a
barriead for their protection following an explosion in the mine of the
C. C. B. Smokeless Coal Company, Stotesbury, W. Va., December
27, 1929.

122. JOHN BARISH
A silver medal of honor
for assisting at great personal risk in the release of a miner imprisoned
under a fall of roof material in the Kinloch mine, Valley Camp Coal
Company, Parnassus, Pa., September 9, 1930.

123. THOMAS FEATHERINGHAM
A bronze medal of honor
for assisting in regulating mine ventilation and directing a large number
of miners to places of safety during a fire in the mine of the Warner
Collieries Company, Wolf Run, Ohio, March 10, 1930.

124. E. L. HAAS
A silver medal of honor
Same wording as John Barish (No. 122).

125. WILLIAM E. HAWKINS
A bronze medal of honor
Same wording as H. M. Hansen (No. 59).

126. ELWIN ARTHUR HEDDEN
A gold medal of honor
for taking great personal risk in traveling a long distance to give
warning to two fellow miners against an inrush of water, thus saving
them from drowning in the mine of the Leyden Lignite Company,
Leyden, Colorado, October 13, 1928.
ORA OTIS JONES
A gold medal of honor
for the release of a fellow workman from under fallen roof material and giving him treatment that saved his life while suffering from injuries himself and at serious personal risk, Tidewater mine, The Koppers Coal Company, Vivian, W. Va., November 1, 1930.

PETER J. KEARNEY
A silver medal of honor
for assisting, at personal risk, in the release of a miner imprisoned under a fall of roof material in the Kinloch mine, Valley Camp Coal Company, Parnassus, Pa., September 9, 1930.

HENRY F. KIRCHDOEERON
A bronze medal of honor
for assembling and leading a group of miners to a place of safety while a flood of water entered the Tomhicken mine of Coxe Brothers & Company, Inc., Luzerne County, Pa., November 16, 1926.

WILLIAM MASON
A silver medal of honor
Same wording as Peter J. Kearney (No. 128).

LEE E. MCKENZIE
A silver medal of honor
for risking his life in an unsuccessful effort to save the life of a miner who was asphyxiated by gases of an explosive, Minnewas open pit, Oliver Iron Mining Company, Virginia, Minn., February 5, 1927.

HOMER E. POWER
A gold medal of honor
for risking his life in descending a smoke-filled shaft as the result of a fire and effecting the rescue of two miners in the No. 1 mine, The Grasselli Chemical Company, Waco, Missouri, May 1927.

FRANK ROEDER
A bronze medal of honor
for assisting in regulating mine ventilation and directing a large number of miners to places of safety during a fire in the mine of the Warner Collieries Company, Wolf Run, Ohio, March 10, 1930.

W. H. STAYTON, JR.
A bronze medal of honor
Same wording as H. M. Hansen (No. 59).

ANDREW SHRAMO
A bronze medal of honor
Same wording as Frank Roeder (No. 133).

EULUS M. STEPHENS
A gold medal of honor
for the rescue from drowning of a fellow workman following a rush of water from a broken impounding dam, American Agricultural Chemical Company, Pierce, Florida, September 25, 1928.

ROBERT STEVENSON
A silver medal of honor
Same wording as John Barish (No. 122).

JAMES A. VAUGHN
A bronze medal of honor
Same wording as C. N. Able (No. 121).

WILLIAM DANIEL BATES
A silver medal of honor
for risking his life on August 28, 1927, in three attempts to rescue a fellow workman of the Shell Petroleum Corporation, who was unconscious in an atmosphere deficient in oxygen in a well 42 feet deep, Wood River, Ill.

WALTER F. BOICE
A silver medal of honor
in recognition of his service, on the occasion of a fire at the Los Nietos gasoline plant, Kettleman Hills, California, in 1930, when at great personal risk, he went into the burning plant and, with others, brought out an employee trapped inside and who died subsequently.
141. **G. ELMO FULLMER**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
in recognition of excellent leadership on the occasion of a fire at the Los Nietos gasoline plant, Rettleman Hills, Calif., in 1930, when at great personal risk he went into the burning plant and, with others, brought out an employee trapped inside and who died subsequently.

142. **ROBERT HATCHER**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
in recognition of his effort, assisted by others, at serious personal risk, to rescue C. E. Curry, a fellow employee, who, on November 6, 1929, fell into an empty oil-storage tank containing hydrogen sulphide gas at the Borger, Texas, plant of the Gulf Production Company; Hatcher being overcome by the gas and Curry being subsequently removed dead.

143. **HORACE PRESTON MOORE**  
*A bronze medal of honor*  
for incurring considerable personal risk on November 7, 1930, in saving the life of a fellow workman of the Shell Petroleum Corporation, who was overcome by gas while working on a stack 160 feet high, Wood River, Ill.

144. **CHARLES B. MYERS**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
in recognition of his effort, assisted by others, at serious personal risk, to rescue C. E. Curry, a fellow employe, who, on November 6, 1929, fell into an empty oil-storage tank containing hydrogen sulphide gas at the Borger, Texas, plant of the Gulf Production Company; Myers being overcome by the gas and Curry being subsequently removed dead.

145. **GEORGE THOMPSON**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
Same wording as Walter F. Boice (No. 140).

146. **LOUIS P. TURNER**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
in recognition of his effort, assisted by others, at serious personal risk, to rescue C. E. Curry, a fellow employe, who, on November 6, 1929, fell into an empty oil-storage tank containing hydrogen sulphide gas at the Borger, Texas, plant of the Gulf Production Company; Turner losing his life and Curry being subsequently removed dead.

147. **PERCY A. WELLS**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
in recognition of his effort, assisted by others, at serious personal risk, to rescue C. E. Curry, a fellow employe, who, on November 6, 1929, fell into an empty oil-storage tank containing hydrogen sulphide gas at the Borger, Texas, plant of the Gulf Production Company; Wells being overcome by the gas and Curry being subsequently removed dead.

148. **MIKE JOHN BADY**  
*A certificate of honor*  
for incurring personal risk on August 28, 1927, in attempting to rescue a fellow workman of the Shell Petroleum Corporation who was unconscious in an atmosphere deficient of oxygen in a well 42 feet deep.

149. **GEORGE RAY DANIELS**  
*A certificate of honor*  
for incurring the personal risk of being overcome by gas in rescuing a fellow workman, who was unconscious in a tank car at the East Chicago Refinery of the Shell Petroleum Corporation, on April 16, 1929.

150. **FRED H. DAVIDSON**  
*A certificate of honor*  
for risking his life to help carry a fellow workman out of the fire zone at the time of a fire in the cracking coil department of the Standard Oil Company near Cleveland, Ohio, on June 30, 1930.

151. **HENRY M. HADDEN**  
*A certificate of honor*  
Same wording as Fred H. Davidson (No. 150).

152. **JAMES NOBLE MARCHINO**  
*A certificate of honor*  
Same wording as Mike John Bady (No. 148).
153. **HAROLD OLSEN**  
*A certificate of honor*  
for risking his life in rescuing a fellow workman of the Sinclair Oil & Gas Company who had fallen into a tank car containing a high concentration of petroleum vapors, near Seminole, Oklahoma, July 18, 1930.

1932

154. **HENRY COUCH**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
for seriously risking his life in assisting in the successful rescue of a blasting foreman who was caught under falling roof material in the mine of the Ajax Coal Company, Bulan, Kentucky, July 26, 1931.

155. **JESSE ENGLE**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
Same wording as Henry Couch (No. 154).

156. **EMORY EWING**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
for his courage in putting his life in grave jeopardy in rescuing a fellow worker from a fire at a gasoline storage station of the Union Oil Company at Visalia, California, December 29, 1930.

157. **JOSEPH M. KILBORN**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
for returning at risk of his own life to rescue his fellow worker after having at one time escaped from hydrogen sulphide and other fumes by which both had been overcome while drilling for the Gulf Production Company, Crane County, Texas, December 4, 1931.

158. **IRL H. LANTZ**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
for his courage in risking his life in the rescue of a fellow worker who was in flames as a result of attempting to extinguish a gasoline fire, the Simms Oil Company, Smackover, Ark., September 1, 1929.

159. **GEORGE R. MOSSHOLDER**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
for his resourcefulness and courage in risking his life in rescuing his fellow worker overcome by hydrogen sulphide and other fumes while drilling a well for the Gulf Production Company, Crane County, Texas, December 4, 1931.

160. **JOHN REGEZC**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
for risking his life three times in successfully rescuing a fellow workman whose head had been caught and was held between two charged trolley wires in the Wallhouding Mine, Cambridge Collieries Company, Buffalo, Ohio, January 20, 1932.

161. **GLENN L. STEVENSON**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
for his resourcefulness in administering first aid with resultant saving of the life of a fellow worker while both were caught under a fall of roof in the coal mine of the Columbia Steel Company, Columbia, Utah, February 7, 1931.

162. **HOWARD A. TAPLEY**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
for his courageous efforts on October 3, 1929, at Signal Hill, California, in the removal of a fellow lineman of the Shell Oil Company from a pole after he had come in contact with electric current and had his clothing ablaze.

1933

163. **MORRIS E. APGAR**  
*A bronze medal of honor*  
for incurring considerable personal risk on February 10, 1932, in saving the life of a fellow workman of the Hoover Dam project who had come in contact with a 2,300-volt switch on an electric shovel.
164. **Loney Carter**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
for risking his life in an improvised tunnel in the Powellton No. 4 Mine, on September 9, 1931, while assisting in the release of Alstock Potter whose arms were held securely by a fall of slate.

165. **Fred R. Clark**  
*This certificate of honor*  
for prompt and effective assistance given in removing the flaming oil-soaked clothes of a fellow torch cutter in the scrap yard of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Pueblo, Colorado, May 9, 1932, thereby preventing serious injury or possible death.

166. **William Browning Davis, M. D.**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
for risking his life in an improvised tunnel in the Powellton No. 4 Mine, on September 9, 1931, while amputating the arm of Alstock Potter, thereby saving Mr. Potter’s life as his arm was securely held by a fall of slate.

167. **Joseph Fenick**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
for risking his life to release a fellow workman who was imprisoned by a fall of rock in the No. 9 Mine, Carrolltown Coal Company, St. Benedict, Pa., January 9, 1933.

168. **W. F. Galpin**  
*This certificate of honor*  
Same wording as Fred R. Clark (No. 165).

169. **Felipe Y. Gonzales**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
for risking his life to warn a fellow workman of impending danger of suffocation due to a fire in the No. 5 Mine, Gallup American Coal Company, Gamero, New Mexico, on February 11, 1931.

170. **Willie M. Jackson**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
for the heroic rescue of a fellow-lineman from bare high-tension electric wires at the Sun Oil Company’s lease at Mont Belvieu, Tex., August 23, 1930.

171. **Ronald L. Pascoe**  
*A silver medal of honor*  
for risking his life in rescuing and carrying an unconscious fellow worker through approximately 4,000 feet of gassy, partly flooded workings in the Pennsylvania Shaft, at Grass Valley, California, January 24, 1933.

172. **Harry Roush**  
*A bronze medal of honor*  
for his good judgment and courage in leading to safety three men who were trapped in an atmosphere of ammonia gas in the basement of the Revlo Supply Company, Revloc, Pa., August 23, 1932.

173. **Andres Samaripa**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
for risking his life to save two men who were overcome by poisonous gas resulting from an explosion in the Morgan-Jones Mine, Madrid, New Mexico, December 7, 1932.

174. **John Vavrek**  
*A bronze medal of honor*  
for the rescue, at considerable personal risk, of two unconscious boys from the interior of a gasoline tank car in the Erie Railroad Yards, Cleveland, Ohio, July 27, 1932.

1934

175. **Robert J. Boyle (Deceased)**  
*A gold medal of honor*  
for heroic work with resultant sacrifice of his life in attempting to rescue a fellow worker who was overcome by irrespirable gases in a coal mine near Littleton, Colorado, December 1, 1933.
176. DAVID H. JONES
   A gold medal of honor
   for heroic assistance in the saving of the life of a fellow worker in the
   Open Pit of the United Verde Copper Company, Jerome, Arizona,
   May 4, 1933.

177. BENJAMIN F. MAJOR
   Same wording as David H. Jones (No. 176).

178. JOHN McGILVRA
   A gold medal of honor
   for heroic work in saving the life of a fellow worker in the North Star
   Mine, Grass Valley, California, March 14, 1933.

179. PAUL EDWARD TODD
   A silver medal of honor
   for risking his life in attempting to save a fellow worker from drowning
   in the shaft of the Ellis Mine, near Cripple Creek, Colorado, June 14,
   1933.

180. ADAM FLOCKHART
   A silver medal of honor
   for risking his life while directing and aiding in the saving of the lives
   of two underground workers in the “C” Mine of The Union Pacific Coal
   Company, Superior, Wyoming, May 9, 1933.

181. DAMIANO DEL PERO
   A silver medal of honor
   for assisting, at considerable personal risk, in saving the lives of two
   fellow workers in the “C” Mine of The Union Pacific Coal Company,
   Superior, Wyo., May 9, 1933.

182. JOHN SOLTIS
   Same wording as Damiano Del Pero (No. 181).

183. THOMAS WHALEN
   A silver medal of honor
   Same wording as Damiano Del Pero (No. 181).

184. WILLIAM WILKES
   A silver medal of honor
   Same wording as Damiano Del Pero (No. 181).

185. PIO ZANDRAN
   A silver medal of honor
   Same wording as Damiano Del Pero (No. 181).

186. RUDOLPH ZORKO, SR.
   A silver medal of honor
   Same wording as Damiano Del Pero (No. 181).

1935

187. WILLIAM GORDON GILBERT
   A gold medal of honor
   for heroic work in aiding in the rescue of two fellow workers (one of
   whom died later) in the Empire mine, Grass Valley, Calif., December
   18, 1934.

188. HARRY MYRON STOUT
   A silver medal of honor
   for heroic work in an attempt to save the life of a fellow worker on
   November 16, 1934, in the Electria-Substation, Willow and Raymond
   Streets, Long Beach, California.

189. JAMES NORTON (deceased)
   A bronze medal of honor
   for heroic work in trying to prevent loss of life to fellow workers in a
   coal mine at Marsteller, Pa., on February 22, 1935.

190. JOHN F. EVANS
   A certificate of honor
   for assisting at personal risk in an effort to save the lives of Frank
   Metcalfe and Arthur Helton in a gassy metal-mine shaft near Pinos
   Altos, N. Mex., on September 17, 1934.
Figure 3.—Gold medal of honor award: A, Diploma; B, medal.
191. **MARVIN E. GORDON**  
A certificate of honor  
Same wording as John F. Evans (No. 190).

192. **ALEXANDER McDONALD**  
A certificate of honor  
Same wording as John F. Evans (No. 190).

193. **TOMAS V. OGAS**  
A certificate of honor  
Same wording as John F. Evans (No. 190).

194. **CHARLES PETERSON**  
A certificate of honor  
Same wording as John F. Evans (No. 190).

195. **JOSE SALVADOR PORTILLO**  
A certificate of honor  
Same wording as John F. Evans (No. 190).

**1936**

196. **RICHARD MORGAN EVANS** (deceased)  
A gold medal of honor  
for heroism in which he lost his life while warning fellow employees and aiding them to escape from poisonous gases after an explosion in the Gilberton Colliery, Gilberton, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1935. (See fig. 3.)

197. **DEWEY B. STANCLIFF**  
A gold medal of honor  
for prompt and heroic action, probably saving the life of a fellow employee enveloped in flame under a gasoline truck in the garage of the Shell Oil Company, Bakersfield, California, April 22, 1935.

198. **JOHN HENRY WIGGINS**  
A gold medal of honor  
for heroic action in aiding in the rescue of a fellow workman pinned under a fall of roof in the High Shaft mine, Steubenville, Ohio, October 14, 1935.

199. **HARRY A. BERGER**  
A silver medal of honor  
for his part in the rescuing of a fellow worker who was pinned under a rock and whose life was further menaced by probable additional falls of rock in No. 5 mine, Centralia Coal Co., Centralia, Illinois, on March 14, 1934.

200. **Dwight M. KIRKLAND**  
A silver medal of honor  
Same wording as Harry A. Berger (No. 199).

201. **RAYMOND SMITH**  
A silver medal of honor  
Same wording as Harry A. Berger (No. 199).

202. **CHARLES WOOLBRIGHT**  
A silver medal of honor  
Same wording as Harry A. Berger (No. 199).

203. **WILL GRIFFIN**  
A bronze medal of honor  
for his quick action at risk of his life in jerking to safety a fellow employee who was in danger of being killed by an oncoming train in the railroad yard of the Gulf States Steel Company, Alabama City, Alabama, on April 29, 1935.

204. **RAY C. BLASONGAME**  
A certificate of honor  
for the promptness and effectiveness with which he applied artificial respiration, thereby saving the life of a fellow employee who had been knocked unconscious by contact with electricity in a tunnel under construction near Banning, California, on October 7, 1935.
205. **HERBERT DeROUEN**

*A certificate of honor*

for the promptness and skill with which he helped in saving the life of a fellow employee by administering artificial respiration after the man had been knocked unconscious by contact with electricity in the plant of the Avery Salt Company, Avery Island, Louisiana, on September 10, 1935.

206. **JOSEPH GARZOTTO**

*A certificate of honor*

Same wording as Herbert DeRouen (No. 205).

207. **HUVAL LeBLANC**

*A certificate of honor*

Same wording as Herbert DeRouen (No. 205).

208. **LAWRENCE RODRIGUEZ**

*A certificate of honor*

Same wording as Herbert DeRouen (No. 205).

209. **DAN GRIFFIN**

*A certificate of honor*

for the effectiveness with which he applied safety knowledge and first-aid training in saving the life of a fellow employee who was in contact with an electric power line and unconscious when released from it in the No. 8 Mine, West Kentucky Coal Company, Sturgis, Kentucky, September 10, 1935.

210. **WILLIAM GRUNEWALD, JR.**

*A certificate of honor*

for his skill in helping to administer first-aid, thereby saving the life of a fellow employee of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana whose arm had been severed above the elbow on September 13, 1935.

211. **CHARLES E. RICHARD**

*A certificate of honor*

Same wording as William Grunewald, Jr. (No. 210).

212. **ALEX JOHNSON**

*A certificate of honor*

for the promptness and effectiveness with which he helped in giving artificial respiration to a fellow employee probably saving his life after he had come in contact with electric power wires in Mine No. 4, Vesta Coal Company, California, Pennsylvania, on September 18, 1935.

213. **COOPER M. KUTZ**

*A certificate of honor*

Same wording as Alex Johnson (No. 212).

214. **HENRY LASH**

*A certificate of honor*

Same wording as Alex Johnson (No. 212).

215. **ANDY SOVICH**

*A certificate of honor*

Same wording as Alex Johnson (No. 212).

216. **CLARENCE H. WHITELY**

*A certificate of honor*

for the promptness and effectiveness with which he applied artificial respiration thereby saving the life of a fellow employee who had been knocked unconscious by contact with an electric power wire in a coal mine at Ward, West Virginia, on August 22, 1935.

**1937**

217. **JOSEPH JAMES ELLIS**

*A gold medal of honor*

for risking his life in assisting in the rescue of two fellow workers who were pinned under fallen rock and whose lives were further menaced by probable additional falls of rock in the Crane Creek mine, McComas, West Virginia, on July 28, 1934.

218. **AMADO BUCCHI**

*A gold medal of honor*

Same wording as Joseph James Ellis (No. 217).
219. Charles Baynard Clark
A gold medal of honor
for heroism in remaining on a runaway trip of mine cars until he had warned 4 fellow workmen enabling them to escape injury from the oncoming trip in a mine of the Christie Coal Company, Esserville, Virginia, December 24, 1936.

220. Jesse Ray Eames
A gold medal of honor
for risking his life, with resultant severe injury to himself from a dynamite blast when he remained to extricate a fellow employee whose foot was pinned under a rock close to the impending blast in a mine of the Homestake Mining Company, Lead, South Dakota, in June, 1936.

221. Stanley M. Jarrett
A gold medal of honor
for heroic action in the Broadway Tunnel, Berkeley, California, February 22, 1936, aiding in the rescue of a worker pinned under timber from a cave-in.

222. Homer E. Merritt
A gold medal of honor
Same wording as Stanley M. Jarrett (No. 221).

223. Glenn H. Merritt
A gold medal of honor
Same wording as Stanley M. Jarrett (No. 221).

224. Stefano F. Romito (deceased)
A gold medal of honor
for heroism in which he lost his life while saving the life of a fellow employee who had been overcome by gases in a test pit in the Halobe Mine, Cooley, Minnesota, on August 9, 1935.

225. Joe Senic
A gold medal of honor
for heroic action in jumping off a moving locomotive and throwing a switch, probably saving the lives of several persons in the path of an uncontrolled trip of loaded cars of coal in a mine of the Jewell Ridge Coal Corporation, Jewell Ridge, Virginia, December 21, 1936.

226. William Franklin Watson
A gold medal of honor
for quick action in clutching the clothing of a fellow workman knocked down in front of Mr. Watson's locomotive and holding him from being run over, while the locomotive was pushed about 50 feet by a runaway locomotive in the Colta Mine, Flat Creek, Alabama, March 27, 1936.

227. Taylor H. Maddox
A silver medal of honor
for his quick action and skill used in saving the life of a fellow worker by pulling him from a live trolley wire and applying artificial respiration in a mine of the United States Coal & Coke Company, Lynch, Kentucky, November 7, 1936.

228. Glen F. Morell
A silver medal of honor
for his quick action, at risk of his own life, in jerking to safety a fellow employee who had been knocked unconscious by contact with electricity in the No. 2 Mine, American Zine Company of Tennessee, Mascot, Tennessee, November 15, 1936.

229. George LeRoy Pope
A bronze medal of honor
for risking his life to protect the lives of others by remaining at his post of duty to shut off the gasoline engine driving the shovel he had been operating when it unexpectedly cut into a 3-inch high-pressure gas line at Ventura, California, October 16, 1936.

230. Lawrence Shaw (deceased)
A bronze medal of honor
for heroism in which he lost his life through aiding fellow workers to escape from poisonous gases after a fire in the Cameron Mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation, Farr, Colorado, May 8, 1935.
231. **JOHN THOMAS**

A bronze medal of honor

for heroic action in turning off the power of his mining machine and extinguishing a fire, thereby saving the life of a fellow worker as well as his own, when they were both seriously injured by a fall of slate in a mine of the Carrs Fork Coal Company, Alcock, Kentucky, November 29, 1936.

232. **SAMUEL F. GRAY**

A certificate of honor

for his skill in giving first-aid, probably saving the life of a fellow worker at the Cresson No. 9 well, Shell Oil Company, Signal Hill, California, January 19, 1936.

233. **ALBERT LONG**

A certificate of honor

for the skill with which he saved his own life by application of first-aid methods in controlling bleeding when his leg was cut off and he was alone for an hour and a half in the Bradford Mine, Dixiana, Alabama, on October 9, 1936.

234. **MARION TOSI**

A certificate of honor

for the promptness and skill with which he helped in saving the life of a fellow employee by administering artificial respiration after the man had been rendered unconscious by contact with a trolley wire in the Crescent No. 1 Mine, Crescent Mining Company, Peoria, Illinois.

235. **GEORGE HENRY WALL**

A certificate of honor

Same wording as Marion Tosi (No. 234).

1938

236. **ALBERT DANIELS**

A gold medal of honor

for risking his life in assisting in the rescue of a coal-mine superintendent who was pinned between a fall of top coal and a mine car in the Hayden No. 3 Mine, Hayden Coal Company, Haybro, Colorado, November 9, 1937.

237. **VERDON GRAHAM**

A gold medal of honor

Same wording as Albert Daniels (No. 236).

238. **CARL MARINO**

A gold medal of honor

Same wording as Albert Daniels (No. 236).

239. **JOSEPH DUDLEY FISHER**

A citizen of Dallas, Texas (deceased April 24, 1937)
A gold medal of honor

for an act of heroism in which he gave his life while attempting the rescue of a fellow worker, who had been overcome by poisonous gas in an oil storage tank, near Hobbs, New Mexico, April 18, 1937.

240. **GEORGE BOYSE MALLORY**

A gold medal of honor

for risking his life in the rescue of a man trapped in a truck in the storm-swollen Navarro River, near Boonville, California, February 4, 1937.

241. **ANDREW SHIMSKY**

A gold medal of honor

for risking his life in saving a fellow mine worker from drowning; and for starting the successful application of artificial respiration to the victim at Cummings Dam, near Ernest, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1937.
242. **DEWEY BLOUNT**

_A silver medal of honor_

for quick action and skill used in saving the life of a fellow worker by pulling him from a live trolley wire and assisting in the successful application of artificial respiration at the Summerlee Mine, The New River Company, Summerlee, West Virginia, August 31, 1937.

243. **WALTER HAROLD CIELINSKI**

_A silver medal of honor_

for heroism in attempting to save the life of a fellow worker caught under a chute load of rock in the Climax Mine, Climax Molybdenum Company, Climax, Colorado, March 16, 1937.

244. **JOHN EISENHOUR**

_A silver medal of honor_

for heroism in attempting to rescue a fellow worker in smoke-filled mine workings following a gas explosion in the Griffiths Mine, Griffiths Coal Mining Company, Canon City, Colorado, March 31, 1937.

245. **MARVIN EISENHOUR**

_Same wording as John Eisenhour (No. 244)._ 

_A silver medal of honor_

246. **JOHN CHARLES VENDETTI**

_Same wording as John Eisenhour (No. 244)._ 

_A silver medal of honor_

247. **JALMER HOUSER**

_A silver medal of honor_

for heroism in attempting to rescue two fellow workers following an explosion in the Evan Jones Mine, Jonesville, Alaska, October 26, 1937.

248. **OTTO ALEXANDER MIKKOLA (deceased)**

_A silver medal of honor_

for heroism in which he lost his life while attempting to rescue a fellow worker following an explosion in the Evan Jones Mine, Jonesville, Alaska, October 26, 1937.

249. **CLYDE ALMA MOORE**

_A silver medal of honor_

for heroic action in assisting in the rescue of a fellow worker and successfully applying artificial respiration to the victim who was overcome by gas in an oil-well cellar of E. H. Moore, Inc., near Ada, Oklahoma, August 12, 1936.

250. **JOSEPH A. BELLO**

_A certificate of honor_

for skill in assisting in applying artificial respiration, probably saving the life of a fellow worker overcome by hydrogen sulphide gas at a gas booster compressor at the Hydro Plant, Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, March 24, 1937.

251. **JAMES S. CARR**

_Same wording as Joseph A. Bello (No. 250)._

_A certificate of honor_

252. **ROBERT C. CLINE**

_Same wording as Joseph A. Bello (No. 250)._

_A certificate of honor_

253. **BRYAN W. FLANAGAN**

_Same wording as Joseph A. Bello (No. 250)._

_A certificate of honor_

254. **PALMER H. ROW**

_Same wording as Joseph A. Bello (No. 250)._

_A certificate of honor_
255. **Byrd H. Sharp**  
Same wording as Joseph A. Bello (No. 250).

256. **Hollis H. Tate**  
Same wording as Joseph A. Bello (No. 250).

257. **John Bernard Bloxton**  
*A certificate of honor*  
for skill in assisting in the successful application of artificial respiration to a fellow worker made unconscious by contact with a live trolley wire in the Summerlee Mine, The New River Company, Summerlee, West Virginia, August 31, 1937.

258. **George Clinton Miller**  
Same wording as John Bernard Bloxton (No. 257).

259. **Ray Workman**  
Same wording as John Bernard Bloxton (No. 257).

260. **James John Duda**  
*A certificate of honor*  
Same wording as John Bernard Bloxton (No. 257).

261. **William Bevak**  
*A certificate of honor*  
for assisting in applying artificial respiration, probably saving the life of a fellow worker who had been knocked unconscious by contact with a trolley wire in the Adrian Mine, Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Company, De Lancey, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1937.

262. **George Mesanko**  
Same wording as William Bevak (No. 261).

263. **Frederick W. Rothermund**  
*A certificate of honor*  
Same wording as William Bevak (No. 261).

264. **Thos. J. Connelly**  
*A certificate of honor*  
for assisting in applying artificial respiration, probably saving the life of a woman who had been struck by lightning at Reeseville, Alabama, near the plant of the Republic Steel Corporation, Gadsden, Alabama, August 18, 1937.

265. **Huey Russell**  
*A certificate of honor*  
Same wording as Thos. J. Connelly (No. 264).

266. **Mell E. Trammell**  
*A certificate of honor*  
Same wording as Thos. J. Connelly (No. 264).

267. **Jas. L. Dorough**  
*A certificate of honor*  
Same wording as Thos. J. Connelly (No. 264).

268. **W. Raymond Knight**  
*A certificate of honor*  
Same wording as Thos. J. Connelly (No. 264).

269. **Tom Martin**  
*A certificate of honor*  
Same wording as Thos. J. Connelly (No. 264).
270. **OLEN WILSON**  
A certificate of honor  
for assisting in applying artificial respiration, probably saving the life of his wife, who had been struck by lightning at Reevesville, Alabama, near the plant of the Republic Steel Corporation, Gadsden, Alabama, August 13, 1937.

271. **HENRY F. FERGUSON**  
A certificate of honor  
for assisting in rescuing and successfully applying artificial respiration to a fellow worker overcome by gas while wearing a canister gas mask when cleaning a tank at the Port Arthur Works, The Texas Company, Port Arthur, Texas, July 12, 1935.

272. **E. E. GRAFTON**  
A certificate of honor  
for skill in assisting in successfully applying artificial respiration to one fellow worker and attempting to revive another fellow worker, both of whom had come in contact with an 11,000-volt electric wire on a property leased by The Texas Company, Kilgore, Texas, January 29, 1935.

273. **CHAS. EDWARD HOLLIS**  
A certificate of honor  
for skill in giving first aid on three different occasions within a period of 42 days to workmen in coal mines of Alabama.

274. **J. M. NORTH**  
A certificate of honor  

275. **WALTER E. WILSON**  
A certificate of honor  
Same wording as J. M. North (No. 274).

276. **JOHN O'BRIEN**  
A certificate of honor  
for prompt action in assisting in smothering the burning clothing of two fellow workers, thereby probably saving their lives, at an oil derrick of The Texas Company, Cut Bank, Montana, August 25, 1936.

277. **CARL STAMEY**  
A certificate of honor  
Same wording as John O'Brien (No. 276).

278. **ARTHUR PRICE**  
A certificate of honor  
for removing Walter A. Clark from a gas-filled meter house and successfully applying artificial respiration to him on snow-covered ground, at a temperature of 33 degrees below zero, at a property of the International Refining Company, Sunburst, Montana, February 7, 1936.

279. **WILLIAM ATKINS REYNOLDS**  
A certificate of honor  
for quick action and skill in smothering the flames from a fellow worker's gasoline-saturated clothing, probably saving the man's life, at a property of The Vindicator Petroleum Corporation, Muenster, Texas, February 5, 1936.

280. **HOBERT STAMBAUGH**  
A certificate of honor  
for skill in assisting in the prompt application of first-aid treatment to a fellow worker with a fractured spine in a roof-fall accident in the Seco mine of the South-East Coal Company, Seco, Kentucky, September 7, 1937.

281. **JASPER TAYLOR**  
A certificate of honor  
Same wording as Hobert Stambaugh (No. 280).
## INDEX OF SAFETY AWARDS TO COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS

The following list gives in alphabetical order the names of companies, mines, and individuals that have received certificates for safety achievements since the beginning of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association. Immediately after this list are the statements that appeared on the certificates.

**Company safety awards**

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<td>Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Gardner Mackinaw mine</td>
<td>1931</td>
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### DETAILS OF SAFETY AWARDS, BY YEARS

#### 1927

**COAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES**

1. **Ford Collieries Company**  
   *Curtisville, Pennsylvania*  
   for having worked 922,628 underground man-shifts, from August 14, 1920, to December 31, 1926, producing 5,755,669 short tons of coal without an underground fatality.

2. **No. 6 Mine**  
   **United States Coal and Coke Company**  
   *Gary, West Virginia*  
   for having worked 606,072 underground man-shifts and 214,667 surface man-shifts from February 24, 1917, to December 31, 1926, producing 6,030,862 short tons of coal without a fatality.

#### Metal Mines

3. **Muncie Mine**  
   **Federal Mining and Smelting Company**  
   *Baxter Springs, Kansas*  
   for having worked 39,489 underground man-shifts from July 23, 1925, to December 31, 1926, without a lost-time underground accident.

#### Quarries

4. **Speed Open Limestone-Rock Quarry**  
   **Louisville Cement Company**  
   *Speed, Indiana*  
   for having worked 60,611 man-shifts from June 1, 1924, to December 31, 1926, without a lost-time accident.

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6 Exact wording on certificates is given.
1928

COAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

5. SPRINGDALE MINE
   ALLEGHENY PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
   Logans Ferry, Pennsylvania
   for having worked without a fatal accident from May 5, 1923, to October
   28, 1927, with 350 as average number of men employed and total tonnage
   2,039,152. From July 7, 1924, to January 8, 1925, while producing
   normally, there was not a single lost-time accident.

6. ROBINSON NO. 1 MINE
   COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY
   Walsenburg, Colorado
   for having operated without a fatal accident from July 27, 1915, to
   March 1, 1928, or more than 12½ years, the coal production during the
   period being 2,301,804 tons.

7. NO. 6 MINE
   PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION
   Dawson, New Mexico
   for its effective method of training of new or inexperienced employees
   who worked a representative section of the mine for 20 months and pro-
   duced 45,000 tons of coal with three minor accidents totaling 10 lost days.

8. STEWART MINE
   W. J. RAINEY, INC.
   Southwest, Pennsylvania
   for having operated without a fatality or an accident entailing perma-
   nent or partial disability from January 1, 1921, to February 20, 1928.
   From January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1927, an average force of 266
   men were employed, production being 2,991,831 tons and hours of ex-
   posure 3,825,680.

METAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

9. BRISTOL MINE
   THE BRISTOL MINING COMPANY
   Crystal Falls, Michigan
   for having operated without a lost-time accident from May 12, 1926, to
   February 5, 1928, there being 743,780 man-hours of exposure and 632,946
   tons of ore produced.

10. NEGAUNEE MINE
    CLEVELAND CLIFFS IRON COMPANY
    Ishpeming, Michigan
    for having operated without a fatal accident from January 23, 1919, to
    March 1, 1928, with 664,820½ shifts worked and 3,580,251 tons mined.

11. OPEN PIT ALBANY MINE
    CRETE MINING COMPANY
    Hibbing, Minnesota
    for having operated without a lost-time accident from February 16, 1923,
    to February 16, 1928, during which period 1,311,000 tons of material
    were moved.

NONMETALLIC MINES AND PLANTS

12. COWELL OPERATION
    COWELL PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
    Cowell, California
    for having worked 1,081,250 man-hours, from May 11, 1926, to Novem-
    ber 26, 1927, without a lost-time accident.

13. GENOA PLANT
    UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
    Genoa, Ohio
    for having operated without a fatalitity or a lost-time accident from May
    12, 1925, to September 2, 1927, with an average of 226 employees involv-
    ing 1,388,084 man-hours of exposure.
1929
COAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

14. JOHNSTOWN DIVISION
BETHLEHEM MINES CORPORATION
Johnstown, Pennsylvania
for having worked six mines with 1,700 employees for 3,231,723 man-hours in 1928, producing 2,132,562 tons of coal with but 1 fatality and 54 lost-time accidents. From 1924 to 1928, inclusive, this division produced 1,167,108 tons of coal per fatality.

15. NO. 12 MINE
MADISON COAL CORPORATION
Dewmaine, Illinois
for having worked an average of 760 men from September 29, 1925, to January 20, 1929, producing 2,211,393 tons of coal without a fatality. An average of 633 men worked through a 7-year period producing 802,434 tons of coal per fatality.

16. O'GARA COAL COMPANY
Harrisburg, Ill.
for having operated nine mines throughout the entire year 1928, employing 2,300 persons and producing 1,313,206 tons of coal without a fatal accident.

17. NO. 4 MINE
UNITED STATES COAL & COKE COMPANY
Thorpe, West Virginia
for having worked an average of 257 men a total of 1,279,328 man-hours during a three-year period without a fatality and with accident-frequency rate 11.724 and accident-severity rate 0.342.

18. PANTHER MINE
UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY
Heiner, Utah
for having worked an average of 87 men a total of 376,324 man-hours during the past three calendar years without a fatality and with 31 lost-time accidents totaling 564 days giving severity rate of 1.499.

METAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

19. LUCKY BILL MINE
FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING COMPANY
Cardin, Oklahoma
for having operated 378,694 man-hours during the last three years without a fatality and with but four lost-time accidents totaling 690 lost days giving frequency rate of 10.563.

20. DUNWOODY MINE
ORWELL IRON CO.
Chisholm, Minn.
for having operated an open pit and underground iron-ore mine, employing an average of 150 employees, a total of 1,212,386 man-hours, producing 2,347,737 tons of ore during the past three years without a fatality and with but three lost-time accidents totaling 99 days.

21. EAST VULCAN MINE
PENN IRON MINING COMPANY
Vulcan, Michigan
for having worked an average of 199 men a total of 925,000 man-hours, from January 26, 1927, to January 26, 1929, producing 424,109 tons of material from an underground iron-ore mine with no lost-time accidents.

NONMETALLIC MINES AND PLANTS

22. COWELL PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Cowell, California
for having worked its entire plant, involving about 208 men, from May 11, 1926, to February 25, 1929, a total of 1,758,063½ man-hours, without a lost-time accident, producing 1,749,176 barrels of cement. The quarry worked a total of 415,354½ man-hours from August 14, 1925 to February 25, 1929, without a lost-time accident.
INDIVIDUALS

23.  P. E. MIDDLETON
SUPERINTENDENT OF STEWART AND PERRY POLIS Mine
W. J. RAINNEY, INC.
Southwest, Pennsylvania
for having acted from 1905 to 1919, as coal-mine foreman, and from 1919
to 1929, as superintendent. During the entire 24 years only one fatal
accident occurred to the 200 or more men under Mr. Middleton's direct
jurisdiction.

24.  DAVID H. MUIR
Walsenburg, Colo.
for having acted as mine foreman at the Robinson No. 1 Mine of the
Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, Walsenburg, Colorado, from July 27,
1915 to February 21, 1929, a total of 13 years, 6 months, and 24 days,
the production being 2,475,555 tons of coal, without having a fatal
accident in the mine.

1930

COAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

25.  WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION
CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Fairmont, West Va.
for having produced 1,358,586 tons of coal per fatality in 1929, against
approximately 343,000 tons per fatality in 1926, when a new safety system
was inaugurated.

26.  WESTERN DIVISION
DEBARDELEBEN COAL CORPORATION
Coal Valley, Alabama
for having worked an average force of 893 from February 3, 1928, to
February 3, 1930, a total of 2,553,835 man-hours, without a fatality
or a permanent total disability and with but one permanent partial
disability.

27.  NEWCASTLE NO. 2 AND NO. 6 MINES
NEWCASTLE COAL COMPANY
Newcastle, Alabama
for having worked from November, 1919, to January 1, 1930, or more
than 10 years with but one fatality and with a coal tonnage of 3,170,358.
During 1929 an average force of 335 was employed.

28.  ODIN MINE
ODIN COAL COMPANY
Odin, Illinois
for having operated from September 14, 1907, to January 1, 1930,
inclusive, or over 22 years without a fatal accident, producing 4,095,087
tons of coal with 8,120,284 man-hours exposure.

29.  PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION
STAG CANON BRANCH
for having reduced the number of lost-time accidents per 1,000 shifts
worked at its coal mines from 1.656 in 1924 to 0.133 in 1929.

30.  ADRIAN MINE
ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Indiana, Pennsylvania
for having worked chiefly in pillar coal from January 31, 1924, to January
6, 1930, producing 2,153,195 tons of coal without a fatality; a fatality
occurred in 1927 in the adjacent Florence mine while some of its coal was
being taken through the Adrian Mine.

31.  SHAMROCK MINE
SHAMROCK COAL COMPANY
Frederick, Colorado
for having operated from 1904 to 1929, inclusive, without a fatality or
without serious injuries. The production from 1913 to 1929 was
870,152 tons, exposure being 961,232 man-hours and average force 38.
32. SHERIDAN WYOMING COAL COMPANY  
*Sheridan, Wyoming*  
for having operated its three mines from 1925 to 1929, inclusive, with an average of 446 men, producing 4,116,998 tons of coal with but 27 lost-time compensable accidents and without a fatality or a permanent total disability and with but one permanent partial disability.

33. **ELIZABETH MINE**  
**W. B. SKELLY COAL CO.**  
*Export, Pa.*  
for having operated (with minimum annual tonnage 5,000 in 1900) from 1900 to date (February 1, 1930) without a fatal accident, coal production being somewhat over 2,100,000 tons.

34. **SUPERIOR COAL COMPANY**  
*Gillespie, Illinois*  
for the excellent safety record of having produced 1,161,415 tons of coal per fatality during the past seven years. In 1927 its entire four mines produced 2,005,040 tons of coal without a fatality or a total disability.

**METAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES**

35. **BIWABIK MINE**  
**BIWABIK MINING COMPANY**  
*Biwabik, Minnesota*  
for having operated an open-pit iron ore property from June, 1926 to November, 1929, or 42 months, without a lost-time accident. Average number employed was 31.5 for five months each year and 85 for seven months.

36. **HAROLD MINE**  
**HANNA ORE MINING COMPANY**  
*Hibbing, Minnesota*  
for having worked an average force of 123 from May 26, 1928, to January 1, 1930, a total of 471,282 man-hours, producing 449,764 tons of ore with but one lost-time accident, this causing 47 days lost time. From May 26, 1928, to October 10, 1929, or about 16½ months, the mine operated without a lost-time accident.

37. **PHelps DODGE CORPORATION**  
**AND OLD DOMINION COMPANY**  
for having reduced the number of lost-time accidents per 1,000 shifts worked at the metal-mining properties of these companies from 1.047 in 1924 to 0.638 in 1929.

38. **RICHMOND IRON COMPANY**  
*Palmer, Michigan*  
for having operated its Richmond open-pit iron ore property through 1928 and 1929 with an average force of 35, for 130,719 man-hours, without a lost-time accident; 318,059 tons of ore were produced and 80,276 cubic yards of stripping handled.

**NONMETALLIC MINES AND PLANTS**

39. **LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
for its exceptionally good safety work and record. From 1924 to 1929, inclusive, except in 1925, one or more of its cement plants won the Portland Cement Association trophy for working without a lost-time accident through the calendar year. Five plants won this trophy in 1928 and four in 1929. The Iola, Kansas, plant involving over 200 employees has not had a lost-time accident for nearly 3½ years and the Ormrod, Pa., plant has been free of lost-time accidents for over two years.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

40. **PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION**  
for an outstanding safety record in connection with its trophy contest in which entire cement plants operated a full calendar year without a lost-time accident as follows: 1 plant out of 105 in 1924; 2 out of 118 in 1928; 2 out of 124 in 1926; 10 out of 136 in 1927; and 17 out of 136 in 1928. In 1929, 28 out of 150 or nearly one in every five worked through the year without a single lost-time accident.
SMELTERS

PHelps DODGE CORPORATION
MORENCI BRANCH
CLIFTON SMELTER

for having operated an average force of 186 from June 5, 1927, to October 23, 1929 (2 years and 136 days), a total of 1,171,784 man-hours, without a lost-time accident.

INDIVIDUALS

W. B. THURMOND
UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING
AND MINING COMPANY

for having operated the main hoist of the Centennial Eureka Mine, Eureka, Utah, from 1892 to 1925, a span of 33 years, without having injured any one in the hoisting operations.

1931

COAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

43. NELLIS MINE

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY
Nellis, West Virginia

for having decreased its accident-frequency rate from 89.9 in 1926 to 12.65 in 1930, and severity rate from 10.81 in 1926 to 0.91 in 1930, production being over 300,000 tons and exposure over 550,000 man-hours annually. The mine had 162 consecutive days without a lost-time accident and had 7 “no-accident” calendar months in 1930.

44. NO. 2 MINE

BELL AND ZOLLER COAL AND MINING COMPANY
Zeigler, Illinois

for having worked an average force of 1,000 men from August 6, 1928, through December 31, 1930, a total of 3,818,760 man-hours, producing 3,115,687 tons of coal without a fatality, having had 697 injuries totaling 7,269 days lost time.

45. THE ELKHORN DIVISION

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Jenkins, Kentucky

for having produced approximately 2,860,000 tons of coal in 1930 with but two fatalities, this being but 0.816 fatality per million tons as compared with 3.410 for all bituminous mines of the United States.

46. HULL MINE

DEBARDELEBEN COAL CORPORATION
Dora, Alabama

for having worked during 1930, 11 months and 20 days, a total of 301,763 man-hours, producing 100,699 tons of coal, without a lost-time accident.

47. NO. 19 MINE

PEABODY COAL COMPANY
West Frankfort, Illinois

for having worked an average of 541 men a total of 4,804,308 man-hours from 1925 to 1929, inclusive, producing 3,276,222 tons of coal, without a fatality.

48. MATHER MINE

PICKANDS, MATER & COMPANY
Mather, Pa.

for having worked an average of 782 men a total of 1,676,608 man-hours, producing 1,043,185 tons of coal during 1930 without a fatality or a permanent disability and with but 52 lost-time compensable accidents.

49. SAGAMORE MINE

POCAHONTAS FUEL COMPANY
McCOnas, West Virginia

for having worked from November 18, 1922, through December 31, 1930, or 8 years, 1 month, and 13 days, producing 2,423,370 tons of coal without a fatality.
50. STEWART MINE
   W. J. RAINNEY, INC.
   Southwet, Pa.
   for having operated from its opening in 1921 to its abandonment in
   1930, or nine years, working approximately 5,000,000 man-hours and
   producing over 4,000,000 tons of coal, without a fatality or a permanent
   disability and with but one permanent partial disability, and without
   a fire or an explosion though the mine was gassy.

METAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

51. BERKSHIRE MINE
   BRULE MINING COMPANY
   Stambaugh, Michigan
   for having operated from December 10, 1927, to December 10, 1930, or
   3 years, working 1,044,768 man-hours and producing 721,594 tons of
   ore, without a lost-time accident.

52. GARDNER-MACKINAW MINE
   THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY
   Gwinn, Michigan
   for having operated during 1929 without a lost-time accident, produc-
   ing 117,224 tons of semihard iron ore, working 32,029 man-shifts;
   for having but one lost-time accident in 1930, producing 125,157 tons,
   working 33,181 man-shifts; and for having 545 days of continuous
   operation without a lost-time accident.

53. TILDEN MINE
   CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY
   Ishpeming, Michigan
   for having operated an open-pit iron mine during 1930, working 13,091
   man-shifts, and producing 287,043 tons of ore, without a lost-time
   accident.

54. WAUSECA MINE
   MINERAL MINING COMPANY
   Iron River, Michigan
   for having operated an underground iron-ore mine from 1910 to 1930,
   inclusive, without a fatality or a permanent partial disability; during
   1928, 1929, and 1930, an average of 50 persons worked 42,621 shifts,
   producing 142,995 tons with but 9 accidents totaling 42 days lost time.

55. MONTREAL NO. 4 SHAFT
   MONTREAL MINING COMPANY
   Montreal, Wisconsin
   for having operated an underground iron mine for 477 calendar days
   with 623,520 man-hours, from September 11, 1929, to January 1, 1931,
   without a lost-time accident.

56. PICKANDS, MATHER AND COMPANY
   for having operated 28 mines in the Lake Superior region the entire
   month of November 1930, employing an average of 2,942.9 men, a total of
   62,817.96 man-days, or 570,400 man-hours, about two-thirds in under-
   ground mines, producing 1,045,715 tons of ore, rock, waste, and stripp-
   ing, without the loss of a single day to any employee due to injury.

57. WEST VULCAN MINE
   PICKANDS, MATHER AND COMPANY
   Vulcan, Michigan
   for having worked an average of 123 men in an underground iron-ore
   mine from December 1, 1929, to December 31, 1930, inclusive, a total of
   37,777 man-days, producing 136,577 tons of ore, without the loss of
   a single day to any employee due to injury.

58. TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY
   Copperhill, Tennessee
   for having reduced the number of accidents from 413 in 1923, with
   2,192,936 man-hours of exposure to 15 in 1930, with 2,757,114 man-
   hours, the frequency rate being reduced from 188.33 in 1923 to 5.44 in
   1930, or a reduction of 97.11 percent.
59. **Wakefield Mine**  
**Wakefield Iron Company**  
*Wakefield, Michigan*  
for having operated a combined open pit and underground iron mine for 18 months, ending December 31, 1930, a total of 538,049 man-hours, without a lost-time accident.

**Nonmetallic Mines and Plants**

60. **Ironton Plant**  
**Alpha Portland Cement Company**  
*Ironton, Ohio*  
for having operated from December 8, 1926, through December 31, 1930, a total of 1,484 days, or more than 4 years, without a lost-time accident.

61. **Manheim Plant**  
**Alpha Portland Cement Company**  
*Manheim, West Virginia*  
for having operated the entire cement plant, with an average of 150 men, during 1928, 1929, and 1930, without a fatality and with but one lost-time accident; and for employing 50 to 60 men in an underground stone mine without a fatality since November, 1920, and without a lost-time accident since February, 1927.

62. **Cowell Portland Cement Company**  
*Cowell, California*  
for having worked its entire plant from May 11, 1926, to November 21, 1930, inclusive, a total of 1,653 days or over 4½ years, without a lost-time accident.

63. **Iola Plant**  
**Lehigh Portland Cement Company**  
*Iola, Kansas*  
for having operated 1,574 days from September 9, 1926, to December 30, 1930, inclusive, working 1,957,626 man-hours, without a lost-time accident. This plant at present holds the outstanding record of the Portland Cement Association for continuous operation without a lost-time accident.

64. **Medusa Portland Cement Company**  
*Cleveland, Ohio*  
for having operated without a lost-time accident seven out of eight plants entered in the Portland Cement Association Trophy Competition in 1930.

65. **Berkeley Lime Plant**  
**North American Cement Corporation**  
*Martinsburg, West Virginia*  
for operating 8 consecutive years without a fatality, and for working an average of 130 men 568 days without a lost-time accident.

66. **Universal Plant**  
**Universal Atlas Cement Company**  
*Universal, Pa.*  
for working over 500 men for 484 days, to December 31, 1930, working 1,731,022 man-hours, without a lost-time accident.

**Petroleum Plants and Companies**

67. **Tonkawa Production District**  
**Comar Oil Company, Oklahoma**  
for working an average of 200 employees a total of 1,413,229 man-hours, from November 24, 1928, to August 26, 1930 (21 months), without a lost-time accident.

68. **Salt Creek Field**  
**The Midwest Refining Company**  
for its effective work in accident prevention, the number of lost-time accidents being reduced from 475 in 1926 to 9 in 1930, and the frequency rate from 87.9 in 1926 to 3.3 in 1930.
69. **BATON ROUGE REFINERY**
**STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF LOUISIANA**
*Baton Rouge, Louisiana*
for operating daily (except Sundays) during 1930, working an average of 4,556 men a total of 12,268,656 hours, without a fatality and with but 73 lost-time accidents totaling 1,128 lost days.

**QUARRIES**

70. **COWELL QUARRY**
**COWELL PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY**
*Cowell, Calif.*
for having worked an average of 30 employees from August 14, 1925, to November 21, 1930, inclusive, a total of 569,739½ man-hours or more than 5 years, without a lost-time accident.

71. **SPEED QUARRY**
**LOUISVILLE CEMENT COMPANY**
*Speed, Indiana*
for having worked an average of 85 employees from May 31, 1924, to October 13, 1930, or 6 years, 4 months, and 12 days, with a total of 1,159,206 man-hours, without a lost-time accident.

72. **NO. 4 QUARRY**
**PENNSYLVANIA-DIXIE CEMENT CORPORATION**
*Nazareth, Pennsylvania*
for having worked an average of 31 men a total of 370,659 man-hours, from November 1, 1925, to January 31, 1931, inclusive, or more than 5 years without a lost-time accident.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

73. **ALABAMA MINING INSTITUTE**
for its effective work in coordinating the accident-prevention efforts of various mining organizations of Alabama with resultant material reduction in the accident rate of the coal mines of that State.

74. **TRI-STATE ZINC AND LEAD ORE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION**
for its effective work in health and safety in the lead-zinc mines in the Tri-State region.

**INDIVIDUALS**

75. **WILLIAM B. HILLHOUSE**
*CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES OF ALABAMA*
for having so directed or cooperated with various coal-mining agencies in Alabama as to bring about a reduction in fatalities from 139 in 1926 to 61 in 1930, with corresponding decrease in the fatality rate per million man-hours of exposure and per million tons of coal mined.

76. **WILLIAM HUGHES**
for having worked more than 57 years in coal mines, from November 1872, to January 1930, without having had a lost-time injury or having caused one to any other person.

77. **DOMINICK KULASZEWICZ**
for having worked at the Biwabik Mine, Biwabik, Minnesota, from 1893 to the present, without a disabling accident, being employed as locomotive fireman, brakeman, and locomotive engineer.

78. **CHRIS MATTSON**
for having had charge of the sinking of seven shafts with total depth of 1,182 feet, from July 1921, to November 1929, during which time no disability accidents occurred on any of the work.

79. **RICHARD D. MEAGHER**
for having worked more than 43 years in coal mines, from September, 1883, to January, 1927, and for having acted in a supervisory capacity as foreman and superintendent for 30 years, without having had a fatality to the approximately 300 men under his supervision.

80. **THOMAS WASHINGTON**
for having handled explosives in blasting in the quarries of the Standard Lime & Stone Company, Martinsburg, W. Va., for 37 years without an accident.
1932

COAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

81. NO. 71 MINE
BETHLEHEM MINES CORPORATION
Johnstown, Pa.
for having operated without a fatality from November 22, 1927, to September 19, 1931, or more than 3 years and 9 months, employing an average of 450 men working 2,719,365 man-hours and producing 1,931,569 tons of coal.

82. BIRD COAL COMPANY
Tire Hill, Pa.
for having worked without a fatality from March 1, 1928, to December 31, 1931, with approximately 3,250,120 man-hours of exposure, producing 1,730,478 tons of coal.

83. BRIER HILL MINE
THE BUCKEYE COAL COMPANY
Brier Hill, Pa.
for working from December 10, 1930, to December 11, 1931, without a fatality or a disability exceeding the remainder of the day of the injury, with production of 184,306 tons of coal by an average of 257 men employed for a total of 343,363 man-hours.

84. SOMERSET MINE
CALUMET FUEL COMPANY
Somerset, Colorado
for operating without a fatality from March 20, 1923, through December 31, 1931, or over 8½ years, working more than 2,500,000 man-hours and producing about 1,750,000 tons of coal from a gassy, inclined, thick coal bed under exceptionally heavy cover.

85. DEBARDELEBEN COAL CORPORATION
Birmingham, Alabama
for operating 7 coal mines without a fatality in 1931, producing 782,394 tons of coal and working 2,292,837 man-hours. Twenty-seven bosses had no compensable accidents in their respective sections through the entire year.

86. EBENBURG NO. 1 MINE
EBENBURG COAL COMPANY
Claver, Pa.
for working an average of 750 men without a fatality from November 23, 1929, through December 31, 1931, producing 1,871,862 tons of coal in 363,750 man-days.

87. ALLOY MINE
ELECTRO-METALLURGICAL COMPANY
Alloy, W. Va.
for operating without a fatality or lost-time accident for one year, handling 222,151.61 net tons of material, including 129,153.61 net tons of bituminous coal, with an average of 140 employees working 343,778 man-hours.

88. MINE 58
ELLSWORTH COLLIERIES COMPANY
Marianna, Pa.
for operating without a fatality from November 21, 1929, to March 1, 1932, with an average of 709 employees working 2,553,675 man-hours and producing 1,414,365 tons of coal.

89. EMPIRE "A" MINE
EMPIRE COAL MINING COMPANY
Barnesboro, Pa.
for producing 533,820 tons of coal entirely in pillar extraction, working 149,961 man-days from October 31, 1924, through 1931, without a fatality.

90. HOTCHKISS MINE
HOTCHKISS COAL COMPANY
Dietz, Wyoming
for working from April, 1920, to December 31, 1931, or over 11 years, without a fatality, producing 672,107 tons of coal; and for producing 30,826 tons in 1931 with but one compensable accident.
91. **LIBERTY MINE**  
**LIBERTY FUEL COMPANY**  
Latuda, Utah  
for having worked from December 8, 1925, to December 8, 1930, or 5 years, without a fatality, producing 1,018,000 tons of coal, with an average of 102 employees, working a total of 1,097,016 man-hours.

92. **CARBONADO MINE**  
**PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY**  
Carbonado, Washington  
for operating in 1931 with no fatalities and but 21 lost-time accidents, producing 139,995 tons of coal with 374,704 man-hours of exposure; and for working 3 full months in steeply pitching workings in thick coal without a lost-time accident. This mine has reduced lost-time accidents from 102 in 1928 to 70 in 1929, 55 in 1930, and 21 in 1931.

93. **PENELEC COAL CORPORATION**  
Seward, Pa.  
for working without a fatality for 4 years from 1928 to 1931, inclusive, employing an average of 203 men and producing 742,669 tons of coal. Average accident frequency was 86.9 and severity 1.20.

94. **EHERNFELD NO. 8 MINE**  
**PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE CORPORATION**  
Ehrenfeld, Pa.  
for having operated without a fatality or a permanent total or permanent partial disability to an average of 90 men from September 1, 1922, through December 31, 1931, or over 9 years, producing 1,073,173 tons of coal.

95. **NO. 17 COLLIERY**  
**PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE CORPORATION**  
Barnesboro, Pennsylvania  
for having operated without a fatality and with but one permanent disability to an average of 209 employees from June 28, 1913, through December 31, 1931, or 18½ years, producing 3,018,789 tons of coal.

96. **NO. 1 MINE**  
**PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION**  
Dawson, New Mexico  
for working through 1931 without a lost-time accident, producing 68,237 tons of coal in 12,905 man-shifts from a gassy mine with bad roof conditions and largely from extraction of pillars. In 1930 this mine had but 4 lost-time accidents.

97. **BROOKSIDE COLLIERY**  
**THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON COMPANY**  
Tower City, Pennsylvania  
for working through November and December, 1931, and January 1932, with but 5 lost-time accidents causing a total of 28 days lost time to a force of approximately 1,000 employees while producing 144,451 tons of anthracite coal. This record was made possible through the excellent cooperation of the officials and an employees' safety committee of over 100 persons.

98. **SOLDIER NO. 1 MINE**  
**ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY**  
Soldier, Pa.  
for having worked approximately 13 years without a fatal accident and with few serious accidents, and for having but one compensable accident in 1931 with approximately 100 men employed entirely on pillar extraction.

99. **ROCKHILL NO. 8 MINE**  
**ROCKHILL COAL & IRON COMPANY**  
Wood, Pa.  
for operating during 1931 with but 4 noncompensable lost-time accidents causing a total loss of 19 days, working an average of 79 men for 142,248 man-hours and producing 65,695 tons of coal, chiefly from pillar work on pitches varying from 10 to 70 percent.
100. MONARCH MINE NO. 45
SHERIDAN-WYOMING COAL CO., INC.
Kleenburn, Wyoming
for operating without a fatality from December 2, 1924, to December 31, 1931, or over 7 years, producing 2,345,001 tons of coal from 1925 to 1931, inclusive; and for producing 257,007 tons in 1931 with but seven compensable injuries.

101. SOUTH UNION MINE
SOUTH UNION COAL COMPANY
Uniontown, Pa.
for operating without a fatality from March 10, 1927, through December 31, 1931, producing 2,714,414 tons of coal and working an average of 300 men.

102. GALLITZIN MINE
THE TAYLOR AND McCoy COAL & COKE CO.
Gallitzin, Pa.
for operating without a fatality from June 11, 1917, through December 31, 1931, or over 14½ years, employing an average of 290 men and producing 1,599,684 tons of coal.

103. NO. 4 MINE
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
Rock Springs, Wyoming
for having worked without a fatality from April 17, 1923, through December 31, 1931, or more than 8½ years, employing an average of 216 men for 3,167,712 man-hours and producing 2,476,122 tons of coal.

104. MINE C
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
Superior, Wyoming
for operating without a fatality for nearly 4½ years from July 6, 1927, through December 31, 1931, with an average of 133 employees working 1,284,586 man-hours and producing 1,019,753 tons of coal.

105. UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY
Salt Lake City, Utah
for producing over 1,100,000 tons of coal without a fatality from its 3 mines, working largely in extracting pillars. In 1931 more than 546,000 tons were mined by approximately 500 men with no fatalities and but 28 lost-time accidents.

106. WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY
Sturgis, Kentucky
for operating its 10 mines in western Kentucky, employing approximately 2,500 men, working 3,457,000 man-hours, from October 29, 1930, to March 1, 1932, producing 2,737,493 tons of coal without a fatality or a permanent total disability. In 1931 this company produced 1,863,663 tons of coal without a fatality.

107. BEECH BOTTOM MINE
WINDSOR POWER HOUSE COAL COMPANY
Windsor Heights, W. Va.
for working an average of 450 employees 4 months in 1930 and 9 months in 1931 without a lost-time accident. From December 4, 1930, through March 1, 1932, with 1,049,806 man-hours of exposure, the mine produced 682,800 tons of coal with one fatality and 4 lost-time accidents. There were no lost-time accidents from September 25, 1931, through March 1, 1932.

108. DEHUE MINE
THE YOUNGSTOWN MINES CORPORATION
Dehue, West Virginia
for having operated an entire year from January 8, 1931, to January 8, 1932, a total of 378,874 man-hours, producing 261,924 tons of coal and working approximately 375 men without a fatality or loss of as much as a day to any employee from injury.
METAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY

for having operated three underground and three open-pit mines more than a year without a lost-time accident, with production of more than 2,600,000 tons of ore and rock. The underground mines were the Morris Lloyd, Cliffs Shaft, and Gardner Mackinaw, in Michigan; the open pits were the Tilden in Michigan and the Holman Cliffs and Hill Trumbull in Minnesota.

110.

CHAMPION NO. 1 SHAFT
COPPER RANGE COMPANY

Painesdale, Michigan

for working without a lost-time accident from January 2, 1931, to January 2, 1932, handling 140,339 tons of ore and waste, with an average of 100 men, working 27,189 man-shifts.

111.

M. A. HANNA COMPANY

Duluth, Minnesota

for operating 13 open-pit and underground iron mines (two nonproducing) during 1931 with no fatalities and but 19 compensable and 28 lost-time accidents, with 2,408,599 tons produced in 2,418,631 man-hours exposure. Several of the mines, both open-cut and underground, have worked more than a year without the occurrence of a lost-time accident.

112.

ARMOUR NO. 2 MINE
INLAND STEEL COMPANY

Crosby, Minnesota

for operating an underground iron mine without a fatality from September 19, 1923, to January 11, 1932, or more than 8½ years, working 3,040,900 man-hours and hoisting 2,161,028 tons of ore.

113.

GREENWOOD MINE
INLAND STEEL COMPANY

Ishpeming, Michigan

for sinking the shaft a depth of 1,081 feet, working 103,024 man-hours with no fatalities and with but 8 accidents causing a total of 95 days lost time.

114.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY

Miami, Arizona

for operating its underground mine without a fatality for more than 30 months from July 29, 1929, producing 13,287,517 tons of ore, with an average of 602 men working 4,173,272 man-hours.

115.

NO. 8 SHAFT, UNDERGROUND DEPARTMENT
THE MONTREAL MINING COMPANY

Montreal, Wisconsin

for working without a fatality or a lost-time accident from May 28, 1930, through December 31, 1931, or 583 days, with 487,224 man-hours exposure and 544,980 tons of iron ore and rock produced from an underground mine.

116.

PICKANDS, MATHER & COMPANY

Cleveland, Ohio

for operating 28 to 31 iron-ore mines in the Lake Superior region with over 3,200 employed and with a remarkable record of mine months without a lost-time accident: 192 out of 360 in 1927, 244 of 360 in 1928, 266 of 372 in 1929, 279 of 339 in 1930, and 275 of 339 in 1931.

117.

REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION
NORTHERN ORE MINES

Duluth, Minnesota

for operating 4 iron mines in the Lake Superior District in 1931 with but 4 lost-time accidents, the only serious one causing 69 lost days. This company reduced its accident-frequency rate from 63.05 in 1930 to 13.9 in 1931 and severity rate from 1.69 in 1930 to 0.28 in 1931.
118. OPEN CUT MINE
UTHA COPPER COMPANY
Bingham Canyon, Utah

for reducing its accident rates from a frequency of 121.3 and a severity of 10.1 in 1922 to frequency of 8.6 and severity of 0.2 in 1931. This mine worked the three-year period from January 21, 1929, through January 21, 1932, without a fatality and moved more than 75,000,000 tons of ore and rock, with almost 11,000,000 man-hours exposure to its approximately 1,400 employees.

119. VINEGAR HILL ZINC COMPANY
Platteville, Wisconsin

for steadily reducing its accident rate from 1.01 lost-time accidents per 1,000 shifts worked in 1927 to 0.45 in 1931. With 17 accidents causing 327 days lost in 37,736 man-days worked, 1931 gave this company its best accident record in over 20 years in southwest Wisconsin.

NONMETALLIC MINES AND PLANTS

120. LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

for maintenance through 1930 and 1931 of its notable safety record. Seven plants won trophies in 1930 and six plants in 1931 for operating without a lost-time accident. Its Iola, Kansas, plant has operated over 5 years, and its Ormrod No. 2, Pennsylvania, and Birmingham, Alabama, plants over 3 years each without a lost-time accident.

PETROLEUM PLANTS AND COMPANIES

121. OIL REFINERY
MEXICAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION OF LOUISIANA, INC.
Destrehan, La.

for working an average of 206 men 575,390 man-hours, from October 23, 1930, through December 31, 1931, without a fatal or lost-time accident and but 51 minor injuries. One hundred forty-one employees worked through 1930 and 1931 without any kind of accident.

122. SALT CREEK FIELD
MIDWEST REFINING COMPANY
Casper, Wyoming

for continuing its accident reduction through 1931, having had no fatalities and but 5 lost-time accidents in 2,007,613 man-hours of exposure with its lowest accident-frequency rate 2.4 and accident-severity rate 0.18; and for working 224 continuous days totaling 1,243,102 man-hours without a lost-time accident.

123. SHELL PETROLEUM CORPORATION
St. Louis, Missouri

for operating its properties, employing an average of 10,538 men an average of 28,743,926 man-hours annually, from 1926 to 1931 with a decrease in accident frequency from 51.4 in 1926 to 11.1 in 1931, and in severity from 2.54 in 1926 to 0.47 in 1931. This company had 11,042,411 man-hours of exposure to 4,638 employed in 1926 and 29,202,972 to 10,615 employed in 1931.

ASSOCIATIONS

124. PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

for continuation during 1930 and 1931 of its outstanding safety accomplishments. In 1930, 46 plants out of 128, and in 1931, 42 plants out of 122 operated without a single lost-time accident, 2 plants having worked over 5 years each without a lost-time accident.

SMELTERS

125. HILLSBORO ILLINOIS PLANT
THE EAGLE-PICHER LEAD CO.

for operating without a fatality or a permanent total disability from 1925 through 1931 with 2,534,500 man-hours of work for its average of 124 employees. Frequency rate was 24.8 and severity rate 0.763. There were no lost-time accidents for 983 days through February 17, 1932.
MISCELLANEOUS

126. JOHN E. BAKER COMPANY

York, Pa.

for the successful prosecution of a well-planned accident-prevention campaign in its 7 limestone plants, 1 coal mine, and 1 manufacturing plant, with an average of 502 employees. Lost-time accidents were reduced from 307 in 1927 to 16 in 1931 or practically 95 percent.

INDIVIDUALS

127. ALEXANDER A. ALEXANDER

Nemacolin, Pennsylvania

for acting as assistant foreman in charge of 61 men who worked for 22 months to January, 1932, for 201,732 man-hours, without a lost-time accident.

128. WILLIAM AXON

Coral, Pennsylvania

for directing difficult pillar extraction with maximum safety and having worked 55 years in coal mines, largely as foreman or assistant foreman, without having had an injury.

129. FRANK AYER

for the outstanding safety records achieved every year during the period 1925 to 1931, inclusive, by mining plants of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation under his management at Nacozari, Sonora, Mexico, and Morenci, Arizona.

130. WILLIAM HARVEY FOX

Lawton, West Virginia

for working 15 years in the driving of 9,500 feet of entry with production of 18,554 tons of coal without a lost-time accident. He has worked 50 years in coal mines.

131. GEORGE J. HOVANC

Uniontown, Pennsylvania

for the production of 3,500,843 tons of coal from 1920 through December 31, 1931, without a fatal accident or permanent total disability to employees under his management as mine foreman at the Perry and South Union mines.

132. JONATHAN BLAINE JOHN

for his untiring efforts and successful leadership in the safety movement in the cement industry for five consecutive years and for the excellent safety record made by cement plants under his direct management, eight out of nine having operated through 1930 without a lost-time accident. Every cement plant under his management has worked at least one full calendar year without a lost-time accident.

133. ROBERT D. McCa

for his record of 63 years of continuous employment in or around anthracite mines in Pennsylvania without sustaining a lost-time disabling injury; for 51 years he acted as hoisting engineer without an injury or fatality to persons being hoisted or lowered while he was operating the hoisting engine.

134. JOHN PHILIP MORGAN

Bradley, Ohio

for having worked 54 years in coal mines without the loss of a day due to injury.

135. PATRICK MURPHY

Brownsville, Pennsylvania

for working in coal mines for 54 years without incurring a lost-time accident.

136. FRANK J. SMITH

for the excellent safety accomplishments of mines under his supervision, including the Bristol Mine, Crystal Falls, Michigan, and the Berkshire Mine, Stambaugh, Michigan, which have both won two or more national safety certificates or trophies for outstanding safety records.
THOMAS ROLON WILSON
Blairsville, Pa.
for having worked in coal mines for 57 years until retirement in 1930, without a personal injury. From 1898 to 1930 the River Mine under his foremanship produced over 3,000,000 tons of coal with notable care for the safety of the employees.

1933

COAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

CRANE CREEK MINE
THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY
McComas, West Virginia
for operating without a fatality from September 7, 1931, to December 31, 1932, employing an average of 511 men for 1,259,104 man-hours and producing 860,000 tons of coal, of which about 50 per cent was from pillars.

HAULAGE & TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT
NELLS MINE
AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY
Nellis, West Virginia
for having hauled the entire output of this mine aggregating more than 1,000,000 tons of coal from May 25, 1929, to December 31, 1932, with 144,831 man-hours of exposure, without a lost-time accident. The tonnages were 389,428 in 1929 (entire year); 303,318 in 1930; 287,987 in 1931; and 218,556 in 1932.

ZEIGLER NO. 1 MINE

BELL AND ZOLLER COAL AND MINING COMPANY
Zeigler, Illinois
for reducing its accident-frequency rate from 340.15 in 1929 to 94.79 in 1932 and its accident-severity rate from 43.74 to 1.43. Since the last fatality on December 5, 1930, up to December 31, 1932, the mine has produced 1,735,440 tons of coal with an average of 775 employees working 1,814,416 man-hours; mechanical loading is used throughout.

NO. 51 MINE
ELLSWORTH COLLIERIES COMPANY
Ellsworth, Pa.
for operating without a fatality from July 21, 1930, to December 31, 1932, employing from 789 to 642 men working 1,971,045 man-hours and producing 1,120,064 net tons of coal, of which 70 percent was mined from pillars.

THE BLACK DIAMOND COAL MINING COMPANY
Birmingham, Alabama
for operating the Mossboro mine without a lost-time accident from October 1, 1931, to December 31, 1932, with 144,925 man-hours of exposure and production 44,436 tons of coal; and the Benoit mine from August 15, 1931, to December 31, 1932, with one lost-time accident in 235,770 man-hours with production 74,987 tons of coal. The four mines of this company operated without a lost-time accident in October, 1932.

BLOCK NO. 1 MINE
BLOCK COAL & COKE COMPANY
Block, Tennessee
for operating without a lost-time accident from May 26, 1931, to July 1, 1932, employing an average of 115 persons in the production of 67,832 tons of coal.

WILDWOOD MINE
BUTLER CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY
Wildwood, Pa.
for operating without a fatality from December 27, 1930, to September 9, 1932, employing an average of 360 men working 1,330,930 man-hours and producing 1,135,321 tons of coal, of which about 60 percent was from pillars.

SOMERSET MINE
THE CALUMET FUEL COMPANY
Somerset, Colorado
for operating without a fatality from March 20, 1933, to December 31, 1932, or 9½ years, with 1,878,384 tons of coal produced in 2,800,144 man-hours of exposure. In 1932, 124,774 tons of coal were produced in 128,579 man-hours with 6 lost-time accidents aggregating 76 lost days.
146. **COLONIAL COLLIERY COMPANY**  
**NATALIE, PA.**  
*Owned by Madeira, Hill & Company*  
*Philadelphia, Pa.*

for having the highest rating by the Pennsylvania Department of Mines, in coal production by anthracite mines in 1932 without a nonfatal roof-fall accident. This company was credited with an output of 586,937 tons, produced by 1,744,621 man-hours of employment.

147. **CRESTED BUTTE MINE**  
**THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY**  
*Crested Butte, Colorado*

for operating without a fatality from November 9, 1923, to December 31, 1932, employing an average of 195 men and producing 1,007,263 tons of coal.

148. **ROCKVALE NO. 3 MINE**  
**THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY**  
*Canon City, Colorado*

for operating without a fatality from June 1904, to December 31, 1932, with production of 594,160 tons of coal; and for operating without a lost-time accident from June 22, 1931, to June 24, 1932, with a production of 41,154 tons of coal.

149. **STROUBENVILLE MINE**  
**CONSUMERS MINING COMPANY**  
*Steubenville, Ohio*

for operating without a lost-time injury during 744 days, from January 4, 1931, to January 9, 1933, employing an average of 84 men working 230,732 man-hours and producing 128,630 tons of coal from a 3½-foot bed; 85 percent was taken from pillars.

150. **ORENDA MINE**  
**THE DAVIS COAL AND COKE COMPANY**  
*Boswell, Pa.*

for operating without a lost-time accident from December 14, 1931, to January 31, 1933, employing an average of 180 men working 279,393 man-hours and producing 129,841 tons of coal, about 60 percent from pillars in a bed about 6 feet thick with average pitch upward of 10 percent. This mine had its last fatality on August 10, 1929.

151. **ALLOY MINE**  
**ELECTRO-METALLURGICAL COMPANY**  
*Alloy, West Virginia*

for operating without a fatality or lost-time accident from March 14, 1931, to March 1, 1933, handling 385,068 net tons of material, including 234,977 net tons of bituminous coal, with an average of 130 employees working 541,185 labor-hours.

152. **NO. 29 MINE**  
**JAMISON COAL & COKE COMPANY**  
*Pleasant Unity, Pa.*

for operating 1,007 days without a fatality, from September 24, 1928, to December 31, 1932, with an average of 228 men working 1,123,812 man-hours and producing 2,152,640 tons of coal from a 7-foot seam ranging from flat to 30 degrees pitch. Eighty per cent of the coal was mined from retreat workings.

153. **ELKOL MINE**  
**KEMMERER COAL COMPANY**  
*Frontier, Wyoming*

for operating 1,266 days, from November 21, 1924, to December 31, 1932, without a fatality, with an average of 24 employees working 28,628 man-shifts and producing 536,011 tons of coal, in a steeply pitching bed about 50 feet thick. Only 7 nonfatal accidents have occurred at this mine during 8 years, with resultant loss of 429 days.

154. **ROSERUD MINE**  
**THE NORTHWESTERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY**  
*Operated by Foley Brothers, Incorporated*  
*Colstrip, Montana*

for operating an open-pit mine without a fatality and only 82 lost-time accidents from January 1, 1925, to January 1, 1933, or 8 years, with an exposure of 3,044,208 man-hours, producing about 7,320,000 tons of coal and removing approximately 15,356,000 cubic yards of overburden.
NEW BLACK DIAMOND MINE
PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY
Renton, Washington
for operating from January 23, 1929 to December 31, 1932, without a
fatality, with an average of 369 employees working 2,356,040 man-
hours, and producing 1,081,702 tons of coal from a bed about 8 feet in
thickness and having a pitch of 28 to 40 degrees, much of the output
being from pillars.

PEALE, PEACOCK, & KERR, INC.
St. Benedict, Pa.
for operating its mines Springfield 1, Victor 2, 9, 10, 15, 17, 24, 29, and
45, without a fatality from November 28, 1931, to January 1, 1933, with
an average of 1,485 employees and producing 1,123,999 tons of coal, of
which about 65 per cent was from pillars from a bed 30 to 44 inches thick.

VICTOR NO. 45 MINE
PENN RUN COAL CORPORATION
Clymer, Pa.
for operating without a fatality from July 20, 1920, to January 1, 1933,
employing an average of 115 men and producing 395,892 tons of coal from
a 3-foot bed, 41 per cent of the output being from pillars.

THE HAMMOND MINE
THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON COMPANY
Girardville, Pa.
for operating without a lost-time accident from August 31, 1932, to
December 9, 1932, or 77 working days, with an average of 508 men work-
ing 312,925 man-hours, producing 158,180 net tons of coal, in a gassy
anthracite mine on pitches up to 65 degrees.

ROCKHILL NO. 9 MINE
ROCKHILL COAL & IRON COMPANY
Wood, Pennsylvania
for operating 329 days without a lost-time accident from December 22,
1931, to November 15, 1932, employing an average of 251 men working
416,000 man-hours and producing 154,000 tons of coal, from a bed varying
from 10 to 70 per cent in pitch and under adverse roof conditions.

SOUTH UNION MINE
SOUTH UNION COAL COMPANY
Uniontown, Pa.
for operating 5 years and 296 days, from March 10, 1927, to December 31,
1932, without a fatality, employing an average of 261 men for 2,665,720
man-hours and producing 3,332,101 tons of coal, of which 80 per cent was
from pillars.

SPRINGFIELD NO. 1 MINE
SPRINGFIELD COAL CORPORATION
Nanty Glo, Pennsylvania
for operating without a fatality from August 20, 1929, to January 1, 1933,
with an average of 375 men working 2,801,993 man-hours and producing
1,233,000 tons of coal from a bed averaging 44 inches in thickness, about
66 percent of the tonnage being from pillars.

THE ST. CLAIR COAL COMPANY
St. Clair, Pennsylvania
for having the highest rating by the Pennsylvania Department of Mines
per nonfatal roof-fall accident among the anthracite mines of Pennsyl-
vania in 1932, this company being credited with producing 632,553 tons
per nonfatal roof-fall accident. The man-hours of exposure were
1,286,806.

IMBODEN MINE
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY
Imboden, Va.
for operating without a fatality or a lost-time accident from March 20,
1931, to July 8, 1932, or 15 months and 19 days, with an average force of
178 underground and 20 on the surface and producing 231,469 tons of
ccoal in 509,232 man-hours of exposure.
164. RODA COLLIERY
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY
Roda, Va.
for operating 923 days without a fatality, from June 23, 1930, to January 3, 1933, working 3,098,448 man-hours and producing 1,442,279 tons of coal, of which about 65 percent was from pillars.

165. STONEGA COKE WORKS
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY
Stonega, Va.
for having had but 1 lost-time accident from November 29, 1929, to December 31, 1932, with production of 203,711 tons of coke with 539,223 man-hours exposure. This plant operated throughout 1931 and 1932 without a lost-time accident, producing 85,958 tons of coke with 227,531 man-hours of exposure, and without a fatality for 14 years, producing 2,176,872 tons of coke with 5,762,180 man-hours exposure.

166. THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
Rock Springs, Wyoming
for reducing accidents in its eleven coal mines in southern Wyoming; in 1932 these mines worked 2,607,216 man-hours and produced 2,045,270 tons of coal with but one fatality against six in 1931 and a total of 58 for the previous 9 years, or about 0.22 per year. Accidents (fatal and non-fatal) were 60 in 1932 against 157 in 1931.

167. WYANOKE MINE
THE WEYANOKE COAL AND COKE COMPANY
Low, West Virginia
for operating without a lost-time accident during 1932, with an average of 100 men working 146,589 man-hours in the production of 125,000 tons of coal.

168. BEECH BOTTOM MINE
WINDSOR POWER HOUSE COAL COMPANY
Windsor Heights, W. Va.
for operating without a lost-time accident from September 26, 1931, to August 2, 1932, with production of 398,827 tons of coal. From September 26, 1931, to January 19, 1933, an average of 403 employees produced 635,821 tons of coal with only four lost-time and no fatal accidents.

169. DOROTHY MINE
THE YOUGHIOHENY AND OHIO COAL COMPANY
Glen Robbins, Ohio
for operating without a fatality from February 18, 1929, to December 26, 1931, employing an average of 450 men and producing 1,111,700 tons of coal with 1,961,680 man-hours of exposure in a mine having coal slightly over 5 ft. thick and a hazardous draw-slate roof of 12 to 14 inches.

170. DEHUE MINE
THE YOUNGSTOWN MINES CORPORATION
Dewoe, W. Va.
for operating 602 days without a lost-time accident from January 7, 1931, to August 31, 1932, with an average of 214 men working 531,382 man-hours and producing 356,805 tons of coal.

171. METAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES
GREAT FALLS DEPARTMENTS
ANAconda COPPER MINING COMPANY
ANAconda WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY
Great Falls, Montana
for having worked 2,158,724 man-shifts without a fatality from 1928 to 1932, inclusive, and for working an average of 588 employees a total of 20,336 man-shifts in June, September, and November, 1932, with no accidents. This organization worked 8,635,593 man-shifts from July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1932, inclusive, and accident frequency was reduced somewhat over 80 per cent.

172. BENNETT MINE
BENNET Mining COMPANY
Keevatin, Minn.
for operating an open-pit mine with no fatalities and no lost-time injuries from June, 1928, to January 1, 1933, or 55 months, with an average of 52 men working 621,029 man-hours and producing 1,121,990 tons of iron ore and 638,284 tons of rock and stripping.
173. **BIWABIK MINE**  
**BIWABIK MINING COMPANY**  
*Biwabik, Minn.*  
for operating an open-pit mine with no fatalities and only two nonfatal lost-time injuries (23 days lost) from November, 1925, to January 1, 1933, or 86 months, with an average of 46 men working 974,649 man-hours, producing 1,717,601 tons of iron ore and 2,376,696 tons of rock and stripping.

174. **EUREKA-ASTEROID MINE**  
**THE CASTILE MINING COMPANY**  
*Ramsay, Michigan*  
for operating an underground mine with 1 lost-time accident from December 1, 1931, to December 1, 1932, with an average of 261 men, working 339,914½ man-hours, and producing 169,889 tons of ore. This mine operated without a fatality from December 21, 1928, to December 1, 1932.

175. **GARDNER-MACKINAW MINE**  
**THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY**  
*Gwinn, Mich.*  
for operating an underground mine with no lost-time accidents from May 19, 1930, to January 1, 1933, or 957 days, with an average of 80 men working 417,301 man-hours, producing 178,967 tons of iron ore, and removing 3,323 tons of rock. This mine now has a record of over 1,500 days without such an accident.

176. **TILDEN MINE**  
**THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY**  
*Ishpeming, Mich.*  
for operating an open-pit mine with no lost-time accidents from December 14, 1929, to January 1, 1933, or 1,113 days, with an average of 42 men working 211,410 man-hours, producing 440,010 tons of iron ore and removing 19,605 tons of rock.

177. **ALBANY MINE**  
**CRETE MINING COMPANY**  
*Hibbing, Minn.*  
for operating an open-pit mine with no fatalities and only two lost-time injuries from February 17, 1923, to January 1, 1933, or about 118 months, with an average of 52 men working 1,603,134 man-hours and producing 1,976,179 tons of iron ore and 1,350,224 tons of rock and stripping.

178. **MAHNONEN MINE**  
**CUYUNA ORE COMPANY**  
*Ironton, Minnesota*  
for operating an open-pit mine with no fatalities and no lost-time injuries from January 1, 1930, to January 1, 1933, or 36 months, with an average of 28 men working 275,161 man-hours, producing 193,879 tons of manganiferous iron ore and 460,161 tons of stripping.

179. **HIAWATHA MINE**  
**HANNA IRON ORE COMPANY**  
*Iron River, Michigan*  
for operating an underground mine without a fatality or lost-time injury from August 6, 1930, to January 1, 1933, with an average of 155 men working 490,986 man-hours, producing 253,511 tons of iron ore, removing 12,773 cubic yards of rock, and handling 190,793 cubic yards of gravel in filling a large stope.

180. **MAHONING MINE**  
**MAHONING ORE & STEEL COMPANY**  
*Hibbing, Minnesota*  
for operating an open-pit mine with no fatalities and no lost-time injuries from May, 1930, to January 1, 1933, or 32 months, with an average of 111 men working 842,877 man-hours and producing 2,721,406 tons of iron ore and 1,904,601 tons of stripping.
181. **NO. 5 SHAFT, UNDERGROUND DEPARTMENT**  
**THE MONTREAL MINING COMPANY**  
Montreal, Wis.
for operating without a fatality or lost-time accident from May 28, 1930, to December 31, 1932, or 948 days, with 604,304 man-hours of exposure in production of 692,553 tons of iron ore and rock, and in driving 11,528 feet of drift and crosscut and 4,769 feet of raises.

182. **NO. 6 SHAFT, UNDERGROUND DEPARTMENT**  
**THE MONTREAL MINING COMPANY**  
Montreal, Wis.
for operating without a fatality or lost-time accident from December 12, 1931, to December 31, 1932, or 385 days, with 102,696 man-hours of exposure in production of 107,923 tons of iron ore and rock, and in driving of 3,922 feet of drift and crosscut and 2,976 feet of raises.

183. **PLYMOUTH MINE**  
**PLYMOUTH MINING COMPANY**  
Wakefield, Mich.
for operating an open-pit mine with no fatalities and no lost-time injuries from December 23, 1929, to December 31, 1932, or 36 months, with an average of 66 men working 547,504 man-hours and producing 707,978 tons of iron ore and 1,164,856 tons of rock.

184. **RICHMOND MINE**  
**RICHMOND IRON COMPANY**  
Palmer, Michigan
for operating an open-pit mine without a lost-time accident from January 1, 1928, to January 1, 1933, with an average of 30 men working 228,033 man-hours, producing 616,578 tons of iron ore and removing 80,276 cubic yards of stripping material. This mine has not had a fatality for 34 years.

185. **SAGAMORE MINE**  
**SAGAMORE ORE MINING COMPANY**  
Ironton, Minnesota
for operating an open-pit mine with no fatalities and no lost-time injuries from August, 1929, to January 1, 1933, or 41 months, with an average of 32 men working 387,933 man-hours, producing 409,986 tons of manganiferous iron ore and 1,049,655 tons of stripping.

186. **TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY**  
Copperhill, Tennessee
for operating the following departments—smelting, roasting, sintering, slag, acid, copper sulphate, flotation, railway, construction, mechanical, power, laboratory, and miscellaneous— with no accidents from January 28, 1932, to December 31, 1932, a total of 869,588 man-hours, and with but one lost-time accident in 1932 in 958,826 man-hours exposure. The Eureka mine worked 200,393 man-hours since the last accident on June 7, 1928.

187. **TOWNSITE MINE**  
**TOWNSITE MINING COMPANY**  
Ironwood, Michigan  
*Operated by Republic Steel Corporation*
for operating an underground mine without a fatality or lost-time accident from January 14, 1931, to January 14, 1933, with an average of 39 men working 90,491 man-hours in 1931 and 61,721 man-hours in 1932, producing 61,330 tons of ore and 6,250 tons of rock and stripping.

188. **WAKEFIELD MINE**  
**THE WAKEFIELD IRON COMPANY**  
Wakefield, Michigan
for operating an open-pit mine with but two lost-time injuries from December 1, 1927, to January 1, 1933, with an average of 103 men working 1,394,559 man-hours, producing 2,082,585 tons of iron ore and removing 1,840,234 cubic yards of stripping material. This mine has not had a fatality since 1917.
189. **NEWPORT MINE**
THE YOUNGSTOWN MINES CORPORATION
Ironwood, Michigan
for operating an underground mine with no fatalities from August 20, 1927, to December 31, 1932, or 64 months, with an average of 281 men working 3,424,523 man-hours and producing 2,391,544 tons of iron ore and 116,682 tons of rock. This mine operated 4 months of 1928 without a lost-time accident, 9 months of 1929, 7 of 1930, 3 of 1931, and 10 of 1932.

190. **NONMETALLIC MINES OR PLANTS**
**IRONTON MINE**
**ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY**
Ironton, Ohio
for having operated an underground limestone mine from September 21, 1926 to January 1, 1933, working 1,030 days with 617,907 man-hours of exposure and mining 1,066,939 tons of stone without a lost-time accident.

191. **AVERY PLANT**
**AVERY SALT COMPANY**
Avery Island, Louisiana
for having operated from July 3, 1931, to January 1, 1933, with 410,248 man-hours of exposure without a lost-time accident. The mine, with an average of 20 underground employees, worked 847 days without a lost-time accident.

192. **CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION**
Akron, New York
for having worked an average of 150 employees in a gypsum products plant, including an underground mine, from July 17, 1931, to December 31, 1932, a total of 419,758 man-hours, without a lost-time accident. From January 8, 1931, to December 31, 1932, the mine worked a total of 219,568 man-hours without a lost-time accident.

193. **UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY**
Plastero, Virginia
for having operated a mine and surface plant at Plastero, Virginia, through the year 1932 without a lost-time accident to an average of 50 underground and 60 surface employees, producing and processing approximately 450 tons of gypsum per day.

194. **PETROLEUM PLANTS OR COMPANIES**
**ILLIONIS PRODUCING DIVISION**
**THE OHIO OIL COMPANY**
Findlay, Ohio
for having decreased accident frequency practically 67 per cent from 22.37 in 1927 to 7.67 in 1932 and accident severity practically 95 per cent from 4.81 to 0.26, there being but 14 lost-time accidents to 727 employees in 1,826,224 man-hours of exposure in 1932.

195. **STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF LOUISIANA**
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
for operating without a lost-time accident as follows: Pipe Fitting Department worked 686,598 man-hours from January 6, 1932, to March 1, 1933; Technical Division worked 1,226,992 man-hours from July 17, 1931, to March 1, 1933; and Oil-Movement Department worked 1,256,000 (est.) man-hours from November 4, 1929, to March 1, 1933.

196. **INDIVIDUALS**
**ALEXANDER A. ALEXANDER**
Nemacolin, Pennsylvania
for acting as assistant foreman in charge of a section of the Nemacolin mine which operated without a lost-time accident with a total exposure of 231,300 man-hours from March 14, 1930, to December 31, 1932.

197. **MATTHEW H. ANDERSON**
Harwick, Pennsylvania
for supervising the operation of section 4 of the Harwick Mine for 1 year, 4 months, and 24 days, without an accident with a total of 250,703 man-hours and with production of 208,660 tons of coal.
for working fifty years in coal mines without the loss of a day due to personal injury.

JOSEPH DUKE MELLOR CHADWICK, SR.
Steubenville, Ohio
for working 55 years in coal mines of the United States and England without incurring a lost-time injury, having been employed as driver, loader, track layer, motorman, timberman, pumper, and fire boss.

CHARLES CONEZNY
Harwick, Pennsylvania
for his effectiveness as fire boss in aiding Section 4 of the Harwick mine to work 1 year, 4 months, and 24 days without an accident in a total of 250,703 man-hours and with production of 208,660 tons of coal.

EDMUND GOLDER
New Philadelphia, Ohio
for having worked nearly 55 years in coal mining during which time he sustained but one slight injury causing 5 days lost time.

MICHAEL HOLUPKA
Nemacolin, Pennsylvania
for having supervised the operation of a section of the Nemacolin Mine, with a total exposure of 203,854 man-hours, from March 28, 1930 to December 31, 1932, without a lost-time accident.

EPH HUDSON
Coal Fork, West Virginia
for fifty-four years of continuous employment in West Virginia coal mines without incurring a lost-time accident.

HENRY C. LICHTENFELD
Centralia, Illinois
for having worked 44 of the past 50 years without a lost-time accident, chiefly as a coal loader in solid shooting coal mines, this record continuing to date.

WES LIGHT
Spring Fork, West Virginia
for 54½ years of continuous employment in West Virginia coal mines without incurring a lost-time accident.

MICHAEL MCNAMARA
Iskeming, Michigan
for 50 years work in and around mines without a lost-time accident, and for efficient supervision of the safety of those in his charge.

ALEXANDER MOFFAT
Steubenville, Ohio
for having worked over 60 years in coal mines of the United States and Scotland as a loader, driver, and timberman, without incurring a lost-time injury.

JOSEPH PETERSON
East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
for working in coal mines 68 years without incurring a lost-time injury.

ROBERT SLOAN, SR.
Soldier, Pennsylvania
for working 48 years in bituminous-coal mines without a lost-time accident.

JOHN WESLEY SMITHERS
Sipsey, Alabama
for working forty-nine years in coal mining without a lost-time injury to himself or to persons under his supervision.

LEWIS C. SMITHEY
Nemacolin, Pennsylvania
for having supervised the operation of a section of the Nemacolin Mine from December 16, 1930, to March 1, 1933, with a total exposure of 210,991 man-hours, without a lost-time accident.

DANIEL THOMAS
Amsterdam, Ohio
for having worked over 58 years in practically all phases of underground coal mining without incurring a lost-time injury.
213. THOMAS WHALEN
Wainscott, Ohio
for having worked in coal mines 58 years with but one lost-time accident. From 1883 until retirement in 1931, or 48 years, he incurred no lost-time accidents.

1934
COAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

214. FLAT CREEK DIVISION
ALABAMA BY-PRODUCTS CORPORATION
Flat Creek, Alabama
for having produced 1,526,608 tons of coal without a fatality to January 1, 1934. The Gamma Mine worked without a fatality for 3 years, 6 months, and 21 days to January 1, 1934, production being 795,973 tons of coal.

215. CRANE CREEK MINE
AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY
McComas, West Virginia
for operating without a fatality from September 7, 1931, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with average employment of 526, working 2,291,232 man-hours and producing 1,496,421 tons of coal. 59 percent being from pillars.

216. ZEIGLER NO. 1 MINE
BELL AND ZOLLER COAL AND MINING COMPANY
Zeigler, Illinois
for reducing its accident-frequency rate from 340.15 in 1929 to 74.04 in 1933 and its severity rate from 43.74 in 1929 to 2.09 in 1933. This mine had no fatalities between December 6, 1930, and February 19, 1934, inclusive, during which period it produced 2,425,824 tons of coal, working a total of 2,544,824 man-hours. A fatality occurred on the surface on February 20, 1934.

217. BETHLEHEM MINES CORPORATION
Johnstown, Pennsylvania
for operating its 9 mines in Pennsylvania without a fatality from May 13, 1932, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with average employment of 2,639 persons who worked 4,021,157 man-hours and produced 2,245,421 tons of coal.

218. NO. 61 MINE
BETHLEHEM MINES CORPORATION
Ellsworth, Pennsylvania
for operating without a fatality from July 21, 1930, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with average employment of 660 persons who worked 2,552,613 man-hours and produced 1,405,864 tons of coal.

219. WILDWOOD MINE
BUTLER CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY
Wildwood, Pennsylvania
for operating without a lost-time roof-fall accident from September 1932, to December 1933, with production of 762,012 tons of coal in 921,240 man-hours, and for reducing number of lost-time accidents 92.8 percent, accident frequency 89.2 percent, accident severity 97.2 percent, and cost of accidents 91.3 percent from 1930 to 1933.

220. SOMERSET MINE
CALUMET FUEL COMPANY
Somerset, Colorado
for operating without a lost-time accident from August 31, 1932, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with production of 172,032 tons of coal in 190,324 man-hours worked. This mine has worked without a fatality from March 20, 1923, to December 31, 1933, producing 2,050,416 tons of coal in 2,935,624 man-hours.

221. CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION
Indiana, Pennsylvania
for operating its five mines without a fatality from September 30, 1932, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with average employment of about 1,000 working 2,103,168 man-hours and producing 1,496,804 tons of coal. The coal bed has a dip of about 4 percent and is from 42 to 60 inches thick. About 53 percent of the production is hand-loaded.
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY
Pueblo, Colorado
(Coal Mining Department)
for reducing its accident-frequency rate from 79.93 in 1929 and 90.95 in
1930 to 53.2 in 1933 and its accident-severity rate from 13.08 in 1929
and 8.05 in 1930 to 5.40 in 1933. Production per fatality in 1933 was
760,005 tons, or far better than the average of 198,954 tons for the coal
mines in Colorado.

DARBY COAL COMPANY
Ewarts, Kentucky
for operating without a lost-time accident from September 1, 1932, to
December 30, 1933, with employment of about 70 persons, producing
70,000 tons of coal in 39,200 man-hours of exposure. The mine has
not had a fatal accident since November 1928, and in the past 5 years
has produced over 300,000 tons of coal with but 3 accidents (mashed
fingers).

ALLOY MINE
ELECTRO METALLURGICAL COMPANY
Alloy, West Virginia
for working without a lost-time accident from March 13, 1931, to Decem-
ber 31, 1933, with 682,979 “labor-hours” in which 323,619 tons of coal were
mined and 189,659 tons of slate were hauled to the outside and dumped.
The record was unbroken January 11, 1934.

HANNA COAL COMPANY OF OHIO
St. Clairsville, Ohio
for having reduced accidents year by year from 554 in producing
1,591,297 tons of coal in 1929, to 143 in producing 2,019,476 tons in 1933,
accident frequency being reduced 75 percent. The record includes the
five properties of this company and its subsidiary, the Jefferson Coal
Company.

HARLAN-WALLINS COAL CORPORATION
Verda, Kentucky
for working without a lost-time accident from October 1, 1932, until No-
ember 16, 1933, with average employment of 140 persons, producing
144,290 tons of coal in 253,950 man-hours from a flat bed about 40
inches in thickness, approximately 20 percent being from pillar work.

LAWRENCE COLLIERY
HARLEIGH BROOKWOOD COAL COMPANY
(MANAGED BY MADEIRA, HILL AND COMPANY)
Mahanoy Plane, Pennsylvania
for operating without a lost-time roof-fall accident from March 21, 1932,
to October 25, 1933, with an average underground force of 374, of whom
143 were face miners working in 80 working places. Man-hours of
exposure underground totaled 1,005,427 and tonnage 329,877, about
90 percent from pillars from 8 veins varying from 1½ to 25 feet thick
on pitch from 0 to 65 degrees.

NO. 20 MINE
JAMISON COAL & COKE COMPANY
Pleasant Unity, Pennsylvania
for operating 1,197 days without a fatality, from September 24, 1928,
to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), working 1,589,344 man-hours and
producing 2,507,967 tons of coal in a 7-foot coal bed pitching from 0 to
30 degrees, and with 80 or more percent of the output from retreat
workings.

LINCOLN GAS COAL COMPANY
Washington, Pennsylvania
for operating without a fatality from September 29, 1931, to January 19,
1934, inclusive (and continuing), with 475 men employed for 2,095,915
man-hours in the production of 1,017,156 tons of coal, all hand-loaded
from a practically flat coal bed about 5 feet 2 inches thick. About 10
percent came from pillar work.
230. **HAULAGE DEPARTMENT—NO. 1 MINE**  
**LINTON-SUMMIT COAL COMPANY**  
**Linton, Indiana**  
**Jack Hays—Haulage Boss**  
for working without a lost-time accident from September 16, 1932, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), hauling 485,599 tons of coal in approximately 242,800 pit-car loads and in addition about 24,000 cars of rock, gobbing it in abandoned workings, total man-hours being 43,884. On one day 3,225 tons of coal were hauled.

231. **MARY HELEN COAL CORPORATION**  
**Coalgood, Kentucky**  
for working without a lost-time accident from January 3, 1933, to February 5, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 195,000 tons of coal in 108,960 man-hours.

232. **MOREA COLLIERY**  
**MILL CREEK COAL COMPANY**  
*(OPERATED BY MADEIRA, HILL AND COMPANY)*  
**Morea, Pennsylvania**  
for operating without a lost-time roof-fall accident from June 30, 1932, to April 13, 1933, in a total of 679,238 man-hours of exposure and with production of 436,110 net tons of coal from 7 coal beds varying from 29 to 384 inches in thickness on pitch 0 to 65 degrees.

233. **NATIONAL NO. 1 MINE**  
**NATIONAL MINING COMPANY**  
**Morgan Post Office, Allegheny County, Pa.**  
for operating without a fatality from October 23, 1929, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with production of 1,490,217 tons of coal in approximately 2,635,000 man-hours; and for having an excellent record as to lost-time and serious accidents.

234. **HAULAGE FORCE—NELLIS MINE**  
**NELLIS COAL CORPORATION**  
**Nellis, West Virginia**  
for working without a lost-time accident from May 5, 1929 until September 21, 1933, or 1,580 days with 1,267,488 tons of coal hauled in 178,713 man-hours of exposure.

235. **TIPPLE FORCE—NELLIS MINE**  
**NELLIS COAL CORPORATION**  
**Nellis, West Virginia**  
for operating without a lost-time accident from September 30, 1927, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with a total of 198,449 man-hours of work in handling more than 225,000 tons of coal per year.

236. **VULCAN COLLIERY**  
**NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY**  
**FUEL DEPARTMENT**  
**Vulcan, West Virginia**  
for operating without a lost-time accident from September 20, 1932, to January 20, 1934 (and continuing), with average employment of 185 persons working 185,842 man-hours and producing 142,961 tons of coal. The coal bed has averaged about 56 inches in thickness, is flat, and has a rather poor roof; about 60 percent of production was from pillars.

237. **MONITOR STRIPPING**  
**PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY**  
**Mt. Carmel Township**  
**Northumberland County, Pennsylvania**  
for operating an electric-shovel stripping property without a lost-time accident from February 11, 1932, to December 31, 1933, producing 900,155 net tons of coal in 154,504 man-hours of exposure with an average force of 34. The coal bed pitches 55 degrees and is about 30 feet thick.

238. **PINE HILL COAL COMPANY**  
**Minersville—Schuylkill County, Pa.**  
for operating without a fatality from January 12, 1932, to February 28, 1934 (and continuing), in the production of 1,147,146 commercial net tons of coal from 15 beds 3½ to 13 feet thick on pitch from flat to vertical averaging 35 degrees. 750 employees, 550 underground, worked 3,485,008 man-hours.
239. **PARKISH MINE**  
**RAILWAY FUEL COMPANY**  
*Parrish, Alabama*  
for operating without a fatality from August 9, 1930, to January 1, 1934, with production of 1,439,565 tons of coal in 2,398,696 man-hours. The average tonnage per fatality in the coal mines of Alabama in 1933 was 436,364.

240. **SCRANTON COAL COMPANY**  
*Scranton, Pennsylvania*  
for operating without a fatality from November 13, 1932, to December 31, 1933, employing 1,385 men working 3,142,848 man-hours and producing 771,087 tons of coal of which 70 percent came from pillars in beds varying from 1½ to 15 feet thick and pitch about 10 degrees. This mine is classed as the heaviest anthracite producer without a fatality in 1933.

241. **SHERIDAN-WYOMING COAL COMPANY**  
*Monarch, Wyoming*  
and  
**HOTCHKISS COAL COMPANY**  
* Sheridan, Wyoming*  
for having produced 6,579,695.47 tons of coal to December 31, 1933, with but 2 fatalities. The Hotchkiss Mine produced 734,975.22 tons from April 1, 1920, to December 31, 1933, and the Monarch Mine, 2,747,010.95 tons from December 3, 1924, to December 31, 1933, without a fatality; the Acme Mine produced 3,097,709.30 tons with 1 fatality in 1930 and 1 in 1931.

242. **BY-PRODUCT PLANT (PROPER)**  
**SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL AND IRON COMPANY**  
*Birmingham, Alabama*  
for operating without a lost-time accident from June 23, 1930, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with employment of about 215 persons who worked 1,588,136 man-hours.

243. **SOUTH UNION MINE**  
**SOUTH UNION COAL COMPANY**  
*Uniontown, Pennsylvania*  
for operating without a fatal accident from March 10, 1927, to December 19, 1933 (and continuing), producing 3,726,982 tons of coal of which about 80 percent was from pillars, man-hours of exposure being 4,063,214.

244. **THE ST. CLAIR COAL COMPANY**  
*St. Clair, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania*  
for operating without a lost-time roof-fall accident from August 11, 1932, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 909,705 tons of anthracite coal; approximately 410,000 tons in 1,804,383 man-hours of exposure were taken from underground operations (about 96 percent from pillar work), from 5 coal beds varying from 4 to 20 feet in thickness, on pitch from 5 to 90 degrees.

245. **ARNO COLLIERY**  
**STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY**  
*Arno, Virginia*  
for working without a lost-time accident from December 2, 1932, to January 21, 1934, with 292,417 man-hours of exposure in producing 145,294 tons of coal.

246. **STONEGA COKE WORKS**  
**STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY**  
*Stonega, Virginia*  
for operating without a fatality from January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), producing 2,214,342 tons of coke in 5,889,580 man-hours; and for operating without a lost-time accident from January 1, 1931, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 123,428 tons of coke in 354,931 man-hours.

247. **STONEGA MINE**  
**STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY**  
*Stonega, Virginia*  
for operating without a lost-time accident from February 21, 1933, to February 21, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 118,461 tons of coal in 284,306 man-hours. This mine has not had a fatality since February 24, 1928, and in that time produced 821,071 tons of coal in 1,970,570 man-hours.
248. NO. 1 MINE
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
Winton, Wyoming
for working without a lost-time accident from May 25, 1932, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 279,682 tons of coal in 257,968 man-hours of exposure to its approximately 119 employees.

249. NO. 4 MINE
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
Rock Springs, Wyoming
for working without a fatality from April 17, 1923, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 2,913,171 tons of coal in 3,697,896 man-hours of exposure to its average force of 218.

250. "B" MINE
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
Superior, Wyoming
for working without a lost-time accident from January 8, 1932, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 379,315 tons of coal in 377,024 man-hours of exposure to an average force of 133.

251. KING MINE NO. 2
UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY
Mohrland, Utah
for operating without a lost-time accident from October 17, 1932, to October 27, 1933, producing 225,621 tons of coal in 213,028 man-hours of exposure, about 30 percent production being from pillar work, largely in high coal (up to 20 feet in thickness).

252. NO. 4 MINE
THE VESTA COAL COMPANY
California, Pennsylvania
for operating without a fatal accident from January 5, 1932, to March 1, 1934 (and continuing), producing 1,781,277 tons of coal in 2,995,952 man-hours. The accident-severity rate was reduced from 17.11 in 1928 to 6.09 in 1933. The mine has 45 men who have worked in it 20 or more years without a lost-time accident.

253. NO. 6 MINE
THE VESTA COAL COMPANY
Denbo, Pennsylvania
for operating without a fatality from April 23, 1931, to March 1, 1934 (and continuing), with production of 902,051 tons in 1,652,470 man-hours and for reducing its accident-severity rate from 7.61 in 1928 and 22.10 in 1929 to 2.29 in 1932 and 1.98 in 1933.

254. METAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES
UNDERGROUND DEPARTMENT
CHAMPION MINE—COPPER RANGE COMPANY
Painesdale, Michigan
for its steady progress in reducing the accident rate every year from 2.46 accidents from all causes per 1,000 shifts worked in 1926 to 0.36 in 1933. Approximately 1,010,640 man-hours were worked in 1933 and 286,808 tons of rock hoisted with no fatalities or permanent-disability accidents.

255. UNDERGROUND DEPARTMENT
EMPIRE MINE, EMPIRE STAR MINES COMPANY, LIMITED
Grass Valley, California
for operating without a fatality from June 13, 1927, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), with total man-hours of exposure 4,027,648 to its average crew of 244 persons.

256. JAMES MINE
JAMES MINING COMPANY
Iron River, Michigan
for operating without a lost-time accident from November 9, 1929, to December 1, 1933 (and continuing), with 339,735 man-hours worked and production of 389,873 tons of ore.
257.

NO. 5 SHAFT WORKINGS
MONTEREALE MINING COMPANY
Montreal, Wisconsin

for operating without a lost-time accident from May 28, 1930, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), or 1,313 calendar days, producing 660,012 tons of iron ore and 82,904 tons of rock in 661,520 man-hours. In addition to the various stopping operations, 12,060 feet of drifts and cross-cuts and 5,154 feet of raises were driven.

258.

ORE-MINING DIVISION
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY
Bessemer, Alabama

for operating without a fatality from October 28, 1931, to March 6, 1933, with production of 1,351,877 tons of ore and stone; and for operating without a fatality from March 8, 1933, to February 14, 1934, with production of 1,311,032 tons of ore and stone. About 95 percent of the production was from underground workings.

259.

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY
Copperhill, Tennessee

for operating its entire plant (mines, smelter, railroad, etc.) without a lost-time accident from April 19, 1933, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with 1,058,751 man-hours of exposure. The accident-frequency rate in 1933 was 1.47, a 99.22-percent reduction over the rate of 188.25 in 1923. The Burra Burra underground mine worked without a lost-time accident from December 15, 1932, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with 312,127 man-hours of work.

260.

TOWNsite MINE—TOWNsite MINING COMPANY
REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION
Ironwood, Michigan

for operating without a lost-time accident from January 14, 1931, to December 1, 1933 (and continuing), with 267,327 man-hours of exposure, in the production of 125,436 ton of iron ore and 50,174 tons of rock. This underground mine also has been free of fatal accidents since July 13, 1927, or more than 7 years.

261.

MAGNA PLANT
UTAH COPPER COMPANY
Magna, Utah

for operating every day from November 2, 1932, to March 1, 1934 (and continuing), with an average force of 203, with 702,968 man-hours of exposure and without a lost-time accident, in the handling of 4,377,500 tons of ore, the first time in 27 years of operation that a full calendar year (1933) passed without a lost-time accident.

262.

NEWPORT MINE
YOUNGSTOWN MINES CORPORATION
Ironwood, Michigan

for operating without a fatality from September 1, 1927, to December 31, 1933, with an average of 268 employed, working 3,701,539 man-hours and producing 2,667,739 tons of material from one of the deepest iron-ore mines in the United States. This mine operated 8 consecutive months of 1933 without a lost-time accident.

NONMETALLIC MINES OR PLANTS

THE BIRMINGHAM PLANT
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Birmingham, Alabama

for operating without a lost-time accident from August 25, 1928, to April 21, 1932, or a total of 1,334 days, in which 1,170,700 tons of stone were quarried and 3,896,432 barrels of cement were shipped, the number of man-hours of exposure being 1,631,671.

264.

IOLA PLANT
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Iola, Kansas

for operating without a lost-time accident from September 9, 1926, to January 1, 1934 (and continuing), a total of 2,668 days, or over 7½ years, in which 1,466,258 tons of stone were quarried and 4,819,809 barrels of cement shipped, the number of man-hours being 2,428,200.
ORRIM NO. 2 PLANT
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Ormrod, Pennsylvania
for operating without a lost-time accident from July 25, 1928, to March 4, 1932, a total of 1,317 days, with quarrying of 1,387,200 tons of stone and shipment of 4,621,188 barrels of cement, the number of man-hours being 2,222,960.

ORRIM NO. 3 PLANT
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Ormrod, Pennsylvania
for operating without a lost-time accident from September 8, 1927, to July 15, 1930, or 1,039 days in which 737,912 tons of stone were quarried and 2,434,717 barrels of cement shipped, the number of man-hours of exposure being 1,291,032.

MEDUSA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio
for having 4 of its plants in the “1,000-Day Club” of the Portland Cement Association, indicating that these 4 cement plants have operated without a lost-time accident for 1,000 or more days up to and including January 1, 1934.

POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA
Carlsbad, New Mexico
for sinking its No. 1 shaft to a depth of 1,098 feet without a lost-time accident. Man-hours of exposure were 46,500 and the work was done between February 2, 1933, and December 30, 1933.

QUARRIES

LIMESTONE QUARRY, CRUSHING AND SCREENING PLANT
INLAND LIME AND STONE COMPANY
Manistique, Michigan
for operating without a lost-time accident from November 18, 1932, to February 1, 1934, with employment of about 112 persons, who worked 306,200 man-hours.

ASSOCIATIONS

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
for having 19 cement plants in its 1,000-Day Club, indicating that on January 1, 1934, all of these plants had operated without a lost-time accident for 1,000 or more days, 2 having operated more than 2,000 days and 9 more than 1,400 days without a lost-time accident.

MILLS OR SMELTERS

DUCKTOWN CHEMICAL AND IRON COMPANY
Isabella, Tennessee
for reducing accident frequency from 64.41 in 1929 to 5.16 in 1933 and accident severity from 10.96 in 1929 to 0.077 in 1933, man-hours being 1,505,998 in 1929 and 581,425 in 1933. Isabella Mine had accident severity 1.55 in 1929 against 0.33 in 1933 and accident frequency 91.79 in 1929 against 19.08 in 1933, ore tonnage being 88,356 in 1929 and 116,173 in 1933.

MISCELLANEOUS

IRONTON PLANT
COLUMBIA STEEL COMPANY
Provo, Utah
for operating without a lost-time accident from November 24, 1932, to December 31, 1933 (and continuing), with a force of 283 men, or an average of 168 men, working 488,357 man-hours.

COAST RANGE DIVISION

HETCH HETCHY WATER SUPPLY SHAFT SINKING AND TUNNELING
Livermore, California
for sinking the Thomas, Mocho, Indian Creek, and Escobar Shafts a total of 1,555 feet, and for driving 17½ miles of tunnel (from Thomas Shaft 4¼, from Mocho Shaft 4½, between Valle and Indian Creek Shafts 5, between Alameda and Irvington Portals 3¼) about 15 feet in diameter, with excavation of 776,870 cubic yards of material in 8,075,760 man-hours without a fatality.
INDIVIDUALS

274. ALEXANDER A. ALEXANDER
NEMACOLIN MINE—BUCKEYE COAL COMPANY
Nemacolin, Pennsylvania
for acting as assistant foreman in charge of a section of the Nemacolin Mine, which operated with a total exposure of 261,680 man-hours from March 14, 1930, to January 5, 1934, without a lost-time accident.

275. JOHN W. RALLY
Burgettstown, Pennsylvania
for having worked 62 years in coal mines in the Panhandle District of Pennsylvania without a lost-time accident, retiring uninjured in 1933, at the age of 72.

276. BROWNLOW ESTES
Bard, Kentucky
for having worked 55½ years in coal mines in Kentucky without a lost-time accident.

277. HARRY G. KNIGHT
St. Johns, Illinois
for having worked without a lost-time accident for the last 57 of his approximately 62 years of employment in coal mines around DuQuoin, Illinois.

278. DAVID MORGAN
MINE NO. 5
VESTA COAL COMPANY
Vestaburg, Pennsylvania
for acting as assistant foreman in charge of about 110 men who worked without a lost-time accident from October 29, 1931, to February 6, 1933, with 225,812 man-hours of exposure.

279. DAVID MOYES
NO. 5 MINE
VESTA COAL COMPANY
Vestaburg, Pennsylvania
for acting as assistant foreman and operating his section of the mine without lost-time accidents from December 10, 1931, to July 22, 1933, man-hours of exposure being 226,236.

280. HENRY A. RENINGER, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Allentown, Pennsylvania
for successful leadership in the safety movement especially in the cement industry. Under his direction in charge of accident prevention, every plant in the Lehigh Portland Cement Company has a record of having worked at least one calendar year without a lost-time accident; and the 15 plants of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company have had 41 plant-calendar-years of operation without a lost-time accident.

281. DANIEL THOMAS
Amsterdam, Ohio
for having worked without a lost-time accident for 59 years and 2 months in underground coal mining, retiring from active service on December 13, 1933.

282. ELGIE UNDERWOOD
NO. 4 MINE
VESTA COAL COMPANY
California, Pennsylvania
for acting as assistant foreman over a section of the mine which operated without a lost-time accident in 240,087 man-hours of exposure.

283. WILLIAM WILKERSON
DeSoto, Illinois
for working practically 75 years without a lost-time accident in coal mines of England and the United States, from 1856, when he was 9 years old, to 1930, when he retired at the age of 83.
1935

COAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

284. AETNA MINE
AETNA COAL COMPANY
Searles, Alabama
for having operated with but one fatality since its opening 18 years ago, producing 1,206,000 tons of coal in approximately 6,060,000 man-hours.

285. ZEIGLER NO. 1 MINE
BELL AND ZOLLER COAL AND MINING COMPANY
Zeigler, Illinois
for operating from December 5, 1930 to December 7, 1934, without an underground fatality, producing 3,084,565 tons of coal in 3,154,605 man-hours.

286. NO. 51 MINE
BETHLEHEM MINES CORPORATION
Ellsworth, Pennsylvania
for having operated without a fatality from July 21, 1930, to January 1, 1935, in the production of 1,745,734 net tons of coal by an average force of 660 employees in 3,204,538 man-hours, about 70 percent of the coal being from pillars.

287. ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND WASHING PLANT
BLACK DIAMOND COAL MINING COMPANY
Johns, Alabama
for having operated from October 20, 1932, to January 1, 1935, without a lost-time accident to its 34 employees who worked a total of 215,152 man-hours.

288. BLUE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY
Middlesboro, Kentucky
for operating 7 mines in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee through the year 1934, producing 1,588,858 tons of coal with only 1 fatality after which occurrence 835,543 tons were produced; prior to this fatality 1,522,032 tons were mined since the previous fatality. One mine of this company produced 98,278 tons of coal with but 1 injury involving 32 days lost time.

289. SOMERSET MINE
THE CALUMET FUEL COMPANY
Somerset, Colorado
for operating from March 20, 1923, to January 1, 1935, without a fatality, and producing 2,209,702 tons of coal in 3,116,594 man-hours, from a thick, gassy coal bed on a pitch of about 10 percent and under very heavy cover (in some places approximating 2,000 feet). This mine operated without a lost-time accident in 1933 and had but 5 lost-time accidents in 1934.

290. MINE NO. 15
CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS
Mt. Olive, Illinois
for having produced 1,826,006 tons of coal in 1,646,735 man-hours from the date of the last fatality on February 13, 1932, to January 1, 1935, accident frequency in 1934 being 82.88 and accident severity 5.26. The mine employs 415 men, the coal bed is 7½ feet thick, and the daily output is about 3,600 tons, mechanically loaded.

291. COAL VALLEY MINES
DeBARDELEBEN COAL CORPORATION
Coal Valley, Alabama
for operating without a fatality to underground workers from June 1924 to January 1, 1935, producing 1,468,460 tons of coal in approximately 4,099,783 man-hours.

292. DIAMOND COAL COMPANY
Providance, Kentucky
for operating from February 1, 1925, to January 1, 1935, without a fatality, with production of 3,068,632 tons of coal in 1,809 working days, or approximately 3,819,897 man-hours. During 28 years of operation this mine has had only 6 fatalities all caused by an explosion on January 15, 1925. The coal averages 56 inches in thickness and hand loading is used.
INGRAM BRANCH MINE
ELKHORN PINETY COAL MINING COMPANY
Ingram Branch, West Virginia
for operating without a disabling accident from July 25, 1933 to January 1, 1935, with approximately 130 employees (70 of whom were miners), and producing 187,067 tons of coal in 292,688 man-hours from a bed about 6 feet thick, about 50 percent being from pillar work.

FRANCIS MINE
GREENSBURG-CONNELLSVILLE COAL AND COKE CO.
Burgettstown, Pennsylvania
for having produced 2,620,915 tons of coal to January 1, 1935, since the date of its last fatality inside the mine on March 23, 1925. A fatality occurred on the surface May 1, 1931, and since that date to January 1, 1935, the mine produced 1,069,095 tons of coal.

HANNA COAL COMPANY OF OHIO
St. Clairsville, Ohio
for having operated without a fatality from August 31, 1933 to November 22, 1934, producing 3,292,511.55 tons of coal in 4,218,065 man-hours of work by its average force of 2,259 persons. The coal bed is flat, with thickness about 5 feet and with a decidedly tender roof. This record includes 6 mines, one of which is highly mechanized.

NO. 3 MINE
HEISLEY COAL COMPANY
Nantsy Glo, Pennsylvania
for having operated without a fatality from May 15, 1931 to October 22, 1934; employing an average of 700 men in the production of 1,985,000 tons of coal (about 50 percent from pillars) from a coal bed averaging 3 ft. 8 in. on a 3½-percent grade.

HOTCHKISS MINE
HOTCHKISS COAL COMPANY
Monarch, Wyoming
for operating without a fatality from April 1, 1920 to January 1, 1935, with average employment of 47 persons, producing 768,190 tons of coal. In this period of 14⅔ years the mine had 32 lost-time accidents, or an average of slightly more than 2 per year.

HUMPHREYS MINE
HUMPHREYS COAL & COKE COMPANY
Greensburg, Pennsylvania
for producing 760,589 tons of coal from August 25, 1925 to January 1, 1935, without a fatality, man-hours being 1,566,948. The coal bed is 78 inches thick, the pitch is about 1½ percent, and about 75 percent of the production is from pillars, all hand loaded. The mine is technically gassy.

WHEELRIGHT MINES 1 AND 2
INLAND STEEL COMPANY
Wheelwright, Kentucky
for operating without a fatality from October 17, 1933 to February 5, 1935, with an average of 850 men, working 1,780,562 man-hours in the production of 1,021,787 tons of coal.

NO. 20 MINE
JAMISON COAL AND COKE COMPANY
Pleasant Unity, Pennsylvania
for operating from September 24, 1928 to January 1, 1935 without a fatality, producing 2,926,297 tons of coal in 2,067,435 man-hours, from a gassy coal bed 84 to 100 inches in thickness on pitch from 0 to 30 degrees. A block system is used, and about 88 percent of the coal is recovered from pillars, all hand loaded.

ELKOL MINE
KEMMERER COAL COMPANY
Frontier, Wyoming
for operating without a fatality from November 21, 1924 to January 1, 1935, or 1,485 days, with an average force of 22 employees working 34,235 man-shifts and producing 616,625 tons of coal. Eight nonfatal accidents have occurred at this mine in 10 years, resultant loss of time being 729 days.
302. **GREENSBURG NO. 4 MINE**  
**KEYSTONE COAL AND COKE COMPANY**  
*Hunners, Pennsylvania*  
for operating from 1919 to October 9, 1934, with no fatalities and but 48 lost-time accidents in the production of 541,993 tons of coal. For more than a year, September 13, 1933 to October 9, 1934, this mine worked without a lost-time accident, producing 42,698 tons of coal in 68,525 man-hours.

303. **NO. 1 MINE**  
**KNOX CONSOLIDATED COAL CORPORATION**  
*Bicknell, Indiana*  
for reducing accident frequency from 124.85 in 1931 and 187.32 in 1932 to 94.56 in 1933 and 48.16 in 1934; and for reducing accident severity from 49.37 in 1931 to 41.14 in 1932, 42.17 in 1933, and 1.5 in 1934.

304. **LIBERTY MINE**  
**LIBERTY FUEL COMPANY**  
*Latuda, Utah*  
for producing 105,704 tons of coal in 115,754 man-hours with but 4 lost-time accidents, totaling 114 lost days, accident frequency being 34.55, severity 0.98. The inside day pay men (35 in number) worked 1,000 days to January 1, 1935, without a lost-time accident.

305. **LINCOLN NO. 1 MINE**  
**LINCOLN GAS COAL COMPANY**  
*Washington, Pennsylvania*  
for having operated without a fatality from September 29, 1931 to January 1, 1935, in the production of 1,444,374 tons of coal in 3,158,485 man-hours of work.

306. **NATIONAL NO. 1 MINE**  
**NATIONAL MINING COMPANY**  
*Morgan, Pennsylvania*  
for operating without a fatality from October 22, 1929 to January 1, 1935, producing 1,870,705 tons of coal in approximately 3,288,280 man-hours from a flat and gassy coal bed varying from 60 to 66 inches in thickness, about 95 percent being from pillar work.

307. **NATIONAL NO. 2 MINE**  
**NATIONAL MINING COMPANY**  
*Muse, Pennsylvania*  
for operating without a fatality from August 31, 1932 to January 1, 1935, producing 1,695,814 tons of coal in approximately 2,509,080 man-hours from a flat and gassy coal bed varying from 60 to 66 inches in thickness, about 40 percent being from pillar work.

308. **TIPPLE FORCE—NELLIS MINE**  
**NELLIS COAL CORPORATION**  
*Nellis, West Virginia*  
for having operated without a lost-time accident from September 20, 1927, to January 1, 1935, or 2,647 days, with a total of 224,128 man-hours of work in handling 2,329,813 tons of coal.

309. **MINES 3, 5, 7, AND 9, ROSLYN-CLE KLUM COAL FIELD**  
**NORTHEASTERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY**  
*Roslyn, Washington*  
for having operated without a fatality from January 10, 1933 to January 1, 1935, producing 867,703 tons of coal in approximately 1,843,000 man-hours of work by an average complement of 800 employees. These mines are dangerously gassy, have pitch of 10 to 50 degrees, thickness of the coal is about 4½ feet, and about 50 percent of the coal is from pillar work.

310. **PENN ANTHRACITE MINING COMPANY**  
*Scranton, Pennsylvania*  
for operating without a fatality to its underground employees from November 15, 1933 to January 22, 1935, producing 2,027,461 net tons of coal in 5,522,478 man-hours.

311. **PIKE FLOYD COAL COMPANY**  
*Betsy Layne, Kentucky*  
for having operated from July 2, 1928 to January 1, 1935, without a fatality, in the production of 2,316,394 tons of coal in 4,450,225 man-hours.
312. WESTLAND MINE  
PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY  
*Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania*  
for operating without a fatality from April 29, 1931 to January 1, 1935,  
producing 1,789,096 tons of coal in 2,648,525 man-hours of exposure in a  
gassy mine having coal about 5 feet thick. Approximately 5.1 percent  
of the coal produced in 1934 was loaded mechanically.

313. NO. 45 MINE  
SHERIDAN-WYOMING COAL COMPANY, INC.  
*Monarch, Wyoming*  
for having operated without a fatality from December 3, 1924 to January  
1, 1935, in the production of 2,943,372 tons of coal with average  
employment of 197 persons. In this period of 10 years and 28 days, the  
mine had 133 nonfatal accidents. The coal is loaded mechanically.

314. SOUTH UNION MINE  
SOUTH UNION COAL COMPANY  
*Uniontown, Pennsylvania*  
for operating without a fatality from March 11, 1927 to January 1, 1935,  
producing 4,350,905 net tons of coal in 4,749,529 man-hours from a  
gassy coal bed about 96 inches thick and on pitch from 0 to 25 percent,  
approximately 80 percent being from pillar work, all hand loaded.

315. SPRINGFIELD COAL CORPORATION  
(PEALE, PEACOCK & KERR)  
*Nanty Glo, Pennsylvania*  
for operating without a fatality from May 30, 1932 to January 1, 1935,  
producing 1,016,178 net tons of coal in 2,286,401 man-hours; and for  
operating with but one fatality from August 20, 1929 to January 1, 1935,  
producing 2,249,178 net tons of coal (about 80 percent being from pillars)  
in 4,500,000 man-hours.

316. ARNO COLLERY  
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY  
*Arno, Virginia*  
for operating without a fatality from March 26, 1929 to January 1, 1935,  
producing 748,567 tons of coal in 1,571,990 man-hours; and for operating  
without a lost-time accident from December 3, 1932 to December 17, 1934, inclusive, or 745 days, producing 198,794 tons of coal in 417,467  
man-hours of exposure.

317. STONEGA MINE  
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY  
*Stonega, Virginia*  
for operating without a fatality from February 24, 1928 to January 1,  
1935, producing 921,995 tons of coal in 2,212,788 man-hours. In 1934  
the mine had but 3 compensation cases and from September 13, 1934 (the  
date of the last lost-time accident) to January 1, 1935, it produced 40,105  
tons of coal in 96,252 man-hours.

318. ALL MINES OF  
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY  
in *Wyoming*  
for reducing fatalities per million tons produced from 4.94 in 1923 to 1.25  
in 1934; and for reducing fatalities per thousand men employed from  
5.27 in 1923 to 1.68 in 1934. Man-hours per fatality were 348,815 in  
1923 and 933,561 in 1934. 3.32 percent of the coal was loaded mechanica  
ally in 1923 and 97.41 percent in 1934.

319. "C" MINE  
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY  
*Superior, Wyoming*  
for having operated without a lost-time accident from October 21, 1933  
to December 31, 1934, producing 256,982 tons of coal in 252,636 man-
hours of work by its approximately 144 employees.

320. NO. 4 MINE  
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY  
*Rock Springs, Wyoming*  
for having operated without a fatality from April 17, 1923 to December  
31, 1934, producing 3,148,051 tons of coal in 3,954,398 man-hours of  
work by its average force of 214.
THE TIPPLE CREWS
KING MINES NO. 1 AND 2
UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY
Mohrland, Utah

for having worked 1,139 days to March 1, 1935, without a lost-time accident, man-hours of exposure being 280,798 in the handling of approximately 1,102,800 tons of coal.

NO. 1 MINE
VALIER COAL COMPANY
Valier, Illinois

for having operated 5 of the 12 months of 1934 without a lost-time accident, producing 382,867 tons of coal in 262,369 man-hours, employing 520 persons, daily production averaging 6,601 tons. From September 12, 1934 to January 1, 1935, the mine had no lost-time accidents and worked 194,617 man-hours. From October 1933 to January 1, 1935, the night shift worked 112,643 man-hours and had no lost-time accidents.

MCULLOUGH MINE
WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY
Irwin, Pennsylvania

for operating without a fatality from January 12, 1926 to January 10, 1930, inclusive, employing an average of 375 men in the production of 2,139,090 tons of coal from a bed about 80 inches thick.

METAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

GREAT FALLS DEPARTMENTS
ANAconda COPPER MINING COMPANY
ANAconda WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY
Great Falls, Montana

for remarkable reduction in injury occurrence (especially fatalities) during the 10-year period 1925–34, there being only 2 fatalities in 4,545,712 man-shifts as contrasted with 21 fatalities for the previous 10 years, 1915–24, when 4,597,334 man-shifts were worked. The injury rate (including all classes of injuries) per 10,000 shifts worked was 5.13 in 1915 and 1.37 in 1934.

BIWABIK MINE
BIWABIK MINING COMPANY
Biwabik, Minnesota

for operating an open-pit mine from November 1, 1925 to January 1, 1935, or 110 months, without a fatality and with but 2 lost-time accidents, producing upwards of 4,445,049 tons of ore and stripping in 1,083,754 man-hours. From June 1926 to December 1934, inclusive, or 103 months, this property operated without a disabling accident.

HOADLEY AND MACE NO. 2 MINES
BUTLER BROTHERS
Cooley, Minnesota

for working an open-cut operation without a lost-time accident and with but 17 minor injuries during the years 1931, 1933, and 1934, with an average force of 43 men working a total of 101,931 man-hours. These mines were not operated in 1932.

ALBANY MINE
CRETE MINING COMPANY
Hibbing, Minnesota

for having operated an open-pit mine from February 17, 1923 to January 1, 1935, a total of 142 months, without a fatality and with but two lost-time accidents in the handling of 3,326,403 tons of rock and ore during 1,675,300 man-hours of exposure. This property had 65 no-disability months from February 17, 1923 to August 1, 1928; 37 no-disability months from September 1, 1928 to October 1, 1931; and 38 no-disability months from November 1, 1931 to January 1, 1935.

MESABI CHIEF MINE
HANNA ORE MINING COMPANY
Keewatin, Minnesota

for operating from July 5, 1932 to January 1, 1935, with but 3 lost-time accidents (166 days lost) to its average force of 126, with 492,631 man-hours of work in producing 1,237,455 tons of crude ore and 476,114 tons of direct shipping ore and moving 1,101,363 cubic yards of surface material and lean ore. This mine has never had a fatality.
329.

MAHONING MINE
MAHONING ORE & STEEL COMPANY
Hibbing, Minnesota
for having worked an open-pit mine without a fatality or a disabling accident from May 1, 1930 to October 1, 1933 (41 months), producing 4,682,871 tons of rock and ore in 914,337 man-hours; and from November 1, 1933 to January 1, 1935 (14 months), producing 1,029,535 tons of rock and ore in 206,557 man-hours. One disabling accident occurred in October 1933.

330.

FONTANA MINE
NORTH CAROLINA EXPLORATION COMPANY
Fontana, North Carolina
for having operated without a lost-time accident from August 16, 1932 to January 1, 1935, working 234,513 man-hours. The present operators took the mine on January 30, 1931, and reduced its accident frequency rate from 75.56 in 1931 to 2.53 in 1932 and to 0 in 1933 and 1934.

331.

TOWNSITE MINE
REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION
Ironwood, Michigan
for operating, without a lost-time accident, from January 14, 1931 to January 1, 1935, or 1,157 days, with an average force of 63, producing 198,273 tons of ore and 57,227 tons of rock in 390,394 man-hours. This mine had its last fatality July 13, 1927, and on January 14, 1935, completed 4 years of operation without a lost-time accident.

332.

RICHMOND MINE
RICHMOND IRON COMPANY
Palmer, Michigan
for operating from January 1, 1928 to January 1, 1935, without a lost-time accident to its average force of 29 persons producing 738,053 tons of ore and moving 80,267 cubic yards of stripping in 267,951 man-hours. This mine has never had a fatality.

333.

MAGNA PLANT
UTAH COPPER COMPANY
Magna, Utah
for operating without a disabling accident from November 2, 1932 to January 9, 1935, or 797 consecutive days, with an average force of 224, working 1,294,152 man-hours, in the milling of 7,886,800 tons of ore.

334.

OPEN CUT MINE
UTAH COPPER COMPANY
Bingham Canyon, Utah
for operating without a fatality from March 12, 1932 to January 1, 1935, and without a lost-time accident from January 17, 1934 to August 10, 1934 (205 consecutive days). During 1934, this mine worked approximately 770 employees with but 6 lost-time accidents, aggregating 330 lost days, in 1,308,832 man-hours in the production of 4,083,842 tons of ore and in the moving of 4,981,559 tons of waste.

335.

VINEGAR HILL ZINC COMPANY—WISCONSIN DISTRICT
Platteville, Wisconsin
for operating from 1927 to 1934, inclusive, without a fatality, producing 2,455,703 tons of "mine dirt" in 364,200 man-days and steadily reducing the number of accidents per 1,000 shifts worked from 1.01 in 1927 to 0.414 in 1934.

336.

WAKEFIELD MINE
WAKEFIELD IRON COMPANY
Wakefield, Michigan
for operating from December 1, 1927 to January 1, 1935, with but 5 lost-time accidents (111 days lost) to its average force of 92 persons working 1,612,958 man-hours and producing 2,372,104 tons of ore and moving 1,846,218 cubic yards of stripping. This mine has not had a fatality since November 12, 1919.
PETROLEUM PLANTS AND COMPANIES

337. MAIN LINES DEPARTMENT
HOPE NATURAL GAS COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
for having operated from August 1, 1929 to March 1, 1935, a total of 1,484,986 man-hours without a single lost-time accident. The cars and trucks of the department were driven 970,475 miles without an accident of any kind in the period of this record.

338. LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS DIVISION
THE OHIO OIL COMPANY
Shreveport, Louisiana
for working a force of 283 men during 1933 with 8 lost-time accidents in approximately 655,428 man-hours and but 2 lost-time accidents in 529,776 man-hours during 1934.

339. MARTINEZ REFINERY
SHELL OIL COMPANY
Martinez, California
for having worked from June 8, 1934 to December 1, 1934, a total of 1,056,588 man-hours without a disabling injury. The record was broken by a disabling injury on December 1, 1934.

340. SHIDLER-BURBANK DISTRICT SAFETY CHAPTER
SINCLAIR PRAIRIE OIL COMPANY
Shidler, Oklahoma
for having operated from December 16, 1929 to October 1, 1934, a total of 1 million man-hours in production and gasoline plant work without a disabling injury. During this period 2,803 strings of rods were pulled and run, totaling 3,185 miles of rods; almost 500 miles of tubing were handled in 437 strings, 13 wells were drilled, 27 plugged, and 1,776,346 barrels of crude oil and 28,370,445 gallons of gasoline produced.

341. GENERAL LABOR DEPARTMENT—BATON ROUGE REFINERY
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
for having worked, without a disabling accident, from July 13, 1933 to January 1, 1935, an average of 500 laborers a total of 761,000 man-hours.

342. REFINERY LABORATORY—BATON ROUGE REFINERY
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
for operating, without a disabling injury, from July 27, 1926 to January 1, 1935, a total of 3,080 days, employing 90 men working 1,291,983 man-hours.

343. STANDARD PIPE LINE COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL MAINTENANCE FORCES
Bunkie, Louisiana
for having worked 20 to 200 men daily on petroleum pipe-line construction and conditioning from January 3, 1934 to September 24, 1934, inclusive, a total of 310,633 man-hours without a disabling injury.

344. MISCELLANEOUS
THE AVERY PLANT
avery SALT COMPANY
Avery Island, Louisiana
for operating the entire plant without a lost-time accident from July 3, 1931 to January 29, 1935, a total of 1,003,998 man-hours. An average underground force of 20 worked in the mine 1,596 days, or 190,378 man-hours, without a lost-time accident.

345. BILLMEYER QUARRY
J. E. BAKER COMPANY
Billmeyer, Pennsylvania
for having operated from May 13, 1932 to January 1, 1935, without a lost-time accident. Approximately 170 men worked 945,548 man-hours from June 1, 1932, to January 1, 1935.
346. **CORONET PHOSPHATE COMPANY**  
*Plant City, Florida*
for having operated through the entire year 1934 without a lost-time accident, employing about 100 men a total of 199,151 man-shifts as computed from time records. The last lost-time accident occurred December 30, 1933.

347. **STONEGA COKE WORKS**  
**STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY**  
*Stonega, Virginia*
for operating without a fatality from January 1, 1919 to January 1, 1935, producing 2,252,385 tons of coke in 7,658,109 man-hours; and for operating without a lost-time accident from January 1, 1931 to January 1, 1935, producing 161,471 tons of coke in 555,001 man-hours. This plant had but 1 lost-time accident from November 29, 1929 to January 1, 1935, and produced 279,224 tons of coke in 949,362 man-hours.

348. **WYOMING SAND AND STONE COMPANY**  
*Wyomanna, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania*
for having operated without a lost-time accident throughout the 5-year period 1930–34, inclusive, with 126,962 man-hours of exposure. This is a dry bank sand and gravel deposit.

349. **INDIVIDUALS**  
**HARRY CARROLL**  
*Wolf Run, Ohio*
for having worked 77 years in the coal mines of Ohio without a disabling injury, starting as trapper at 10 years of age and then working continuously as driver and loader. At the age of nearly 87, he still works as a loader at the Wolf Run Mine, Wolf Run, Ohio, where he is credited with the loading of 11.3 tons of coal on February 15, 1935.

350. **VINCENT P. CROWLEY**  
**OLYPHANT SHAFT MINE—EDDY CREEK COLLIERY**  
**THE HUDSON COAL COMPANY**  
*Olyphant, Pennsylvania*
for acting as sectional foreman and operating his underground section from June 15, 1931 to May 1, 1934, inclusive, without a lost-time injury of any kind, with production of 141,552 market tons of coal in 281,273 man-hours, or 523 working days.

351. **JOSEPH DUGAS**  
*Langeloth, Pennsylvania*
for having worked 53 years (22 years in Czechoslovakia and 31 years in the United States) in coal mines without a disabling injury; 2 years for the H. C. Frick Coke Company, 13 years for the Pittsburgh Coal Company, and 16 years for the Langeloth Coal Company.

352. **THOMAS HOWARD**  
*Zeigler, Illinois*
for having worked 51 years in or around coal mines without incurring a lost-time injury. He has worked as loader, trackman, driver, shot firer, and at present is a face boss at Zeigler No. 2 Mine, Bell and Zoller Coal and Mining Company, Zeigler, Illinois.

353. **JAMES MATHEWS**  
*Leevood, West Virginia*
for having worked 62 years without a lost-time accident (and practically without sickness) in coal mines of Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia. For the past 23 years he has been employed by the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Company and although 74 years old is considered one of the most efficient miners in their Raccoon West Mine.

354. **CHARLES E. MORRIS**  
**OLYPHANT COLLIERY**  
**THE HUDSON COAL COMPANY**  
*Dickson City, Pennsylvania*
for acting as sectional foreman in the various beds at Miles Slope and Grassy Island Mine from March 18, 1925 to February 15, 1935, inclusive, without a roof fall accident in 2,092 working days with production of 320,724 market tons of coal in 1,527,795 man-hours.
1936

COAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

355. CRANE CREEK MINE
AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY
McComas, West Virginia
for operating without a fatality from September 8, 1931, through December 31, 1935, employing an average of 559 men, working 4,069,576 man-hours and producing 2,588,570 tons of coal, 55 percent from pillars.

356. ELLSWORTH NO. 51 MINE
BETHLEHEM MINES CORPORATION
Ellsworth, Pennsylvania
for having operated without a fatality from July 21, 1930, to January 1, 1936, with average employment of 677 in the production of 2,298,611 tons of coal in 4,122,797 man-hours.

357. NEMACOLIN MINE
THE BUCKEYE COAL COMPANY
Nemacolin, Pennsylvania
for having operated without a fatal accident from October 16, 1934 to January 1, 1936, producing 1,203,752 tons of coal, all hand loaded, 83 percent being from pillars, with average employment of 967, accident frequency 28.4 and severity 1.58. A block system of mining is used.

358. UNITED MINE
CABIN CREEK CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY
Kayford, West Virginia
for having operated without a fatality from August 3, 1931 to January 1, 1936, with an average force of 235 working 186,363 man-days and producing 1,209,651 tons of coal from a bed averaging nearly 6 feet in thickness.

359. SOMERSET MINE
THE CALUMET FUEL COMPANY
Somerset, Colorado
for operating without a fatality from March 20, 1923 to January 1, 1936, with exposure of 3,331,081 man-hours and producing 2,368,717 tons of coal, all hand-loaded, from a gassy mine with 7-percent pitch, much of the production being from pillars. This mine worked 214,487 man-hours during 1935 and produced 159,015 tons of coal with only 2 lost-time accidents, causing loss of 60 shifts.

360. MINES NOS. 1, 3, 5, AND 6
CANNELTON COAL AND COKE COMPANY
Cannelton, West Virginia
for having operated without a fatality from September 10, 1931 to January 1, 1936, producing 1,762,411 tons of coal in 448,689 man-days of work by an average force of 667.

361. CLINCHFIELD NO. 3 MINE
CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION
Dande, Virginia
for having operated, without a fatality, from March 13, 1930 to January 1, 1936, in the production of 1,229,575 tons of coal in approximately 2,093,184 man-hours.

362. CLINCHFIELD NOS. 7 AND 8 MINES
CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION
Clinchco, Virginia
for having operated, without a fatality, from November 28, 1929 to January 1, 1936, in the production of 2,218,608 tons of coal in approximately 4,035,200 man-hours.

363. COLUMBIA MINE
COLUMBIA STEEL COMPANY
Columbia, Utah
for having operated without a lost-time accident from December 29, 1934 to January 1, 1936, employing an average of 183 men, with an exposure of 259,013 man-hours and producing 228,603 tons of coal, about 32.7 percent from pillars in a coal bed about 12 feet thick with pitch approximately 13 percent and cover in places 2,500 feet. Three mechanical loaders are used.
Figure 4.—Presentation of certificate of honor awarded the Harwick mine, Harwick Coal & Coke Co., Harwick, Pa., by J. J. Forbes (right), secretary of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, May 22, 1906.
DETAILS OF SAFETY AWARDS, BY YEARS

364. MINE NO. 15
THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY
Mount Olive, Illinois
for having operated without a fatality from February 13, 1932 to January
1, 1936, employing an average of 415 men with an exposure of 2,227,735
man-hours and producing 2,548,838 tons of coal mechanically loaded
from a coal bed about 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet thick.

365. CONSOLIDATION NO. 32 MINE
CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Owings, West Virginia
for having operated without a fatality from March 28, 1934 to January
1, 1936, in the production of 1,242,311 tons of coal with 166,068 man-
days of exposure to its average force of 591 in a coal bed slightly less
than 8 feet thick.

366. CONSOLIDATION NO. 65 MINE
CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Monongah, West Virginia
for having operated without a fatality from August 29, 1931 to January
1, 1936, in the production of 2,730,493 tons of coal, with exposure of
493,403 man-days to its average force of 556 in a coal bed slightly less
than 8 feet thick.

367. CRESCENT COAL COMPANY
Bever, Kentucky
for operating without a fatality from November 1917 to January 1936,
with production of 3,050,667 tons of coal.

368. DIAMOND COAL COMPANY
Providence, Kentucky
for having operated without a fatality from January 16, 1925 to January
1, 1936, producing 3,386,664 tons of coal, with an exposure of approxi-
mately 4,268,664 man-hours. Hand loading is used.

369. INGRAM BRANCH MINE
ELKHORN PINLEY COAL MINING COMPANY
Ingram Branch, West Virginia
for having operated without a lost-time accident from July 25, 1933
to January 28, 1936, in the production of 354,296 tons of coal by an
average force of 135, working 543,258 man-hours in a coal bed about
4 feet 6 inches thick, with maximum dip of 8 percent, about 20 percent
of the coal output being from pillars, all hand-loaded.

370. MOBLEY MINE
ELM GROVE MINING COMPANY
Elm Grove, West Virginia
for having operated without a fatality from March 10, 1932 to January
1, 1936, producing 1,346,964 tons of coal in 373,200 man-days from a
coal bed about 5 feet thick and with number of employees somewhat
over 400.

371. COLONIAL NO. 1 MINE
H. C. FRICK COKE COMPANY
Smock, Fayette County, Pennsylvania
for having operated without a fatality from August 1, 1929 to December
22, 1935, in the production of 5,866,108 tons of coal in 7,280,537 man-
hours of exposure. The coal is hand-loaded from a flat coal bed about
84 inches in thickness and about 75 percent of the coal came from pillars.

372. HARWICK MINE
HARWICK COAL AND COKE COMPANY
Harwick, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
for operating without a fatality from May 30, 1933 to January 1, 1936,
with average employment of 400 men, producing 1,604,626 tons of coal
in 2,116,968 man-hours with a frequency rate of 31.6 and a severity rate
of 5.23. About 50 percent of the coal comes from pillars and is hand-
loaded from a bed averaging 84 inches and with decidedly irregular
pitch. (See fig. 4.)
373. ISLAND CREEK NO. 1 MINE
ISLAND CREEK COAL COMPANY
Holden, West Virginia
for having operated without a fatality from October 19, 1931 to January 1, 1936, producing 2,967,166 tons of coal in 369,755 man-days. The coal is about 6½ feet thick and average number of employees 441.

374. ISLAND CREEK NO. 20 MINE
ISLAND CREEK COAL COMPANY
Whitman, West Virginia
for having operated without a fatality from July 6, 1932 to January 1, 1936, producing 2,585,390 tons of coal in 268,040 man-days. The coal is about 7 feet thick and the number employed about 400.

375. MAIDEN MINE
KELLEYS CREEK COLLIER COMPANY
Maidsville, West Virginia
for having operated without a fatality from September 17, 1933 to January 1, 1936, employing approximately 400 men who produced 1,109,902 tons of coal in 1,421,277 man-hours, from a bed 5 to 6 feet thick, about 15 percent of the production being from pillars.

376. WARD MINES
KELLEYS CREEK COLLIER COMPANY
Ward, West Virginia
for having operated without a fatality from August 4, 1933 to January 1, 1936, employing approximately 600 men who worked 2,300,196 man-hours and produced 1,446,383 tons of coal from a bed 4 to 6 feet thick, about 5 percent being from pillars.

377. NUMBER 4 MINE
LINTON-SUMMIT COAL COMPANY
Linton, Indiana
for having operated without a lost-time accident from July 27, 1934 to July 26, 1935. The mine was opened in 1925 and to January 1, 1936, has operated without a fatality in the production of 754,780 tons of coal.

378. LUTON MINE
LUTON MINING COMPANY
Providence, Kentucky
for having operated without a fatal accident from the date of its opening in 1918 to January 1, 1936, production being 1,007,054 tons. The coal is hand loaded from a bed about 58 inches thick.

379. REVLINC MINE
MONROE COAL MINING COMPANY
Revloc, Pennsylvania
for having operated, without a fatality, from March 16, 1932 to January 1, 1936, working an average force of 750 men on the production of 2,736-551 tons of coal, all hand-loaded from a coal bed approximately 4 feet in thickness, 35 percent of which came from pillar work.

380. NATIONAL NO. 1 MINE
NATIONAL MINING COMPANY
Morgan, Pennsylvania
for having operated without a fatality from October 23, 1929 to January 1, 1936, with production of 2,207,144 tons of coal in 3,904,329 man-hours of exposure. The coal is hand-loaded from a flat bed 60 to 66 inches in thickness and is produced wholly from pillar pulling.

381. SPRAGUE MINE
THE NEW RIVER COMPANY
Mt. Hope, West Virginia
for having operated without a fatality from August 25, 1931 to March 1, 1936, with an average force of 322, working 321,130 man-days in a coal bed about 39 inches thick and producing 1,395,962 tons of coal.

382. BERWIND NO. 1 MINE
NEW RIVER AND POCOHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY
Berwind, West Virginia
for having operated without a fatality from September 6, 1930 to January 1, 1936, producing 1,475,445 tons of coal in 471,464 man-days. The coal is about 4 feet thick and average number of employees 456.
383. POND CREEK COLLIERY—THACKER NO. 3 MINE
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FUEL DEPARTMENT
Williamson, West Virginia
for having operated without a lost-time accident from December 12, 1934 to January 3, 1936, with average employment of 175 men, producing 362,808 tons of coal, all hand-loaded, in 266,639 man-hours from a flat bed about 42 inches in thickness, approximately 50 percent being from pillar work.

384. OSBORNE MINES
THE YOUGHIOGHENY & OHIO COAL COMPANY
Wynona, Pennsylvania
for operating without a fatality from October 22, 1932 to January 1, 1936, with an average of 606 men working 2,783,058 man-hours, and producing 1,687,963 tons of coal from a bed averaging 87 inches in thickness with a pitch of approximately 5 percent. The coal is hand-loaded and approximately 40 percent is mined from pillars.

385. NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL CORPORATION
Wilmington, Illinois
for having operated without a fatal accident from April 5, 1929 to January 1, 1936, in the production of 6,331,402 tons of coal from a coal bed which is level and about 3 feet thick.

386. MINES 5, 7 AND 9, ROSLYN-CLE ELUM COAL FIELD
THE NORTHEASTERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY
Roslyn, Washington
for having operated without a fatality from January 10, 1933 to January 1, 1936, with an average force of 414 persons working 1,554,787 man-hours in the production of 508,091 tons of coal from a dangerously gassy coal bed approximately 4 1/2 feet in average thickness with a pitch between 10 and 50 degrees. About 50 percent of the coal is produced from pillars, and 31 percent is mined by machines.

387. NORTHWESTERN MINING & EXCHANGE COMPANY
Du Bois, Pennsylvania
for having operated without a fatality from September 17, 1933 to January 1, 1936, employing an average of 2,000 men, with an exposure of 5,837,520 man-hours in the production of 2,544,033 tons of coal by hand-loading methods from a bed about 3 feet thick.

388. MINE NO. 38
PEABODY COAL COMPANY
Springfield, Illinois
for having operated without a fatality from July 4, 1930 to October 26, 1935, employing an average force of 295 men with an exposure of 1,870,738 man-hours and producing 1,639,596 tons of coal with hand-loading conveyors from a coal bed 5 feet 8 inches in thickness.

389. MINES NOS. 2 AND 3
PROVIDENCE COAL MINING COMPANY
Providence, Kentucky
for having operated without a fatal accident from September 8, 1920 to January 1, 1936, production being 2,813,855 tons in approximately 3,940,947 man-hours. The coal is hand-loaded from a bed about 58 inches thick.

390. RUSSELLTON MINE
REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION
Russellton, Pennsylvania
for having produced 1,143,507 tons of coal from October 27, 1934 to December 31, 1935, without a fatality or permanent disability, and for having produced 931,833 tons of coal in 1,236,540 man-hours in 1935 without a fatality and with accident severity of 0.88 and frequency of 17.79. An average of 775 men were employed and all coal was hand-loaded, about 68 percent coming from pillars.
391. **LEWISBURG MINE**  
**SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL & IRON COMPANY**  
*Birmingham, Alabama*  
for operating without a lost-time accident from December 18, 1934 to August 27, 1935, or 249 continuous days, working an average force of 511 men approximately 564,649 man-hours; and for operating during 1935 without a fatality in the production of 384,232 tons of coal in 714,579 man-hours, with a frequency rate of 0.04 and severity rate of 3.19.

392. **SOUTH UNION MINE**  
**SOUTH UNION COAL COMPANY**  
*Uniontown, Pennsylvania*  
for having operated without a fatality from March 11, 1927 to January 1, 1936, with an average of 380 men working 5,387,941 man-hours and producing 4,979,748 tons of coal. The bed is 96 inches thick and dips about 3 percent; 90 percent of the product is from pillars.

393. **ARNO COLLIERY**  
**STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY**  
*Arno, Virginia*  
for having operated without a fatality from March 26, 1929 to January 1, 1936, producing 867,855 tons of coal in 1,781,437 man-hours. This mine had but 4 lost-time accidents since December 3, 1932, and in that time produced 332,575 tons of coal in 634,194 man-hours.

394. **STONEGA MINE**  
**STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY**  
*Stonega, Virginia*  
for having operated without a fatality from February 24, 1928 to January 1, 1936, producing 1,069,398 tons of coal in 2,459,540 man-hours.

395. **SUPERIOR COAL COMPANY**  
*MINE NO. 3*  
*Gillespie, Illinois*  
for operating without a fatality from May 28, 1931 to May 13, 1935, with average employment of 500 persons, producing 2,431,618 tons of coal in 2,705,135 man-hours. No pillar coal is extracted and hand-loading conveyors are used in a bed about 7 1/2 feet thick.

396. **KATHLEEN MINE**  
**UNION COLLIERY COMPANY**  
*Dowel, Illinois*  
for having operated without a fatality from December 29, 1933 to December 13, 1935, with an average force of 500 men, producing 1,452,452 tons of coal in 1,284,576 man-hours. The coal bed averages 7 1/2 feet in thickness and is undulating; the coal is mechanically loaded, and about 5 percent is from pillars.

397. **NO. 4 MINE**  
**THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY**  
*Rock Springs, Wyoming*  
for having operated without a fatality from April 17, 1923 to January 6, 1936, producing 3,490,329 tons of coal with 4,313,040 man-hours of exposure to an average force of 214.

398. **MINE NO. 11 (OPEN PIT)**  
**UNITED ELECTRIC COAL COMPANIES**  
*Du Quoin, Illinois*  
for having operated without a fatality from the opening of the property in 1929 to January 1, 1936, to its average force of 202, producing 5,404,283 tons of coal from a bed 6 feet 5 inches thick underlying 52 feet of clay and rock overburden. This property has had 61 nonfatal accidents, totaling 1,496 days lost-time, and averaged 180 working days annually from 1930 to 1935, inclusive.

399. **UNITED STATES COAL & COKE COMPANY**  
*Gary, West Virginia*  
for having operated its five mines without a fatality from August 29, 1933 to January 1, 1936, employing over 1,500 persons for approximately 418,138 man-days in the production of 3,789,919 tons of coal from a bed varying in thickness from 5 3/4 feet to about 7 feet. Four of the 5 mines have produced without a fatality more than 1,000,000 tons of coal per mine.
for having operated without a fatality from May 25, 1925 to January 1, 1936, with average employment of 272 persons working 340,021 man-days in the production of 2,859,154 tons of coal from a coal bed about 6½ feet thick. This mine was idle during the years 1931 and 1932.

**NO. 1 MINE**

**VALIER COAL COMPANY**

*Valier, Illinois*

for having operated without a fatality from July 6, 1934 to January 1, 1936, exposure being 843,112 man-hours and production 1,209,176 tons of coal, 774,852 tons being produced mechanically in 1935 by an average of 540 employees and with but 8 lost-time accidents. Severity was 29.90 in 1927 and but 2.22 in 1935. The 66 surface employees had no lost-time accidents from November 1933 to January 1, 1936, in 240,160 man-hours, handling 1,726,041 tons of coal.

**KENTUCKY BLOCK NO. 3 MINE**

**WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY**

*Madisonville, Kentucky*

for having operated without a fatality from May 21, 1929 to January 1, 1936, producing 1,067,341 tons of coal.

**WEST KENTUCKY NO. 3 MINE**

**WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY**

*Wheateroft, Kentucky*

for having operated without a fatality to its underground workers from 1926 to January 1, 1936, producing 1,456,879 tons of coal.

**WEST KENTUCKY MINE NO. 8**

**WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY**

*Wheateroft, Kentucky*

for having operated without a fatality to its underground workers from 1911 to January 1, 1936, producing 1,915,645 tons of coal.

**HUTCHINSON MINE**

**WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY**

*Rillton, Pennsylvania*

for having operated without a fatality from June 4, 1932 to February 1, 1936, with production of 1,674,479 tons (about 76 percent from pillars) by an average force of 400, working in a coal bed about 80 inches in thickness.

**RILEY MINE**

**WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY**

*Rillton, Pennsylvania*

for having operated without a fatality from December 4, 1929, to February 1, 1936, with an average force of 236, producing 1,285,077 tons of coal (about 64 percent from pillars) from a coal bed about 80 inches in thickness.

**MICCO MINE**

**WEST VIRGINIA COAL & COKE CORPORATION**

*Mico, West Virginia*

for having operated without a fatality from April 5, 1925 to December 31, 1935, 10 ¾ years, with an average force of 200 producing 1,225,749 tons of coal in 1,684 working days.

**METAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES**

**FONTANA MINE**

**NORTH CAROLINA EXPLORATION COMPANY**

*Fontana, North Carolina*

for having operated without a lost-time accident from August 16, 1932 to December 31, 1935, with an exposure of 360,657 man-hours. The accident frequency rate of this mine has been reduced from 75.56 in 1931 to 0 in 1933, 1934, and 1935, the present operators having taken charge in 1931.
409.

BENNETT MINE
BENNETT MINING COMPANY
Keewatin, Minnesota
for operating an open-pit mine, without a lost-time accident, from June 1, 1928 to December 31, 1935, or 7 years and 7 months, employing an average of 42 men in the production of 1,777,151 tons of ore and waste in 782,118 man-hours.

410.

BIWABIK MINE
BIWABIK MINING COMPANY
Biwabik, Minnesota
for operating an open-pit mine from November 1, 1925 to October 31, 1935, or 10 years, without a fatality and with but 2 lost-time accidents, causing 23 lost days to an average force of 86, producing 5,427,228 tons of ore and waste in 1,151,126 man-hours, accident frequency being 1.73 and severity 0.019. This property operated from May 21, 1926 to November 8, 1935, without a lost-time accident in 1,082,128 man-hours of exposure.

411.

ALBANY MINE
CRETE MINING COMPANY
Hibbing, Minnesota
for operating an open-pit mine from October 3, 1931 to December 31, 1935, without a lost-time accident; and from February 17, 1923 to December 31, 1935, or 12 years and 10 months, with but 2 lost-time accidents to an average of 45 men working 1,790,032 man-hours and producing 3,769,023 tons of ore and waste, accident frequency being 1.11 and severity 0.107.

412.

MAHNONEN MINE
CUYUNA ORE COMPANY
Ironton, Minnesota
for having operated an open-pit mine from January 1, 1930 to December 31, 1935, or 6 years, without a lost-time accident, with an average force of 23 men working 418,799 man-hours in the production of 811,851 tons or ore and waste.

413.

MESABI CHIEF MINE
HANNA ORE MINING COMPANY
Keewatin, Minnesota
for having operated, without a lost-time accident, throughout the year 1935, with an average force of 137 men working 255,608 man-hours and handling 1,890,972 tons of ore and waste. This mine has never had a fatality.

414.

MISSISSIPPI MINE
HANNA ORE MINING COMPANY
Keewatin, Minnesota.
for having operated, without a lost-time accident, from May 1, 1933 to December 31, 1935, with an average force of 50 men, working 128,744 man-hours and producing 129,445 tons of material from an underground iron-ore mine. This mine has never had a fatality.

415.

SCRANTON MINE
HOYT MINING COMPANY
Hibbing, Minnesota
for having operated, without a lost-time accident, from June 1, 1930 to December 31, 1935 (5 years and 7 months) employing an average of 38 men in the production of 1,534,084 tons of ore and waste in 602,231 man-hours.

416.

JAMES MINE
JAMES MINING COMPANY
Iron River, Michigan
for having operated from November 9, 1929 to December 31, 1935, with but 2 lost-time accidents (64 days lost) in the production of 514,760 tons of iron ore and waste by an average force of 46 working 471,101 man-hours, with accident frequency 4.2 and severity 0.13. This mine had 70 consecutive months of operation without a disability accident.
417. MAHONING MINE
    MAHONING ORE & STEEL COMPANY
    Hibbing, Minnesota
    for operating without a fatality and with but one disabling accident from
    May 1, 1930 to December 31, 1935, with an average force of 86 men
    producing 6,619,099 tons of ore and waste in 1,333,361 man-hours, acci-
    dent frequency rate being 0.74 and severity 0.22; and for operating from
    November 1, 1933 to December 31, 1935, 2 years and 2 months, without
    a lost-time accident, and producing 1,897,213 tons of ore and waste in
    404,955 man-hours.

418. NO. 6 SHAFT UNDERGROUND DEPARTMENT
    THE MONTREAL MINING COMPANY
    Montreal, Wisconsin
    for having operated from June 24, 1933 to December 31, 1935, inclusive,
    920 calendar days or 280,152 man-hours, without a fatality or a compen-
    sable accident. During this period 311,115 tons of ore and 10,427 tons
    of rock were produced.

419. EAST VULCAN MINE
    PENN IRON MINING COMPANY
    Vulcan, Michigan
    for having operated an underground iron-ore mine without a fatality or
    permanent total disability accident from March 22, 1929 to December
    31, 1935 (6 years and 9 months) in the production of 1,213,659 tons of
    material by an average force of 191 men, working 2,175,821 man-hours.

420. ALL MINES OF
    PICKANDS, MATHER & COMPANY
    in Minnesota
    for having operated one underground and nine open-pit mines in Minne-
    sota during the year 1935, with only one lost-time accident to an average
    force of 422 men working 1,050,034 man-hours in the production of
    2,949,803 tons of ore and waste, accident frequency being 0.95 and
    severity 1.71.

421. PLYMOUTH MINE
    PLYMOUTH MINING COMPANY
    Wakefield, Michigan
    for operating, without a lost-time accident, from December 18, 1929 to
    December 31, 1935, with an average of 33 employees; and for operating,
    without a fatality or permanent disability and with but 9 accidents,
    from August 1, 1928 to December 31, 1935, producing 3,240,528 tons
    of ore and waste in 1,160,674 man-hours, accident frequency being 7.75
    and severity 0.09.

422. RICHMOND MINE
    RICHMOND IRON COMPANY
    Palmer, Michigan
    for having operated without a lost-time accident from January 1, 1928
    to January 1, 1936, employing an average of 25 men, producing 969,986
    tons of ore and moving 80,267 cubic yards of stripping in 297,815 man-
    hours. This mine has never had a fatality.

423. SAGAMORE MINE
    SAGAMORE ORE MINING COMPANY
    Riverston, Minnesota
    for having operated, without a lost-time accident, from August 1, 1929
    to December 31, 1935 (6 years and 5 months) employing an average of
    32 persons in the production of 2,118,993 tons of ore and waste in
    658,544 man-hours.

424. SUNDAY LAKE MINE
    SUNDAY LAKE IRON COMPANY
    Wakefield, Michigan
    for having operated without a fatality and with but 2 lost-time acci-
    dents during 1935, employing an average force of 95 men for 230,580
    man-hours and producing 212,000 tons of ore and waste, accident fre-
    quency being 8.67 and severity 0.16.
425. ZENITH MINE
VERMILLION MINING COMPANY
Ely, Minnesota
for operating with but one lost-time accident from September 1, 1932 to December 31, 1935, and producing approximately 150,000 tons of ore per annum by an average force of 75 men, accident frequency being 1.94 and severity 0.826. The one accident occurred to an employee truck driver who cut his foot with an ax in the woods while getting wood for families on relief.

426. VINEGAR HILL ZINC COMPANY
WISCONSIN DISTRICT
Platteville, Wisconsin
for having operated without a fatality from 1927 to December 31, 1935 (and continuing) 390,788 man-days and hoisting 2,603,006 tons of "mine dirt."

427. WAKEFIELD MINE
WAKEFIELD IRON COMPANY
Wakefield, Michigan
for having operated from December 1, 1927 to January 1, 1936, with average employment of 75 men, producing 2,604,037 tons of ore and handling 1,884,718 cubic yards of stripping, accident frequency rate being 3.4 per million man-hours and accident severity rate 0.11 per thousand man-hours. The last fatality occurred at this mine on November 12, 1919.

NONMETALLIC MINES AND PLANTS

428. IROTON PLANT
ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Ironton, Ohio
for operating without a lost-time accident from December 8, 1926 to July 28, 1933 (or more than 6½ years) with average employment of 150 men working 2,008,208 man-hours mining and processing 1,057,391 tons of rock, and grinding a total of 3,644,221 barrels of cement, one of the best safety records known in the cement industry.

429. IOLA PLANT
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Iola, Kansas
for operating without a lost-time accident from September 9, 1926 to December 31, 1935, or 9½ years, in the production of more than 5,000,000 barrels of cement by an average force of 130 in 2,769,047 man-hours of exposure. This is the best-known safety record in the cement industry.

430. NAZARETH CEMENT COMPANY
Nazareth, Pennsylvania
for having operated without a lost-time accident from April 17, 1929 to April 21, 1932, with an average force of 240 men working 2,138,037 man-hours in the production of 4,610,000 barrels of cement, requiring the quarrying of 1,349,157 tons of rock, 226 tons of dynamite being used. This is one of the best-known safety records in the cement industry.

PETROLEUM PLANTS AND COMPANIES

431. LAWRENCEVILLE REFINERY
INDIAN REFINING COMPANY
Lawrenceville, Illinois
for having operated a petroleum refinery without a lost-time accident for the full year ending December 5, 1935, with an average force of 600 persons working approximately 1,100,000 man-hours.

432. THE OHIO OIL COMPANY REFINERY
Robinson, Illinois
for having operated without a lost-time accident from September 1, 1932 to November 1, 1935, employing an average of 374 men with an exposure of 2,201,315 man-hours.
Figure 5.—Certificate of honor awarded the Shell Petroleum Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., March 5, 1936.
433. SHELL PETROLEUM CORPORATION
   St. Louis, Missouri
for outstanding performance in periods of long-time operation (1,000,000
or more man-hours) without a disabling accident: Wood River, Ill.,
Refinery, one period of 1,093,824 man-hours and one of 1,048,789; Car
Repair Dept., 1,052,446 man-hours; Lube Compounding Dept., 1,068,820
man-hours; Norco, La., Refinery, 1,835,850 man-hours; Engineering
Field Dept., 1,929,478 man-hours; Houston, Texas, Refinery, 1,176,823
man-hours; and Tonkawa, Okla., Production Dist., 1,413,229 man-hours.
(See fig. 5.)

434. WHITING REFINERY
   STANDARD OIL COMPANY
   Whiting, Indiana
for having operated a petroleum refinery without a lost-time accident
during 2,773,435 man-hours, one of the best accident records in the
petroleum industry to date.

435. DRILLING DIVISION—NORTHERN DISTRICT
   of the
   PRODUCING DEPARTMENT
   STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
for having operated without a lost-time accident for 259,600 man-hours
in well driving, said to be the best-known accident record in drilling in
the petroleum industry.

436. BATON ROUGE REFINERY
   STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF LOUISIANA
   Baton Rouge, Louisiana
for having operated without a disabling injury from July 9, 1935 to
November 27, 1935 (141 days), employing an average of 3,700 persons
with an exposure of 2,460,000 man-hours of uninterrupted work. This is
one of the best safety records known in connection with the petroleum
industry.

INDIVIDUALS

437. EVAN WILLIAM EVANS
   Christopher, Illinois
for more than 49 years' employment in coal mines of the United States
without incurring a lost-time accident or injury, and still being actively
engaged in the coal mining industry after having worked successively as
trapper, loader, fireman, hoisting engineer, and tracklayer.

438. MICHAEL BISHOP FORD
   Bradford Mine
   Alabama By-Products Corporation
   Decatur, Alabama
for having acted as tipple foreman and supervised without an accident
an average force of 15 men from August 10, 1932 to January 1, 1936, in
the handling of 660,058 tons of coal and approximately 371,217 tons of
rock with an exposure of 98,825 man-hours.

439. J. E. HIGHT
   Sharpsville, West Virginia
for acting as tipple foreman of No. 2 Mine, Boone County Coal Corpo-
ration, Sharpsville, W. Va., from July 23, 1929 to January 31, 1936, with
only 4 lost-time accidents resulting in 76 man-days lost time. An aver-
age of 30 men were employed in the handling of 3,746,447 tons of coal in
32,745 man-days of exposure.

440. JAMES E. HUTTON
   Potosi, Illinois
for having worked in the coal mines of Ohio and Illinois for 64 years
without a lost-time accident, having started mining in 1871 at the age of
12. In his mining career he has worked chiefly as loader, timberman,
tracklayer, and mule driver, and at the age of 76 still works as a coal
loader.
441. \textbf{DANIEL P. KING, MINE FOREMAN}
\textit{Crown Point Mine}
\textit{Crown Point, New Mexico}
for having operated the Crown Point Mine on the Eastern Navajo Indian Reservation from September 23, 1921 to June 30, 1935, without a lost-time accident, employing 2 to 7 Indian miners working 6 to 7 days per week in the production of 41,000 tons of coal from a bed averaging 3 feet 10 inches thick with a sandstone roof and a shale floor. Safety measures advocated by the Bureau of Mines are practiced.

442. \textbf{WALTER McLAUGHLIN}
\textit{Nemacolin, Greene County, Pennsylvania}
for acting as General Assistant Mine Foreman and supervising the work of the men in the Transportation Department, Nemacolin Mine, The Buckeye Coal Company, Nemacolin, Pennsylvania, without a lost-time accident from May 1, 1932 to August 7, 1935, in 244,549 man-hours of exposure.

443. \textbf{WILLIAM NICHOLSON}
\textit{Omar, West Virginia}
for having worked more than 55 years in or around coal mines in the United States without incurring a lost-time injury. During this period he has been employed at various occupations from loader to superintendent, and at the present time is section foreman of No. 4 mine, West Virginia Coal & Coke Corporation, Omar, West Virginia.

444. \textbf{JOSEPH T. NYPAVER}
\textit{Russellton, Pennsylvania}
for having supervised an average of 112 men in his section of the Russellton Mine from December 21, 1934 to January 24, 1936, without a lost-time accident in 233,696 man-hours of exposure.

445. \textbf{WALTER SCOTT ROUNTREE, M. D., F. A. C. S.}
\textit{Birmingham, Alabama}
for 29 years of outstanding service in the promotion of health, safety, first-aid, and mine-rescue among the workers in the mineral industries of the United States.

446. \textbf{R. C. THOMAS}
\textit{Dante, Virginia}
for having acted in a supervisory capacity as assistant foreman for 22 years without a fatal accident to any of his average force of 25 employees working approximately 5,541 days in Mine No. 3, Clinchfield Coal Corporation, Dante, Virginia.

447. \textbf{THOMAS E. VAUGHN}
\textit{Harrisburg, Illinois}
for having worked in coal mines for 65 years performing essentially all kinds of work (except ride trips and operate locomotives) without having lost any time on account of injuries; at the age of 78 years he works as a coal loader in Mine 47, Peabody Coal Company, Harco, Illinois.

448. \textbf{C. C. WILSON}
\textit{Mortons Gap, Kentucky}
for having acted for 29 years as mine superintendent of the South Hill No. 2 Mine, Hart Coal Corporation, Mortons Gap, Kentucky, which operated without a fatal accident in that period and produced more than 6,000,000 tons of coal with man-hours of exposure estimated to be between 8,500,000 and 8,750,000.

449. \textbf{JAMES WINNING, SR.}
\textit{Republic, Pennsylvania}
for having worked 54 years in and around coal mines in the United States without incurring a lost-time injury. From the year 1881, he worked 37 years underground and for the past 17 years has worked on the surface at the Republic Mine, Republic Steel Corporation, Republic, Pennsylvania.

450. \textbf{GROVER WISEMAN}
\textit{Unit Foreman—Superior “B” Mine}
\textit{The Union Pacific Coal Company}
\textit{Superior, Wyoming}
for having supervised the men under his direction for 4½ years with an exposure of 222,380 man-hours without a lost-time accident.
451. MISCHELLEANEOUS
IRONTON PLANT
COLUMBIA STEEL COMPANY
Provo, Utah
for having operated the following departments without a lost-time accident for an exposure of 1,775,087 man-hours, the last accident occurring on November 24, 1932: Coke Plant (Ovens, Coal and Coke Handling); By-Products; Power House; Electrical Department; Laboratory, Office and Warehouse; Safety and Welfare.

452. THE NAIRN-CALLAGHAN COUNCIL
Holmes Safety Association
Hickory, Pennsylvania
for its efficiency in increasing tonnage per fatality from 201,349 in 1931 to 1,466,852 in 1935, and for having decreased the accident-frequency rate from 123.18 in 1931 to 50.33 in 1935 at the 13 mines which constitute the membership of the council organized in November, 1931

453. REDUCTION PLANT
NEVADA MINES DIVISION
NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER CORPORATION
McGill, Nevada
for operating four years, 1932 to 1935, inclusive, without a fatal accident, employing an average force of 700 men; and for working approximately 746 men during 1935 with an accident frequency rate of 19.14 and a severity rate of 0.586 in 1,567,398 man-hours.

454. STONEGA COKE WORKS
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY
Stonega, Virginia
for having operated without a lost-time accident 895,048 man-hours from January 1, 1931, to January 1, 1936, producing during that period 249,795 tons of coke; and for having operated without a fatality 7,998,156 man-hours, producing 2,340,709 tons of coke from January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1936.

455. UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY
MINING DEPARTMENT
Carlsbad, New Mexico
for having reduced accident frequency from 203.02 in 1930 and 110.64 in 1931 to 5.77 in 1935, and for having reduced accident severity from 62.80 in 1930 and 32.72 in 1931 to 0.47 in 1935. During the 6-year period approximately 1,147,885 tons of potash were mechanically mined from a flat bed about 10 feet thick and 1,000 feet deep. The average number employed was 110.

1937
COAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

456. SUMMIT MINE
ALTA COAL COMPANY, INC.
Sumiton, Alabama
for having operated, without a fatality, from September 1, 1925, to December 31, 1936 (and continuing) a total of 3,934,961 man-hours and producing 1,103,823 tons of coal all hand-loaded from a gassy mine with average thickness of 25 inches, with tender roof, and with pitch ranging from 2 to 6 percent.

457. NEMACOLIN MINE
THE BUCKEYE COAL COMPANY
Nemacolin, Pennsylvania
for having operated without a fatal accident from October 16, 1934 to February 1, 1937, producing 2,728,043 tons of coal in 3,536,307 man-hours, with an average force of 945 men. The coal was hand-loaded from a flat bed about 7½ feet thick.
for operating, without a fatality, from March 20, 1923 to January 1, 1937, with an exposure of 3,601,503 man-hours and producing 2,579,662 tons of coal, all hand-loaded from a gassy bed with approximately a 7-percent pitch, extraction being mostly from pillars. During the year 1936, only 3 lost-time accidents occurred in the production of 210,945 tons of coal in 270,422 man-hours.

for operating its three mines without a fatality from March 3, 1935, to December 31, 1936 (and continuing) 2,988,296 man-hours in the production of 1,531,810 tons of coal from a bed averaging 5 feet thick. The coal is all hand-loaded and about 36 percent is mined from pillars.

for having operated, without a fatality, from March 4, 1930 to January 1, 1937, employing an average of 250 men a total of 2,132,231 man-hours in the production of 872,718 tons of coal, all hand-loaded from a dangerously gassy coal bed 4 1/2 to 6 1/4 feet thick and nearly flat.

for having operated, without a fatality, from May 11, 1935 to January 1, 1937, with an average of 985 men working 2,274,840 man-hours and producing 1,549,827 tons of coal, all hand-loaded, 47 percent being from pillar work from a bed 6 feet thick with 1 percent dip.

for having operated, without a fatality, from December 27, 1935 to February 1, 1937, employing an average force of 853 men working 1,416,049 man-hours in the production of 1,065,549 tons of coal from a coal bed 86 inches in thickness. The coal is hand-loaded and 45 percent is mined from pillars.

for having operated, without a fatality, from September 6, 1935 to December 31, 1936, producing 1,111,231 tons of coal in 1,756,963 man-hours.

for having operated, without a fatality, from January 16, 1925 to January 1, 1937, in the production of 3,848,635 tons of coal, all hand-loaded, in 4,887,719 man-hours. Production in 1936 was 461,971 tons with exposure of 619,055 man-hours.

for having operated, without a fatality, from January 12, 1929 to December 31, 1936, in the production of 1,589,443 tons of coal in 2,884,631 man-hours of exposure. The mine is gassy and has a tender roof.

for operating, without a fatality, from March 13, 1935 to December 14, 1936, with an average force of 857 men working 1,895,483 man-hours in the production of 1,488,159 net tons of coal from a bed about 48 inches thick, practically all hand-loaded.
JOHNSTOWN DIVISION
INDUSTRIAL COLLIERIES CORPORATION
Johnstown, Pennsylvania

for having operated during the year 1936 without a fatality, with an average of 1,621 employees working 2,500,004 man-hours and producing 1,466,300 net tons of coal, approximately 14 percent being from pillars. The accident frequency rate was 17.99, severity rate 2.09.

COXTON MINE
THE KOPPERS COAL COMPANY
Coxtan, Kentucky

for having operated, without a lost-time accident, from August 2, 1935 to January 31, 1937, producing 364,527 tons of coal in 474,724 man-hours.

NORTH-EAST COAL COMPANY
Thealca, Kentucky

for operating without a fatality from April 25, 1928 to January 1, 1937, employing an average force of 300 men and producing 1,487,976 tons of coal from a bed about 3 feet thick, 25 percent of the production being from pillars and about 90 percent by hand-loading methods.

NO. 43 MINE
PEABODY COAL COMPANY
Harrisburg, Illinois

for operating without a fatality from October 9, 1930 to January 1, 1937, producing 1,124,376 tons of coal in 1,406,937 man-hours, average number of men employed being approximately 375. Mechanical loading is now used but hand-loading was employed during part of the above period.

MATHER COLLIERIES
PICKANDS, MATHER & COMPANY, OPERATORS
Mather, Greene County, Pennsylvania

for having operated, without a fatality, from September 15, 1934 to January 1, 1937, producing 1,600,118 tons of coal in 2,699,945 man-hours of exposure.

ARNOLD MINE
PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Fayette City, Pennsylvania

for having operated without a fatality from May 12, 1930 to January 31, 1937, employing an average of 250 men 1,984,528 man-hours and producing 1,260,336 tons of coal, chiefly hand-loaded, 82 percent being from pillars.

BANNING NO. 2 MINE
PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Whitsett, Pennsylvania

for having operated without a fatality from September 16, 1931 to January 31, 1937, with an average force of 325 men, producing 1,537,119 tons of coal in 2,064,225 man-hours of exposure, 73 percent being from pillars. Approximately 68 percent of the 1936 tonnage was mechanically loaded.

MONTOUR NO. 10 MINE
PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Librarry, Pennsylvania

for having operated without a fatality from November 2, 1934 to January 31, 1937, employing an average of 800 men 3,168,780 man-hours and producing 2,504,434 tons of coal, 50 percent being from pillars and 83 percent of the 1936 tonnage being mechanically loaded.

SOMERS MINE
PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Pricedale, Pennsylvania

for having operated without a fatality from April 5, 1932 to January 31, 1937, employing an average of 650 men 4,103,337 man-hours and producing 2,588,571 tons of coal, chiefly hand-loaded, 57 percent being from pillars.
476. WESTLAND MINE
PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Westland, Pennsylvania
for having operated without a fatality from April 28, 1931 to January 31, 1937, employing an average of 1,200 men 5,943,127 man-hours and producing 4,169,183 tons of coal, 35 percent being from pillars. Approximately 33 percent of the 1936 tonnage was mechanically loaded.

477. POCOHONTAS FUEL COMPANY, INCORPORATED
Pocahontas, Virginia
for operating, without a fatal accident, from 1931 to 1936 in the driving of a drainage tunnel 18.6 miles long including 84.45 miles of coal-mine entries and break-throughs with removal of 1,321,000 tons of coal, mostly from a gassy coal bed.

478. NORTHERN COAL MINES
REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION
Uniontown, Pennsylvania
for operating without a fatal accident from November 13, 1934 to December 30, 1936, with an average of 1,329 men employed 6,077,265 man-hours in the production of 4,439,052 tons of coal, all hand-loaded from beds averaging 90 inches in thickness, 71 percent being from pillars.

479. MARTIN MINE
NORTHERN COAL MINES
REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION
Martin, Pennsylvania
for operating during the year 1936 with only 1 lost-time accident (38 man-days lost) to an average force of 137 men, producing 173,690 tons of coal in 237,600 man-hours of exposure. The coal was all hand-loaded from a 92-inch bed and 81 percent of the production was from pillars.

480. HELVETIA MINE
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Helvetia, Pennsylvania
for operating, without a fatality, from December 4, 1934 to January 21, 1937, employing an average force of 895 men 2,572,583 man-hours in the production of 1,554,715 net tons of coal from a bed about 56 inches thick, practically all hand-loaded.

481. KENT NO. 2 MINE
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
McIntyre, Pennsylvania
for operating, without a fatality, from October 6, 1933 to February 1, 1937, employing an average force of 768 men 3,580,600 man-hours in the production of 2,206,803 net tons of coal from a bed about 39 inches thick, partly mechanically loaded.

482. ARNO COLLIERY
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY
Arno, Virginia
for operating, without a fatality, from March 26, 1929 to January 1, 1937, for 1,686,252 man-hours and producing 1,038,972 tons of coal.

483. STONEGA COLLIERY
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY
Stonega, Virginia
for operating, without a fatality, from February 24, 1928 to January 1, 1937, and producing during this period 1,252,171 tons of coal in 2,091,113 man-hours.

484. MINE NO. 11
UNITED ELECTRIC COAL COMPANIES
Du Quoin, Illinois
for operating without a fatality from September 26, 1929 to July 25, 1936, producing 6,041,748 tons of coal and removing approximately 92,600,000 tons of overburden from an open-pit mine.
Figure 6.—T. J. Thomas, president of the Valler Coal Co., with employees of the company, at the time of the presentation of the award made in 1937 to the No. 1 mine by the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association.
485.

**KING MINE NO. 2**
**UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY**
**Mohrland, Utah**

for having operated through 1936 with but 2 lost-time accidents (52 days lost) in producing 229,551 tons of coal in 209,528 man-hours in a bed about 20 feet thick, 32.2 percent from mechanical-loading operations, 29 percent from pillar extraction, and 18.8 percent from hand-loading in rooms and top coal. The mine operated from October 17, 1932 to October 27, 1933 without a lost-time accident, producing 225,621 tons of coal.

486.

**MINE NO. 1**
**VALIER COAL COMPANY**
**Valier, Illinois**

for operating, without a fatality, from July 7, 1934 to January 1, 1937, employing 550 men 1,529,208 man-hours in the production of 2,317,285 tons of coal. This gassy mine is highly mechanized and the coal is extracted from a bed averaging 8 feet in thickness. (See fig. 6.)

487.

**DOLOMITE MINE**
**WOODWARD IRON COMPANY**
**Woodward, Alabama**

for having operated, without an underground fatality, from March 17, 1931 to December 31, 1936, in the production of 1,991,709 tons of coal in 553,363 man-days.

488.

**MULGA MINE**
**WOODWARD IRON COMPANY**
**Mulga, Alabama**

for having operated, without an underground fatality, from July 4, 1931 to December 31, 1936, in the production of 1,738,893 tons of coal in 396,738 man-days.

489.

**CHARLOTEO MINE**
**THE YOUNGHENY AND OHIO COAL COMPANY**
**Charloteroi, Pennsylvania**

for having operated, without a fatality, from February 3, 1931 to December 31, 1936, in the production of 1,291,515 tons of coal in 2,078,204 man-hours.

**METAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES**

490.

**HIAWATHA NO. 2 MINE**
**THE AMERICAN-BOSTON MINING COMPANY**
**Iron River, Michigan**

for having operated without a fatality through the year 1936 with a force of 106 men working a total of 224,980 man-hours and producing 172,810 tons of ore plus 5,564 cubic yards of rock from an underground mine, accident frequency being 4.44 and severity 0.80.

491.

**MASCOT MINE NO. 2**
**AMERICAN ZINC COMPANY OF TENNESSEE**
**Mascot, Tennessee**

for operating an underground zinc mine without a lost-time injury to its crew of 190 men from October 14, 1935 to December 31, 1936, a total of 495,370 man-hours in 343 working days or 444 calendar days.

492.

**DANUBE MINE**
**BALKAN MINING COMPANY**
**Bovey, Minnesota**

for operating an open-pit iron mine without a lost-time accident during the entire year of 1936, employing approximately 105 persons in the production of 1,000,330 tons of iron ore and 503,981 tons of lean ore and stripping in 261,319 man-hours. The last lost-time accident occurred on November 11, 1934 and the last fatality on January 4, 1924.
493. BENNET MINE
BENNET MINING COMPANY
Keevatin, Minnesota
for operating an open-pit mine from June 1, 1928 to December 31, 1936, without a fatality or permanent disability to an average force of 49 men working 1,024,665 man-hours in the handling of 3,241,390 tons of ore and stripping, with accident-frequency rate of 5.86 and accident-severity rate of 0.53. From June 1, 1928, to June 30, 1936, there were no disabilities of any kind.

494. ALBANY MINE
CRETE MINING COMPANY
Hibbing, Minnesota
for operating an open-pit mine from March 1, 1923 to December 31, 1936, without a fatality or permanent total disability and with but 2 lost-time accidents to an average of 46 men working 1,922,216 man-hours in the production of 2,346,349 tons of ore and 2,022,938 tons of lean ore and waste, accident frequency being 1.04 and severity 0.10. From March 1, 1923 to July 31, 1928, there were no disabilities.

495. HIAWATHA NO. 1 MINE
HANNA IRON ORE COMPANY
Iron River, Michigan
for operating an underground iron-ore mine without a fatality from February 1, 1930 to January 1, 1937; and for operating from February 18, 1935 to January 1, 1937, employing 124 men a total of 518,242 man-hours and producing 385,780 tons of ore with accident frequency 1.93 and severity 0.23.

496. MESABI CHIEF MINE
HANNA ORE MINING COMPANY
Keevatin, Minnesota
for having operated, without a lost-time accident, from January 1, 1935 to January 1, 1937, with an average force of 148 working 561,792 man-hours and producing 4,185,228 tons of rock and ore from an open-pit mine. The property had its last fatality June 15, 1929, and its last lost-time accident, December 14, 1934.

497. MISSISSIPPI MINE
HANNA ORE MINING COMPANY
Keevatin, Minnesota
for having operated, without a lost-time accident, from May 1, 1933 to January 1, 1937, employing 44 men in the production of 172,744 tons of ore from an underground mine in 172,824 man-hours. This property has had no fatalities and its last lost-time accident occurred April 25, 1933.

498. SCRANTON MINE
HOYT MINING COMPANY
Hibbing, Minnesota
for operating an open-pit mine without a fatality or lost-time accident from June 1, 1930 to December 31, 1936, 79 consecutive months, employing an average of 41 men 750,859 man-hours in the production of 1,677,422 tons of iron ore and 468,102 tons of waste.

499. JAMES MINE
JAMES MINING COMPANY
Iron River, Michigan
for operating without a fatality or permanent disability and with only 6 lost-time accidents from November 9, 1929 to December 31, 1936, employing an average of 52 men a total of 622,170 man-hours and handling 695,002 tons of ore and waste from an underground mine, accident-frequency rate being 9.6 and severity rate 0.17.

500. MIAMI COPPER COMPANY
Miami, Arizona
for operating an underground copper mine without a fatality from July 30, 1929 to December 31, 1935, producing 15,582,119 tons of ore in 5,593,776 man-hours.
501. MONTREAL MINE
THE MONTREAL MINING COMPANY
Montreal, Wisconsin
for having operated through the year 1936 with but 3 lost-time accidents, employing 325 persons underground and 145 on the surface in 981,720 man-hours of exposure, with accident frequency of 3.056 and accident severity of 0.272.

502. FONTANA MINE
NORTH CAROLINA EXPLORATION COMPANY
Fontana, North Carolina
for having operated, without a lost-time accident, from August 16, 1932 to January 1, 1937, or considerably over 4 years, with an exposure of 468,165 man-hours. Since this underground copper mine was taken over by the present operators in 1931, the accident-frequency rate has been reduced from 75.56 to 0 in 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936.

503. EAST VULCAN MINE
PENN IRON MINING COMPANY
Vulcan, Michigan
for operating without a fatality or permanent total disability from March 22, 1929 to December 21, 1936, employing an average of 195 men in the production of 1,446,553 tons of ore and 14,932 tons of waste in 2,608,458 man-hours of exposure in an underground mine.

504. JULIA MINE
REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION
Virginia, Minnesota
for having operated without a lost time accident from August 15, 1935 to January 1, 1937, employing 53 men 156,753 man-hours in the production of 66,357 tons of iron ore from an underground mine. A timber shaft 6 feet by 8 feet was sunk 149 feet, and 265 cubic yards of rock and surface were excavated.

505. RICHMOND MINE
RICHMOND IRON COMPANY
Palmer, Michigan
for having operated an open-cut mine without a lost-time accident from January 1, 1928 to January 1, 1937, employing 29 men in the production of 1,189,138 tons of ore plus 80,267 cubic yards of stripping in 353,847 man-hours. This property has had no fatalities and its last lost-time accident occurred December 1, 1927.

506. SAGAMORE MINE
SAGAMORE ORE MINING COMPANY
Riverton, Minnesota
for operating an open-pit mine without a fatality or lost-time accident from August 1, 1929 to December 31, 1936, employing an average of 36 men 804,360 man-hours in the production of 1,038,183 tons of ore and 1,454,963 tons of waste.

507. SUSQUEHANNA MINE
SUSQUEHANNA ORE COMPANY
REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION, AGENT
Hibbing, Minnesota
for operating an open pit iron ore mine without a lost-time accident from July 26, 1934 to January 1, 1937, employing an average of 55 men a total of 310,686 man-hours and producing 1,060,179 tons of ore and 176,110 cubic yards of stripping.

508. NONMETALLIC MINES
THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
PHOSPHATE ROCK MINES
Pierce, Polk County, Florida
for having operated, without a lost-time accident, from December 5, 1935 to October 24, 1936, with an average force of 325 employees working 639,899 man-hours. During the calendar year 1936 this division had an accident-frequency rate of 2.72 and an accident-severity rate of 0.1391.
509. AKRON GYPSUM MINE
CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION
Akron, New York
for having operated, without a lost-time accident, from June 14, 1933 to December 22, 1936, employing an average of 50 men 312,414 man-hours. This mine had no fatalities or permanent disabilities during the 9-year period from January 1, 1928 to December 31, 1936, with 1,080,720 man-hours of exposure. The gypsum seam is 4 feet thick with a semi-hazardous immediate roof composed of 18 inches of shale.

CEMENT PLANTS AND QUARRIES

510. QUARRY NO. 1
COLUMBIA QUARRY COMPANY
Krause, Illinois
for working an average force of 110 men 759,656 man-hours without a lost-time accident from September 22, 1932 to January 1, 1937, producing approximately 2,000 tons of crushed stone per shift.

511. BIRMINGHAM QUARRY
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Birmingham, Alabama
for having operated, without a lost-time accident, from August 1, 1927 to January 1, 1937, a period of 9 years and 5 months, employing an average of 25 men in the production of 2,129,846 tons of limestone.

512. IOLA PLANT
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Iola, Kansas
for having operated, without a lost-time accident, from September 9, 1926 to December 31, 1936, or over 10 years, in the production of 5,959-282 barrels of cement in 2,984,977 man-hours. This record is the best of the known safety records of the cement industry.

513. MACHINE AND BLACKSMITH DEPARTMENTS
UNION BRIDGE MILL
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Union Bridge, Maryland
for completing 15 years, or 458,605 man-hours, of accident-free operation on October 11, 1936.

514. MARQUETTE CEMENT MANUFACTURING CO.
Cape Girardeau, Missouri
for operating, without a lost-time accident, from December 4, 1933 to January 1, 1957, 3 years and 27 days or approximately 361,000 man-hours, production being about 2,000 tons of limestone per day.

515. TOLEDO PLANT
MEDUSA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Toledo, Ohio
for having operated, without a lost-time accident, from April 5, 1928 to July 2, 1936, a period of 8 years, 2 months, and 26 days. This plant won the Portland Cement Association’s safety trophy for seven consecutive years.

516. YORK (WHITE) PLANT
MEDUSA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
York, Pennsylvania
for having operated, without a lost-time accident, from September 12, 1929 to August 26, 1936, a period of 6 years, 11 months, and 13 days. This achievement is one of the best safety records in the cement industry.

517. NORTH AMERICAN CEMENT CORPORATION
Albany, New York
for operating its four plants through 1935 without a lost-time accident, producing 1,212,358 barrels of cement and 27,241 tons of lime, with 526,188 tons of quarry production in 864,547 man-hours.

518. DULUTH PLANT
UNIVERSAL ATLAS CEMENT COMPANY
Morgan Park, Duluth, Minnesota
for having operated, without a lost-time accident, from January 10, 1931 to March 5, 1935, or 1,515 consecutive days, with 1,632,243 man-hours of exposure.
PETROLEUM PLANTS AND COMPANIES

519. AJAX PIPE LINE CORPORATION
Tulsa, Oklahoma
for having operated its entire system without a lost-time accident from November 22, 1932 to and including December 31, 1936, involving an average of 169 employees working a total of 1,500 consecutive days or 1,271,283 man-hours.

520. EAST CHICAGO REFINERY
EMPIRE OIL & REFINING COMPANY
East Chicago, Indiana
for completing (on June 14, 1936) two years of operation without a disabling injury among 480 employees who worked 1,448,000 man-hours.

521. ROOSEVELT OIL COMPANY
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
for having operated without a lost-time accident from September 21, 1934 to July 3, 1936, or 651 days, with average employment of 84 men working 304,512 man-hours.

522. EAST CHICAGO REFINERY
SHELL PETROLEUM CORPORATION
East Chicago, Indiana
for operating from December 21, 1935 to August 24, 1936, without a disabling injury to its 794 employees in 1,039,372 man-hours of exposure.

523. HOUSTON REFINERY
SHELL PETROLEUM CORPORATION
Houston, Texas
for operating from October 19, 1935 to July 13, 1936, without a disabling injury to its 900 employees in 1,130,000 man-hours of exposure.

524. PIPE LINE DEPARTMENT
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF LOUISIANA
for operating 3 divisions (Main Line Oil Pumping Station, Melville, La.; Gathering Line Construction District, Zwolle, La.; and Main Line Construction and Reconditioning, Bunkie, La.) a total of 1,072,098 man-hours without a disabling injury. The approximately 200 workers at Bunkie, La., had but 1 disabling injury between January 23, 1932 and December 31, 1936, in 713,708 man-hours, frequency being 1.40 and severity 0.115.

INDIVIDUALS

525. MARTIN V. COLLIER
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY
Stonega, Virginia
for acting as foreman of the Stonega Coke Works, Stonega, Virginia, which operated 8,575,871 man-hours without a fatality from August 1918 to January 1, 1937 in the production of 2,522,351 tons of beehive coke and operated 1,356,966 man-hours without a lost-time accident from January 1, 1931 to January 1, 1937 in the production of 385,624 tons of coke.

526. JOHN HOWARD
STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY
Stonega, Virginia
for acting as assistant foreman of the Stonega Coke Works, Stonega, Virginia, which operated 8,575,871 man-hours without a fatality from August 1918 to January 1, 1937 in the production of 2,522,351 tons of beehive coke; and operated 1,356,966 man-hours without a lost-time accident from January 1, 1931 to January 1, 1937 in the production of 385,624 tons of coke.

527. THOMAS S. KAYLOR, FOREMAN
THE OHIO OIL COMPANY
Haynesville, Louisiana
for supervising the activities of employees with 370,567 man-hours of exposure without a lost-time accident in the hazardous work of the production department of the Ohio Oil Company. The work is of a nature requiring that the men be kept safety conscious at all times if accidents are to be avoided.
528. AUGUST FREDERICK KNOEFELE, M.D.
    Terre Haute, Indiana
    for more than 25 years of outstanding service in the promotion of first-aid
    and accident prevention in the mineral industries and particularly those
    of Indiana.

529. THOMAS THOMAS
    Buckner, Illinois
    for having worked from 1879 to 1932, or 53 years, without a lost-time
    accident, in coal mines of the United States and Wales, and in gold mines
    of Australia and South Africa, having been employed as coal loader,
    brattieeman, face boss, shaft sinker, and tracklayer—also as timberman
    and loader on a conveyor in a mechanical loading mine.

530. JOHN S. WALDROP
    PRACO NO. 10 MINE
    Praco, Alabama
    for working continuously in the coal mines of Alabama for 52 years,
    from 1884 to February 1937, without losing a single day from an accident.

1938
    COAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES

531. BRADFORD MINE
    ALABAMA BY-PRODUCTS CORPORATION
    Dixiana, Alabama
    for operating with only 3 lost-time accidents during the year 1937,
    employing 550 men (488 underground), working 900,027 man-hours, and
    handling 260,438 tons of coal and 143,240 tons of rock from a coal bed
    averaging 22 inches in height; and for operating 644,215 man-hours
    without a lost-time accident from March 18, 1937 to December 31, 1937
    (and continuing).

532. MONA MINE
    ARKWRIGHT COAL COMPANY
    Morgantown, West Virginia
    for having produced 2,226,576 tons of coal without a fatal accident from
    June 27, 1930 to December 27, 1937.

533. RAVENWOOD MINE
    THE CALIENTE COAL COMPANY
    Ravenwood, Colorado
    for operating 355,910 man-hours, from January 1, 1935 to January 1,
    1938, with 9 lost-time accidents, employing an average of 80 men and
    producing 104,374.72 tons of coal from a bed about 32 inches thick,
    accident frequency being 25.3 and accident severity 0.96. This mine
    had no fatal accidents from May 1, 1929 to January 1, 1938.

534. SOMERSET MINE
    CALUMET FUEL COMPANY
    Somerset, Colorado
    for operating without a fatality from March 20, 1923 to January 1, 1938,
    or nearly 15 years, producing 2,782,280 tons of coal in 3,873,006 man-
    hours from a decidedly gassy mine on a pitch, much of the work being on
    pillar extraction and hand loaded.

535. MINE NO. 3
    CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION
    Dante, Virginia
    for operating without a fatality from March 12, 1930 to January 1, 1938,
    employing an average of 275 men who worked 2,522,459 man-hours and
    produced 1,578,876 tons of coal, 50 percent from pillars, all hand loaded
    from a practically level coal bed about 4 feet 5 inches thick.

536. KEbler MINE
    THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CORPORATION
    Tioga, Colorado
    for operating without a fatality from September 20, 1932 to January 1,
    1938 (and continuing), with an average of 170 men employed 1,422,596
    man-hours and producing 682,775 tons of coal from a bed 4½ to 6 feet
    thick, with pitch varying from 6 to 60 percent and depth of cover as
    much as 1,200 feet, 60 percent of the production being from pillars.
for operating without a fatality from March 4, 1930 to January 1, 1938 (and continuing), employing an average of 240 men for 2,427,079 man-hours and producing 1,037,337 tons of coal, all hand mined and loaded from a very gassy coal bed 4½ to 6½ feet thick, and practically level, approximately 50 percent of the production being from pillars. No blasting of coal is done in this very gassy property.

for operating without a fatality from January 16, 1925 to January 1, 1938, in the production of 4,133,473 tons of coal, all hand loaded, by an average of 360 men working 5,259,828 man-hours in a practically level coal bed about 4 feet 8 inches thick.

for having produced 2,047,987 tons of coal without a fatality from March 10, 1932 to March 31, 1937.

for having operated without a fatality since May 20, 1936, with 1,775,792 man-hours of exposure by an average of 833 men, producing 1,900,623 tons of coal, about 80 percent being from pillars.

for operating a group of mines without a fatality from March 7, 1936 to March 30, 1937, and producing 4,711,175 tons of coal.

for operating without a fatality from August 21, 1931 to April 5, 1937, with 3,283,845 man-hours of exposure to an average force of 375 men, producing 4,026,293 tons of coal from a bed 78 inches thick.

for operating without a fatality from May 22, 1926 to December 31, 1937, with 1,660,004 man-hours of exposure to an average force of 287 men, producing 2,306,872 tons of coal, 96 percent being mechanically loaded from a bed 78 inches thick and practically level.

for having 184 employees who have worked in and around coal mines for 20 or more years without a lost-time accident; 76 of these employees having worked more than 30 years, 38 of them having worked more than 40 years, and 14 of them having worked more than 50 years without a lost-time accident.

for having operated, without a fatality, from March 16, 1932 to March 25, 1937, working an average force of 750 men in the production of 3,868,534 tons of coal, all hand loaded from a coal bed approximately 4 feet thick.
547. 

NATIONAL NO. 1 MINE
NATIONAL MINING COMPANY
Morgan, Pennsylvania
for operating approximately 5,347,866 man-hours without a fatality from October 23, 1929 to December 31, 1937, employing an average of 410 men and producing 3,028,534 tons of coal, about 40 percent being from pillars, practically all hand loaded, from a coal bed about 5½ feet thick and practically level.

548.

CLYDE NOS. 1 AND 3 MINES
W. J. RAINEY, INC.
Uniontown, Pennsylvania
for operating without a fatality during the year 1937, employing an average of 1,208 men with 1,980,485 man-hours of exposure, and producing 1,000,157 tons of coal, about 55 percent from pillars, all hand loaded from a practically level coal bed about 72 inches thick.

549.

ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Indiana, Pennsylvania
for having 196 employees who have worked in coal mines 30 or more years without a lost-time accident, 17 of these employees having worked more than 50 years, and 39 of them having worked more than 40 years.

550.

SHAMROCK MINE
SHAMROCK COAL COMPANY
Erie, Colorado
for operating 202,175 man-hours with only 6 lost-time accidents (281 days lost) from January 1, 1935 to January 1, 1938, employing an average of 68 men and producing 172,840 tons of coal, about 70 percent of the 1936 tonnage and 50 percent of the 1937 tonnage being from pillars. This mine has not had a fatality since January 31, 1933, and had only 1 lost-time accident in 1936 and 1 in 1937.

551.

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
Rock Springs, Wyoming
for improving its accident record from 444,776 man-hours per fatality and 15,617 man-hours per accident in the 5 years 1923 to 1927, to 731,205 man-hours per fatality and 61,165 man-hours per accident in the 5 years 1933 to 1937. Tons per fatality in the first period were 299,344 and in the latter period 635,892; tons per accident in the first period were 10,511 and in the latter period 53,192.

552.

ALL SUPERIOR MINES
"A", "C", "D", and "E"
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
Superior, Wyoming
for operating without a fatality from December 11, 1935 to December 31, 1937, employing an average of 587 men, working 1,928,551 man-hours and producing 1,795,552.65 tons of coal. Mines "B" and "C" had previously worked over a year without a lost-time accident, producing more than 600,000 tons of coal. The mines are entirely mechanized.

553.

RELIANCE MINES
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
Reliance, Wyoming
for operating without a fatality from January 25, 1933 to December 31, 1937, employing an average of 282 men, working 2,201,764 man-hours in 1,001.3 days, and producing 2,015,432.30 tons of coal. The mine is entirely mechanized.

554.

MINE NO. 7
UNITED STATES COAL & COKE COMPANY
Elbert, West Virginia
for having produced 3,168,667 tons of coal without a fatality from April 4, 1933 to April 30, 1937.

555.

KING MINE NO. 2
UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY
Mohrland, Utah
for operating without a fatality from February 2, 1932 to October 23, 1937, producing 1,163,109 tons in approximately 1,100,000 man-hours from a coal bed partly in high coal (up to 20 feet in thickness) and largely from pillars. The mine worked without a lost-time accident from October 17, 1932 to October 27, 1933, producing 225,621 tons of coal.
556. **MINE NO. 1**  
**VALIER COAL COMPANY**  
Valier, Illinois
for having worked from July 6, 1934 to January 1, 1938, a total of 2,227,727 man-hours, producing 3,427,008 tons of coal without a fatality. This mine is fully mechanized.

557. **CHARLOEI MINE**  
**THE YOUNGHOFFEN AND OHIO COAL COMPANY**  
Charleroi, Pennsylvania
for having operated 2,435,799 man-hours without a fatality from February 3, 1931 to December 31, 1937, with production of 1,533,743 tons of coal from a practically level coal bed 5 feet thick, all from pillar work and all hand loaded.

558. **OSBORNE NO. 1 MINE**  
**THE YOUNGHOFFEN AND OHIO COAL COMPANY**  
Wyano, Pennsylvania
for operating 4,438,691 man-hours without a fatality from May 12, 1930 to January 1, 1938, employing an average of 363 men and producing 2,610,995 tons of coal, 50 percent being from pillars, all hand loaded from a coal bed about 87 inches thick and on a pitch of about 5 percent.

**METAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES**

559. **HIAWATHA NO. 2 MINE**  
**THE AMERICAN-BOSTON MINING COMPANY**  
Iron River, Michigan
for operating an underground iron-ore mine 301,792 man-hours from August 23, 1936 to January 1, 1938, with an accident-frequency rate of 6.6 and accident severity of 0.19, employing an average of 105 men and hoisting 185,769 tons of ore and 7,490 cubic yards of rock. This mine has not had a fatality since the present operators took over the property on May 1, 1934.

560. **DANUBE MINE**  
**BALKAN MINING COMPANY**  
Bovey, Minnesota
for operating an open-pit iron-ore mine without a lost-time accident from January 1, 1936 to October 1, 1937, with 519,233 man-hours of exposure to an average force of 120 men handling 2,467,840 tons of ore and waste. The last fatality at this mine was on January 4, 1924, and the last lost-time accident on November 11, 1934. This mine has had 21 consecutive no-disability months of operation.

561. **BENNETT MINE**  
**BENNETT MINING COMPANY**  
Keewatin, Minnesota
for operating an open-pit iron-ore mine with 7 lost-time accidents from June 1, 1928 to December 31, 1937 (the mine being inoperative from 1932 to 1935, inclusive), employing an average of 58 men, working 1,364,299 man-hours and handling 5,310,055 tons of ore and waste. Accident frequency was 5.13 and severity 0.419. The last fatality was on December 20, 1926. This property has had 97 consecutive no-disability months of operation.

562. **BIWABIK MINE**  
**BIWABIK MINING COMPANY**  
Birchib, Minnesota
for operating an open-pit iron mine without a fatality and with only 5 lost-time accidents from November 1, 1925, to December 31, 1937 (the mine being inoperative during 1932 and 1933), with 1,492,853 man-hours of exposure to an average force of 82 men, handling 7,190,274 tons of ore and waste. This mine has never had a fatality.

563. **ALBANY MINE**  
**CRETE MINING COMPANY**  
Hibbing, Minnesota
for operating an open-pit iron mine with only 2 lost-time accidents from March 1, 1923 to December 31, 1937 (the mine being inoperative during 1932, 1933, and 1934), employing an average of 48 men 2,095,885 man-hours, and handling 4,958,996 tons of ore and waste. The last fatality was on November 25, 1922.
564. MAHONOMEN MINE  
CUYUNA ORE COMPANY  
Ironon, Minnesota  
for operating an open pit iron ore mine without a lost-time accident from January 1, 1930 to July 1, 1937 (the mine being inoperative in 1932 and 1934), employing an average of 30 men, working 637,415 man-hours, and handling 1,413,179 tons of ore and waste. This property has had 90 consecutive no-disability months of operation.

565. HIAWATHA NO. 1 MINE  
HANNA IRON ORE COMPANY  
Iron River, Michigan  
for operating an underground iron ore mine without a lost-time accident from November 7, 1936 to January 1, 1938, working an average of 157 men, with 384,578 man-hours of exposure and handling 306,968 tons of ore and 152,971 cubic yards of rock and back filling. This mine has not had a fatality since February 1, 1930.

566. MESAIBI CHIEF MINE  
HANNA ORE MINING COMPANY  
Keevatin, Minnesota  
for operating an open pit iron ore mine without a lost-time accident from January 1, 1935 to January 1, 1938, with an average force of 153 men, working 886,269 man-hours and producing 6,462,478 tons of rock and ore. The last lost-time accident at this mine was on December 14, 1934 and the last fatality on June 15, 1929.

567. LAKE SUPERIOR DISTRICT  
THE M. A. HANNA COMPANY  
for operating a group of 8 mines without a fatality and with only 13 lost-time accidents (403 days lost) during the year 1937, total man-hours of exposure being 1,687,888, and employing an average of 813 men who produced 2,286,664 tons of ore and handled 423,843 cubic yards of rock and 472,530 cubic yards of stripping. Accident frequency was 7.7 and accident severity 0.24.

568. SCRANTON MINE  
HOYT MINING COMPANY  
Hibbing, Minnesota  
for operating an open pit iron mine from September 1, 1929 to December 31, 1937 (the mine being inoperative during 1932 and 1933), with accident frequency of 2.98 and accident severity of 1.70, employing an average of 60 men 1,341,106 man-hours, and handling 5,692,615 tons of ore and waste. The last fatality was on October 8, 1924.

569. INTER-STATE IRON COMPANY  
Minnesota  
for reducing the number of lost-time accidents from 102 in 1927 with 1,056,508 man-hours of exposure to 7 in 1937 with 1,238,409 man-hours of exposure. This company operated from 1933 to 1937, inclusive, with an average of 352 men for 3,831,136 man-hours with one fatality.

570. JAMES MINE  
JAMES MINING COMPANY  
Iron River, Michigan  
for operating an underground iron mine without a fatality or permanent total disability from November 9, 1929 to December 31, 1937, with 778,902 man-hours of exposure to an average force of 55 men, handling 913,517 tons of ore and rock.

571. MAHONING MINE  
MAHONING ORE & STEEL COMPANY  
Hibbing, Minnesota  
for operating an open pit iron mine with 3 lost-time accidents from August 1, 1936 to December 31, 1937, accident frequency being 3.72 and severity 0.12, employing an average of 220 men 806,111 man-hours and handling 7,222,360 tons of ore and waste. This mine produced 14,844,974 tons of ore and waste with 1 fatality (heatstroke) and 6 lost-time accidents from May 1, 1930 to December 31, 1937, man-hours being 2,252,962.
Figure 7.—Presentation of certificate of honor awarded the Buck mine, Verona Mining Co., Caspian, Mich., June 1938.
572. **VOLUNTEER MINE**
**PALMER MINING COMPANY**
*Palmer, Michigan*

for operating an open pit iron mine without a lost-time accident from May 4, 1935 to December 31, 1937, with an average force of 37 men, working 233,697 man-hours and handling 887,654 tons of ore and waste. This mine has never had a fatality.

573. **EAST VULCAN MINE**
**PENN IRON MINING COMPANY**
*Vulcan, Michigan*

for operating an underground iron mine without a fatality or permanent total disability from March 22, 1929 to December 31, 1937, employing an average of 202 men, with 3,168,086 man-hours of exposure and handling 1,828,133 tons of ore and rock.

574. **MENOMINEE RANGE MINES**
*of PICKANDS, MATHER AND COMPANY*

for operating a group of 9 underground iron mines without a fatality from November 22, 1931 to December 31, 1937, employing an average of 521 men, with 4,939,044 man-hours of exposure, and producing 2,709,927 tons of ore.

575. **RICHMOND MINE**
**RICHMOND IRON COMPANY**
*Palmer, Michigan*

for operating an open cut iron ore mine without a lost-time accident from January 1, 1928 to January 1, 1938, working an average of 30 men 409,953 man-hours and handling 1,398,566 tons of ore and 90,267 cubic yards of rock and stripping. This mine has never had a fatality.

576. **SAGAMORE MINE**
**SAGAMORE ORE MINING COMPANY**
*Riverton, Minnesota*

for operating an open pit iron ore mine without a lost-time accident from August 1, 1929 to June 1, 1937 (the mine being inoperative in 1932 and 1933), with 885,981 man-hours of exposure to an average force of 43 men, handling 2,705,280 tons of ore and waste. This property has had 94 consecutive no-disability months of operation.

577. **BUCK MINE**
**THE VERONA MINING COMPANY**
*Caspian, Michigan*

for operating an underground iron mine without a fatality or permanent total disability from November 22, 1931 to December 31, 1937, with an average of 97 men working 1,002,781 man-hours and producing 628,617 tons of ore and rock. (See fig. 7.)

578. **WAKEFIELD MINE**
**WAKEFIELD IRON COMPANY**
*Wakefield, Michigan*

for operating an open pit iron ore mine without a lost-time accident from October 6, 1935 to January 1, 1938, with 337,421 man-hours of exposure to an average of 73 men, handling 506,439 tons of ore and 83,100 cubic yards of rock and stripping. This mine has not had a fatality since November 12, 1919.

579. **NONMETALLIC MINES**

**PHOSPHATE ROCK MINES**
**THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY**
*Pierce, Florida*

for operating without a lost-time accident from October 24, 1936 to February 4, 1938, with 1,104,182 man-hours of exposure to an average force of 350 men working in an open-pit mine with numerous electrical as well as other hazards.

580. **THE CAREY SALT COMPANY**
*Hutchinson, Kansas*

for having operated without a lost-time accident for 246,481 man-hours (919 days) since July 29, 1935, working an average of 48 men (33 underground). The mining level is 644 feet below the surface; the vein being mined is 8 feet thick and the bed 300 feet thick.
581. FELDSPAR MILLING COMPANY, INC.
Burnsville, North Carolina
for operating without a lost-time accident from January 1, 1934 to December 15, 1937, working an average of 14.5 men 114,529 man-hours in the mill and an average of 24 men 164,393 man-hours in the mines.

582. SANDSTONE MINE
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
Crystal City, Missouri
for operating from 1931 through 1937 with 6 lost-time accidents, working approximately 31 men 377,423 man-hours and producing 462,964 tons of sand. No lost-time accidents occurred during 1937 in the production of 91,078 tons of sand; and in over 50 years of operation more than 4,300,000 tons of sand were handled with only 2 fatalities. The last fatality happened on July 7, 1922.

583. CEMENT PLANTS AND QUARRIES
KRAUSE NO. 1 QUARRY
COLUMBIA QUARRY COMPANY
Krause, Illinois
for operating without a lost-time accident from September 22, 1932 to February 1, 1938, working an average of 110 men with 985,587 man-hours of exposure and producing 1,700,398 tons of rock.

584. IOLA PLANT
LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Iola, Kansas
for operating 3,252,490 man-hours without a lost-time accident from September 9, 1926 to December 31, 1937, producing 6,454,425 barrels of cement.

585. PLANT NO. 1
THE NEW HAVEN TRAP ROCK COMPANY
East Wallingford, Connecticut
for operating a quarry without a lost-time accident from August 10, 1932 to February 16, 1937, with 244,064 man-hours of exposure to an average force of 28 men producing 725,441 tons of rock.

586. PETROLEUM PLANTS AND COMPANIES
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT
CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY
Ponca City, Oklahoma
for operating 1,487,753 man-hours without a single disabling injury; this is said to be one of the best-known records for this type of work in the petroleum industry.

587. LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS DIVISION
THE OHIO OIL COMPANY
Shreveport, Louisiana
for having operated 1,518,232 man-hours in 1936 and 1937 with only 3 lost-time accidents to an average force of 339 men working under the extremely hazardous conditions prevalent in the operation and servicing of oil wells.

588. CENTRAL TEXAS DIVISION
PANHANDLE REFINING COMPANY
Wichita Falls, Texas
for establishing one of the best-known records for petroleum trucks by operating 2,294,741 accident-free miles.

589. DRILLING DEPARTMENT
REPUBLIC PRODUCTION COMPANY
Houston, Texas
for operating 345,201 hours since the last disabling injury, constituting what is said to be one of the best records in the petroleum industry for this type of work.

590. WHITING REFINERY
TANDARD OIL COMPANY
(INDIANA)
Whiting, Indiana
for operating 3,631,697 man-hours without a lost-time accident, from November 24, 1936 to May 9, 1937, with an average of 3,645 employees. This refinery also worked 2,907,341 man-hours without a lost-time accident from May 24, 1937 to October 3, 1937.
591. BATON ROUGE REFINERY
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

for continued safety in operation for several years and for having operated through the year 1937 with an accident-severity rate of 0.239 in the performance of 7,453,730 man-hours of work. The accident-frequency rate was 3.08.

592. MAIN LINE CONSTRUCTION AND RECONDITIONING
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF LOUISIANA
Oxford, Louisiana

for working an average of 171 men for 373 consecutive days or 252,511 man-hours, from December 24, 1936 to December 31, 1937, without a disabling injury.

593. NO. 2 WORKS
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (OHIO)
Cleveland, Ohio

for operating 2,016,098 man-hours without a lost-time accident from September 14, 1933 to September 14, 1937.

594. PINE ISLAND PRODUCING DEPARTMENT
STANOLIND OIL AND GAS COMPANY
Tulsa, Oklahoma

for operating without a lost-time accident from October 15, 1933 to December 31, 1937 (and continuing) with 493,661 man-hours of exposure to an average force of 53 men.

ASSOCIATIONS
PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
for its outstanding performance in reducing accident occurrence in the cement industry more than 90 percent in a safety campaign of 25 years duration, by which it is estimated that at least 2,600 fatal and 21,000 serious injuries to cement workers have been prevented.

INDIVIDUALS
JOE BARTUSIAK
MASON COAL COMPANY
Norvell, West Virginia

for having worked in and around coal mines for 52 years (and continuing) without sustaining a lost-time accident.

597. CON BEAVER
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Lucernemines, Pennsylvania

for having worked in and around coal mines for 57 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

598. GEORGE BUNTIN
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Ernest, Pennsylvania

for having worked in and around coal mines for 59 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

599. ISAAC BUTSON
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Helvetia, Pennsylvania

for having worked in and around coal mines for 51 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

600. LOUIE CURATOLO
KOPPERS COAL COMPANY
Gallagher, West Virginia

for having worked in mines in Italy and West Virginia for 54 years without having sustained a lost-time accident.

601. JOSEPH A. CARRICO
HILLMAN COAL & COKE COMPANY
Tunnelton, West Virginia

for having worked in and around coal mines for 50 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.
for having worked 79 years in coal mines in Ohio, chiefly as mule driver and loader, until his retirement on account of illness at the age of 89 without sustaining a lost-time accident. He started as a trapper at 10 years of age and was acting as a coal loader (hand loading) at the time of his retirement.

W. H. CRIDER
RALEIGH COAL AND COKE COMPANY
Beckley, West Virginia
for having worked in and around coal mines for 56 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

J. J. CYRUS
KOPPERS COAL COMPANY
Long Branch, West Virginia
for having worked 51 years in and around coal mines without sustaining a lost-time accident.

SAMUEL ENTERLINE
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Nu Mine, Pennsylvania
for having worked in and around coal mines for 58 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

C. E. FARLEY
THE HATFIELD-CAMPBELL CREEK COAL COMPANY
Plymouth, West Virginia
for having worked in and around coal mines for 50 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

GEORGE FRANCE
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Nu Mine, Pennsylvania
for having worked in and around coal mines for 55 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

GEORGE H. GOTWALD
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
De Lancey, Pennsylvania
for having worked in and around coal mines for 53 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

SAMUEL B. GULLION
KOPPERS COAL COMPANY
Kimball, West Virginia
for having worked in and around coal mines for 55 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

JAMES HARGRAVES
HATFIELD-CAMPBELL CREEK COAL COMPANY
Plymouth, West Virginia
for having worked in and around coal mines for 50 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

JOHN J. HAVLICHEK
KOPPERS COAL COMPANY
Grant Town, West Virginia
for having worked 59 years in and around coal mines in Bohemia and the United States without having sustained a lost-time accident.

JOSEPH HUPCHICK, Sr.
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Nu Mine, Pennsylvania
for working 53 years in and around coal mines without sustaining a lost-time accident.

CHRISTOPHER JACKSON
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
De Lancey, Pennsylvania
for having worked in and around coal mines for 58 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.
614. ROBERT KNOX
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Lucerne Mines, Pennsylvania
for having worked in and around coal mines for 55 years to May 5, 1927, without sustaining a lost-time accident; he sustained an accident on May 5, 1927, causing 27 lost days, then worked another 10 years without a lost-time accident.

615. TONY LEJEUNE
KOPPERS COAL COMPANY
Glen White, West Virginia
for working 52 years in and around coal mines, chiefly in Ohio and West Virginia, without sustaining a lost-time accident.

616. CHARLES LENNOX
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
De Lancey, Pennsylvania
for having worked in and around coal mines for 61 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

617. MICHAEL LEVOSKY
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
De Lancey, Pennsylvania
for having worked in and around coal mines for 56 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

618. WILLIAM LOWE, SR.
CANNELTON COAL & COKE COMPANY
Cannelton, West Virginia
for having worked in and around coal mines for 54 years without having sustained a lost-time accident.

619. ERNEST JOHN LUDERER
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
De Lancey, Pennsylvania
for having worked in and around coal mines for 54 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

620. JOE MAMBUCOA
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
De Lancey, Pennsylvania
for having worked in and around coal mines for 50 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

621. CHAUNCY VERNOR MASLIN, FOREMAN
GULF REFINING COMPANY
Chester, Texas
for acting as foreman of the Chester Pipe Line District, which operated 620,311 man-hours with only 6 lost-time accidents from January 1, 1929 to October 31, 1937, there being no lost-time accidents from June 14, 1929 to December 12, 1934 and none in 1936. At the time of his retirement in October 1937 he had worked more than 22 years without a lost-time accident to himself.

622. JAMES McDOWELL
KOPPERS COAL COMPANY
Powellton, West Virginia
for having worked 50 years in and around coal mines in West Virginia without sustaining a lost-time accident.

623. ROBERT LEE MILLER
KANAWHA & ROCKING COAL & COKE COMPANY
Mammoth, West Virginia
for having worked in and around coal mines for 55 years without having sustained a lost-time accident.

624. WILLIAM LEE MOORE
KOPPERS COAL COMPANY
Pemberton, West Virginia
for working 54 years in and around coal mines (chiefly in West Virginia) without sustaining a lost-time accident.
625. CHARLES E. MORRIS
THE HUDSON COAL COMPANY
Dickson City, Pennsylvania
for having acted as an underground sectional foreman in anthracite mines from March 18, 1925 to March 4, 1938 (and continuing), constituting 2,796 working starts for an average of 65 men. who produced 760,000 tons of coal without a roof-fall injury.

626. W. M. PERKINS
MARYLAND NEW RIVER COAL COMPANY
Winona, West Virginia
for having worked in and around coal mines for 51 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

627. JOSIAH HARRIS POWELL
KOPPERS COAL COMPANY
Grant Town, West Virginia
for having worked 65 years in and around coal mines without having sustained a lost-time accident.

628. CHARLES M. PRICE
AMHERST COAL COMPANY
Amherstdale, West Virginia
for having worked in and around coal mines for 64 years without having sustained a lost-time accident.

629. JOHN REDECLIFF
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Helvetia, Pennsylvania
for having worked in and around coal mines for 51 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

630. WILLIAM REID
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Nu Mine, Pennsylvania
for having worked in and around coal mines for 61 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

631. JOSEPH E. SAMPLE, Sr.
ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Nu Mine, Pennsylvania
for having worked in and around coal mines for 51 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

632. CHARLES SMALL
IMPERIAL NEW RIVER COAL COMPANY
Boone, West Virginia
for having worked in and around coal mines for nearly 54 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

633. THOMAS SYNER
KOPPERS COAL COMPANY
Elkridge, West Virginia
for working for 3 coal mining companies in West Virginia for 56 years without sustaining a lost-time accident.

634. THEODORE MAXWELL TOTTEN
KOPPERS COAL COMPANY
Gomoca, West Virginia
for having worked 54 years in and around coal mines without sustaining a lost-time accident.

635. CHARLES P. TUCKER
KOPPERS COAL COMPANY
Hughston, West Virginia
for having worked 53 years in West Virginia coal mines without having sustained a lost-time accident.

636. ROBERT WHITE
KOPPERS COAL COMPANY
Grant Town, West Virginia
for having worked for 51 years in and around coal mines without having sustained a lost-time accident.
CONCLUSIONS

Analysis of the material given in the foregoing detailed records of safety accomplishment in the mineral industries gives a wealth of information on safety in them, and if the idea is accepted that what one company, mine, or individual has done, others can do, there is no doubt that mines and other plants in the mineral industries can be conducted with little if any higher accident occurrence than that in most other lines of industrial endeavor. Coal and noncoal mines, underground as well as surface, have been operated for many years (one for at least 30 years) without a fatality, or for many months (many for 1 or more years and one for 6 years), without a lost-time accident. Mine operating officials have worked underground sections of mines for several hundred thousand man-hours without a lost-time accident; and dozens of individual miners have worked in and around mines (surface and underground) for 50 or more years without a lost-time accident. A metal mine has raised to the surface more than 13,000,000 tons of rock without a fatality; a coal mine has hoisted more than 4,000,000 tons without a fatality; an open-cut copper mine has handled upwards of 75,000,000 tons of rock and an open-cut coal mine more than 90,000,000 tons of coal and overburden without a fatality. An underground noncoal mine produced over 1,000,000 tons of rock, working more than 6 years without a lost-time accident. A cement plant operating a surface quarry worked more than 12 years without a lost-time accident and in that time produced more than 25,000,000 sacks of cement; and numerous cement plants having mines or quarries have worked from 1 to 11 years without a lost-time accident. Shafts have been sunk considerable distances without a fatality, and many miles of large-bore underground tunnels have been driven without a fatality, indicating that where there is a real desire to work safely, such supposedly hazardous operations as shaft sinking and tunnel driving can be accomplished with little if any accident occurrence.

Numerous petroleum plants have been operated for more than 1,000,000 man-hours without a lost-time accident and some for more than 3,000,000 man-hours. Mines and plants that under one type of
management had very bad accident experience, including numerous fatalities, upon being taken over by organizations accustomed to up-to-date safety procedure have established excellent accident records in a relatively short time, some fairly large coal mines having operated for a year or more without a lost-time accident.

Thus the records given in this publication show definitely that safety is attainable in almost every branch of the mineral industries because in numerous instances it has been attained.

Also awards (including awards for efficient application of first-aid issued in 1937 and 1938) were given to 46 individuals in 1938, or almost as many as in the 3 preceding years when awards of this type were given to 49 individuals. There has been a rather steady increase year by year in the number of awards for safety achievement; 110 of these awards were made in 1938—the largest number of awards of this type made in any year in the history of the association. Three hundred and fifty-seven of these awards for safety achievement were given in the 4-year period 1935 to 1938, inclusive, or an appreciably larger number than the 283 given in the preceding 8-year period 1927 to 1934, inclusive. The first safety awards were given in 1927. This increase is due partly to the fact that each year the association is more widely known, consequently more cases are submitted for its consideration. Another definite factor in the increase in the number of awards is the fact that there has been a steady increase in the number of mining companies that have established remarkably good safety records, and several of these good records were achieved at least partly because of the incentive of probably receiving an award if the safety record should be good. The mineral industry as a whole is becoming more safety conscious, and many companies have operated mines or plants or parts of mines or plants without accidents for periods that would have been considered impossible a few years ago.

The Safety Division of the Bureau of Mines has had a key position in the very definite advancement in safety of operation in the mineral industries in the relatively recent past. It has sponsored the first-aid training of more than 1 million men connected with the mining and allied industries since the establishment of the Bureau in 1910 and has carried on continuously and persistently numerous other forms of training in accident prevention and safety education. The following figures show that this concentrated endeavor in the cause of safety has borne results, and the Bureau, by stimulating and maintaining interest in safety, may rightly claim a large share of the credit for the increase in the quality as well as the quantity of good safety records established by the mining industry in the past few years. During the 5-year period 1906–10, inclusive, immediately preceding the establishment of the Bureau of Mines there were 84 major coal-mine disasters in the United States with a total of 2,388 fatalities; in the past 5 years, 1934–38, inclusive, there have been 23 major disasters with 279 fatalities, a reduction of about 73 percent in the number of major disasters and a reduction of more than 88 percent in the fatalities resulting from them. Instead of the 13,288 persons killed from all causes including explosions in American coal mines in the 5-year period, 1906–10, inclusive, there were only 6,346 killed in the last 5 years, 1934–38, inclusive, a reduction of about 52 percent. (The 1934–38 figures on fatalities are tentative for 1937 and 1938, but
probably are very close to the final figures.) More or less similar reductions have been made in accident occurrence in metal mines, nonmetallic mineral mines, quarries, etc. In fact, accident occurrence and accident rates are falling steadily, even if somewhat slowly, in virtually every type of mining activity in the United States, and there is absolutely no doubt that the numerous ramifications of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association awards have had a vital influence in keeping before mining people the fact that good safety achievement can be attained in almost every phase of mining because the numerous awards show definitely that it has been done. This achievement has done much to remove fatalism from the minds of mining people because "what man has done, man may do." In numerous instances the awards have shown the way, and mining people have achieved safety records that they themselves thought impossible of attainment.
APPENDIX 1. CONSTITUTION OF THE JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
(Revised December 13, 1928)

ARTICLE I
NAME AND OBJECT
Sec. 1. This Association is incorporated under the Membership Corporation Laws of the District of Columbia; its corporate name is Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Incorporated; and its objects are such as are stated in its Certificate of Incorporation.

ARTICLE II
MEMBERS
Sec. 1. The membership of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association shall comprise two classes, namely: 1. Members; 2. The Holmes Safety Association hereafter provided for.
Sec. 2. Members shall comprise all those National Organizations and Government Bureaus that on March 5, 1926 were members of the Association, and, in addition thereto, all those thereafter elected as members by the Council of the Association.

The member organizations and bureaus are to be represented by such officer, delegate, or other representative as may be provided.
Sec. 3. Delegates from the Holmes Safety Association to the Council shall be elected as provided for in the By-Laws of this Association.
Sec. 4. Representatives of the member organizations and the delegates of the Holmes Safety Association shall be collectively known as the Council of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association.

ARTICLE III
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS
Sec. 1. The interests of the Association shall be managed and under a Board of Directors, elected annually in the manner specified in the By-Laws, to serve for the term set forth in Certificate of Incorporation.
Sec. 2. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, First and Second Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, all of whom—except the Treasurer—shall be members of the membership bodies and shall, together with the elected directors, constitute a Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV
MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION
Sec. 1. The regular annual meeting of the Council of the Association for the election of officers and the transaction of all business and the making of the Holmes Safety Awards shall be held in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, on March 5, unless this falls upon a holiday, then it shall be held on the following day.

Special meetings may be called by order of the President at any time, with two weeks notice.

ARTICLE V
HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION
Sec. 1. The local chapters of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association existing on March 5, 1926, and such chapters as may later be organized, shall constitute an affiliated body known as the Holmes Safety Association. The Holmes Safety Association shall be an ordinary membership association whose objects shall be those of the existing chapter organizations. It shall have officers elected by a vote of the chapters from a list of candidates submitted by a Nominating Committee, to be appointed in accordance with the By-Laws of that Association. The Holmes Safety Association shall elect annually, in accordance with its By-Laws, six delegates to represent the Holmes Safety Association on the Council and Board of Directors of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Incorporated.
ARTICLE VI
AMENDMENTS

Sec. 1. Proposals to amend this constitution shall be presented in writing to the Board of Directors, signed by at least ten persons who are members of one or more of the membership bodies. All proposals shall reach the President on or before February first, the Board of Directors shall consider them, and the proposers shall be notified of the opinion of the Board in regard to them, and they may then either withdraw their proposals or accept any changes suggested, or insist upon the original form. The proposed amendment, in its original or amended form, together with such changes, if any, proposed by the Board but not accepted by the proponents of the original amendment, shall be presented at the annual meeting of the Association, and, as accepted by a majority of the delegates present, shall be adopted.

BY-LAWS
1. President

The Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, or his authorized representative, shall be, ex-officio, the President of this Association. He shall enforce all laws and regulations of the Association and shall report for the Board of Directors upon its proceedings during the previous year at the annual meeting of the Association, and shall make such recommendations as the Board of Directors may deem advisable. He shall preside at all meetings of the Association.

2. First Vice President

The Secretary of the American Mining Congress, or his authorized representative, shall be, ex-officio, the First Vice President of this Association. He shall preside at all meetings of the Association, in the absence of the President.

3. Second Vice President

The President of the American Federation of Labor, or his authorized representative, shall be, ex-officio, the Second Vice President of this Association. He shall preside at all meetings of the Association, in the absence of the President and the First Vice President.

4. Secretary

The Secretary shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. It shall be his duty to conduct all the official correspondence of the Association, to keep a record of all meetings and proceedings of the Association and the Board of Directors, and to serve as assistant treasurer. He shall collect all moneys contributed to the Association, and deposit same in the bank which may be selected by the Board of Directors to serve as treasurer of the Association. He shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Directors. At the annual meeting, he shall present a report covering the business of the Board of Directors and the Association during the preceding year.

5. Treasurer

The Treasurer shall be a bank selected by the Board of Directors to serve in that capacity and which shall signify its willingness so to act. The Treasurer shall receipt for all moneys contributed to the Association and shall disburse same on presentation of checks signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the President.

6. Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall consist of the President, the two Vice Presidents, the Secretary, four Members-at-Large, to be elected at the annual meeting of the Council, and to serve one year, and six representatives of the Holmes Safety Association, to be elected in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of that Association, and to serve one year. This Board of Directors shall carry on the work of the Association and shall have authority to employ such clerical assistance as may be necessary. A vacancy occurring in any office or committee shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors, and the officer or member of the Board of Directors so selected shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the Association or until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified.
A regular meeting of the Board of Directors for the transaction of all business shall be held, preceding the regular annual meeting of the Association, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, on March 5 of each year, unless this falls upon a holiday, then it shall be held on the following day. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President at his discretion, or at the request of any three members of the Board, to meet at any time and place by notice mailed to the members at least ten days in advance. At all meetings of the Board of Directors the presence of four members shall constitute a quorum.

7. Representation
Each component organization of the Association shall designate a representative for that organization who shall, by virtue of such authority, be a member of the Council of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, participating in the conduct of the affairs.

8. Order of Business
At the annual meeting of the Council of the Association, the order of business shall be as follows:
1. Reading of minutes of the preceding meeting.
2. Report of the President.
5. Reports of standing committees.
6. Reports of special committees.
7. Election of the four Members-at-Large of the Board of Directors.
8. Miscellaneous business.

This order of business may be changed at any meeting by a vote of the majority of the members present.

9. Standing Committees
The standing committees of the Association shall be five in number, as follows:
Finance and Auditing Committee.
"Holmes Safety Award" Committee.
Committee on Holmes Hero Medals for the following industries:
Mining and Quarrying,
Metallurgical and other Mineral Industries.
Committee on Holmes Safety Association.

10. Finance Committee
The Finance and Auditing Committee shall consist of three members of the Council to be appointed by the President. It shall be the duty of this committee to inquire into and examine the financial condition of the Association and to consider proper means for securing the requisite funds for the needs of the Association. This committee shall report to the Board of Directors whenever it is desired or is directed so to do, and the Secretary and the Treasurer shall at all times furnish it with such statements and information as it may desire. It shall, at least once in each year, examine the securities belonging to the Association and report thereon to the Board of Directors. The Secretary shall not be a member of the Finance and Auditing Committee, but shall attend the meetings of the same if requested. All bills, accounts, salaries and claims of every kind against the Association shall, before being paid, be examined by the Finance and Auditing Committee and be approved by at least one member of the committee. If at any time the funds of the Association seem in danger of being insufficient, the Finance and Auditing Committee shall report the same to the Board of Directors.

11. Joseph A. Holmes Safety Award Committee
The President of the Association, with the consent of the Board of Directors, shall appoint a committee, to be known as the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Award Committee, consisting of five members, representing the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, or other mineral industries, which committee shall recommend, as a result of reports and investigations made, the candidates for the awards. The recommendations of this committee shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Association not later than February 15 of each year, to be distributed to the Members of the Board of Directors prior to the annual meeting on March 5. The candidates presented by the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Award Committee shall be voted upon by the Board of Directors and those receiving the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Board shall receive the award. The vote of award shall be made by secret ballot.

12. Joseph A. Holmes Medal Committee
The President of the Association, with the consent of the Board of Directors, shall appoint a committee, to be known as the Joseph A. Holmes Medal Com-
committee, consisting of three members, representing the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, or other mineral industries, which committee shall recommend, as a result of investigations made, the candidates for award of suitable medals for personal heroism, or distinguished services, or the saving of life in their respective branch of the mineral industry. The recommendations of this committee shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Association not later than February 15, of each year, to be distributed to the Members of the Board of Directors prior to the annual meeting on March 5. The candidates presented by the Joseph A. Holmes Medal Committee shall be voted upon by the Board of Directors and those receiving the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Board shall receive the award. The vote of award shall be made by secret ballot.

13. Joseph A. Holmes Trophy Committee

The President of the Association, with the consent of the Board of Directors, shall appoint a committee, to be known as the Joseph A. Holmes Trophy Committee, consisting of three members, representing the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, or other mineral industries, which committee shall select suitable awards to be presented to the team members and to the company sending the team which has the highest score in first-aid and mine rescue at the International First-Aid and Mine-Rescue Contest, said awards to be presented to the team members at the time of the Contest.

14. Amendments

Amendments to these By-Laws may be made by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors, provided all members of the Board have received copies of the same at least one week before the meeting at which they are to be voted on and an expression of opinion invited thereon.
APPENDIX 2. THE HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION

One of the provisions of the constitution of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association is the establishment of the Holmes Safety Association or what may be called community safety clubs to which not only workers and officials in the mineral industries but also their families may belong. The Holmes Safety Association is an offshoot of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association and is a separate and independent organization, although the Holmes Safety Association is entitled to select six representatives to serve on the Board of Directors of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association.

The chief function of the Holmes Safety Association is the establishment of its chapters at mining communities to forward health and safety not only of the workers in mines and mineral plants but also of residents of the communities in which these workers live.

Holmes Safety Association chapters are not intended to replace but rather to assist and encourage plant and mine safety organizations. The chapter gains the willing support of local plant organizations and men and popularizes the safety program. The constitution sets forth a definite outline of safety instructions, which includes lectures, motion pictures, and discussions of safety problems, supplemented by wholesome entertainment, outings, and social events, to maintain the interest; and in many cases splendid results are obtained in the promotion of safety and accident prevention.

The unit of the Holmes Safety Association is the local chapter composed of persons connected with mining, metallurgical, petroleum, quarrying, and allied industries. The object of the chapter is the welfare and safety of employees and their families, and the name adopted for the local chapter may be, and usually is, taken from the name of the town in which the chapter is located, the name of the plant which sponsors the chapter, or the name of some prominent man who is a supporter of the Holmes Safety Association.

Although the safety chapters are aided, advised, and directed by district councils, they are free to govern themselves and are responsible for their own success.

The main object of the chapter is the promotion of safety. Causes of accidents, methods of preventing accidents, and other matters incident to the chapters' work are all means to the common end, that is, "Safety."

Different chapters impress this lesson of safety in various ways. In its broader sense the scope of the work may be extended to include general welfare and health in the workshop, in public places, and in the home. One of the major accomplishments of various chapters is the prevention of fires, explosions, and disasters through the information and instruction furnished to members. Members are taught and trained in first-aid, the use of oxygen breathing apparatus, how mine rescue and recovery operations are conducted, and qualifications for a plant executive.

Local chapters receive their charters from and are subject to the direction and control of the national council through State or district
councils. Members of chapters are privileged to obtain and wear the authorized lapel button of the association.

Any person (male or female) 16 years of age or over who is interested in the objects of the association may be elected to membership in a chapter. The members elect their own officers, consisting of a president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, safety director, health director, educational director, and social director. These officers and five other members of the chapter constitute the executive committee. The executive committee elects one of its members to represent the chapter on the district council.

**DISTRICT COUNCILS**

Membership of district councils is made up of a representation from each chapter in the district, representatives from operating companies, State and county inspectors, safety engineers, insurance operators, county or State health authorities, and other persons prominent in the promotion of safety and health in the mining, metallurgical, petroleum, quarrying, and allied industries. The district councils adopt their own bylaws and govern themselves. They keep in close touch with the chapters in their district and assist them by providing speakers, attending chapter meetings frequently, and disseminating information. They also assist in the organization of new chapters in the district.

**STATE COUNCILS**

State councils are composed of a representative from each district council and representatives from organizations and State departments interested in safety work. In any section where there is no district council the chapters are represented in the State council.

**NATIONAL COUNCIL**

The Holmes Safety Association has a governing body known as the National Council. This is composed of representatives from the State councils and men associated with safety work in the Bureau of Mines. It is provided in the constitution of the Holmes Safety Association that the president of the National Council shall be the Director of the Bureau of Mines.

**ACTIVITIES OF CHAPTERS**

The meetings of a chapter are held as often as desired, usually once a month on a definite day specified in the bylaws of the chapter. The success of the chapter is what the members make it. Many of the Holmes Safety Association chapters have acquired noteworthy success through their own initiative in developing safety thought and safety habits. Prominent activities of the chapter are first-aid instruction and demonstrations, which are made more interesting by competitive demonstrations.

Safety rallies are held under the auspices of the chapter. These rallies or meetings are usually addressed by a good speaker on some safety subject. The Bureau of Mines has a number of motion-picture films on safety subjects which are available for use by safety chapters. Motion pictures are always a source of entertainment and are one of the best means of putting over a safety message.
Enthusiasm and a deeper interest in safety methods are aroused by what are known as “No Accident Week” campaigns. During the monthly mass meetings, speeches are made, and competition is invoked among companies that are members of the chapters striving for perfect records.

While the primary purpose of the local chapter is the promotion of health and safety, diversion is obtained through sports, field meets, picnics, or such other forms of entertainment as the locality provides. However, the lesson that freedom from accident renders the enjoyment of these occasions possible is self-evident. At many of the safety rallies the attendance is large, sometimes 600 to 700 people.

The subjects discussed at a meeting are not confined to accidents and their prevention. Often the meetings are devoted to such subjects as “The Feeding and Care of Children” or “Hygiene in the Home,” thereby appealing to the women.

Speakers include men from the Bureau of Mines, safety engineers, State mine inspectors, insurance company inspectors, registered nurses, mine operators, engineers, doctors, superintendents and foremen, explosives manufacturers, and others. The speaker is followed by some sort of an amusement feature such as music, a play, or motion pictures, and at many meetings refreshments are served. The entertainment feature serves to bring out the whole family and their friends, thus spreading the general power for good of the lessons learned in the safety meeting.

The last annual report of the Holmes Safety Association (not the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association) follows:

REPORT OF THE HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION FOR 1937

BY J. J. FORBES, SECRETARY

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE JOSEPH A. HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION:

Introduction

The annual reports for previous years have contained a certain amount of statistical information designed to show the benefits derived from participation in Holmes Safety Association activities. The absence of statistical data in this report, however, does not indicate that the chapters and councils have not continued to make progress in safety work. If conditions were such that closer contact could be maintained with existing organizations and more time could be spent collecting data, I feel sure the work of the association for the past year would show up to much better advantage.

Eight new local chapters and one new district council were organized during 1937. These new chapters, distributed by States, are as follows: Colorado, 5; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Pennsylvania Bituminous, 1. The new district council was organized at Oak Creek, Colorado, to be affiliated with the local chapters in Routt County, Colorado.

During the past three years we have not urged the organization of new chapters and councils, due to our inability to maintain the necessary contact with these organizations. We have found by experience that in most cases the chapters and councils require some outside assistance in order to be successful and continue active. In this connection, we have endeavored to give the maximum possible service to those organizations now in effect by attendance at chapter and council meetings, by assisting in securing outside speakers for meetings, by showing motion pictures at chapter meetings, and by advising chapter officers on improving and maintaining interest at meetings.

The following table shows the distribution of chapters organized since 1922:
Holmes Safety chapters organized, by States, 1922 to 1937

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Holmes Safety Association has no means of collecting and assembling accurate information on the activities of the various chapters and councils or data on the safety experience of mines where chapters have been organized. The information contained in this report has been taken largely from correspondence in the files of the Bureau of Mines, furnished by field representatives of the Bureau and by the chapter and council secretaries.

Council and Chapter Activities

Colorado:

Five new chapters were organized in 1937, bringing the total to 12 active chapters in Colorado. Of these, 4 are located in the northern Colorado sub-bituminous or "lignite" field, 2 in southern Colorado, and 6 in Routt County, northwestern Colorado. The 6 Routt County chapters were grouped into a district council during the latter part of 1937, this council being known as the Routt County District Council of the Holmes Safety Association. Chapters organized during the year consisted of the Black Diamond, Hi-Way, Bear River, Delagua, and Chandler. The approximate number of mine employees at mines where Holmes chapters are organized is as follows: Harris, 200; Wadge, 125; Haybro-Routt, 335; Pinnacle, 235; Moffat, 330; Bear River, 111; Sterling, 125; Russell, 105; Black Diamond, 65; Hi-Way, 150; Delagua, 280; Chandler, 275; total, 2,336. The average number of men employed in and about coal mines of Colorado is approximately 9,192.

The Bureau of Mines has spent considerable time in field and office work on Holmes chapters and district organization in the Colorado field. Approximately 96 days during the year were spent on Holmes chapter work. Numerous lectures and motion pictures were presented at chapter meetings, and assistance was given the chapters in promoting various phases of safety endeavor. Mr. Allen, chief coal mine inspector of Colorado, actively advocated Holmes chapter work and attended and addressed various chapter meetings, as did several of his inspectors. Mr. Robert Dalrymple, inspector of the Employees Mutual Insurance Company, also addressed several meetings. Other persons interested in mine safety also addressed chapter meetings.

Work carried on by chapters besides routine business at safety meetings included:

1. The Routt County first-aid meet sponsored by the 6 Routt County chapters. Eight men's and 4 women's teams competed. The Governor of Colorado was
one of the numerous State officials attending the meet. Funds for prizes, expenses of judges, etc., were contributed by mining companies of Routt County, the United Mine Workers of America locals of the county, and by various business men and manufacturers.

2. Drafting of mine safety rules for adoption by mine employees and officials of several mines.

3. Discussions of accidents occurring at mines represented in chapters and means of preventing repetition of same.

4. Numerous dances and suppers.

5. Discussion of protective equipment for miners' wear such as hard-toed shoes and goggles. Endorsement by various chapters of use of these protective devices.

6. Sponsorship of an eye survey and the use of corrective goggles by employees when necessary.

7. Sponsorship of a safety contest among mines having safety chapters for the year 1938. A safety trophy is to be awarded quarterly to the mine with the best safety record and to the mine with the best record for the year.

The following summarizes conditions at some of the individual chapters insofar as regularity of meetings, attendance, and general safety work are concerned:

The Sterling chapter is composed of employees from the Sterling mine of the McNeil Coal Corporation. The Sterling mine during the year 1937 went 6 months without a lost-time accident and had a total of 9 lost-time accidents involving 436 days lost during the year. This chapter conducted regular monthly meetings which were exceptionally well attended. With each no-accident month Mr. Poole, the general manager for this company, donates $10 which is raffled off as $6 and $4 prizes to the holders of the lucky numbers. A total of $90 was awarded for no-accident months during the year 1937. The Sterling mine reduced lost-time accidents 40 percent while tonnage was increased 10 percent. The frequency rate was reduced 43.99 percent and the severity rate was reduced 72.94 percent during 1937 as compared with 1936.

The Hayden No. 3 mine represented by the Haybro-Routt chapter had 3 fatalities during the year. Both the company officials and the chapter members had been aroused by these fatalities, and all are working hard to prevent a repetition of similar accidents.

The Keystone mine represented by the Haybro-Routt chapter had a very good safety record during the last 6 months of 1937 and was awarded second place in the Colorado State safety contest conducted by the State Coal Mine Inspection Department.

The Mt. Harris chapter conducted its meetings regularly during the year and finished with a splendid reduction in accidents as compared with 1936. The first half of 1937 showed a reduction of 26.31 percent in lost-time accidents as compared with the same period for the previous year, despite the fact that the tonnage was increased 17.5 percent during the first half of 1937. However, one fatality marred the record during the latter part of the year.

The Pinnacle and Wadge chapters of the Victor American Fuel Company also held their regular monthly meetings during the year and met with a fair degree of success in accident reduction. These two chapters adopted employee safety rules which are now in effect at Pinnacle and Wadge mines.

The Delagua and Chandler chapters of the Victor American Fuel Company in southern Colorado have conducted regular monthly meetings since they were organized and also met with a fair degree of success in accident reduction during the year. The Delagua mine operated for a period of nearly 3 months without a lost-time accident. A Bureau representative has attended each of the meetings held at both places since the chapters were organized.

The Hi-Way and Black Diamond chapters have also functioned well since their inception; their meetings are well attended and they report splendid progress in the reduction of accidents.

The Russell chapter functioned regularly throughout the year with the exception of a few months when the mine was closed down. This mine had a few serious accidents during the first 2 months of 1937, but no lost-time accidents have occurred for the last 4 or 5 months of 1937. The accident frequency rate was reduced 44.83 percent and the severity rate was reduced 45.46 percent in 1937 as compared with 1936.

It might also be added that each of the safety chapters organized in Colorado to date has been successful in raising money with which to carry on the various chapter activities and provide entertainment for the meetings. The amounts in the various treasuries range from $35 to over $300. A portion of the money has
been donated by the various coal mining companies, mine local unions, and by individual donations. The bulk of the money, however, has been raised by conducting dances, serving suppers, etc.

On November 27, 1937, a district council was organized at Oak Creek, Colorado, known as the Routt County District Council, to be affiliated with the following local chapters: Haybro-Routt, Wadge, Pinnacle, Moffat, Harris, and Bear River chapters. The officers of this district council are as follows:

President: William Patterson, Haybro, Colo.
Vice Presidents: Walter Odendahl, Oak Creek, Colo.
A. C. Burt, Mt. Harris, Colo.
Carl Nelson, Oak Creek, Colo.
Secretary-Treasurer: J. M. Hoover, Haybro, Colo.

Florida:
The two chapters in the Pebble Phosphate District of Florida have continued active by holding their meetings during the year. Chapter No. 16, organized at Pierce, Florida, August 17, 1922, is the oldest active chapter in existence and has functioned regularly since its formation. This chapter is sponsored by the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

Illinois and Indiana:
A total of 63 chapters have been organized in Illinois and Indiana during the past several years. While some of these chapters have become inactive for various reasons, several are exceedingly successful. Available reports on the active chapters are as follows:

Terre Haute Chapter No. 339, Saxton Coal Mining Company, Terre Haute, Indiana; Twin Chapter No. 242, Linton-Summit Coal Company, Linton, Indiana; Little Betty Chapter No. 236, Little Betty Mining Company, Linton, Indiana; and Binkley Chapter No. 447, Binkley Coal Company, Clinton, Indiana, are meeting regularly.

One new chapter was organized in Illinois during the year 1937 at the mine of the Rex Coal Company, Eldorado, Illinois. This chapter is active at the present time and gives promise of being a successful chapter.

A request has recently been received from an official of one of the large coal companies in Illinois in information pertaining to Holmes chapters with the idea of organizing two chapters at the mines of his company.

Louisiana:
The two chapters at the mines of the Avery Salt Company, Avery Island, Louisiana, have not submitted any reports during the year; therefore, their status is not known.

The two chapters (colored and white) at the refineries of the Standard Oil Company at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, have continued their activities as usual throughout the year. These chapters were organized in 1923 and 1924 and have been active ever since. They have kept the interest alive by frequent membership campaigns and by the introduction of innovations from time to time. A recent development of the Baton Rouge chapters was the use of radio broadcasting for spreading safety propaganda, as described in the following news item taken from the February 10 issue of “The Stanocolan,” a plant safety publication:

“Radio Program over WJBO to Be Given Tomorrow Night by Holmes Safety Chapter

“Tomorrow night, during a 15-minute period starting at 7:30, Stano-
cola chapter of the Holmes Safety Association will broadcast the first of a contemplated series of community safety programs which will be given from Radio Station WJBO.

“This will be the first appearance of the safety chapter on the air for the purpose of encouraging greater safety thought and activities among employees and in the community as a whole; and it is expected that a highly successful program will result.

“The star announcer and program arranger of WJBO, Paul Gold-
man, will participate in this broadcast—presenting a street scene which he and others have worked out, and which has been in rehearsal for some time.”

Pennsylvania Anthracite:
The Brookside and Colonial chapters have not been active during the year. The outstanding activity of the region was that of the Mt. Carmel chapter, which has been in existence a little more than a year. This chapter holds regular monthly meetings and is accomplishing some worthwhile results.
At a meeting of this chapter in December, several interesting reports were read by the various officers. At that time the chapter secretary reported a balance of $1,773.72 in the treasury, and the welfare committee reported that 81 pairs of glasses were supplied to children of Mt. Carmel and vicinity and that 65 children received dental attention at the expense of the chapter. In addition to these activities, the chapter sponsored a first-aid contest, in connection with the annual picnic, and in general has taken an active part in safety work.

*Pennsylvania Bituminous:*

One new chapter was organized in the Pennsylvania bituminous field during the year 1937, increasing the total number of chapters organized in this field to 116. The Bureau of Mines has continued to maintain contact with the active chapters and councils in Pennsylvania and to assist with the reorganization of inactive chapters.

There has recently been noted a revived interest in Holmes Safety Association work in Pennsylvania, particularly among several companies that have had previous experience with the work but for some reason have allowed the chapters to lapse. Because of serious increases in their accident rates during the past year, these companies contemplate a revival of their safety organization work.

At the present time the following district councils are active in Pennsylvania:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of council</th>
<th>Date organized</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Mar. 28, 1930</td>
<td>Indiana, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cambria</td>
<td>Feb. 18, 1931</td>
<td>Barnesboro, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th Bituminous</td>
<td>Apr. 2, 1931</td>
<td>Cresson, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nain Callaghan</td>
<td>Nov. 9, 1931</td>
<td>Hickory, Pa.</td>
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The district councils in Pennsylvania have continued their activities in 1937 along about the same lines as in previous years. In addition to the regular council activities, each council conducts a monthly and annual safety competition in which safety banners are awarded to the mines producing the best safety records.

We believe that the greatest progress has been made by the Indiana Council during the past year. This council is exceedingly active at the present time and is doing more work toward keeping the local chapters alive and effective than any other council.

*West Virginia:*

A total of 85 local chapters and 8 district councils have been organized in West Virginia during the past several years; however, no new chapters were organized during the past year. A number of these chapters have been active during the past year and have been doing good work. Four district councils have been active during the year, most notable of which have been the activities of the Panhandle Council located at Wheeling, West Virginia.

There is a definite need for Holmes Safety Association work in this field, and it is firmly believed that the situation is fast developing in which there will be a great demand for this type of work. The Bureau of Mines has endeavored to keep in touch with the existing organizations and to attend meetings whenever requested to do so. On the other hand, it has been impossible to carry on any promotional work along these lines during the past year because of the limited personnel of the Bureau and the great demand for other services. It is anticipated that the State Department of Mines may at some time in the future take a hand in the promotional work whenever the need for it becomes more apparent.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE HOLMES SAFETY ASSOCIATION,
MARCH 1, 1937, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1938

CASH
Cash on hand in chapter savings account, March 1, 1937 $506.75
Interest on savings account to October 1, 1937 12.67

Total in savings account, February 28, 1938 $519.42
Cash on hand in chapter checking account, March 1, 1937 $104.45
Operating expense during year 1937 (chapter charters) 21.20

$83.25

Interest on securities* for past 12 months:
Coupon from Spang Chalfant bond deposited in checking
account February 15, 1938 50.00

Total in checking account, February 28, 1938 133.25
Cash balance on hand February 28, 1938, Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust $652.67
Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEcurities
Market value as of February 15, 1938:
1 bond, Spang Chalfant & Co., 5s–69 $1,030.00
1 bond, St. Louis-San Francisco Ry., 4½s–9 120.00

$1,150.00

Total assets as of February 28, 1938 $1,802.67

*Description of securities:
Par value, $1,000, Spang Chalfant & Co., 5s–69 net and accrued interest, due
1–1–48.
Par value, $1,000, St. Louis-San Francisco Ry., 4½s–9 net and accrued interest,
due 3–1–78. The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway is now in the hands of
receivers. The coupons could not be collected and are still attached to
the bond certificate. The market value of this bond as of February 28, 1938, is
$120.00.
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