

June 19, 1952

AIR MAIL

Mr. G. G. Grieve, Staff Representative
National Safety Council
425 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Mr. Grieve:

I have for reply your letter of June 17. Please accept my thanks for your offer to appear on the program at the Mining Section of the National Safety Congress.

You will recall that all of the posters which I have used in the strip film "Falls of Persons" were produced originally by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company under the direction of Mr. John L. Boardman. It would hardly seem proper, therefore, if I should publicly discuss and comment upon the material used; also, I am not in a position to offer true cost figures, since the high percentage of such cost must have been the making of the posters by the Anaconda Copper. It is my opinion that the rights of public comment and discussion on films which use John Powers' posters belongs to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company exclusively. Therefore, I do not feel that I am entitled to make the talk on this subject as you have requested.

Very truly yours

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
A. W. NESS
A. W. NESS
Safety Engineer

AWN:EH

cc:D.J.Pope

John L. Boardman

S.H.Ash

Copy of letter from
NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

425 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

AIR-MAIL

Mr. A. W. Ness
Safety Engineer
American Smelting & Refining Company
600 Pacific National Life Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

June
20
1952

Dear Mr. Ness:

I am sorry to learn from your letter of June 19 that you feel that you should not talk about the script film on "Falls of Persons" at a meeting of the Mining Section during the National Safety Congress. Your conscientious desire to give proper credit to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company for the material used in the film is most commendable.

However, I am sure that John Boardman would consider proper acknowledgment of the use of A.C.M. material in your talk perfectly satisfactory since I know John very well. He would certainly want you to use anything that might be helpful to the rest of the mining industry. The use of posters in a slide film is certainly ~~new~~ novel.

While you do not have exact cost information you can qualify and explain any cost figures in your talk. I do not believe it is necessary to comment in any way on the posters because they can speak for themselves and the high quality of John Power's work is well known.

I would suggest that the talk be just a simple narration of the story of the way in which you produced this novel film. I am sending a copy of this letter to John Boardman and asking him to immediately express his views to you. I hope that you will reconsider your decision.

Copy of letter from
NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL
425 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

Mr. A. W. Ness

-2-

6/20/52

I am sure that you would get a great deal of benefit and profit out of attending the Congress as well as meeting a fine group of safety engineers. May I hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely yours,

GCG/mgc

G. G. Griewe
Staff Representative

CC - Mr. John Boardman

John; Don't you think he is overly conscientious? He should credit A.C.M., of course, but he also has a story in what he did. If you agree, please tell him so pronto since I must get the program in in a week.

Gi

XXXXXXXXXX

June 23, 1952

Mr. A. W. Ness, Safety Engineer
American Smelting and Refining Company
600 Pacific National Life Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Arnold:

Referring to copy of your letter of June 19th to Mr. Grieve and to his reply of June 20th, I wish you would present your sound-slide on "Falls of Persons, " at the Mining Section, National Safety Congress. You could, in your introductory remarks, mention that the pictures originated with us and that would be sufficient credit insofar as we are concerned.

In regard to costs of producing sound-slides by this method, I expect to attend the sessions next fall and will give as much information as I am able to give if this will help you out.

This is a good and low cost method of producing sound-slides, particularly in underground scenes, where photography is difficult. Therefore, I think you would be doing the industry a good turn by not only showing this sound-slide, but also by inducing your company to make it available to the mining industry just as we did our "Falling Ground" sound-slide some years ago.

Hoping to meet you in Chicago, I am,

Sincerely yours,

John L. Boardman

JLB/wff
CC Mr. G. G. Grieve
National Safety Council
Chicago, Illinois

July 2, 1952

Mr. A. W. Ness, Safety Engineer
American Smelting & Refining Company
600 Pacific National Life Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Dear Arnold:

Your sound-slide "Falls of Persons" was received yesterday P. M., and this morning, we set up and previewed it. Present were John Powers, Jack Warren, Lester Bishop, Bill Renouard, and myself.

The unanimous verdict is that you did a splendid job. Thank you for sending it on. Now, would it be possible for me to keep it for showing at our regular foremen's meeting of Friday, July 11th? Please let me know at once.

Sincerely yours,

John L. Boardman

JLB/wff

INLAND STEEL COMPANY

IRON MINING DEPARTMENT

ISHPEMING, MICHIGAN

GENERAL OFFICE

August 1, 1952

Mr. John L. Boardman, Chairman
Bureau of Safety
Anaconda Copper Company
Box 1959
Butte, Montana

Dear Mr. Boardman:

Your letter and safety rule book was received yesterday. I want to express my sincere thanks for the safety booklet and apologize for any inconvenience I may have caused. I am sure that the booklet will be valuable in helping us to compile our safety rule book.

A revised book which you mentioned in your letter interests me very much. It is our hope that we may introduce a few cartoons in our booklet illustrating some of the more common accidents. We feel that the cartoons would create more interest in reading the safety rule book and possibly do a better job of carrying the safety rule home to the employee. I would be very interested in seeing the results of your new booklet, and would like to take this opportunity to request a copy when it has been completed.

Thank you again for your kind cooperation.

Very truly yours,


Edward C. Leonard
Safety Director

ECL:SC

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
WESTERN MINING DEPARTMENT

D. J. POPE, GENERAL MANAGER
W. R. LANDWEHR, CHIEF GEOLOGIST
J. FRED JOHNSON, MANAGER OF OPERATIONS
NORMAN WEISS, MILLING ENGINEER
KEITH WHITING, EXPLORATION ENGINEER

600 PACIFIC NATIONAL LIFE BUILDING
SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

August 4, 1952

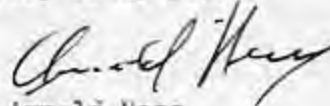
Mr. John L. Boardman, Chairman
Bureau of Safety
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
Butte, Montana

Dear Mr. Boardman:

Under separate cover I am sending to you one copy of the stripfilm "Falls of Persons" and the transcription to accompany this stripfilm.

I appreciate very much the assistance given to me by you and the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in the making of this film, and I hope you will find some use for it in your operation there.

Very truly yours



Arnold Ness
Safety Engineer

AWN:EH

P.S. I am enclosing your copy of the script. You will note the new recording includes your suggested changes.

Arnold



*Please Use on Friday
and then return to
Noss in
Salt Lake*

SCRIPT FOR STRIPFILM

—FALLS OF PERSONS—

This film was produced by the American Smelting and Refining Company from John Powers Posters by courtesy of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

Injuries from falls may be very serious and in mines we must be particularly careful.

1. Did you ever fall? Men who have fallen long distances and who have lived to tell about it, say that they have never known a more helpless feeling. Look at this man. You can certainly imagine how helpless he must feel.

2. One of the most common ways to be injured in falling is by attempting to do some job without a proper footing or a proper staging. Note how this man is working on timber while standing partially on the end of a lagging which is stuck in a muck pile. It may hold him, or it may give way and let him fall.

3. Another common way in which men are hurt in mines is by going about their work in a manner which is not according to the safe practice. Instead of first making sure that floors are clean and secure, some men will proceed to work on those floors which will then be jarred loose and let them fall.

4. Then we have work which requires climbing over open spaces, or perhaps working above open spaces. It may be that if we could see the position in which we sometimes place ourselves, as though we were working on the outside of a skyscraper, then perhaps we would be much more careful, and would use our safety ropes along with safe and proper floors and platforms.

5. Then we have our manways in stopes, in raises and in shafts. We cannot use these manways with a feeling of security unless we maintain

them in good order.

(Lover) 6. Looking more in detail at our work in the mines we see here a man drilling from a staging. Look at the tripping hazards he has; his hoses entangling his legs, a piece of drill steel lying on the floor behind him. His ax and his pickax protruding above the floor where he may trip over them. Then note the floor. It is loose instead of being nailed. Would it be much of a job to put that staging in good order? Of course not.

7. Notice here the position of the grizzlies in this chute set. You can see what may happen. He may very suddenly find himself dropped into the chute if the rock above the grizzly should hang up temporarily, while the rock below is being pulled down. What should we remember here? Well, just stay off the chute sets, particularly when you know the chute is being pulled and when it may be pulled. In shrinkage stopes it's a good idea to get together with your motor crew so you know when your chute is being pulled. And don't remove those grizzlies without permission or direct orders.

8. Here's a man who has been timbering and his lacing lagging has suddenly broken, allowing him to fall. The reason the lacing lagging broke in this case is because the man used only one nail on each end of the lacing to nail it to the posts instead of using two or more as we all know is the safest practice. The one nail has simply split off a piece of the lagging and the staging falls.

9. Now you see a timber staging which simply was not strong enough for the weight that it was expected to support. The lacing lagging was either too light or it was defective. At any rate it broke, letting the men fall. You will remember that boards and timbers have characteristics which may weaken them. By looking at them before you use them in special work you will often see knots, cracks, or splits. The lesson here then, is: always examine carefully the lagging which you are going to use in lacing

or a staging and also the lagging which you are going to use in your floors. Do not use any for such purposes if they seem to have some weak spots.

"Break"

10. Here is another lacing lagging which is breaking with only one man on the staging. In this case the lacing was only a 2 x 4. Although nailed with two nails in each end, the lacing simply was not heavy enough for the support which it was expected to give. Always use lagging which are of sufficient size for the job they are expected to do.

11. When drilling with a stoper, the stinger or tail, as you may call it, must push against the floor. Sometimes it pushes at quite a flat angle. We must always keep in mind, therefore, that the floors must be nailed so that they cannot possibly slip out or be pushed out while drilling with a stoper. This man forgot to nail his floors, and see what happened.

12. You can see the lacing lagging in this case has again split, allowing the entire staging and the man to fall. This is to emphasize the care that is necessary in making sure that you do not use a defective piece of timber where it might break and let someone fall.

13. Now, you may say to yourself "what can be wrong with this set-up?" *This man was taking out a rock slide. After he had rigged out the support he climbed up on the edge board. The slide collapsed and he fell.* Apparently the lacing lagging was nailed with two nails. The lacing lagging is strong enough for the work it was expected to do, yet it has pulled off the posts. Well, there is an answer. Just look.

14. Here you see the reason. This man had nailed the lacing to posts which had heavy bark on the outside. You will see by the lacing shown at the top of this picture that the nails penetrate but very little into the solid part of the wood. Thus, when weight or vibration are placed upon the lacing lagging the nails pull out of the bark and allow the staging to fall. How could we avoid this type of accident?-- Very simply, as is shown by the lacing on the bottom part of this post. First cut the bark away from the post; then the nails can take their bite in the solid part of the post and

really give the support that is necessary for a safe staging.

15. And now we will look at some of the falls which are caused through poor housekeeping. The first thing we can see is that this man had left his pick in a very dangerous position. When he finished using the pick he should have placed it against a wall or he could have laid it to one side where no one could trip over it. In the second place we note that he was working on a muck pile and that, somehow, he has slipped and fallen. Apparently he had not prepared himself a solid footing upon which to stand while working.

16. Whether at work or at recreation there is one "must" that applies to anything a man is doing if it is to be done safely, efficiently, and with the desired result. We have to keep our mind and our eyes on the ball. Look at any sport; we always have to keep our mind on the game. See what happened here when the guard turned to wave to some one in the grandstand. And so it is in our work; whenever we try to do one thing while our mind or eyes are on something else, we are going to be a loser; and that loss may be an injury.

17. Here we see it again. Joe has gone ahead, starting to bar down and hasn't given any thought to his floor. Thank goodness Mike has kept his mind on following the safe procedures and is calling Joe's attention to the loose floor that he is standing on.

18. Time after time a man will set about barring down the ground in his working place to make it safe, but he will forget to see that he has a clear working place. This man has barred down a rock which has begun to roll toward him. In this case it might almost be said that he has set a trap for himself since he falls backward over a staging which he himself was using only a few minutes earlier.

19. Here we are looking at another set-up for an accident. You say it looks so obvious that you don't believe it could happen. Perhaps, but

things of this kind do happen.

20. He is using a floor which is too light for its job, and suddenly he finds he is in the path of a falling rock. This gives us another chance to point out the importance of doing each job with all the attention it deserves; and a little extra attention may be a lot better than not quite enough attention. Right? Right!

21. This man was barring down while standing on only one floor lagging, and the lagging has slipped off the timber. Falls of this type can be avoided by using sufficient flooring and by nailing or blocking the lagging in place.

22. It sometimes happens that timber is jarred loose during blasting. Therefore whenever we reenter a working place after a blast, one of the first things that should always be looked at is the timber to see if it is still blocked in position as it should be. To start directly out on timber which faces an area which the last shift blasted may be asking for serious trouble such as this man is encountering.

23. We never should try to do a job in such a manner that we may be caught off balance. You see here what can happen, as an example. This man has been ^{prying down and on} leaning against his pinch bar while prying on a loose face. The rock has suddenly come loose and has fallen and he has been caught off balance. Perhaps he should have ^{lifted on the bar and} put some lagging across the corner of the sets for additional flooring; or perhaps he should have nailed a guard rail across the front of the posts so that he could work with no danger of falling into the open set.

24. Again we find a man barring down, and to all intents and purposes making his working place safe; but it seems as though he is going at his job in a somewhat thoughtless manner. We see that he ^(is on a bulkhead over a man's head) has one set ^{+ the bulkhead} floored over and that the floor has some muck on it. Also ^{he has brought up a small} a large piece of ^{for later use & has laid it behind him} timber is lying on the floor; the other two sets are open.

25. As happens so many times the rock on which he has been barring falls as he has anticipated, but another rock suddenly falls toward him creating an immediate chance of injury. He jumps back to avoid it and trips over the ^{Still} ~~timber~~ lying on the floor.

26. And he falls ^{off the bulkhead onto the ground over the door} ~~through the floor which he has failed to cover with the lagging~~. Now, perhaps this man has worked underground only a short time. All of us should keep an eye on the new man to see that he does the job the way we know he should. Helping the new man to do a good job in the safe way is a good turn which may prevent an accident, not only to him, but possibly to one of us.

27. This man has tried to bar some loose rock from a wall while he straddled a hole with one foot on timber and one foot on the footwall. It is so easy to become thrown off balance when working like this. We must keep in mind that a good footing is necessary for every job. Let's always make sure of that.

28. Here is a man who is stepping into a hole left by a lagging which was either knocked out or broken out. This gives us another example and another chance to repeat that we always must make our floors secure and complete before we begin to do any work on them.

29. In some stopes and occasionally on haulage levels there may be holes for dumping purposes or for sorting waste, or simply because it is not necessary for the hole to be covered over -- IF -- the hole is properly guarded. Take the case shown in this picture. The man was about to do some hammering on a piece of timber over his head. He took a step backward and fell into the hole left between the timber and the ground. Perhaps a floor could not be placed here or was not considered necessary, but wouldn't a row of guard rails along this open side have prevented this? Certainly it would.

30. This man was drilling with a stoper from a floor that was not nailed. The stinger of the stoper pushed a lagging off the supporting

caps and let the man and the drill fall. Nail those floors so they are secure.

31. Here is another man who has failed to straighten his floors and clean up before he began to work on them. A slight jar from his weight passing over the floor has caused them to slip off the timber, letting him fall. If we have floors to work on, let's see that they are good floors.

32. We who work in the mines sometimes find ourselves with a long open space below. Many times we are not too concerned, and we give it little thought because, after all, we can't see very far down into the darkness. It is generally necessary to use what light we have available directly on the immediate work at hand. But suppose this area should suddenly be lighted up as if with daylight so we could then see all of the open space below us and around us, most of us would immediately improve the conditions under which we were working; we'd make sure we couldn't fall into that open space.

33. Here is another picture that demonstrates the same idea.
Can you imagine a window washer on the outside of a skyscraper washing ^{irregular} windows as this man is doing on the left. Of course not, you say. ^{building} Yet how often have you known miners who will work in a chute with a single lagging for a staging and without using his safety belt, as the man is doing on the right. There is nothing difficult about doing the job the safe way; matter of fact it is usually the easiest and fastest way.
The Top of a 14 story building is higher than the 11th floor of a mine shaft

34. This man is doing it the right way. He has a good floor, he has his materials at hand, he has his safety belt and it is fastened around his waist where it belongs. He will do his job and he will do it just as fast as any man who does not use the safe procedures.

35. Now, this man is trying to do too many things for the number of hands that he has. He is climbing a vertical ladder and in one hand he is carrying some tools. Two hands and two feet are required to

safely
climb vertical ladders. No man can keep one hand firmly on the ladder rungs while climbing if he must use one hand to carry working tools at the same time. The tools should be lowered or hoisted, as the case may be, securely tied with a rope, or in a proper bag or box attached to a service rope.

36. Here is a man who has become entangled in the rope with which he was going to lower a piece of ventilation tubing. It has caught him and jerked him into the shaft as the bag fell. Whenever we have to move ropes, cables, or wires we must always be aware of the possibility of becoming entangled in them. Actually they should be handled as though they were potential man traps, *In lowering material you should put the rope over a snubbing block* because men are constantly being tripped and being caught by them while handling them, even men who are experienced and handle such equipment constantly.

37. We must watch our ladders and be careful about where we place them, the angle at which we place them, and how well we nailed them. Although you and I may realize that a ladder which we have just placed in position is only nailed temporarily, some one else who comes into our working place may not know this and may pull the ladder out of its position and fall with it. Let's make sure that our ladders are always well fastened.

38. Having a manway with ladders and landings like the one shown here is begging for trouble. None of us could climb through such a manway for very many times without some sort of accident. Perhaps most of you do not have such dirty manways, but those of you who do can see here that someone will get hurt sooner or later.

39. This man was freeing a chute. He had placed a lagging against a chute brace and the lagging slipped off while he was working. This comes back again to the necessity of always using a firm and well anchored floor for your work. And this is especially true where the floor

might be pushed or jarred off or subjected to any kind of pressure other than that of simply dead weight.

40. Here Joe and Mike have just come into their working place on Monday morning. Joe has looked around, and he is raising Cain about the mess that night shift has left for them. Mike reminds Joe that the mess wasn't left by the other shift, the weekend just passed was change week, they had left the mess themselves when they went home after Saturday night shift.

41. We should never try to work before cleaning up our working place. It just can't be done. No one can expect to walk around and step over and among tripping hazards all during the work day without getting hurt. This man is learning the hard way.

42. This picture shows a miner being thrown to the floor by a football tackler. Look around at the floor in his working place. Yes, you get the idea: You can get thrown just as hard by trying to work without keeping your working place in order.

43. And this is the other extreme. It's not generally necessary to be quite this particular.

44. Now, here is a slightly different viewpoint. What would you say if you came home to a situation such as is shown here. Perhaps the house work was getting done and perhaps supper was waiting for you, but you would probably wonder just how it was done. But wait! is it really so extreme? How was your own housekeeping in your working place underground today?

45. This is what we all like to have and see, and this is the way all the working places can be if you and you and you take a little time and a little thought to do it this way. Hoses are hung up, the machines and tools are in the proper places, the floors are in good shape and what little litter there is is being cleaned up. Then the job at hand can be done and can be done quickly, easily and safely.

46. And now just a few miscellaneous hazards. There is that dump hole along the main haulage-way. It should always be covered when material is not being dumped into it. A safety chain such as this man is putting in may be an added safety feature so a man could not fall through the hole although rock could be dumped around it.

47. You will recognize that this man has been working on a chute mouth while standing on the edges of a car. This is a dangerous practice because the man must be in an awkward position, and because he has a very limited footing. It is easy to slip or to be knocked off balance and to fall as this man is doing. If it is necessary to stand on a car to do any type of work let's make sure that first the car is anchored and steady; and second, let's put a couple of lagging across the top of the car for a good staging. *and*
cleat them so they will not slide endwise

48. When we really believe in and practice good housekeeping, we carry the practice with us wherever we go. We keep not only our working places in order, but when we see anything lying about out of place, we naturally pick it up and place it in position as it should be. This man has turned into a safety zone to allow a train to pass and has suddenly tripped over a piece of pipe which is lying across the entrance. Of course, the man who put it there should have placed it in a safe position. You can see, also, that some one has thrown clean-up muck on the floor in this safety zone. Kind of like the housekeeper who cleans her house by sweeping the dust and dirt under the rug, isn't it?

49. You have heard of the man who cut off the branch of a tree while sitting on it. Such things actually happen and we all wonder why. This man has done just that while working in a shaft. It seems to indicate just one thing. Whatever the job is, whatever the thing may be which we are trying to accomplish, we can do it correctly, safely and quickly only when we have not only our eyes on the job, but our mind on the objective.

50. It's no fun to fall. It hurts. Let's avoid tripping ourselves. Let's not set up traps for ourselves or for others. Let's ALL OF US STAY HEALTHY AND HAPPY.