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PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

EEI-6

EEI Will Cooperate with National Safety Council's Emergency Safety Program

REPRESENTATIVES of the Accident Prevention Committee of the Edison Electric Institute who attended the Emergency Safety Conference, called recently by the National Safety Council, expressed complete approval of the aims and purposes of the Conference, and will initiate at the Committee's meeting in New York next month plans for cooperation in carrying through the Conference's broad objectives.

The Conference was held at New York September 9 and attended by representatives of more than 100 national organizations, representing industry, transportation, home and farms, and child safety. The EEI was represented by George S. Diehl, Chairman of the Accident Prevention Committee and A. B. Campbell, secretary of the committee.

The major purpose of the Conference was to discuss measures for meeting the present accident emergency situation and agree on definite programs of action which could be undertaken by the interested organizations, jointly and severally. The outstanding points brought out at the Conference were (1) the large increase in the gross number of accidents, (2) the large proportion (roughly two-thirds) of off-the-job accidents, (3) the relatively large proportion of traffic accidents in the total, and (4) the enlistment of all the trade and other organizations represented at the conference to promote the National Safety Council Campaign to reduce the number of accidents.

Industrial accident deaths have increased 7 per cent so far in 1941, traffic deaths are up 17 per cent, all accidental deaths, 3 per cent. Probable accident toll for 1941 was estimated at 100,000 deaths by President John Stilwell of the National Safety Council, who stated that conditions arising directly from defense activities are responsible for the rising number of accidental deaths.

"When we think of the thousands of new workers added to industry almost overnight, and of the enormous increases in highway travel due to defense activities, it is apparent that emergency measures must be taken to meet an emergency situation," Mr. Stilwell said.

"We cannot hope to stop all these ac-

cidents. But all of us, working together, can prevent many of them if we try hard enough. This is proved by the experience of industries, fleets, cities and states which, through energetic and persistent safety efforts, have cut their death and accident rates far below average."

The Industrial Committee, one of five committees appointed at the Conference, presented, in a report adopted by the Conference, the following statement of principles:

Statement of Principles

"The Industrial Safety Committee is in full accord with the aims and purposes of the Emergency Safety Conference, and is convinced that the human and economic losses resulting from preventable accidents can be reduced to a minimum in all industrial establishments by acceptance of the principles, and by intensive application of the methods, which have proved successful in the accident prevention programs of hundreds of progressive companies.

"The committee, therefore, recommends and urges, as vital to the success of the National Emergency Safety Campaign:

1. That executives of every industrial organization recognize the prime importance of aggressive management leadership in accident prevention. This leadership must be given wholeheartedly and continuously if safety is to receive adequate attention during the rush of defense production.

2. That organizations of employees continuously emphasize to their members the possible serious consequences of accidents, both financial and otherwise, and that they cooperate with industrial management in formulating and applying sound and reasonable procedures for safeguarding employees.

3. That managements recognize the high cost of accidents, both in time and money, and the consequent importance of judicious expenditures for correcting accident hazards, safeguarding equipment, and educating employees. Money spent on safety is really an investment in economy of operation.

4. That management take positive steps to meet the special difficulties

now encountered in maintaining safe working place. Over-crowding and confusion resulting from expanded operations are a constant accident threat.

5. That industry recognize the position of the supervisor and man in training workers for safety and in maintaining safe standard operation. In these times of industrial stress, it should be realized that demands on supervisors to meet production schedules must not be extreme as to make safe operation impossible.

6. That both employer and employee refuse to accept the idea of the defense program in industry requires chance-taking. Plants where there is a disposition to speed up operations regardless of possible losses of men and material through accidents, are not in line with safety principles laid down in President's Proclamation.

7. That injuries to workmen in the-job accidents be recognized as losses to industry of equal seriousness to injuries occurring on the job. Defense program is retarded when a skilled mechanic is disabled by a home accident or a traffic accident than when he is injured at work.

"It is the recommendation of the committee that the principles and program suggested in this report be immediately in the hands of industrial managements and industrial employees through such means as: publication of convention addresses, safety campaigns, personal safety service, pamphlets, posters, and other means. Among groups which should be able to participate in the campaign are: trade unions, labor organizations, departments of labor and other government agencies, insurance companies and professional societies.

"This statement of safety principles formulated in the belief that our defense efforts can be successful only through efficient production, and that safety efficiency go hand in hand. Industry pledges its unceasing efforts to conserve men and materials through accident prevention, as a major part of its responsibility in the defense program."