Is Safety In YOUR Annual Report?

A number of companies think their stockholders are interested in safety. Many more do not

INTERESTED in whether safety is included in annual reports to stockholders, and in what form, NATIONAL SAFETY NEWS queried a selected list of Council members.

The excerpts published on these pages speak for themselves.

Of special interest were some of the letters telling us safety was not included in current annual reports.

- Many safety men who answered in the negative expressed regret. Apparently they believe safety *ought* to be included in their companies' annual reports.
- Some told us that although the current year's report contained no mention of safety, former reports had. Among the reasons for omission this year: poor record and lack of space due to other important messages to stockholders.
- One safety man complained that he is regularly asked to prepare a brief statement summarizing the year's safety program, but that his material rarely appears in the published annual report.
- Many seemed surprised at the idea of including safety in the annual report, and expressed interest in seeing an article on the subject in the NEWS.



Ford Motor Co.

The frequency of lost-time industrial injuries incurred by employes during 1962 was at an all-time low. Fewer than two out of every 1,000 employes lost time from work because of accidents on the job or from occupational disease.



General Motors Corp.

The outstanding record achieved by GM's *plant safety program* in 1962 is the result of the excellent cooperation of supervisory and plant personnel. During 1962, out of every 1,000 GM employees in the United States and Canada, 998 went through the entire year without lost time resulting from accidents or occupational diseases.

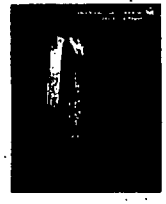


Western Electric Co.

Employees at all locations kept up their efforts to promote safe practices on the job, and the results were again rewarding. The Company's safety record continues to be among the best in American industry.

In April, the Greensboro (N.C.) Shops completed its tenth consecutive year without a disabling injury. This record of more than 30 million man-hours is the best safety performance ever attained in the electrical industry.

The off-the-job safety program, inaugurated in 1961, was extended and included group discussion meetings and a campaign to promote the use of automobile safety belts.



U.S. Steel

"Safety First" as a slogan was pioneered by U.S. Steel in the early 1900's. Safety as the first consideration in all operations has been a continuous objective as well as a continuous practice in U.S. Steel and outstanding results have been achieved.

During 1962 the disabling injury frequency rate in the steel producing operations — the group of operations for which safety statistics have been regularly recorded in this report — established another all-time low. The number of disabling injuries in 1962 was 0.77 per million man-hours worked. In recent years, U.S. Steel's disabling injury frequency rate for its steel producing operations has been less than one-fourth of the average in the balance of the steel industry. U.S. Steel is the first company in the history of the National Safety Council's annual safety contest to win the first, second and third place safety awards in both the Council's "largest steel plants" and "next largest steel plants" categories. Recognition by the National Safety Council and other agencies was earned by additional plants, mines and other operations for their safety performances. Efforts continue toward reaching the ultimate goal of total elimination of injury in every mine, plant and other operation.

It is with deep sorrow that, in spite of these intensive efforts, there must be here recorded a major coal mine disaster in which 37 men lost their lives as a result of an explosion on December 6, 1962, at Robena No. 3 Mine located in southwestern Pennsylvania. Prior to this disaster, there had been no lost-time accidents at this mine since March 1961, during which time the employes had worked over 1.6 million accident-free man-hours.



Carrier Corporation

Workmen's compensation costs increased somewhat in 1962 and, accordingly, accident prevention programs were given renewed emphasis.

Major attention was also devoted to an improved salary administration plan covering all of the exempt employees of the Corporation. Special supervisory development programs were undertaken at Bryant Manufacturing Company and Elliott Company and similar action is contemplated with respect to other divisions.



St. Louis–San Francisco Railway Co.

For the ninth consecutive year, the National Safety Council's Public Safety Activities Award was conferred upon the Frisco in recognition of its efforts to prevent accidents at rail–highway crossings, and on railroad property as well as at home and off the job.



Phillips Petroleum Co.

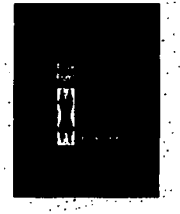
Six employee groups completed periods of one or more million man-hours worked without an injury resulting in lost time. Company-wide, employees reduced lost-time injury rates 9 per cent.

Pres. Stanley Learned, three times president of Oklahoma Safety Council and a director and member of executive committee of National Safety Council, [was] commended for safety work by Oklahoma's Governor J. Howard Edmondson.



Monsanto Chemical Co.

Monsanto's safety performance was again outstanding. Its accident frequency rate was far below the industry average. Thus, the company's record as one of the safest in the chemical industry was continued.



Rayonier Inc.

Safety for the worker on his job is one of Rayonier's important personnel policies. The company carries on an aggressive and fully organized program throughout its operations for the elimination of accidents. Over the years, this effort has steadily reduced the injuries to Rayonier employees in both frequency