

ACCIDENT PREVENTION SCORE-BOARD DODGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.						
Number Dept	Name Department	Name Foreman	Deduction For Absence	Percentage Month	Rank For Month	Rank For Year
FOUNDRIES						
30	COPPER YARDS	L KING	19	1000	1	1
17	CORE ROOM	G SCHMID	10	1000	1	1
12	SOUTH	W HEDDLTON	7 5	1000	1	1
15	HANGER	G F LONG	14	940	2	2
14	PULLEY	J BICKEL	16	920	3	3
18	PATTERN	E GANTNER	38	800	4	4
16	CHIPPING	J STUFF	6	1000	1	1
MACHINE SHOP						
3	BEARING	J MILLER	15 5	1000	1	1
3	BREAKE	R PRIEN	20	950	2	2
3A	MACHINE	J ROUGH	28	900	3	3
3B	ERECTING	J GONICK	19	950	2	2
4	SHAPING	W HOUTS	32	850	4	4
6	CLUTCH	T NEWTON	10	1000	1	1
2	IRON PULLEY	G FRIEDMAN	10	1000	1	1
20	TOOL	G PETERSON	28	900	3	3
WOOD SHOP						
1A	STEMENT	F VOST	11 5	1000	1	1
1B	ARM	J PHILLON	32	850	4	4
1C	ASSEMBLING	C MARSH	7 7	1000	1	1
1D	FINISHING	C OSGROOTE	28	900	3	3
OTHER DEPARTMENTS						
7	STEEL SHOP	G HUNT	13 5	1000	1	1
27	INSPECTION	G MAREAL	52	700	5	5
25	SHIPPING	G SHODE	8 7	1000	1	1
21	YARD & SAW MILL	E DILL	11	1000	1	1
23	POWER	W TUPPER	38	850	4	4
22	MILWAUKEE	S BRUBAKER	28	900	3	3
19	METAL PATTERN	O FORD	104	600	6	6

**FOREMANS MONTHLY
COMPETITION**

All Departments
Having a Score of 1000
or the Highest Three
Scores, will Receive
Special Prizes as per
Monthly Prize List

PRIZE LIST FOR

Month of _____

\$25.00

Equally divided

Among the

Foremen having

A Perfect Score

ANNUAL COMPETITION**GENERAL**

All Departments Scoring
1000 For the Year or the
One holding Rank one
in Yearly Percentage will
Receive Two Days Pay

Extra

Second Highest will Receive
One Days Pay Extra

HEAD FOREMAN

WILL PARTICIPATE IN
FIRST PRIZE IF WON
BY A DIVISION IN HIS
DEPARTMENT

FIG 1-5 — There were departmental safety contests as far back as 1913, as this score board illustrates. Compensation was made for sizes of the working groups. Degree of hazard was disregarded—"the differentiation being considered as equalized in the choice or selection of men with reference to their ability and fitness for their respective class of work."

Engineers to call a general industrial safety conference on a national scale. The result was the First Cooperative Safety Congress, which met in 1912 in Milwaukee. This gathering called for another meeting in New York the following year, and at that meeting the National Council for Industrial Safety was organized. Shortly afterward, the organization's name was changed to the National Safety Council, and its program was broadened to include all aspects of accident prevention. Yet it must be remembered that the Council was the creation of industry and that its activities have always been heavily concentrated on industrial safety.

The group that met in Milwaukee and New York was composed of a few "professional" safety men, some management leaders, public

officials, and insurance men. Their one point in common was a desire to attack a problem which most people thought to be unimportant or could not be solved. Because these men were determined, the safety movement as we know it today was designed and built.

Accident prevention discoveries

As industry developed some experience in safety, it discovered that engineering could prevent accidents, that employees could be reached through education, and that safety rules could be established and enforced. Thus the "Three E's of Safety"—Engineering, Education, and Enforcement—were developed.

There were other discoveries, too. Safety departments had often argued that savings in compensation costs and medical expenses