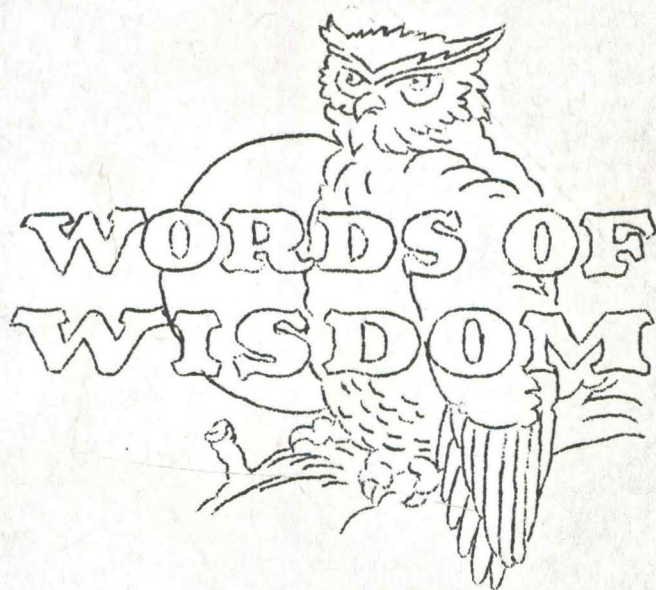


AUG 28 1970



BUREAU OF LABOR

BIENNIAL REPORT

1963-64

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P E R S O N N E L

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

B. Dale Parkins	Commissioner of Labor	Urbandale, Iowa
Robert (Bob) Chesher	Deputy Commissioner of Labor	Sioux City, Iowa
Stan Lemkuil	Statistician	Des Moines, Iowa
Della E. Pickett	Bookkeeper	Des Moines, Iowa
Berneice A. Kelley	Stenographer	Des Moines, Iowa
Blanche P. Hickman	Clerk	Des Moines, Iowa
Judith Patton	Clerk	Ankeny, Iowa

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY DIVISION

Charles W. Agan	Manilla, Iowa	Lee Sample	Des Moines, Iowa
Joseph Lambert	Dubuque, Iowa	Howard E. Seibert	Grimes, Iowa
Harry A. Price	Clinton, Iowa	Kenneth Zuehlke	Ottumwa, Iowa

WOMEN'S INSPECTION DIVISION

Norma J. Bruner	Carlisle, Iowa
-----------------	----------------

BOILER DIVISION

Arthur Parkhurst	Chief Boiler Inspector	Des Moines, Iowa
Nadine T. Abbott	Stenographer	Des Moines, Iowa

IOWA BUREAU OF LABOR
EAST SEVENTH & COURT
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

PHONE: 515-281-5151

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF COOPERATION

The 1963-1964 Biennial Report of the Iowa Bureau of Labor to Governor Hughes, and through him to the Citizens of Iowa, would not be complete without our recognition and gratitude toward those whose cooperation has assisted in making more effective the functions of the Bureau during this Biennium.

I especially wish to thank Governor Harold Hughes, the U. S. Department of Labor, the State Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, the various Railroad Brothers, the Bureau of Labor Management at the University of Iowa, and the Managements of the many Manufacturing Establishments of the State of Iowa, for their helpfulness and consistent cooperation and consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dale P. Parkins".

Dale Parkins,
Labor Commissioner

REPORT OF IOWA BUREAU OF LABOR 1963 & 1964.

It is one of the obligations of the head of a Department to inform the elected officials of the State of the needs of his department, in order that the representative of the people may institute proper improvements that the citizens of Iowa may benefit. It is with that thought in mind that the remarks contained herein are submitted.

When the Bureau of Labor was established in 1884, Iowa was little more than a frontier Agricultural State. In the last 80 years the State has undergone an Industrial and Commercial expansion while the Bureau of Labor has remained virtually static.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The State of Iowa has over 700,000 workers in non-agricultural employment. These workers are spread over a state of 56,280 square miles. Most of them are employed by small businesses, who generally have the highest Accident Frequency Rate and usually can not employ specialized safety personnel to deal with their accident problems.

In 1963, there were 95 Industrial deaths, and 4,364 injuries resulting in time lost from work of two days or more in the State of Iowa. In 1964 there were 91 Industrial deaths and 5,743 injuries resulting in lost time or two days or more.

1. Lost-time injuries to workers in private industries, which result from hazardous conditions, not only caused suffering, but retard production, therefore, safety becomes a momentary as well as a humanitarian matter which would apply both to the worker and the industries.

2. Primarily, it is the responsibility of the Labor Department to safeguard the life and health of the State's Hundreds of Thousands of workers protect their property of industry and our people who make use of public places and institutions against explosions, fire and other destructive hazards.

3. The State Labor Department has manifold and laborious duties. Unlike many other State Departments, modern highly mechanized industry compel us to be constantly alert for new methods to handle old problems, and at the same time be prepared to solve new problems. Modern productivity depends on pressure high power and speed, with its many dangerous moving belts, pulleys and gears propelled with live steam, gases, electricity and compressed air as well as new discoveries and developments for power. All these ever present and ever increasing hazards for the worker must be explored and means of protection adopted.

4. To successfully cope with these dangerous mechanical conditions, the factory inspectors should be men possessing high technical knowledge. The factory inspector's work requires knowledge equal to safety engineers. If our legislators will but compare the salaries paid these men by the Bureau of Labor, with salaries paid for like positions by private industries they will, of course, appreciate our position.

Comparisons with state departments charged with corresponding responsibilities, reveal the glaring inadequacy of our Department.

COMPARISON OF IOWA BUREAU OF LABOR BUDGET, WITH APPROPRIATIONS
OF OTHER STATES HAVING A POPULATION WITHIN A MILLION OF IOWA'S

	<u>1960 CENSUS</u>	<u>BUDGET 1963-1965</u>
IOWA	2,757,537	\$ 105,504
ARKANSAS	1,786,272	257,114 (No Apprenticeship)
CONNECTICUT	2,535,234	611,272 *
KANSAS	2,178,611	202,431 *
KENTUCKY	3,038,156	395,740 *
LOUISIANA	3,257,022	223,682 *
MINNESOTA	3,413,864	719,258 (Includes Workmen's Comp)
OKLAHOMA	2,328,284	130,500 (Includes Wage Collection)
OREGON	1,768,687	2,231,687 *
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,382,594	219,833 (No boiler inspection, ap- prenticeship or empl agency)
TENNESSEE	3,567,089	560,005 *
WEST VIRGINIA	1,860,421	408,124 *
AVERAGE OF STATES		541,786
IOWA PROPOSED BUDGET		179,078

* STATE LABOR DEPARTMENTS HAVING THE SAME RESPONSIBILITIES AS THE STATE.

STAFF AND SALARIES AS OF MARCH 1, 1965

1- Commissioner	Actual Salary	\$7,300
1- Deputy	Actual Salary	6,060
1- Statistician IV	Actual Salary	5,820
1- Boiler Inspector	Actual Salary	6,000
2- Factory Inspectors IV	Top pay Classification	5,340
3- Factory Inspectors III	Top pay of Classification	4,860
2- Factory Inspectors II	Top pay of Classification	4,440
1- Bookkeeper III	Actual Salary	4,260
2- Clerks II	Top pay of Classification	3,300
1- Stenographer III	Actual Salary	3,360
1- Stenographer II	Top pay of Classification	3,756

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Minus proper supporting laws, and sufficient funds, the Bureau of Labor, shall be forced to struggle along as in the past, rendering insufficient service and observing the excellent progress made by other State Labor Departments.

On the other hand, if these long neglected fortifications are granted then, and only then, will the Department be able to efficiently perform its functions materially, relieving suffering of thousands of Industrial Workers, making financial savings running into millions of dollars for the Industries and their employees, be instrumental in protecting our youth, which is certainly important to our future posterity. Co-ordinate with this thinking that our legislators will respond, we recommend the enactment of the following legislation.

HEALTH AND SAFETY LAWS.

1. Today, those in the know, take the position that regulation of a state's industrial safety wholly by statutory provisions is not the answer. Their reasoning is based on the fact that, in view of rapid modern mechanical progress, our legislatures cannot foresee or anticipate all future hazards. As a sequence to this thinking, through broad research in close harmony and cooperation between state labor departments and others interested in industrial safety, there has been developed well defined standards, which have been reduced to suggested language suitable as a basis for an act delegating to the Commissioner of Labor power to establish rules and regulations for Industrial Health & Safety.

PROPOSED LAW

Section 1. Definitions. As used in this Act, unless the context indicates, otherwise:

1. "Employer" includes any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of the employer in relation to any employee or to a place of employment;
2. "Employee" includes any person suffered or permitted to work by an employer;
3. "Person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, business trust, receiver, trustee, legal representative, or successor to any of the foregoing;
4. "Place of employment" means any place in or about which an employee is suffered or permitted to work.

Sec. 2. Employer's duty as to safety and health. Every employer shall furnish and maintain employment and a place of employment which shall be reasonably safe and healthful for employees. Every employer shall install maintain, and use such methods, processes, devices and safeguards, including methods of sanitation and hygiene, as are reasonably necessary to protect the life, safety, and health of such employees, and shall do every other thing reasonably necessary to render

safe such employment and place of employment.

Sec. 3. Safety program. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Labor to aid and assist employers in carrying out their responsibilities under section two (2) of this Act and to suggest and recommend to employers or groups of employers methods and procedures by which they may develop safety programs to carry out such responsibilities.

Sec. 4. Occupational safety and health advisory board.

1. There is hereby created with the Bureau of Labor an occupational safety and health advisory board (hereinafter referred to as the "board") consisting of five (5) members, of whom two (2) shall represent industry, two (2) shall represent labor, and one (1) who shall serve as chairman, shall represent the public. The members of the board shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Labor with the approval of the Governor for a term of six (6) years or until their successors are appointed and qualified and such appointments are approved by the Governor: Provided, that in the initial appointment of members of the board one (1) member representing industry and one (1) member representing labor shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term by the commissioner of labor with the approval of the governor in the same manner as the original appointments. The commissioner of labor shall be an ex-officio member of the board but shall have no vote and receive no additional compensation for duties performed in connection therewith.

2. Members of the board shall receive no salary but shall receive compensation not exceeding twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each day or part thereof necessarily spent in discharge of their official duties and shall in addition be reimbursed for their reasonable and necessary travel and other expenses in amounts approved by the

Commissioner of Labor. The commissioner of labor is hereby authorized and directed to provide the board with such clerical , technical, legal, and other assistance as shall be necessary to permit the board to perform its duties as provided in this Act.

Sec. 5. Duties of the occupational safety and health advisory board. Assistance to be given board.

1. In addition to such other duties as may be conferred upon it by law, the board shall formulate and propose to the commissioner of labor such reasonable rules and regulations, or modifications, amendments, or repeals of rules and regulations, for the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases in every employment or place of employment, and for reporting of such accidents and diseases as the board shall find, upon the basis of substantial evidence presented at a public hearing held in accordance with the provisions of section eight (8) to be necessary for the protection of the life, safety, and health of employees.

The board shall refer the proposed rules or regulations, or modifications, amendments, or repeals of existing rules and regulations to the commissioner of labor for consideration. It shall submit therewith a report, indicating the need for the proposals and summarizing the testimony presented at the public hearing and any other information or technical data available to the board. In the development of such proposed rules and regulations, or of modifications, amendments, or repeals of rules and regulations, the board may appoint special committees composed of employees, employers, and experts to make recommendations as to the proposed rules and regulations or to assist the board in developing such rules and regulations. It may call upon the commissioner of labor for technical assistance and advice. On matters affecting health , the board may also call upon the commissioner of public health for technical assistance and advice. In addition, the board may

utilize the advice and assistance on individuals or organizations, or of other agencies having special knowledge of the proposals being considered by it.

2. The commissioner of labor, the commissioner of public health, and the industrial commissioner shall make available to the board any information or technical data that will aid the board in determining the need for and in formulating rules and regulations for the protection of life, safety, and health of employees.

Sec. 6. Duties of the commissioner of labor and the commissioner of public health.

1. The commissioner of labor may make recommendations to the board regarding rules and regulations for the protection of the life, safety, and health of employees or modifications, amendments, or repeals of such existing rules and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out the intent of this Act. He shall also have authority to appoint special committees of employees, employers, and experts to consider specific problems arising under this Act and to make recommendations to the board.

2. The commissioner of public health may make recommendations to the board regarding rules and regulations for the protection of the health of employees or modifications, amendments, or repeals of such existing rules and regulations affecting health as he deems necessary to carry out the intent of this Act.

Sec. 7. Rulemaking power.

1. In addition to such other powers and duties as may be conferred upon him by law, the commissioner of labor shall within thirty (30) days after the receipt from the board of proposed rules and regulations, or modifications, amendments, or repeals of existing rules and regulations either accept, adopt, and issue such rules and regulations, modifications, amendments, or repeals, or shall refer them back to the board for further consideration and revision.

2. Rules and regulations, modifications, and amendments, and repeals thereof,

issued by the commissioner of labor under this section shall be effective as provided in section nine (9) of this Act and shall have the force and effect of law.

Sec. 8. Notice of public hearing. Any public hearing provided for under this Act shall be held at such time as the board shall specify. Notice thereof shall be published at least once, not less than ten (10) days prior to such hearing, in such newspaper or newspapers of general circulation as the commissioner of labor shall prescribe. Notice of such public hearing shall be furnished by the commissioner of labor to any person filing a request therefor.

Sec. 9. Publications, effective date of rules.

1. Every rule or regulation adopted, and every modification, amendment, or repeal thereof, shall be published in such manner as the commissioner of labor shall determine. The commissioner of labor shall deliver a copy to every person making application therefor.

2. All rules and regulations, and all modifications, amendments, and repeals thereof, shall, unless otherwise prescribed by the commissioner of labor, take effect thirty (30) days after their publication in accordance with subsection one (1) of this section. Certified copies thereof shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

Sec. 10. Variations. If there shall be practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship in carrying out the provisions of this Act or a rule or regulation of the commissioner of labor thereunder, the commissioner of labor may make a variation from such requirements if the spirit of the provision, rule, or regulation will be observed and the safety and health of the employee will remain protected. Any person affected by such provision, rule or regulation, or his agent, may make a variation from such requirements if the spirit of the provision, rule, or regulation

will be observed and the safety and health of the employee will remain protected. Any person affected by such provision, rule or regulation, or his agent, may request in writing, the commissioner of labor to authorize such variation stating the grounds for his request. Any authorization by the commissioner of labor of a variation shall be in writing and shall describe the conditions under which the variation shall be permitted. A properly indexed record of all variations shall be kept in the office of the department and open to public inspection.

Sec. 11. Hearings on reasonableness of safety regulations.

1. Any employer or other person affected by any safety rule or regulation, or by a modification, amendment, or repeal thereof, may petition the commissioner of labor for a hearing on the reasonableness of such regulation.
2. Such petition for hearing shall be by verified petition filed with the commissioner of labor, setting out specifically and in full detail the regulation, modification, amendment, or repeal, upon which a hearing is desired and the reason why such rule, regulation, modification, amendment, or repeal are unreasonable. All hearings shall be open to the public.
3. Upon receipt of such petition, the commissioner of labor, after consultation with the board may determine the same by confirming without hearing his previous determination, If the material issues presented by the petition have not been previously considered at hearings, the commissioner of labor shall refer the matter to the board of hearing for consideration of the issues involved and for its recommendation. Notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be given to the petitioner and to such other persons as the commissioner of labor may find directly interested in the issues involved in the petition.
4. If the board shall find that the rule, regulation, modification, amendment, or

repeal complained of is unreasonable , it shall in accordance with the procedure set forth in section five (5) subsection one (1), formulate and propose to the commissioner of labor such substitute rule or regulation as the board may determine to be reasonable.

5. Whenever, at the termination of such hearing, it shall be found that further time is reasonably necessary for the compliance with the rule, regulation, modification, amendment, or repeal, the commissioner of labor shall grant such time.

Sec. 12. Right of entry and investigation. The commissioner of labor or his authorized representative shall have the power and authority to enter and inspect such places, question such employees, and investigate such facts, conditions, practices, or matters as he may deem appropriate to determine the cause of any accident that has occurred, or whether any person has violated any provisions of this Act, or any rule or regulation issued thereunder. The commissioner of labor may further investigate all matters which may aid in the enforcement of this Act.

Sec. 13. Enforcement. The commissioner of labor shall have the power to administer and enforce the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 14. Power as to witness. The commissioner of labor or his designated representative, in the performance of any duty or the execution of any power prescribed by this Act, shall have the power to administer oaths, certify as to official acts, take and cause to be taken depositions of witnesses, issue subpoenas, and compel the attendance of witnesses and production of papers, books, documents, records, and testimony. In case of a failure of any person to comply with any evidence or to testify to any matter regarding which he may be lawfully interrogated, it shall be the duty of the district court or the judge thereof, upon application of the commissioner of labor or his designated agent to compel obedi-

ience by proceedings for contempt, as is the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena issued by such a court or a refusal to testify therein.

Sec. 15. Court review. Any person aggrieved by a rule or regulation of the commissioner of labor promulgated pursuant to sections five (5) and seven (7) of this Act may commence an action in the district court against the commissioner of labor to set aside such rule or regulation but only on the ground that it is unlawful or unreasonable. Such action and pleadings therein shall be governed by the rules and laws applicable to equity proceedings in such court, provided that no order granting any character of injunctive relief shall be issued and no rule shall be set aside except after due notice in writing to the commissioner of labor and a full hearing and determination as to the lawfulness and reasonableness of the rule or regulation. Either party to such action shall have a right to appeal from any judgment or order therein, as provided by law: Provided, that no order granting any character or injunctive relief shall become effective until the time for appeal has expired without appeal having been taken, or until such order has been finally sustained.

2. In any proceeding under this section, rules and regulations of the commissioner of labor shall be deemed prima facie lawful and reasonable. No such rules and regulations shall be held invalid because of technical defect, provided there is substantial compliance with the provisions of this Act.

3. In any proceedings brought pursuant to section sixteen (16) of this Act, involving a rule or regulation which is the subject of a proceeding under this section the court shall stay the proceeding under section sixteen (16) during the pendency of a proceeding under this section: Provided, that in the case of a proceeding under section sixteen (16), subsection two (2), the court granting a stay, shall,

upon verified statement of the commissioner of labor that serious danger to the safety or health of employees is threatened by the continuing violation of a rule or regulation involved in a proceeding under such subsection, issue a temporary injunction or restraining order enjoining or restraining, during the period of the stay, any violation of such rule or regulation.

Sec. 16. Penalties and injunctions.

1. Any person failing to comply with any provisions of this Act, or with any rule, regulation or order issued thereunder, or interfering with, impeding, or obstructing in any manner the commissioner of labor or his authorized representatives or the board members in the performance of their official duties under this Act, shall be guilty of a violation of this Act, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), or to imprisonment for not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days, or both such fine and imprisonment, for each such offense.

2. The commissioner of labor may institute proceedings in the court of the judicial district within which any person charged with violating any provision of this Act resides or maintains a place of business to enjoin such violation, and such court shall have jurisdiction to issue temporary or permanent restraining orders or grant other appropriate equitable relief to assure compliance with the provisions of this Act and any applicable rule, regulation, or order of the commissioner of labor.

Sec. 17. Separability. If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances, shall be held invalid, the remainder of this Act, and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

WAGE COLLECTION LAW

Morally and legally a worker is entitled to receive the wages that he has earned. Yet in the last year and one half the department has received an alarming number of telephone calls, letters and personal visits by people who are suffering hardships because of unpaid wages.

Although all of these claims may not be justified, without a law we are unable to properly investigate or help settle them.

In theory a worker who has not been paid wages due him has a valid claim on which he can bring a law suit. However, the average wage claim is approximately \$100.00. Since the amount of wages involved is usually small, normal court costs and lawyer's fees generally make suits for these small amounts impractical.

Twenty-two states presently give the Labor Department the authority to assist the employees in the collection of unpaid wages.

Thirty-four require regular pay days at least every two weeks or semi-monthly.

The bill would be enforced strictly on the basis of complaints with routine enforcement involved. We expect the 90% of the cases to be settled after preliminary investigation and discussion with the employer and employee. In especially controversial cases the employer would be advised to consult his own attorney. Only in very rare cases, would the commissioner find it necessary to take legal action. The fact that the law exists, should eliminate the need for legal action most of the time.

HOUSE FILE 254

Section 1. Definitions. As used in this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise;

1. "Employer" includes any individual, partnership, association, jointstock company, trust, corporation, the administrator or executor of the estate of a deceased individual, or the receiver, trustee, or successor of any of the same, employing any person;
2. "Employee" includes any person suffered or permitted to work by an employer;
3. "Wages" means compensation for labor or services rendered by an employee, whether the amount is determined on a time, task, piece, commission, or other basis of calculation.
4. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of labor;

For the purposes of this Act the officers of a corporation and any agents having the management of such corporation who knowingly permit the corporation to violate the provisions of section two (2) and three (3) of this Act shall be deemed to be the employers of the employees of the corporation.

Sec. 2. Semimonthly payday.

1. Every employer shall pay all wages due to his employees at least twice during each calendar month, on regular paydays designated in advance by the employer, in lawful money of the United States or with checks on banks convenient to the place of employment where suitable arrangements are made for the cashing of such checks by employees for the full amount of the wages due.
2. The end of the pay period for which payment is made on a regular payday shall be not more than seven (7) days before such regular payday, provided that if the regular payday falls on a non-work day payment shall be made on the preceding workday.

The commissioner may, upon application showing good and sufficient reasons, permit an employer to establish regular paydays less frequently than semimonthly provided that the worker shall be paid in full at least once each calendar month on a regularly established schedule.

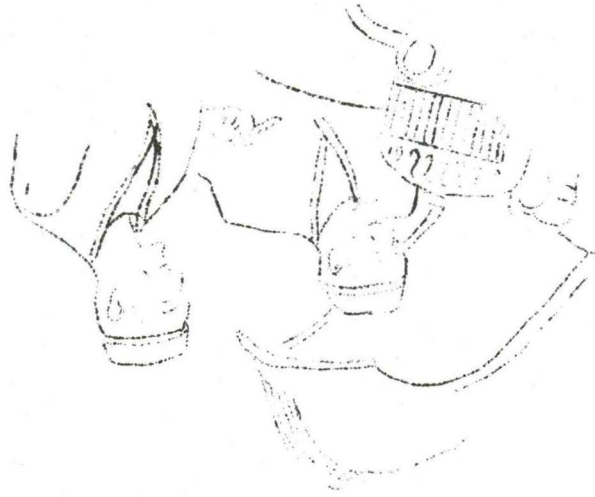
Sec. 3. Employees who are separated from the payroll before paydays.

1. Whenever an employer discharges an employee, the employer shall pay the employee's wages in full at the time of the discharge.

2. Whenever an employee quits or resigns, the employer shall pay the employee's wages no later than the next regular payday, as provided under section two (2) of this Act, either through the regular pay channels or by mail if requested by the employees, except that if the employee gives at least one (1) pay period's notice of intention to quit the employer shall pay all wages earned by the employee at the time of quitting.

3. When work of any employees is suspended as a result of a labor dispute, or when an employee for any reason whatsoever is laid off, the employer shall pay in full to such employee not later than the next regular payday, as designated under section two (2) of this Act, either through the regular pay channels or by mail if requested by the employee, wages earned at the time of suspension or layoff.

4. If an employer fails to pay an employee wages as required under subsections one (1), two (2), or three (3) of this section, such employer shall be additionally liable to the employee for liquidated damages in the amount of ten (10) percent of the unpaid wages for each day except Sunday and legal holidays upon which such failure continues after the day upon which payment is required on in an amount equal to the unpaid wages, whichever is smaller; except that, for the purpose of such liquidated damages, such failure shall not be deemed to continue after the



APPRENTICESHIP ACTIVITY

SECTION B

The Iowa Apprenticeship Council registered 584 new apprentices during the 1963 - 1964 biennium. During this period the Council received notice of 445 completions and 245 cancellations. This leaves us with a net loss of 106 or 1,285 active apprentices at the end of the biennium.

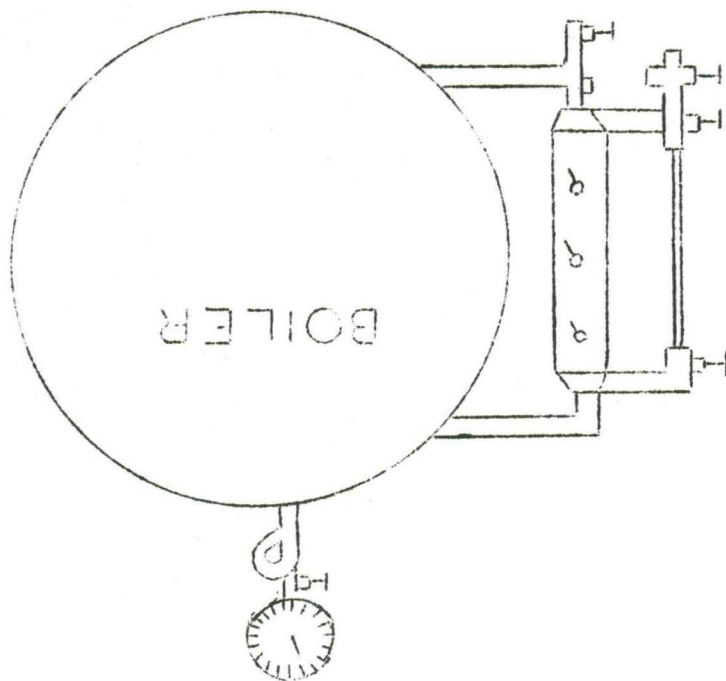
On the following page a brief transcript is shown of the apprenticeship activity for the 20 major apprenticeship programs. Under the trade **classification**, of all others, 29 different trades are covered. This gives a total of 49 different trades that apprentices are at the present engaged in.

HE WHO HATH A TRADE, HATH AN ESTATE.

— Benjamin Franklin

MAJOR APPRENTICESHIP ACTIVITY

Trade Classification	Active Jan.1963	New Registration	Completion	Cancellation	Active Dec.1964
Auto Mech.	29	9	3	2	33
Bricklayer, Stone Mason	104	16	30	9	81
Carpenter	218	111	76	70	183
Cement Mason	14				14
Compositor (Printer)	10	2	4	2	6
Electrical Worker	18				18
Heavy-duty Equip. Mech.	10				10
Iron Worker	37	1	5	1	32
Lather	11			5	6
Lineman	9	20	10	6	13
Machinist	18	18	16	5	15
Maintenance Mech.	46	24	26	2	42
Millwright	19	24	21	1	21
Misc. Metal Trades	21	4	2	8	15
Molder - Coremaker	27	3	4	9	17
Painter - Decorator	95	39	16	7	111
Plumber - Pipe fitter	179	72	55	23	173
Printer - Pressman	48	4	4	21	27
Sheet-Metal Worker	108	80	37	19	132
Tool & Dye Maker	83	41	44	17	63
All Others	287	116	92	38	273
Total	1,391	584	445	245	2,285



SECTION C

The Boiler Division, inspected 723 vessels and boilers, and collected \$3,945.00 in 1963.

Insurance inspectors checked a total of 3,222 vessels and boilers with a one dollar (\$1.00) Certificate fee being assessed.

This makes a total of \$7,167.00, collected by the Boiler Division in 1963.

In 1964, the State Inspectors collected \$3,984.00, and the Insured Boiler owners paid one dollar (\$1.00) making a total of \$7,805.00 collected by the Boiler Division during the year.

SECTION D

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES



IOWA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

1963 and 1964

The Bureau of Labor licensed 39 private employment agencies in 1963 and 1964, and 41 agencies in 1964 and 1965: at \$50.00 per each license issued, or a total of \$4000. At the present time these Agencies consist of one Agency exclusively for Baby sitters, 2 agencies exclusively for Nurses Registries, 3 agencies exclusively for School teachers, 1 agency exclusively for Insurance workers and one agency who acts strictly as a personnel director for several small firms and makes no charge what-so-ever to the individual job applicant, but rather exacts his fees from the employer and 33 who operate General Agencies.

Of the General Agencies in 1964 there were 22895 registrations, with 4966 placements. Fees on these placements run from \$5.00 on some, temporary placements \$500, according to the salary that the placement was to receive. All in all there have been very few complaints against these Agencies and all the complaints have been settled without litigation. Although the complaints have been nominal it is felt that this was due to many recommended changes in contract language and close scrutiny was given all applications (which must be accompanied by a copy of the agreement between the applicant and the agencies) before a license was granted.

We feel that the contracts, for all agencies at the present time, have adequate protective language for the individual job seeker if he were educated to read and understand his contractual obligations.

SECTION E

CHILD LABOR



EMPLOYMENT OF IOWA YOUTH 1963 AND 1964

Total youth employment, in 1963 and 1964, increased over the two previous years according to the number of permits received by the Bureau of Labor. Superintendents of Schools and other authorized issuing officers reported to the Bureau that 17,295 permits were issued in 1963 and 1964.

There were 1331 Work Permits issued in the two year period as compared to 1633 issued in the previous two years. A "Work Permit" is issued for youths 14 to 16 years of age to be employed in occupations permissible by law, other than Street Trade occupations.

Permits for Street Trades were issued for 7486 boys in 1963-64 compared to 6745 issued in 1961-62. The majority of these permits are issued for the occupation of Newsboy, although 92 were issued for other Street Trade occupations. These permits are only required for persons 11-16 years of age and working in a city with a population of 10,000 or more.

Certificates of Age increased in the latter two year period with 8478 certificates issued compared to 6414 in the previous two year period. Of the 1963-64 certificates 3766 were issued to the 16-18 year age group and 4712 were issued to the 18-21 year age group. This can be compared with the 1961-62 figures of 3301 certificates issued to 16-18 year age group and 3113 issued to the 18-21 year age group. Age certificates for employment of 18-21 year olds are primarily issued to assure the employer of compliance with the Federal Child Labor Law.

We fully realize that these figures do not represent the total number of young people in the Labor Market today. This report is based only on those persons legally employed as required by the long outmoded Chapter 92, the Child Labor Law of Iowa.

ACCIDENT

FREQUENCY

RATES

$$1,000,000 \times 0.003129 = 3129$$

The Frequency Rate Survey is under the joint sponsorship of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Standards and the Iowa Bureau of Labor. The survey was launched in 1953 with about 1,000 firms participating. Now the number of reporting firms has dropped to approximately 950.

In the 1963-64 biennium over one-half billion manhours were reported and over 8,000 injuries occurred at these plants. These injuries caused the employee to miss one or more days of work. To illustrate these large figures one hundred men working forty hours a week would have had to start in 625B. C. or 2,590 years ago to work this many hours. During this period each man would have been seriously injured over eighty times.

For the biennium the Iowa frequency rate was 15.1 or 25% greater than the national average rate of 12.1. This infers that a man working in Iowa has a twenty-five per cent greater chance of being seriously injured than a man working elsewhere in the nation.

In closing we would like to express our appreciation to the participating firms for their cooperation and efforts to make this a meaningful survey.

INDUSTRY	SCI ¹	FREQUENCY RATES			
		1963	1964	BIENNUIM	NAT'L ³
Food & Kindred Products	20	20.8	27.3	24.1	22.1
Meat Products	201	23.9	35.1	29.5	32.0
Dairy Products	202	18.2	25.2	22.0	25.7
Canning & Preserving	203	28.8	30.5	29.6	22.7
Grain Mill Products	204	10.7	12.2	11.5	16.0
Bakery Products	205	9.1	9.2	9.1	14.9
Beverage Industries	208	20.2	15.2	17.8	22.8
Misc. Food Preparations	209	26.7	16.5	23.7	22.3
Apparel & Related Products	23	6.5	13.1	9.9	6.9
Clothing (Mens & Boys)	231 & 2	7.6	3.5	5.7	7.1
Clothing (Women & Children)	233 & 4	1.0	0.9	1.0	4.7
Misc. Apparel	235-6-8	4.2	0.0	2.0	8.0
Misc. Fabric Products	239	9.4	26.2	18.5	8.9
Lumber & Wood Products	24	23.2	21.2	22.2	36.2
Sawmills	242	70.8	5.6	36.1	40.7
Mill work & Related Products	243	20.9	19.5	20.2	26.3
Wooden Containers	244	14.6	134.5	79.8	31.8
Furniture & Fixtures	25	15.3	11.1	13.2	19.2
Household Fixtures	251	17.3	14.3	15.8	19.0
Office Furniture	252-3-4	12.5	6.9	9.5	19.6

INDUSTRY	SIC ¹	1963	1964	BIENNUIM ²	NAT'L ³
Paper & Allied Products	26	8.9	11.1	10.0	12.6
Conv. Paper & Paper Products	264	17.3	13.7	15.5	13.8
Paperboard	265	7.1	12.2	9.4	14.2
Printing & Publishing	27	9.4	10.4	10.0	10.0
Newspapers	271	8.1	5.0	6.4	9.4
Periodicals	272	10.9	15.4	13.5	7.1
Book & Misc. Publishing	273-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5
Commerical Printing	275	10.4	8.4	9.3	12.0
Business Forms	276-7	5.5	9.3	7.6	11.2
Bookbinding	278	11.2	4.1	8.1	*
Services for Printing Trade	279	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
Chemicals & Allied Products	28	12.9	11.4	12.1	8.0
Ind. Chemicals & Plastics	281-2	18.1	12.3	14.8	6.5
Drugs	283	4.9	6.6	5.4	6.5
Soaps, Cosmetics & Perfumes	284	2.2	2.7	2.5	14.3
Paints & Allied Products	285	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7
Agricultural Chemicals	287	21.6	34.4	27.8	13.8
Petroleum Refining & Related Ind.	29	22.3	50.8	36.7	15.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	30	2.4	3.9	3.2	10.3
Tires & Tubes	301	2.0	3.0	2.5	13.1
Misc. Rubber & Plastic Products	306-7	3.5	5.9	4.8	13.1
Leather & Leather Products	31	4.4	4.2	4.3	12.7

INDUSTRY	SIC ¹	1963	1964	BIENNUIM ²	NAT'L ³
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	32	18.5	16.2	17.4	16.9
Cement	324	2.8	4.8	3.9	*
Structural Clay Products	325	46.1	23.2	33.1	27.7
Concrete Gypsum & Plaster	326	14.7	14.1	14.4	30.2
Primary Metal Industry	33	20.5	31.6	26.4	10.9
Steel Work & Iron Foundries	331-2	46.9	70.6	59.9	7.6
Rolling, Drawing & Extruding	335	2.3	4.4	3.4	11.5
Nonfarrous Foundries	336	47.4	19.6	32.7	19.4
Fabricated Metal Products	34	18.6	23.4	21.2	16.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools & Hardware	342	12.7	9.7	11.0	12.4
Heating & Plumbing Equipment	343	12.0	17.5	14.8	17.5
Structural Metal Products	344	24.6	33.6	29.4	22.0
Screw Machine Products	345	23.1	23.6	23.4	13.3
Metal Stamping	346	30.9	18.2	23.8	10.3
Coating & Engraving	347	14.6	6.2	10.1	22.9
Misc. Wire Products	348	12.6	23.9	17.9	19.0
Misc. Metal Products	349	17.0	20.7	19.0	15.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	35	12.4	12.9	12.7	11.2
Engines & Turbines	351	26.8	25.7	26.2	6.3
Farm Machinery & Equipment	352	9.6	8.1	8.9	11.4
Construction & Mining Machine	353	16.9	20.0	18.7	13.4
Metal Working Equipment	354	9.8	14.5	12.1	10.0

INDUSTRY	SIC ¹	1963	1964	BIENNUIM ²	NAT'L ³
Machinery, Except Electrical (continued)					
Special Industry Machinery	355	20.8	21.0	20.9	14.1
General Industry Machinery	356	13.5	20.4	16.9	10.7
Service Ind. Machinery	358	21.2	26.1	23.6	13.3
Miscellaneous Machinery	359	23.4	36.5	30.0	17.8
Electrical Machinery	36	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.3
Electrical Industrial	361-2	10.7	10.6	10.7	5.5
Household Appliances	363	4.8	5.8	5.3	8.1
Electronic Components & Comm. Equipment	365-6-7	4.6	3.6	4.1	3.7
Lighting, Wiring, & Misc.	364-9	5.9	8.0	6.9	9.5
Transportation Equipment	37	16.0	29.1	23.1	7.5
Instruments & Related Products	38	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	10.1	10.6	10.3	13.4
All Manufacturing	Total	13.8	16.3	15.1	12.1

FOOTNOTES:

¹Standard Industrial Classification Code.

²The average Frequency Rate for the years 1963-1964.

³The 1963 National Frequency Rate.

* Data unavailable or less than three reporting units.

WORK INJURIES



WORK INJURIES

1963-1964

During the two years of 1963-1964 a Total of 10,109 lost time injuries were reported to the Iowa Bureau of Labor. The Code of Iowa states that a lost time injury occurs when the injured is off work two or more days because of the injury.

To aid those people interested in industrial safety we publish a quarterly report using the American Standards Method for presenting accident cause statistics. This method allows the accident statistics to be broken down so the reader will readily be able to understand in what industry the accident occurred, the agency which caused the accident, the type of injury, part of body injured, the extent of injury, why the accident occurred, etc.

During the recent two year period 11.% of the injuries were incurred by women, while men accounted for 89.% or 8,998 injuries. Minors 19 years of age and under suffered a total of 449 lost time injuries. As usual more injuries resulted in the sprains, strains and laceration than any other group. In fact 33.8 % of all injuries were in this group. Fingers in 21% of the accidents and back or spine in 20.7% of all lost time accidents.

A complete breakdown of all accidents follows in the next few pages.

NUMBER OF DISABLING INJURIES BY INDUSTRY AND AGENCY

INDUSTRY	<div>Hand Tools Elevators, Hoisting, etc. Engines, Motors, etc. Power Driven Machinery Other Machinery Motor Vehicles Other Vehicles Electricity, Heat, etc. Harmful Sub. Animals Others Totals</div>												
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	TOTAL	3963	775	187	1205	152	503	319	207	386	127	2333	10,109
Ordnance & Accessories		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Food & Kindred prod.		1250	168	26	177	40	90	94	31	64	109	660	2,700
Textile & mill prod.		0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	10
Apparel & others		7	2	0	11	0	0	0	1	2	0	15	38
Lumber & Wood prod		71	18	4	38	2	8	14	2	3	0	20	175
Furniture & Fixtures		30	1	4	13	1	3	1	2	0	0	11	66
Paper & Allied prod.		13	5	1	19	3	1	2	1	0	0	15	57
Printing, Publish & allied		64	8	4	38	3	2	4	3	2	0	47	177
Chemical & Allied		51	8	5	24	2	6	7	1	14	1	36	146
Prod. of Petroleum & Coal		2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	9
Rubber & Plastics		16	2	1	6	2	0	4	2	1	0	2	36
Leather		2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Stone, Clay, Glass prod.		114	34	13	45	6	14	14	8	16	0	60	324
Foundry, Prim. Mtl		210	69	10	114	12	8	20	21	44	2	155	643
Fabricated Metal prod.		176	51	8	119	11	10	13	8	24	0	94	424
Machinery(except elect)		461	144	42	295	29	26	34	24	53	1	185	1,314
Elect. Mach. equip & supply		76	7	12	61	5	5	2	6	14	1	72	261
Transportation equip		34	8	4	26	2	3	2	3	3	1	22	105
Professional, science & control		3	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	12
Misc. Mfg. Industries		29	6	1	26	2	1	0	3	7	0	23	92
<u>NON-MANUFACTURING</u>													
Agric. Forestry, Fisheries		18	3	1	1	0	11	3	1	2	1	16	57
Mining		3	1	1	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	13
Const. of Homes, roofs, etc		106	50	5	14	3	7	3	4	16	0	43	251
Paving, roads, etc		74	21	5	17	1	29	5	4	2	0	25	193
Wholesale & retail		369	44	12	46	11	93	32	23	17	0	204	852
Finance, Ins. & realestate		1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Transportation, Comm. & util.		217	52	12	17	5	54	17	29	8	1	127	539
Services		98	13	4	12	6	22	10	10	4	0	106	276
Gov't, State, County, City		483	48	26	73	14	109	31	22	32	10	398	1,246
All Others		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

NUMBER OF DISABLING INJURIES BY INDUSTRY & KIND OF ACCIDENT

[illegible]

NUMBER OF DISABLING INJURIES BY INDUSTRY & NATURE OF INJURY

INDUSTRY	NATURE OF INJURY												
	Amputation	Asphyxiation	Burns & Scalds	Concussion	Cuts, bruises & lacerations	Multiple Injuries	Fractures	Hernia	Infections	Sprains, Strains et	Occ. Disease	others	Total
MANUFACTURING	239	37	405	76	3197	223	1192	208	497	3419	132	348	10,109
TOTAL	239	37	405	76	3197	223	1192	208	497	3419	132	348	10,109
Ordnance & Accessories	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Food & Kindred prod.	42	8	89	17	989	46	220	60	150	903	89	87	2,700
Textile & Mill Prod.	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	10
Apparel & Others	2	0	0	0	13	1	3	0	4	13	0	2	38
Lumber & Wood prod.	6	0	3	2	42	0	26	4	4	50	2	6	145
Furniture & Fixtures	11	0	2	4	12	2	1	1	4	14	1	2	51
Paper & Allied prod.	0	0	0	1	21	2	7	1	0	22	0	2	56
Printing, Publish & allied	4	0	7	2	51	6	15	4	6	84	2	5	185
Chemical & Allied	6	4	15	2	38	5	14	3	11	58	0	8	151
Prod. of Petroleum & Coal	1	0	6	1	9	1	7	0	1	15	0	2	43
Rubber & Plastics	3	0	3	0	12	0	7	2	1	8	0	0	36
Leather	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Stone, Clay, Glass prod.	6	3	13	3	100	8	47	11	25	91	3	14	324
Foundry, Prim. Metal	15	2	61	1	127	3	60	32	38	209	6	37	643
Fabricated Metal prod.	27	1	17	3	152	5	71	13	34	171	3	16	514
Machinery (except elect)	55	1	56	8	211	18	198	34	83	390	4	35	1,304
Elect. Mach. equip. & supply	11	0	11	2	78	1	15	10	30	88	3	12	261
Transportation equip.	4	1	3	0	36	4	20	3	10	22	0	2	108
Professional, science & control	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	3	0	0	12
Misc. Mfg. Industries	3	4	2	20	24	1	8	2	14	16	0	4	98
NON-MANUFACTURING													
Agric. Forestry, Fisheries	2	0	2	2	11	1	11	1	2	20	3	2	57
Mining	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	0	1	0	0	1	13
Const. of Homes, roofs, etc	7	2	12	2	71	14	53	7	13	58	0	12	251
Paving, roads, etc	2	1	7	4	48	10	45	4	11	51	1	9	193
Wholesale & Retail	15	5	27	8	257	20	102	24	40	165	6	24	852
Finance, Ins. & realestate	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	11
Transportation, Comm. & Util.	3	2	24	6	119	29	89	21	15	223	2	19	539
Services	2	2	11	2	77	12	31	3	8	104	3	20	275
Gov't, State, County, City	16	9	42	9	381	35	126	20	74	477	7	50	1,151
All Others	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

NUMBER OF DISABLING INJURIES BY INDUSTRY, BY EXTENT AND SEX

INDUSTRY						
	Fatal	Perm. Partial	Temporary	Total	Male	Females
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>						
TOTAL	111	232	9766	10,109	8,998	971
Ordnance & Accessories	0	0	0	2	2	0
Food & Kindred prod.	4	39	2656	2,700	2,437	263
Textile & Mill prod	0	1	8	10	3	7
Apparel & Others	0	1	24	26	10	16
Lumber & Wood prod.	4	9	170	167	168	6
Furniture & Fixtures	0	3	51	54	50	4
Paper & Allied prod.	0	0	56	56	48	8
Printing, Publish & Allied	0	3	173	186	147	39
Chemical & Allied	3	6	142	157	146	5
Prod. of Petroleum & Coal	1	0	12	13	12	1
Rubber & Plastics	0	3	23	36	29	7
Leather	0	0	3	3	2	1
Stone, Clay, Glass prod.	9	6	309	324	287	37
Foundry, Prim. Metal	0	16	627	643	638	15
Fabricated Metal prod.	7	26	479	514	491	26
Machinery(except elect)	3	53	1238	1,294	1,257	37
Elect. Mach.equip & supply	2	10	249	261	154	107
Transportation equip.	0	4	101	105	87	18
Professional, science&control	0	2	10	12	6	6
Misc.Mfg.Industries	1	3	94	98	64	34
<u>NON-MANUFACTURING</u>						
Agric.Forestry, Fisheries	0	2	55	57	52	5
Mining	0	0	13	13	13	0
Const.of Homes, roofs, etc	15	7	229	251	113	152
Paving, roads, etc	6	2	185	193	193	0
Wholesale & Retail	15	15	822	852	738	114
Finance, Ins. & realestate	0	0	7	6	4	1
Transportation, Comm.&Util.	20	4	513	539	530	9
Services	6	2	267	275	182	93
Gov't, State, County, City	11	13	1223	1,245	1,034	211
All Others	0	0	2	2	2	0

NUMBER OF INJURIES BY INDUSTRY AND BY AGE

INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURING

	<div>17 & uner</div> <div>18 and 19</div> <div>20 thru 29</div> <div>30 thru 39</div> <div>40 thru 49</div> <div>50 thru 59</div> <div>60 ov</div> <div>to</div>								
TOTAL	60	389	2617	2185	2155	1737	597	379	10,109
Ordnanace & Accessories	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Food & Kindred prod.	12	104	734	682	584	432	105	57	2,830
Textile & Mill prod.	0	2	0	0	2	5	1	0	10
Apparel & Others	0	4	11	6	7	7	2	1	38
Lumber & Wood prod.	1	14	45	25	32	27	15	8	175
Furniture & Fixtures	0	2	19	9	11	8	3	2	54
Paper & Allied prod.	0	2	27	7	10	6	1	3	56
Printing ,Publish, & allied	0	13	47	35	41	36	10	4	186
Chemical & Allied	2	9	40	32	31	18	7	20	151
Prod. of Petroleum & Coal	0	1	1	2	4	2	1	0	13
Rubber & Plastics	0	2	14	7	9	3	1	0	36
Leather	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	6
Stone ,Clay ,Glass prod	2	18	88	56	57	60	14	19	324
Foundry ,Prim. Metal	0	25	191	128	146	105	32	16	633
Fabricated Metal prod.	0	25	197	99	93	52	29	29	514
Machinery(except elect)	2	42	235	296	272	225	74	44	1,294
Elect. Mach. equip & supply	1	16	88	54	45	30	13	12	261
Transportation equip.	1	9	33	22	25	8	4	3	105
Professional ,science & control	0	0	3	1	4	3	1	0	12
Misc. Mfg. Industries	1	6	37	15	21	9	5	4	95

NON-MANUFACTURING

Agric. Forestry, Fisheries	9	3	12	9	7	9	5	3	57
Mining	0	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	13
Const. Homes ,roofs ,etc	2	11	60	36	54	45	15	28	251
Paving ,roads ,etc	2	13	65	37	26	32	8	10	193
Wholesale & Retail	12	23	184	195	178	162	47	53	852
Finance ,Ins. & realestate	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	6
Transportation ,Comm. & Util	1	11	87	150	148	85	35	12	559
Services	5	5	50	57	56	62	19	21	275
Gov't ,State ,County ,City	6	27	238	241	281	290	142	31	1,066
All Others	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2

SECTION H

DEATHS



During the years of 1963-1964 the Iowa Bureau of Labor received reports of 136 industrial deaths. Forty-nine of these deaths occurred on the highways while the deceased was carrying out the duties of his job. The remaining 137 fatal accidents were all personally investigated by a safety inspector from this department.

It is our hope that this gruesome section, by giving information on the causes of deaths, will emphasize the need for safety consciousness, and thus be an aid in preventing future fatalities.

IOWA INDUSTRIAL DEATHS
1963

DATE	OCCUPATION	AGE	CAUSE
1-5-63	Unlisted	63	Struck by projecting limb of a tree that was being removed.
1-11-63	Boilermaker	26	Connecting tube panels when he lost his balance & fell 75' from the scaffolding.
1-24-63	Maintenance	20	Working on hydraulic conveyor, must have released hydraulic pressure causing conveyor to fall, striking decedent.
1-23-63	Handyman	*	Shoveling snow, complained of shortage of breath & had an apparent heart attack.
1-31-63	Trainee	22	Riding on large earth moving machine, fell off & was run over by same.
2-5-63	Tipple Operator	60	Received fatal hernia pulling rt order levers of tipple pulling car.
3-6-63	Laborer	60	Pounding on the bottom of a raised clamp truck, struck the release lever causing box to come down, pinning him between chasis and box.
3-20-63	Helper	57	Cleaning and painting steel, suffered fatal heart attack.
3-25-63	St. Commissioner	69	Slipped on ice, complications developed resulting in death.
3-26-63	Lineman	28	Pulling slack out of wire, came into contact with 7,200 volt line.
3-26-63	Lineman	35	Came into contact with 7,200 volt line.
4-4-63	Equip. Operator	50	Operating experimental tractor with front-end loader, backed in tight circle over crown of test track tractor, tipped over sideways crushing driver.
4-20-63	Unknown	*	Removing a large tree, butt of tree fell on deceased.

DATE	OCCUPATION	AGE	CAUSE
5-10-63	Carpenter	61	Shingling a roof on building, toehold gave away causing a 25' fall.
5-10-63	Truck Driver	24	Crews were trimming trees, boom of truck came into contact with a power line. The deceased was holding throttle of motor & standing on the ground, making a complete circuit.
5-20-63	Dozer Operator	26	Operating dozer, stripping over burden from rock, had cut a trench which caved in.
5-27-63	Pipe Layer	34	Helping lay pipe when bank of ditch caved in.
5-27-63	Boilermaker	40	Working on scaffold which was struck by the boom of a stiffleg derrick, upsetting the scaffold & causing a 45' fall.
5-31-63	Laborer	23	Working between grain bins removing corn, bin wall collapsed burying victim.
6-14-63	Lineman	55	Replacing a pole, when he made contact with an energized conductor, completing circuit through body.
6-15-63	Handyman	53	Working on plank at top of stairway, plank broke & a 25' fall resulted.
6-17-63	Lineman	55	Replacing six pin side arm line, the arm apparently made contact with right side of body.
6-19-63	Caretaker	*	Rupture caused death.
6-27-63	Operator	51	Standing on the ground, touching a dragline when it came into contact with a power line.
6-29-63	Mixer Man	29	Cleaning cement mixer, holding onto the cleaning box when he apparently was pulled into the machine.
7-16-63	Hammerman	29	Changine dies when drop hammer fell striking decedent.

DATE	OCCUPATION	AGE	CAUSE
7-17-63	Carpenter	42	Placing wood roof beam in a wall when he was pinned between boom of back-hoe & cement wall.
7-19-63	Bulk Loader	23	Loading bulk feed into truck, cause unknown, but was found with a broken neck.
7-19-63	Tree Trimer	26	Trimming top out of large tree, limb came into contact with high voltage line.
7-19-63	Slab Carrier	64	Putting edging boards on blocks of saw mill when he slipped & fell into the saw blade.
7-22-63	Mach. Operator	22	Helping break jam in a rock crusher, pulled into same.
7-23-63	Head Sawyer	44	Helping remove log caught in saw, log flew out striking deceased.
7-29-63	Mach. Operator	22	Operating end loader with bucket in rise position, reached out between arms of bucket & side of machine touching down lever, became pinned between arm of bucket & side of machine.
7-29-63	Engineer	53	Taking out fan filter in gym, fell off cat-walk.
8-5-63	Serviceman	47	Making line repair when he made contact with Primary phase wire which was energized.
8-6-63	Welder	27	Using small electric drill while standing on wet ground and was electrocuted.
8-8-63	Laborer	59	Installing sewer pipe in 12' ditch when a side gave way burying both men.
8-8-63	Plumber	25	
8-8-63	Plumber	31	Drilling hole in foundation for gas line. Ground was wet causing him to be electrocuted.
8-19-63	Foreman	31	Working in ditch, the rigging was being raised by a power shovel when boom cable broke striking deceased.

DATE	OCCUPATION	AGE	CAUSE
8-21-63	Laborer	18	Pouring concrete from truck, bed of agitator came in contact with high line. Deceased was holding discharge chute on agitator and was electrocuted.
8-26-63	Laborer	35	Pulling down small partition wall, wall struck post which in turn struck victim.
9-1-63	Business Mgr.	57	Walking around desk, tripped over chair & fractured hip, blood clot developed, causing death.
9-18-63	Farm Foreman	40	Standing close to a large auger & was caught in same.
9-24-63	Laborer	25	Was connecting steel brace between beam & truss, gave signal to operator of boom to "boom out" further, load dropped striking decedent.
9-25-63	Mach. Operator	35	Operating 12 ton roller & apparently got too close to edge of road, slipped into ditch & over turned.
9-26-63	Mach. Operator	57	Operating surface roller when it tipped off road & overturned, pinning victim underneath.
9-28-63	Foreman	45	Dust explosion - Hot slag fell into bin causing the explosion & fire.
10-3-63	Iron Maker	38	Fell off scaffold onto concrete floor.
10-8-63	Laborer	21	Working on a scaffold, raised up and touched high voltage line.
10-10-63	Laborer	31	Working on a boom truck when boom came into contact with high voltage line.
10-10-63	Laborer	21	
10-11-63	Mach. Operator	51	Ditch cave-in.
10-12-63	Truck Driver	50	Driving Austin Wester Motor Patrol, lost control and upset in ditch, pinning victim.

IOWA INDUSTRIAL DEATHS FOR 1964

DATE	OCCUPATION	AGE	CAUSE
1-7-64	Pole Sprayer	35	positioning his belt on a pole the victim slipped striking an energized circuit and fell head-first to the ground 18ft below
1-7-64	Plant Owner	83	attempting to fix an elevator cage, the cable broke causing a 30 ft fall
1-8-64	Crane Operator	50	the victim was attempting to shorten the boom when a section fell pinning him to the ground
1-18-64	Miner	23	the victim was working in an underground quarry when a section of the ceiling let go crushing him
1-20-64	Iron Worker	54	the victim was welding on an intermediate floor of a partly completed addition, he backed through an opening for a stairway and fell 25 ft.
2-4-64	Fork Lift Operator	48	in attempting to free a stuck fork lift the victim backed off the dock with the machine landing on him.
2-6-64	Truck Driver	35	the victim was looking over some papers at the rear of his truck when another truck backed up pinning him between two trucks.
2-6-64	Bridgeman	50	victim fell off a bridge 50ft. he tried to swim to shore but his heavy clothing & 25 lbs of tools held him down.
2-17-64	Dozer Operator	47	deceased was trimming live trees, when a dead tree 32ft away fell, striking him.
3-5-64	Tree Cutter	61	a tree felled by the victim struck another tree near victim, knocking off a large branch which struck deceased.

DATE	OCCUPATION	AGE	CAUSE
10-15-63	Mill Mechanic	49	Removing steel slats from a disappearing floor plate platform, slipped off coil car hook & backed into pit, pinning decedent.
10-20-63	Maintenance	33	Steaming and washing processing area, fell backward off of ladder.
10-28-63	Welder	26	Jacking bailey bridge to remove rollers, the bailey slipped over on side due to strong wind crushing victim.
11-4-63	Unknown	40	Removing antenna from a pole, in lowering
11-4-63	Unknown	44	the antenna it came into contact with an energized 7200 volt line.
11-7-63	Foreman	42	Turning a tractor pulling a roller on the road, apparently got too close to edge of the road & machine tipped over.
11-20-63	Electrician	50	Cleaning an insulation bushing on a 33,000 volt circuit breaker, made contact with opposite breaker & was electrocuted.
12-3-63	Recapper	60	Tire was placed on buffer & being inflated to much, the rim burst and struck victim.
1963	Various	*	Twenty-seven deaths occurred on the highway while victims were performing job duties.

DATE	OCCUPATION	AGE	CAUSE
3-13-64	Laborer	32	victim was cutting extending boards from the gable of a structure with a power saw when he came in contact with a high voltage wire.
3-24-64	Mill Operator	52	victim was pinned between a truck and a building.
3-29-64	Mixer Operator	18	victim evidently fell into a cement mixer while it was operating
4-13-64	Laborer	*	victim was erecting a tent, when a steel beam fell and struck him
4-21-64	Granulor Helper	26	unknown
4-24-64	Mechanic	34	working under a car the hooks on the chain hoist slipped from the frame of the car causing it to crush the mechanic
4-29-64	Ironworker	34	deceased was assisting a welder on a scaffolding 37 ft. in the air, when he stepped off the edge.
5-1-64	Maintenance Man	63	deceased fell down a 55 ft elevator lag.
5-15-64	Painter	46	in removing storm windows the deceased leaned to one side causing the ladder to slide , a 10 ft fall.
5-15-64	Janitor	40	body was found at the bottom of a swimming pool, located in the room the deceased had been cleaning.
5-25-64	Laborer	24	victims were working on a swinging scaffold apparently with an insufficient amount of weight on the lookouts ,causing one end to fall 40 ft.
5-25-64	Laborer	34	
5-25-64	Dozer Operator	57	tree being bull dozed fell to the side with the root system catching the dozer blade, tipping it on its side, crushing victim.

DATE	OCCUPATION	AGE	CAUSE
5-28-64	Crane Operator	55	operator apparently overloaded the bucket & upon swinging the boom the crane top-pled causing deceased to fall under crane.
6-2-64	Painter	34	victim was crushed between a roller and an earth mover.
6-5-64	Laborer	18	deceased was preparing to hook a chain from a truck to a tractor, when the truck rolled back crushing him.
6-11-64	Laborer	24	victim was swimming after a loose boat, when he evidently became exhausted and sunk.
6-16-64	Laborer	56	victim was using a cutting torch, evidently there was a gas leak which somehow ignited causing the gas tank to explode & burn.
6-19-64	Weed Mower	16	victim was mowing the weeds in a ditch, when he backed up into a hole causing the tractor to upset on him.
6-24-64	Service Man	34	victim was attempting to relight a burner in a water heater, when it exploded & burned
7-25-64	Carpenter	48	deceased was carrying a planer from second floor to the first floor, he fell down steps.
7-25-64	Agent	61	victim stopped his truck ,got out, the truck began to roll forward and struck him.
7-28-64	Equip. Operator	47	victim was backing in earth removing machine down hill when he swerved to one side causing machine to tip over.
7-29-64	Mower Operator	17	deceased was mowing weeds in ditch, when his tractor tipped over, crushing him.
8-2-64	Laborer	19	victim came in contact with a 7600 volt line
8-4-64	Laborer	22	victim was working in an excavation, when a fallen timber struck him.

DATE	OCCUPATION	AGE	CAUSE
8-6-64	Laborer	17	unloading a railroad car, victim slipped grabbed a trolly type hoist power circuit.
8-6-64	Forman	64	deceased fell from a railroad car a distance of 21 ft striking the bed of the car and the ground with his head
8-7-64	Janitor	35	deceased got his head caught between the braces of a downward moving elevator and a protective gate
8-9-64	Husker Cute Oper.	18	victim was working on a conveyer which was accidentally started, causing him to become entangled in the machinery.
8-14-64	Traffic Director	52	victim was directing traffic at a construction site, when a truck backed over him.
8-15-64	Truck Driver	35	victim was standing waiting to back up to a mixer, when another truck backed over him.
9-1-64	Foreman	46	victim was removing pins from a crane boom when it collapsed and fell on him.
9-3-64	Laborer	22	victim was working on a silo 35 ft in the air when he fell
9-8-64	Laborer	30	deceased was packing dirt when a dragline went out of control and tipped over causing the bucket to strike him.
9-10-64	Rock Checker	23	victim was struck by a truck
9-12-64	Laborer	26	victim was trying to get out of the way of a truck that was backing up, he slipped, fell under the rear wheels.
9-14-64	Plant Manager	47	victim was behind a pick-up, when it was struck by a truck causing him to be pinned
9-24-64	Truck Driver	19	deceased was walking behind a truck as it started to back up for a load of rock

DATE	OCCUPATION	AGE	CAUSE
9-26-64	Driller	62	victims clothing became entangled in a drill he was operating in a quarry causing him to be strangled
9-28-64	Laborer	21	victim was removing an electrical cord from a wall socket when he came in contact with a bare wire on the cord
10-2-64	Laborer	54	the victims were unloading seed, when the truck rolled off the hoist and ran over both
10-2-64	Truck Driver	26	
10-2-64	Laborer	30	deceased was loading a machine on a truck when the machine slid off, rolled over him crushing the deceased
10-6-64	Laborer	38	victim was dumping concrete from a concrete bucket into stem forms, when the forms collapsed causing the employee to fall into a river.
10-3-64	Scraper Oper.	20	victim was operating his machine on rough ground, when the bumps caused him to slide off his seat & be crushed by his machine
10-5-64	Hog Shaver	27	victims tractor went out of control and ran into a lagoon 18ft deep
10-5-64	Miner	61	victim was in the mine, when a section of the roof let go, hitting him & forcing his body downward into a shovel handle
10-16-64	Foreman	50	victim had tipped a truck over which was righted by a crane when the victim walked over to inspect the damage, the truck tipped over again
10-23-64	Operator	29	victim was at the bottom of a 20 ft trench when the shoring gave way, causing a cave in.
10-28-64	Foreman	30	victim was riding on an earth packer, he stepped off & into the path of a gravel truck

DATE	OCCUPATION	AGE	CAUSE
11-20-64	Supervisor	42	antenna on the deceased's truck came into contact with a drooping high voltage line, when he stepped out of the truck he complete the circuit
11-25-64	Plant Operator	42	one of the victims extremities became entangled in a drive pulley, causing the victim to fall 50 ft.
12-17-64	Carpenter	59	victim fell off of a ladder
12-17-64	Raw Material Oper.	41	victim was overcome by carbon monoxide fumes while working at the top of an elevator
1964	various	*	22 people were killed in highway accidents while they were pursing their jobs

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