

# FEDERAL ROLE IN TRAFFIC SAFETY

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HEARINGS  
BEFORE THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON  
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS  
UNITED STATES SENATE  
EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS  
SECOND SESSION

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**TRAFFIC SAFETY: EXAMINATION AND REVIEW  
OF EFFICIENCY, ECONOMY, AND COORDINATION  
OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES' ACTIVITIES  
AND THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

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FEBRUARY 2, 3, AND 10, 1966

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PART 3

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Printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations



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## FEDERAL ROLE IN TRAFFIC SAFETY

(Pursuant to S. Res. 186, 89th Cong.)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1966

U.S. SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION,  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS,  
*Washington, D.C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 8:30 a.m., in room 3302, New State Office Building, Senator Abraham Ribicoff (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Ribicoff.

Also present: Jerome Sonosky, staff director and general counsel; Philip Cook, professional staff member; Robert Wager, assistant counsel; and Esther Newberg, chief clerk.

### STATEMENT OF HON. ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

**Senator Ribicoff.** The Senator Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization will resume its hearings on the Federal role in traffic safety. It would be proper to review what has happened since the subcommittee began its inquiry 1 year ago. Today there is a new awareness in this country that something must be done to make our highways safer. The public is aroused. There have been important efforts made to learn more about why accidents occur, how they can be prevented, and their tragic effects made less severe.

The situation is vastly different than what it was a year ago. To be frank, when these hearings were announced last year, we were met with a "here we go again" attitude on the part of many. The problem of traffic safety had been with us for a long time. There had been many pious statements, countless educational campaigns, thousands of articles in the press. Meanwhile the carnage on our highways continued to worsen as more and more Americans took to the roads in more and more automobiles.

At our first round of hearings we heard from high officials of the Federal Government. The 646 pages of printed records for those hearings make it perfectly clear that the Federal Government had in fact no real program or policy directed against it for the largest killer in our land. The Federal efforts in the traffic safety field were pitifully small and disorganized and uncoordinated. Even in the traditional Federal field of statistical services there was a woeful lack of activity. We found that the Census Bureau in the Department of Commerce collects no data on traffic accidents. Nowhere in this vast Federal Establishment is there any place one can turn for reliable in-

formation, let alone find a facility to test promising new ideas in the traffic safety field. The subcommittee turned its attention in July from Washington to Detroit, and we heard from the automakers themselves. There was a fair exchange of views, and I like to think that some of the interest in traffic safety flowing from Detroit these days was influenced somewhat by those hearings. Auto manufacturers have made additional funds available to educational institutions for traffic safety research. We can all hope that these expenditures are a prelude to their manufacture of safer cars.

The automakers also made certain items of safety equipment which are required on all Government-purchased cars, standard equipment on all cars sold to the public. As we all know, seat belts, outside rear view mirrors, padded sunshades, backup lights, and other features are now included as standard items, but much more is needed. What about a dual braking system or a collapsible steering column? What must be done to persuade the manufacturers that they have a responsibility to the public to equip every car they build with real safety features?

I am not suggesting that the solution to our highway safety problem lies exclusively with automobile design and safety features. We must continue to build safer highways. We must continue with driver training and enforcement efforts that will produce safer motorists. We must search for new devices and techniques that will ease the burden on the driver and give him that extra margin of safety that can save his life. The problem of highway traffic safety is not simply a technical problem. It is a social problem that clearly deserves the attention accorded other similar social problems which kill or maim our people. Almost 50,000 Americans are now dying each year on our highways and if the present rate of increase continues, that total will rise to 100,000 by 1975, unless we find corrective measures now. We are resuming the hearings today with testimony from Howard Pyle, the distinguished former Governor of Arizona and now president of the National Safety Council. All of us I believe know something about the efforts of the National Safety Council to promote safety on the highways.

I hope that Mr. Pyle can provide us with some detail about those activities and how he views the future. I want to thank you, Mr. Pyle, for being here so early, and my apologies to the press for starting the meeting so early, but there is such a thing as a filibuster, and once the morning hour is over, our rights as to the hearings end too.

Mr. Pyle.

**STATEMENT OF HOWARD PYLE, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL; ACCOMPANIED BY W. G. JOHNSON, GENERAL MANAGER; HARRY N. ROSENFELD, GENERAL COUNSEL; PAUL F. HILL, ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER; GENE MILLER, MANAGER, STATISTICS DEPARTMENT; AND MURRAY BLUMENTHAL, PH. D., MANAGER, RESEARCH DEPARTMENT**

Mr. PYLE. Thank you very much, Senator Ribicoff.

I would like to present my two colleagues, Mr. Bill Johnson, our general manager, who has been with the council about 28 years, and our Washington counsel, Harry N. Rosenfeld, who is well known, I think, to you and Mr. Sonosky.

## IMPORTANCE OF SUBCOMMITTEE'S WORK

Speaking for the National Safety Council and the thousands of individuals and organizations throughout the United States who work with us in behalf of more safety for every man, woman, and child in the county, I want to begin by thanking this committee and you, Senator, for the highly beneficial visibility being given to traffic safety under your dedicated and able leadership. We respect your objective as being a sincerely determined effort to arrive at a carefully considered and wisely conceived means of assisting in the reduction of traffic accidents, deaths and injuries. In the light of our own experience in this work, you can expect that well-meaning and public-spirited citizens may and undoubtedly will differ in good faith as to what course is best to follow under the circumstances. No matter, your stimulation of public discussion and informed focus on this critical and enormously complex problem, and at so high a level of influence, is worthy of the very highest commendation. As for the National Safety Council, we never stop being dissatisfied with the results of our efforts. In turn, we are dissatisfied with the inadequacies of State and local action in behalf of traffic safety. We are dissatisfied with the Federal effort in its appropriate role. We are dissatisfied with the pace of vehicle design improvement by industry and the attitude of the driving public toward automobile safety equipment. We are dissatisfied with the lack of public understanding of the nature of good driving. We are dissatisfied with the tempo of highway improvement and especially the size of the spot improvement program in Federal, State, and local budgets.

We are dissatisfied with the size and quality of the research effort in highway safety and the current status of accident statistics. We are dissatisfied with the strength and effectiveness of the traffic safety community and the reluctance of the private sector of our economy to see to it that traffic safety receives the local financial support it needs.

We are not unmindful, or ungrateful, for what has been done and is being done in support of traffic safety, but we are so sure of what could be accomplished with a maximum effort in every area of responsibility that we cannot help being dissatisfied with less.

So, with your permission, I would like to place most of our emphasis on the kinds of things that can and should be done rather than taking up your time with what has already been done.

As a background to the recommendations we feel should be made, may we submit as appendix 81 a description of the National Safety Council, its congressional charter, and the scope of its operations. As appendix 82 we submit a statement of the traffic safety problem as we see it today.

(Appendixes Nos. 81 and 82 follow :)

## EXHIBIT 81

## THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

The National Safety Council is a voluntary, noncommercial, nonprofit association—the organizing framework of the safety movement in America.

The purpose of the council is to reduce the number and severity of accidents.

## MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION

The council is chartered as a public service organization by the Congress of the United States, but is completely nonpolitical. It receives no money from city, State, or Federal Government, except through membership dues, purchases of materials and payment for services—the same as any private organization pays.

The council is governed by its board of directors, a large group of men and women fully representative of the Nation in its social, economic, and geographical composition.

The council's trustees are men and women of the highest stature in business and public life. Their responsibility is to conduct solicitation for funds from private and public sources.

The council functions through many conferences, sections, and committees, whose members formulate and direct the specific council program activities necessary to discover the underlying causes of accidents and to determine and apply the most effective measures of control.

The organization of the council and Federal Government representation is shown in the attached chart.

NSC membership is comprised of organizations, companies, and individuals interested in safety. These include industrial, transportation, and insurance companies; schools; local safety councils; trade and labor organizations; farm and civic organizations; and departments of local and National Government. Over 9,000 members are included in these groups from the United States, Canada, and many foreign countries.

Local and State safety organizations altogether number about 400—including full-time staff organizations in states and major cities, and volunteer organizations in smaller communities. All are autonomous organizations, but those affiliated with the council must adhere to approved general operating policies.

The council's nationwide activities are carried on by a volunteer army of more than 3,000 men and women, who serve without pay as council officers and committeemen, because of their interest in safety. In addition, there are thousands of volunteers engaged in local council work.

NSC staff members work as a team with the council's volunteer officers, directors, and members of the various conferences and committees to develop and maintain accident prevention material and programs in specific areas of safety. Those areas include industrial, traffic, home, and public. There are also volunteer staff teams in such areas as public information, publications, membership extension, and field organization. Council headquarters facilities include the largest safety library in the world.

## SERVICES

The National Safety Council serves as a national and international clearing-house to gather and distribute information about causes of all accidents and way to prevent them. Through its headquarters and regional offices and its affiliated State and local units, it stimulates continuous and coordinated accident prevention programs. In cooperation with other organizations, and Government at all levels, it stimulates interest in safety in all fields.

Safety information comes from its members, from Government agencies, from research conducted by universities, from professional groups, and from other sources. Its own staff of statistical, educational, and engineering technicians collects and correlates this information enabling it to define accident problems and to prepare or advise on solutions.

This information is published in NSC's many periodicals, pamphlets, booklets, posters, and other educational materials. It offers a complete occupational accident prevention plan, applicable to any industry or organization. The council also issues awards for outstanding work safety achievements made by entire companies or plants, commercial vehicle drivers and others. The council does not manufacture, sell, or approve any safety equipment. Neither does it inspect factories nor write insurance.

The council publishes eight nationally distributed magazines with a total circulation of about 2,500,000. They are:

**National Safety News:** A general safety magazine devoted largely to occupational safety.

**Traffic Safety:** Addressed to organizations and leaders in organized traffic work. This magazine has a quarterly supplement, "Research Review."

**The Industrial Supervisor:** Written and edited for foremen in business and industry.

**School Safety:** For elementary school teachers.

**Safe Worker:** For employees in business and industry.

**Safe Driver:** For drivers of industrial and commercial fleets.

**Family Safety:** For home and family. Its contents touch on all aspects of off-the-job safety.

**Farm Safety Review:** For organizations working with the NSC in nationwide farm safety programs.

These publications are produced by the council's staff of writers, editors, artists, engineers, and other safety specialists, with the advice and help of members, committeemen, and recognized authorities on the subjects covered. Newsletters, safety poster designs, safety calendars, school lesson units, and safety films are just a few of the other materials published and distributed by the council.

**FINANCING**

The direct services that the council provides its members are paid for in membership dues and sales of publications. Industry, business, and individuals contribute funds for activities that are not self-supporting, such as setting up and servicing accident prevention organizations on all levels, and for public service in the fields of traffic, school, home, and farm.

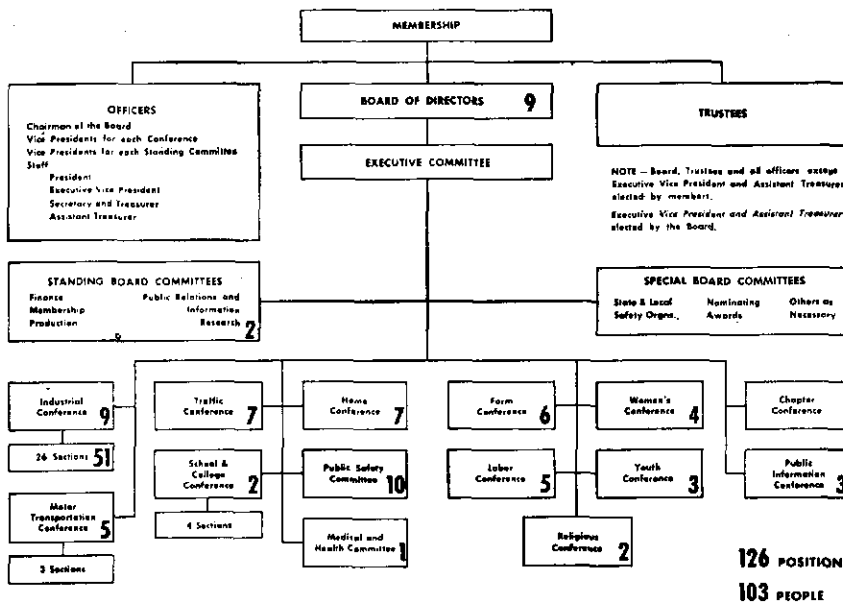
In 1964 the National Safety Council's income totaled \$6,375,000 with the sources divided as follows:

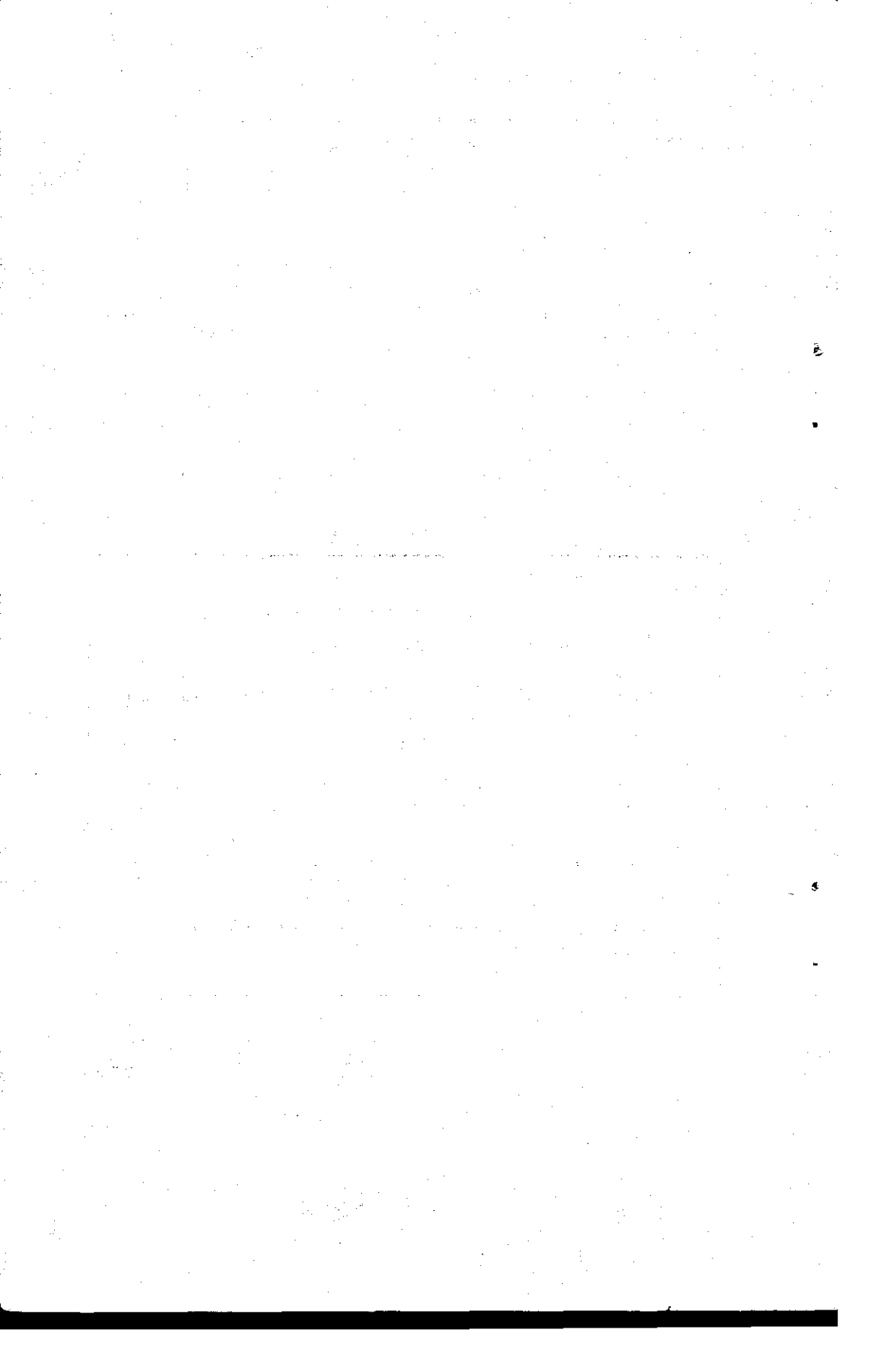
	Percent	Amount
Dues, sales of publications, and services.....	85	\$5,394,000
Contributions <sup>1</sup> .....	13	858,000
Other income.....	2	125,000

<sup>1</sup> Trustees fund, \$508,000; public service grants, \$348,000.

April, 1965

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION**





**CHARTER,  
CONSTITUTION,**

and

**BY-LAWS**

*of the*

**NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL**

Headquarters Office

425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611

**Organizational History of the  
NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL**

The National Safety Council was founded September 24, 1913. It operated as an unincorporated association until October 1, 1930, when it was incorporated in the State of Illinois. On August 13, 1953, an Act of Congress created the National Safety Council as a body corporate under federal law.

On December 15, 1953, the Illinois corporation voted to transfer its assets, liabilities, members, trustees, officers, employees, and all activities to the federal corporation. The federal incorporators, at a meeting on December 15, 1953, accepted the transfer, effective January 1, 1954, and adopted a Constitution and By-Laws for the new corporation, which were in conformity with the provisions of the federal Act and were substantially similar to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Illinois corporation, which was legally dissolved in January, 1954.

In this booklet are printed: (1) the Federal Incorporation Act; (2) the Constitution and By-Laws, with revisions to October 27, 1964.

# CHARTER

of the

## NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Public Law 259—83d Congress

36 U.S. Code 463

### AN ACT

To incorporate the National Safety Council.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That [HERE WERE NAMED 27 PERSONS, THE ORIGINAL INCORPORATORS] are hereby created and declared to be a body corporate by the name of National Safety Council, (hereinafter called the corporation) and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession and the powers and limitations contained in this Act.*

**SECTION 2. *Completion of Organization.*** The persons named in the first section of this Act are authorized to complete the organization of the corporation by the selection of officers and employees, the adoption of a constitution and bylaws, not inconsistent with this Act, and the doing of such other acts as may be necessary for such purpose.

**SECTION 3. *Objects and Purposes of Corporation.*** The objects and purposes of the corporation shall be:

- 1) to further, encourage, and promote methods and procedures leading to increased safety, protection, and health among employees and employers and among children, in industries, on farms, in schools and colleges, in homes, on streets and highways, in recreation, and in other public and private places;
- 2) to collect, correlate, publish, distribute, and disseminate educational and informative data, reports, and all other data relative to safety methods and procedures;

- 3) to arouse and maintain the interest of the people of the United States, its Territories and possessions in safety and in accident prevention, and to encourage the adoption and institution of safety methods by all persons, corporations, and other organizations;
- 4) to organize, establish, and conduct programs, lectures, conferences, and other activities for the education of all persons, corporations, and other organizations in safety methods and procedures;
- 5) to organize, and to aid in the organization of, local safety chapters throughout the United States, its Territories and possessions, and to provide organizational guidance and materials to promote the national safety;
- 6) to cooperate with, enlist, and develop the cooperation of and between all persons, corporations, and other organizations and agencies, both public and private, engaged or interested in, or in any manner connected with, any or all of the foregoing purposes; and
- 7) to do any and all lawful acts which may be necessary, useful, suitable, desirable, and proper for the furtherance, accomplishment, and attainment of any or all of the foregoing purposes.

**SECTION 4. Corporate Powers.** The corporation shall have power:

- 1) to sue and be sued, complain, and defend in any court of competent jurisdiction;
- 2) to adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal;
- 3) to choose such officers, directors, trustees, managers, agents, and employees as the business of the corporation may require;
- 4) to adopt, amend, and alter a constitution and bylaws, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or any State in which the corporation is to operate, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs;
- 5) to contract and be contracted with;
- 6) to charge and collect membership dues, subscription fees, and receive contributions or grants of money or property to be devoted to the carrying out of its purposes;
- 7) to take and hold by lease, gift, purchase, grant, devise, or bequest any property, real or personal, necessary for attaining the objects and carrying into effect the purposes of the corporation, subject to applicable provisions of law in any State (a) governing the amount or kind of real and personal property which may be held by, or (b) otherwise limiting or controlling the ownership of real or personal property by a corporation operating in such State;
- 8) to transfer, encumber, and convey real or personal property;

- 9) to borrow money for the purposes of the corporation, issue bonds therefor, and secure the same by mortgage, subject to all applicable provisions of Federal or State law;
- 10) to use the corporate funds to give prizes, awards, or other evidences of merit or recognition to persons, organizations, associations, or corporations, public or private, for outstanding contributions toward the achievement of the purposes of the corporation;
- 11) to publish magazines and other publications and materials, whether periodic or occasional, consistent with its corporate purposes;
- 12) to organize, establish, and conduct conferences on safety and accident prevention;
- 13) to adopt, alter, use, and display such emblems, seals, and badges as it may adopt;
- 14) to establish and maintain offices for the conduct of its business, and to charter local, State, and regional safety organizations, and to establish, regulate, and discontinue departmental subdivisions and local, State, and regional chapters in appropriate places throughout the United States, its Territories and possessions; and
- 15) to do any and all acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the objects and purposes of the corporation and, for such purpose, the corporation shall also have, in addition to the foregoing in this section and subsection, the rights, powers, duties, and liabilities of the existing corporation referred to in section 18 as far as they are not modified or superseded by this Act.

**SECTION 5. *Principal Office; Scope of Activities; District of Columbia Agent.***

- a) The principal office of the corporation shall be located in Chicago, Illinois, or in such other place as may later be determined by the board of directors, but the activities of the corporation shall not be confined to that place and may be conducted throughout the various States, Territories, and possessions of the United States.
- b) The corporation shall maintain at all times in the District of Columbia a designated agent authorized to accept service or process for the corporation, and notice to or service upon such agent, or mailed to the business address of such agent, shall be deemed notice to or service upon the corporation.

**SECTION 6. *Membership; Voting Rights.***

- a) Eligibility for membership in the corporation and the rights and privileges of members shall, except as provided in this Act, be determined as the constitution and bylaws of the corporation may provide.
- b) Each member of the corporation, other than honorary and sustaining

members, shall have the right to one vote on each matter submitted to a vote at all meetings of the members of the corporation. The corporation may, by its constitution and bylaws, provide for additional voting rights in accordance with dues paid.

**SECTION 7. Board of Directors; Composition; Responsibilities.** Upon enactment of this Act the membership of the initial board of directors of the corporation shall consist of the present members of the board of directors of the National Safety Council, Inc., referred to in section 18 of this Act, or such of them as may then be living and are qualified directors of that corporation, to wit—[HERE WERE NAMED 69 INDIVIDUALS CONSTITUTING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL, INC., A CORPORATION ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.]

- b) Thereafter, the board of directors of the corporation shall consist of such number (not less than fifteen), shall be selected in such manner (including the filling of vacancies), and shall serve for such term as may be prescribed in the constitution and bylaws of the corporation.
- c) The board of directors shall be the governing board of the corporation and shall, during the intervals between corporation meetings, be responsible for the general policies and program of the corporation. The board shall be responsible for all finance except as provided for in section 9.

**SECTION 8. Officers; Election of Officers.**

- a) The officers of the corporation shall be a chairman of the board of directors, a president, three or more vice presidents (as may be prescribed in the constitution and bylaws of the corporation), a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive vice president. The duties of the officers shall be as prescribed in the constitution and bylaws of the corporation.
- b) Officers, except the executive vice president, shall be elected annually at the annual meeting of the corporation. The executive vice president shall be elected by the board of directors in such manner as may be prescribed by the constitution and bylaws of the corporation.

**SECTION 9. Trustees.** There shall be trustees, whose number (not less than fifteen), method of selection, and term of office shall be as the constitution and bylaws of the corporation may prescribe. The trustees shall have full power and control over such contributed funds as may be raised by them.

**SECTION 10. Use of Income; Loans to Officers, Directors, or Employees.**

- a) No part of the income or assets of the corporation shall inure to any

member, officer, or director, or be distributable to any such person otherwise than upon dissolution or final liquidation of the corporation as provided in section 16 of this Act. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall be construed to prevent the payment of compensation to officers of the corporation in amounts approved by the executive committee of the corporation.

- b) The corporation shall not make loans to its officers, directors, or employees. Any director who votes for or assents to the making of a loan to an officer, director, or employee of the corporation, and any officer who participates in the making of such loan, shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

**SECTION 11. *Nonpolitical Nature of Corporation.*** The corporation, and its officers, directors, and duly appointed agents as such, shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for office.

**SECTION 12. *Liability for Acts of Officers and Agents.*** The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officers and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

**SECTION 13. *Prohibition Against Issuance of Stock or Payment of Dividends.*** The corporation shall have no power to issue any shares of stock nor to declare nor pay any dividends.

**SECTION 14. *Books and Records; Inspection.*** The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, board of directors, and committees having any of the authority of the board of directors; and it shall also keep at its principal office a record of the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member entitled to vote, or his agent or attorney, for any proper purpose, at any reasonable time.

**SECTION 15. *Audit of Financial Transactions.***

- a) The financial transactions shall be audited annually, at the end of the fiscal year established by the corporation, by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other

papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit; and full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositors, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

b) A report of such audit shall be made by the corporation to the Congress not later than six months following the close of such fiscal year for which the audit is made. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include verification by the person or persons conducting the audit of statements of (1) assets and liabilities, (2) capital and surplus or deficit, (3) surplus or deficit analysis, (4) income and expense, and (5) sources and application of funds. Such report shall not be printed as a public document.

**SECTION 16. *Use of Assets on Dissolution or Liquidation.*** Upon final dissolution or liquidation of the corporation, and after discharge or satisfaction of all outstanding obligations and liabilities, the remaining assets of the corporation may be distributed in accordance with the determination of the board of directors of the corporation and in compliance with the constitution and bylaws of the corporation and all Federal and State laws applicable thereto.

**SECTION 17. *Exclusive Right to Name, Emblem, Seals, and Badges.***

The corporation, and its subordinate divisions and regional, State, and local chapters, shall have the sole and exclusive right to use the name, National Safety Council. The corporation shall have the exclusive and sole right to use, or to allow or refuse the use of, such emblems, seals, and badges as it may legally adopt, and such emblems, seals, and badges as have heretofore been used by the Illinois corporation referred to in section 18 in carrying out its program, it being distinctly understood, however, that nothing in this Act shall interfere or conflict with established or vested rights.

**SECTION 18. *Transfer of Assets.*** The corporation may acquire the assets of the National Safety Council, Incorporated, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, upon discharging or satisfactorily providing for the payment and discharge of all of the liability of such corporation and upon complying with all laws of the State of Illinois applicable thereto.

**SECTION 19. *Reservation of Right to Amend or Repeal Charter.*** The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved,

Approved August 13, 1953.

*CONSTITUTION*  
of the  
*NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL*

**SECTION 1. Name.** The name of the corporation shall be National Safety Council.

**SECTION 2. Principal Office.** The principal office of the corporation shall be located in Chicago, Illinois, or in such other place as may be determined by the Board of Directors as a whole. The corporation shall maintain at all times in the District of Columbia an agent to accept service or process for the corporation.

**SECTION 3. Objects and Purposes.** The objects and purposes of the Council shall be as detailed in Section 3 of the Council's Charter, established by Public Law 259—83rd Congress, 36 U.S. Code 463. (See page 2 of this booklet.)

**SECTION 4. Principles.** The Council shall be an independent, non-commercial, non-profit, non-political organization.

**SECTION 5. Symbol.** The symbol of the Council shall be a green, five-square Greek cross on a circular, white field, with an annular inscription "Green Cross for Safety," the inscription being in white on a green background. The first two words of the inscription shall be above and the last two words below the field. This symbol, together with the words "National Safety Council—Corporate Seal," shall form the design of the corporate seal. The Board of Directors may adopt such other symbols, emblems, seals and badges as it deems desirable.

**SECTION 6. Membership.**

- a) Council membership shall be open to any person or organization wishing to further the objects and purposes of the corporation and agreeing to its principles.
- b) Members shall be divided into four classes: organizational, individual sustaining and honorary, the latter being chosen by the Board of Directors for the honor of lifetime membership without payment of dues, because of long-continued, praiseworthy efforts in behalf of the Council.
- c) Each individual and organizational member shall have one vote, and organizational members whose dues are more than \$25 yearly shall be

entitled to one additional vote for each additional \$25 of annual dues. Honorary and sustaining memberships shall not by themselves entitle members in these classes to vote.

- d) Voting by proxy shall be permitted. If proxy forms are sent to members, they shall have a space for the member to state how the proxy shall be voted with respect to any constitutional amendment or other question of policy to be presented at the meeting for which the proxy is executed.
- e) Membership dues and services shall be established by the Board of Directors as a whole.

#### SECTION 7. Meetings.

- a) There shall be an Annual Council Meeting to receive reports from the officers, to elect Trustees, members of the Board of Directors, and the elective officers, and to transact other business.
- b) Special Council meetings shall be held upon the call of the President, resolution of the Board of Directors, or petition signed by fifty Council members and filed with the Secretary. No business other than that specified in the call, resolution or petition shall be transacted at special meetings.
- c) Determination of the times and places of Council meetings, and the notice to the members shall be as provided in by-laws.
- d) A quorum shall be a representation of 5 per cent of the total possible votes.

#### SECTION 8. Board of Directors.

- a) The Board of Directors shall be elected by the members of the Council at the Annual Council Meeting. Each director shall hold office as Director for three years, provided that the terms of Directors shall be staggered so that approximately one-third shall expire each year. Any vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled as prescribed in By-Laws.
- b) The Board of Directors as a whole shall meet at least twice yearly. A quorum of the Board of Directors as a whole shall be thirty-five members. The act of a majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors as a whole, except where otherwise provided by law, the Constitution, or the By-Laws.
- c) The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than 175 nor more than 225 members, with the exact number for any given period of time being established by the Board of Directors as a whole, within the limits

herein provided. The composition of the Board of Directors shall be as follows:

- (1) Two Directors named by the Trustees.
  - (2) The Chairman of the Board, the President, the Executive Vice President, and the Vice Presidents.
  - (3) From 90 to 125 representatives of the Conferences, with the exact number for any given period of time being established by the Board of Directors as a whole, and the number of representatives of each Conference for any given period of time being established by the Board of Directors.
  - (4) Members-at-large, provided their number shall not exceed that which will, in addition to the other categories of Directors, total the exact number established by the Board of Directors as a whole.
- d)* The Board of Directors shall, during the intervals between council meetings, be responsible for the general policies and program of the Council and have the power to take any necessary steps to attain the Council's objectives. The Board of Directors shall be responsible for finance subject to the Trustees' authority over such contributed funds as may be obtained through solicitations conducted by the Trustees.
- e)* The Board of Directors shall give consideration to proposals by the Trustees relating to the Council's general activities, and shall consult the Trustees in connection with such solicitations from private or public sources to support the Council's general activities as are not conducted by the Trustees.
- f)* There shall be such Standing Committees of the Board of Directors, with such duties, as may be prescribed in By-Laws. Appointments to such Committees shall be made by the Chairman of the Board, subject to confirmation by the Board of Directors as a whole. There may be such other committees of the Board of Directors as deemed necessary by the Chairman of the Board or by the Board of Directors, and appointments to such latter committees shall be made by the Chairman of the Board.
- g)* Between meetings of the Board of Directors as a whole, the written approval of a majority of the Directors voting on any proposal or transaction submitted by the Chairman of the Board in writing shall constitute the act of the Board of Directors as a whole, provided that at least a number equal to a quorum shall vote on such proposal or transaction.

**SECTION 9. Executive Committee.**

- a)* The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors shall consist of the following: the Chairman of the Board, the President, the Executive Vice President, the Vice Presidents, the two Directors elected after recommenda-

tion by the Trustees, and not more than nine other members of the Board of Directors who shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Board as members-at-large, and be confirmed by the Board of Directors as a whole. Vacancies among the members-at-large may be filled at any time by the Chairman of the Board, and shall be confirmed by the Board of Directors as a whole. The Chairman of the Board shall serve as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

- b) During the intervals between meetings of the Board of Directors as a whole, the Executive Committee shall have and may exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management, direction and supervision of the corporation's affairs, in which specified directives shall not have been given by the Board of Directors as a whole, except those powers specifically reserved in the Constitution and By-Laws, to the Board of Directors as a whole. The act of a majority of the Executive Committee at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Executive Committee, and shall be binding for and on behalf of the Board of Directors in the exercise of the power granted in this section.
- c) The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times yearly, and shall fix its own rules of procedure except that a quorum shall be as prescribed in By-Laws.
- d) At each regular meeting of the Board of Directors as a whole, the Executive Committee shall render a full report of its activities since the last regular meeting of the Board of Directors as a whole, for ratification. No action taken by the Board of Directors as a whole in connection with any activity of the Executive Committee in the exercise of its authority under the Constitution or By-Laws shall affect the acts or rights of third parties in reliance upon the action of the Executive Committee.

#### SECTION 10. *Officers.*

- a) The elective officers of the Council shall be a Chairman of the Board of Directors, a President, three or more Vice-Presidents as prescribed in By-Laws, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.
- b) The appointive officers shall be an Executive Vice President, and such others as may be determined by the Board of Directors as a whole.
- c) The elective Officers shall be elected annually at the Annual Council Meeting and shall serve until the next election of elective officers.
- d) The Executive Vice President shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors as a whole, upon nomination of the President concurred in by the Executive Committee. Such appointment shall take place at the first meeting of the Board of Directors as a whole following the Annual Council Meeting.
- e) Vacancies in elective office, and in appointive office filled through ap-

pointment by the Board of Directors as a whole, may be filled at any time by the Board of Directors as a whole, subject to the provisions of subsection (d) hereof.

- f) Other appointive offices may be filled, and their duties established, in such manner as may be prescribed in By-Laws.
- g) No Officer may serve continuously as such for a period in excess of that authorized, if any, for his contemporaneous service as Director.
- h) The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the President shall be ex-officio members of the Trustees.
- i) Except as otherwise provided, the duties of officers shall be as set forth in By-Laws.

#### SECTION 11. *Trustees.*

- a) The members of the Council shall elect Trustees at the Annual Council Meeting, each to hold office for a term of three years. Immediately following such election in each year the number of the Trustees then in office shall be not less than thirty-six nor more than forty-five. The Trustees may at any time elect Trustees to fill vacancies.
- b) The Trustees shall choose a chairman from among their number. The chairman shall name a vice-chairman from among the members of the Trustees. The Trustees shall meet upon call of the chairman. Five members shall be a quorum.  
Between meetings, the written approval of a majority of the Trustees of any proposal or transaction shall constitute the act of the Trustees.
- c) The Trustees shall have full power and control over such special solicitations of funds from private or public sources to support the Council's general activities as they may conduct. The Trustees shall give consideration to proposals by the Board of Directors relating to such solicitation.
- d) The Trustees shall have complete authority over the disbursement of all funds thus solicited for the support of general activities, but not of funds received by the Council as dues of organizational and individual members or from the sale of publications or for specific services, or from any other sources including solicitations not conducted by the Trustees. The Trustees shall give consideration to proposals by the Board of Directors for the disbursement of such funds for general activities as may be obtained through solicitations conducted by the Trustees.
- e) The Trustees shall also collaborate with the Board of Directors in plans for all activities of the Council.

**SECTION 12. Elections.**

- a) Candidates for election to the Trustees shall be named by the Trustees.
- b) There shall be a Nominating Committee to name candidates for election to the Board of Directors and to all elective offices, and to place in nomination at the Annual Council Meeting said candidates, as well as the candidates for election to the Trustees named by the Trustees.
- c) The Nominating Committee shall consist of seven members of the Board of Directors, appointed by the Chairman of the Board and confirmed by the Board of Directors as a whole at least six months prior to each Annual Council Meeting. A member of the Committee shall be named as Chairman by the Chairman of the Board of Directors and confirmed by the Board of Directors as a whole.
- d) The Nominating Committee shall, at least 60 days before the Annual Council Meeting, report to the Secretary nominations for election to the Trustees, to the Board of Directors, and to all elective offices.
- e) The Nominating Committee's slate of nominees for election to the Board of Directors at each annual meeting of the Council shall consist of:
  1. Persons named by the Trustees under the provisions of Section 8, (c), (1).
  2. The nominees for the office of Chairman of the Board, the President, the Vice Presidents, the Secretary and the Treasurer.
  3. Representatives from each of the Conferences, in the numbers determined by the provisions of Section 8, (c), (3). In placing these representatives on its slate the Nominating Committee shall consider recommendations from each Conference, as provided in By-Laws, but the Committee shall have full power and authority to determine its slate, and the staggered terms required by the Constitution and By-Laws.
  4. The members-at-large provided for in Section 8, (c), (4).
- f) Fifty or more Council members entitled to vote may, in writing, make additional nominations for election to the Trustees, to the Board of Directors, and to all elective offices. Such nominations shall be filed with the Secretary at least 20 days before the Annual Council Meeting.
- g) Nominations in Council meetings shall be allowed only to fill vacancies on the slate caused by death, resignation, or disqualification of committee nominees, or in case of failure of the Nominating Committee to function or report.
- h) The Secretary shall publish the nominations of the Nominating Committee at least forty-five days before the Annual Council Meeting. If there are additional nominations, the Secretary shall publish them with the

committee nominations, by mailed notices if necessary, to the members at least ten days before the Annual Council Meeting.

- i) Trustees, Directors and officers elected at the Annual Council Meeting shall take office immediately upon adjournment of the Meeting.

#### SECTION 13. *Conference Organization.*

- a) There shall be a Conference for each broad field of accident prevention covered by the activities of the National Safety Council, for the purpose of program development and supervision, and for representation on the Board of Directors as a whole, as provided in the Constitution and By-Laws.
- b) Each Conference shall supervise and coordinate the activities and procedures of the Sections assigned to it.
- c) The Board of Directors as a whole shall establish, combine or dissolve conferences and specify in By-Laws the Conferences to be established, and how each shall be constituted and composed. The Board of Directors as a whole shall, from time to time, define the scope and functions of the Conferences and approve proper terms of reference for each Conference.
- d) Conferences shall work within the framework of, and in accord with, the Council's Constitution and By-Laws, and the Council's policies and procedures.

#### SECTION 14. *Sectional Organization.*

- a) There shall be those Sections whose members may develop within the scope of their common interest the activities necessary to attain the objects and purposes of the Council.
- b) The Board of Directors as a whole shall establish, combine, and dissolve Sections, and assign them to Conferences, after considering the recommendations of the Conference or Conferences involved.
- c) The organization of Sections, membership in Sections, and representation of Sections in Conferences shall be as provided in the Council's By-Laws.
- d) The activities and procedures of Sections shall be supervised and coordinated by the Conferences to which they are assigned.

#### SECTION 15. *State and Local Safety Organizations.*

- a) The Council shall promote the development of State and local safety organizations for the purpose of carrying on organized accident prevention, and the Board of Directors as a whole shall, through By-Laws or otherwise, determine the requirements to be met by such State and local safety organizations as apply for membership in the Council.
- b) The Board of Directors as a whole shall establish, through By-Laws or otherwise, policies and requirements for the chartering of State and local

safety organizations. The Board of Directors may charter those State and local organizations which, in its judgment, meet such policies and requirements, and may suspend or withdraw any such charter when, in its judgment, the affairs of the State or local safety organization cease to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

- c) The Board of Directors as a whole shall, through By-Laws or otherwise, determine the relationship between the National Safety Council and State and local safety organizations.

SECTION 16. *Finances.*

- a) Funds for the operation of the Council shall be secured through public support, grants, contributions, membership dues, interest on investments, and the sale of safety publications, materials and services to members and others as provided in the By-Laws and other funds which may be made available for the purpose.
- b) The Council's funds shall be disbursed as directed by the Board of Directors subject to the Trustees' control over contributed funds obtained through solicitations conducted by the Trustees.

SECTION 17. *Audit of Financial Transactions.* The financial transactions of the corporation shall be audited at the end of each fiscal year by an independent certified public accountant, and in accordance with Section 15 of the Act of Congress creating the corporation, a report of audit shall be made by the corporation to the Congress not later than six months following the close of each such fiscal year.

SECTION 18. *By-Laws.* The By-Laws may be amended by the Board of Directors as a whole. Proposed amendments shall be presented at a meeting of the Board of Directors as a whole, and if approved, a copy of the complete text shall be mailed to each Board member within fifteen days. The proposal shall be put to a vote at the next or some subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors as a whole, and shall be adopted if those voting for it at the meeting plus absent Board members expressing their approval in writing number at least two-thirds of the total number of Directors. By-Laws so adopted shall become effective upon publication to the Council members.

SECTION 19. *Amendments.* This Constitution may be amended by approval of two-thirds of the votes at any Council meeting provided that the intention to amend and the text of the proposed amendment are announced to the members at least forty-five days in advance of and in the notices of the meeting, and that no sections other than those proposed shall be amended at the meeting. Amendments may be proposed only by resolution of the Board of Directors as a whole or by petition of fifty Council members.

Sec. 1. *Principal Office.* The principal office of the corporation shall be located in Chicago, Illinois, or in such other place as may be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors as a whole.

Sec. 2. *Designated Agent.* The corporation shall maintain at all times in the District of Columbia an agent to accept service or process for the corporation, such agent to be designated by resolution of the Board of Directors.

#### Membership Dues and Services

Sec. 3. *Representatives of organizational members.* With respect to individuals, the term "member" shall mean either an individual member of the Council in good standing, or an authorized representative of an organizational member. Any organizational member in good standing may authorize in writing as many representatives as it has votes in Council meetings. Each such representative shall have one vote in meetings, except that for Council meetings an organizational member may assign all of its votes to one representative or to any other proxy.

Sec. 4. *Payment of Dues.* All dues are payable annually in advance on the anniversary of the membership acceptance date. Failure to pay dues shall terminate membership.

Sec. 5. *Official Publication.* Each member of the Council shall receive a subscription to a Council magazine which publishes the official notices to members required by the Constitution and these By-Laws.

Sec. 6. *Distribution of Council Publications and Services.* The Board of Directors shall determine and publish:

- a) The annual dues for various classes of members;
- b) The kinds and quantities of materials and services which members shall receive by virtue of membership;
- c) The terms under which materials and services will be made available to members and non-members.

#### Council Meetings

Sec. 7. *Annual Council Meetings.*

- a) Annual Council Meetings shall be held

in October or November on a date and at a place chosen by the Board of Directors as a whole at least ninety days in advance of such meeting.

- b) The Secretary, acting for the Board of Directors as a whole, shall have notices of Annual Council meetings appear by official publication at least forty-five days in advance of such meeting. Such notices shall announce nominations for election as Trustees, Directors, and elective officers, and shall announce any proposed constitutional amendments.

Sec. 8. *Special Council Meetings.*

- a) Special Council meetings shall be held at Chicago, Illinois, unless some other place is named in the call, resolution or petition filed with the Secretary, and agreed to by the Board of Directors. The date for a special meeting shall be set by the Board of Directors and shall be not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the date of the Secretary's notice of the meeting to Council members.

- b) When a special Council meeting is to be held, the Secretary shall send notices to Council members within fifteen days of the date of the call, resolution or petition, either by official publication or by mail. Such notices shall state, in addition to the time and place, the purpose for which the meeting is called.

Sec. 9. *Procedures.*

- a) When ballots are required at Council meetings, the verification of proxies or other credentials and the counting of votes shall be done by tellers appointed by the Secretary and the vote announced at the earliest practicable time.
- b) If a quorum is not present at any Council meeting, a majority of the votes represented may adjourn for not more than seven days, at one time, without notice other than announcement at the meeting. When reconvening with a quorum after such adjournment, any business may be transacted which might have been transacted at the meeting originally called.

- c) In all questions of parliamentary procedure, *Robert's Rules of Order* shall prevail.

#### Board of Directors

##### Sec. 10. *Membership of Board of Directors.*

- a) Except as otherwise provided, nominees for election to the Board of Directors shall be members of the Council. When, however, in the judgment of the Nominating Committee, the best interests of the Council would be advanced by making exceptions to this general principle, exceptions may be made.
- b) Subject to the provisions of Section 10(d) of the Constitution any vacancy on the Board of Directors as a whole may be filled until the next Annual Council Meeting through election by the Board of Directors as a whole.

##### Sec. 11. *Regular Meetings of Board of Directors.*

- a) The Board of Directors elected at each Annual Council Meeting shall hold its first regular meeting on the following day and in the same city as the Annual Council Meeting, and shall hold its second regular meeting on such date in April, May or June of the next year and at such place as shall be determined by the Board of Directors as a whole.
- b) At least five days prior to the first regular meeting of the Board of Directors to be held on the day following the Annual Council Meeting, the Secretary shall mail notice of such Board meeting to every member of the Board of Directors whose term of office as director does not expire before such Board meeting and to each person nominated to be elected a director at the immediately preceding Annual Council Meeting. The Secretary shall mail notices of every subsequent regular meeting of the Board of Directors as a whole to all Board members at least fifteen days in advance thereof.

##### Sec. 12. *Special Meetings of the Board of Directors.*

- a) Special meetings of the Board of Di-

rectors as a whole shall be called by the Chairman of the Board or upon written demand of at least ten Board members served upon the Secretary. Such call shall state the object and the time of the meeting. All special meetings of the Board of Directors as a whole shall take place in Chicago unless the call of the Chairman of the Board sets another place or the Board of Directors as a whole determines otherwise.

- b) The Secretary shall notify members of special meetings, by mail or telegraph, stating the time, place, and object of the meeting. No special meeting shall take place less than ten days after notices have been mailed or five days after they have been telegraphed.
- c) No action shall be taken at a special meeting other than that named in the call or demand.

##### Sec. 13. *Standing Committees of the Board of Directors.*

- a) There shall be the following Standing Committees of the Board of Directors as a whole, whose duties, in addition to those specified herein, shall be as the Board of Directors as a whole may determine from time to time:

- (1) Finance, to submit budgets for the approval of the Board of Directors, and to supervise the Council's financial affairs;
- (2) Membership;
- (3) Public Relations and Information;
- (4) Research; and
- (5) Production.

- b) Each such Standing Committee shall be under the chairmanship of the Vice-President elected for its respective functional area, and shall consist of four or more other members appointed by the Chairman of the Board and confirmed by the Board of Directors as a whole and who shall serve during the term of the Chairman of the Board who appoints them and until their successors are appointed and qualify.

- c) Standing Committees shall carry out

their responsibilities to the Board of Directors as a whole through the Executive Committee. A majority of any such Standing Committee shall constitute a quorum.

**Sec. 14. Executive Committee.** A majority of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

**Sec. 15. Other Committees of the Board of Directors.**

- a) Each committee of the Board of Directors, except the Executive Committee, the Standing Committees and the Nominating Committee, shall consist of three or more Board members appointed by the Chairman of the Board who shall also name the chairman of such committee. Such appointments, and the designation of the chairman of such committee, shall be confirmed by the Board of Directors. Unless sooner disqualified, such committeemen shall serve during the term of the Chairman of the Board who appoints them, until the committee is discharged of its responsibilities by resolution of the Board of Directors, or until successors are appointed.
- b) Such a committee of the Board of Directors shall consider and report to the Board of Directors through the Executive Committee on matters referred to it by the Chairman of the Board and may propose action by the Board of Directors on matters within its scope.
- c) A majority of any such committee of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum.

**Sec. 16. Waiver of Notice.** Whenever any notice is required to be given under the Constitution, the By-Laws or otherwise in connection with any meeting of the Board of Directors or any committee of the Board, a waiver thereof in writing signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice.

#### Committees of the Council

**Sec. 17. Committees of the Council.** The

Board of Directors as a whole may create Council committees whose members and chairmen shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors and confirmed by the Board of Directors as a whole. At least one member of each such committee shall be a member of the Board of Directors, but persons who are not Council members may be invited to serve. Committee members shall serve on Council committees until the next Annual Meeting or until the committee is discharged by the Board of Directors as a whole. Each such committee shall undertake the activities called for in the resolution creating it and report to the Board of Directors as a whole through the Executive Committee.

#### Officers

**Sec. 18. Elections.** A slate of elective officers, as follows, shall be prepared by the Nominating Committee and presented at the Annual Council Meeting.

- a) Chairman of the Board of Directors.
- b) President.
- c) Vice-President for Finance.
- d) Vice-President for Membership.
- e) Vice-President for State and Local Safety Organizations.
- f) Vice-President for Industry.
- g) Vice-President for Traffic.
- h) Vice-President for Homes.
- i) Vice-President for Farms.
- j) Vice-President for Schools and Colleges.
- k) Vice-President for Public Information.
- l) Vice-President for Women.
- m) Vice-President for Labor.
- n) Vice-President for Motor Transportation.
- o) Vice-President for Research.
- p) Vice-President for Production.
- q) Vice-President for Youth Activities.
- r) Vice-President for Religious Leaders.
- s) Secretary.
- t) Treasurer.

**Sec. 19. Duties of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.** The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall:

- a) Preside at meetings of the Board.

- b) Perform the other duties commonly associated with the position of Chairman.
- c) Serve as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors and preside at meetings of the Committee.
- d) Carry out such other duties as may be prescribed in the Constitution and By-Laws.

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 Sec. 20. *Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors.* The Board of Directors as a whole shall choose a Vice-Chairman from among their number, who shall succeed to the office of Chairman in case the elected Chairman is unable to serve due to death, resignation, or other reason.

Sec. 21. *Duties of the President.* The President shall be the Chief Executive Officer, and shall be responsible to the Executive Committee. He shall:

- a) Represent the Council officially in public affairs, and promote public support for Council programs.
- b) Serve as liaison between the Executive Committee and the Trustees, and perform appropriate duties as requested by both groups.
- c) Preside at meetings of the Council, and call special meetings when necessary.
- d) Be in charge of the business affairs and property of the corporation.
- e) Develop and implement plans and programs to further the Council's purposes.
- f) Employ and direct a staff to assist him in performing his duties.
- g) Perform other appropriate duties as requested by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 22. *Duties of Vice-Presidents.* An elective Vice-President shall:

- a) Present to the Board of Directors activities and needs in the field he represents.
- b) Serve as liaison between the Board of Directors and the Conference, or Standing Committee established in his field of activity.

- c) Represent the Council in public affairs, at the request of the President.

Sec. 23. *Duties of the Secretary.* The Secretary shall:

- a) Keep minutes of Council meetings, record the number of votes represented at each meeting, and distribute minutes to Council members.
- b) Act as Secretary, and keep minutes and an attendance record of meetings, of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee thereof, and distribute the minutes to Board and Committee members, respectively.
- c) Supervise the verification of credentials of Council members and their representatives at Council meetings, determine the validity of votes cast by proxy, and when necessary appoint tellers and supervise their work.
- d) Receive and file minutes of meetings of Trustees, the Standing Committees of the Board of Directors, the Conferences, and the Executive Committees of Sections.
- e) Maintain official lists of the members of the Council, the Trustees, the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee and the Standing Committees thereof, the Conferences, the Executive Committees of Sections, and the Officers of the foregoing groups.
- f) Receive calls, resolutions, petitions or demands for special Council and special Board meetings, and notify members of the Council, and of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee thereof of regular and special meetings. Receive the reports of the Nominating Committee and other nominations and publish these to the members. Announce proposed changes in the Constitution or By-Laws and publish all changes adopted in the manner required to make them effective.
- g) Record all resolutions of the Council, and the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee thereof, and bring them to the attention of the proper persons or organizations.

**Sec. 24. Duties of the Treasurer.** The Treasurer shall:

- a) Receive and disburse funds in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Directors.
- b) Report on the receipts and disbursements of the Council and on its assets and liabilities.
- c) Keep the Council's funds in the depository named by the Board of Directors.
- d) Sign checks for authorized disbursements or delegate this duty to some one else approved by the Board of Directors.
- e) Supervise the auditing of the Council's books.

**Sec. 25. Duties of the Executive Vice-President.** The Executive Vice-President shall be responsible to the President. He shall direct Council operations in those areas assigned by the President and perform other appropriate duties as requested by the President.

**Sec. 26. Appointive Officers.**

- a) The Board of Directors as a whole may create such additional appointive offices as it deems advisable.
- b) Except as otherwise provided, the Board of Directors as a whole may prescribe the method of appointment, filling of vacancies, and the duties of all appointive officers whose appointment is not required by the Constitution to be made by the Board of Directors as a whole.

**Sec. 27. General Duties of Officers.**

- a) Duties of any officers which are not specifically set forth in the By-Laws shall be determined as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors as a whole.
- b) Except as otherwise provided, all officers shall carry out their responsibilities to the Council and the Board of Directors through the Executive Committee.

## Conferences

**Sec. 28. Conferences.**

a) There shall be a Conference for each of the following broad fields of activity:

- (1) Industry
- (2) Traffic
- (3) Home
- (4) Farm
- (5) School and College
- (6) Public Information
- (7) State and Local Safety Organizations (to be known as Chapter Conference)
- (8) Labor
- (9) Women
- (10) Motor Transportation
- (11) Youth Activities
- (12) Religious Leaders

b) The Board of Directors as a whole may establish Conferences for other fields of activity.

c) Each Vice-President who is responsible for a field of activity in which a Conference is established shall serve as liaison between that Conference and the Board of Directors.

d) As required by the Board of Directors from time to time, each Conference shall present periodically to the Board of Directors, for its approval, a statement of its current procedures governing the activities of such Conference and of the Sections assigned to it.

**Sec. 29. Membership of Chapter Conference.** Membership of the Chapter Conference shall consist of State and local safety organizations chartered by the National Safety Council in the manner prescribed in the Constitution and By-Laws, and in good standing. Each such organization may designate not more than two persons to serve as its representatives on the Conference.

**Sec. 30. Membership of Other Confer-**

ences. Subject to the approval by the Board of Directors of the periodic statement required to be submitted by each Conference, each Conference except the Chapter Conference shall consist of the following:

a) The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of those Sections, if any, which are assigned to the Conference by action of the Board of Directors, as a whole. If any Section has more than one Vice-Chairman, its representatives shall be the Chairman and the First Vice-Chairman.

b) Not more than 100 other persons, appointed by the liaison Vice-President, and approved by the Board of Directors. Appointments to Conferences shall be for the period ending with the next Annual Council Meeting. Each Conference may suggest to the liaison Vice-President persons to be added to its membership during the year or to be appointed for the following year.

**Sec. 31. Meetings of Conferences.** Each Conference shall hold its annual meeting in the week during which and in the city where the Annual Council Meeting is held. Other meetings shall be held upon call of its Chairman, or upon written request of the majority of the Conference Executive Committee.

**Sec. 32. Officers and Committees of Conferences.** Each Conference shall elect, at its annual meeting, a Chairman, one or more Vice-Chairmen, and other officers if deemed necessary. An appropriate staff representative, named by the President, shall serve as Secretary of each Conference, without vote. The Chairman of a Conference may name appropriate committees, with the approval of the Conference.

**Sec. 33. Representation of Conferences on the Board of Directors, as a whole.**

a) Each Conference shall be represented on the Board of Directors, as a whole, by representatives of the Conference, who shall be elected in the manner prescribed in the Constitution.

b) Each Conference shall, at least one

hundred days before the date of the Annual Council Meeting, choose those to be recommended to the Nominating Committee of the Board for nomination as members of the Board of Directors, as a whole. Each Conference shall determine the procedure for selecting its recommended representatives, and shall report such procedure and the persons selected to the Council's Secretary for transmission to the Nominating Committee.

### Sections

#### Sec. 34. Organization of Sections.

a) A Section shall consist of persons whose common purposes, service or occupational background, together with a common method of operation, are conducive to a cohesive and coordinated effort in accident prevention. The Conference to which a Section is assigned shall have authority as to the general qualifications for membership in such Section, subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

b) Each section shall hold its annual meeting in the week during which and in the city where the Annual Council Meeting is held. Other meetings shall be held upon call of its Chairman, or upon written request of the majority of the Section Executive Committee.

c) At its annual meeting each section shall elect a Chairman, one or more Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary, and others who, with these officers, shall be the Section Executive Committee for the ensuing year. They shall take office when their election is reported to the Council's Secretary, and hold it while qualified and until new officers and committeemen take office. Vacancies among section officers shall be filled by the Executive Committee of the section.

d) The Chairman of the Executive Committee of a section may appoint subcommittees of the section as necessary.

**Sec. 35. Activities of Sections.** Sections shall undertake to facilitate the exchange

of ideas on accident prevention within the field of the common interests of their members. Through participation in Conferences, the sections shall also help determine the general program of the Council.

#### Local Safety Organizations

Sec. 36. *Relationship between the Council and State and local safety organizations.*

- a) Upon a finding and recommendation by the Chapter Conference that a State or local safety organization has satisfied the policies and requirements established by the Board of Directors as a whole, or that an accredited or chartered organization no longer satisfies such policies and requirements, the Board of Directors may accredit or charter such organization, or suspend or withdraw such accreditation or charter, as the case may be, under the provisions of Section 15 of the Con-

stitution. Only a chartered organization may use the designation "Chapter of the National Safety Council."

- b) The Board of Directors shall prescribe the conditions governing the use by State and local safety organizations of the name, emblem, materials, and services of National Safety Council, and the nature and scope of affiliation of such organizations with the National Safety Council.

#### Miscellaneous

Sec. 37. *Fiscal Year.* The fiscal year of the corporation shall begin on the first day of January and end on the last day of December in each year.

Sec. 38. *Assets Upon Dissolution.* Such determinations as are required in Section 16 of the Council's Charter shall be made by the Board of Directors as a whole.

## EXHIBIT 82

## THE TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PROBLEM

Traffic deaths increased again in 1965 to an estimated 49,000. This was 3 percent more than the indicated 1964 total of 47,700, but it was the smallest year-to-year increase in the last 4 years. In previous years, the increases were: 1964, plus 9 percent; 1963, plus 7 percent; and 1962, plus 7 percent.

*Injuries and property damage accidents*

Injuries disabling beyond the day of the accident are estimated at 1,800,000 for 1965 with less serious injuries totaling about the same number. Property damage accidents exceeded 11 million, involving nearly 20 million drivers. One driver in five was involved in some kind of a traffic accident during the year.

*Costs*

Motor vehicle accidents cost the Nation more than \$8 billion in 1965, nearly double the amount 10 years ago and four times the cost at the end of World War II. The cost consisted of \$2.8 billion in property damage, \$2.2 billion in wage losses to those killed and injured, \$500 million medical and hospital expenses, and \$2.6 billion administrative and claim settlement costs of insurance.

*Travel, vehicles, drivers*

Motor vehicle travel increased to 880 billion miles in 1965. This was nearly 40 billion more than in 1964 and 140 billion more than in 1961. Travel in 1965 exceeded travel in all 3 years combined immediately preceding World War II.

The number of vehicles in 1965 totaled 91 million, nearly 4 million more than in 1964 and 30 million more than 10 years earlier. Drivers totaled 98 million in 1965, 2 million more than in 1964, and 20 million more than 10 years ago.

*Mileage death rates*

The mileage death rate in 1965 was 5.6 (deaths per 100 million vehicle-miles of travel). This was down from the preliminary 1964 rate of 5.7, and marked the first yearly reduction in this rate since 1961. In that year, the rate was 5.2, the lowest on record. The 1965 rate was the same as in 1958, in which year the number of vehicles and the amount of travel was one-fourth less than it was in 1965.

*Travel and death rates on turnpike and Interstate System*

More than 18 billion miles were logged on the Nation's turnpikes (toll roads) during 1965, and the mileage death rate was 2.4, two-thirds lower than the 7.6 rate on all of the Nation's rural roads. Completed portions of the Interstate System, including the turnpikes, handled more than 72 billion miles of travel during the year with an indicated mileage death rate of 2.6.

*Regional and State deaths, injuries and property damage accidents*

Deaths were up 10 percent in the New England region in 1965 over 1964, and they were about unchanged in the central regions. Otherwise, deaths were up a little more in the eastern regions than they were in the western regions, although the changes varied little from the national increase of 3 percent.

Compared with 1961, deaths for the entire United States were up 29 percent in 1965. For this longer period, the New England region had a 45-percent increase, while the mountain region had only a 14-percent increase. For other regions, deaths were up more than the national average in the eastern regions, up a little less in the Pacific region, and about the same as the national average in the central regions.

*Urban-rural deaths*

In 1965 urban deaths totaled 15,000, rural deaths 34,000. Urban deaths totaled more than 30 percent of all deaths in 1965, compared with 25 percent less than 10 years ago. The urban percentage of deaths has increased each year since 1955, reflecting both an increase in the proportion of travel that is in urban areas, and the multiplying consequences of this increase. The mileage death rate in urban areas was 3.6 in 1965, up slightly from 3.5 in 1955; the rural rate was 7.4 in 1965, down from 8.6 in 1955.

A substantially different urban-rural picture of the accident problem is presented by a comparison of fatal accidents with less severe accidents. Fatal accidents are two-thirds rural. But the less severe accidents, two-thirds urban.

Further, it is important to recognize the substantial numbers of accidents in smaller cities and towns and in rural areas off the State highway system. Totals are not available at this time for 1965, but they would not differ importantly from 1964 figures shown below.

*Accidents by location, 1964—Urban*

	Total	Population groups					
		2,500-10,000	10,000-25,000	25,000-50,000	50,000-100,000	100,000-250,000	250,000 and over
Fatal accidents.....	13,600	2,880	2,310	1,770	1,500	1,630	3,530
Nonfatal injury accidents.....	650,000	91,000	110,000	91,000	78,000	98,000	182,000
Property damage accidents.....	8,200,000	900,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	900,000	1,300,000	3,000,000

*Accidents by location, 1964—Rural*

	Total	Type of road			
		Controlled access	State route	County route	Other
Fatal accidents.....	25,400	1,270	15,500	7,360	1,270
Nonfatal injury accidents.....	450,000	23,000	248,000	125,000	54,000
Property damage accidents.....	3,000,000	200,000	1,500,000	900,000	400,000

*Rural motor vehicle deaths by type of road*

The 1965 figures by type of road are not available at this time, but in 1964 motor vehicle deaths increased more percentagewise on county roads than they did on State roads, both between 1963 and 1964, and also between 1961 and 1964. Comparisons with controlled access highways are not valid because of the large increase in the miles of controlled access highways being opened each year. Despite this fact, the percentage increase in deaths on county roads exceeded that of the controlled access roads between 1963 and 1964.

Since controlled access roads have a fatality rate only one-third that of other rural roads, and only about one-fourth that of those roads being relieved of traffic, rural deaths would likely have increased about 3,000 to 5,000 more between 1961 and 1964 if the controlled access roads had not been built.

*Rural motor vehicle deaths, by type of road, and changes, 1961-64*

Type of road	Percentage increase		Numerical increase	
	1963-64	1961-64	1963-64	1961-64
Total.....	+9	+20	2,650	5,640
Controlled access roads.....	+12	+240	300	1,600
State routes.....	+9	+15	1,400	2,780
County routes.....	+13	+21	950	1,280

<sup>1</sup> Road miles and vehicle miles for such roads are increasing rapidly; consequently national death totals show increases. These are safer roads by  $\frac{3}{4}$ , if not built, other categories would show much larger death increases.

*Type of accident*

Three-fourths of the increase in deaths in 1965 over 1964 arose out of two-vehicle collisions, and more than half of the increase since 1961 arose out of such accidents. Over 40 percent of all motor vehicle victims in 1965 died in two-vehicle crashes, compared with 35 percent 10 years ago, and 30 percent before World War II.

Of the occupants of motor vehicles that were killed in 1965, more than half were in two-vehicle accidents. In urban areas, these accidents are increasing twice as fast as they are in rural areas.

While 40 percent of all motor vehicle deaths arise out of two-car crashes, these accidents account for two-thirds of the injuries, 80 percent of the property damage accidents, and about 80 percent of total accident costs. Five out of six drivers who have accidents are involved in two-car crashes.

Noncollision accidents (ran off road, overturned in road) are next in importance in terms of fatalities, followed by pedestrian accidents, collisions with fixed objects, collisions with railroad trains, and bicycle accidents. Also higher in 1965 were deaths in fixed object collisions, and collisions with trains and animals. Pedestrian and bicycle deaths were a little lower.

#### *Factors affecting the accident problem*

For nearly the entire decade of the 1950's and for the first 2 years of the 1960's, motor vehicle deaths remained on a plateau, ranging from a low of 35,586 in 1954 to a high of 39,628 in 1956. The decade of the 1950's closed with a total under 38,000 in 1959, and the figure was only 200 higher in 1961. During the 1930's, 1940's, and 1950's, the United States was the only highly motorized nation in the world which was reducing its motor vehicle population death rate.

This relative stability was accomplished despite an increase from 1950 to 1961 of 55 percent in the number of motor vehicles and 61 percent in motor vehicle travel. During the same years, the mileage death rate was reduced 32 percent from 7.6 to 5.2.

In 1962, the 40,000 death toll barrier was breached, as deaths increased 2,700 (7 percent). Deaths increased another 2,800 (7 percent) in 1963, they were up 4,100 (9 percent) in 1964, and another 1,300 (3 percent) in 1965. In the 4 years since the 40,000 total was exceeded, the annual count has increased by more than 10,000 deaths.

Travel, vehicles, and population have increased every year since the end of World War II, so further increases in 1962, 1963, 1964, and 1965 do not seem sufficient to explain the sharp rises. Increases in the quantity of exposure continued to exert pressure on facilities, but, in addition, the quality of exposure seems to be of increasing importance.

#### *Factors in the increase*

1. *Increase in travel.*—The sharp increase in travel alone could be expected to result in an increase in deaths. Studies show that the opportunity for two-vehicle collisions increases even faster than an increase in mileage (approximately as the square of the mileage increase rather than in direct proportion to the mileage increase), so deaths would be expected to go up more percentagewise than travel has gone up.

Among the major accident types, deaths in two-vehicle collisions showed the greatest increase from 1961 to 1965; they were up one-third in the Nation, and they were up two-thirds in urban areas. Since the end of World War II, deaths in these accidents have more than doubled.

2. *Increase in young drivers.*—The sharp increase in births following World War II is now affecting the driving population. These new inexperienced drivers with the highest accident rates are becoming a larger and larger proportion of the total number of drivers.

3. *Increase in speed.*—Speed studies by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads show that the average speed on main roads continues to increase. Other studies show that the chances of being killed in accidents increase at a faster rate than the increase in speed; e.g., in accidents that occur at 65 miles per hour, occupants are twice as likely to be killed as in accidents at 55 miles per hour.

4. *Increase in small cars.*—Although small passenger cars do not appear to be involved in accidents any more frequently than large passenger cars, when an accident does happen, small-car occupants are twice as likely to be killed as are large-car occupants. Compounding the high casualty experience of small cars has been an increase in their numbers from less than 2 percent of all passenger cars in 1958 to about 17 percent in 1964. Although the casualty rate in cars of both sizes was near the lowest on record in 1964, the change in the "mix" of the passenger car population has added thousands of deaths to the fatality count.

5. *Increase in motorcycles.*—From 1961 to 1965, the number of motorcycles, including motorized bicycles and motor scooters, has doubled. In 1965 alone, the number of these vehicles increased by one-third over 1964. Deaths involving these vehicles have increased even more than the increase in vehicles, jumping from about 725 in 1961 to 1,180 in 1964, and an estimated 1,500 in 1965.

6. *Drivers, vehicles, and travel increase more than expected.*—Not only have these factors been increasing every year, but they have reached totals generally not expected until later years, thus placing additional burdens on facilities and programs.

7. *Business, travel, and accident rate cycles are up.*—Motor vehicle travel moves in cycles, apparently being influenced by the business cycle. And as travel moves up, deaths move up even more.

With the current business cycle the longest and most vigorous since World War II, the effect on vehicle travel has remained strong. Both gross national product and travel have pushed further above their trend lines than in any other period since the end of World War II.

#### *Favorable factors*

Partially offsetting the adverse effects of the factors listed above has been the favorable effects of such factors as the following:

1. *Seat belts.*—This equipment does save lives, and when fully used could reduce fatalities by 5,000 a year. Limited use in 1965 saved about 750 lives.

2. *Vehicle design features.*—Better door locks, padding and recessing, and other vehicle safety features are saving lives, too.

3. *Limited access highways.*—Lower fatality rates on these highways, as well as on older highways relieved of traffic saved about 5,000 lives in 1964, and probably as many in 1965.

4. *Spot improvement projects.*—Reports on completed projects indicate significant reductions in accidents and costs. In addition, the savings which result from fewer accidents pay for the cost of the improvements, often in a year or two.

5. *Safety education.*—Young drivers who have had driver education are involved in fewer accidents, and are cited for fewer violations than those who have not had driver education.

#### *Circumstances of the accidents*

A factor in most motor vehicle accidents is improper driving of one kind or another. This does not mean that improper driving alone is responsible for accidents; often improper driving—intentional or unintentional—combines with vehicle and/or roadway deficiencies to produce an accident potential situation that is difficult to resolve safely.

Driving too fast for conditions (which also includes relatively slow speeds in congested areas, on slippery roads, etc.) is the principal circumstance in fatal accidents in both urban and rural areas. Right-of-way errors, including failure to yield and disregard of signs and signals, is the most important circumstance in injury and property damage accidents in urban areas, and the second most important circumstance in rural areas. Knowledge of the importance of these circumstances, and others such as improper overtaking, following too closely, etc., will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of preventive efforts.

#### *Directional analysis of accidents*

Knowing the frequency of different types of accidents is not enough. Preventive action requires more specific information, such as the location of the accident and the movement of the vehicle. For example, knowing that two-vehicle accidents result in more fatalities than any other type of accident provides nothing on which to build an accident prevention program. But by knowing the location of these accidents, and by knowing the movement of the vehicles in these locations at the time of the accident, education, engineering, and enforcement efforts can be brought to bear in a specific approach to the problem.

#### *Future trends*

By 1975, traffic volume is expected to be about 50 percent greater than it was in 1965; a third more vehicles will be competing for use of the streets and highways; nearly 25 percent more people will be fighting for their motoring "rights."

Congestion will increase, but not in major traffic areas, because efforts will be continued to promote the "free" flow of traffic. So the potential for fatal accidents will increase as traffic increases. Where congestion cannot be controlled, and in many urban areas this will be the case, the potential for injury and property damage accidents will increase.

The rising proportion of young drivers will continue each year through the 1970's, and traffic records will be influenced more and more each year by their experience.

Currently the trend is toward larger "small" cars and this will be a plus factor in the accident picture, except if a serious business recession should occur,

small, economy cars probably will increase in popularity, and this would be a minus factor.

As previously stated, the Nation's economy currently is the most prosperous in history. Periods of adjustment would be normal, and these should affect traffic in a manner favorable to accident experience.

#### *Summary*

The rising pressure of people, machines, and travel will continue to burden facilities and safety programs in the years ahead. Easy solutions to the problem will not work. They haven't worked in the past, they won't work in the future. The problem must be dealt with honestly, realistically, and courageously, as indicated by sound statistical analysis and research.

Mr. PYLE. This brings us to an 18-point program which the National Safety Council believes can be so activated as to reduce the Nation's traffic accident fatalities by at least half and thus save approximately 25,000 lives each year.

There is nothing easy, cheap, or quick about this approach, and the reason is very simple. There is no such thing as an easy, cheap, quick answer to our traffic safety problems. This does not make the situation hopeless by any means, but it does make major demands on all concerned if the gains that can be achieved through this 18-point program are to be realized.

I shall summarize each point in the program, then discuss each recommendation in limited detail.

#### NSC'S 18-POINT PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY—SUMMARY

##### *I. National policy*

1. *Action program for highway safety.*—The Congress should adopt as national policy the principles embodied in the action program for highway safety.

2. *Federal responsibility.*—The Federal Government should assume its proper responsibility, with all levels of government and the private sector, in meeting the additional \$1 billion needed annually to effectuate the action program, and this subcommittee should coordinate the development of a unified policy on the scope of such Federal responsibility.

##### *II. The highway*

3. *Federal highway grants.*—The Congress should consider the urgent needs of all streets and highways, including the rural and urban tributary systems, in enacting further programs of grants for highway construction.

4. *Highway spot-improvement program.*—The States, cities, and counties should accelerate their spot-improvement programs to eliminate high-accident locations, and Federal incentives should be increased.

##### *III. The motor vehicle*

5. *Accelerated industry action.*—The automobile industry should, by industrywide procedures, accelerate the engineering and design of safer vehicles, and should consult periodically with the Secretary of Commerce and the General Services Administrator to assist these Federal officials in the performance of their statutory duties.

6. *Safety standards for Federal vehicles.*—The Federal Government should fully utilize its authority under Public Law 88-515, otherwise known as the Roberts bill, to establish progressively higher