

(e) With local governments or communities: Cooperation has been given to local governments that request assistance in educational procedures and instruction.

(f) With foreign governments or international organizations: On numerous occasions in the past, foreign governments and organizations have requested safety demonstrations and many requests have been complied with; also training in first-aid and mine-rescue procedures has been given.

The Bureau's First-Aid Manual and various miners' circulars, which were prepared for accident-prevention training classes, have been translated into Spanish and are used extensively in Mexico and other Latin American countries.

(g) With nonprofit organizations or institutions: Cooperation has been given to State governments that request assistance in educational procedures and instruction.

(h) With business enterprises: Most of the accident-prevention educational work is provided for employees of business enterprises represented by the mineral industries, involving coal, metal, and non-metallic mining, quarrying, metallurgical, cement, ceramic, petroleum, and natural gas.

8. *Laws and regulations*

Act of May 16, 1910, establishing the Bureau of Mines. Public Law 179.

Act of February 25, 1913, amending the act of May 16, 1910. Public Law 386.

Public Law 552, 82d Congress, known as the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act.

Public Law 376, 89th Congress, known as the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act, as amended, March 26, 1966.

Funds for the accident-prevention educational program are derived from annual Bureau of Mines appropriations for "Inspections, investigations, and rescue work" of the health and safety activity.

Part (e)(2) Sec. 212 of Public Law 89-376 empowers the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to States to assist them in planning and implementing programs for the advancement of health and safety in coal mines. The sum of \$500,000 was authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for each succeeding fiscal year to carry out the program.

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

9. *Economic effects*

(a) Effects on personal incomes of persons served or involved and on the distribution of personal income: The effect of a good accident-prevention program on the incomes of persons served or involved is profound. An injured person may be temporarily or permanently disabled. When an employee is required to accept workman's compensation insurance his regular wages stop and of course his personal income generally is sharply reduced until he is able to resume his normal occupation. Thus the avoidance of injury has a direct effect on the earning capacity of workmen.

(b) Effects on the placement or productivity of workers, or both, and on their earnings: A good accident-prevention program resulting