

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Photograph Your Exhibit

- You should photograph your actual exhibit. If you don't have your exhibit, it is OKAY for someone else to take pictures.
- Turn on the lights or go near a window
- Hold your camera steady
- Make sure you get close-ups of each panel and section

2. Replace Sample Photographs in the Template

- Delete the sample images
- Add your images to the correct slides

3. Fill Out the Title Slide

- Add your information (name, title, etc.)
- **Optional:** Add links to any media you may have included in your exhibit. *If these are links to Google Drive files, be sure they are viewable by anyone with the link and not private!*

4. Process Paper and Bibliography

- You will upload this as one PDF when you submit.

5. Add Your Narrative

- Copy your text into the boxes on each of the “close-up” slides. Include your words and any quotes you typed out on your exhibit.
- Add your thesis to the “thesis” slide
- It's okay if the text in your image doesn't match your physical exhibit. Judges will refer to the text in the slide for the “final” version to judge.

6. Done? Save as PDF

- You will upload your presentation as a PDF. File > Download As > PDF. Save your file with your last name(s) in the file name before uploading!

Is your project 3D or rotating?

Start with the template and divide your project into sections to photograph and share. You may need to include more than one photograph on the “overall” slide to capture different views of your project.

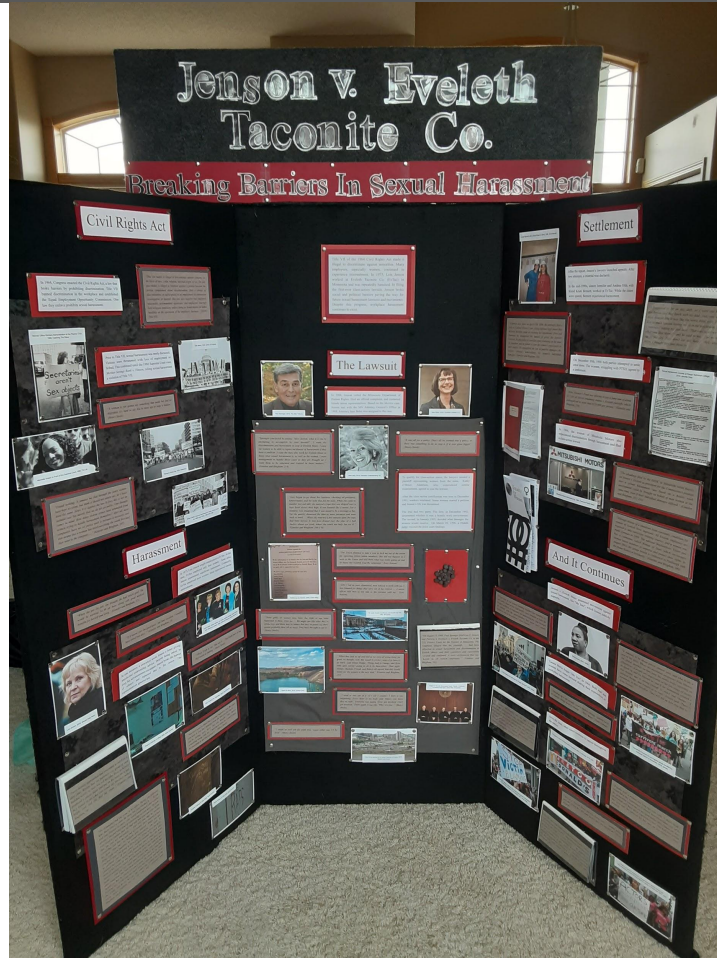
VIRTUAL EXHIBIT DISPLAY

Title:	Jenson v. Eveleth Taconite Co.: Breaking Barriers in Sexual Harassment
Name(s):	Jocelyn Dale
Division: (Junior/Senior)	Senior Division
Individual/ Group:	Individual Exhibit
Number of Student Composed Words in Exhibit:	500 Student Composed Words
(Optional) Link to Any Media in Exhibit (no more than 3 minutes total):	2 minutes and 40 seconds (audio links next to quotes)

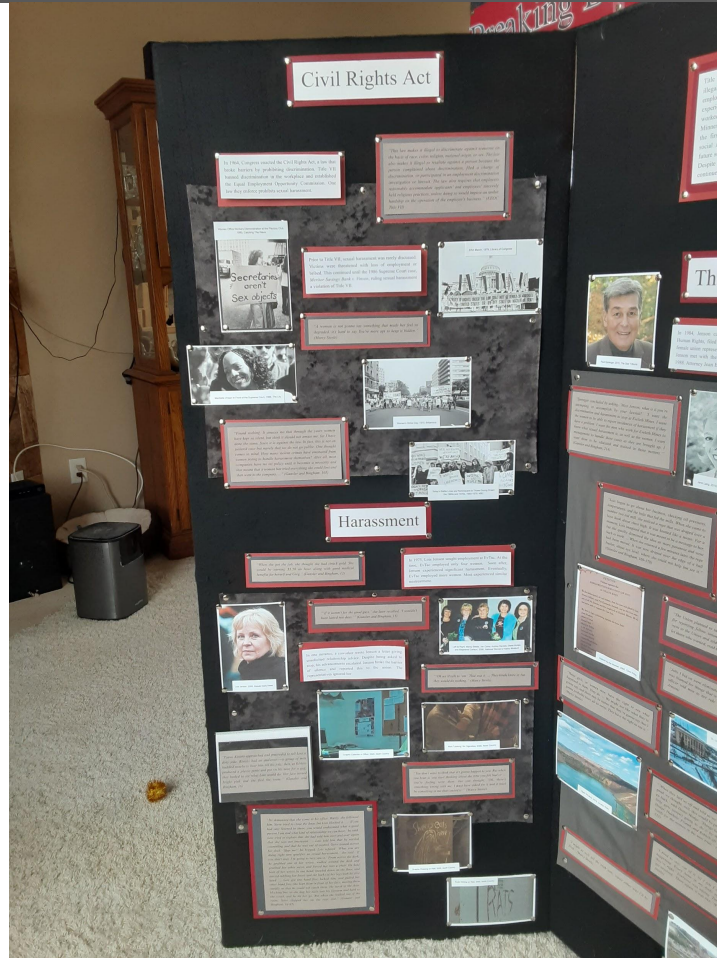
THESIS

Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act made it illegal to discriminate against sex. Many employees, especially women continue to experience mistreatment across numerous industries. In 1975, Lois Jenson worked at Eveleth Taconite Co. (EvTac) in Minnesota and was repeatedly harassed. In filing the first-ever class-action lawsuit, the plaintiffs broke social and political barriers paving the way for future sexual harassment lawsuits and movements. Despite this progress, workplace harassment continues to exist and further class-action lawsuits have emerged.

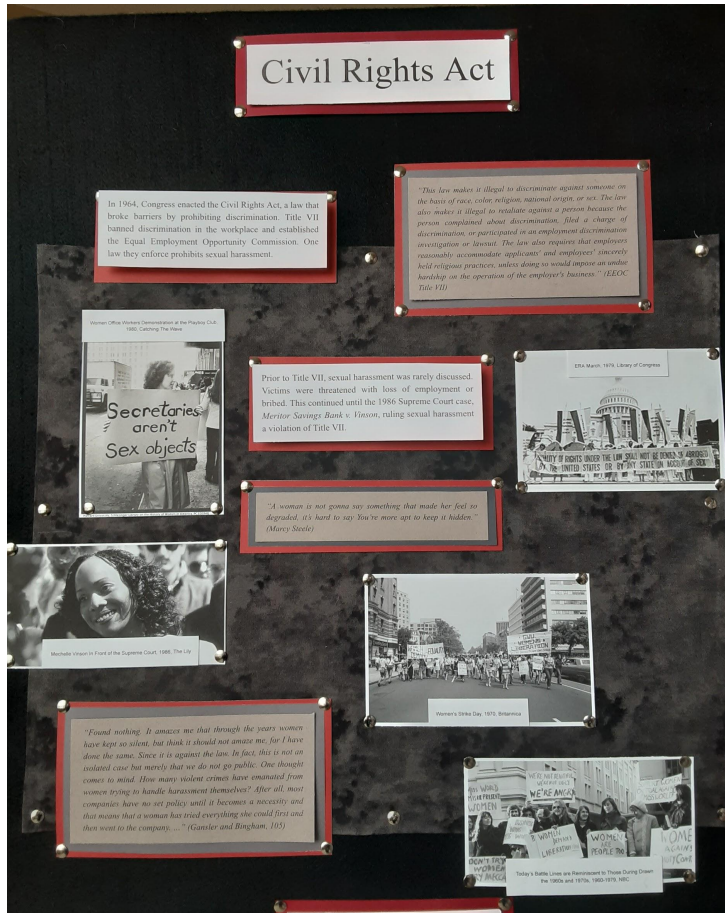
OVERALL EXHIBIT



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Civil Rights Act


In 1964, Congress enacted the Civil Rights Act breaking barriers by prohibiting discrimination. Title VII of this act banned discrimination in the workplace and established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. One law they enforce prohibits sexual harassment.

"This law makes it illegal to discriminate against someone on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex. The law also makes it illegal to retaliate against a person because the person complained about discrimination, filed a charge of discrimination, or participated in an employment discrimination investigation or lawsuit. The law also requires that employers reasonably accommodate applicants' and employees' sincerely held religious practices, unless doing so would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the employer's business." (EEOC Title VII)

Prior to Title VII, sexual harassment was rarely discussed. Victims were often threatened or bribed. This continued until the 1986 Supreme Court case, Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson, ruling sexual harassment a violation of Title VII.

Civil Rights Act


"A woman is not gonna say something that made her feel so degraded, it's hard to say. You're more apt to keep it hidden." (Marcy Steele)



"Found nothing. It amazes [Lois] that through the years women have kept so silent, but think it should not amaze me, for I have done the same. Since it is against the law. In fact, this is not an isolated case but merely that we do not go public. One thought comes to mind. How many violent crimes have emanated from women trying to handle harassment themselves? After all, most companies have no set policy until it becomes a necessity and that means that a woman has tried everything she could first and then went to the company. ..." (Gansler and Bingham, 105)

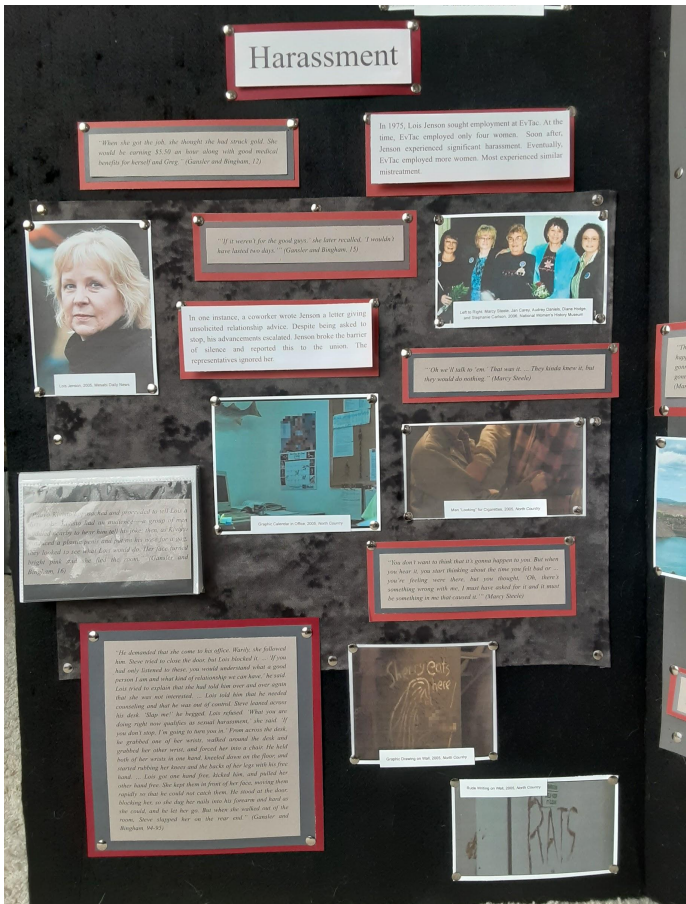
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Harassment

In 1975, Lois Jenson sought employment at EvTac. At the time, EvTac employed only four women. Soon after being hired, Jenson was made a target of significant harassment. Even as EvTac began to employ more women, the mistreatment continued.

“When she got the job, she thought she had struck gold. She would be earning \$5.50 an hour along with good medical benefits for herself and [her son].” (Gansler and Bingham, 12)

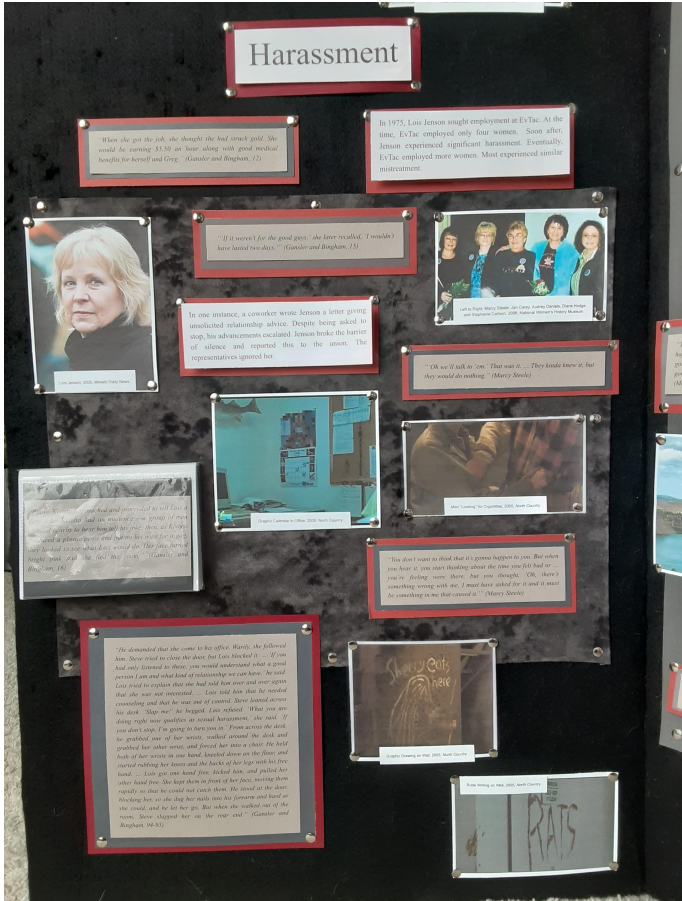
"If it weren't for the good guys,' [Lois] later recalled, 'I wouldn't have lasted two days.'" (Gansler and Bingham, 15)

In one instance, a coworker wrote Jenson a letter giving unsolicited relationship advice. Despite being asked to stop, his advancements escalated. Jenson broke her silence and reported this to the union but was ignored.

“Oh we’ll talk to ‘em.’ That was it. ... They kinda knew it, but they would do nothing.” (Marcy Steele)



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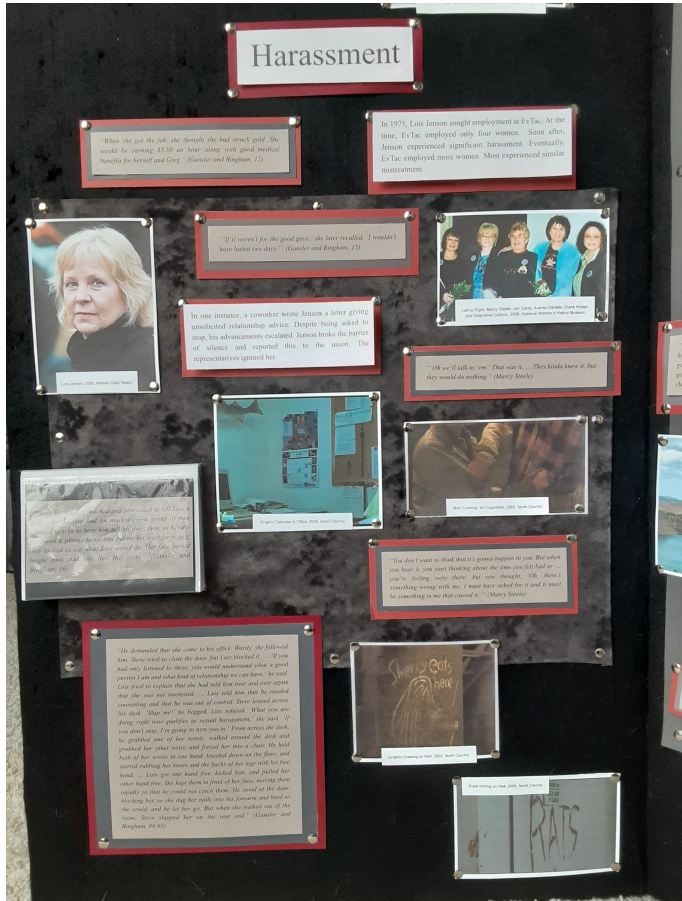
Harassment

"Paavo Kivisto approached and proceeded to tell Lois a dirty joke. Kivisto had an audience ---- a group of men huddled nearby to hear him tell his joke; then, as Kivisto produced a plastic penis and put on his nose for a gag, they looked to see what Lois would do. Her face turned bright pink and she fled the room." (Gansler and Bingham, 16)

“Lois heard that the guys were placing bets on how long the women would last. The longest any of the men gave them was nine months.” (Gansler and Bingham, 16)

“Oglebay Norton needed a picture of a ‘lady truck driver’ for its annual shareholders report, ... The photograph that the company had picked was of her [Lois] in her hard hat and dirty coveralls, bending over the truck’s windshield as she washed it. She was later told that the company chose that pose instead of the shots of her driving because only in this one could they tell she was a woman. ... Instead of feeling proud, she felt like a token. From that day on the men teased her about being Eveleth Mines’ sex symbol.” (Gansler and Bingham, 19-20)

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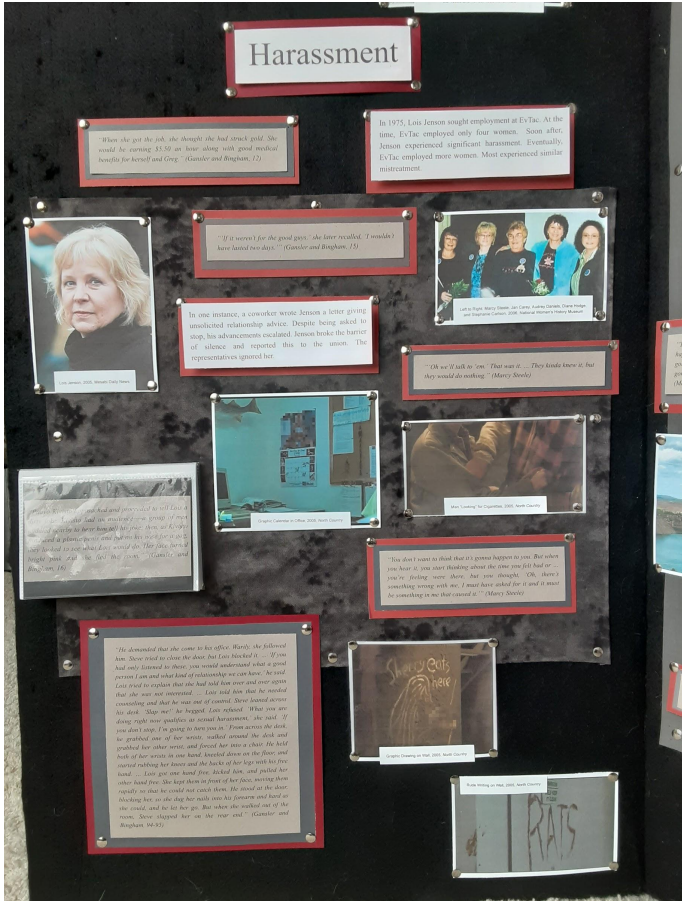


Harassment

"No sooner had she peeled the banana and taken a bite than Gene started moaning. 'What else can you do with that mouth?' said Gene. ... After a few minutes, she collected herself and returned to work. ... Suddenly she felt a hand come between her legs from behind, and grab her crotch with such force that she fell forward onto the floor. Lois looked back and there was Gene, laughing triumphantly with handful of thick, dark-brown grease held high over his head. ... she examined the back of her yellow jeans in a mirror and saw a large handprint between her crotch and buttocks." (Gansler and Bingham, 36-37)

*"In between the control panel and the foreman's office, she could see something hanging from a beam next to a row of rotating ball mills. As she got closer she was confronted at eye level with a round piece of thick pink rubber, about twelve inches in diameter. A slit had been cut in the middle, and another piece of rubber was pushed out of the hole. Primitive-looking strands of hair were drawn around the slit in black pen. On top of the mock vagina read the words: 'Lois's C***.'" (Gansler and Bingham, 39)*

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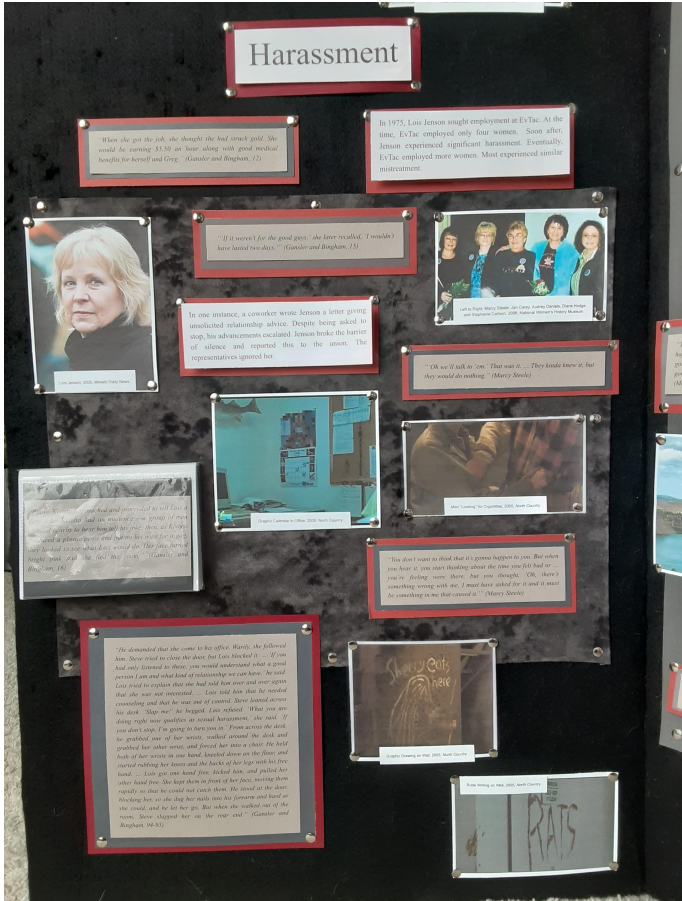
Harassment

“A month earlier, while she’d [Maive] been scrubbing a toilet in the women’s dry, she heard a noise behind her. When she looked into the dry she saw Vern Niedermeier with his hand in Judy’s locker. ... Judy opened her locker in the dry and noticed some kind of goo on her shirt. ... Someone had ejaculated on her shirt. ... A few weeks later, she returned to her locker and there it was again.” (Gansler and Bingham, 46-48)

“LeRoy Stish waved a dildo he’d named ‘Big Red’ in Marcy’s face, she ignored it. When a man dropped his pants near the sidewalk as she walked toward the entrance to the women’s dry and whistled at her, Marcy just kept on walking. . . . Her style at work was more like Lois and Judy’s ---- she kept her head down and her body covered.” (Gansler and Bingham, 52)

“‘I’ll show you what will really scare you.’ Then he twisted Kathy’s nose between the knuckles of his middle and index fingers. He held on. Blood streamed down her coveralls. ... he grabbed her feet and flipped her backwards off the table. She knocked her head against the wall.” (Gansler and Bingham, 54)

LEFT PANEL: BOTTOM (Continued)



Harassment

"In February 1977, one threat turned criminal. ... Lois awoke at 3:00 A.M. when she heard her front door creak open. ... A week before when she had a gallstone attack at work and Bruce Campbell drove her home in her car. Jagunich followed in the company's service truck ... Lois, in a fair amount of pain, had not paid much attention to the truck driver, ... Now she realized that Jagunich was the man who had broken into her house that night. ... She told the story to a group in the dry during shift change. Audrey Daniels spoke up. The same thing had happened to her." (Gansler and Bingham, 58-59)

“That’s what the mentality was,’ Diane later explained. ‘If you got along with somebody, you must be screwing them. If you were seen walking or talking to the same guy two or three times, you must be screwing him.’” (Gansler and Bingham, 61)

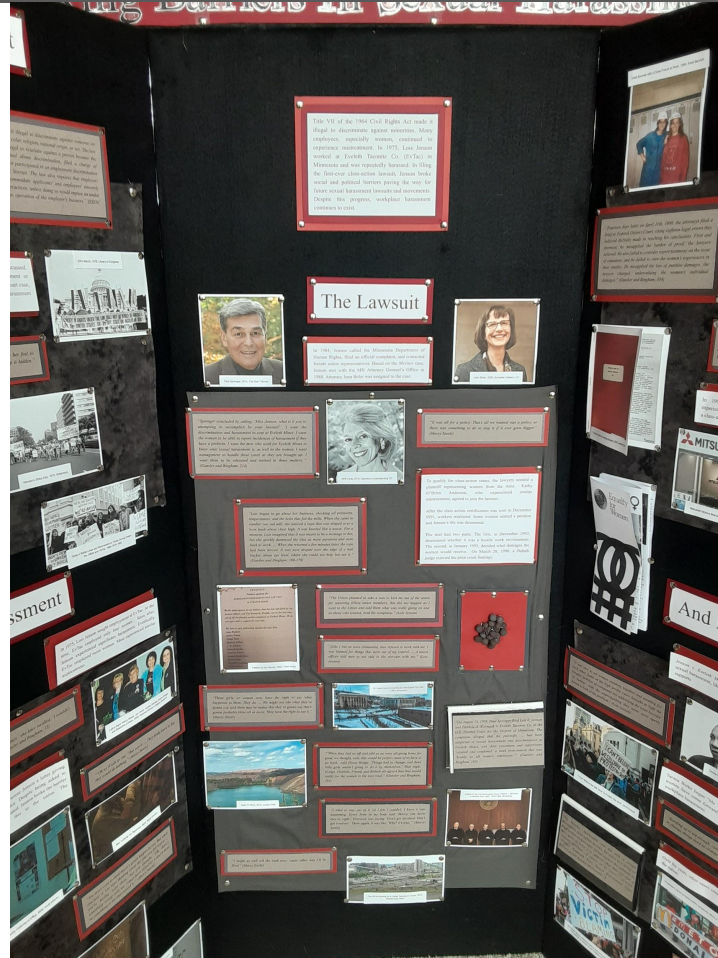
"I only went to the main office for a couple of days to go through records for the case. It was very uncomfortable because the men still made crude comments even though I was there. It gave me a small taste of what Lois and the other women put up with." (Jean Boler)

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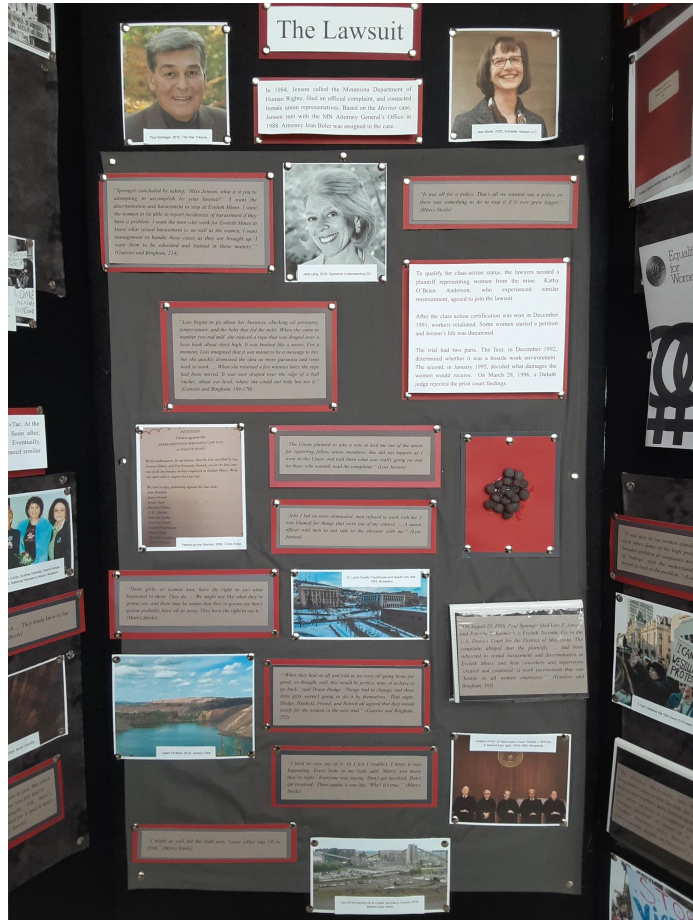
"You don't want to think that it's gonna happen to you. But when you hear it, you start thinking about the time you felt bad or ... you're feelings were there, but you thought, 'Oh, there's something wrong with me, I must have asked for it and it must be something in me that caused it.'" (Marcy Steele)

"He demanded that she come to his office. Warily, she followed him. Steve tried to close the door, but Lois blocked it. ... 'If you had only listen to these, you would understand what a good person I am and what kind of relationship we can have,' he said. Lois tried to explain that she had told him over and over again that she was not interested. ... Lois told him that he needed counseling and that he was out of control. Steve leaned across his desk. 'Slap me!' he begged. Lois refused. 'What you are doing right now qualifies as sexual harassment,' she said. 'If you don't stop, I'm going to turn you in.' From across the desk, he grabbed one of her wrists, walked around the desk and grabbed her other wrists, and forced her into a chair. He held both of her wrists in one hand, kneeled down on the floor, and started rubbing her knees and the backs of her legs with his free hand. ... Lois got one hand free, kicked him, and pulled her other hand free. She kept them in front of her face, moving them rapidly so that he could not catch them. He stood at the door, blocker her, so she dug her nails into his forearm as hard as she could, and he let her go. But when she walked out of the room, Steve slapped her on the rear end." (Gansler and Bingham, 94-95)

MIDDLE PANEL OF EXHIBIT: OVERALL



MIDDLE PANEL: BOTTOM



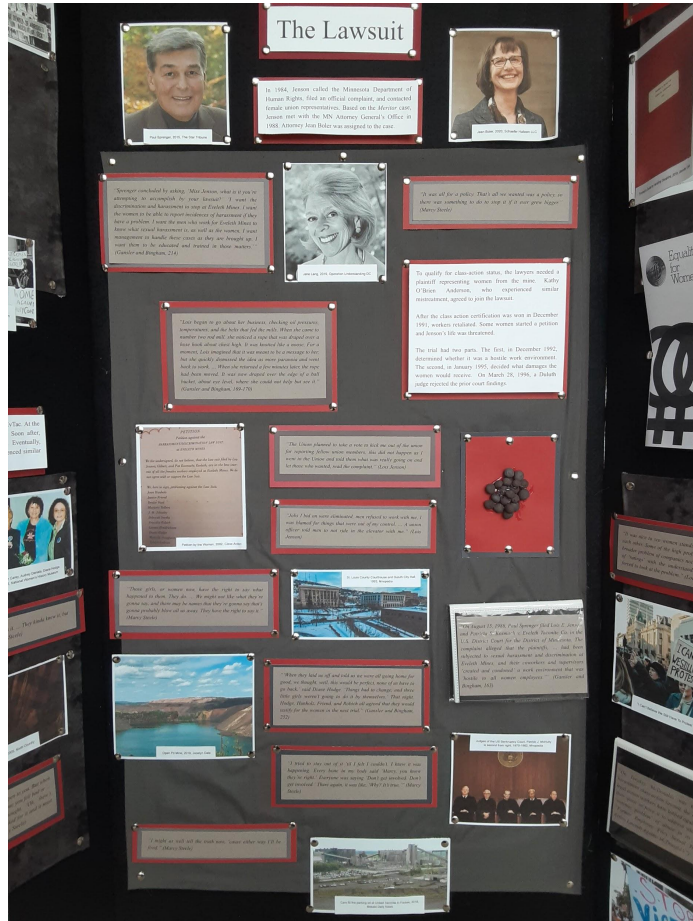
The Lawsuit

In 1984, Jenson called the Minnesota Department of Human Rights, filed an official complaint, and contacted female union representatives. In 1988, she met with the MN Attorney General's Office.

"On August 15, 1988, Paul Sprenger filed Lois E. Jenson and Patricia S. Kosmach v. Eveleth Taconite Co. in the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota. The complaint alleged that the plaintiffs, ... had been subjected to sexual harassment and discrimination at Eveleth Mines, and their coworkers and supervisors 'created and condoned' a work environment that was 'hostile to all women employees.'" (Gansler and Bingham, 163)

"Sprenger concluded by asking, 'Miss Jenson, what is it you're attempting to accomplish by your lawsuit?' 'I want the discrimination and harassment to stop at Eveleth Mines. I want the women to be able to report incidences of harassment if they have a problem. I want the men who work for Eveleth Mines to know what sexual harassment is, as well as the women. I want management to handle these cases as they are brought up. I want them to be educated and trained in those matters.'" (Gansler and Bingham, 214)

MIDDLE PANEL: BOTTOM (Continued)



The Lawsuit

"It was all for a policy. That's all we wanted was a policy, so there was something to do to stop it if it ever grew bigger." (Marcy Steele)

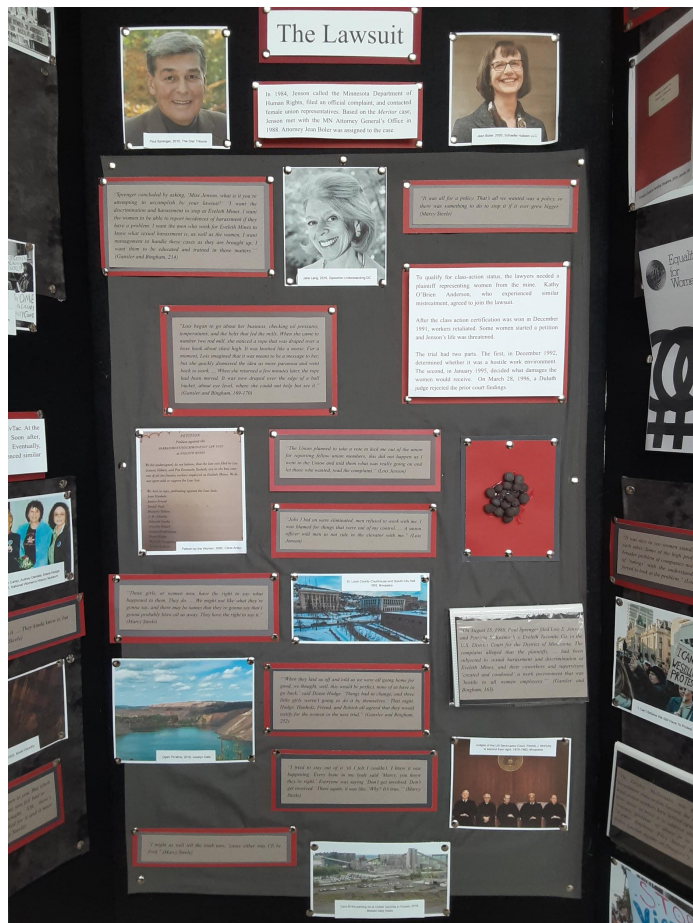


To qualify for class-action status, the lawyers needed a plaintiff representing women from the mine. Kathy O'Brien Anderson, who experienced similar mistreatment, joined the lawsuit.

After the class-action certification was granted in December 1991, workers retaliated. Some women started a petition against the lawsuit, men helping the women were targeted, and Jenson's life was threatened.

"Lois began to go about her business, checking oil pressures, temperatures, and the belts that fed them mills. When she came to number two rod mill, she noticed a rope that was draped over a hose hook about chest high. I was knotted like a noose. For a moment, Lois imagined that it was meant to be a message to her, but she quickly dismissed the idea as more paranoia and went back to work. ... When she returned a few minutes later, the rope had been moved. It was now draped over the edge of a ball bucket, about eye level, where she could not help but see it." (Gansler and Bingham, 169-170)

MIDDLE PANEL: BOTTOM (Continued)



The Lawsuit

"The Union planned to take a vote to kick me out of the union for reporting fellow union members, this did not happen as I went to the Union and told them what was really going on and let those who wanted, read the complaint." (Lois Jenison)

"Jobs I bid on were eliminated, men refused to work with me, I was blamed for things that were out of my control. ... A union officer told men to not ride in the elevator with me." (Lois Jenison)

The trial had two parts. The first, in December 1992, determined EvTac had maintained a hostile work environment. The second, in January 1995, attempted to determine what damages to award to the women. March 28, 1996, a Duluth judge rejected the prior court findings.

"Those girls, or women now, have the right to say what happened to them. They do. ... We might not like what they're gonna say, and there may be names that they're gonna say that's gonna probably blow all us away. They have the right to say it." (Marcy Steele)



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“When they laid us off and told us we were all going home for good, we thought, well, this would be perfect, none of us have to go back,” and Diane Hodge. ‘Things had to change, and three little girls weren’t going to do it by themselves.’ That night, Hodge, Hunholz, Friend, and Robich all agreed that they would testify for the women in the next trial.” (Gansler and Bingham, 252)

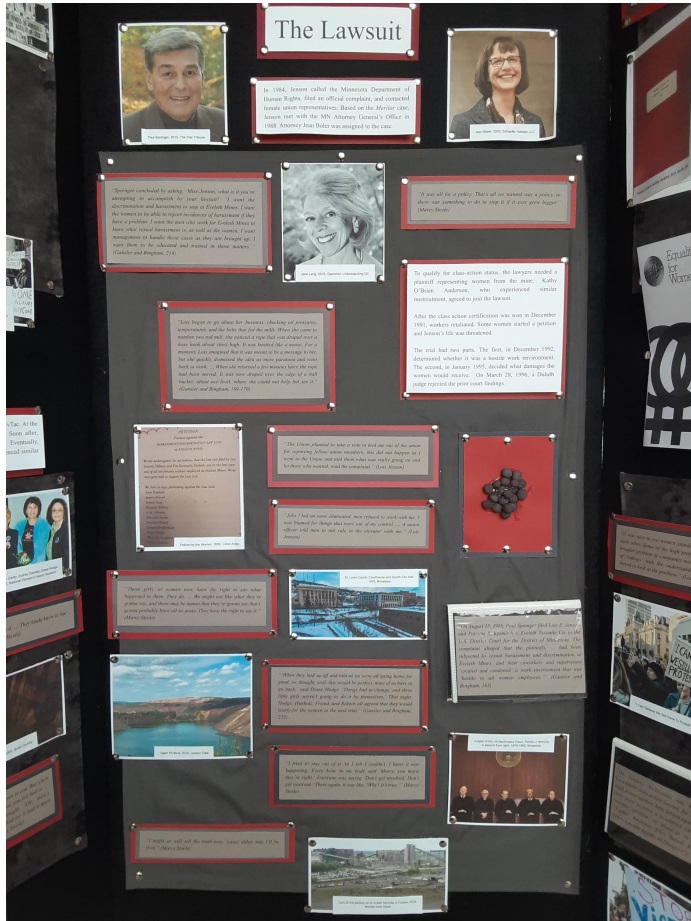
"I tried to stay out of it 'til I felt I couldn't. I knew it was happening. Every bone in my body said 'Marcy, you know they're right.' ... All them were saying 'Don't get involved. Don't get involved.' ... There again, it was like, 'Why? It's true,'" (Marcy Steele)



*"I might as well tell the truth now, 'cause either way I'll be fired."
(Marcy Steele)*



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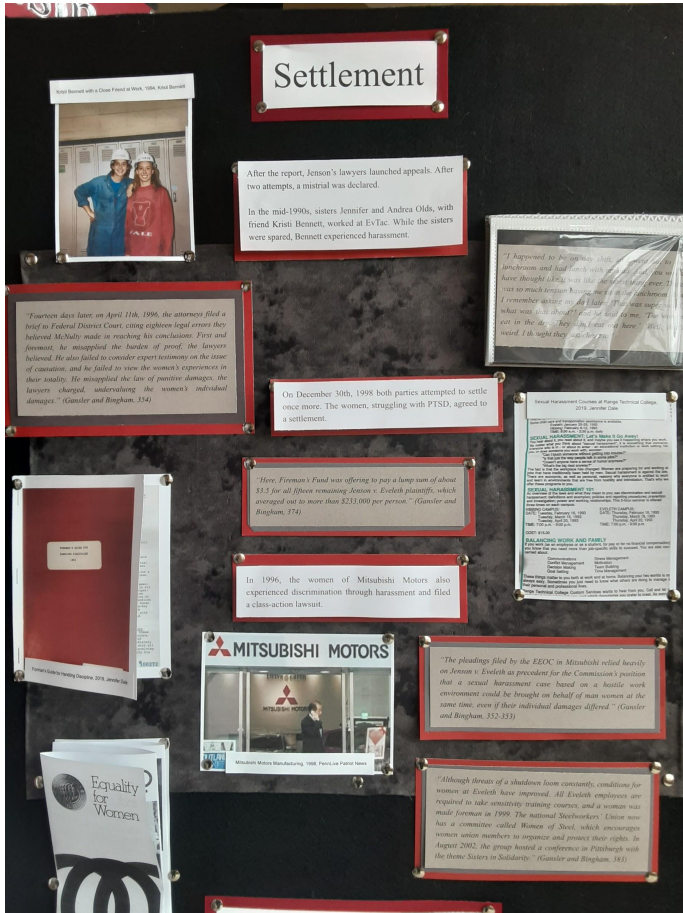
The Lawsuit

"Title VII [of the Civil Rights Act of 1964] does not mandate an employment environment worthy of a Victorian salon. White gloves, crystal, and fine china are neither required nor expected," Rosenbaum wrote. 'The Court heard evidence of pervasive offensive conduct. Sexually explicit graffiti and posters were found on the walls, in the lunchroom areas, tool rooms, lockers, desks, and offices. ... Women reported incidents of unwelcome touching, including kissing, pinching, and grabbing. Women reported offensive language ... as well as ... comments that women did not belong in the mines, kept jobs from men, and belonged home with their children. The Court finds this evidence sufficient to demonstrate that a defined class exists as to plaintiffs' claims for sexual harassment.'" (Gansler and Bingham, 239)

"The 416-page report was worse than anything they could have imagined, and they had imagined that it would be bad. McNulty came as close as he could to awarding them nothing. The individual amounts ranged from \$25,000 for Lois down to \$3,000 for two of the women, for a total of \$182,000. ... McNulty ruled against them on the issue of them burden of proof. ... And he had ruled that all expert testimony on the issue of causation was inherently unreliable, and therefore inadmissible." (Gansler and Bingham, 346)

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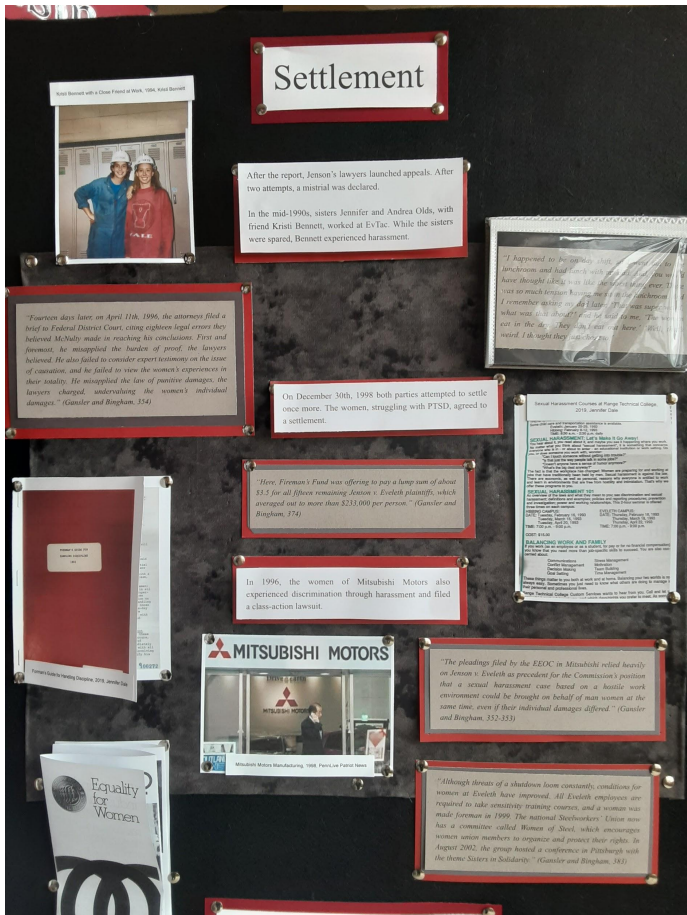
Settlement

After the report, Jensen's lawyers launched appeals. After two attempts, a mistrial was declared.

"Fourteen days later, on April 11th, 1996, the attorneys filed a brief to Federal District Court, citing eighteen legal errors they believed McNulty made in reaching his conclusions. First and foremost, he misapplied the burden of proof, the lawyers believed. He also failed to consider expert testimony on the issue of causation, and he failed to view the women's experiences in their totality. He misapplied the law of punitive damages, the lawyers charged, undervaluing the women's individual damages." (Gansler and Bingham, 354)

In the mid-1990s, sisters Jennifer and Andrea Olds, with friend Kristi Bennett, worked at EvTac. While the sisters were spared, Bennett experienced harassment.

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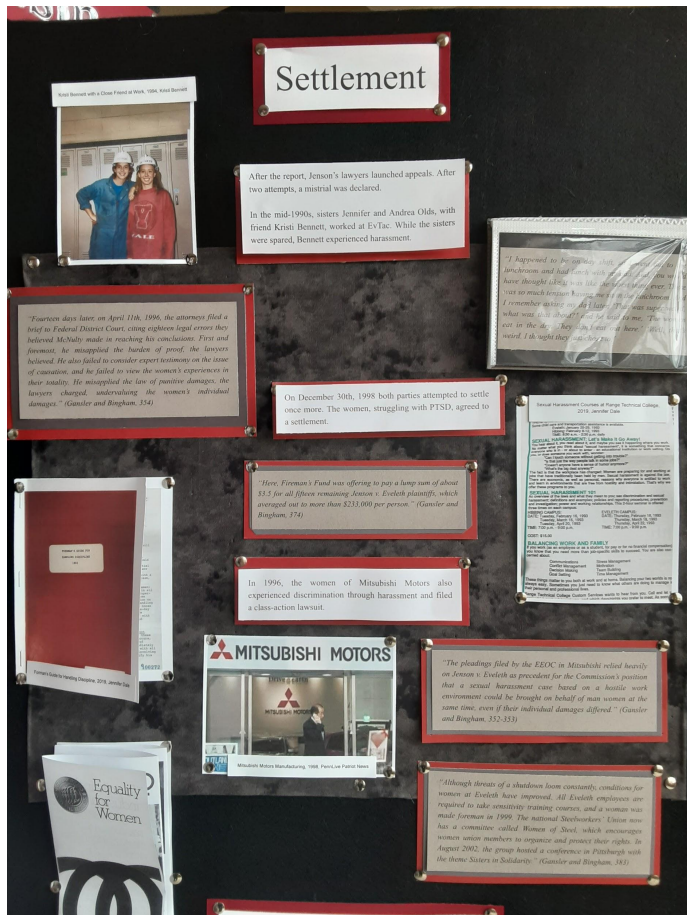


Settlement



"I happened to be on day shift, so I went out to the lunchroom and had lunch with my dad. And, you would have thought like it was like the worst thing ever. There was so much tension having me sit in the lunchroom. And I remember asking my dad later. 'That was super weird, what was that about?' and he said to me, 'The women eat in the dry. They don't eat out here.' 'Well, that's weird. I thought they just chose to.' 'Well they do. But when one of the women come out the other guys don't know what to do. They're scared to talk, they're scared to say anything.' 'Really? That's so weird. Ok, well I will go eat in the dry then, with the other women.' And then my dad, he's just like, 'If my daughter wants to eat with me, she can eat out here with me. And to hell with the rest of them.' And so I did." (Jennifer Olds)

RIGHT PANEL: TOP (Continued)



Settlement

"In the summer of 1995, I was 18 year old and just graduated high school. I had the opportunity to work at Eveleth Taconite for the summer as a 'summer student.' ... One day after working 16 hours, I was recording a bulletin board. ... An unfamiliar man approached me and stood right by me. He looked my body up and down and told me how good I smelled. He said 'you smell so good, like strawberries.' I responded back 'I shouldn't smell good, I just worked 16 hours.' He looked up and down my body again and said 'no, you really smell good.' The naive me just thought it was a weird conversation and walked away. It wasn't until I told a family friend Marcy [Steele] a few minutes later that I realized it was sexual harassment. She was so shocked that he had said that to me. ... I went home and fell asleep. Shortly after, I received a phone call from Eveleth Taconite Human Resources. Marcy had told them what he said. They needed me to come in and make a statement. ... Human Resources took my statement and thanked me for coming forward. Apparently, he ended up getting a couple of days off as a punishment. ... Twenty-four years later I remember everything that happened like it was yesterday. It changed my life forever." (Kristi Bennett)

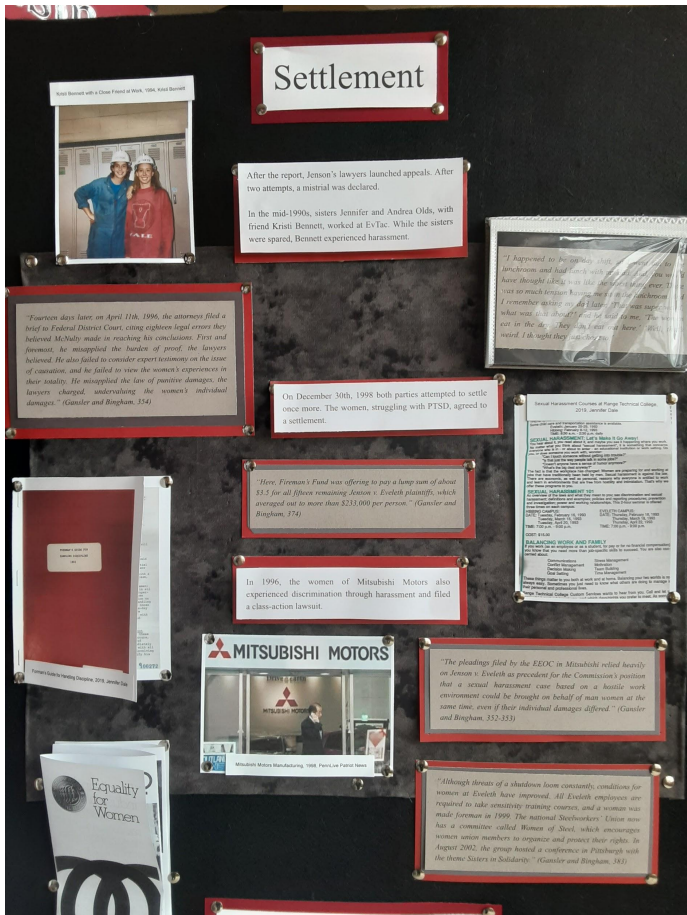
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December 30th, 1998 both parties attempted to settle once more. The women, struggling with PTSD, agreed to a settlement.

The barriers to class-action lawsuits would inspire similar cases across the country. In 1996, women workers at Mitsubishi Motors filed a class-action lawsuit for sexual harassment.

“The pleadings filed by the EEOC in Mitsubishi relied heavily on Jenson v. Eveleth as precedent for the Commission’s position that a sexual harassment cases based on a hostile work environment could be brought on behalf of man women at the same time, even if their individual damages differed.” (Gansler and Bingham, 352-353)

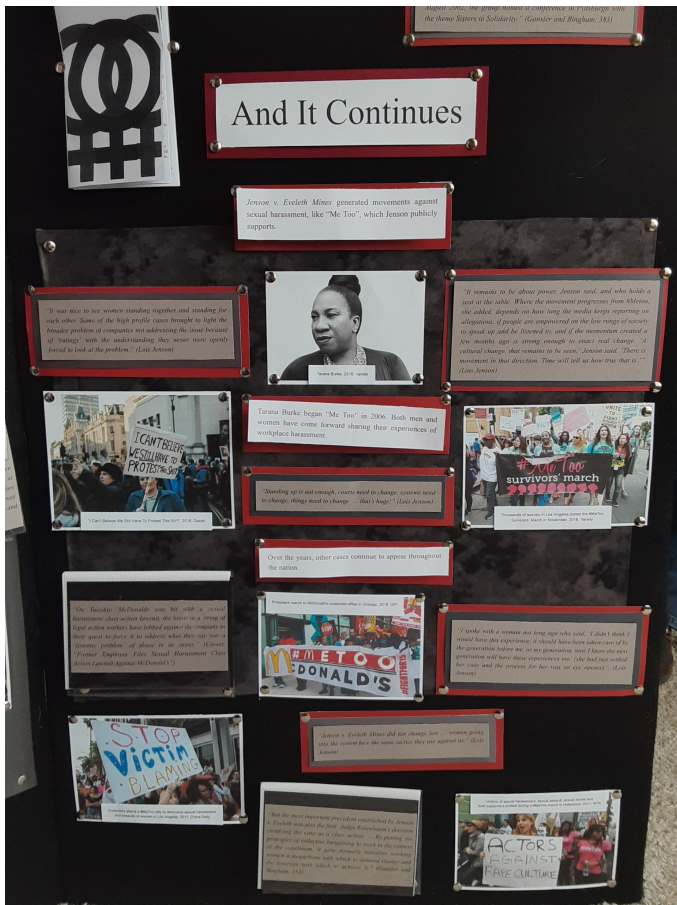
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Settlement

“Although threats of a shutdown loom constantly, conditions for women at Eveleth have improved. All Eveleth employees are required to take a sensitivity training courses, and a woman was made foreman in 1999. The national Steelworkers’ Union now has a committee called Women of Steel, which encourages women union member to organize and protect their rights. In August, 2002, the group hosted a conference in Pittsburgh with the theme Sisters in Solidarity.” (Gansler and Bingham, 383).

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And It Continues

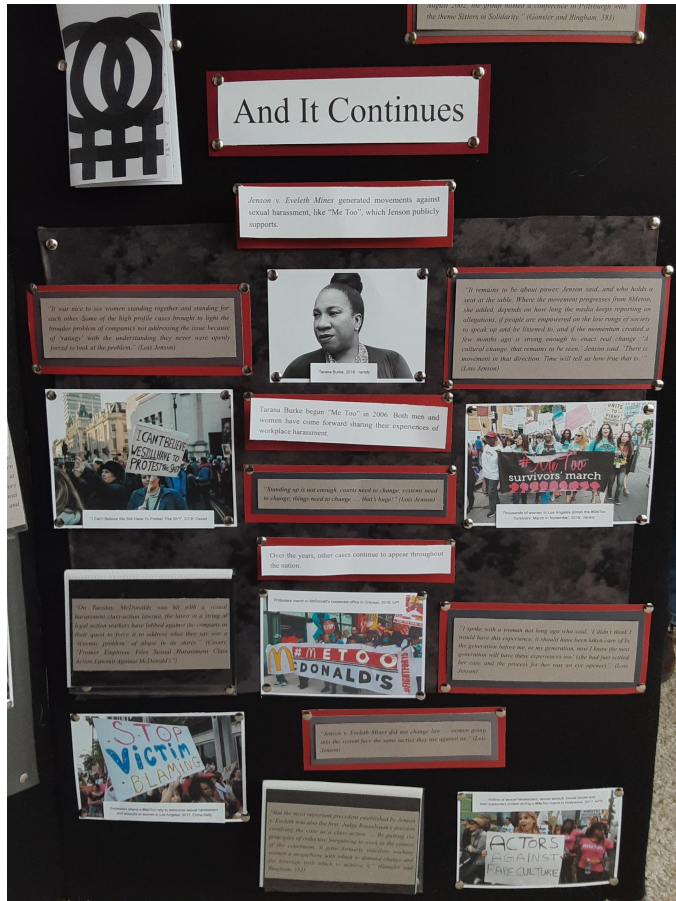
Jenson v. Eveleth Mines generated movements against sexual harassment, like “Me Too”, which Jenson publicly supports.

"It was nice to see women standing together and standing for each other. Some of the high profile cases brought to light the broader problem of companies not addressing the issue because of 'ratings' with the understanding they never were openly forced to look at the problem." (Lois Jenson)

"It remains to be about power, Jenson said, and who hold a seat at the table. Where the movement progresses from #Metoo, she added, depends on how long the media keeps reporting on allegations, if people are empowered on the low rungs of society to speak up and be listened to, and if the momentum created a few months ago is strong enough to enact real change. 'A cultural change, that remains to be seen,' Jenson said. 'There is movement in that direction Time will tell us how ture that is.'" (Lois Jenson)

Tarana Burke began “Me Too” in 2006. Both men and women have come forward sharing their experiences of workplace harassment.

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And It Continues

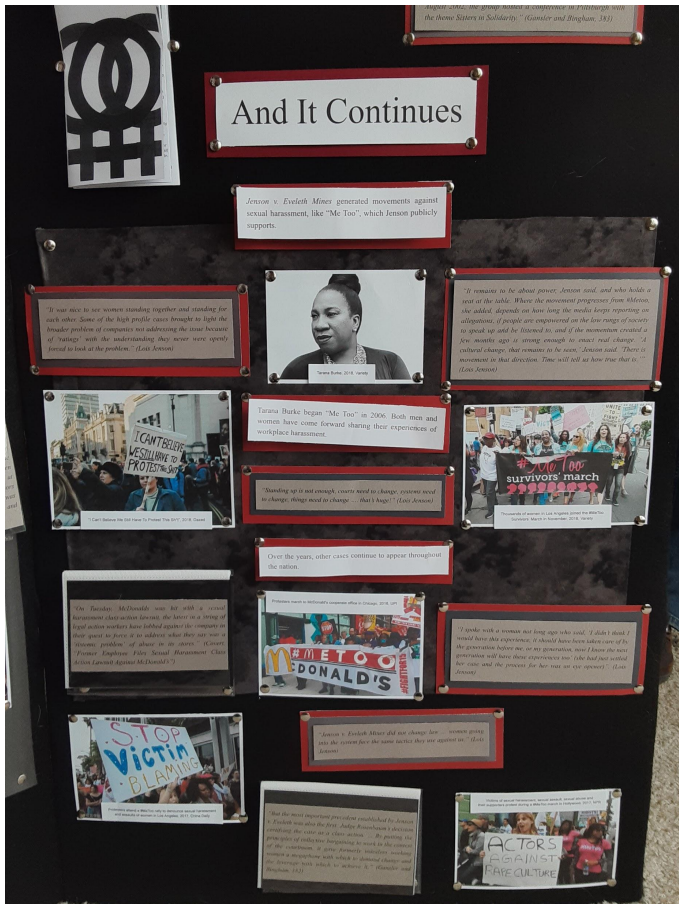
"Standing up is not enough, courts need to change, systems need to change, things need to change ... that's huge!" (Lois Jensen)

Over the years other cases continued throughout the nation.

"On Tuesday, McDonalds was hit with a sexual harassment class-action lawsuit, the latest in a string of legal action workers have lobbied against the company in their quest to force it to address what they say was a 'systemic problem' of abuse in its stores." (Covert, "Former Employee Files Sexual Harassment Class Action Lawsuit Against McDonald's")

"On Monday, Ramsay and another passenger who said she suffered similar unwanted groping filed a class-action lawsuit in Colorado federal court against Frontier Airlines, claiming that airline employees mishandling multiple cases of in-flight sexual assault" (Freger, "Class Action Lawsuit Claims Frontier Airlines Mishandled Cases of In-flight Sexual Assault")

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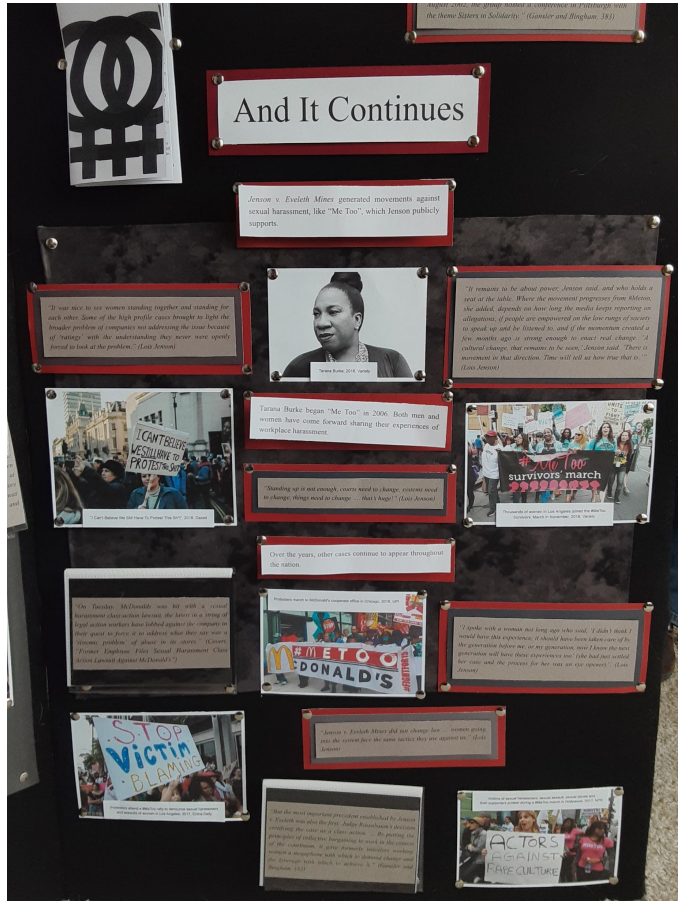


And It Continues

“A federal judge in Los Angeles said this week that he was inclined to give final approval to the University of Southern California’s \$215 million class-action settlement with former patients of Dr. George Tyndall, the campus gynecologist accused of sexual misconduct involving hundreds of patients during his decades-long tenure.” (Padilla, “Judge Signals Approval of U.S.C.’s \$215 Million Settlement With Ex-Gynecologist’s Patients”)

“Women who were once F.B.I. recruits sued the bureau on Wednesday, accusing it of running a ‘good-old-boy network’ at its training academy that discriminates against women, in some cases because of race and disabilities in addition to gender, and sets them up to fail. Male instructors at the academy in Quantico, VA., exposed the women beginning in 2015 to a hostile work environment, sexual harassment and inappropriate jokes, according to the lawsuit.” (Goldman, “Women Sue F.B.I., Claiming Discrimination at Training Academy”)

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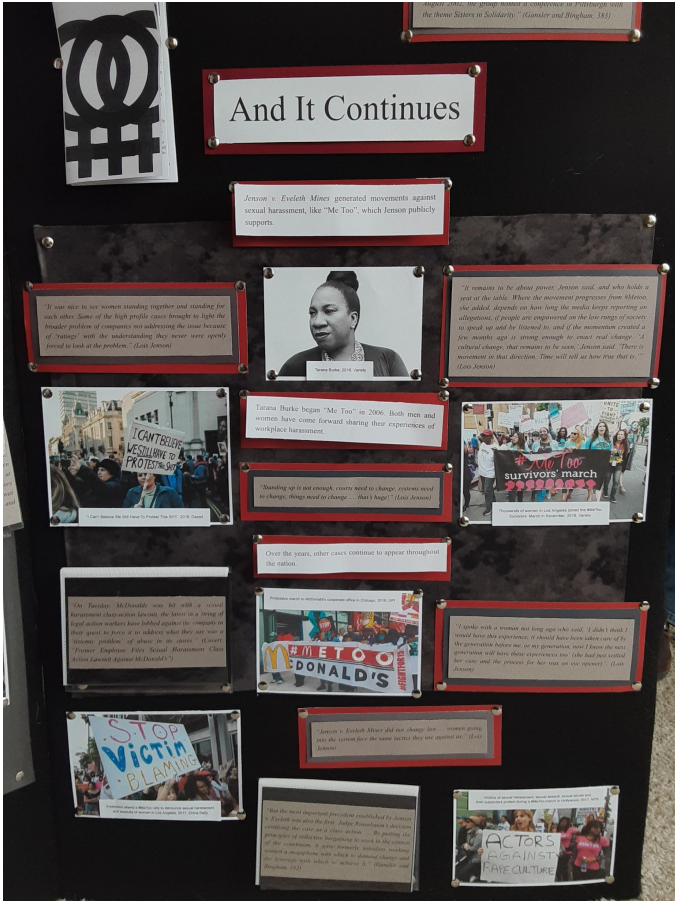
"I spoke with a woman not long ago who said, 'I didn't think I would have this experience, it should have been taken care of by the generation before me, or my generation, now I know the next generation will have these experiences too' (she had just settled her case and the process for her was an eye opener)." (Lois Jenson)

"Jenson v. Eveleth Mines did not change law ... women going into the system face the same tactics they use against us." (Lois Jenson)

"But the most important precedent established by Jenson v. Eveleth was also the first: Judge Rosenbaum's decision certifying the case as a class action. ... By putting the principles of collective bargaining to work in the context of the courtroom, it gave formerly voiceless working women a megaphone with which to demand change and the leverage with which to achieve it." (Gansler and Bingham, 382)

"Jenson v. Eveleth did not eradicate sexual harassment in the workplace. But it made corporate America take real note of it for the first time, and established once and for all that women who are subjected to a hostile work environment need never stand alone again." (Gansler and Bingham, 382)

RIGHT PANEL: BOTTOM (Continued)



And It Continues

“Judge Kyle’s opinion establishing the liability of Eveleth Mines for maintaining a hostile work environment sent a clear signal to employees that they could no longer look the other way when their employees were being sexually harassed.” (Gansler and Bingham, 382)

"They had won a precedent-setting decision on certification, won convincingly on liability, and won a stunning victory on appeal. Lloyd Zimmerman, head of the federal EEOC office in Minnesota, called Jenson v. Eveleth Mines the 'seminal sexual harassment case.' He listed its many achievements: 'It was the first to be certified as a class, the first class action to go to trial on the issue of emotional distress, the first to win on liability, the first to be affirmed on appeal.'" (Gansler and Bingham, 377)

BOTTOM PANEL: Photo Album



Photo Credits:

- Open Pit Mine - Centered Toward the Pit - Zoomed In, 2019, Jocelyn Dale
- Open Pit Mine - Centered Toward Eveleth, 2019, Jocelyn Dale

BOTTOM PANEL: Photo Album (Continued)



Photo Credits:

- Open Pit Mine - Centered Toward the Pit, 2019, Jocelyn Dale
- Pellet Plant, 1995, Andrea Macenski

BOTTOM PANEL: Photo Album (Continued)

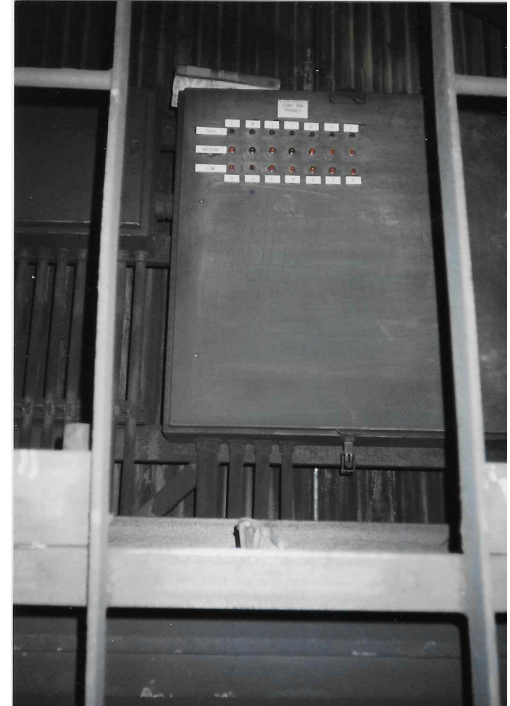


Photo Credits:

- Pellet Plant - Grating, 1995, Andrea Macenski
- Pellet Plant - Fuse Box, 1995, Andrea Macenski

BOTTOM PANEL: Photo Album (Continued)

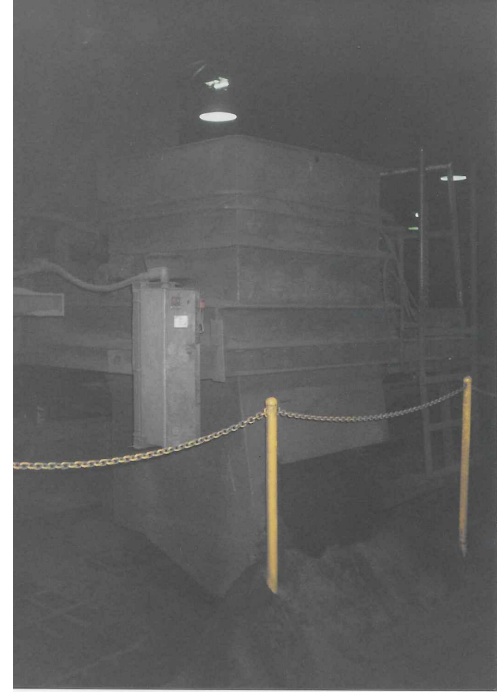


Photo Credits:

- Pellet Plant - Communication Box, 1995, Andrea Macenski
- Pellet Plant, 1995, Andrea Macenski

BOTTOM PANEL: Photo Album (Continued)



Photo Credits:

- Farlaine Plant - "Mexico", 1995, Andrea Macenski
- Women's Dry, 1995, Andrea Macenski

BOTTOM PANEL: Photo Album (Continued)



Photo Credits:

- Women's Dry - Lockers, 1995, Andrea Macenski
- Blasting Equipment, 2019, Jocelyn Dale

BOTTOM PANEL: Photo Album (Continued)



Photo Credits:

- Different Forms of Taconite, 2019, Jocelyn Dale
- Standard Drill, 2019, Jocelyn Dale

BOTTOM PANEL: Photo Album (Continued)



Photo Credits:

- Jet Piercing Drill - Side, 2019, Jocelyn Dale
- Jet Piercing Drill - Front, 2019, Jocelyn Dale

BOTTOM PANEL: Photo Album (Continued)



Photo Credits:

- Standard Off-Road Dump Truck - Front, 2019, Jocelyn Dale
- Standard Off-Road Dump Truck - Side, 2019, Jocelyn Dale

BOTTOM PANEL: Photo Album (Continued)



Photo Credits:

- Semi-Trailer Bottom Dump Truck, 2019, Jocelyn Dale
- Excavator, 2019, Jocelyn Dale

BOTTOM PANEL: Photo Album (Continued)



Photo Credits:

- Drag Line Bucket - Front, 2019, Jocelyn Dale
- Drag Line Bucket - Side, 2019, Jocelyn Dale

BOTTOM PANEL: Photo Album (Continued)



Photo Credits:

- Marion Power Shovel Model 4161, 2019, Jocelyn Dale
- Ore Cars, 2019, Jocelyn Dale

BOTTOM PANEL: Photo Album (Continued)



Photo Credits:

- Loading Pocket, 2019, Jocelyn Dale
- Joy Blast Drill Hole, 2019, Jocelyn Dale