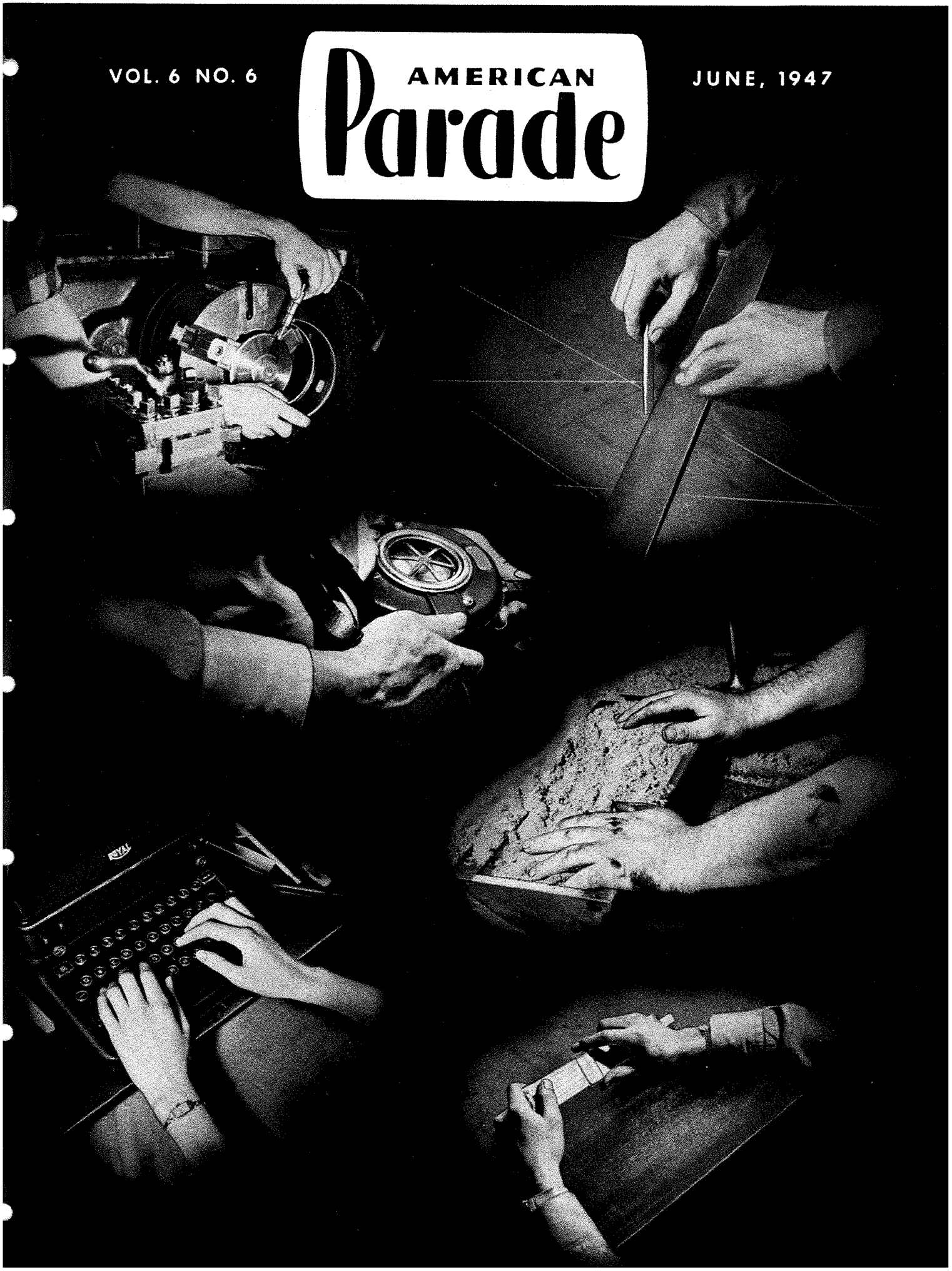
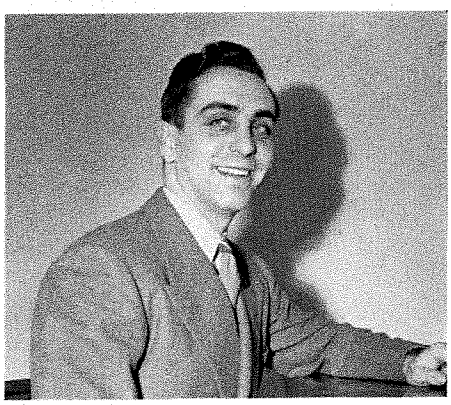
VOL. 6 NO. 6

# AMERICAN Parade

JUNE, 1947



# Paymaster



Who's the most looked for man in the organization? On Friday morning in the machine shop and office, Edward J. Huemmer (pronounced him-er) will win hands down. Ed is the paymaster, and Friday is pay day.

But to go back to 1942 — Ed came to American fresh out of high school, to be the mail boy.

He was an accommodating chap who could always get his work done — and done right — and still have time to do things for others. It wasn't unusual for Ed to stop at the bakery and pick up a birthday cake, cash a check, or do personal errands for others.

Then came the war, Ed enlisted in the Navy. During the next three years he served as a signalman attached to a gun crew aboard merchant ships (he belonged to a crew that got along fine with the merchant seamen). During the war he saw Russia, France, England, Africa, Italy, and assorted other pieces of foreign land.

With the end of the war, Ed was transferred to the Philippines. Finally Signalman Second Class Huemmer was discharged.

Back to *American* he came. However, with three years of Navy duty behind him, Ed was given a more responsible job in the payroll department. Six months later he was promoted to head of that department.

In the little over a year he has been back at American, Ed has not only advanced here, but also was married. He and Alma celebrated their first wedding anniversary May 4.


OFFICE

Robert D. Anderson, Norma Jane Samuelson, Barbara Rose Bickel, Doris R. Pearce, Mary Jo Marzotta

FOUNDRY

John J. Deka

STEEL SHOP

Charles G. Walgamuth, Albert G. McKenzie, George LaRose, Raymond E. Goethals, Ollie E. Hayden, Morris Phillips, Irvin F. Smith

MACHINE SHOP

Joseph J. DeJoegher, Gordon R. Menzie, Edward P. Watson*

INSPECTION

Henry L. Van Hove, Garold R. Benjamin

MISCELLANEOUS

Charles F. Montine

*Returned from the Armed Forces

**American PARADE**

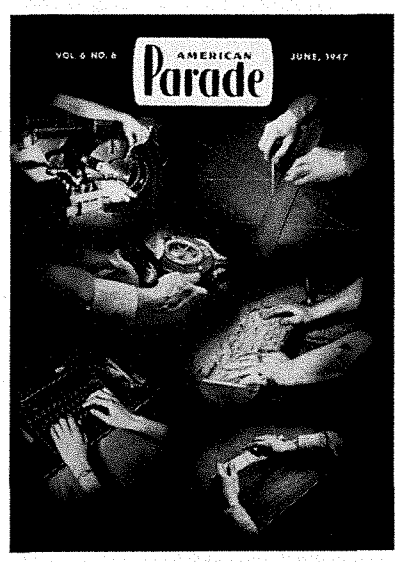
Published by and for Employees of
American Wheelabrator and Equipment Corp.
Mishawaka, Indiana

VOL. 6, No. 6 JUNE 1947

MARJORIE E. FRAZEE
Editor

REPORTERS

Paul Bessmer, Research
Sidney Brugh, Machine Shop, night
Bernard Byrd, Steel Shop
Alba Ciavatta, Shipping
Julia Deak, Steel Shop
Emile DeVreese, Demonstration
Mildred Fore, Office
Harry Hixenbaugh, Engineering
Donald Karnes, Machine Shop
Lee Kelly, Steel Shop
Paul Kizer, Steel Shop
George Linn, Steel Shop
William Minnes, Mach. Shop, night
Jepthah Minnes, Steel Shop, night
Jack Noble, Foundry
Blanche Null, Stockroom
Eldien Powell, Pattern Shop




## ON THE COVER

" 'Tis God gives skill,
But not without men's hands: He could not make
Antonio Stradivari's violins
Without Antonio." — George Eliot

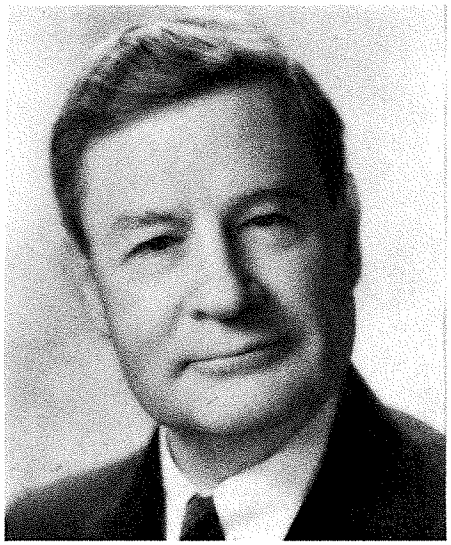
Machinery has lifted the burden of toil from the back of the working man and made life easier, longer, happier.

But it takes skilled hands to operate these machines. Hands that work with assurance. Hands that are strong, or gentle, or firm. Clever hands.

The hands on the cover are such talented hands . . . hands like hundreds of others at *American*. Hands guided by training.

On the cover: The expert hands of Fred Ruff laying out machinery parts; the proficient hands of Calvin Kelly making a core; the experienced hands of Earl Lintz employ a micrometer to measure a part he is machining. The adroit hands of Bill Bancroft use a slide rule; the dexterous hands of Jean Seybold manipulate a typewriter; and the competent hands of guard Lem Fisher punch a time key.

Member of
American Assn. of Industrial Editors
Industrial Editors Assn. of Chicago
National Council of Industrial Editors



# VERNE E. MINICH

## Founder and Chairman of the Board of Directors

*In this biographical sketch of Verne E. Minich, Chairman of the Board of Directors of American Wheelabrator & Equipment Corp., only the high points have been mentioned . . . and these but briefly. It would take a book to adequately tell his story. In the past 57 years of his brilliant and colorful business career he has won and held the respect and admiration of his fellow workers, business associates and friends.*

With a burning desire to enter the business world, a young Kansas farmer named Verne E. Minich, in 1890 eagerly answered the ad of a book concern seeking a door-to-door salesman. Overjoyed at getting the job, he didn't realize that this was but the first step to a successful career as a prominent manufacturer.

His knuckles were soon calloused from knocking at Kansas farm doors. Reward was his when, in recognition of his fine selling job, he was offered the general agency for the state of Nebraska. Unfortunately, the company went bankrupt before he was able to reap any real benefits from his endeavor.

Book selling appealed to him, however, and another contact was made in selling account books to storekeepers. In his work he met a man in Chillicothe, Ohio, with similar interests, and they decided to form a business partnership to sell court house office supplies.

After a brief, but successful business arrangement, Mr. Minich decided to strike out for bigger things. For such a man jobs were easy to find, and this time he was hired by a small town millionaire, E. L. McClain, a large manufacturer of sweat pads for use under horses' collars.

### STELLAR SALESMAN

McClain also had a wooden ware factory and Mr. Minich was hired as a traveling salesman. In this job he had an opportunity to meet prominent business leaders such as William Wrigley of chewing gum fame, and R. H. Macy of New York City.

About 1898 he was made sales manager of McClain's company . . . a position in which he brilliantly proved his ability by tripling the sales volume.

About this time the automobile industry showed so much promise that Mr. Minich decided to get in on the ground floor. Taking a direct approach, he wrote to each of the better known manufacturers.

As a result he was appointed to the sales managership of the Haynes Automobile Co. in Kokomo, Indiana. About a year later he was made general manager. Although he would have preferred to stay in the automotive industry, he was offered a more lucrative position with the National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio, as assistant to the general manager.

### ENTER THE SANDCUTTER

About 1907, while working as commercial manager of the Franklin Automobile Co., Mr. Minich heard of a new machine that would condition foundry molding sand mechanically. Although he had never been inside a foundry, the possibilities for such a machine intrigued him.

To make a long story short he went to Piqua, Ohio, and made a deal with the "Stockham Homogeneous Sand Mixer Co." for exclusive sales rights for the machine (now called a "Sandcutter"). This agreement covered the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut. The first machine was shipped on June 1, 1908.

How he finally bought the "Homogeneous" company, and his trials and experiences in establishing his own Sandcutter sales and manufacturing concern make too long a story to tell here.

### NAME CHANGE

In 1916 an assembly plant was opened in Cleveland, under the supervision of Howard Wadsworth who had developed a line of sand blast machines. As a result of this association, Mr. Minich took Wadsworth into the Sand Mixing Machine Co. Three years later the company name was changed to The American Foundry Equipment Company.

Later on Mr. Minich bought out Wadsworth's interest and made a deal to merge with the Rich Foundry Equipment Co., headed by E. A. Rich (present head of our Chicago sales office), a live-wire manufacturer of core making machines and dust collectors. The merged companies then manufactured Sandcutters, Sand Blast Equipment, Dust Collectors and Core Machines.

About the same time or a little later, the Company took over the Buch Foundry Equipment business in York, Pennsylvania.

### CONSOLIDATION AT MISHAWAKA

At this time the Company operated two plants . . . one in Chicago, one in York, and the main office was in New York City. For more efficient operation the general offices and factories were consolidated and moved to Mishawaka in 1926.

During the depths of the depression, the revolutionary airless Wheelabrator was invented and perfected under Mr. Minich's guidance.

Mr. Minich served as president of the company until 1941 when he was elected to his present position as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

## Foundry Supervisors

ALBERT BLASKIE (left) is the foundry superintendent. In this capacity he has charge of the steel and aluminum foundries. Under his direction are performed the various operations of core making, molding, melting of metal (both steel and aluminum), pouring, shakeout, Wheelabrating, grinding and heat treating.

WALTER OSTROWSKI (right) is the foreman of the steel foundry. Under his supervision comes the molding, melting, and pouring of alloy steel.

## Civilian Naval Reserve

An adequate Naval Reserve is an insurance for peace, a protection against future attack, and a restraining hand on war mongers anywhere.

Some of the advantages of the civilian Naval Reserve for men 17 to 39 include:

1. A navy veteran maintains the rate held at the time of discharge. He is given training in his specialty and allowed to advance in rating.

2. For each drill attended, one-thirtieth of base pay is drawn. An Apprentice Seaman draws $2.50 per drill, a First Class Petty Officer draws $4.50 a drill.

3. Each man is eligible for a two-week training cruise with full pay, allowance, and travel money. Cruises are taken on capital ships of the Navy, usually visiting foreign ports.

4. A man cannot be called to active duty without his consent, except in case of a national emergency (in which case he would probably be in active duty anyway).

He is free to resign from the Reserve at any time. Attendance at drills is not compulsory.

The civilian Naval reserve is open to veterans and non-veterans 17 to 39 years of age. For further information contact Lt. Comdr. James F. Davis, Room 159, Federal Building, South Bend.

## What! Again?

Don't look now (you probably won't see much if you do) but another addition is being built to the steel shop.

*American* has expanded so much in the past few years, so many additions have been made to the facilities here, that we have come to know the building tradesmen personally. We even call them by their first names!

All this leads up to saying that more space is being added to the steel shop. This space will be used primarily for the fabrication and storage of dust collectors.

The steel for this construction is expected to be delivered July 15.

## Straub Talks

Chief Research Engineer John Straub recently was invited to make a number of talks on Shot Peening.

Among these talks was the one given May 9 before a group of men attending a meeting of the American Society of Engineering Education. This meeting, the tenth annual session of the Indiana-Illinois section, was held in the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana.

The society is made up of educators in the various fields of engineering. Periodically these men meet to exchange ideas and methods of teaching, and keep abreast with the rapid advancements in engineering.

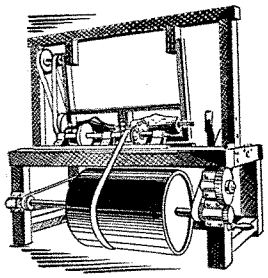
On May 20 Mr. Straub talked at a meeting of engineering mechanics students at the University of Notre Dame. Representatives of nearby industrial plants were also invited to hear the talk on "Shot Peening and Its Affect on Fatigue Strength."

May 22—Mr. Straub appeared before the Akron-Canton Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Here, he also discussed shot peening. The meeting was held in Akron.

## Committee Man

FRANK MILES (steel shop) is a new member of the Suggestion Committee. New labor representatives are appointed periodically by the Union President to serve on this committee.

This policy of rotation of committee personnel gives the committee the benefit of the experience and thinking of a large number of workers here at American.



## THOMAS BLANCHARD

### Inventor of the Lathe

An automobile engine has hundreds of parts. In some cases these parts must fit within one ten-thousandth of an inch, or "tolerances" ten times as fine as a human hair. A lathe is one of the many machine tools that help to turn out such parts with precision and accuracy. One of these, the form-turning lathe, was invented by Thomas Blanchard.

Thomas Blanchard was born in 1788 on a farm near Sutton, Massachusetts. He didn't like farm work and spent most of his time whittling small figures out of wood. He'd often whistle a monotonous tune, and when he talked he stuttered. People thought he was simple.

Thomas first showed his mechanical ability at 14 when he invented an apple parer that peeled apples 12 times as fast as they could be peeled by hand. He became popular at the "paring bees" which were common in those days.

He was first recognized as an inventor while working in his brother's tack shop. Tacks were made by hand, at little profit to the maker and at great expense to the user. When his brother paid the meager wages of his 20 employees, he had hardly anything left. Thomas offered to make them a machine.

"It takes a knack to make a tack! No machine can do it!", his brother objected.

Six years later Thomas perfected a machine that made 500 tacks a minute, and sold his patent for $5,000; a fortune in those days.

Like Eli Whitney, he got an order to make muskets for the government. More speed and accuracy were needed to turn out the barrels, which were cylindrical on one end and oval in shape on the other. Blanchard wanted to make a machine that would do this in one operation. He spent day and night thinking about this lathe and whistling his monotonous tune.

One day he was riding in a carriage when suddenly the idea for the lathe came to him. "I've got it!", he cried out. Startled passengers thought he was crazy.

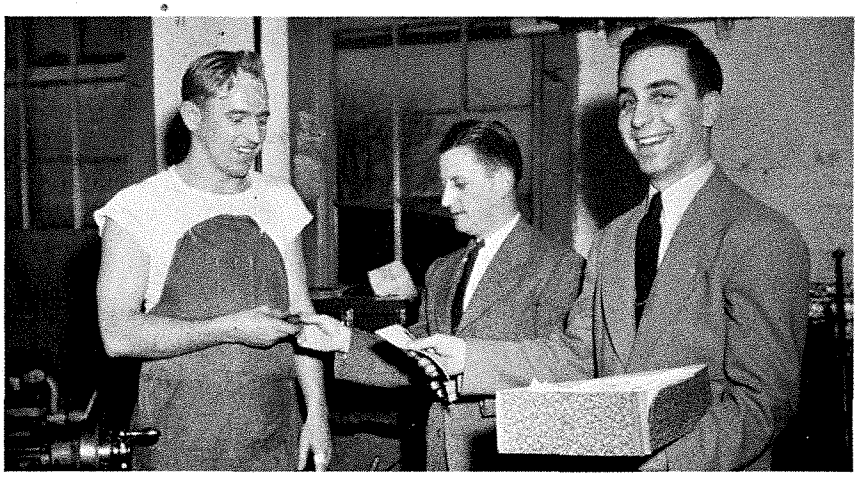
#### Patent Renewed

The time came when Blanchard needed a second renewal of his patent for the lathe and protection against pirating. To get it he made small wooden copies of sculptures of Henry Clay, John Calhoun and Daniel Webster, famous and influential men in the government. In 1840 he invited them to the Capitol to see his copies and the lathe that made them. The renewal was granted.

Besides turning out gun stocks and barrels, the lathe machined lasts for shoes, tool handles and wheel spokes and made articles longer or shorter, right or left hand. It was one of the most remarkable inventions of the time.

Meanwhile, the other four basic machine tools — machines for removing metal by milling, grinding, planing, and drilling — were being developed to the requisite degree of accuracy.

All modern machine tools are adaptations of combinations of these early cutting principles. Machine tools now constitute the larger share of productive equipment in our country's factories and make precision parts for everything from orange squeezers to airplanes.



## By the Numbers

Which set of numbers? Clock number? Employment badge number? Social Security number? Priority number for a new car? Check number? In this case, personnel director Ray Steele, is handing Walter Ciszczon, night lathe operator, his new employment badge. The number is the same as his clock number. Ed Huemmer holds Walt's pay check.

New employment badges were made necessary because of the company name change. Each department is assigned a certain sequence of time clock numbers, so the badge a worker wears, quickly identifies his department.

Badges are to be worn by everyone at all times when entering or working at *American*. Badges enable the guards to identify workers at a glance and stop those persons who do not have business in the plant.

Workers will find the badges accepted by the banks as identification when cashing pay checks, as the badge number is the same as the clock number on the check.

Looking in on the Other Fellow's Job

# Spick and Span

*"Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness!"*

Comes the end of the day and the office and engineering departments are officially closed. Supposedly everyone goes home leaving the mark of the day's work behind. It is then that the five maids come to work to clean the offices and put them in order, ready for the next day's activities.

These five women work from closing time until almost midnight on week days. On Saturday they work from noon until 5:00 P. M. Unlike the maligned housewife, they do not disturb or destroy valuables.

**1** Belle Beck was the first woman hired to clean the offices. When she first came in January of 1941 she cleaned all the main office. Now we have expanded to the point where it takes 5 women to do the job. Here Belle dusts the desk in Mr. Pfaff's office.

**2** Once a week the floor in every office is scrubbed, waxed and polished as Marie Mussche is doing here in the engineering building. These women are often obliged to do their tasks around people who are working at night.

**3** Every night the waste baskets are emptied and the floors swept. Juanita Cannon sweeps the floor of Dick Ross' office. Juanita also cleans the first aid room. Periodically, the desk tops are cleaned and polished also.

**4** Whenever needed, the windows and glass partitions between the offices are washed as Irdell Malone is doing here in Alden Lenhard's office. The venetian blinds are dusted and the window sills scrubbed at regular intervals.

**5** Every night, in addition to cleaning part of the downstairs offices, Edith Gesto mops, waxes and polishes the lobby floor. Here "Brownie" is buffing the rubber tile floor. All the floors are either inlaid linoleum or rubber tile.

# WHAT'S AHEAD

## *In The Foundry Industry . . .*

A survey of foundries to determine the age and distribution of foundry equipment was recently made by FOUNDRY magazine. This is the outstanding publication in the foundry field.

The study was based on confidential reports from more than 1500 foundries throughout the United States and Canada. This provided an excellent cross section of the industry. The study also includes data on plant expansion and mechanization, estimated operation over the next five years, and planned equipment purchases in 1947.

Because *American* sells production machinery to the foundry industry, it was felt *American* workers would be interested in knowing what the FOUNDRY survey revealed in regard to the equipment we make for this industry — Dust Collectors, Air Blast equipment, Airless Wheelabrator blast equipment, and Sandcutters. Here is what the survey reveals:

### MORE MECHANIZATION

"The foundry industry, which served its nation well during the war emergency, has emerged into the postwar period with a considerably enlarged plant, a number of new production techniques, and a vast store of foundry 'know-how.' These wartime developments, and the further progress which has been made during the last 18 months, will help the industry to meet an indicated unprecedented peacetime demand for castings.

"The trend toward mechanization and modernization is increasing and plant layouts are being revamped for more efficient operations and better working conditions. The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of workers has influenced many companies to utilize equipment wherever possible in order to maintain production with the available supply of labor.

### MACHINERY IMPROVES PRODUCT

"Another factor in the movement toward greater mechanization and modernization is the need to improve product quality and reduce costs.

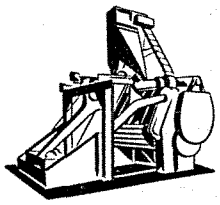
"The chief problem in the foundry industry is one of production — how to get out the work as promised and still remain in a position to take additional orders.

"Although substantial additions were made to capacity during the war through the construction of new plants and enlargements of existing units, the industry plans additional expansion during the next five years.

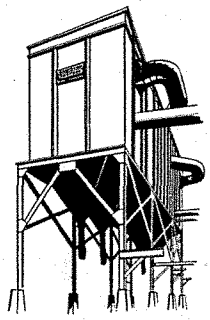
"As a result of the expansion and modernization programs, foundries will install substantial quantities of new equipment this year.

### FORECAST

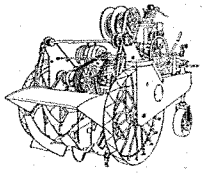
"Nearly 65% of all foundries reporting (there are approximately 5800 foundries in the United States and Canada) have on order, or expect to buy one or more units of at least one type of plant equipment.



"12% of all foundries plan to buy cleaning equipment.



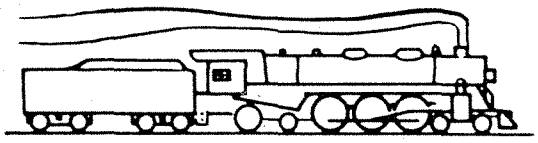
"15.4% of all foundries plan to install dust control systems.



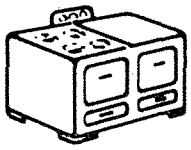
"20.1% of all sand mixers and cutters are over 10 years old, many of which must be replaced.

"Now foundries are operating 78.9% of capacity. During the next five years they expect to operate 85.1% of capacity."

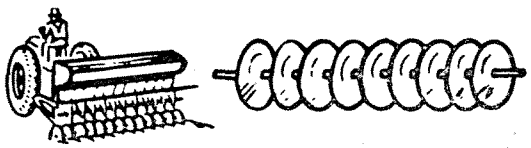
## *These Industries Will Need Large Tonnages of Castings in 1947*



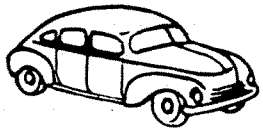
RAILROADS



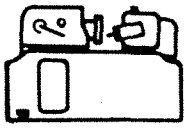
APPLIANCES



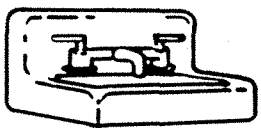
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS



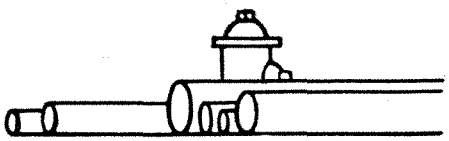
AUTOMOTIVE



MACHINERY



PLUMBING & HEATING



PUBLIC UTILITIES

# If at First You Don't Succeed

Sometime ago Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, New York, inquired about an American Dustube Dust Collector.

Buffalo sales engineer, Charles F. Ludwig, visited the plant, discussed the problem and took their engineers around to inspect various Dustube installations in that city.

Following this Mr. W. J. McWilliams, of the Eastman plant engineering department visited Mishawaka where tests on samples of the dust to be collected were made.

Though the tests indicated that the Dustube could not be used successfully on this particular application, Eastman engineers were very much impressed with its design advantages. So, when the problem of collecting dust created in their brand new tool room had to be solved, Chuck Ludwig was again called in.

And this time Chuck sold them a No. 125 KD Dustube Dust Collector. The equipment will ventilate machines in their tool room, eliminating a nuisance hazard.

To make the story even better, shortly after this first machine was sold, Eastman purchased a No. 305 KD Dustube from Chuck.

---

Got an idea? The Suggestion System will pay you money for it. Turn in your suggestion today.


# ACCIDENT RECORD

The illustration shows the number of days lost resulting from injuries to various parts of the body.


George Fairchild (machine shop) posed for the picture used to illustrate the number of injuries to various parts of the body.


## APRIL

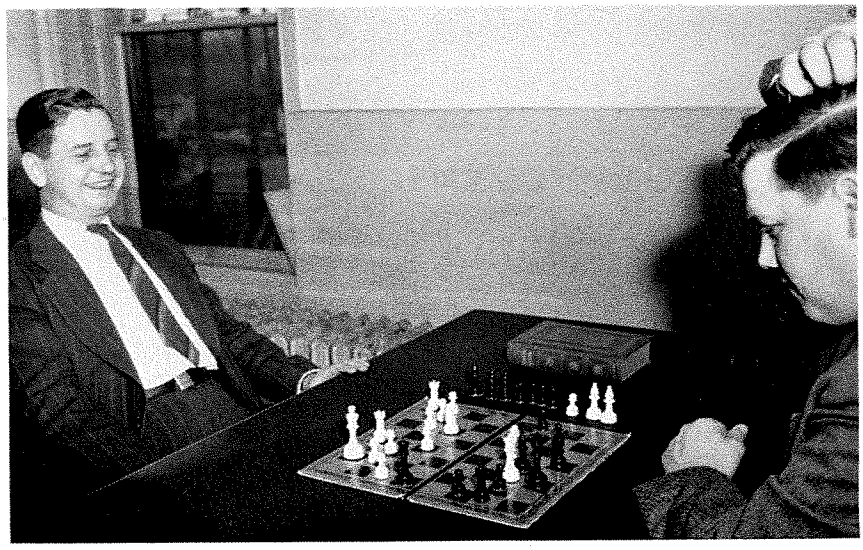
LOST TIME ACCIDENTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Machine Shop | |
| Cut finger | 11 days |
| Steel Shop | |
| Cut finger | 20 days |
| Hand infection | 5 days |
| Shipping | |
| Broken foot | 2½ days |

INJURIES

| | *April* |
|---|---|
| Steel Shop | 101 |
| Machine Shop | 49 |
| Foundry | 5 |
| Stock Room | 9 |
| Shipping | 7 |
| Demonstration | 3 |
| Maintenance | 6 |
| Inspection | 3 |
| Engineering | |
| Office | 1 |
| Pattern Shop | 1 |
| Research | 1 |
| | 186 |

# Checkmate



*Jim Evans scratches his head and tries to figure out how Chal Cline got through his defense and won the game.*

"Chess is no more difficult to learn than bridge," says Chalmer Cline (engineering assistant to the president), who has played the game for the past 20 years. It is a game one never fully masters. However, it can be enjoyed without knowing all there is to know.

Chal began playing when a friend taught him, now he is on the lookout for others who play so he can have opposition.

Chess is played with 32 pieces—16 for each player. They consist of 8 pawns, 2 castles or rooks, 2 bishops, 2 knights or horses, a king and a queen. The game is played on the same board as checkers, however, all the squares, not just the black ones, are used.

The strategy is the same as that of two opposing armies, each trying to outmaneuver the other. The idea is to concentrate forces for an attack, while, at the same time protecting one's king.

Contrasted with checkers, capture of "men" is of importance only in that it thins out defense and makes it easier to find a hole through which an attack on the king can be launched. A player must develop an attack otherwise he expends all his energy in trying to protect his king.

In chess many a game is ended or check-mated while a half to a third of the pieces are still on the board. Checkmate is called when the opponent's king is under attack and cannot be moved to a position free from direct attack.

Chal says he has no idea how many people play chess. On the ship from which he returned to the U. S. from Japan, 45 men out of the approximate 4500 men aboard, signed up for a chess tournament. He estimates this was about one-third of those who actually played the game.

Two tournaments were held — one for the officers, one for the enlisted men. Then, the two champions played one another. Chal was the officer winner. The final games (two games out of three) were played on the top deck with a gallery of nearly 100 men watching. Chal was the winner of the first two games, giving him the championship.

Jim Evans (engineer) has been playing the game ever since he was in high school. Now his playing is limited to an occasional game, or a session with a group of men who play in a Chess Club.

Jim is a valued member, mainly for the number of potential members he introduces to the Club. Chal Cline is one of his recruits.

Anyone want to play a game of chess? Chal is always looking for an opponent.

# That's All For the Season

It was a fine night, the maples were falling well, struck by well aimed balls. Thrown by arms conditioned by 105 games, bowled in 35 weeks.

The season closed April 29, and the prize money was awarded. A fitting climax to a lot of fun. When the final scores were totaled up, the winners were: Individual single games scores:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gene Kempner | 253 |
| Willard Flowers | 245 |
| Gene Dickerson | 241 |

Individual three game score:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gene Kempner | 666 |
| Gene Dickerson | 623 |
| Vern Valentine | 620 |

Team single game:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockroom | 994 |
| Engine No. 1 | 959 |
| Research | 959 |

Team three game:

| | |
|---|---|
| Research | 2790 |
| Engineering No. 1 | 2764 |
| Stockroom | 2703 |

Individual average:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ray Van deWalle | 170 |
| Harry Hixenbaugh | 167 |
| Gene Dickerson | 165 |

Team standings:

| | *Won* | *Lost* |
|---|---|---|
| Engineering No. 1 | 67 | 38 |
| Stockroom | 62 | 43 |
| Maintenance | 59 | 46 |
| Steelshoppers | 51 | 54 |
| Engineering No. 2 | 39 | 66 |
| Research | 37 | 68 |


Turn in your suggestion today.

# Eye to the Keyhole

BILL CROWELL (shipping) won a door prize at a dinner held by the Indiana Motor Club Ass'n of Dowagiac, Michigan. Bill's prize was an automatic water heater.

---

A quick inventory of TOM HAMELINE's (parts service) car reveals these things to the casual observer: Soda bottle, tin can, necktie, umbrella, 2 pairs of pliers, 1 door seal, 1 prayer book, screw driver, old pop corn, shawl, small rug, coat hanger, kindling wood, 2 brooms, magazines, glass door knob, cigarette butts, pink bobby sock, daily papers, hatchet, safety pin, and a clean ashtray.

---

Have you offered your congratulations to:

JOHN V. PAWLOWSKI (steel shop) on the birth May 8 of Richard James?

GLEN MARK (steel shop) on the birth May 17 of Norma Jean?

PAUL BESSMER (research) on the birth May 14 of Linda Mae?

ERNEST GIBSON (sales) on the birth May 16 of Mary Ernestine?

RUDOLPH FERMI (steel shop) who was married May 24 to Josephine Van De Velte?

NEAL SOULE (steel shop) who will marry Letha Shaw on June 28?

ZELNO BECK (steel shop, night) for William Paul, born May 20?

EDWARD ERNST (steel shop) who was married May 31 to Julia Liepold?

EDWARD SCOTT HIXENBAUGH who was married May 24 to Toka Nettrour?

Chief Engineer KENNETH BARNES had a birthday May 19. To celebrate he received a cake with 60 candles on it. Not because Ken is 60, but because the cake was cut into 60 pieces. On each piece of cake, which was served to the members of the engineering department, was a decoration "HB". There is still some discussion as to whether the letters stood for "Happy Birthday" or "Kenny Barnes" because the "H" resembled a "K". The cake, oh yes, it was devils food, frosted with white.

---

The North Shipping Room received a car filled with Bendix Washers by mistake. JIM POLLOCK heard the fellows talking about a carload of washers. He thought about it a while, and then went into the office and said: "Gee, wonder what they want with a whole carload of flat washers? That's a lot of those little flat things!"

---

## DID YOU KNOW?

PAUL BESSMER (research) used to play with an orchestra? The orchestra played for the University of Michigan prom one year.

JOE TURNOCK (steel shop) was manager of a green house for several years?

JEAN SEYBOLD (sales) won a spelling contest while she was in school?

KENNY SILL (machine shop) is now umpiring in the city softball league.

---

Two father-son combinations that haven't been mentioned: GEORGE SCOTT, SR. (steel shop) and GEORGE SCOTT, JR., (machine shop). OTTO DIEPERT (machine shop) has a son VIRGIL working on the Tumblast assembly line.

---

On May 15 JOHN FITZPATRICK (steel shop) celebrated his 70th birthday! On the occasion his fellow workers presented him with a box of candy bars. JULIA DEAK and HAZEL PACE were responsible for wrapping the box and tieing it with a pink and white bow — gauze dyed with mercurochrome.

---

OTTO DIEPERT (machine shop) still claims to be the champion mushroom hunter. But his claim is in danger of being challenged because of the successful harvests of JOE AMBERG, HARLEY MARTZ, VERN LOTT, and CHARLES TRUCKOWSKI.

---

During the latter part of the telephone strike TOM PROBST (purchasing) proved to be a good salesman. The long distance operators, after talking a minute with him to tell him only emergency calls would be accepted, placed Tom's calls.

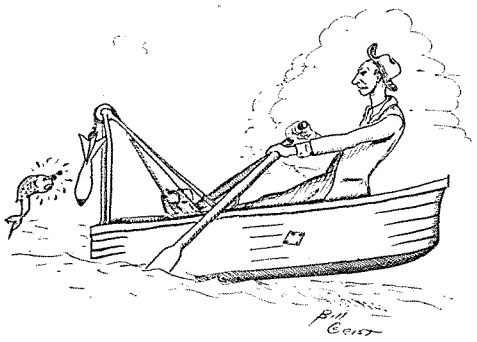
---

The beautiful diamond on the hand of LORA FRISONI (purchasing) is from Richard Osos of Niles, Michigan.

---

Because his lawn was being damaged, ARTHUR CROOK (heat treat) built a fence around it. A neighbor warned him it was dangerous because someone would fall over it and break a leg. So far that hasn't happend, but Art fell over it and severely bruised and skinned his leg, and drove his car into it and tore down part of the fence.

---



All JOE HENDRICKSON (maintenance) asked the men in the steel shop to do, was to repair his boat anchor. During their lunch periods they worked like demons redesigning, constructing and painting an "atomic" anchor for Joe. With a few changes Joe can even use it when he goes fishing.

JOE SNYDER (machine shop) Union President, was successful in the primaries. He won the Democratic nomination for Councilman at Large.

---

DEAN BRUGH (machine shop) had to lay off work to sow his oats. With these frequent rain showers, there is some speculation as to whether Dean was caught in the rain once or twice.

## THE RESULTS

Here are the results of the Athletic Association questionnaire recently distributed to every worker at American:

43% of those employed here turned in the questionnaire.

994 people (employes and their families) would attend a picnic

29 people do not want a picnic

152 people want a dance on Saturday night

123 people want a dance held locally

85 people want a dance at Spanish Terrace

55 people do not want a dance

NOTE: Some ballots did not have every question answered.

As a first consequence of the survey, a picnic will be held in August. Tom Hameline is general chairman. He will be assisted by the Athletic Association Board, which represents every department.

The comments written on the bottom of the ballots gave the Athletic Association a number of good ideas. Among them were a number of good suggestions on how to handle a picnic . . . the ticket system usually being recommended.

Other workers suggested various forms of entertainment such as: A variety show, a minstrel show, skating parties, barn and square dances, fishing and swimming contests, horse shoe pitching, golf, a rifle team, another glee club, noon hour entertainment and card parties.

The Athletic Association will be guided by the results of these ballots in planning entertainment for the rest of the year.

# SKYWARD

Stop trying to keep one foot on the ground.
Step up into the clouds.
Dangle both feet over a rainbow.
Kick up your heels . . .

Above the bug-like autos crawling along the highways.
Above the lakes that look like puddles for kids with red boots
Above the farm lands that seem to form a checkerboard for giants.
Above the houses that appear like a toy village made for children

Above the skyscrapers of big cities that seem like tiny blocks that a baby could topple over with one little push.
Take both feet off the ground and trust yourself to the giant wings of the airliner.
Take a fling at playing you're an angel.
Dare the sky . . . fly!

Take your mind off the ground.
Raise your mental altitude!
Lift your mind above the mud and dust of the hum-drum.
Lift it up so that mountains become mole-hills.

Lift it above the fences that keep men apart.
Lift it above prejudices, intolerance and fear.
Lift it up so that all the parts in the jig saw puzzle of your problems fit into place.
Lift it up above the storm clouds into the blue sky of peace and serenity.

Lift it up out of the fog of discouragement and despair into the sunshine of faith and hope.
Zoom your mind to a new high for a broader outlook.
Let it soar like a rocket-plane to the moon of mankind's highest thinking.
Be a mental high flyer!
Come back to earth . . .

Holding fast to the higher vision.
Measuring your life by the new perspective.
Then plant both feet firmly on the ground
And step out boldly for the promised land!

*By Wilferd A. Peterson, The Jaqua Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan*

*With a hand on a molding pattern are Michael, Anton, Andrew and John Koleszar. In all the other PARADE stories of families who work here, the people have been employed in various departments . . . but the Koleszar's all work in the foundry.*

# The Brothers Koleszar . . .

are four, and all are employed in the foundry at *American*.

Anton came to *American* to make cores November 30, 1942. He came because his fiancee, Garnett (Heward) was working in the engineering department. She recommended the company so highly Tony wanted to work here.

Garnett quit working when she and Tony were married. Now they have two children; a boy and a girl. Previous to working here, Tony had been a core and mold maker at National Malleable and Steel Castings Co., Cicero.

Michael, another core maker, followed Tony here March 20, 1945. It is Mike, the oldest Koleszar, who started the brothers in the foundry trade. He has always worked as a core maker and has been employed by such companies as Burnside Steel Co., Acme Aluminum, etc. Before that he tried his hand at farming.

When Mike goes home he works around his home in Lakeville and plays with his children — 4 boys and 3 girls, who range in age from a month to 11 years.

Andrew came to *American* July 2, 1946 as a core assembler. Later he was transferred to the steel shop where he operated a metal saw. After a while Andy was transferred back to the foundry where he now works as a squeeze molder.

Andy, too, worked in Chicago before coming here. His wife and Tony's wife are sisters. Andy has a daughter born March 10 of this year.

John joined his brothers working at *American* in August of last year. During the war he was a T/5 dispatching cargo in the transportation corps located in the European theatre. John too, is married, and has two children; a boy and a girl. The girl was born February 7.

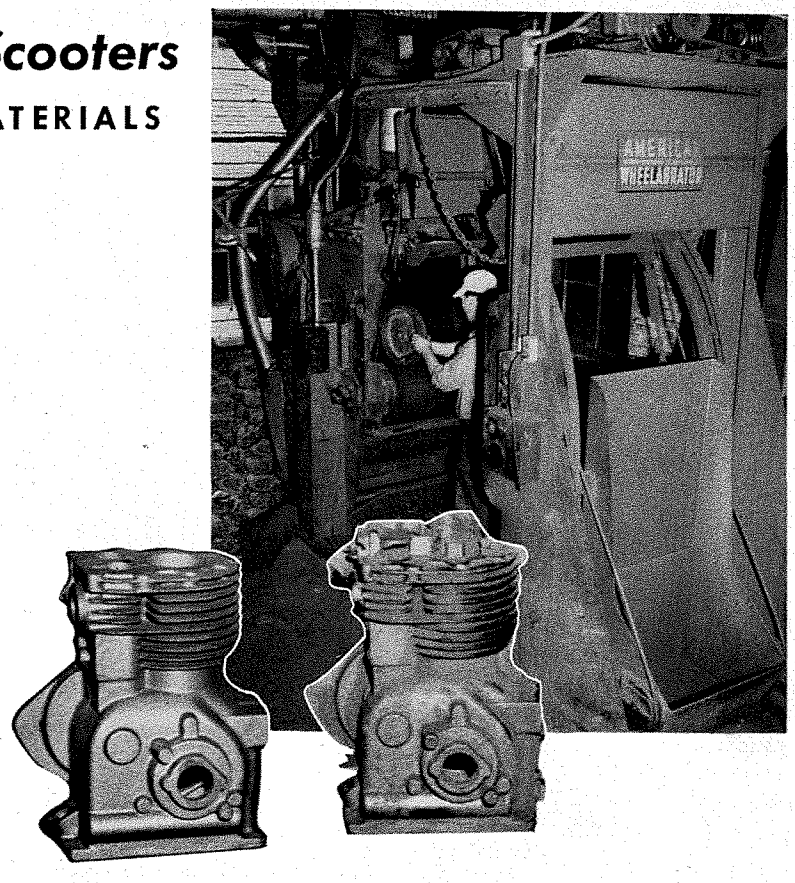
---

## SANDCUTTER SAVES 35 MAN HOURS

A Model "M" Sandcutter installed at the Keen Foundry Co., Griffith, Inc., is cutting and piling approximately 600 tons of sand during a five hour night run — or an average of 120 tons every hour. It is doing a job that previously took 12 men a total of 40 back-breaking hours each night . . . a saving of 35 man hours.

# Cushman Motor Scooters

## HAUL PEOPLE AND MATERIALS



**Wheelabrator Tumblasts Remove Sand and Scale from Motor Scooter Engines**

Power for the Cushman Motor Scooter comes from the single cylinder, air-cooled engine pictured above. These castings are cleaned without breakage in a 27"x36" Wheelabrator Tumblast.

The motor scooter, stepchild of the motorcycle, has moved up from its prewar status as a toy or sporting vehicle into more prosaic company as a commercial vehicle for certain specialized uses.

World War II is responsible. Sprawling war plants and the mobility-conscious armed services found a myriad of uses for the powered runabouts, which previously had been notable chiefly as a special headache to traffic safety planners.

Ingenious plant operators are finding all kinds of uses for the two and three wheel scooters. Airlines buy them to move personnel and materials around airports, plant foremen ride them to various in-plant locations, stevedores use them about docks, ice cream vendors are finding them to be handy vehicles for distributing and selling their products.

Largest manufacturer in the field is Cushman Motor Works, Lincoln, Nebraska. The first Cushman engine was made at the beginning of the century. Their satisfactory service became famous and today the organization consists of more than 1000 employees with modern factory buildings covering seven acres.

All Cushman models use a 4 H.P. 4 cycle, single-cylinder, air-cooled gasoline engine. In addition to powering motor scooters, these quality gas engines furnish dependable power for home, farm and industrial uses. A water cooled gasoline engine is also included in the line.

Cushman cylinders are accurate, clean and close grain castings—cast in an oil sand core and made of an alloy consisting of pig iron, steel, chromium, nickel, and magnesium. A 20"x27" and a 27"x36" Wheelabrator Tumblast are used for cleaning both the air cooled and water cooled cylinder blocks.

In addition to blocks, these Wheelabrators are cleaning flywheels, oil pump bodies, crankshafts, pistons, wrist pins, cam shafts, brake and clutch assemblies, etc.

Air-cooled cylinder blocks are cleaned in five minutes without any breakage of the cooling fins. Cleaning time for other products is from 2½ to 6 minutes with weights of loads varying with the type of work handled.