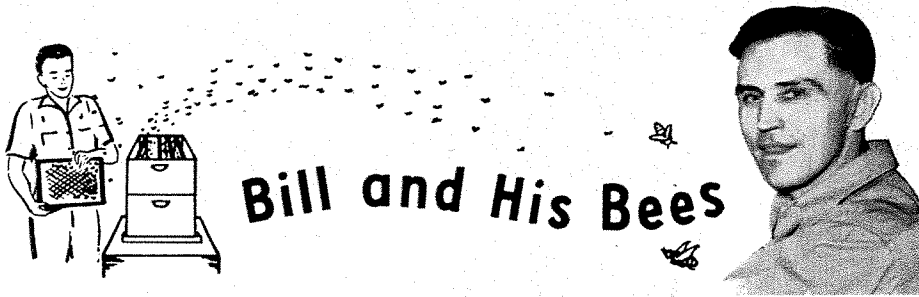


AMERICAN Parade

VOL. 6, NO. 7

JULY 1947





Tribute to Our Fame

A tribute to the U. S. Post Office, and the fame of *American* was recently received. It was one of those unsung tributes . . . Lee Wieschhaus (market research engineer) received a letter bearing the company name, his name and for the city and state: "Managua, Indiana".

How many bees to a hive, or how many bees to a pound probably won't interest you unless you keep bees. But if you want to know about bee keeping, the man at *American* to ask is Bill Snyder, night Tumbblast assembly group leader.

Bill's father kept bees, so Bill has been interested for a long time, but it was only about five years ago that he started some hives of his own. Now he has six.

According to him a hive will contain from 12,000 to 20,000 insects. If one wishes to purchase a swarm of bees, they are sold in 2, 3 and 5 pound units. A 3-pound unit contains approximately 12,000 bees. Bees swarm about three times a year — when the young bees hatch they force the old bees out of the hive, so every time Bill's bees swarm, he has a new hive ready for them.

In an average year, these industrious little workers will produce from 50 to 75 one-pound boxes of honey. This is in addition to the 8 or 10 pounds they use for winter food.

Bill is contemplating purchasing an extractor. With this, he can extract the honey without damaging the comb, the comb can then be replaced in the hive. If the bees have to rebuild the comb, it takes a lot longer to produce the honey and honey is more profitable than beeswax.

While Bill says the bees will not sting if they are not struck or pinched, he usually wears a mask, heavy gloves and high shoes when working with them.

Bees are welcome little visitors to orchards, flower beds and gardens. So welcome are they, that some orchard owners advertise for bee keepers to put bees in their orchards. Because bees do the major part of pollination, they are indispensable to successful fruit growing.

Since installing a 27" x 36" Wheelabrator Tumbblast for removing scale from forged tools, Plomb Tool Co., Los Angeles, reports that their plating cost has been reduced 25% due to the speed and thoroughness with which the plating adheres to the surface.

The Guild Mfg. Company, Baltimore, uses a No. 1 Wheelabrator Multi-Table for removing paint, rust, dirt and scale from used generators and starter assemblies. This Wheelabrator cleaning restores the pieces to their original new appearance and facilitates inspection of the reconditioned units.

Progress Made in Plant Safety Record

Here are some facts which came to my desk that show real progress in our plant safety work:

For the twelve months ended April 1, 1947, accident frequency (total accidents per one million hours work) was reduced from 60 accidents to 31½ accidents.

Lost time due to accidents was reduced from 461 to 282 days.

Cases requiring doctor's attention were reduced from 112 to 71.

The majority of lost time accidents resulted from material handling operations and flying particles which lodge in the eyes.

Minor accidents resulting from improper use of hand tools and poor hand tools are still numerous, causing abrasions, cuts and punctures; but serious infections are prevented by workers reporting to the First Aid Station for treatment.

Most of our workers, and supervisors as well, should become more interested in eye protection by wearing goggles or safety spectacles. Where possible, leather gloves should be worn when handling materials to prevent cuts, lacerations and abrasions.

The record is constantly improving and the progress is commendable to the shop management, supervision,

and to all the employees. It shows an increasing consciousness in working safely and preventing accidents.

In the *American* plant we want prevention of personal injuries, and possible loss of life, to come ahead of production or anything else. Working safely becomes a good habit when a worker is safety-conscious and observes the cautions and simple rules of accident prevention. It is so often true that major accidents befall the worker whose previous record showed a repetition of minor injuries.

Shop management and supervision will continue their educational program to give pointers and instruction toward accident prevention. As workers accept this kind of education and instruction, and apply it consciously, I am sure the good habit of working safely will be developed to a high standard in the *American* plant and show itself in continued improvement in our accident record.

Congratulations. Keep up the good work!

O. A. Pfaff.
President.

Another New Market for Wheelabrators

Removing Mica

From Molded Rubber

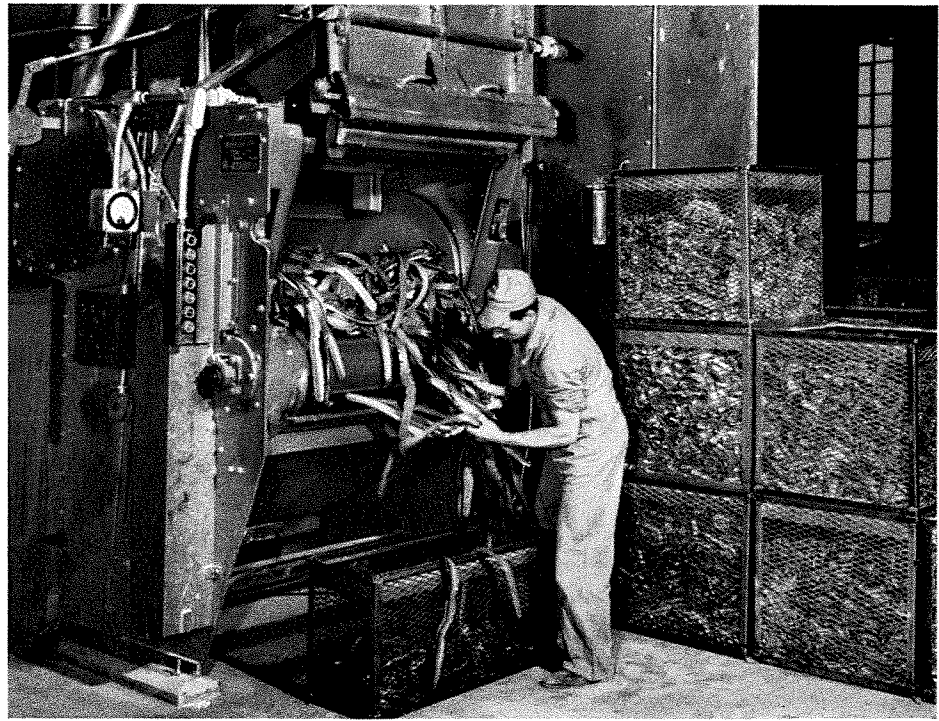
In the production of molded sponge rubber products, just as in the baking of bread, precaution must be taken to prevent the product from sticking to the mold. There are many ways of accomplishing this. One of the methods used is to dust the uncured stock with finely ground mica or talc while it is being prepared for the cure. The mica forms a layer which keeps the sponge compound from sticking to the mold and permits the passage of air between the sponge and the mold.

It is extremely important that this air passage be retained, otherwise air is trapped in a section of the mold and prevents the rubber from filling the mold completely at that point. Since chemically blown sponge does not exert pressures sufficiently large to force air out of the way of the blowing stock, some mechanical means of eliminating the air must be used.

The finely ground mica serves this purpose and enables the air to find its way out of the molds through natural vents provided for this purpose. Mica's one disadvantage is the difficulty encountered in removing it from the surface of a piece after curing.

Last year sales engineer V. S. Spears began to work with Brown Rubber Co., Lafayette, Indiana, on this problem. Brown Rubber produces weather stripping, door seals, trunk lid seals, and channels for motor cars and trucks; sponge rubber seat cushions and arm rests; molded sponge rubber gaskets for radios and refrigerators. Since most of these parts must be cemented into place, it is important to remove as much of the mica as possible, or at least to improve its adhesive properties.

Their method of removing the mica was to dry tumble the pieces after leaving the mold, to remove most of the



Above: 27" x 36" Wheelabrator Tumbblast at Brown Rubber Co., discharging a load of molded sponge rubber strips.

mica adhering to the surface. The pieces were then dipped in a dye which served the double purpose of giving the parts a uniform color and of presenting a better bonding surface for the subsequent cementing operation. The dyeing, of course, did not completely remove the mica, but it did serve to neutralize its bad effect on the bonding operation.

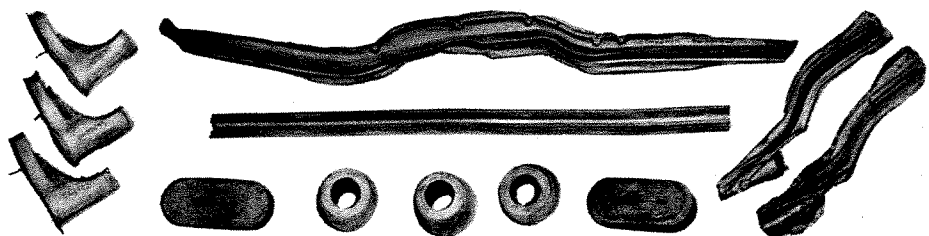
After a number of tests in our demonstration department, which proved the mica could be removed by Wheelabrating, V. S. Spears sold Brown a 27 x 36" Wheelabrator Tumbblast. The machine was shipped in January of this year.

The mica is removed as a result of the scouring action of a blast of steel grit hurled at the parts as they are being tumbled in the machine.

Cleaning time varies from one to five minutes per load depending upon the size and shape of the pieces and the density with which they pack in the cleaning chamber. This machine handles all the small molded pieces which are being produced and is operated about 15 hours a day.

The process not only removes all of the mica from the rubber strips, but provides the added dividend of making the part numbers more legible and of slightly roughening the surface of the rubber, thereby providing a far superior bonding surface than that provided by the normal smooth surface left by the mold. By eliminating the necessity of dyeing and drying the strips, it has improved the working conditions considerably.

Below: Molded sponge rubber products used in the automotive and refrigeration industry. The parts appear light in color because of the mica covering them.



American PARADE

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

VOL. 6, No. 7

JULY, 1947

MARJORIE E. FRAZEE
Editor



On The Cover

Night lathe operator George Walters, his wife Kathryn, and daughter Cheryl, are pleasantly immersed in the task of selecting a place to spend their summer vacation.

Like most *American* families, the Walters spent a lot of time pouring over exciting travel folders extolling the beauties and advantages of various sections of the country. Next they turned their attention to the intriguing booklets prepared by the travel bureaus of the various states and motor clubs.

Now, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of vacation, they began to study road maps — and figure expenses.

... The decision: A cottage at a lake in Wisconsin.



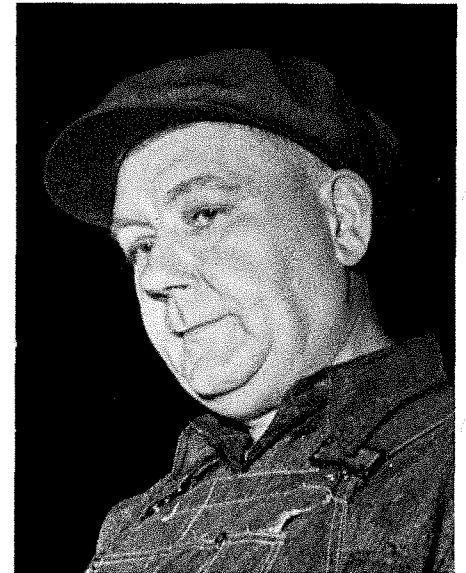
Archiel Termont

ARCHIEL TERMONT is responsible for the metal forming, hardening, special types of heat treating, and other blacksmith's operations performed at *American*.

Art began to work when but 14 years of age. Before coming to *American* he had worked at a number of jobs, including: railroad signal maintenance, radio and motor repair, and magneto inspection.

When Johnson Motor Co. moved away from South Bend, Art had only shortly before purchased a home south of Mishawaka and didn't want to leave it. So, as a temporary measure, he obtained work here at *American* to tide him over until something else was found. The temporary job was steel shop assembly . . . that was nearly 20 years ago.

To keep him busy, when there were no assembly operations to be performed, Art was shifted to other fabrication work. Occasionally this was helping the blacksmith. *American* grew steadily, the number of workmen increased, and Art spent more and more of his time in the blacksmith shop. About four years ago he was put in charge of this department.



Mr. and Mrs. Termont have three children; two boys and a girl. Until this year Art farmed the 10 acres surrounding his home after working all day at *American*. This year he decided to take it a little easier and is not cultivating his land. There are a number of golden delicious apple trees on the acreage, but even these require a lot of time.

For those times when he has nothing to do, fishing is usually elected to fill the period. While out west Art enjoyed deer hunting, so rabbit hunting is too tame to snag his interest.

Art has served on the bargaining committee for the Union in the past.

A Few Nice Figures

Everyone knows that it pays to buy U. S. Savings Bonds through easy, automatic Payroll Savings. Sure. But not everyone (and this may even include you, too) knows just how much it pays.

So, why not sit back and relax while we give you a few nice figures to ponder.

Suppose you invest a mere \$2.50 each week in U. S. Savings Bonds. Know what you'll have saved in ten years? \$1,440.54.

Or suppose you feel you can spare \$3.75 a week. How much will that bring you come 1957? \$2,163.05.

Or maybe you feel you can sign up

for regular Payroll Savings to the tune of \$7.50 a week. Brother, that'll put you way out ahead — by \$4,329.02.

There's no doubt about it — this is all nice money to collect. And it's even nicer when YOU are the guy to collect it!

There's no better time to save for the future than right NOW, during your most productive years. And there is no better, no easier way to save than through automatic Payroll Savings — right here at *American*.

Remember — Saving today means having tomorrow!

Reminder Booklet

Printed for More than a Quarter Century

A Quarter Million Printed Annually

To maintain cordial contacts with more than 20,000 individuals on our mailing list, a successful monthly "Reminder booklet is employed.

The first issue appeared in the early 1920's . . . its purpose then, as now, was to provide a monthly "reminder" of the Company and its products. Being a convenient vest-pocket notebook with blank pages for every day of the month, it enjoyed a longer life than most forms of advertising.

Over the years there have been changes in the general make-up of the book, principally of a selling nature, but basically the notebook section is the dominant feature.

At the bottom of each page are now printed axioms, quotations, interesting facts, and intriguing questions to test one's general knowledge.

Small advertisements on the various products in our line, editorials, cartoons, a 12-month calendar, and miscellaneous interesting items are printed on the inside cover, and in the center section.

Over the years the Reminder booklet has become so popular with members of the metal working industries and those industries to which we sell Dust Collecting equipment, that some declare (we have letters to prove it) that they can't run their affairs—business or social—without this little publication.

The recipients prefer to have the booklet reach them a week or more before the first of the month. They write in and complain when the booklet arrives late. And what a howl is set up if a man fails to receive his copy each month!

The questions are an extremely popular feature of the booklet. The number

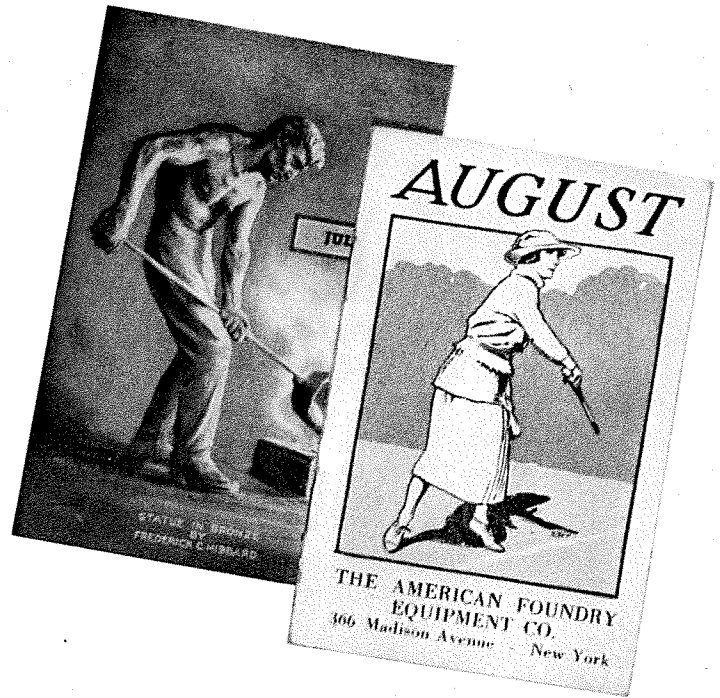
of men who take keen delight in seeing how many questions they can answer is innumerable, and those who call in their staff to quiz them is legion. We can't say how many, only a few hundred write us each year about it.

The questions are not confined to any one subject, nor are they purposely made easy. When we make an error in the answers (printed in the back of the book)

we are bombarded with letters from those who wish to set us straight.

More inquiries about our equipment are received as a result of these mailings than any other piece of direct mail advertising.

A copy of the booklet is enclosed with this issue of your *Parade*. Can you answer all the questions correctly?



The "Reminder booklet for August 1921, and that of July 1947. The "Molder" cover design was adopted in 1926, and has been used ever since. The "Molder" is our trade mark.

AA Plays Softball Game on Donkeys

The day was June 9. The time 7:00 P. M. The place Dodge field.

First man to bat was Charlie Kedik (stockroom). He swung at the first pitched ball and batted it out of the park. That was easy. The difficult part was getting the donkey to run the bases with Charlie mounted on its back. But the donkey did—to give Jackson Snyder's AA "B" team a run.

When the Dodge team went to bat, it was Bob Williams, in right field; George Scott, Jr. (machine shop) in center field;

Bernie Byrd, left field; Levi Himes, Jr., third base; Charlie Kedik, Jr., second base—later relieved by Lee Kelly; Rudy Fermi, first base—Everett Weese was later substituted for Rudy; Jim Pollock, pitching; and August Inghels, catching. Unless otherwise designated, the men work in the steel shop.

The donkeys had ideas of their own about the advisability of carrying riders. They reared, balked, and even lay down. Final score: 2 to 1 in favor of the Dodge team.

Looking in on the Other Fellow's Job

Making Cores and Aluminum Castings

"Why, this looks just like a bakery". Such an expression by the casual visitor to the *American* core room is not far-fetched. Many of the operations are the same . . . there are large mixers, molds, trays, racks, and even bake ovens.

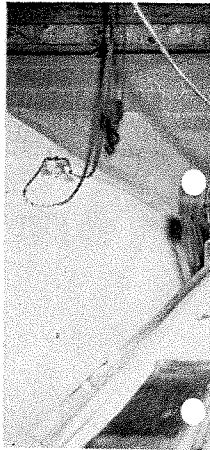
Of course, the ingredients used and the items produced are entirely different. The skilled coremakers work with sand, producing various shapes and sizes of cores and dry sand molds which are necessary in the production of castings in our foundry.

A core is a solid sand form which is placed in a mold to form various shaped cavities in the casting. The core is removed after the molten metal has solidified, leaving openings of the desired shape and size.

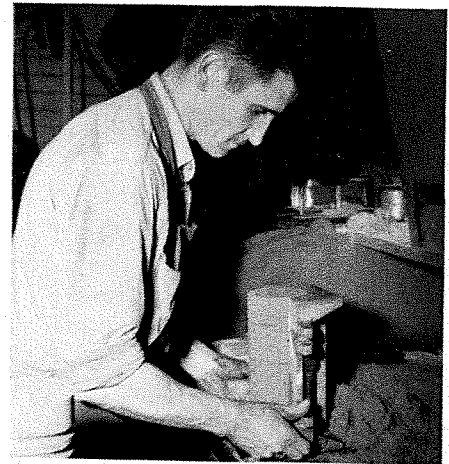
Cores are formed by packing the proper sand mixture into a core box or mold previously made in our pattern shop. After the cores are formed they are baked in ovens to harden them and make them resistant to pressure during casting.

A dry sand mold is one which is baked to drive out all moisture and give a hard, clean molding surface to shape the metal. Contrasted to a core which is placed within a mold to form interior cavities, a dry sand mold is a complete pattern. Intricate castings are usually made in such a mold.

Aluminum is also melted in this department. It is poured into either dry sand or "green" (moistened) sand molds. After cooling, the casting is shaken out of the sand, the gate is sawed off, and it is cleaned by Wheelabrating.

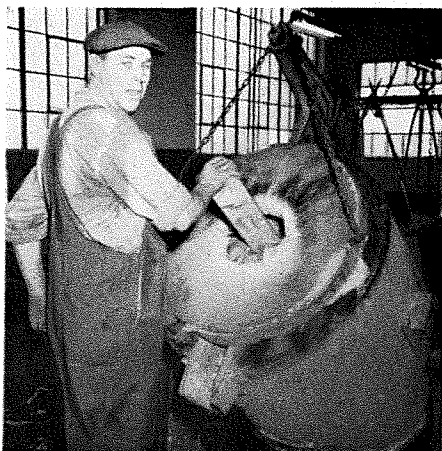


JOHN SADUSKY
operator in the storage
room. The belt cart

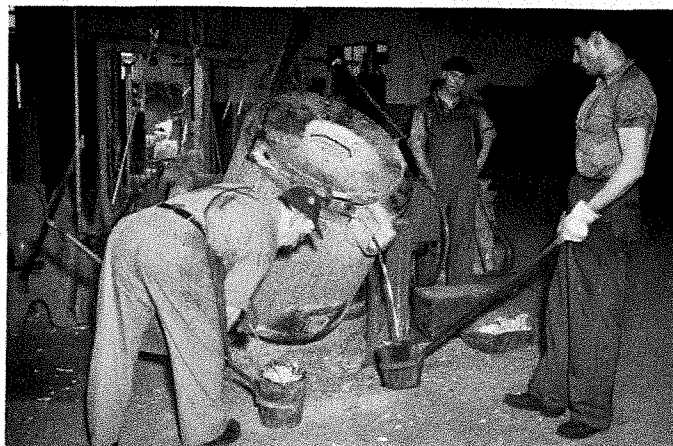


MIKE KOLESZAR removes the mold
box from a core for a Wheelabrator con-
trol cage casting. This core forms the
interior cavity of the control cage.

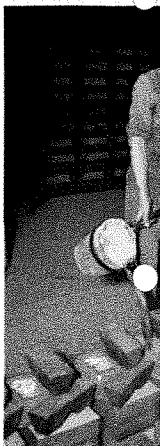
DEI
slick
gate o
mold.



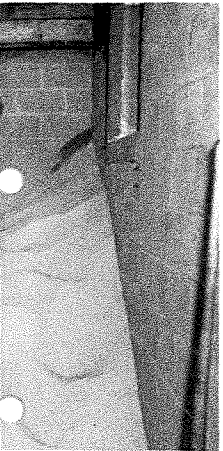
OCEANIOUS SNYDER supervises
the melting of aluminum. It takes about
two hours to melt 500 pounds of alu-
minum in the oil fired furnaces.



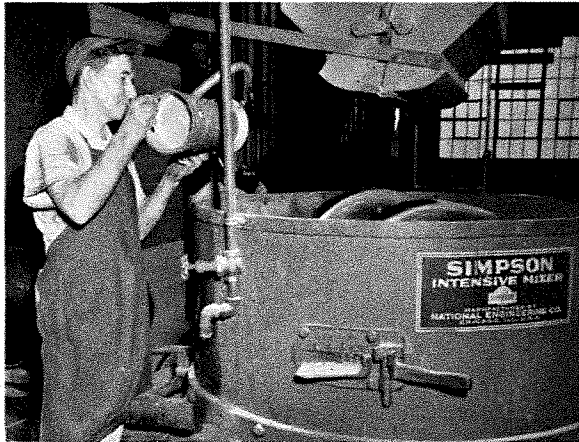
CLARENCE HARTNELL removes the scum from a ladle
of molten aluminum. OCEANIOUS SNYDER tips the fur-
nace forward to fill the ladle of ARTHUR CROOK with
liquid aluminum.



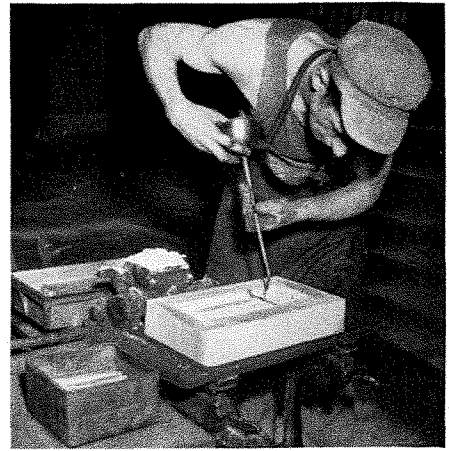
JOHN KOLI
ver-red liquid alu
Most aluminum
molded in dr, s



... sand onto a con-
st north of the core
id to the mixer.



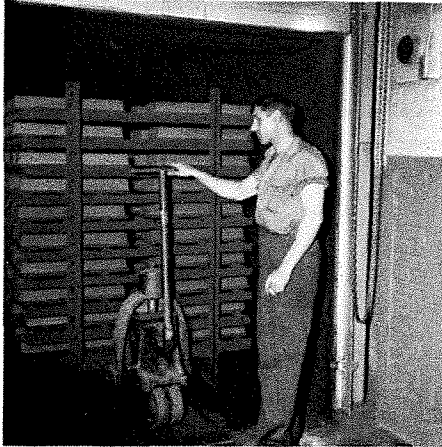
ED McDOWELL prepares the mixture of core sand, cereal binder, core oil, bentonite, and water in the sand mixer. It is then delivered to the molders.



TONY KOLESZAR makes a dry sand mold for a heater grid casting. Dry sand molds are strong and resist pressure.



INNEY uses a molder's
ay extra sand from the
" sand (moistened sand)



ARTHUR CROOK removes a
rack of baked cores from the oven.
It takes about two hours to bake
the cores in the oil heated ovens.



BILL SHEA assembles the four parts of a dry sand mold for a Wheelabrator impeller casting which will be poured of steel. The various parts of the mold are held together with core paste.



...urs the sil-
to the mold.
foundry, is



FRED BISHOP uses a small air hammer to break up the mold around an aluminum casting. The castings are then vibrated to remove molding sand which is removed by a moving belt.



ARTHUR CROOK uses a hammer to remove baked-on sand from an electric heater casting. Later the surplus metal is sawed off and the casting is Wheelabrated to remove the baked-on sand.

More Engineers Necessitates More Space

To house our continuously growing engineering department, a new addition has recently been added to the engineering building. Here are views of the completed facilities.



Painters giving the new section of the engineering building, a coat of gleaming, white paint. The older section of this building, as well as the general offices, were also painted recently.



The lower floor of the engineering building. Parts books, standard drawings, electrical drawings, etc. are made here. The stairway leads to a mezzanine where records are kept. The Ozalid machine in the background makes duplicate prints of drawings with one pass through the machine. Through the doorway just left of the Ozalid machine, is the vault where engineering drawings are filed, and the room where Multilith printing and photostatic work are done.



Left: Looking east on the second floor of the engineering building. Here all creative engineering is done. The aisle on the left leads to the stairway connecting the steel shop with the engineering department.



Right: The upper floor, looking south. In the left background can be seen the engineers of the Dust and Fume Control Division. In the right background are the windows separating the office of D. C. Turnbull, Consulting Engineer, the conference room, and the office of K. H. Barnes, Chief Engineer, from the main portion of the room.

Don't Miss The Annual Picnic

Where: Spanish Terrace, Christiana Lake, Adamsville, Michigan
When: August 24, 1947

Who: All American workers and their families
Free picnic lunch — games — prizes — entertainment
See your departmental AA. Board member for free tickets.



STEEL SHOP

Louis A. Kuhn, Buddie J. Carpenter, Franklin N. Soule, Charles H. Polk, Lloyd M. Dunning, Hershel D. Anders, Noble E. Ashby, Edward L. Solli-day, Herbert Geisler, George W. Ward.

STOCKROOM

Norbert M. Weis, Lucian J. Broadstreet, William H. Sippel, Richard J. Springer, Orval R. Irelan, Arthur T. Egendoerfer.

MACHINE SHOP

Roman S. Parulski, Elzie L. Jett, Robert E. Keyser, Louis A. Connelly.

OFFICE

Betty Jean Troup, Helene J. Truex.

MISCELLANEOUS

Henry F. Schultz, Research; Donald L. Heckman*, Engineering; Oren B. Bowser, Maintenance; James G. Presnell, Service Engineer; Cleo D. Miller, Shipping; Winifred Jeffries, Engineering; Richard Pedrotty, Demonstration.

* Returned from the armed forces.

Meet the Chief Inspector



Chief Inspector FRANK GEHL is the man upon whom rests the responsibility for checking to see that individual parts meet specifications. His crew of men inspect all finished machined parts, rough castings, material returned from a customer, and material purchased from outside suppliers.



Eye to the Keyhole

JIM ANDREW'S (maintenance) 7 year old son Ray was in a school play where an American child dreamed she visited all the countries of the world. Ray's part was to describe how his father came from Canada, liked the U. S. decided to stay, so took out citizenship papers, and was finally made a U. S. citizen. When he finished his little speech (all of which was true, for Jim was born in Canada) sonny ad libbed "And, boy, were we worried when he was taking that examination!"

FOUNDRY—Jack Noble

WAYNE MYERS (foundry) who recently changed from candy bars to milk, for his snacks, must lay claim to some record. His normal week's consumption is 35 bottles.

Think getting up early in the winter is bad? What if you had to keep pace with **CLARENCE KNISLEY** (foundry) who fires the foundry furnace every morning of the year at 6:00 A. M.?

MACHINE SHOP—

Andy And His Candy*

When you pass through our shop
As you go to your work.
You will find many men
No task will they shirk.
At machine or at bench,
Or handling a wrench,
Each man is quite handy.
But none like the man that
Hands out the candy.
He stands at the grinder
And the sparks really fly,
You would think to see him
It was the fourth of July.

He greets you with a "howda"
And a great big smile
That makes you feel that life's worth while.
He reaches into his pocket
For a present that is handy.
You start to unwrapping and find that it's candy.
He jokes with the boss, and asks
About the time.
To do so, I guess, isn't a crime.
He asks a few questions—at this
He is quite handy,
Then out comes his hand
And his palm full of candy.

Now he passes out sweets all over the place.
As he greets everyone with a smile on his face.
The only time you hear him fuss
Is when he goes home on the old owl bus.
He gave some candy to the driver the night
Something happened. The bus wouldn't steer right
It went 'round and 'round in the same old place,
And crept along at a very slow pace.
Now ever since it has worried Andy
Just what was in that small piece of candy.

*This poem about Andy Reidl, (grinder, machine shop, night) was written by guard **ERN-EST FRANKFATHER**.

STOCK ROOM—Blanche Null

DON MURRAY (stock room) needed a house. Instead of just talking about it he began to do something. "Something" meant laying a concrete and block foundation for a house. In this work he was assisted by **WILLARD FLOWERS**.

Saturday, June 14, amid the showers, Don and Will, ably assisted by other *American* workers constructed a 24' x 24' prefabricated house on the aforementioned foundation. The assistants, who based their ability on the fact that all of them had at one time or another driven a nail, were: **BILL HAAS**, **RED POELVOORDE**, **JIM CURTIS**, **HAROLD CRAWFORD**, **ERNIE YOUNG**, **STANLEY HES** (stock room), **BOB GIBBENS** (receiving), **CURELY HOUSAND** (research) and **BOB ANDREWS** (steel shop).

They had a little trouble until it was decided the blueprint wasn't accurate. After the plans were thrown away, everything progressed without a hitch.

The men consumed huge quantities of sandwiches, potato salad and other refreshments prepared by Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Flowers.

BLANCHE NULL (stock room) asks: "Where are you spending your vacation?" And these are some of the answers she gets:

ALICE RAY: Keywest, Florida.

GENE DICKERSON thinks it will be Atlanta, Georgia, for him.

GEORGE SIMMONS frowns and says "no where."

CHUCK KWASNY says he's doing nothing and besides, "Keep me out of the *Parade*."

JAMES CURTIS says one week is being spent in Chicago seeing some baseball and one week loafing at the lake.

CLIFF NEWLAND thinks it will be Southern Illinois and Ohio for him.

CARL MARTIN will be finishing his new home.

RED POELVOORDE says it's a vacation at home for him.

Congratulations to:

LEE WIESCHHAUS (market research) for Eric Francis born June 8.

ZELNO BECK (steel shop) for William Paul born May 20.

ROBERT CAMPBELL (salesman in Canada) for a son born June 7.

WALTER BRICKER (steel shop) for Daniel Eugene, born May 25.

DID YOU KNOW:

RAY STEEL (personnel) played with some big name orchestras and with some important radio shows in years past? Ray played when Kate Smith broadcast her show from South Bend; with the band featured on the Studebaker hour; and with Carl "Deacon" Moore.

JULIUS SKENE won one-third of a jack pot when he attended the Mishawaka Alumni dance?

BOB RICH (Chicago sales engineer) sang with Wayne King's orchestra while in college.

SHIPPING—Margaret Daugherty

CHARLES VAN BELLEGHEM (shipping) will have to get up fifteen minutes earlier each morning. He bought a new home in South Bend.

Mr. and Mrs. **VERN FISHER** (shipping, night) celebrated their 26th wedding anniversary this month.

PATTERN SHOP—Eldien Powell

LEO GORDON (pattern shop) has been taking orders for the fish he is going to catch when the season opens.

STEEL SHOP—Paul Kizer Lee Kelly Jephthah Minnes

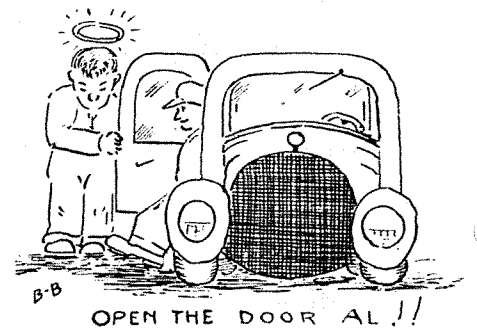
Proving that the *Parade* is read: the wife of **MELVIN BEAM** (steel shop) wanted to know why their name was not in this publication when they received their new Chevrolet. (Ed. note: No one told us.)

"First man has no chance item": **JESSE WHITTAKER** (steel shop) says the rain has held him up and he can't get his 65 acres of potatoes planted this year. It is just as well, however, because last year they were so big Jesse had to blast them out of the ground. And then they wouldn't go through the garage door.

If you enjoy good stories at lunch time, go to the elevator assembly line and listen to tales by **WINSON HOUSOUR**, **HERMAN JONES**, **ANTON JAY**, and others. However, non-believers are not welcome.

Many arguments and barbed remarks have been heard regarding the merits of the watches of **JOHN KIRKPATRICK** and **JESSE WHITTAKER**. John's latest story: Recently Jesse became alarmed over the discrepancy between his watch and the shop clocks so he called the Time Bureau to get the correct hour and minute.

EDDIE HIGGINSON (steel shop, night) had a lot of fun boiling **WILBUR SAWDON'S** fresh eggs. And Wilbur's wife had a lot of fun with a rolling pin when she caught up with Eddie.

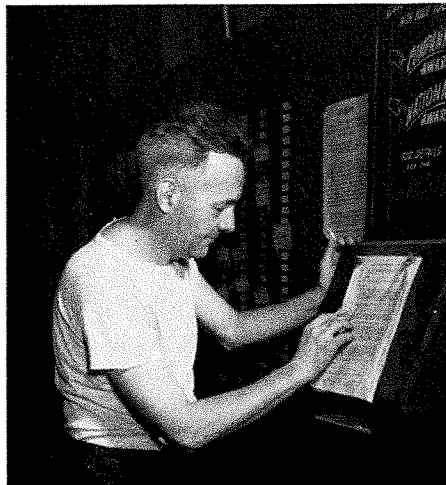


AL STICKEL (steel shop) offers post war service to his rider. Time: 6:58 A. M. Place: The parking lot. Al opens the car door and bows low as **LUCIUS ELLER** steps majestically from the car.

Drawing by Bill Brannon and Martin Boehlein.

Athletic Association Financial Statement

Balance in bank, May 1, 1947..	\$1,490.82
Receipts:	
AW&E Corp.	\$100.00
Milk and coke	674.15
Peanuts	4.06
Candy (Ed Grayson) ..	13.00
	791.21
	\$2,282.03
Disbursements:	
Mishawaka Farmers' Dairy (April Milk)	\$367.80
Printers Press (Radio and stag party tickets)	15.60
AW&E Corp. (paper, supplies, & printing)	20.04
South Bend Tribune (Advertising for dance)	10.40
Coca-Cola Bottling Co. (April Coke)	247.30
Julianna Club (½ profit on dance)	17.09
First Aid Kit	4.25
12 red caps for ball team	9.60
Umpire fees to July-26	35.00
	727.08
Balance on Hand June 1, 1947	\$1,554.95



How Suggestion Winners Spend Their Awards

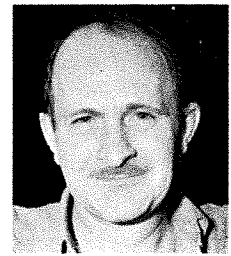
To turn in your ideas to the Suggestion System is the profitable thing to do. The accepted ideas pay off in good, hard cash. Cash that can be spent for the things you need or the luxuries you want. Ask any suggestion winner.

With his fifth accepted idea, FRED BISHOP (foundry) became a member of the "5 Club". For this, he received, in addition to the usual award for the idea, an additional \$5.00. With the money Fred bought the fishing tackle he had been wanting.



MILFERD GARDNER (welder) used his award money to help pay for the house he is building for himself.

FLOYD MILLER (machine shop, night) had had his eye on a jacket for some time — the award money made his wish attainable.



GEORGE SIMMONS (stock-room) used his award to pay the doctor bill incurred when his seven-year-old daughter had the measles.

PAUL STROMBECK (steel shop) found the award coincided with his need for new work shoes. So the money bought new shoes.



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Give her your name, address, name of the publication and money, she will take care of the details.

Actual Insurance Claim

Case No. 22

Claim: Employee dislocated shoulder.

Total hospital and surgeon's bill	\$22.00
Insurance paid hospital and surgeon's bill	22.00
Indemnity for working time lost @ \$15.00 a week	32.14

Insurance cost to worker 40¢ a week — AW & E Corp. pays the balance of the insurance premium.

Total cost to employee if no sick and accident insurance had been carried: 16 working days lost with no compensation.

"EISA" Engineer In Mishawaka

When American equipment is shipped to South America hereafter, it will be installed under the supervision of Kurt Kloetzel who came to Mishawaka and learned how the job should be done.

Mr. Kloetzel was born in Hamburg, Germany. Eighteen years ago Herr Kloetzel took his family to live in Brazil. Young Kurt grew up and was educated in Sao Paulo.

After graduating, in electrical engineering, from Mackenzie College last year, Mr. Kloetzel was employed by Equipamentos Industriais "Eisa" Ltda. This is an engineering and sales organization that handles a number of non-competing lines of foundry and steel mill equipment (including our own) in South America.

March 26 of this year, Mr. Kloetzel sailed from Santos, Brazil for the U. S.

He will be in this country for six months. During that period he is dividing his time among the various manufacturers whose products are sold by "Eisa". At the end of this training period he will return to Brazil to take up his engineering duties.

While in the U. S. he hopes to learn to drive a car, purchase a Chevrolet, and return to Sao Paulo by the way of the Pan American Highway.

From the American tourists in his home town, Mr. Kloetzel had learned to speak rapid and fluent English, so Americans are just as he had expected. However, he was disappointed in our cities . . . Sao Paulo is just as modern as New York or Chicago.

What does he do when he isn't working? Any number of things: He writes



short stories, experiments in bio-chemistry and physics, sails on the lakes around Sao Paulo, and camps. Music? He hasn't gotten around to that as yet, however, his brother is a drummer in an amateur swing band. After coming to Mishawaka, Mr. Kloetzel bowled for the first time and was disappointed in his score.

The Wage Earner Has The Most at Stake as a Customer

Most of us who work for a living regard ourselves primarily as wage earners rather than as consumers. And an increase in our pay is always welcome even if the price of our product goes up, because that, we think, is someone else's worry, not ours.

The only trouble with such an attitude is that there are millions of other wage earners who feel the same way, and when the prices of their products also go up, we all pay through the nose.

Every one of us who is a wage or salary earner is very definitely a consumer, and strange as it may seem, it is as consumers that we have the most at stake.

The way this works out is shown in a recent study by Professor Fred Rogers Fairchild of Yale University.

Back in 1908 a single automobile tire sold for \$35. This tire would run only about 2,000 miles, which made its cost 1¾ cents a mile.

In that year the average employee of one of the leading American tire makers received 40 cents an hour. So an hour's wages would pay for only 23 miles' operation of one tire. And to pay for 23 miles of operation for four tires the employee had to work four hours, or half a day.

By 1936 the average wage for employees in this plant had risen to 88 cents an hour — a gain of 120 per cent. But if no other change had occurred, the employee would

still have obtained only 50 miles' operation of four tires for a half day's work.

What actually happened? Through the investment of more capital, with resulting improvements in processes, reductions in costs and increases in production, the following occurred:

The tire that cost \$35 in 1908 could be bought in 1936 for \$8. Instead of wearing out in 2,000 miles, the tire had an average life of 20,000 miles.

For half a day's work the employee could buy the service of all four tires on his car not for 23 miles but for 2,200 miles.

Repeated in industry after industry, this is the way wage earners make their principal gain from the progressive development of production processes. It is their portion of a gain that benefits *all consumers*.

"While doubling or even quadrupling the wage rates is something," Professor Fairchild points out, "it is after all only secondary to the gain in the standard of living that comes to all of us from progress in the efficiency of industry, as measured by the volume, the quality, and the cost of goods produced."

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