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AMERICAN PARADE

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Jepthah Minnes, Steel Shop, night
Robert Powell, Stock Room
Carl Ritter, Demonstration
Greg Thompson, Machine Shop
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Does Safety Pay?

BY S. F. KRZESZEWSKI

Safety today is an accepted part of industrial life ranking in importance with production, quality control, cost control, and personnel. It is rare now to find a plant that operates in disregard of safety.

Accidents *always* represent waste. Humane consideration for the pain, misery and hardships brought on by accidental injury gives impetus to the safety movement because the safe way is the efficient way. Safety must take its place among the important elements in factory operation.

Now what is this safety idea? It is basically the *keeping of oneself and others safe from accident or disease.* It is a freedom from hazards which might, through an accident, involve injury or life. To reach this goal of safety requires a close study of accidents and hazards.

It is the accident itself that is most prominently associated with any injury or damage. The word "accident" for too long has been associated with the idea of a sudden and unexpected event. This is an unfortunate connection because the great majority of all accidents *can be foreseen and prevented.*

That is a broad statement but it has been proved in many instances. It is true because preceding every accident there is a hazard, a source of risk, either mechanical or personal. If the hazard is removed then the accident is prevented.

Accidents may be happening in a department and everyone may be aware of them, but unless the hazards causing accidents are uncovered, little effective work can be done toward the improvement of a bad accident record.

Now, what is our plant accident record? Are we working safely or are we inclined to be careless? Unfortunately our safety record for the past three months must be classed as bad. Just listen to this: In the month of September almost half of the factory workers reported injuries ranging from a mere scratch to a more serious bone fracture. 131 days of work were lost by those injuries.

The accidents comprised 30 eye cases, 16 arm injuries, 8 leg injuries, 5 injuries to feet, 4 body injuries, 1 head injury and a staggering total of 145 injuries to hands. 19 cases required doctor's attention.

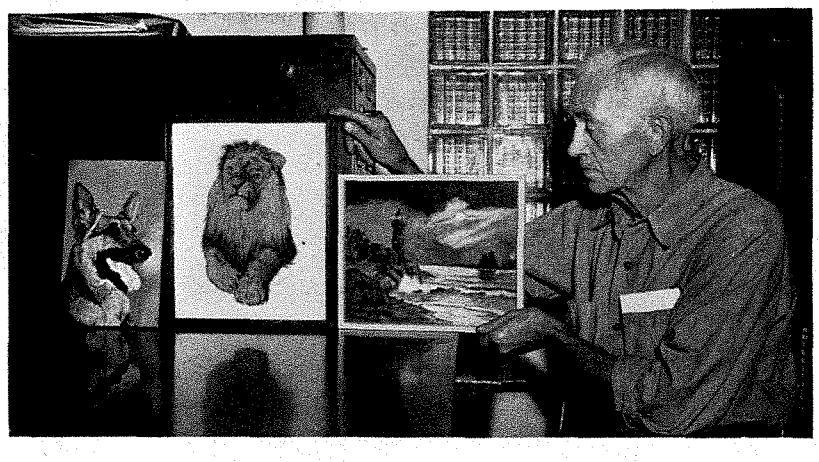
How many of these accidents which brought pain and a loss of wages to the injured could have been prevented? If we could be more conscious of safety; if we would always use the safety devices on machinery; if we would protect our eyes with safety spectacles and goggles; if we would wear leather gloves when handling heavy and sharp materials; if we would learn to lift correctly; if we removed mushroomed heads from chisels, drift pins and hammers, and adopted more safe practices, we can reduce accidents.

Because accidents are increasing each month there is need to bring to your attention the practice of working safely so that *you* may avoid getting hurt.

Accordingly, each month for the next six months, there will be a plant safety rally at which time methods, practices and facts will be presented, which, if followed, will eliminate accidents.

In addition to this, safety committees, both of management and labor will make departmental inspections for hazards, will investigate accidents to determine causes and to provide remedies, and will assist in every manner to keep safety before you at all times.

You are urged to participate in this safety campaign because it is you that we are seeking to protect from injury. Won't you join us to think safety, talk safety, and work safely because *safety always pays!*



Painting for a Hobby

When a boy he invested in a correspondence course in cartooning—that was JOHN BOHLSEN's only formal training along the artistic line. However, experience, observation and a natural bent for painting have enabled him to produce interesting pictures.

Water color is the medium used by this blade room worker for most of the pictures; however, oil painting is done when he feels that it will best interpret the effect he wishes to achieve.

The paintings in the illustration show different techniques. The lion is a buff and brown water color, with the detail of the so fur sharp and clear it resembles etching.

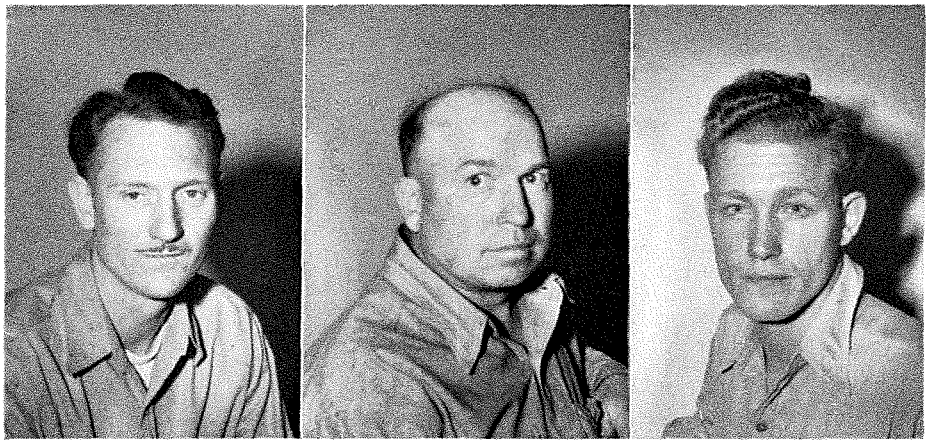
The oil painting of the dog's head is done in tones of gray. This illustration done on a piece of wood took about two hours to complete; it was one of John's experiments.

The night scene he is holding is in color, with strong blues, lit by a moon and shadowed by the brown of the rocks and light house. Such pictures as the latter require about ten hours time to complete. John becomes nervous when he paints for long periods, so the work is done spasmodically.

When he sees a picture that appeals to him he reproduces it, usually enlarging it over the original size. Animal heads are his preference and most of the work is done for pleasure. The resulting pictures either decorate the Bohlsen home or are given away. However, he did at one time design a tin for "Straight Cut" plug tobacco.

Painting pictures has led to another hobby, making and painting miniature rock gardens. For a base a rock is used, the remainder created with cement, then painted to represent a pool, plants and flowers.

PROMOTIONS



GORDON HENSEL GEORGE DU BOIS HUBERT HOEFLE

The steel shop has two new foremen whose appointments were effective October 14. These new men, Gordon "Red" Hansel and George DuBois, will relieve the other foremen who have been overburdened.

GORDON HENSEL'S first experience at American was in 1937 when the firm for which he worked installed the automatic sprinkler system in our steel shop. After that he accepted American's offer to work in the steel storage yard. The first advancement was to special cabinet assembly.

When it became necessary to add a third shift, Red was put in charge of that group of workmen. When a third shift was no longer needed, Red was taught to operate a welding machine, doing that work for several years. Now, he will be foreman of special cabinet assembly operations.

When not working he plays an electric guitar or works in his garage "hobby shop" —he even has a welding outfit there! Married, he has a girl and two boys. William Hensel, of the steel shop, is his father.

GEORGE DU BOIS has been employed at American for over ten years; at first he did sheet metal make up, then was transferred to sheet metal layout work. His duties now will be supervising steel fabrication.

Before coming here he had repaired cars in the Elkhart railroad yards and was a foreman at the Rubber Regenerating plant. This is his first experience in a supervisory capacity at American, however, leadership is not foreign to him as he has served on the Athletic Association and Credit Union in advisory capacities, and at present is an Osceola Town Trustee.

On the personal side: George is married and has four daughters and two sons. For hobbies he fishes and coaches boys' sports, especially baseball for the youngsters of Osceola.

HUBERT HOEFLE, was made night foreman of the aluminum foundry September 30. Previous to working here he did subcontracting on roof and siding materials for Sears Roebuck and Co., spent some time in Belgium, France and Germany with the Army and worked at the Dodge Mfg. Corp. in both their foundry and steel shop.

As foreman of the night shift he checks the core baking ovens, the sand mixing and generally supervises the work of core making and assembling and aluminum melting and pouring.

Since coming to American June 11, Whitey, as he is usually called, has operated the blast furnaces, poured aluminum and worked on the other jobs in this department, so he knows the work from having done it himself.

While this is his first experience working nights, he finds it enables him to devote more time to the building of the four room and basement home he is erecting on Hoover Avenue, Route 2. The work, which he is doing himself, has been progressing nicely for the past four months, however, the inside finishing is almost at a standstill now because of the impossibility of buying material.

Both he and his wife Betty ride motorcycles; while they have two bikes, they always ride double. In addition, for outside interests, he collects coins, reads mystery stories, fishes, plays shortstop on a softball team, rolls duck pins and indulges in miscellaneous other activities.

DECEMBER CALENDAR

2 Labor Union, Local No. 995, UAW-CIO
Day Shift: 5:00 PM
Night Shift: 2:30 PM
Safety Committee—3:30 PM, Stanley Krzeszewski's Office

3 Bowling—6:30 PM, Rose Recreation

5 Athletic Assn. Board Meets—4:30 PM

9 Credit Union Board—2:00 PM

10 Bowling—6:30 PM, Rose Recreation

16 Safety Committee—3:30 PM, Stanley Krzeszewski's Office
Factory Safety Meeting,—12:15 PM, Steel Shop
Julianna Club Christmas Party,—7:30 The Oaks

17 Bowling—6:30 PM, Rose Recreation

19 Athletic Assn. Board Meets—4:30 PM

25 Christmas—Holiday

Our New Name

The efforts of the Company during the past decade, in finding new applications for existing products, and in the development of new products and processes has steadily expanded the organization to its present position of leadership in the fields in which it specializes.

When the Wheelabrator first came into being thirteen years ago, its principal market was in the foundry industry. The great versatility of the process, however, led to its application in many new fields.

Likewise, the success of the Dustube Dust Collector has encouraged the expansion of this equipment to first-line importance. A separate division has been set up to handle this product and results point to the fact that this phase of our business has potentialities heretofore untouched. Its scope reaches into practically every phase of industry.

Because our business is no longer confined to a few fields, but is reaching out broadly into general industry, it has been obvious for sometime that the name of the company has been too limited in its implication. For that reason it was decided to revamp the name with as little change as possible.

In a decision reached by the directorate of the Company, this organization will henceforth be known as AMERICAN WHEELABRATOR & EQUIPMENT CORP.

Collecting Soap

Rinso White! Rinso White! This radio jingle takes on an added meaning for all of us since a large Dustube Dust Collector is used in the manufacture of this granular soap. And in the future, a new soapless detergent (similar to Dreft and Vel) which Lever Bros. will produce, will be collected in four additional Dustube collectors.

Earlier this year Lever Bros. Co., Roby, Indiana, installed a No. 209 Dustube Dust Collector to collect Rinso from a spray dry tower. They have also ordered and are awaiting installation of a No. 204 four-compartment Dustube Dust Collector to collect their new detergent which may appear under the name "Cerf".

Granulated soap is produced by spraying soap in solution into a drying tower, at the same time admitting air with an extremely high temperature. Since this is a finely divided spray the moisture is evaporated when the soap solution strikes the hot air, leaving small grains of soap powder.

The soap is drawn into the American Dust Collector separating the soap from the airstream. The soap falls into a hopper from which it is carried to the packaging operations.

Looking in on the other fellow's job

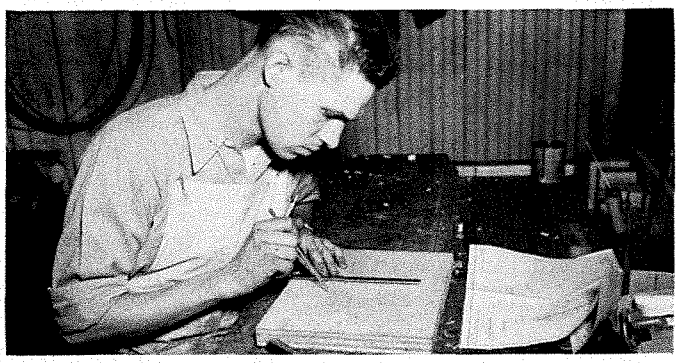
PATTERN SHOP

Before a casting is made, there must be a pattern—an exact model of the size and shape piece to be reproduced in molten metal.

When a new pattern is needed, the engineering department sends a drawing of the part to the pattern shop. This drawing not only gives the exact shape and size of the finished casting, but also indicates from what metal it will be poured.

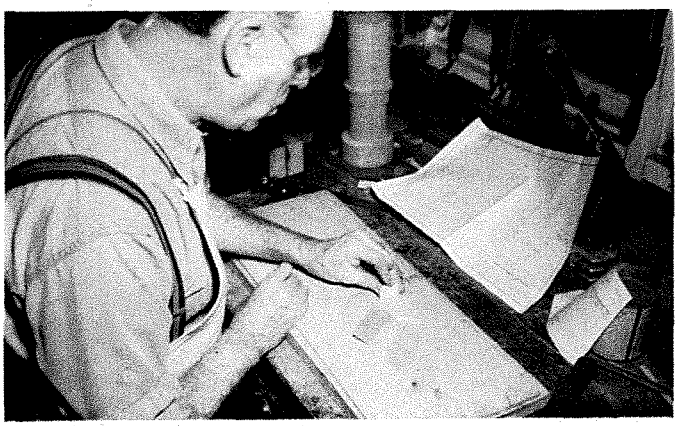
The pattern maker studies the drawing, then consults with the foundry foreman to find out how he prefers to mold it. Since there are so many possible molding procedures, this is important.

While the finished casting must exactly duplicate the drawing supplied by the engineer, the mold must compensate for the shrinkage present after the metal has cooled, allow additional stock for finishing if the casting will be machined, and other factors peculiar to molding. When the final design of the best and easiest method of molding is complete, a pattern is made of wood.



Apprentice pattern maker LEO GORDON transfers to this piece of wood, the drawing sent from the engineering department. The rule he is using, while seemingly marked off as a conventional foot rule, is actually 12 1/8" long. Leo uses this particular rule because the casting will be poured from gray iron which shrinks 1/8" after cooling. If the casting was to be poured from steel he would use a rule 12 1/4" long. Aluminum and brass shrink 3/16" to the foot.

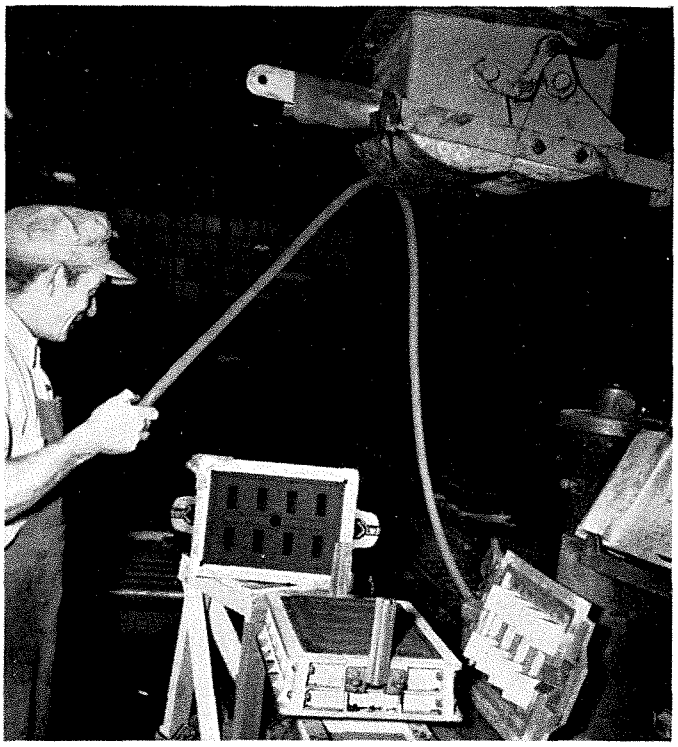
Pattern maker HERMAN ABLE has routed out a hole in the pattern on which he is working, now he fits a previously prepared piece to the design. The engineering plan in front of him has been redrawn on the piece of wood with the hole in it; however, the lines are not dark enough to show in the picture. If the pattern is to be used in our foundry it is fashioned of Honduras mahogany—a hard wood that can be worked and glued and has a fine, close grain that doesn't warp. However, if the pattern will have hard or extensive use in the foundry, the original will be made of white pine, then a metal pattern will be cast from it. The metal, naturally, can be used longer.



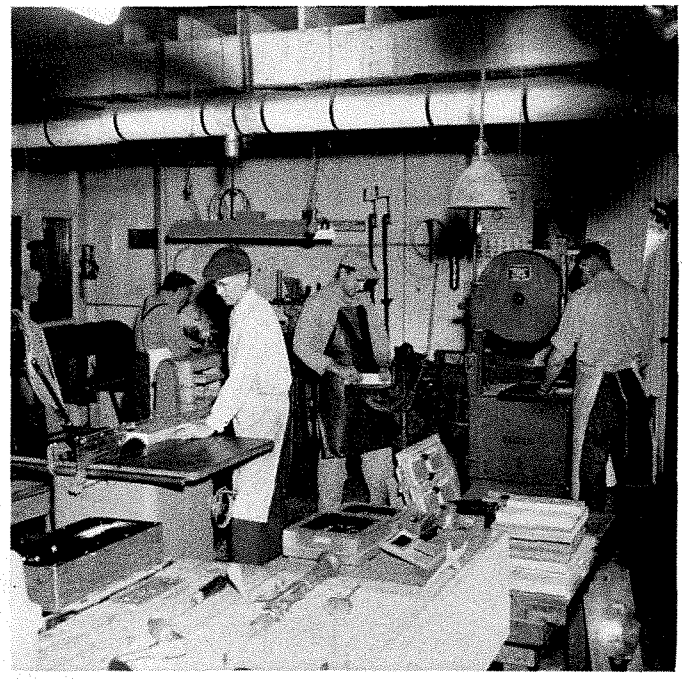
Standing in front of his workbench where various types of wood working tools are within easy reach, head pattern maker, CLAY FISHER displays a finished wood pattern and the metal pattern made from it. The metal patterns are made outside our plant from wood patterns these craftsmen produce. The plate to which this sandcutter take-up reel sheave pattern is attached fits over the molding flask, centering the form in the sand.

Need a pattern? Clay Fisher takes one from a shelf from the storage room. This is only part of one of the many racks storing master patterns and those not used at present. They are all indexed to make them readily available.

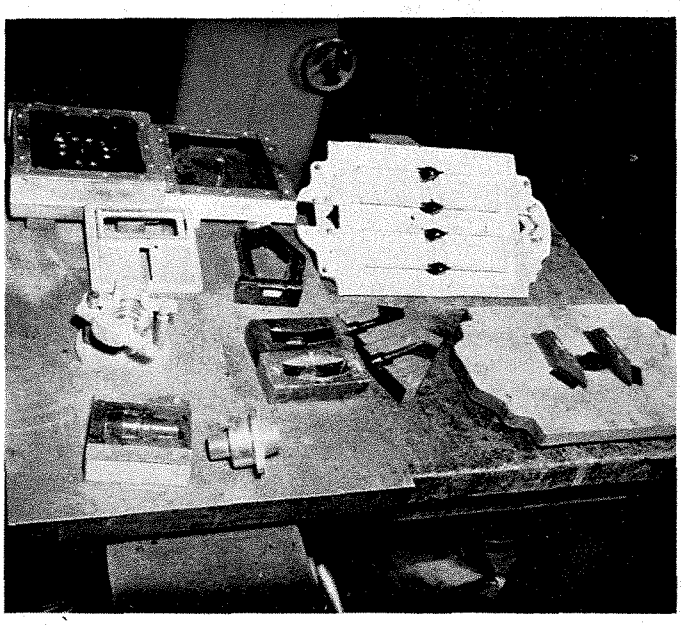
Another task performed in this department is the repairing of patterns, core boxes and the like. The molder has scraped down the edge of this control cage core box, in brushing away excess sand, until the mold it produces is undersize. Apprentice pattern maker ELDIEN POWELL has added metal strips to make it of the correct size and reduce future wear. He than sands and paints the box. To make a core, molding sand is pressed into the core box to form a mold, the box is removed and the resulting form is baked to make it hard. Cores are used in molding to create a hole of a particular size and shape.



How it is used: Molder DELBERT KINNEY has finished a mold for a dust collector shaker part. The cope or top of the flask is on its side next to the drag or bottom of the flask. The metal pattern stands on its side in front of the molder. The two parts of the flask will be slipped together, then lifted off leaving the mold within the sand ready for the pouring. The same pattern and flask will be used again for the next mold.



A general view of the pattern shop showing some of the wood working machinery used there. HERMAN ABLE operates the wood turning lathe. On this lathe the tool is held in the operator's hand rather than fastened to the machine. CLAY FISHER rips through a piece of wood on a band saw, ELDIEN POWELL operates a sander while LEO GORDON cuts a piece on a power saw. There are also special machines for wood shaping, planning, routing, etc.



Typical examples of patterns and core boxes made in our shop. The large plate in the upper right hand corner of the picture is a metal plate pattern for four Wheelabrator blades. Directly below it is a sand blast nozzle pattern. The core for this mold is just to the left. Next to that is the core box for a Sandcutter shifter arm. Top left: core box for grease retainer. Green sand pattern for a peep sight. Center: Seamless core for a sand blast nozzle. This is a patented design developed by Clay Fisher and permits the core to be made in one piece eliminating seams which had to be ground off. Bottom left: core box of a nozzle.

School bells rang again October 21 at American to call our staff of 16 Service Engineers to class in the conference room off the demonstration department.

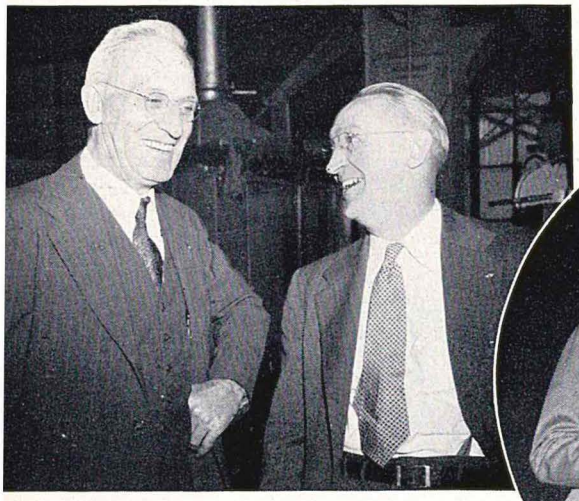
Although these men are specialists in the erection and maintenance of our products, the three day session was arranged to inform them of new developments and to serve as a means of thrashing out mutual problems.

The program consisted of discussions of various problems and phases of Service work presented by Mishawaka engineers and round table meetings in which the men could present their questions and have them answered.

The final day of the school was devoted to a discussion by the service engineers of the installation of the five main types of American Equipment.

George Tharp, Mishawaka, and Claude Rolland talk shop with Vern Spears, salesman in the Mishawaka area.

Gerry Grove, Service Superintendent, gets the word on the 15' x 20" Wheelabrator Tumblast from Elwood Kremer and Maurice Reinking, both of the Newark, New Jersey, and Philadelphia area.

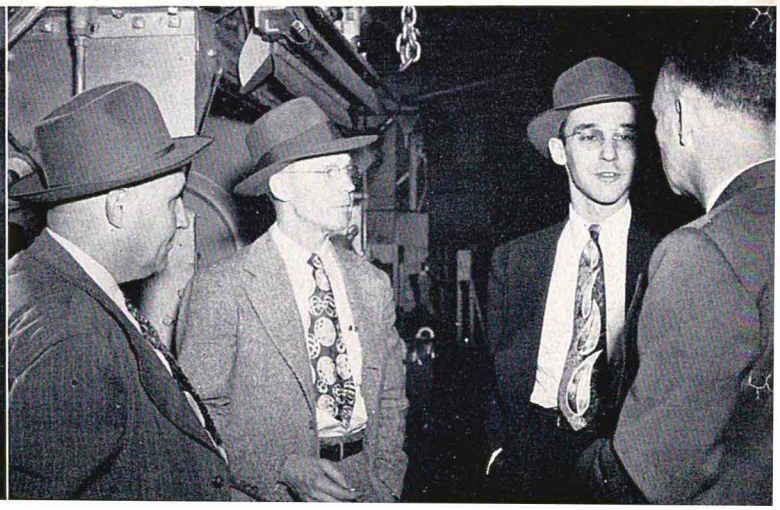


Hey, Harry Smith and Bill Sutherland, New England, this is supposed to be serious!

Bob Turnbull and Fred Smith, both of the Chicago area, discuss the talk to which they have just listened.

Teacher Ardee Freeman explains a fine point to Charlie Rutlege, Detroit, Andy Joye, Detroit, and Watson Hall, Toronto.

Dutch Weikel, Cincinnati, Bob Bunch, Cleveland, and Roger Lawson, Buffalo, talk with Gerry Grove during a recess.



Excerpts from O. A. Pfaff's
Opening Remarks to

SERVICE ENGINEERS' SCHOOL

"I have the pleasure to extend a hearty welcome to all of you—and to open this meeting—which, incidentally, I think is the first of its kind in Mishawaka history.

"American Wheelabrator & Equipment Corp. is, to my knowledge, the largest among the companies whose principal business lies in the foundry industry.

"Other markets—outside of foundries—are contributing a growing volume and share of the Company's total business.

"In the Dust Collector field a big expansion of our business is expected from many different industries. We have already sold key jobs for coal, soap, fibre glass, asbestos, etc., and some of the jobs are sizable—far beyond anything this Company has ever experienced. All of this suggests that your work will develop into broader applications and problems.

"We have been reorganizing in Mishawaka to put our operations on an aggressive peace-time basis. Engineering—sales—and factory divisions have not only been expanded, but strengthened in our capacity to do more work and to do it better. We are not worried about the bottom dropping out of business for a long time—or any other negative factors.

"Product improvement—now that the war is over and buyers will be more selective in placing their business—is an important objective. One of the most potent factors in product improvement is the cooperation of Service Engineers . . . Your suggestions, are not only welcome but we are sincerely anxious to have them for the simple reason that we know that product development and perfection—if such is possible—can come only through the close cooperation of the designer, the builder, and the man who has to set the equipment up and make it work with credit to the Company.

"No small part of the Company's growth and success is due to the efforts of our Service force. My deep appreciation is extended to each one of you on behalf of the Management and all of us in Mishawaka.

"You not only have the job of getting our equipment into operation and performing well—but you occupy the position of ambassador of good-will among our customers. You have to speak for the Company in many situations, and by your tact and friendly relationships with those with whom you come into contact—our customers—you build good will and make the next sale easier."

Frederic Baldauf, New England, listens to A Smith, St. Louis and Houston, say: "I'm tryin to think of a question that will stump Arde Freeman."

Andrew Joye, Detroit, listens while Carl Ritte demonstration, explains the test he is running o bed springs to John Schuell, Milwaukee.

The class of 1946: Left below, standing: Lesl Andrus and Gerry Grove. Seated first row: Roge Lawson, Robert Bunch and George Tharp. Bac row: William Sutherland, Claude Rolland, Ro Guite and Fred Smith.

Right below, first row: Frederic Baldauf, E wood Kremer, Maurice Reinking, Andrew Joy and C. R. Cline. Back row: Watson Hall, Joh Schuell, Bob Turnbull, Al Smith, Charlie Rut ledge and Harry Smith. Standing: Otto Pfa and Ardee Freeman.

Committeemen

V. MILLER S. BRUGH

SIDNEY BRUGH, night turret lathe operator, and VICTOR MILLER, steel shop layout man,have been appointed to serve as two of the four labor representatives on the Suggestion Committee. Periodically new labor representatives are appointed by the Union President Joe Snyder so the work will not become a burden on one man, to bring new viewpoints into the Committee and to give more men an opportunity to contribute to the operation of the Suggestion System.

Do You?

Do you have the Credit Union saving habit?

148 workers at American have it.

In August, seven of these members took advantage of the opportunity to borrow money from the Credit Union at low interest rates. The charge is but 1% per month on the unpaid balance of the loan.

These workers borrowed money to:

Purchase winter coal
Pay doctor and hospital bills
Buy furniture
Pay current expenses
Purchase a hot water heater

The Personnel office will gladly explain and accept your application for membership to the Credit Union.

Community Fund

Workers at American pledged $6,000 during the recent combined Community Fund and Red Cross drive . . . an amount equal to that pledged last year.

Of this amount, $4,000, plus the contributions that were specified to be given individual agencies, will be turned over to the Community Fund, the remainder will be given to the Red Cross.

As in past years, there will be no separate campaign at American for contributions to the Red Cross.

Imagineer

WILLIAM BRANNON: Use power saw to split 49451 and 49452, front sprocket guard cover, for 27 x 36" Wheelabrator Tumblast, instead of the present method of hand sawing.

Men In Uniform

While the war has been over for more than a year, some former American workers are still in uniform. These men are:

MARINES:

Roland Graff
Theodore Squibb
Donald Heckman

NAVY:

Lee E. Bricker
Richard Burkhart
Albert DeGeeter
Adolf Mussche
Joseph Warner
Edgar Williams

ARMY:

Arthur E. Batson
John P. Berger
Dale E. Bressler
Andy Cole
Maurice DeMeyer
Raymond DeSmet
Donald E. Fawley
Donald V. Fisher
George Fowler
Donald Friesner
James Hillebrand
John Knew
Lloyd Lucas
Clyde Mann, Jr.
Donald Mosher
Paul Mumby
Harvey Ranard
Richard Weaver
Darl West

Cover Contest

In the August issue of *Parade,* a photo contest was announced to obtain suitable photographs for the cover of Parade. Unfortunately among all of the workers here who make a hobby of photography, only a very few submitted any pictures for the contest.

In sorting through those photos entered, each picture was considered not only for photographic excellence, but more importantly for general interest subject matter. Although a number of good pictures were submitted, all were lacking in the qualities necessary for a cover photograph.

We regret that under the circumstances we were unable to select a photograph for the cover of the October issue. We do appreciate the interest shown in the contest and thank all entrants.

Is Red Your Favorite Color?

How big is your liking for red? Would you live in a red room? Or do you merely prefer it in ties, cuff links, cigarette cases and the like? Prefer red in a big way and you are one who is able to keep a strangle hold on life. You have strong desires, a lust for sport, action, excitement.

But your passions are generally on a physical plane. You are fickle and have little true affection. You are inclined to wobble about on any straight and narrow path. Life for you must be packed with experience. Innately you are an optimist. And when you feel despair (who doesn't?) you are sure to be quite dramatic about it.

You have a strong mind. Matches could be ignited with what you think. It is your nature to be impulsive, whether you show the emotion or not. You have vital ideas and a stout heart. But you lack a necessary patience to follow through. You would make a better wrestler than a billiard player —you lack finesse.

Red puts men at the mercy of life. And people at the mercy of life either mess it or surmount it. Hold on to yourself, manage those wild fires within you and you are one to go places!

Next month, Green.

—Reprinted courtesy General Printing Ink Div., Sun Chemical Corp.

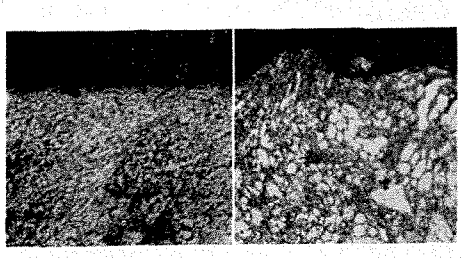
Peening Plugs the Leak

One of the problems which has long confronted the die-casting industry is the elimination of porosity in castings which are subjected to pneumatic or hydraulic pressures. The frequency with which this condition occurs can be reduced to a large extent by careful control in the foundry. However, in many cases, despite the most painstaking care in foundry technique, a certain amount of porosity persists.

Many chemical methods have been developed for eliminating leakage in porous castings by impregnating the casting with a sealing compound. Although usually effective in eliminating leakage, these processes are, almost without exception, both tedious and expensive.

A large manufacturer of brakes was recently confronted with a very aggravated case of leakage in some aluminum alloy die-castings. In one of the number of attempts to alleviate this condition, the manufacturer tried shot peening the castings.

Tests after this processing proved so satisfactory that an American Wheelabrator Multi-Table was purchased to do the peening on a production line basis. Now all of these units are peened immediately after casting and are then machined and tested



Left: Photomicrograph of an aluminum die casting showing typical porous structure responsible for leakage (mag. 300x).

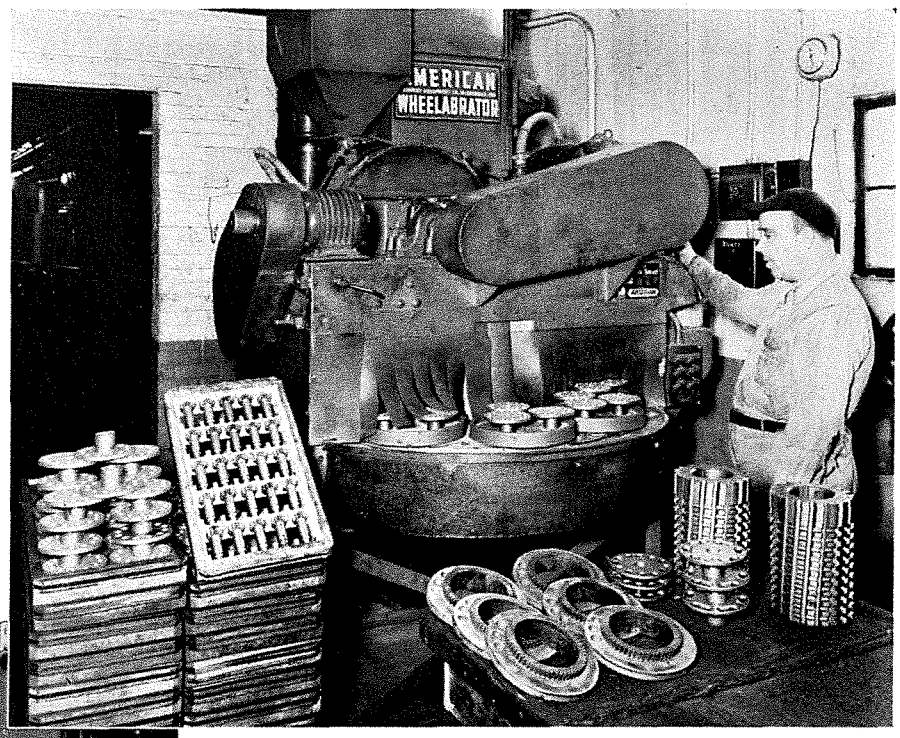
Right: Work hardening effect produced on the surface of the metal by the shot peening operation. It is believed that leakage is eliminated as a result of this "packing" and distorting of the surface structure of the metal which closes up the tiny holes leading to the surface in a porous casting. Porosity itself, of course, is not eliminated other than in the surface layer affected by the peening operation, however, this is sufficient to do the trick.

No. 1 Wheelabrator Multi-Table

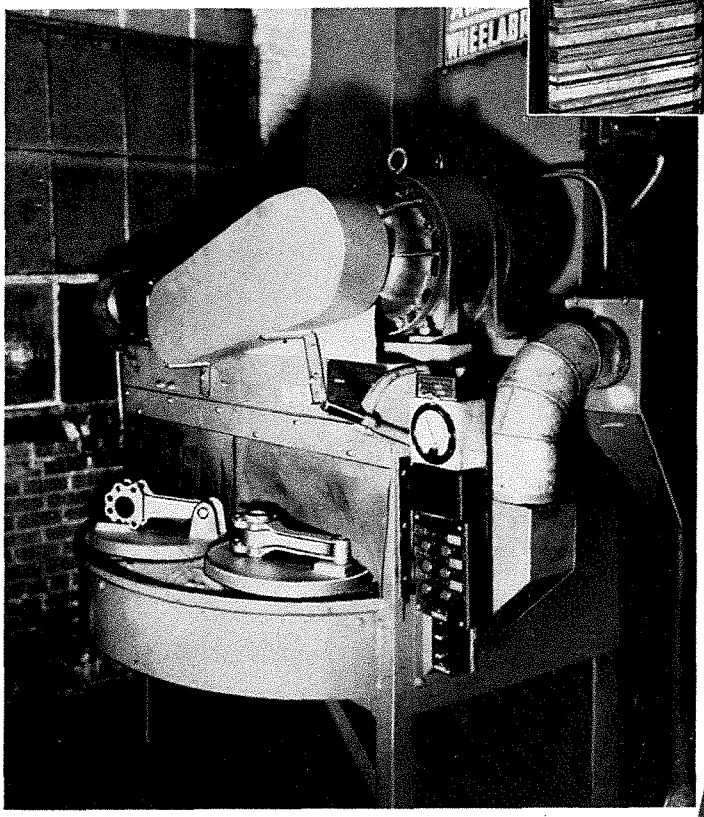
The No. 1 Wheelabrator Multi-Table, the smallest rotary table type machine in the Wheelabrator line, is designed for cleaning small, flat, fragile or thin section castings, forgings, stampings or heat treated parts.

This high efficiency machine is furnished with individual tables varying in size from 8″ to 17″ in diameter depending upon the characteristics of the work to be handled.

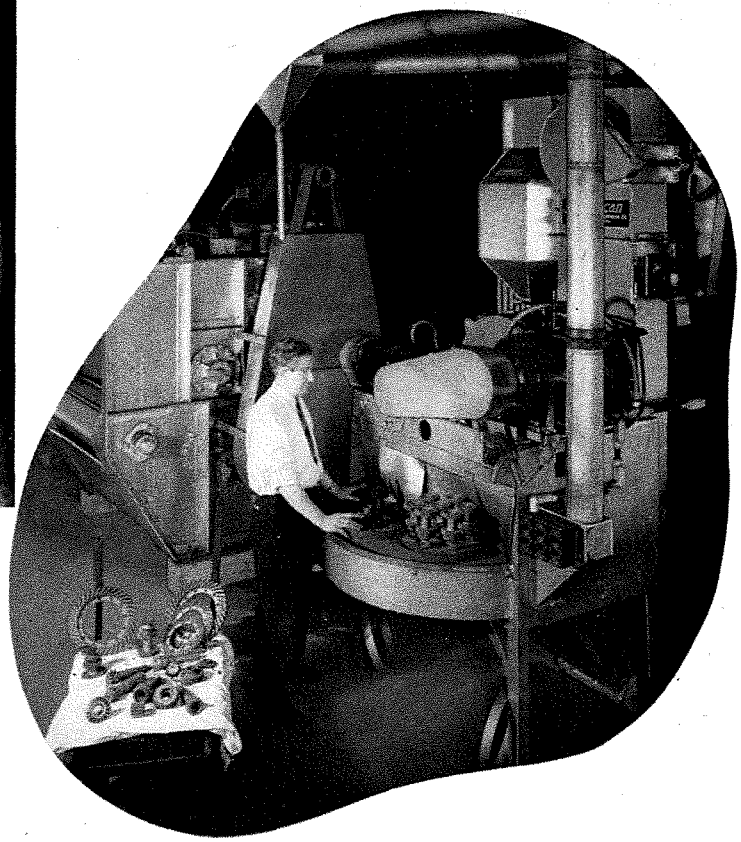
Parts that might break or which would not tumble in a manner to expose the proper areas to the Wheelabrator blast, are cleaned on table type machines.



A Hartford, Connecticut, plant finds their No. 1 Wheelabrator Table invaluable for cleaning aircraft gears, heat treated parts, etc.



This No. 1 Wheelabrator Table is used for Wheelapeening (cold working to increase fatigue life) aircraft master connecting rods at Jacobs Aircraft Engine Co., Pottstown, Pa.



A large production of heat treated parts is handled daily with this No. 1 Wheelabrator Table at the Detroit Bevel Gear Co.

Eye to the Keyhole

DONALD WILLIAM ERNST of the machine shop, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ernst, R. R. No. 3 Elkhart, became the bridegroom of Miss Agnes Bokhart, October 19. Mr. Ernst was attended by his brother, Edward Ernst of the steel shop, Warren Fox, and Ed Gerstbauer.

As he approached the altar of St Bavo's Roman Catholic Church he was the cynosure of all eyes He was charmingly clad in a three-piece suit consisting of coat, vest, and pants. The coat, of navy blue gabardine, was draped about the shoulders and tastefully gathered under the arms.

The vest was sleeveless and met in front with pockets and the back held together with a strap and buckle. The pants were of the same shade of blue as the coat and were suspended from the waist, falling in a straight line almost to the floor. Just a glimpse of black hose above the genuine leather shoes, laced with strings of the same color could be seen.

His neck was encircled with a white collar and around the collar the cravat was tied in a bow, exposing a collar button of bright metal. The cravat extended up and under the left ear with that studied carelessness which marks the supreme artistry in dress.

As Mrs. Ernst led the groom from the nuptial mass it was noted that she wore the conventional veil and gown.

* * *

Since September 27 Mr. and Mrs. DON KARNES (machine shop) have had a daughter; they call her Linda Louise.

* * *

Pvt. ARTHUR BATSON (engineering) is now working in the International Military Tribunal building of the Far East where Tojo and 27 other war lords are being tried. Art is making books on the proceedings of the trials.

* * *

Imagine the surprise of ROBERT POWELL (stock room) to read the newspaper account of their housewarming describing him as a newlywed — he and Harriett have been married 5 years.

* * *

RAY GOOD (machine shop, night) went hunting and bagged a duck—a one-legged duck!

* * *

Maybe gambling doesn't pay, but you will have a hard time convincing JOE HENDRICKSON of that after his recent streak of luck.

* * *

The family of JAMES L. WIMBERLY (machine shop) has a new member. He is Douglas Gene, who arrived October 13.

* * *

LOUIS DRAVING (machine shop) is looking for a body guard after having been attacked and robbed the night of October 12.

* * *

BILL RAPP (Tumblast assembly) spent his vacation touring the Ozark country.

ANDY FEDERNOK (engineering) telephoning his wife at noon: "Honey, reach into the cupboard and give me a spoon, please; I forgot to put one in when I packed my lunch this morning."

* * *

The night before his discharge from the army, LLOYD WALLS (engineering) went to Juarez, Mexico, to buy a purse for his wife. Three Mexicans jumped him—before some American sailors could rescue him, Lloyd had a black eye, puffy cheeks, no money and eventually, no gift.

* * *

MARGARET HADAWAY (office) returned from her vacation in the South, looking rested and refreshed.

* * *

A. NICOLINI (demonstration) has returned to Mishawaka after five weeks in New England training FREDRIC BALDAUF the new service engineer in that territory.

* * *

It was 4:30 PM. RALPH BANES (electrician) removed his coveralls, folded them neatly and placed them in his tool box, locking said box carefully, if hurriedly, because he had told JOHN KIRKPATRICK he wished to ride home with him and didn't want to keep John waiting. Then—Ralph remembered he had failed to don his street pants—and the key to the tool box was securely placed in the pocket of said pants now tightly locked away out of reach. It took a hack saw to retrieve the pants and the then useless key.

—Drawing by BILL GEIST, steel shop

* * *

CARL WADE (demonstration) is back at work after honeymooning in the West.

* * *

DON ERNST (machine shop) had to go without his lunch the other day. He placed it on his bench, but by noon he discovered only an empty bag. Detective ABBIE THOMPSON was soon on the trail, arming himself with a couple of mouse traps he caught several of the hungry rascals—mice that is.

* * *

The boys of the engineering department who play euchre during their lunch hour have a problem. Each noon they find the cards have been tampered with—the box is fastened with scotch tape, cards have been stapled together, and similar annoyances. At present AGNES ERNST is being blamed for it—and of course, denies all guilt.

Telegram from Bud Rich, Chicago Sales Office, received October 24: "You laughed when I talked about my base ball team. Yesterday Eileen presented me with our fourth son. Weight 9 lbs. 7 oz. He has a full head of hair, a full set of teeth and looks just like me."

* * *

It's a girl at the home of ROBERT REIHL (steel shop)—Sharon Lee was born October 23.

* * *

You may look but not touch WALTER TAVA'S (steel shop) new Ford.

* * *

If you see a white hatted man walking through the factory, you can be sure he works on the Sandcutter assembly line—The one odd hat is the red one worn by HARRY HAWBLITZL.

* * *

California has nothing on our machine shop. While the cement was still wet, Nurse KATHRYN GLASS stepped on it, leaving clear prints of her, till then, white shoes. ART MURPHY refused to permit her to place her handprints alongside the foot prints.

* * *

The reason JULIA DEAK (steel shop) was off work, was to welcome home her husband from Germany where he has been with the Army.

* * *

RUSSELL TERMONT, who underwent an operation on his leg, paid the night men a visit Tuesday, October 22. On crutches, of course.

* * *

After looking at TED COPP (steel shop, night) one wonders if Ted painted his basement wall or if the wall painted Ted.

* * *

The new income tax deduction at the home of steel shopper ROBERT QUALLS is Roy Jackson; he arrived October 18.

* * *

The Julianna Club entertained its members with a Halloween party October 28 in the DeAmicia Club. The guests came dressed in slacks and jeans to play Truth or Consequences and similar hilarious games.

ROSE SERGE was chairman assisted by HELEN KOMICK, ADELIA CANARECCI, ATTEA BRONZETTI, ANNE SPART, KATHRYN HUMS and ANGELA GRILLI.

Sick Committee

Local No. 995 UAW-CIO has organized a sick committee to visit those who are sick or injured and make a report to the Local as to their condition and to render any assistance necessary.

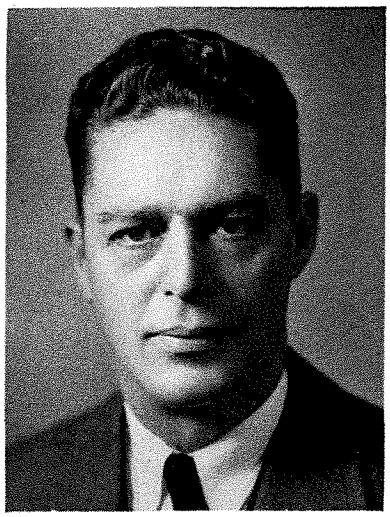
Anyone knowing of a person from our shop who is sick, please report it to one of the following committeemen:

Wilfred Bickel, Chairman—Tool Crib
Fred Hawkins, Machine Shop
Sidney Brugh, Machine Shop
Ray Knoll, Steel Shop
John Pawlowski, Steel Shop
Kenneth Morgan, Steel Shop
Luther Camp, Steel Shop
Elmer Key, Shipping
William Fore, Shipping
Robert Lenson, Sandcutter Assembly

★ ★ ★

—Cover photo by Harold M. Lambert Studios.

President of F.E.M.A.



OTTO A. PFAFF, president and general manager of American, was made president of the Foundry Equipment Manufacturers Assn. at their recent election.

Other officers of this organization, of which Mr. Pfaff has been a director for ten years, are: Vice President, William L. Dean, vice president and general manager of Matthews Conveyor Co., Ellwood City, Pa.; and Arthur Tuscany who was reelected secretary-treasurer.

The FEMA, with headquarters in Cleveland, comprises approximately 65 manufacturers of all sorts of foundry equipment such as: Molding machines, electric furnaces, cupolas, core ovens, sand preparation equipment, cleaning equipment, etc., including our principal competitors.

Question: "What kind of a party or entertainment would you suggest for the 1946 Athletic Association Christmas Party?"

ANDREW RUPCHOCK (steel shop night) "A Christmas party should be solely dedicated for the amusement of the children of employees of American. A small, but impressive Christmas play for the youngsters during which Santa passes out small gifts for the kids."

FRED SHAW (steel shop, night) "Entertainment and music; a Christmas tree decorated—nuts and candy for the children."

NORMAN BURCH (steel shop, night) "I think an entertainment designed for the children. There is a lot of musical talent that could be brought together into an American orchestra. A few names I would suggest: Roy Buck, violin and guitar. Lawrence Hess, drums; Bill Haslett, trombone and violin; Pappy Rice and his boys. Gordon Hensel, electric guitar.

PAUL BROWER (steel shop, night) "An old fashioned Christmas party with gifts for the children and entertainment by them. Refreshments for all."

TOM MINNING (stock room) "Play cards, have music and dance. Give prizes for card games and bunco games. Cider and doughnuts for women and children, spirit water for the men. Have contests for kids."

CHARLES KEDIK (stock room) "Something to eat first, then have an amateur show with prizes for best. Follow with a dance."

FRED HOSTETLER (stock room) "Have a banquet for the whole family."

ERNIE EATON (stock room) "Dance, lunch and entertainment for the kids. Games and prizes for the youngsters and a Santa Claus."

ROBERT FITZGERALD (engineering) "Have each adult attending bring a small wrapped toy. Toys to be drawn from a grab bag during the party; afterwards, all toys to be turned in and donated to the Orphan's Home or some other children's institution." Affix large tags bearing person's name and department to each person's shoulder as they enter to help in becoming acquainted."

ERVIN GOODKIN (engineering) "Local talent (musical sketches, etc.) at least one guest star, decorations, Santa Claus, mistletoe, games, grab bag, community singing and a lunch."

ROSE SERGE (engineering) "Dancing, amateur hour with prizes, food, beverages, Santa with candy for the children—all held in a building large enough to accommodate employees and their relatives."

DON MAY (research) "Either ballroom dancing or square dancing is all right."

LYDIA RICCI (office) "A dance."

ETHEL ZIMMERMAN (office) "A dance with a floor show during the intermission."

Light on the Subject

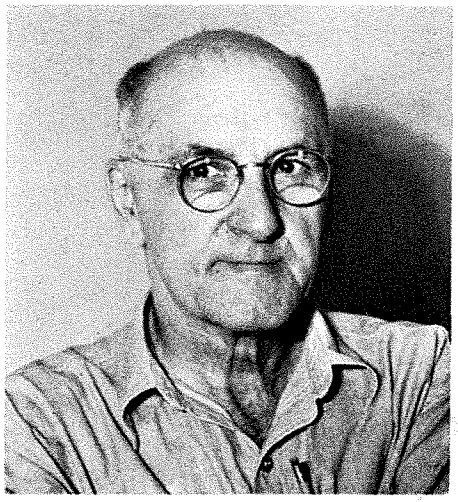
Finally the lights that were ordered over a year ago for use in the steel shop were delivered and the work of installing them began October 8. In anticipation of this, the necessary electrical circuits for them were installed last January.

Mercury and incandescent lamps will be hung alternately in the high bay to give at least 30 candlepower illumination. 750 and 1,000 watt lamps will light the lower bays of this department. These will increase the illumination approximately 600% over the previous system.

The combination of the two types of light will minimize the objectionable color of mercury, at the same time utilizing the high illuminating value of these lights.

The fixtures, installed on trolley ducts can be shifted from place to place if needed, with little trouble or effort.

OTTO MORGAN



OTTO MORGAN, veteran machine shop assembler, came to American July 19, 1926, to work in the department where he is still employed. While he has worked on many tasks in his 20 years here, most of his time has been devoted to operating the "big drill" and small assembly.

Because he liked variety, until coming here he had held down a great many jobs—including firing on the Michigan Central, Grand Trunk, Great Northern and other railroads, assistant engineer on Great Lakes passenger steamers, construction engineer, steam shovel operator, and machinery repairman.

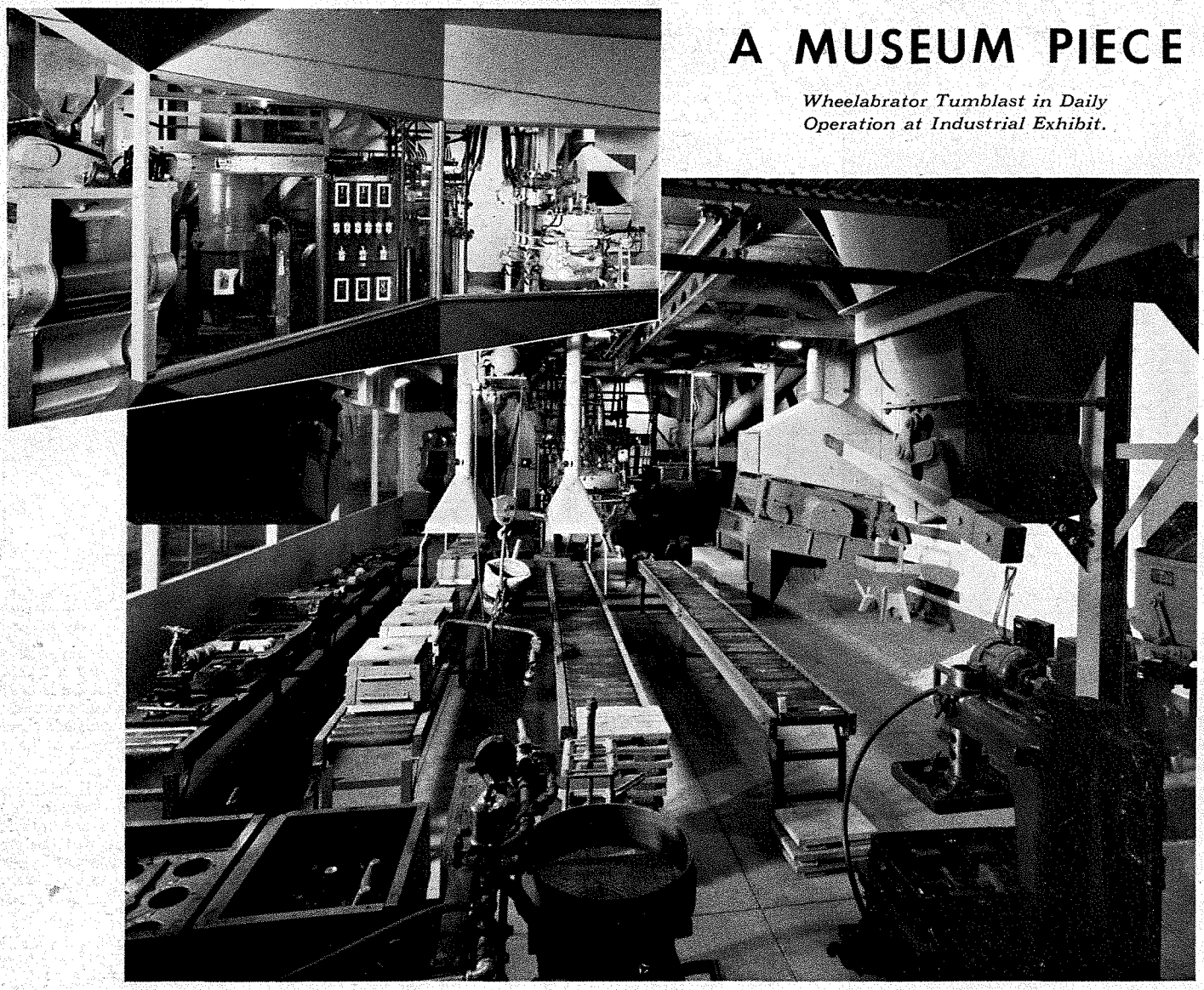
When he was but 19, the Dowagiac Drill Co., manufacturers of wheat drills, sent him to South America to repair their machinery. There he spent 18 months in the agriculturely rich south-central portion of Brazil where the climate varies little the year around and a wheat crop is produced every seven months. Otto liked the beauty of the country and the hot-in-the daytime, cool-at-night weather. Since direct passage to South America wasn't available, the trip was undertaken by the way of Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have two boys: One is now in Tokyo with the Armed Forces, and the other is married and has four children. In his home workshop, where he delights to spend his spare time, small wooden items are made and he whiles away more pleasant hours building wooden boats. These are 14, 16 and 18 ft. models especially designed for outboard motors. They find a ready sale.

Dogs, especially hounds, and horses come in for their share of attention. The shout of "horserace" in his home town of Paw-Paw, Michigan, sent everyone scurrying to the sidewalks for a vantage point. Harness racing is still listed among his pet sports—he began enjoying it when his father owned harness racers. When reading is the order of the day, it is mechanical magazines and horse stories that get the nod.

A MUSEUM PIECE

Wheelabrator Tumblast in Daily Operation at Industrial Exhibit.



A museum is a wonderful place for a child or an adult. There, gathered together is a wealth of interesting things, old and new, natural and manufactured. A visit to one of these storehouses is an educational, interesting and amusing experience.

As interesting as museums are, they are usually stationary. Not so, the Museum of Science and Industry situated in Jackson Park, Chicago, at 63rd Street and Lake Michigan. This museum has actual operating exhibits of a coal mine, printing shop, electric railroad, oil refinery, etc.—even a foundry!

When plans were being laid for the model foundry, the Museum, to insure technical accuracy, asked for an advisory committee from the American Foundrymen's Assn. (to which many American men belong) that would represent different branches of the industry. Members of this committee—some of the most outstanding foundry engineers in America—devoted many hours to designing an operating foundry that would fit into the space available and at the same time serve the purpose of educational group instruction.

A glass enclosure protects approximately 200,000 visitors every month from heat and flying sparks while they watch the preparation of sand molds, the operation of core making machines and a core oven, a dust control system, casting of metal from a cupola or electric furnace, cleaning of castings (Wheelabrating) prior to plating, heat treating—in fact a real foundry from pig iron and scrap to the finished casting. This foundry contains all the necessary full-size equipment and machinery to produce actual castings, duplicating the methods and procedures of practically all types of foundries. The cleaning is handled in a 20 x 27″ Wheelabrator Tumblast.

While the foundry is intended to furnish information to all museum visitors, and does, if one can judge by the crowds which peer through the glass on demonstration days, there are some groups for whom it has special value.

On April 15, 1943, the museum started work on a war sub-contract, using students from the Washburn Trade School as helpers, giving them foundry training while they were contributing to the war effort.

For a two-year period during the war, this foundry actually produced about 75,000 separate castings, including caps for bearings, stoker castings to be used in war plants, flanges for drums to be used on submarines, core driers and valves to be used on battle ships. Commercial foundries were glad to get rid of the bother of making small quantities of parts, which were often experimental in nature.

When sailors at the Naval Training School at Navy Pier, training to be aviation machinist mates, needed a working knowledge of metals, they made daily two-hour trips to the museum.

The foundry was the scene of another educational project when it was used by the Malleable Founders' Society for a three-weeks institute on co-operative methods. Their program included time and motion studies and instruction on proper methods of lifting of weights.

Thus, the Wheelabrator demonstrates its usefulness to engineers, production men, students and casual visitors.