

The Foundry Roundup

FEBRUARY, 1963



IF I were the Devil

(This material is extracted from a sermon entitled "Four Foundations of Freedom" which the Reverend Sollitt delivered at the Michigan Baptist Convention, at Battle Creek in October, 1960. The entire sermon which identified the "four foundations of freedom" as "belief in and reliance upon God," "constitutional government," "Christian ethics" and "individual strength of character of our people," was published in the February, 1961 issue of The Freeman magazine, publication of Foundation For Economic Education, Inc., Irvington-On-Hudson, New York. This excerpt was also printed in the December, 1962, issue of Texas Industry.)

*By Kenneth W. Sollitt, Pastor
First Baptist Church, Midland, Michigan*

IF I were the devil and wanted to turn America into a communist hell, I think I would do something like this:

I would cultivate among the people the idea that the individual is nothing, the indiscriminate mass of people everything.

I would also seek to convince Americans that God and Christian ethics and an honest desire to make one's way in the world are old-fashioned.

I would get elected to office on the promise of helping everybody at someone else's expense.

Then I'd treat the Constitution as a sort of handbook on the philosophy of government to be referred to only if it served my purpose.

I would increase the size and scope of government in every way possible, going into every conceivable business in competition with established enterprises, paying the state's business losses out of the treasury. I would try to keep hidden how this could lead at the right time to the nationalization of industry.

I would thus create a government strong enough to give its citizens everything they want. Thus I

could create a government strong enough to take from them everything they have.

By a combination of inflation and taxes I would rob the very people I pretended to help until, if they ever should want to return to freedom, they couldn't—but would be completely dependent on the state.

Next, I would gradually raise taxes to 100 percent of income (we are one-third of the way there now) so that the state could have it all. Then I'd give back to the people enough to keep them alive and little enough to keep them enslaved.

In the meantime I would take from those who have and give to those who want until I killed the incentive of the presently ambitious man and satisfied the meager needs of the rest.

The police state would then be required to make everybody work, and the transformation of America from a republic to a second rate communist nation would be complete.

Do you see in this any similarities to what we have been doing for thirty years?

The communist slogan is, "From Anyone Who Has Something, to Anyone Who Wants Something." The difference between these two is the same as the difference between an alligator and a crocodile.



LUM GENERAL TEER puts 8-foot tube in hole outside of trailer to begin foaming the floor. Floor fills are on 24-inch centers

FOAMING ... not in the Gloaming ...

IN A small building located between the Trailer Van and the Foundry departments, Lufkin is using knowledge that had its beginning in the modern world of missiles. This knowledge is keeping Lufkin Trailers current in a trend that is revolutionizing insulation procedures in the transportation industry.

We call this small building our Foam Department, and although it appears insignificant in the skyline of Lufkin Foundry structures, it is contributing giant steps toward keeping our products among the most modern in the truck-trailer field.

Not only is our Foam department assuring us that our trailers will remain in demand, but it has meant new job opportunities. Instead of buying insulation from outside sources for our refrigerated vans, we are producing our own insulation with Lufkin employees.

The foam insulation we are currently using is called Polyurethane and is foamed in place. Urethane foams are a versatile family of materials introduced commercially six or seven years ago, and prior to that, were developed for use in the manufacture of missiles. These foams can be made soft and resilient such as that used in wedge door seals, or they can be made rigid. This rigid variety is the type used in trailers.

There are two ways to use this foam

to insulate a trailer. One is to cut slabs or planks of the finished foam and place them in a trailer as we have been doing in the past with Fiberglass or Styrofoam. However, in this method it is difficult if not almost impossible to fill every inch of space that might leak heat.

The other method is to foam in place, starting with a fluid mixture which is poured into each cavity. This liquid flows as it rises to form a foam which follows the contours and irregularities of the cavities. This method does a better job because it seals all gaps or joints which might let heat leak into the trailer.

It is a fascinating sight to see Eirby McAdams and Lum General Teer, Trailer employees, shoot the foaming liquid into the sides of a trailer and then watch it rise almost as if by magic to fill the space between the outside wall and the plywood lining. Then in a matter of seconds, the liquid turns into solid foam, expanding to 30 times its original volume.

Eirby and Lum have to know exactly how much liquid to pump into the space. If too much is used, then the expansion will burst the walls or buckle the floors.

To get best results, the foaming has to be done with surrounding temperatures of 80 to 100 degrees. This is agreeable with the foam employees when the weather outside is windy and



TEER and EIRBY McADAMS are foaming the first four feet of the sides of a trailer

cold. But it's a bit uncomfortable when the July sun is beaming down.

There are three methods of foaming in place—spray, pour and frothing. Spray is undesirable for our use because of heavier weight, difficulty in controlling even thickness and excessive cleanup.

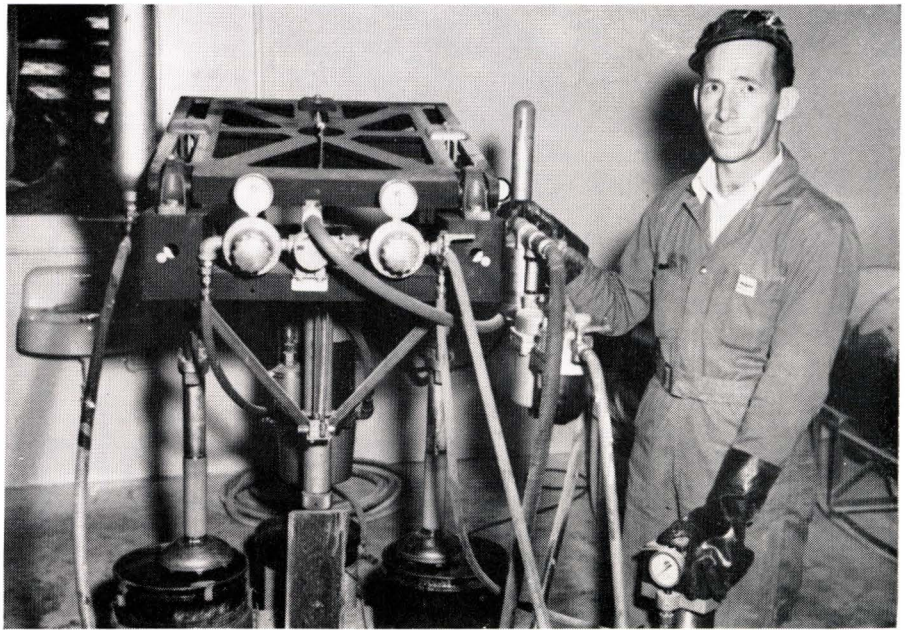
We are presently using the pouring method, but Bill Woodward and the Trailer industrial engineers are doing research to see if we can use the froth-



AFTER the walls have been foamed to six feet, the ceiling of non-meat rail trailers are foamed before the other four feet of the sides are completed. Here TEER and McADAMS are putting the gun in the ceiling to start foaming



THIS is a meat rail trailer. The white bulges are foam which has spilled over from the sides. In this instance, the sides were foamed up to the last three inches, which was later covered with some type of flashing material. Then the roof was foamed from outside the trailer in the same manner as foaming the floor



VANCE TURNER tends to the machine which operates the foaming equipment. He checks on the temperature and quantity control gauges to keep foaming operation up to specifications

ing method to a better advantage. Cavity pressures are somewhat less when frothing is used instead of pouring.

Why did Lufkin go to all the expense of putting in our own foaming department? In the first place, we have to stay current in the industry if we expect to sell trailers. We must manufacture a competitive product. Also Lufkin desires to manufacture here with Lufkin employees what we need, if possible, rather than buy from outside sources.

This new foaming method gets a better seal in refrigerated trailers, for all crevasses and corners are filled. The customer can get the same results with four inches of this foam as he did with six inches of styrofoam. That means he gets more space inside his trailer to haul his products and that's what he wants above all. Also, there is the possibility that a smaller refrigeration unit can be used on a trailer with this new foam insulation.

There are two sequences in foaming Lufkin trailers. In non-meat rail trailers, the first operation is to pour the floor. This is done through holes in the outside walls. While McAdams and Teer are pouring, Vance Turner mans the machine that operates the gun and keeps a check on temperatures and quantity of the liquid foam.

Next the sides are foamed. The gun operators go all around the walls foaming up to 18 to 24 inches. Then by the time they get back to the start-

ing point, they can begin the second shot, foaming up to the four-foot level.

The next process is to foam the ceiling from inside the trailer. Next the upper half of the plywood lining is installed, and the final four feet of the sides are foamed.

The only change in the sequence for foaming meat rail trailers lies in when and how the roof is foamed. In this trailer, the sides are completely foamed, then the ceiling is foamed from the outside in a similar manner to the way the floors are foamed.

Each trailer is thoroughly inspected before it leaves the plant. Checks are made for voids or skips in the foam by tapping the roof and sub-floor sheets with a rubber hammer. Periodically, the wall lining is removed for inspection. All refrigeration lines are checked for leaks prior to installation.

For record purposes, a sample of foam from each trailer is kept. A form report is kept giving the date the trailer was foamed, the temperature in the foam building, the humidity and the foam weight.

For all the success with this new method of insulation, Lufkin is not satisfied to rest on its laurels. Every day something new is discovered and tried somewhere in the transportation industry. Lufkin engineers are constantly seeking new methods, new materials, new equipment to keep Lufkin Trailers high on the customer demand list.

More Reminiscence about Bygone Days

BY GUY CROOM

THE FOLLOWING bits of information are about some of the men I worked with that were a credit to society and have been an asset to the Company. All these men are now gone and were here in the early '20s.

Let's look at Jake Cahal. Ole Jake was the daytime watchman and messenger. He had happened sometime in the past to the misfortune of losing his left arm. This fellow realized his handicap and knew he was fortunate to have his job. If he made a mistake, it was of the mind and not of the heart. In these days the master clock was situated just inside the door of the old Machine Shop. Men both in the Foundry and Machine Shop punched in and out at this clock. So far as we were concerned, the sun, moon and stars were governed by the clock.

In my mind's eye, I can still see Jake Cahal watching that clock intently until it was 25 seconds until time for the whistle. Then he would tear out in a long sweeping walk (almost a trot) to where the whistle cord was located in the blacksmith shop. In spite of his handicap, he reared his family and asked no concession.

Mack Bardwell was working in the shop, too. For one reason or another, I never got very closely acquainted with Mr. Bardwell. I do know that he was a respected employee and craftsman. I understand that he has a grandson that is co-pilot of the Company plane as of now.

In the sawmill days we manufactured and sold many babbitted boxes (modern term is bearings). This babbitting operation belonged to Jim Woodward. Jim stayed pretty well posted on current events and liked to tell you about them. His was an enviable job in winter because he could stay warm around the babbitt pot.

I am not sure whether or not Ben Haygood was working here before my time. At any rate, he was one of my earlier acquaintances here. Always liked ole Ben because he was down-to-earth, had a good sense of humor and tended to his own business. It has been many years since he left here and went to work for Reed Roller Bit in Houston. A lot of his relatives were

here and he usually came each summer for a visit. As long as he was able, he came to the plant to see the boys. Ben eventually got in bad health and died a few years back but was interested in this place to the end.

John Kimball came on the scene in the early days. A product of railroad bridge gangs, accustomed to being exposed to the elements, we might say he was rough and ready. This fellow was boss in the construction and/or bullgang. The weather was never too bad nor the job too tough for Mr. Kimball. He drove himself to the nth degree and had no patience with a man that drug his feet. This was his way of getting a job done. Work was his diversion.

Jess Belote had worked here at different times since 1914. A machinist of the old school, Jess thoroughly enjoyed rumors and shop propaganda, but was intelligent enough not to carry a joke too far or let a rumor get out-of-hand. So far as this place is concerned, he was the originator of the old gag of getting a new man to go into Mr. Trout's office about Christmas time and put in his application for a turkey. Mr. Trout was the originator of the idea of turning the tables on ole Jess by presenting the victim with a fine turkey in the presence of the crew.

Jess never overlooked an opportunity to pull the hoax of a badger fight on a newcomer. We had one such fight where he wrapped stovepipe around the fellow's legs to protect him against being bitten when he pulled the badger from under the box. A fellow like this is an asset to the plant from a morale standpoint.

To show you his genuine thinking, one of his favorite answers to a dissatisfied customer was: "they are not going to run the place to suit you or me; if they did, they would have you or me running it." Another favorite was: "when I get to where I'm satisfied with the money I make or what I'm doing, then I'm through."

To say that Jess was a high gear operator would be a mistake. But every time he put a piece of work on the floor, the customer could use it.

Shorty Minton was a product of the

big sawmill shops, having been reared at Ratcliff which incidentally was the biggest sawmill in Texas. He had had a pretty wide experience for a man of his age, being the sort of boy who was denied the advantages of high school. He started work at a very early age and by the time he was grown, he had been exposed to a lot of jobs such as firing and helping to overhaul a steam loader, firing on the main line log train and working in the machine shop at Ratcliff, which was far better than average.

So when he came to us in 1920, nobody had to show him where to find the bathroom and shop jargon was not new. Shorty had a lot of horse sense about doing a job and he was real good at repartee. At times I have wondered if with the right training maybe he could have been a comedian. In filling out a questionnaire, his answer to a question of educational background was: "I finished the hi-first."

The following story is an exception to my first statement in that some of these boys are still around.

This story has been handed down; it may be slightly exaggerated or minimized. At any rate, there were a bunch of boys working on the night run such as Jakie Markus, Walter Trout, Otis Hays, one of the Richardson boys and Jake Parrish and no doubt others. One Saturday morning after they got off from work at 5:30 a.m., they were washing up and some were taking a bath, when they got into a water fight, splashing cold water on each other. The thing seemed to go from bad to worse and one of them ran out and pulled a fire hose off the rack and turned it loose in the small bath house where clothes were hanging on the wall and lockers were ventilated. You can imagine the shambles!

They had not quite gotten through putting the hose up when Jack Dillworth, the boss, showed up. He proceeded to hold court being both the prosecutor and the judge. Unable to find out who wielded the hose, he just fired the whole push.

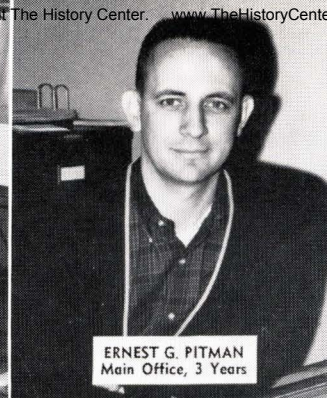
Ole Jack's bark was always worse than his bite, so after some repentance and sincere promises from the boys, he let them go back to work.



GORDON (TIP) BRASHEAR
Traffic, 8 years



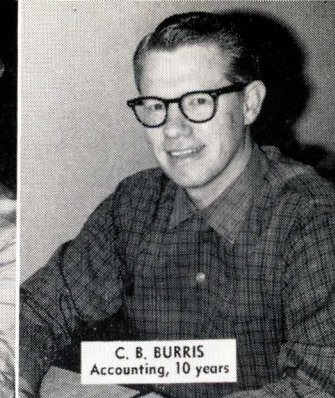
RAY RUSSELL
Traffic, 7 years



ERNEST G. PITMAN
Main Office, 3 Years

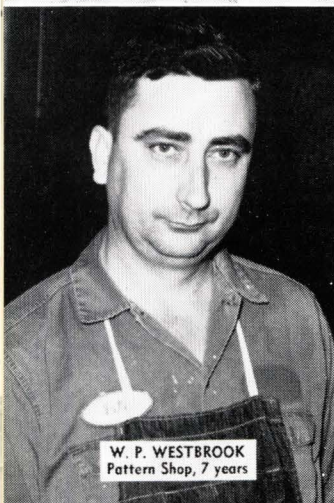


CHESTER B. JONES
Tool Room, 8 years

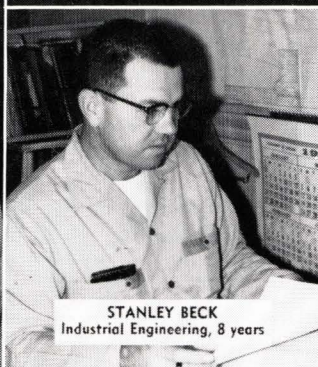


C. B. BURRIS
Accounting, 10 years

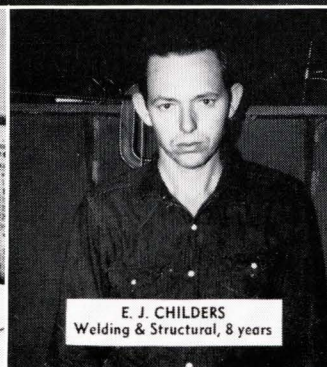
Celebrating an Anniversary - 2 to 10 years



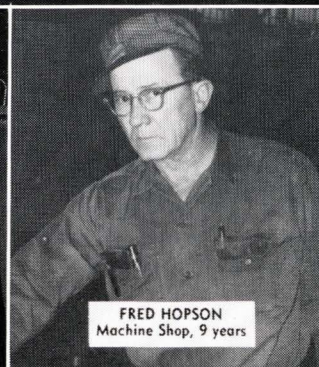
W. P. WESTBROOK
Pattern Shop, 7 years



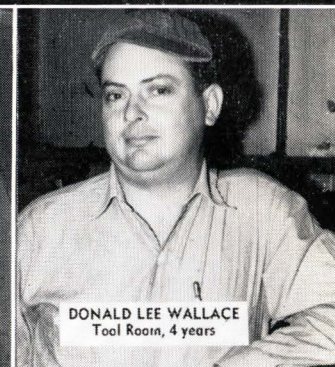
STANLEY BECK
Industrial Engineering, 8 years



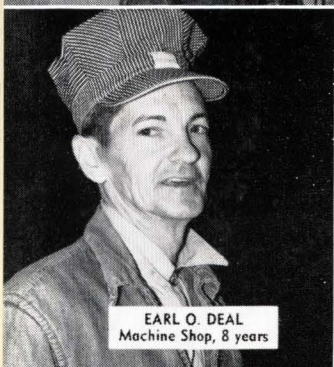
E. J. CHILDERS
Welding & Structural, 8 years



FRED HOPSON
Machine Shop, 9 years



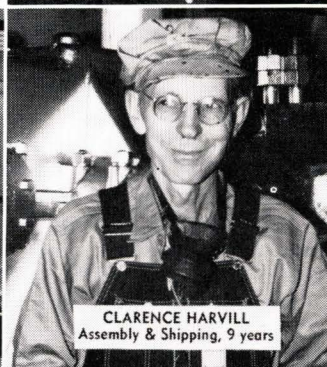
DONALD LEE WALLACE
Tool Room, 4 years



EARL O. DEAL
Machine Shop, 8 years



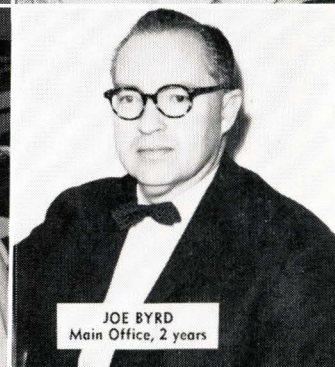
BARBARA FOWLER
Plant Office, 6 years



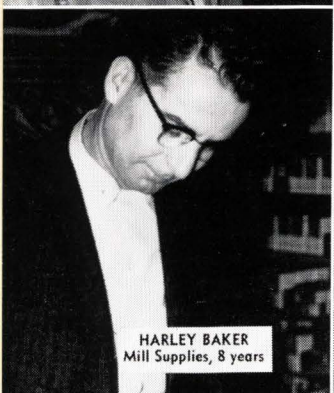
CLARENCE HARVILL
Assembly & Shipping, 9 years



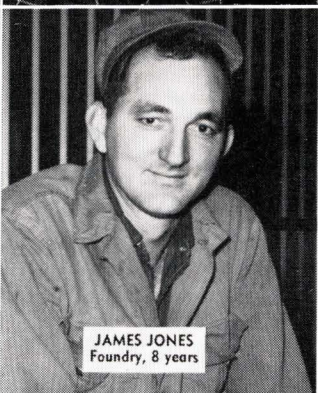
BETTY STEWART
Main Office, 5 years



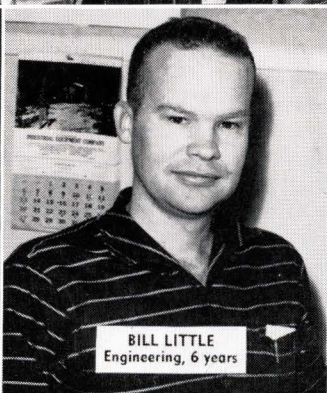
JOE BYRD
Main Office, 2 years



HARLEY BAKER
Mill Supplies, 8 years



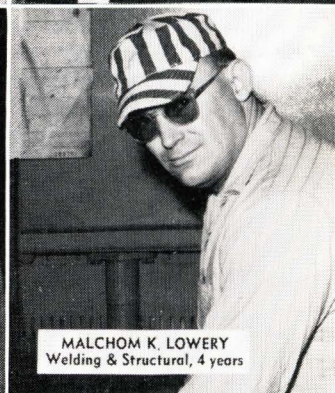
JAMES JONES
Foundry, 8 years



BILL LITTLE
Engineering, 6 years



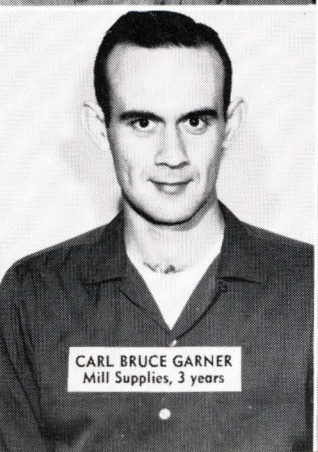
JACK A. LANDRUM
Machine Shop, 4 years



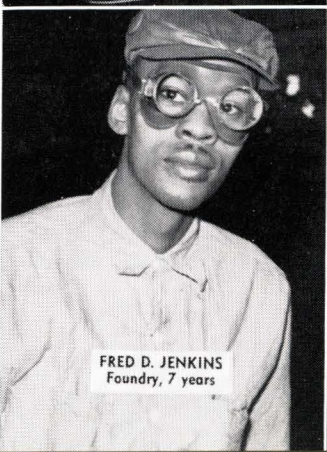
MALCHOM K. LOWERY
Welding & Structural, 4 years



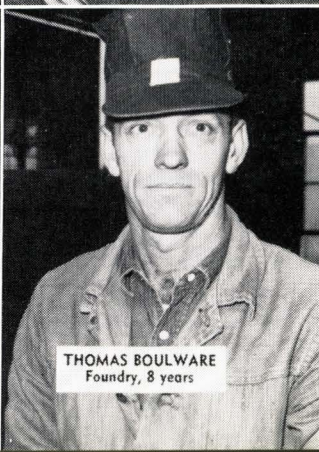
CLAYTON JIRICK
Foundry, 8 years



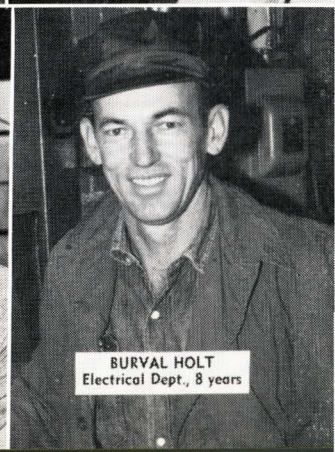
CARL BRUCE GARNER
Mill Supplies, 3 years



FRED D. JENKINS
Foundry, 7 years



THOMAS BOULWARE
Foundry, 8 years



BURVAL HOLT
Electrical Dept., 8 years



Social Security TAXES go up ...

BY L. R. JAMES

MOST of you have received a painful reminder—in the form of a smaller pay check—that social security taxes have gone up. The increase is from the old rate of $3\frac{1}{8}\%$ to $3\frac{5}{8}\%$ on the first \$4800 of earnings in a year. This works out as 50c more on each \$100 of your earnings up to the limit of \$4800. For anyone earning at least that amount, the tax increase means that he will now be paying \$174 per year instead of the \$150 he paid in 1962. The Company will pay the same amount, since the matching tax on employers went up exactly as much as for the worker.

With social security taxes no longer in the "penny ante" class, and due to go still higher in the future, this might be a very appropriate time to take a closer look at the financing of this program so important to the economic structure of the individual and the nation alike.

Is the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, more commonly known as social security, really self-supporting? Will there be any money in the trust funds to pay benefits when you retire, or if you become disabled, or in the event of your death? These are questions which are being asked by the more than 60 million Americans who work under social security. Briefly, the answer is "Yes," but these questions are so important

that they deserve considerably more than one word of explanation.

It was and is the intent of Congress that social security be self-supporting both for now and for the long-range future. Congress has therefore written into the law a schedule of tax rates to be paid by employees, their employers, and self-employed persons which is intended to finance the program without any subsidy from general government funds.

In enacting the program and setting up the tax schedule, Congress recognized that the number of people receiving social security benefits will increase for years to come. To cover the cost of paying benefits to an increasing number of people, the law provides for gradual increases in the tax rates over the years with the last increase going into effect in 1968.

When the social security program was enacted in 1935, it provided very limited protection—only retirement benefits for the wage earner himself. Congress soon broadened the program to include the payment of benefits to dependents of the retired worker and to his family in the event of his death. More recently, legislation has been enacted which provides benefits to disabled persons and certain of their dependents. Benefits have also been increased several times to keep pace with rising levels of living and price changes.

The original retirement benefits ranged in amount from \$10 to \$85 per month, while the present law provides for normal minimum benefits of \$40 per month, with a top of \$127, and a family maximum of \$254 per month. In addition, optional retirement benefits are now available as early as age 62, on a reduced basis. Besides providing considerably larger benefits, the present law permits much greater leeway for beneficiaries to

work while continuing to receive monthly payments.

Under the first "retirement test," a beneficiary lost his entire monthly benefits, regardless of amount, if he earned more than \$14.99 in a month. The present rules allow earnings of \$1200 in a year without any effect on benefit payments. Above that amount partial payments can still be made, often in substantial amounts. For example, an individual receiving the normal minimum benefit of \$40 per month can still receive some payment with earnings of as much as \$1900 per year. In a case of maximum family benefits of \$254 per month, earnings must be almost \$4500 in a year before all benefits are lost.

When social security taxes were first collected in 1937, the employee's share of the tax was one percent of the first \$3000 of annual wages, matched by one percent from the employer. These rates were set to rise to three percent each, making a combined total of six percent by 1949. However, the scheduled increases were put off, and it was not until 1950 that the rate was permitted to go above one percent.

The last tax schedule enacted by Congress, and in effect now, is as follows:

Year	Employee	Employer	Self-Employed Person
1962	3 $\frac{1}{8}\%$	3 $\frac{1}{8}\%$	4.7%
1963-65	3 $\frac{3}{8}\%$	3 $\frac{3}{8}\%$	5.4%
1966-67	4 $\frac{1}{8}\%$	4 $\frac{1}{8}\%$	6.2%
1968 and after	4 $\frac{5}{8}\%$	4 $\frac{5}{8}\%$	6.9%

This tax schedule is designed to meet the future obligations of the program and to keep it on a self-supporting basis. The maximum amount that



can count for social security and on which you pay social security taxes is now \$4800 per year.

Starting in January, 1963, the social security contribution rate increased to 35/8% for both the worker and the employer, representing a one-half of one percent increase for each. Self-employed people will pay seven-tenths of one percent more, or a total of 5.4% of their net earnings when they report their 1963 earnings.

The question as to whether or not this tax schedule is adequate for social security to pay its own way has been studied by fiscal experts, who have found the plan to be sound. Actuaries, studying the life span, the benefits paid, and the rate of contributions, have stated that income from the present schedule of contribution rates rising gradually until 1968 will be sufficient to pay all present and future benefits.

The handling of the social security reserve funds has also been a source of argument, with some people claiming that investment of the reserve in United States savings bonds meant that the funds contained only "IOU's" and that no money would be available when needed. Recent experience has provided a definite and practical answer to this objection.

During a recent 4-year period, from 1957 to 1961, social security tax income was less than the expenditure for benefit payments, largely because increases in benefits went into effect sooner than corresponding increases in taxes. The result was that about 23/4 billion dollars were withdrawn from the reserve fund to pay current benefits. This should be the final answer to the question of whether the reserve funds are real or imaginary. The income of the reserve funds has again become greater than the outgo for benefits, and the funds are expected to increase steadily throughout the rest of this century and for many years thereafter.

Perhaps the most careful and impartial appraisal of the financial health of the social security system is to be found in the studies and reports of the various Councils on Social Security Financing. The law requires that these Councils be appointed at stated intervals to make a thorough review of the methods of financing the program and to judge its soundness at the present and for the future. Except for the chairman, all members of these Coun-

cils are distinguished actuaries, economists, bankers, and other financial experts from private business, labor, and the professions. The most recent Council report, dated January 1, 1959, gave a detailed statement of the financial condition of the program, stating as part of its conclusion: "The Council is pleased to report that according to the best estimates available, the contribution schedule now in the law makes adequate provision for meeting the cost of the benefits provided. We have found that the method of financing is sound and that no fundamental changes are required or desirable."

The social security program has stood the test of actual operations for more than 25 years, regular payments are being made each month to more than 18 million men, women, and children at a rate of about 11/5 billion dollars each month, the reserve funds contain more than 20 billion dollars and are steadily increasing.

By all evidence, the answer to the question "Is social security sound and will it remain so?" must be "Yes!"

MARKING AN ANNIVERSARY

MACHINE SHOP

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
William H. Smith	Feb. 15, 1926	37
Price B. Largent	Feb. 1, 1929	34
A. W. Stevens	Feb. 12, 1929	34
Ertis W. Brock	Feb. 7, 1936	27
H. W. Breazeale	Feb. 4, 1937	26
Zack Cummins	Feb. 8, 1937	26
Charles T. Douglass	Feb. 11, 1937	26
M. R. (Jake) Ross	Feb. 25, 1937	26
John Burks	Feb. 24, 1938	25
F. S. Ritchie	Feb. 12, 1941	22
James A. Lovett	Feb. 14, 1941	22
William L. Hanson	Feb. 1, 1943	20
D. H. Matchett	Feb. 26, 1945	18
Lloyd D. Parrish	Feb. 12, 1947	16
Frank Davis	Feb. 24, 1947	16
W. R. Weeks	Feb. 6, 1950	13
Bobby H. Tucker	Feb. 12, 1951	12
W. G. Mangham	Feb. 13, 1952	11
R. C. Roberts	Feb. 19, 1952	11
Fred Hopson	Feb. 24, 1954	9
Chester B. Jones	Feb. 3, 1955	8
Earl O. Deal	Feb. 7, 1955	8
Burval Holt	Feb. 10, 1955	8
Barbara Fowler	Feb. 1, 1957	6
Donald Lee Wallace	Feb. 2, 1959	4
Jack A. Landrum	Feb. 2, 1959	4
Carl E. Gibson	Feb. 2, 1962	1
W. A. Hendricks, Jr.	Feb. 2, 1962	1
Frank E. Blakeway	Feb. 5, 1962	1
Boyd Lee Ivy	Feb. 7, 1962	1
Hulen Jerry Warren	Feb. 14, 1962	1
Peter A. Jansen	Feb. 21, 1962	1
Claude M. Brookshire	Feb. 27, 1962	1

OILFIELD SALES & SERVICE

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Val L. Gallia, Jr.	Feb. 5, 1947	16
Oliver McKay, Jr.	Feb. 1, 1951	12
Gilbert Ray Stein	Feb. 13, 1951	12
Robert D. Dunlop	Feb. 1, 1953	10
Roy Lilley, Jr.	Feb. 2, 1953	10
David Bishop	Feb. 19, 1957	6
Rome Beaulieu	Feb. 2, 1959	4

FOUNDRY

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
W. J. Buschmann	Feb. 9, 1939	24
Robert Burns	Feb. 24, 1942	21
A. B. White	Feb. 24, 1943	20
Josh Duncan	Feb. 28, 1944	19
Fred Benemon	Feb. 20, 1946	17
James Scott	Feb. 20, 1946	17
W. T. Bailey	Feb. 13, 1951	12
Rex Jones	Feb. 20, 1951	12
J. B. Perkins	Feb. 12, 1952	11
James Jones	Feb. 2, 1955	8
Clayton Jircik	Feb. 21, 1955	8
Thomas Boulware	Feb. 22, 1955	8
Fred D. Jenkins	Feb. 1, 1956	7
James Carl Jones	Feb. 5, 1962	1
Billy F. Becks	Feb. 6, 1962	1
Tim D. Anderson	Feb. 9, 1962	1
Charles T. Minton	Feb. 5, 1962	1

TRAILER DIVISION

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
C. J. Schuller	Feb. 1, 1942	21
Lester J. Glaze	Feb. 8, 1943	20
Thomas F. Ladd	Feb. 8, 1943	20
Leo D. Elliott	Feb. 13, 1943	20
Albert S. Walton	Feb. 2, 1948	15
Garvin Mooney	Feb. 2, 1950	13
Granville C. Wright	Feb. 2, 1950	13
James M. Fuller	Feb. 6, 1950	13
Luke S. Rouse	Feb. 6, 1950	13
Emmett D. Forrest	Feb. 8, 1950	13
Boyce S. Hendry	Feb. 9, 1950	13
Milton E. Watson	Feb. 27, 1950	13
Jimmy N. Wooten	Feb. 27, 1950	13
Sidney Smith	Feb. 28, 1950	13
Leonard F. Donnell	Feb. 28, 1952	11

WELDING & STRUCTURAL

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Gus A. Teer	Feb. 15, 1941	22
Stephen Warren	Feb. 18, 1943	20
Taylor W. Martin	Feb. 22, 1943	20
Less S. Neyland	Feb. 22, 1943	20
Marcus H. Patrick	Feb. 7, 1947	16
James P. Laird	Feb. 12, 1951	12
E. J. Childers	Feb. 24, 1955	8
Malchom K. Lowery	Feb. 27, 1959	4
David E. Merritt	Feb. 9, 1962	1
Earl D. Burchfield	Feb. 15, 1962	1
Jeff David Pinner	Feb. 19, 1962	1

ASSEMBLY & SHIPPING

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
G. R. Beavers	Feb. 8, 1929	34
William Counts	Feb. 6, 1952	11
Clarence Harvill	Feb. 1, 1954	9

PATTERN SHOP

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Carl D. Ross	Feb. 13, 1952	11
W. P. Westbrook	Feb. 1, 1956	7

TRAFFIC

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Gordon Brashear	Feb. 17, 1955	8
Ray Russell	Feb. 7, 1956	7

MILL SUPPLIES

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Harley Baker	Feb. 21, 1955	8
Carl Bruce Garner	Feb. 1, 1960	3

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Stanley Beck	Feb. 21, 1955	8

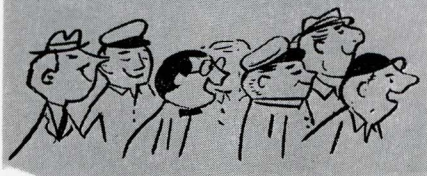
MAIN OFFICE

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
E. P. Trout	Feb. 23, 1926	37
Homer Thrash	Feb. 2, 1942	21
T. D. Lashly	Feb. 2, 1948	15
Delbert A. Jones	Feb. 2, 1950	13
W. M. L. Wagner	Feb. 19, 1952	11
C. B. Burris	Feb. 11, 1953	10
William T. Little	Feb. 18, 1957	6
Betty Jean Stewart	Feb. 19, 1958	5
Ernest G. Pitman	Feb. 1, 1960	3
Joe Byrd	Feb. 1, 1961	2
Lyman J. Mann	Feb. 5, 1962	1
Hugh N. McWilliams	Feb. 8, 1962	1

TRAILER SALES & SERVICE

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
R. L. Hamilton, Jr.	Feb. 3, 1954	9
Jimmy C. Monroe	Feb. 18, 1957	6
Carl S. Peppard	Feb. 26, 1960	3
Graden E. Butler	Feb. 13, 1962	1

Observations around the Plant ...



RAY RUSSELL has been trying to negotiate a deal whereby RAYMOND FORNEY, OSCAR DIXON, JOHN MURRAY and A. J. HUNT could take time about paying for GUY CROOM's coffee. A. J. says they always catch him broke; Oscar Dixon says he paid yesterday; John Murray says it isn't his time; and Raymond Forney forgot to bring any money along. May have to call on Salty.

MELTON CAMPBELL suggests that BILL NEWBORN contribute a day's pay toward rebuilding the country club house. This might be a pretty good idea. Then such fellows as TOM DUKE, ELMER BYRD and JIMMY FREEMAN may come across.

GHEAT SMELLEY offered to buy stock and go in partnership with JACK RATCLIFF, the Vagabond with the three mules and covered wagon, and that seems to be a good idea even for ED TROUT.

T. L. VANSAU's good-looking brother, P. A. Vansau gets his picture on front page of Lufkin News. We think maybe the paper is overlooking a bet 'cause ole T. L. is good-looking too.

ICKEY BAIRD is working on his 20th year with the Company in the Structural Shop.

EDGAR BARNES was 23 years old when he first got on the payroll and was a single man.

C. R. BATES had been with us nine months when the Japs bombed Pearl Harbor. HENRY GIBSON is fast approaching his 20th anniversary as an

employee. EDDIE LOWE passed his 20th anniversary in Structural Shop as of January 21st.

R. E. MAXEY joined forces with us just 21½ months before Pearl Harbor. ARTHUR MARTIN will have been here 20 years in September. His brother, TAYLOR MARTIN beat him to it by seven months.

HUBERT MOORE had been working just a short time before the great depression upset the domestic equilibrium of nearly everybody.

If LEE OLIVER had waited two more days it would have been 1964 before he could claim 20 years seniority. MELVIN SIMS hired out to us three days after the Japanese ignominy.

BETHEL SKINNER is another 20-year man as of April this year. BUCK STRINGER had been here four months when the Nipons invited us into the war.

BENNIE WALLACE's starting rate was 30 cents per hour. STEPHEN WARREN was eligible for the 20-year club on February 8.

PRESTON WEATHERLY was 18 years old and 25 cents per hour was the basis of his pay on his first job.

ELMER WILLIAMS, too, counted his first pay check based on 25 cents per hour. ED WINSTON first rendered his services to the Company at 15 cents per hour.

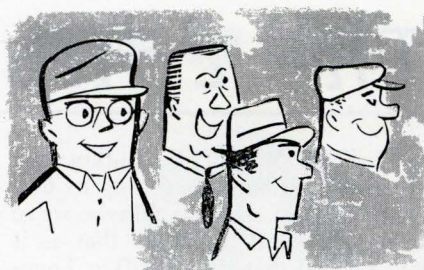
JOHN WINSTON will soon have 30 years with the Company. TONY ATHEY is not far away from having achieved his 20th year of service.

Record shows that RAYMOND BEAVERS was raised to 27½ cents per hour in July, 1929. Ole CHARLIE BECK was 18 years old, single and a fair lathe operator September, 1941. We know because we tried him.

I. D. BERRY has been working on his 21st year since January 21st. W. O. BOATMAN is on the tail end of his 20th year. CONNER BELL had an important birthday July 17th last year; sorry we overlooked it.

HUBERT BREAZEALE is a veteran of 26 years. ERTIS BROCK is well under the wire with the 25-year boys. LEO BROWN was in the carpenter gang in 1941.

BUD BULLOCK and the great stock market crash got on the pay roll the



same year. LES BULLOCK has had 43 different pay rates. J. O. BURGESS joined up with us just 10 days after we accepted the Japs invitation to participate in the war.

Wonder if anybody noticed that HOP BURKS joined the ranks of old men on March 30th last year.

BOB BUTLER valued his services at 25 cents per hour on his first assignment. RED COURTNEY will have in 30 years in May. CALVIN CRAIN will be eligible for 20-year gang in July.

LEON CRAIN made the mark in January this year. If we had a 20-year club, we would owe JOHN DANIEL a pin in September. LEE DEGGS had 40 years behind him last December.

It has been 36 years since SYLVESTER DONAHOE has been without a job. CARTER O'QUINN is just six months away from 40 years on the payroll.

We have 12 men in the Structural Shop and 29 men in the Machine Shop that started work in 1941. E. GUY FULLER, had he lived, would have been with the Company 20 years in August. The boys that worked with Guy were high on him as a partner. We as employees of the Company are glad that he came our way and shared with us his sunny disposition, his fun and his efforts. As to his untimely death, we are grieved and also reminded of the uncertainty of life and we of today have had it impressed upon us that we have no assurance of tomorrow.

PETE COONEY has had quite a seige in the hospital but we are glad of an opportunity to say that he is getting well.

FRANK RAGLAND is crowing about a new baby girl at his house.

Why can't life's problems hit us when we're 18 and know everything?

Anybody who isn't in debt these days is probably underprivileged.

The Editor's Corner

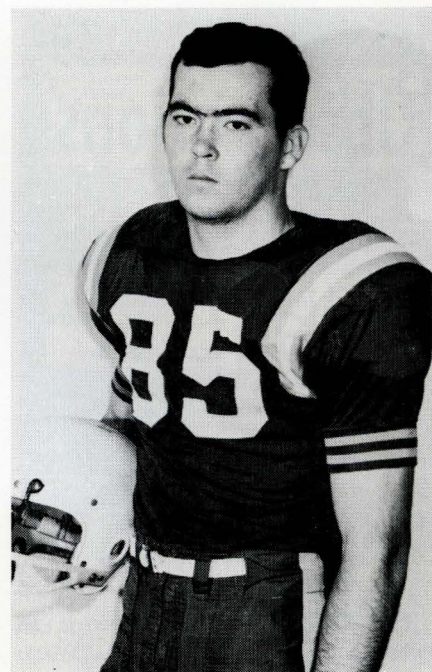
AT THIS WRITING, Lufkin and Angelina County is getting its first big snowfall of the year. Maybe we're expecting several, huh? Be that as it may, we feel that many Lufkin Foundry folks will be taking pictures of the effects of the white stuff. We'll be happy to have you bring or mail these pictures to THE FOUNDRY ROUNDUP offices so that we may use them in your magazine. They will be returned when we have finished with them. Please send all information about the picture on a separate piece of paper if you mail it. If you bring it to the office, we'll write it down for you.

May we remind you that we welcome letters to the Editor now for use in the magazine? We cannot use letters that are not signed, but we will withhold your name if you request it.

MR. & MRS. HARVEY NERREN spent Christmas in Little Rock, Arkansas, with their daughter and her family. On Christmas Eve, a 2-inch snow covered the area, and everyone enjoyed a white Christmas, especially the Nerren grandchildren. One happy scene is pictured on this page.

Shown on this page is CLIFFORD (GENE) WILSON, a senior at Lufkin High School, and son of Mr. & Mrs. C. J. WILSON. C. J. is a set-up man on the second shift in the Machine Shop. Gene's brother is TOM EDD WILSON, a sales engineer for the Foundry.

Gene was captain of the famed Lufkin football team of the past season. He is a 3-year letterman and played both offensive end and defensive tackle and guard. He led in the number of passes caught and yards gained by a pass receiver.



CLIFFORD (GENE) WILSON . . . 190 pounds of brawn and sheer muscle, star of Lufkin High School



THESE are Commercial Gear department employees. Front row, left to right: EDWARD GARDNER, ALFRED MIDGLEY, MIKE HEAGY, WINFORD SCHULLER, GORDON BREASHEAR, A. J. HAVARD, MARLIN TULLOS, JOHNNY HUTCHERSON. Back row, left to right: LANNAS BRYANT, CHARLES GRIMES,

CLINT YOUNGBLOOD, DOYLE LUNSFORD, GEORGE FREEMAN, FORD RODDAM, CHARLEY McLAIN, J. W. CARROL, ALVIN LANE, CHARLES EPPERSON, DAVID MASSINGILL. Not shown in the picture is C. L. BECK, foreman



FUN in the snow. HARVEY NERREN, Machine Shop, with his grandchildren, Cathy, Susan and Lauralynn Clark

THE ROUNDUP salutes this six-foot, one-inch, 190-pound senior, and wish him continued success in the years to come.

It seems that one JIMMY LAMONTE, Traffic, is worried these days. He says GUY CROOM is getting ready for his annual party, and he asked TIP BRASHEAR to see about getting the steaks for it. But Tip has just come back from a big 'coon hunt, and Lamonte is wondering just what kind of "steaks" he'll procure for Mr. Croom?

THE ROUNDUP got a note from one of our employees who signed his name but for "protection" we will withhold it. He wrote: During the big freeze, A. J. HUNT, our bath house janitor, had hard luck starting his car. He had to be at work at six o'clock, so he called a taxi to get there. The next day, he had the same trouble. He decided to buy another car but lacked \$50 to buy it. He tried to borrow the money from his foreman who is JOE BURNETTE, but Joe didn't have it in his pocket. So A. J. asked him if he would help him get it through the Company. Joe asked A. J. how long he had been with the Company and A. J. said 49 years, 11 months and 29 days. Joe said, "You lack one day before you would be eligible to borrow

\$50; you have to be here 50 years."

So A. J. went to JOHN MURRAY to borrow it and John was boozy and talking funny and he wrote A. J. a check for 50 cents instead of \$50. So A. J. said, "John is crazy, and I have heard that they will give you \$50 for every crazy person you bring to Rusk, and that's how I will get my money."

A. J. carried John to Rusk and the Manager said, "Well, who is the crazy one?" A. J. said, "John." But John said, "A. J. because he brought me here." So the Manager looked at them both and decided it was A. J. He kept A. J. and gave John \$50.

Thus, A. J. lost both the money and his car. In the meantime, John bought \$50 worth of 'coons to barbecue.

On opposite page is a picture of the nargest Lufkin marine gear ever cut in this shop. It is a Model V4800 simple reduction marine gear rated 2340 horsepower; it has a face width of 24 inches and an outside diameter of 80.2 inches. This gear will be installed in and will propel an ore boat operating on the Great Lakes. This unit is nine feet, six inches high, approximately the same in width and weighs about 35,000 pounds.

Pictured with the gear are the men in the Commercial Gear department who produced the unit.

Another Eye Saved!



JAMES SCOTT . . . no eye injury

JAMES SCOTT, Cleaning Room in the Foundry, was busy at his job a few weeks back when a piece of steel flew up and shattered the left lense of his safety glasses.

He was a mighty thankful fellow when he realized that he suffered no injury to his eye. It was another eye possibly saved from irreparable damage by safety glasses.

The glasses won't save an eye if they are left lying on a work bench or in a locker. Protect your eyes; wear your glasses!

Then there's the off-beat psychiatrist who advertises: Satisfaction guaranteed or your mania back.

A junior executive complained to his wife of aches and pains. This went on for two weeks. One day he returned home feeling better.

"I found out what was wrong," he told his wife. "We got some ultra modern office furniture two weeks ago, and I just learned I've been sitting in a wastebasket."

Several months after breaking her leg, the frail old lady telephoned her doctor to see if the cast could be removed. "Can I climb the stairs now?" she hopefully asked. "Sure," he replied. "Goodie," she chortled. "I'm tired of climbing up and down the drainpipe."

The Foundry Roundup

Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co.

P. O. Box 849
LUFKIN, TEXAS

RETURN REQUESTED

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 5340
HOUSTON, TEXAS



Auto Tourist: "I clearly had the right of way when this man ran into me, and yet you say I am to blame."

Local Officer: "You certainly were."

Autoist: "Why?"

Local Officer: "Because his father is Mayor, his mother is Chief of Police, and I go with his sister."

"Every night, I dream of a sign on a door and I push it and I push it, but I can't open it."

"What does the sign say?"

"Pull."

The mountain youth returned from college on vacation. "Whacha larnin', son?" inquired his pa.

"I'm learning algebra, Pa," replied the son.

"That's fine, son," said his father. "Say something in algebra."

Not wanting to disappoint his father the youth proclaimed solemnly, "Pi-R-Square."

The old man exploded, "If that's what they're larning ya, ya kin stop right now! Everybody knows pie are round. Cornbred are square."

Pat was determined to pass his favorite "pub" on his way home. As he approached, he became somewhat shaky but, picking up courage, passed it. Then, after going about 50 yards, he turned, saying to himself: "Well done, Pat, me boy. Come back and I'll treat ye."

It was a hot day near Fort Hood when two soldiers sneaked over to a local watermelon patch. Suddenly, before they had a chance to open the melons, a farmer appeared with a cocked shotgun.

"I'm sure glad you came along,"

said one of the soldiers, "A couple of your watermelons came loose, and we can't fasten them back on."

During a community drive to round up unlicensed dogs, a policeman whistled an automobile to the curb. When its driver asked why he had been stopped, the officer pointed to the dog on the seat beside him.

"Does your dog have a license?" he asked.

"Oh, no," the man said quickly. "He doesn't need one. I do all the driving myself."

"I'm anxious to make this shot. That's my mother-in-law on the clubhouse porch."

"Don't be a fool. You can't hit her at 200 yards."

"Can you read the third line?" asked an oculist of his patient.

"Sure," answered the man, "CKDK. I'm no good at pronouncing it, but I think he was left tackle at Notre Dame last year."

A bobby soxer hung around the desk of the librarian diffidently until the latter asked: "Is there any particular book you're trying to make up your mind to ask for?"

The young one blushed and whispered, "Do you think I could borrow 'Scouting for Boys'?"

The elderly hillbilly was in for a medical checkup. "Do you sleep ok?" the doctor asked.

"Wal," the hillbilly drawled, "I sleep good nights, and I sleep good mornings but afternoons I just seem to twist and turn."

In a New England town noted for its stormy blustering citizens, a clergyman told his friend: "We have just had the greatest revival our church has experienced for many years." "I'm glad to hear it," replied the friend. "And how many did you add to the fold?" "We didn't add any," said the clergyman. "But we got rid of three."

On the first day a new dentist set up in the town, a man with a swollen face hurried up the steps and rang

the bell. The dentist's wife opened the door. "You want to see the dentist?" she asked. "Well, could you possibly come back tomorrow morning early?" The patient groaned, "But my tooth . . ." "Oh, please do," interrupted the wife. "You see, you're his very first patient, and I'd like you to be a surprise for him tomorrow as it's his birthday."

The minister answered his phone. "Hello," came a voice he recognized as belonging to one of his parishioners. "Please send over four dozen beers and a bottle of gin." "My dear lady," he retorted, "this is not the liquor store, this is your minister." Instead of an apology, the indignant voice rejoined, "Indeed! and just what are you doing at the liquor store?"

Wanting to outdo the lavish presents of his brothers, he gave his mother, on her birthday, a \$50,000 mynah bird with a 40,000 word vocabulary in several languages.

"What did you think of the bird, Mother?" he asked after her birthday.

"Delicious," was the old lady's reply.

The Foundry Roundup

Volume 21

Number 2

Published Monthly for
Employees and Their Families

by
LUFKIN FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
VIRGINIA R. ALLEN, Editor
KAY GIBBS, Editorial Assistant



Member
of the
International Council
of Industrial Editors