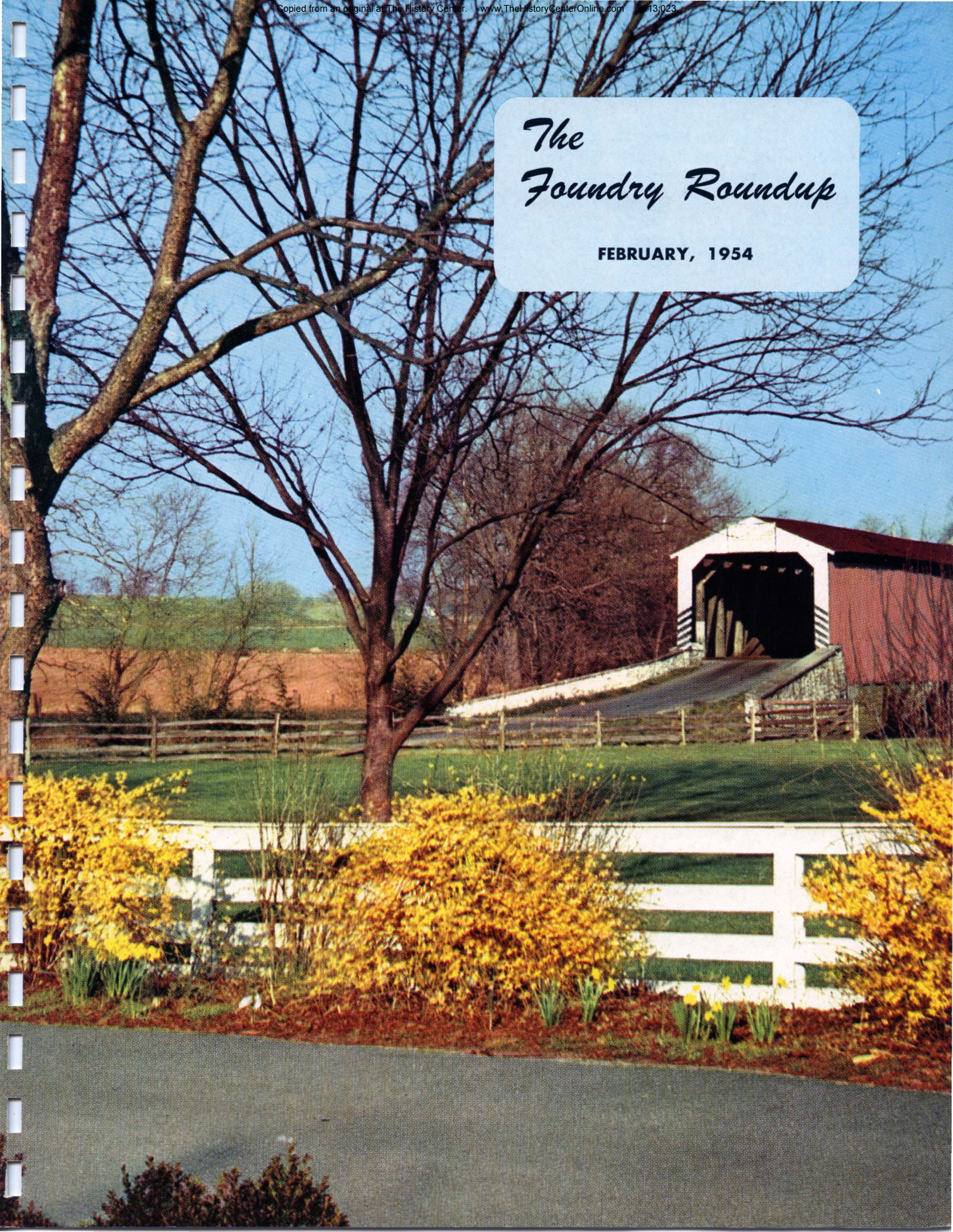


The Foundry Roundup

FEBRUARY, 1954



What's So DISGRACEFUL About PROFITS?

SOMETIMES you hear the word "profit" mentioned in an undertone or in an accusing voice.

In reality, yours and my job depends upon the fact that Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company *does* make a profit. When the day of profits cease, our jobs will cease.

When people do not actually *know* about profits, they guess—and usually they guess wrong. In surveys made during recent years, it was learned that people generally think that companies like the Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company make as high as 25 cents on each dollar of sales.

The truth of the matter is, out of each dollar of sales, Lufkin Foundry made 5 cents.

What went with the 5 cents? Our Board of Directors paid 3/4 of

one cent to the stockholders in the form of dividends. The remaining 4 1/4 cents was put back into our business.

If no money were put back into the business, then there'd be no new jobs. Not even the present jobs could last if there were no replacement of machines, no new tools, or no new working facilities.

Stockholders are people who have put their faith and their money into our business, in the hope that it will be a success and will give them a return on their investment.

Their return during 1953 was not as good as in past years. If you invested in United States Savings Bonds, you got a return of 3 cents on your investment. If you put your money in the local federal savings and loan company,

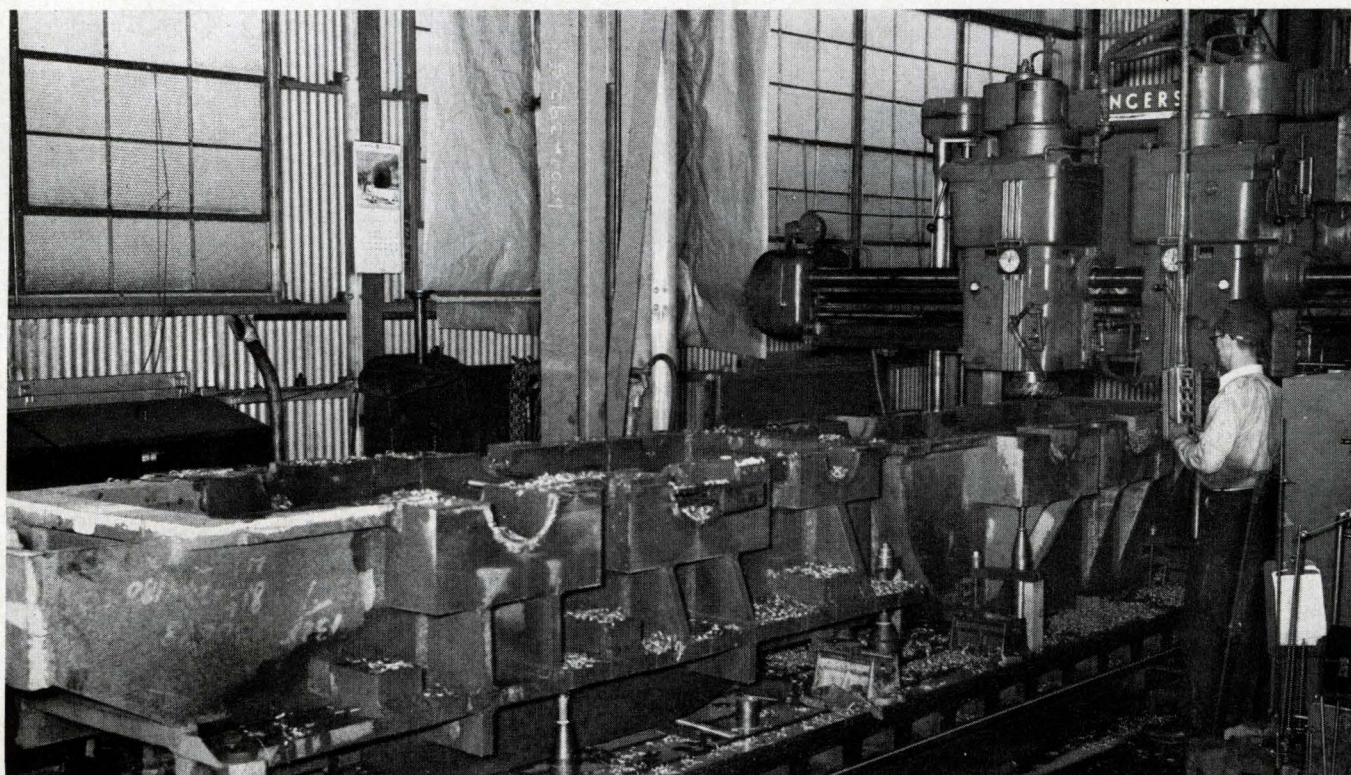
you got a return of 3 cents on every dollar invested. Some savings accounts earn 2 1/2 cents on each dollar saved.

But our stockholders received only 3/4 of 1 cent on each dollar they invested.

For a heavy industry like ours, where costs of machinery and equipment are high, and wages are above the average, then a profit of 3/4 of 1 cent on the dollar is quite low.

We hope that the profit can be larger in the next few years, for more money is needed to buy new equipment to keep our plant modern, to improve our products and keep them ahead in the competitive market.

If our plant and our products should ever become old-fashioned and out-of-date, then our jobs would soon suffer.



THIS modern machine installed last year is an example of what is meant by putting money back in the business.



JOHNNY STEWART, Foundry employee, looks at a new pair of shoes while Joe Rich, Personnel Dept., tells him the soles are stitched with dacron.

"This is strictly a service for employees," Fred added. "We want employees to wear safety shoes for their own protection, and we're offering the shoes to them at the lowest possible price."

At the present time, the Safety department stocks three styles of shoes—low quarters, hi-tops, and 8-inch boots. These sell for \$7.50, \$7.30, and \$9.00.

But any style or size can be specially ordered by request, with delivery in about 10 days.

Besides these dacron-stitched shoes, the Safety department also offers for sale leather treating preparation at 25 cents, rawhide shoe laces at 20 cents per pair, and shower shoes from 65 cents to 95 cents.

"There's no guessing about sizes now," Fred pointed out. "We have a Brannock foot measuring device that assures everyone a proper fit."

Foot Protection at a Bargain

SOMETHING new has been added!

As another service to employees of Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company, an enlarged safety shoe department has been inaugurated.

The new shoe department is located in the former Roundup office in the Personnel Department. The Editor's office has been moved to the Main Office building.

The added space has resulted in almost one-third more shoes offered than in the past. Current plans are to enlarge the department still more until twice as many shoes will be available to employees. There are about 350 pairs in stock now.

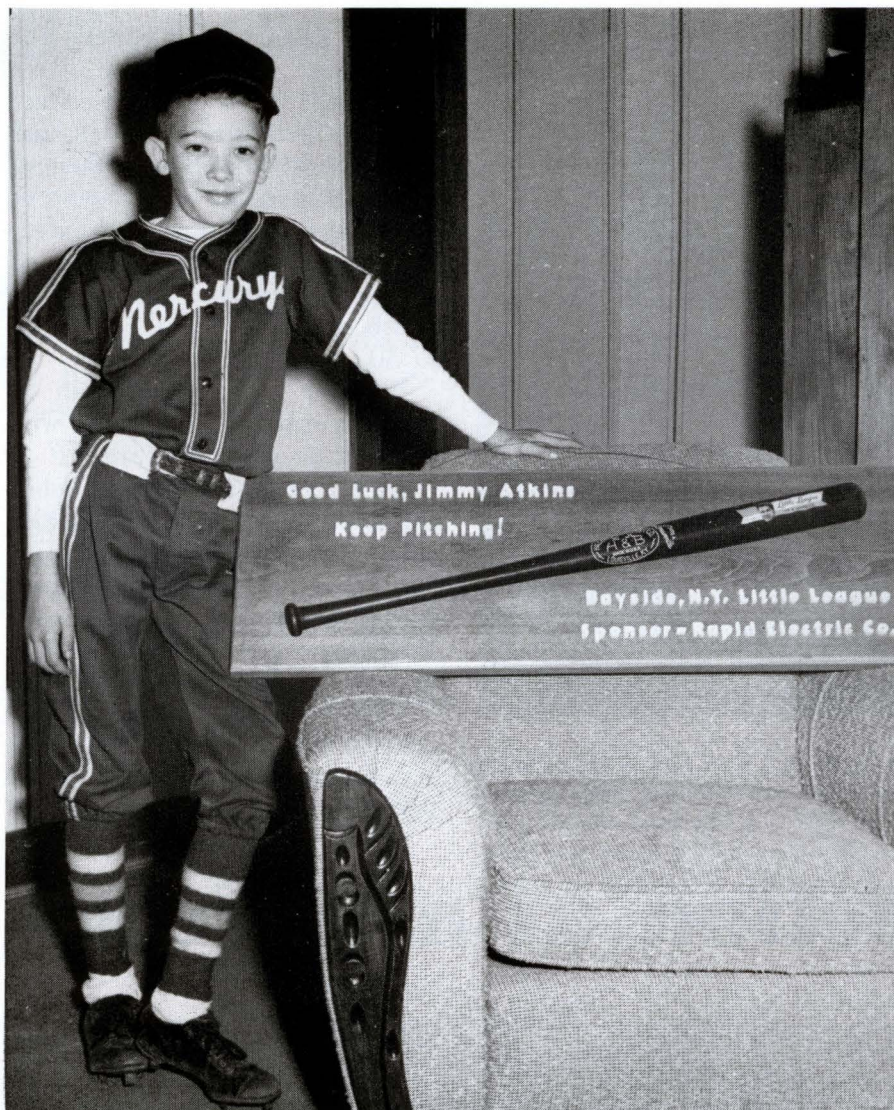
According to Fred Nelson, safety director, these Hi-Test Safety Shoes are manufactured by the world's largest shoe company, the International Shoe Company.

These shoes are sold to employees at absolute cost; there is

no profit made by the Company on a single pair.



THIS room houses 350 pairs of safety shoes. Chart shows styles available.



FRIENDS are what make life worth living . . . and Jimmy's got lots of them.

KEEP PITCHING, JIMMY

JIM got mad at Joe. And that really led to a string of exciting events.

Jim is Little Jimmy Atkins, son of Emory Atkins, Pattern Shop employee.

And Joe is none other than the great Joe DiMaggio, famed former centerfielder for the New York Yankees.

For years, little Jimmy had admired Joe and had followed the success of the Yankees with pride. Then suddenly his pedestal col-

lapsed and Joe and the Yankees fell among the shattered pieces of his dreams.

It happened like this.

Two . . . maybe three . . . years ago, the Yankees were in Houston to play a Spring exhibition game. Of course, avid fan Jimmy was there to see his champions. At what he thought was the proper time, Jimmy began asking the Yankee players to autograph his baseball. Six of the players scrawled their names across the

surface of the ball. But his hero, Joe, refused.

Jimmy didn't know why Joe refused but he was through with him and the Yankees. From that day forward, his keen attention and unbounded enthusiasm was given to the Dodgers.

But that isn't all the story.

Jimmy isn't a well little boy. Although he loves baseball with a passion that's hard to beat in such a little fellow, Jimmy can't do much for himself on the sandlot. He has a bad heart.

So bad, in fact, that the doctors told his folks that he wouldn't live until he was three years old. But he did, and he's 12 now.

His greatest desire is to be a pitcher in the big leagues. Last year, he made the Pirate's farm team in Little League. By the end of the season, he was able to pitch at least two innings, and sometimes three.

Jimmy has been checked by the finest doctors in the United States, and they think they will be able to operate successfully in about three more years. So far, the operation has never been successful, and it is only attempted in a last-minute desperate effort to save a life.

The Atkins' took Jimmy to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, and while they were so close to New York, they stopped over to see a couple of major league games.

Emory has a brother who lives in Brooklyn, and he listened attentively as Jimmy explained why he was a Brooklyn fan. This brother got much pleasure out of reporting this Texas incident to the manager of a Bayside, New York, Little League team that was a Yankee farm club.

This manager got busy to try to make amends for the action of one Yankee who broke a boy's heart. He told his boys about it, and they decided to send Jimmy a plaque. This, they thought, would

let him know that lots of Little Leaguers were thinking about him and hoping he could "keep pitching."

The plaque they sent is a prized possession of little Jimmy. He knows they'll be pulling for him when he goes back to Johns Hopkins for the operation. He knows, too, how serious the operation will be, but he wants it even more so than his parents do.

"I want to be normal like other boys. I wanta play ball and run and yell with the gang. Those doctors know what they're doing. They'll bring me through it okay, I know."

With that sort of faith and will power, Jimmy can't lose.

If you think he might be soft and easily persuaded, ask him who his favorite major league team is now. And then listen to him say positively:

"The Dodgers!"

THE EDITOR'S



C O R N E R

WE FOUND a bit of writing by our friend, Hubert Harrison, manager of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce. We thought you would be interested in what he thinks about a subject called "Sterling."

"In the midst of our fabulous mass production of goods for war and peace, we must not lose the pride in individual craftsmanship

that has made for progress since the beginning of trade and commerce. The word 'sterling' which has come to mean a standard of excellence and purity in silver and in other lines, goes far back into English history. The coinage of money in Britain, in about the twelfth century, became so corrupt, inaccurate and undependable that there was no definite standard.

"The king turned to a group of coiners, silversmiths and goldsmiths in North Germany and the Netherlands whose work was recognized and accepted everywhere as standard. These artisans were called 'easterlings' because they came from the east. The name was applied to their coins and their craftsmanship and later was shortened to 'sterling.'

"Recent news of the revival of the ancient art of glass blowing in Venice recalls an age when workmen were artisans. The craft of making objects from blown glass in Venice four hundred years ago was guarded as a secret monopoly. Any glass artisan who left Venice and practiced his trade anywhere else in the world was looked upon as a traitor and his family disgraced and punished.

"The ancient guilds, the first organizations of workmen in Europe, had as their object, not only better conditions for the workers but the maintenance of high standards of craftsmanship. The early English chambers of commerce in the eighteenth century were established not only to promote trade but to insure the integrity of the members.

"Many workers now think more about wages, hours, overtime, vacations, and pensions than they do about turning out a better day's work or a finer product. This decline in pride of service is not confined to employees. Many employers seem to be more interested in getting the money than in serving the customer. Some of them act like peddlers making one-night

stands. Fortunately they are in the minority.

"Early silversmiths placed their Hallmark on their finished products with great pride to show whose factory they came from. Many fine old English firms print on their packages the words 'By appointment to the King' as a sign of recognized quality. Countless American firms take pride in their Trade Marks and Brands for which they have built up esteem and confidence.

"There is something soul stirring and exalting in the thrill that comes with pride in a good day's work and in a fine piece of craftsmanship.

"Let us hope that we never lose it."

Boy: (getting acquainted) "I think you are sweet enough to eat."

Sweetie: "I do eat. Where shall we go?"

Girl Friend: "I hope you don't mind how I look. I was in such a hurry, I just threw myself together."

Boy Friend: "That's all right. Everything sure landed in the right places."

A little boy was playing ball a little distance away, when his mother cried, "Didn't I tell you to beat that rug?"

No, ma'm. You said to hang up the rug and beat it."

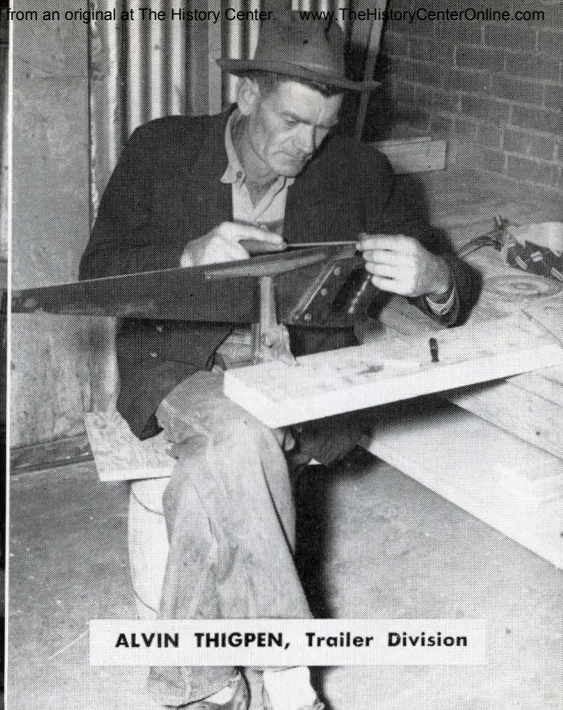
"Remember, there's nothing in the world's that's impossible to accomplish."

Voice in the rear: "Ever try to push toothpaste back in the tube?"

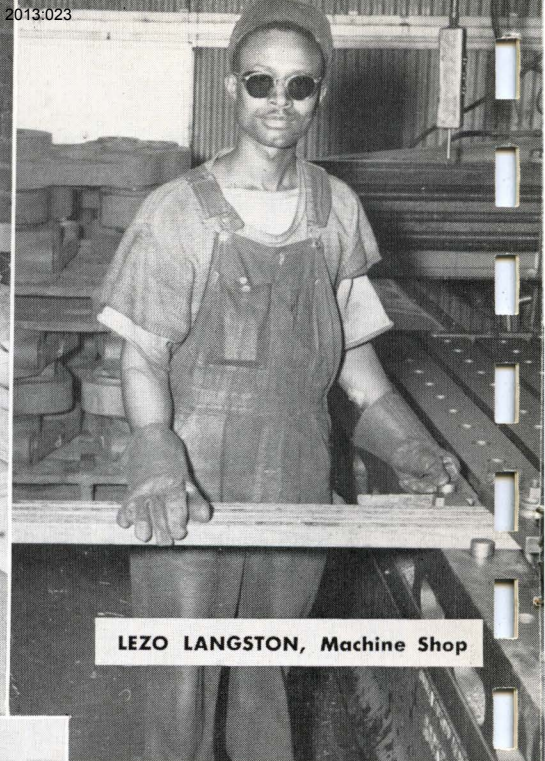
The best kind of pride is that which compels a man to do his best work, even though no one is looking.



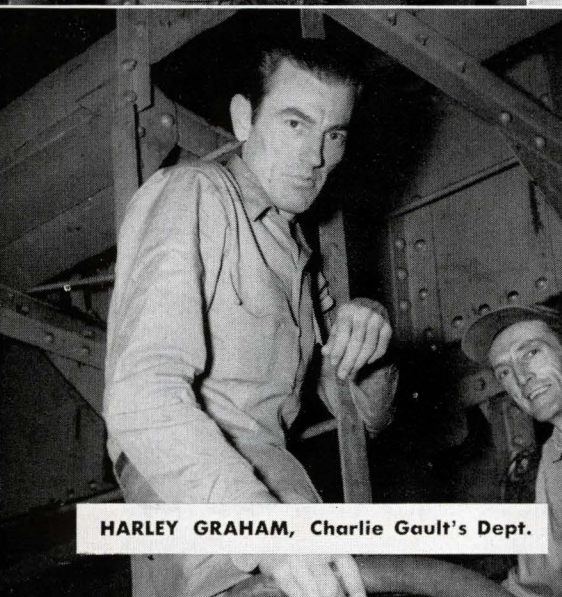
CURTIS HODGES, Machine Shop



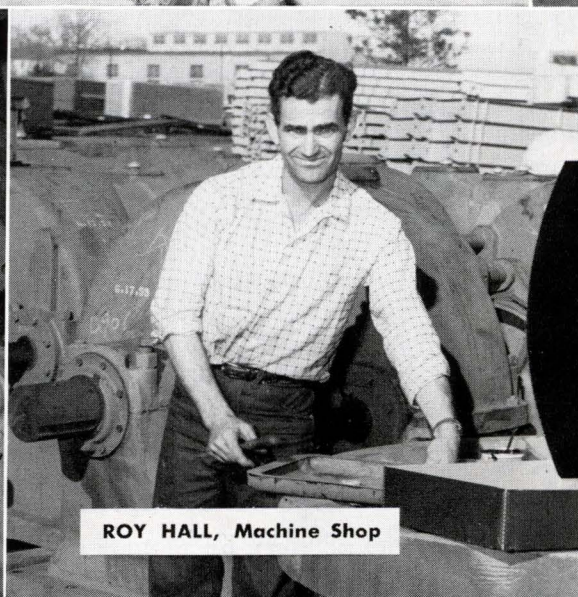
ALVIN THIGPEN, Trailer Division



LEZO LANGSTON, Machine Shop



HARLEY GRAHAM, Charlie Gault's Dept.

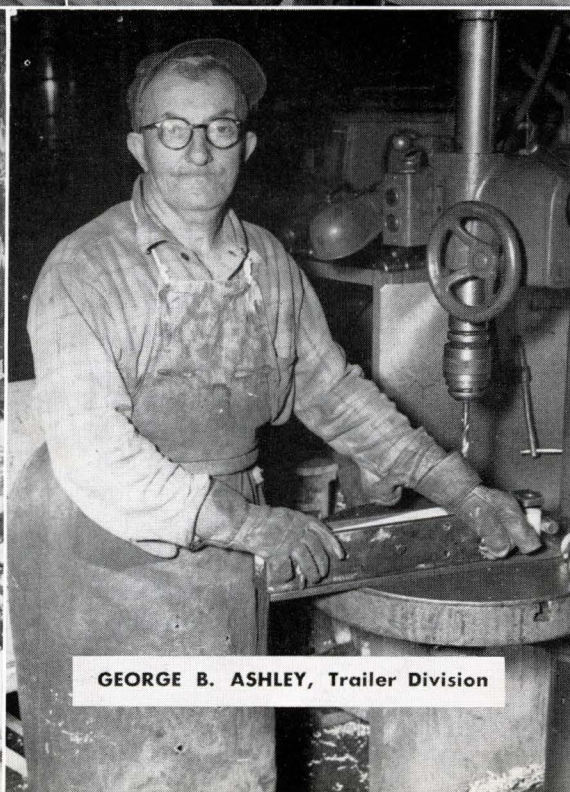


ROY HALL, Machine Shop

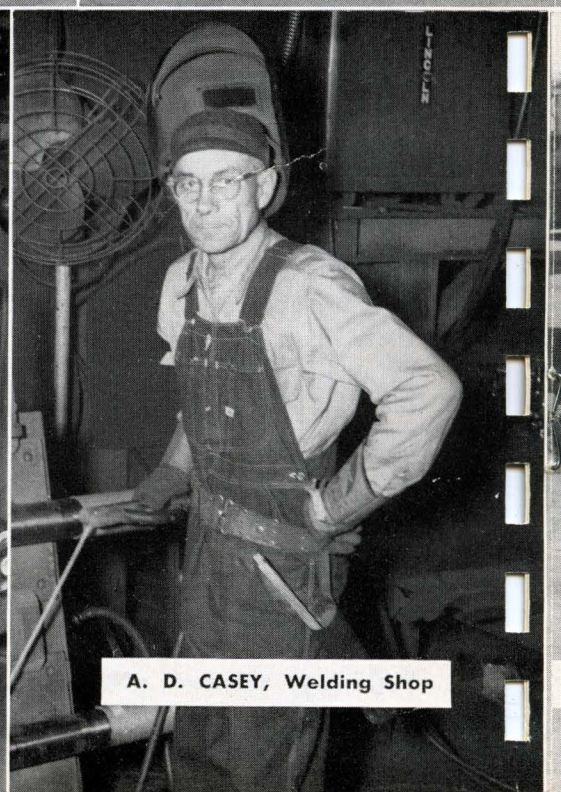
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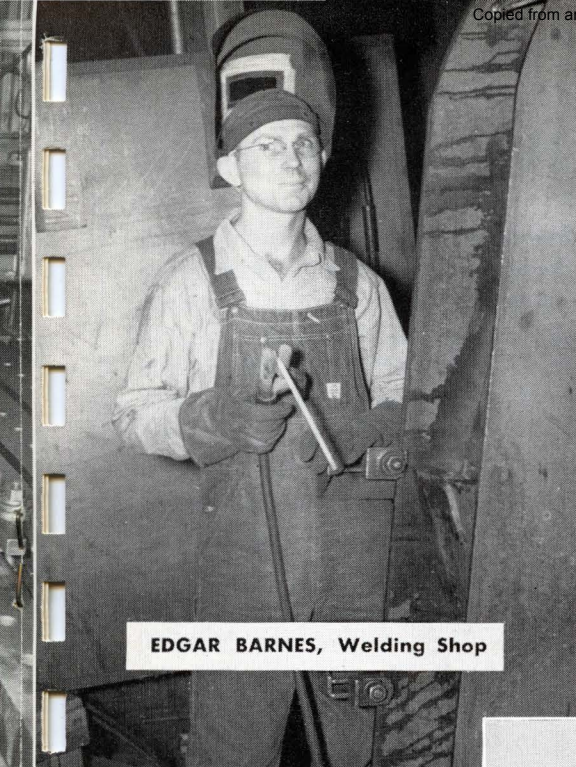
ROBERT HENRY DAVIS, Trailer Division



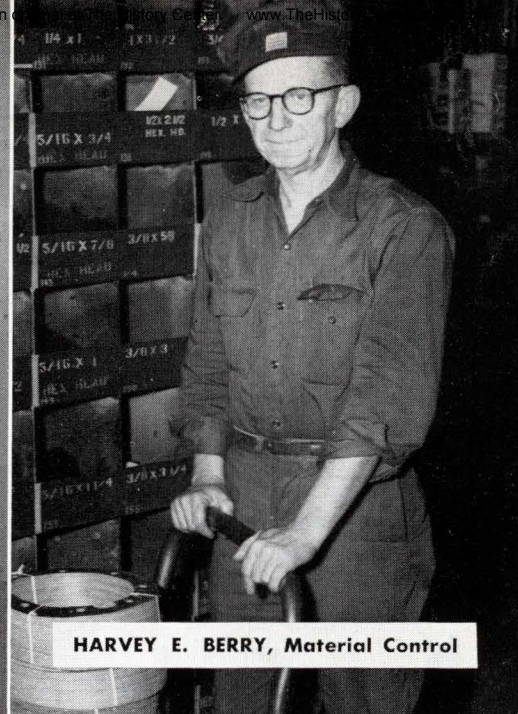
GEORGE B. ASHLEY, Trailer Division



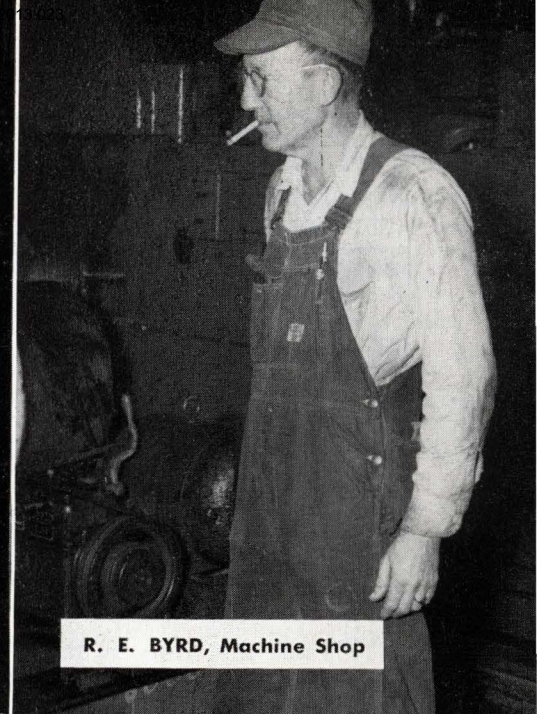
A. D. CASEY, Welding Shop



EDGAR BARNES, Welding Shop

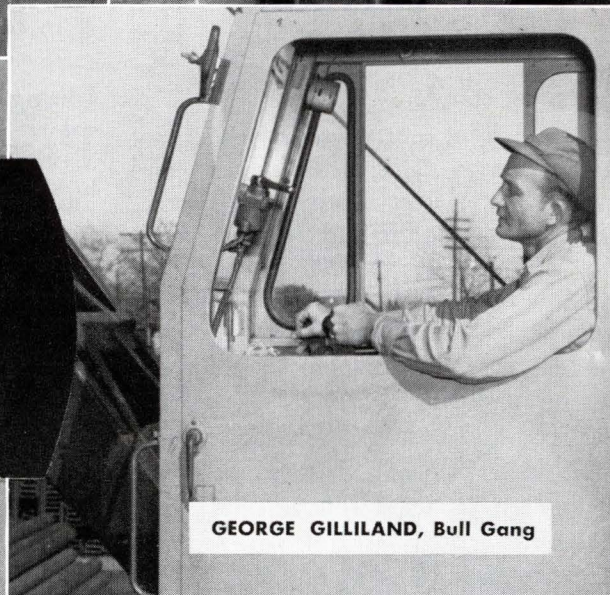


HARVEY E. BERRY, Material Control

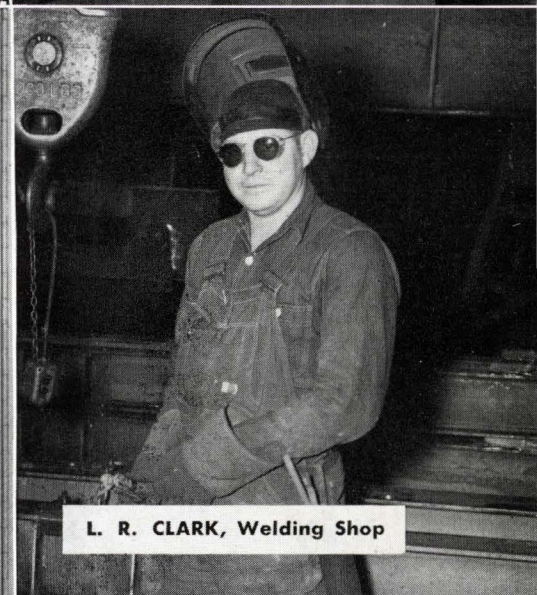


R. E. BYRD, Machine Shop

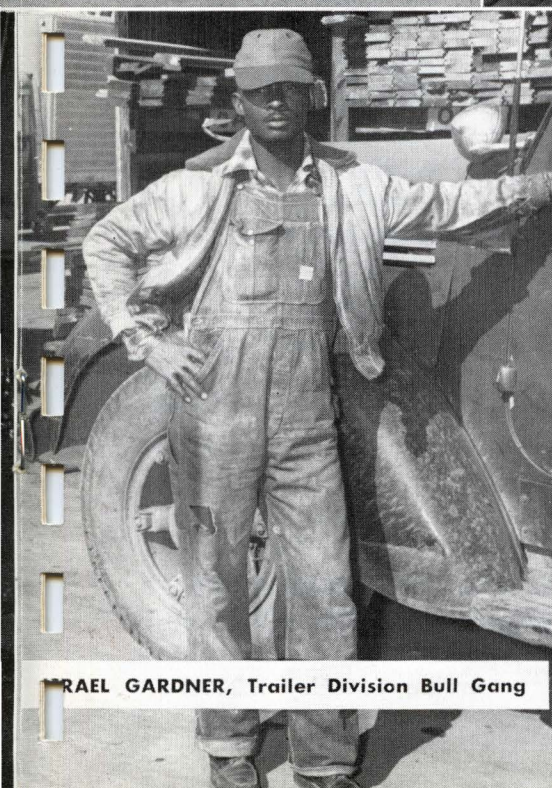
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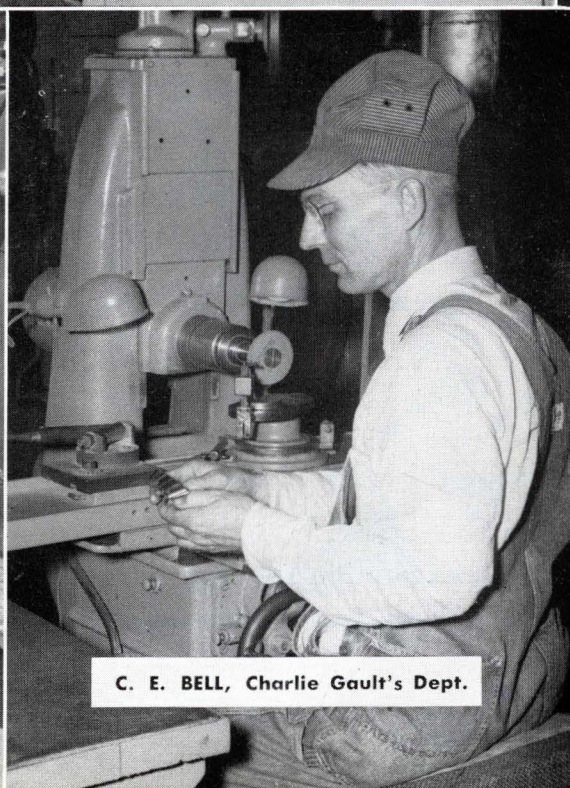
GEORGE GILLILAND, Bull Gang



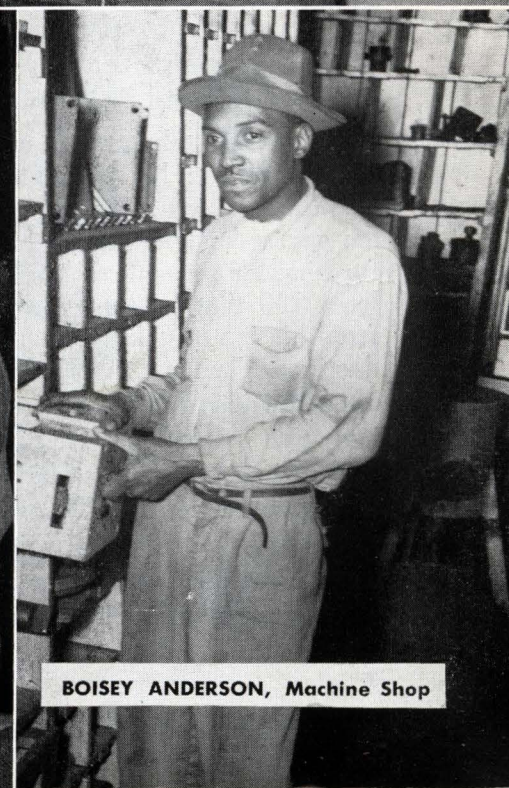
L. R. CLARK, Welding Shop



ISRAEL GARDNER, Trailer Division Bull Gang



C. E. BELL, Charlie Gault's Dept.



BOISEY ANDERSON, Machine Shop

IT'S THAT TIME OF YEAR AGAIN

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is based on material supplied by the American Institute of Accountants, national professional society of certified public accountants.)

WHEN it comes to making out tax returns, most of us operate on the time-honored principle: "Never do today what can be put off until tomorrow." Then we look at the calendar one day and discover that "tomorrow" is March 15, the Day of Reckoning for the average taxpayer.

This not only runs up the electric light bill for that all-night figuring session on March 14, but, says the American Institute of Accountants, it also may enrich the federal treasury at the taxpayer's expense. The reason? Haste makes waste—waste of possible tax savings.

If you want to give yourself the best possible break on your federal income tax, file early, prepare your return carefully, and save your records—receipts, cancelled checks, etc.—to back up your deductions. And, if you find Uncle Sam owes you money, early filing means a quicker refund.

Here's a brief view of how the income tax affects some typical employees. Do you recognize yourself in any of these situations?

The Long and Short of It

Lazy Louis takes the easy way out. He signs his name to the simplified Form 1040A and lets the government figure out his tax for him. He saves three hours and loses \$30 that he could have cut from his tax by taking all his deductions. Thrifty Theresa lists all her deductions on Long Form 1040 and gets a refund check that comes in mighty handy after Christmas shopping. Clever Carl knows that the tax table (which allows about 10% for chairity, interest, taxes, medical expenses,

etc.) gives him a lower tax than he would get by figuring his actual deductions, so he uses the Short Form 1040.

Matrimonial Bliss

NEWLYWED NAT was so excited he forgot to claim his additional withholding tax exemption until three months after the marriage. He won't lose anything, though, because he'll get credit for all the withholdings when he files his return. Also he and his wife will each get a \$600 personal exemption. They are filing a joint return—the best procedure for most couples.

A joint return would be no help, however, to Healthy Harry and Ailing Alice. Both had income, Harry \$5,000 and Alice \$4,000. Alice had \$1,400 medical expenses and Harry had \$500 deductible expenses of other types. On a joint return they could claim only \$950 for medical expenses (\$1,400 less 5% of their combined income). Instead they are filing separate returns and Alice will deduct \$1,200 for medical expenses (\$1,400 less 5% of her income), for a saving of \$61.50 on their total tax bill. They worked it out both ways, before filing, to see which would be cheaper.

Split-Second Sally presented her husband with twins just before the stroke of midnight on December 31. Her timing was excellent, because the New Year's Eve babies each provided a \$600 exemption for the couple on their 1953 tax. If the twins had been born just *after* midnight the exemption would not have applied until the 1954 tax.

Exemption for Dependents

Lucky Larry is claiming a \$600

exemption for his daughter, although she has been working since November. He can do this because she earned less than \$600 in 1953 and Larry provided more than half her support for the year. For a dependency exemption to be allowed the dependent must also (1) not be claimed as an exemption in a joint return with her husband (or his wife), (2) be either a United States citizen or a resident of the U.S., Canada or Mexico, and (3) be closely related to the taxpayer, as defined in the tax instructions.

Changing Houses in Mid-Year

PROSPEROUS Pete sold his bungalow on North Tenth Street and bought what the agent called a "comfortable home for gracious living." He closed the deal on his new place before the sale of the bungalow was completed. Just one thing bothered him. Although he had made no improvements since buying it in 1940, he got twice as much for the bungalow as he had originally paid. He wondered whether he would have to pay tax on his "profit." Pete learned that no tax is due under the present law since he purchased and occupied a new residence within one year before (or after) the sale of his former residence. If the new house had cost less than he received for the old one, he would have had to pay tax on the difference as a "capital gain."

Home-Owner Horace doesn't miss a bet when it comes to taking tax deductions. Of course he knows that he can't deduct depreciation, repairs, improvements, or payments on the principal of his mortgage. He has plenty of deductions this year, nevertheless,

with items for interest on the mortgage, local real estate tax, interest on a home-improvement loan, and \$50 damage from a windstorm (not covered by his insurance).

Veteran from Korea

GI George came back from Korea in July and was hospitalized until November. The money he has earned since he came back to his civilian job has to be reported, of course, but he owes no tax on his pay as an enlisted man for any month during which he served in the combat zone or was in the hospital recovering from his wounds (the first \$200 of an officer's monthly pay is similarly exempt). George's *taxable* earnings in 1953 were less than \$600, but he is filing a return anyway to get a refund of the tax withheld from his wages.

Change of Job

Newcomer Nelson worked for another company part of the year. As a result he has an extra credit against his income tax. Each employer was required to deduct 1½% of the first \$3,600 of each employee's wages (amounting to \$54 for the year) for social security tax. Because he had two employers, more than \$54 had been deducted from his pay. On his income tax return he will list "F.I.C.A. tax" (Federal Insurance Contributions Act) and claim credit for the excess over \$54 in the "income tax withheld" column.

Help When You Need It

MOST TAXPAYERS can fill in their tax blanks with a minimum of help. A sensible first step is to read the tax instructions sent to you with your tax forms by the Internal Revenue Service. In most cases the answers to your questions

can be found there.

The next step, if you are still uncertain, is to consult your nearest Internal Revenue office—but do it soon if you want to avoid the last-minute rush. Of course, you may have more complicated problems which will require the help of an accountant. The Internal Revenue Service and the national CPA organizations have repeatedly warned taxpayers to be sure their advisers are fully qualified. By putting your trust in a self-proclaimed "tax expert" you might find yourself in trouble.

Paying Your Tax

If you find that the government owes you money, write the word "REFUND" on the envelope in which you mail your return. This will help you to get your refund sooner. On the other hand, if you owe additional tax on your Form 1040, you must enclose payment.

"Honey," he said on the phone, "I've got a car, a house, and a thousand dollars in the bank. Will you marry me?"

"I sure will. Who's this speaking?"

"Do you permit your wife to have her own way?"

"No, sir. She has it without my permission."

Teacher: "Eddie, can you tell where elephants are found?"

Eddie: "Elephants are such large animals that they almost never get lost."

Government is the largest and most costly business in the world today. The \$74.6 billion which the federal government spent during the year ending last June 30 would form a string of dollar bills reaching to the moon and back 14 times—with a few bills left over.

DON'T WAIT! HAVE YOUR CAR INSPECTED NOW!



Wake Up Those Tired Appetites

SPRING must be on the way. Appetites are calling for something different, and that's a sure sign that it's time for a change.

Most folk have eaten chicken cooked every way imaginable, but here's a new twist for an old dish. It's called Virginia Chicken Corn Pie. And it's just the thing for a tired appetite. Try it on your family and listen to the praises they sing.

Virginia Chicken Corn Pie

- 1 cup rice
- 2 cups cooked chicken (or several pieces)
- 1 cup cooked or canned corn
- 1 cup chicken broth
- Salt
- Pepper
- 1 egg
- 1/4 cup fortified margarine

Cook the chicken until tender in a well-seasoned broth or use left-over baked chicken. Prepare the rice and cook by your preferred method. Season it well while hot with margarine. Put a layer of rice in the bottom of a well-margarined baking dish. Arrange the chicken

on the rice. Sprinkle the corn over the chicken and pour over the broth. Season with margarine, salt and pepper. Cover with the remaining rice. Beat the egg with 1 tablespoon of water. Glaze the rice topping. Bake in a moderate oven (325° to 375°F.) for 15 to 20 minutes or until a golden brown. Serve hot. Serves 6 to 8.

And here's something that will add the final touches to your menu. Polka dots are perennial favorites in the fashion field, but they are new in pie circles. For Chocolate Polka Dot Pie, use little morsels of semi-sweet chocolate. Invert them and you have polka dots. The chocolate portion of the two tone filling is also made with semi-sweet chocolate. One package of morsels is enough for the chocolate layer and the polka dots.

Chocolate Polka Dot Pie

- 1 envelope unflavored gelatine
- 1/4 cup cold water
- 2/3 cup sugar
- 1 tbs. cornstarch
- 4 eggs, separated
- 2 cups milk, scalded

- 1 package semi-sweet chocolate morsels
- 1 tps. vanilla flavoring
- 1/4 tps. salt
- 1 10-inch pastry crust

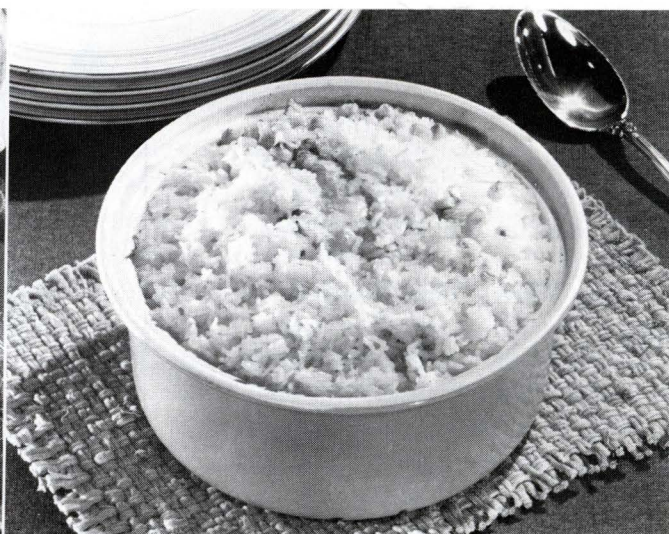
Soften gelatine in cold water. Combine 1/3 cup of the sugar and cornstarch. Beat egg yolks slightly; slowly add scalded milk. Stir in sugar mixture. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly, until mixture coats spoon. To 1 cup custard, add 3/4 package semi-sweet chocolate morsels. Stir until chocolate is melted; set aside.

To remaining custard add softened gelatine. Stir until gelatine is dissolved; add vanilla. Chill until the consistency of unbeaten egg white. Beat egg whites until stiff; gradually beat in salt and remaining 1/3 cup sugar. Fold into custard-gelatine mixture. Stir chocolate mixture; turn into pie shell. Turn gelatine mixture over chocolate layer and chill until firm. Scatter remaining morsels of chocolate upside down over pie to resemble polka dots.

YIELD: 1 10-inch pie.



POLKA dot pie makes a pretty nourishing dessert.



SURPRISE your family with this chicken recipe.



A mountaineer took his son to school to enroll him.

"What d'ya have?" he asked the teacher.

"We offer English, trigonometry, spelling, etc." she replied.

"Well, give him some of that thar trigernometry; he's the worse shot in the family."

Father: "Don't you think our son gets his intelligence from me?"

Mother: "He must. I still have mine."

A mother, her arms filled with groceries, got on a bus with her daughter, about five. The girl had the fare and dropped it in the fare box—then seemed to feel that a word of explanation was in order.

"I'm paying the money," she told the driver in a voice clearly audible at the rear of the bus. "My mother is loaded."

"I hadn't been talking to the fellow for five minutes when he called me a darn fool."

"What caused the delay?"

Running after women never hurt anybody—it's catching them that does the damage.

"Where did I come from, Mama?"

"The stork brought you."

"And did the stork bring you, too, Mama?"

"Yes."

"And Grandma?"

"Yes."

And so the little girl wrote on

her composition paper: "There hasn't been a natural birth in our family for three generations."

A man wanted to buy a riding horse for his wife and was trying one out. Noticing that the horse required a firm hand and constant watching, he asked doubtfully: "Do you think this is a suitable horse for a woman?"

The owner of the horse was a tolerably honest man, so he answered carefully: "Well, I think a woman could handle the horse—but I don't want to be the husband of the woman who could do it!"

A guide showing an old lady over the zoo, took her to a cage occupied by a kangaroo.

"Here, madam, we have a native of Australia," he said.

The visitor stared at it in horror. "Good heavens!" she said, "and to think my niece married one of them things."

Stealing a kiss may be petty larceny, but sometimes it's grand.

"How is it that widows generally manage to marry again?" a man asked his friend.

"Dead men tell no tales," was the bright reply.

Patient: (in hospital) "Doctor, are you sure this is pneumonia? Sometimes doctors prescribe for one thing and patient dies from something else."

Doctor: (with dignity) "When I prescribe for pneumonia, you die of pneumonia!"

Instructor: "Suppose there was an explosion and a man was blown into the air. What would you do while waiting for a doctor?"

Student Air Raid Warden: "I'd wait for the man to come down."

A successful and influential businessman who lay dying, summoned his best friend to his bedside and made him promise to see that his mortal remains were cremated. The friend agreed, but asked cautiously and with deep reverence: "And what would you want me to do with the ashes?"

"The ashes?" the dying man mused. "You will place them in an envelope addressed to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and tell him that 'now he has everything.'"

Junior was one of those little terrors, and Papa was surprised when Mama suggested that they buy him a bicycle.

"Do you think it will improve his behavior?" Papa asked.

"No," replied Mama grimly, "but it will spread his meanness over a wider area."

The Foundry Roundup

Volume 11

Number 2

Published Monthly for
Employees and Their Families
by

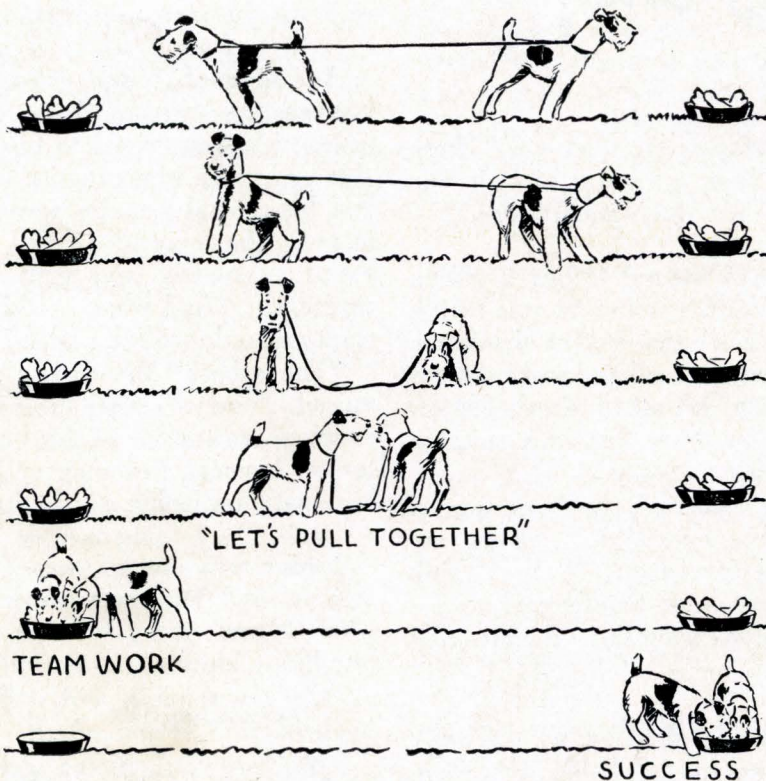
LUFKIN FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
VIRGINIA R. ALLEN, Editor



Member
Society of Associated Industrial
Editors
International Council
of Industrial Editors



Formula for Success



MANUFACTURING is a complicated business!

It requires, First: A product for which there is a public demand.

Second: Some capital to develop, design and exploit that product.

Third: An organization to advertise and introduce that product.

Fourth: More capital to acquire plants, machinery, and raw materials.

Fifth: A body of skilled mechanics who have the ability and the pride to make a good product, and

Sixth: An enlarged organization to perform the many necessary duties such as selling, engineering, purchasing, inspecting, testing, shipping, accounting and many others.

The combination of men and women who do all these various things is what is known as a **COMPANY**.

If each and every element of a Company does its job well, the Company prospers. If the Company prospers, all of its elements prosper.

If any one element fails, the Company fails, and none of its elements prosper.

For instance, if there is no real demand for the Company's products; or if there is not enough capital; or if the product is not properly advertised and sold; or if the manufacturing facilities are not of high quality; or if the product is not made properly and economically; or if the business is not properly administered; then the whole enterprise fails and no one prospers.

FORM 3547 REQUESTED

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Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co.

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