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The Foundry Roundup

February, 1955













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Let's Have Another Bad Year

WHAT we need is another good old fashioned recession—like in 1954. So long as we keep on having this kind of economic disaster the U. S. can't miss continuing to be the most prosperous nation in the world.

The final figures aren't in yet, but it's a certainty 1954 will go down as the second best business year in history. And this happened in spite of reduced defense spending and the fact that manufacturers were exteremely long on inventories— a situation which took quite a long time to remedy.

There was a time early this year when a lot of business experts, politicians and labor leaders were trying to panic the nation by conjuring up the spectre of a bread-line depression. Unemployment was rising, industrial production was falling, and manufacturers seemed to be making little headway in their battle to reduce inventories.

But the public refused to buy the spiel of the pessimists. They kept on spending, and this, along with record-breaking construction activity, helped prevent the recession from spiraling into a really serious economic crisis.

Another stickout factor during 1954 was the way the President refused to choke up in the clutch. There was a lot of pressure on him from both his critics and his supporters to let loose a huge government spending program in order to stem the recession trend.

But the administration maintained the nation wasn't so bad off as the professional wailers were claiming. The President said the decline would come to a halt in the spring, that it wouldn't be necessary to start an all-out government spending program to bring about an economic pickup.

Later events proved he was right. At the time it was a very big gamble, but he won. And don't underestimate the important psychological effect of the Administration's strong show of confidence. If the President had weakened and given in to those demanding a big government spending program, it might have caused the public to think things were really bad, that it was time to stop spending and save everything to ride out the storm. If this had happened, it would probably have more than nullified the effect of a government spending program.

LOOKING back on 1954 there were a number of trends which made the year unique in U. S. economic history. One of the marked peculiarities was the fact that though we were in a recession for a good part of the year, manufacturing, wholesale and retail prices remained remarkably stable.

This was contrary to the usual trend during an economic decline, as past practice has been for businessmen to cut prices in hopes of turning the sliding sales trend. This frequently has a reverse effect since customers often hold off buying in anticipation of further price reductions. But this year business and industry held the line on prices and waited for a pickup. It proved a smart move.

Other important trends that marked 1954: (1) Labor was remarkably stable during the year. Most of the major industries achieved contract settlements with surprising ease. (2) Running counter to the recession trend, construction industry had its best year ever. (3) Plant-wide vacation shutdowns became standard practice.

And one of the most important things that happened during 1954 is the fact that it set the stage for a really good business year in 1955. The inventory reduction which at time caused some pain and strain during '54 can't miss having a good effect on business during the coming year.

From THE IRON AGE

MAN IN RAINSUIT



DON'T LET JOHN CLUCK, plant engineer, startle you. He isn't a man from outer space—just doing his job, which in this case was to discover if our drainage system was working properly during a recent heavy rain.

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HE LEADS

A Charmed Life

YOU might say Raymond Beavers, employee in the Shipping Department, has led a charmed life. Why? Well, look at it from this angle.

He's been in the employ of the Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company for 26 years the eighth day of February, and he's never had one lost-time accident, nor has he lost any time because of sickness.

And that's not all. He spent 38 months and 5 days aboard the U.S.S. Bennington in the thick of the Pacific war—and he didn't get a scratch—except, "they scratched me seven times trying to vaccinate me for Smallpox," he points out.

"That ship didn't even get the paint wrinkled on her, and we were in some mighty fierce battles," he added.

When asked what he thought was the explanation of this, he just grinned and clipped, "good crew."

It's not that Raymond doesn't get near to trouble or accidents. It's just that he seems to know what to do at the right moment. Twice he's helped his fellow employees out of serious situations. He has pulled one man from a conveyor belt in which he was caught, and he's pulled another from a drill press. Both men were seriously injured but it could have been fatal had Raymond not been right there and knew what to do.

Raymond was only 18 years old when he came to the Lufkin Foundry. This was his first and only job. He's worked in almost every department of this Company, and has run about every machine in the shop.

The only time Raymond can remember that he was involved in a near-serious accident in the shop was many years ago. He was accidentally hit in the face with a sledge hammer by another employee. But again, Raymond was lucky.

"I just got a feeling that swing wasn't going to hit true, so I started ducking away. It's lucky I did. It could have killed me. I was off from work only an hour or so to go to the doctor and get stitched up. But I saw stars all right—the whole milky way!" he explained.

Raymond and his wife, Marjorie, have one son, Ray Glenn, who will be 20 years old February 24. He's just gone into the Army for two years, doing his basic at Fort Ord, California.

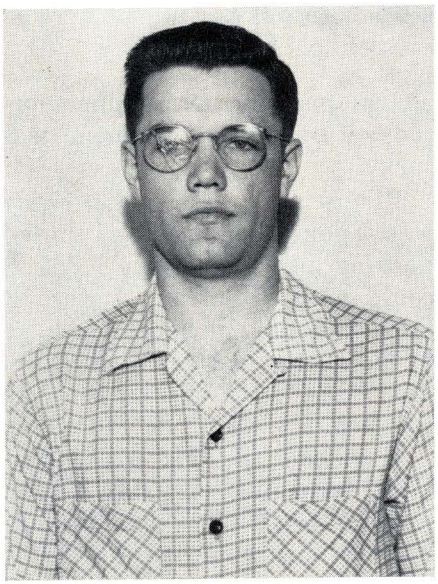
It's nothing that can be easily explained, but it's easy to see that Raymond seems to lead a charmed life. We hope his good fortune lasts a lifetime.



TAKING time-out from their eating hour to let the cameraman snap a picture, are, left to right: JEFF FENLEY, H. N. BASHAM, E. L. PARKER, D. O. McGAUGHEY and J. R. RIDGEWAY, all employees of the Core Room in the Foundry.

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An Eye Was Saved



EUGENE STONE . . . booster of Safety Glasses

A CERTAIN young man, Eugene Stone by name, is mighty glad he was wearing safety glasses on the job last month. If the glasses had been in his pocket or at home or in his locker, he would still have the glasses —but he would be minus one eye.

It doesn't take much intelligence to know that he's glad the glasses are no good any more.

One night last month Eugene was taking a broken tap out of a gear box when a piece of the tap broke. With lightning-like speed, the broken piece flew straight to the right side of his face, striking the lense in his safety glass.

Result: one splintered safety lense. That's really not much of a loss. But the story could have been so different. Instead of a broken piece of glass, it could have been a ruined eye, resulting in much pain and misery for Eugene for the rest of his life.

Eugene works in the Machine Shop on the Second Shift. He's quick to say that he thanks his luck stars he was wearing his safety glasses. And he's just as quick to add that he'll be wearing them from now on.

When you are questioning yourself about whether to put the glasses on when you start to work, try to remember the picture that accompanies this story. Your face may be the next one that is seen on these pages. Let's make all stories end like this one.

Eugene Stone is a happy lad today.

JANUARY ANNIVERSARIES

MACHINE SHOP

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
I. M. Bullock	Jan. 28, 1929	26
Ghent Smelley	Jan. 19, 1936	19
Milton Campbell	Jan. 27, 1936	19
V. V. Largent	Jan. 28, 1936	19
J. W. Chastain	Jan. 1, 1942	13
E. W. Jumper	Jan. 14, 1942	13
Thomas E. Brewer	Jan. 7, 1943	12
Leon Crain	Jan. 11, 1943	12
Otto Smith	Jan. 11, 1943	12
I. D. Berry	Jan. 21, 1943	12
H. D. Havard	Jan. 21, 1943	12
G. A. Powell	Jan. 10, 1944	11
J. L. Freeman	Jan. 27, 1944	11
E. L. Harbuck	Jan. 31, 1944	11
Raymond Forney	Jan. 4, 1945	10
J. E. Moore	Jan. 11, 1945	10
C. C. Berry	Jan. 10, 1946	9
Wilbur E. Lovelady	Jan. 10, 1946	9
M. J. Parrish	Jan. 2, 1947	8
C. E. Robertson	Jan. 8, 1947	8
L. L. Denman	Jan. 9, 1947	8
T. H. Stone	Jan. 9, 1947	8
Cleatus Russell	Jan. 14, 1947	8
I. D. Curry	Jan. 20, 1947	8
Arthur Ward	Jan. 21, 1947	8
Henry Box	Jan. 23, 1947	8
H. B. Weeks	Jan. 27, 1947	8
P. B. McNaughton	Jan. 5, 1951	4
R. K. Berry	Jan. 8, 1951	4
Linwood Johnson	Jan. 11, 1951	4
J. B. Temple	Jan. 12, 1951	4
J. L. Willmon	Jan. 12, 1951	4
H. B. Tucker	Jan. 15, 1951	4
J. C. Watson	Jan. 22, 1951	4
W. E. Card	Jan. 29, 1951	4
J. P. Walters	Jan. 2, 1952	3
V. J. Scarborough	Jan. 24, 1952	3
H. N. Sullivan	Jan. 24, 1952	3

TRAILER DIVISION

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
R. B. Smith	Jan. 9, 1940	15
E. A. Holcomb	Jan. 25, 1940	15
Monroe Teal	Jan. 12, 1948	7
O. H. Huff	Jan. 8, 1951	4
O. R. Due	Jan. 11, 1951	4
Aubrey L. Fuller	Jan. 10, 1952	3
L. D. Havard	Jan. 2, 1953	2
John A. Ellis, Jr.	Jan. 8, 1953	2
D. O. Smith	Jan. 8, 1953	2

WELDING & STRUCTURAL SHOP

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
C. E. Phillips	Jan. 11, 1943	12
Eddie Lowe	Jan. 21, 1943	12
J. W. Lee	Jan. 4, 1945	10
B. E. Thornton	Jan. 4, 1945	10
W. M. Hartnett	Jan. 15, 1945	10
H. F. Gibson	Jan. 13, 1947	8
C. D. Winthrop	Jan. 15, 1947	8
J. C. Havard	Jan. 9, 1951	4
B. F. Williams	Jan. 24, 1951	4

PATTERN SHOP

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Sam Kerr, Jr.	Jan. 12, 1913	42
Ernest E. Lord	Jan. 23, 1945	10

TRAFFIC

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
G. R. Nerren	Jan. 16, 1951	4
Marcus Ballenger	Jan. 20, 1953	2

SECURITY GUARD

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Gilbert A. Boardman	Jan. 26, 1952	3

PERSONNEL

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Joe E. Rich	Jan. 4, 1954	1

FOUNDRY

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
E. E. Ashley	Jan. 17, 1918	37
R. C. Fenley	Jan. 26, 1930	25
R. C. Harbuck	Jan. 18, 1937	18
J. T. Dodd	Jan. 26, 1944	11
S. M. Eaton	Jan. 12, 1945	10
R. V. Chappell	Jan. 3, 1946	9
Howard Coleman	Jan. 3, 1946	9
Will Goolsby	Jan. 3, 1947	8
O. L. Monroe	Jan. 13, 1947	8
Lonell Sowell	Jan. 2, 1948	7
James Edward Davis	Jan. 17, 1951	4

MILL SUPPLIES

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Morris S. Lucas	Jan. 16, 1954	1

MAIN OFFICE

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
W. W. Trout	Jan. 1, 1925	30
Winnie Berry	Jan. 16, 1939	16
Weldon Largent	Jan. 31, 1941	14
Louise Brashear	Jan. 2, 1954	1

TRAILER SALES

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
G. A. Foy, Jr.	Jan. 10, 1949	6
Nelson Henze	Jan. 15, 1952	3
Clarence R. Horner	Jan. 17, 1952	3
J. F. Foreman	Jan. 26, 1954	1

PUMPING UNIT SALES

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Al McConville	Jan. 1, 1939	16
A. E. Caraway	Jan. 16, 1939	16
G. W. Nichols	Jan. 23, 1950	5
Don L. Clatfeller	Jan. 15, 1952	3
Clifton J. Browning	Jan. 25, 1952	3

FEBRUARY ANNIVERSARIES

MACHINE SHOP

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
G. L. Minton	Feb. 3, 1920	35
R. O. Palmore	Feb. 8, 1926	29
Leslie L. Bullock	Feb. 14, 1926	29
Howard Smith	Feb. 15, 1926	29
P. B. Largent	Feb. 1, 1929	26
Raymond Beavers	Feb. 8, 1929	26
Hubert W. Breazeale	Feb. 4, 1937	18
Zack R. Cummins	Feb. 8, 1937	18
Charlie T. Douglass	Feb. 11, 1937	18
M. R. Ross	Feb. 25, 1937	18
John Burks	Feb. 24, 1938	17
F. S. Ritchie	Feb. 12, 1941	14
J. A. Lovett	Feb. 14, 1941	14
J. C. Lowe, Sr.	Feb. 25, 1942	13
W. L. Hanson	Feb. 1, 1943	12
J. D. Whitaker	Feb. 3, 1944	11
D. H. Matchett	Feb. 26, 1945	10
L. D. Parrish	Feb. 12, 1947	8
Frank Davis	Feb. 24, 1947	8
Boisey Anderson	Feb. 28, 1947	8
Roland Weeks	Feb. 6, 1950	5
Bobby H. Tucker	Feb. 12, 1951	4
D. M. Childress	Feb. 6, 1952	3
W. G. Mangham	Feb. 13, 1952	3

TRAILER DIVISION

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Bill Roberts	Feb. 19, 1941	14
C. J. Schuller	Feb. 1, 1942	13
L. J. Glaze	Feb. 8, 1943	12
T. F. Ladd	Feb. 8, 1943	12
Leo D. Elliott	Feb. 13, 1943	12
Joe Smith	Feb. 3, 1947	8
Al S. Walton	Feb. 2, 1948	7
A. C. Warren	Feb. 1, 1950	5
Luke S. Rouse	Feb. 6, 1950	5
William H. Parker	Feb. 6, 1950	5
Emmett D. Forrest	Feb. 8, 1950	5
Boyce S. Hendry	Feb. 9, 1950	5
Granville C. Wright	Feb. 20, 1950	5
J. D. McNeill	Feb. 27, 1950	5
Jimmy C. Monroe	Feb. 28, 1950	5
Sidney Smith	Feb. 28, 1950	5
R. C. Roberts	Feb. 10, 1952	3
L. F. Donnell	Feb. 28, 1952	3

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PATTERN SHOP

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
C. D. Ross	Feb. 13, 1952	3

SECURITY GUARD

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
W. J. Hanson	Feb. 12, 1929	26

WELDING & STRUCTURAL SHOP

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
M. M. Fontenot	Feb. 8, 1929	26
M. R. Hopson	Feb. 18, 1929	26
G. A. Teer	Feb. 15, 1941	14
Stephen M. Warren	Feb. 18, 1943	12
W. T. Martin	Feb. 22, 1943	12
L. S. Neyland	Feb. 22, 1943	12
M. H. Patrick	Feb. 7, 1947	8
James P. Laird	Feb. 12, 1951	4

FOUNDRY

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Dutch Oberpriller	Feb. 7, 1914	41
W. J. Bushman	Feb. 9, 1939	16
F. R. Burns	Feb. 24, 1942	13
R. C. Proctor	Feb. 17, 1943	12
A. B. White	Feb. 24, 1943	12
Josh L. Duncan	Feb. 28, 1944	11
Fred Benemon	Feb. 20, 1946	9
James Scott	Feb. 20, 1946	9
A. J. Travis	Feb. 10, 1951	4
W. T. Bailey	Feb. 13, 1951	4
Rex Jones	Feb. 20, 1951	4
J. B. Perkins	Feb. 12, 1952	3
Adell Maxie	Feb. 14, 1952	3

MAIN OFFICE

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
E. P. Trout	Feb. 25, 1926	29
Homer Thrash	Feb. 2, 1942	13
Beatrice Berry	Feb. 1, 1947	8
T. D. Lashly	Feb. 2, 1948	7
Richard P. Cook	Feb. 24, 1951	4
W. M. L. Wagner	Feb. 19, 1952	3
Charlene Cryer	Feb. 1, 1954	1

MILL SUPPLIES

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
G. D. Rasbury	Feb. 9, 1954	1

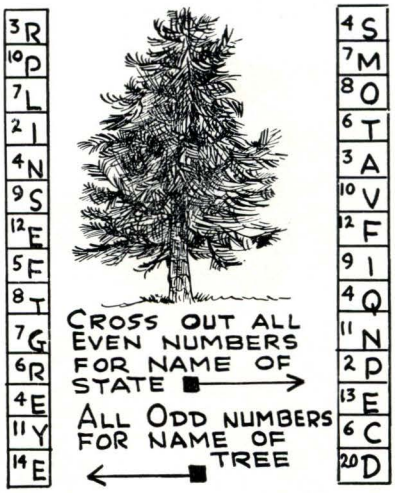
TRAILER SALES

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Robert L. Hamilton	Feb. 3, 1954	1

PUMPING UNIT SALES

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Val Gallia	Feb. 4, 1947	8
Oliver McKay	Feb. 1, 1951	4
Roy Lilley, Jr.	Feb. 2, 1953	2

KIDDIE PUZZLE



The Rule of Brotherhood

THE one drawback to annual observances of any kind is that out of habitude, we tend to become phrase-makers who no longer listen to our own pat phrases.

In all the editorials and speeches which will be made before Brotherhood Week is done, the word "brotherhood" rolls off again and again until it sounds easy.

But brotherhood doesn't come in a package. It is not a commodity to be taken down from the shelf with one hand—it is an accomplishment of soul-searching, prayer and perseverance.

Brotherhood takes self-aware practice.

The rule of thumb is a simple one: Regard each man and woman as an individual. Not as a Catholic, a Protestant or a Jew. Not as a Negro, Anglo-Saxon or Asiatic.

Look at the person—at the character and personality of this human being. Like or dislike that person for his own intrinsic qualities, and refuse to tinge that judgment by the irrelevant fact that he belongs to a different race or religion from your own.

The spontaneous feeling of brotherhood is a mark of human maturity. Many illiterate people have an instinctive recognition of brotherhood which is a thing of the spirit. The American Indians, when they found a white man worthy, could take him into the tribe as a blood brother. The child, left free to appreciate kindness and generosity, sets no artificial boundaries on his love for people.

Others—more highly educated, more aware of self—find the concept of brotherhood as an intellectual process.

Unfortunate are those who, in their limitations, can never sense the brotherhood of man.

Brotherhood realized is the ultimate objective of democracy—a free, just and harmonious civilization.

OVETA CULP HOBBY,
Secretary, Health, Education and Welfare

Editor's Corner

WE'RE starting a new year—the twelfth year for THE FOUNDRY ROUNDUP. We hope to make it more interesting and more appealing to you—the employees.

It is written for you, and we trust that it contains items which you want to read. But the only way we will know whether it is accomplishing its purpose is to hear from you. We need to have news items, suggestions, criticisms, ideas from you.

So, we're asking you for them. If you know of any news—about yourself, your family, or your fellow employees—won't you please get this news to the Editor? You are always welcome in the Editor's office, and we want to hear from you.

If you have an idea about an article that you'd like to see in your magazine, tell us about it. Maybe there's something about the Company, its policies, its products, its various activities that you'd like to learn more about. If so, let us know about it. Perhaps you have some snapshots of your children, your pets, or your wife and you. We'd like to publish them in your magazine if you'll just send or bring them to the Editor.

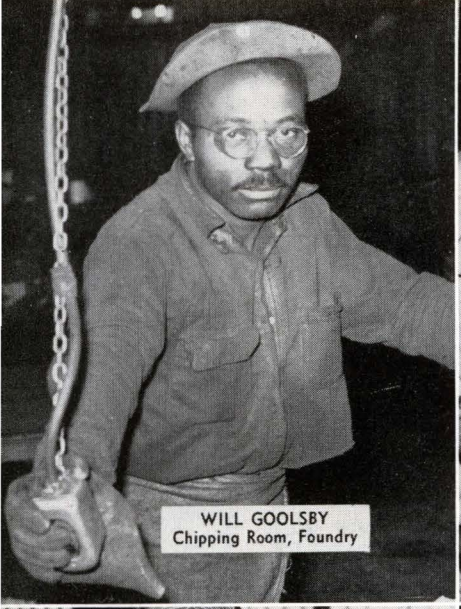
If you like the magazine, we're glad. If you don't like it, we'd like to hear from you. We can't change anything if we don't know what's bad about it. So we're depending on you. Let us hear from you.

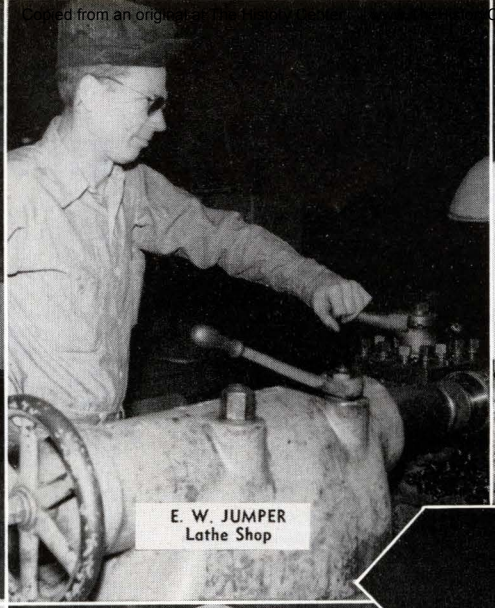
Acquaintance: One you know well enough to borrow from, but not to lend to.

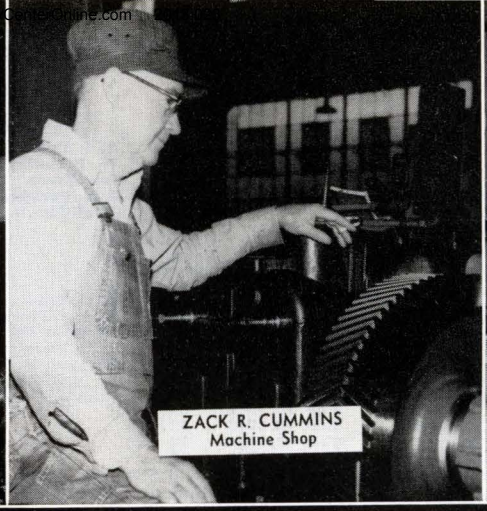
Said one deer to another: "I wish I had his doe."

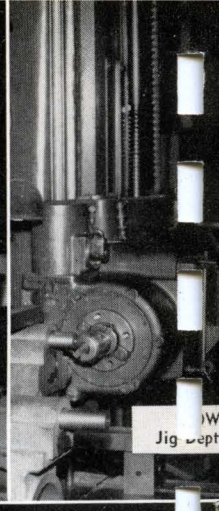
The bigger the summer vacation, the harder the fall.

Copied from an original in the Hagley Museum and Library, Greenville, Delaware

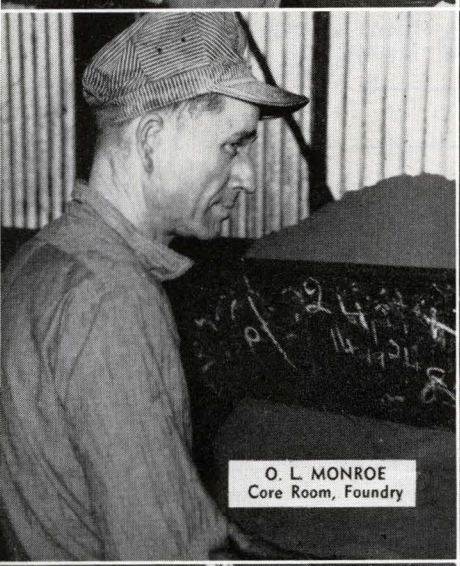

WILL GOOLSBY
Chipping Room, Foundry

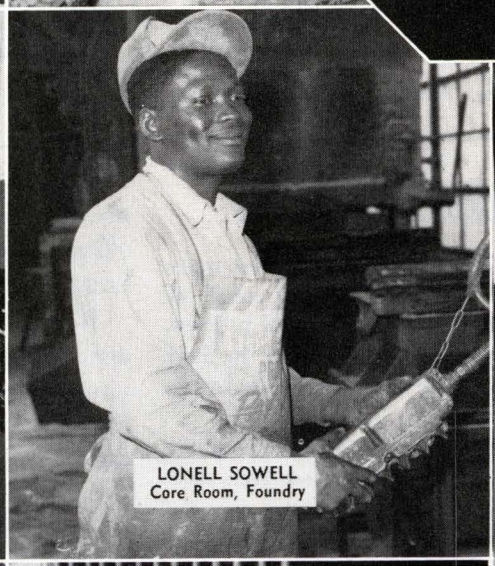

E. W. JUMPER
Lathe Shop

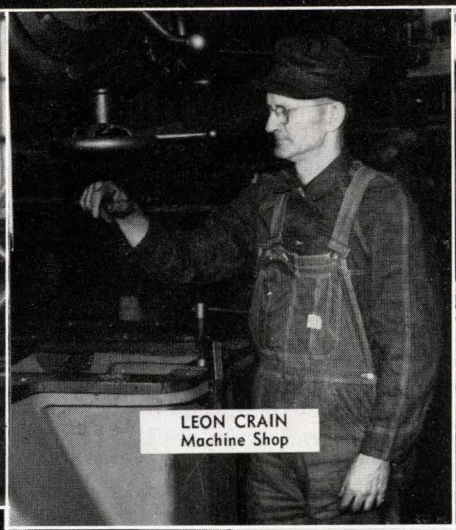

ZACK R. CUMMINS
Machine Shop


Jig Dept

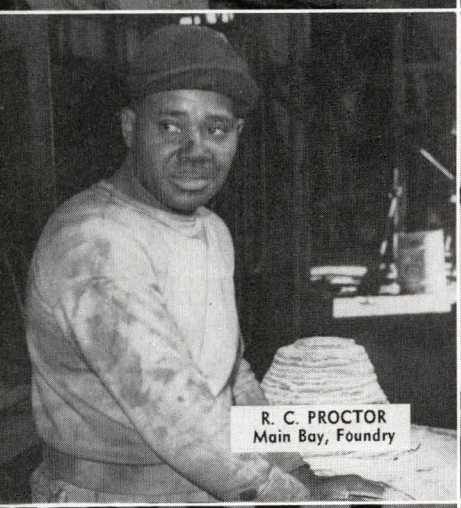
MEN AT

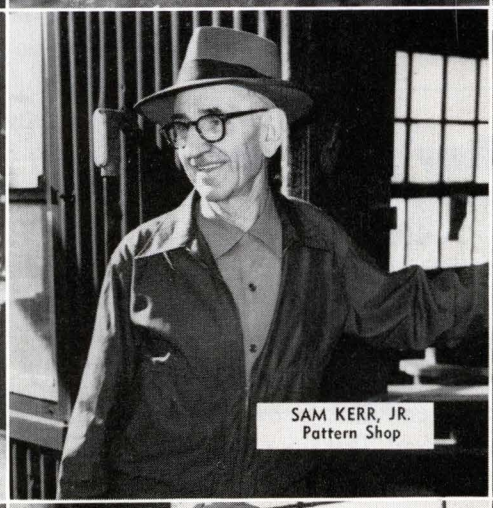

O. L. MONROE
Core Room, Foundry

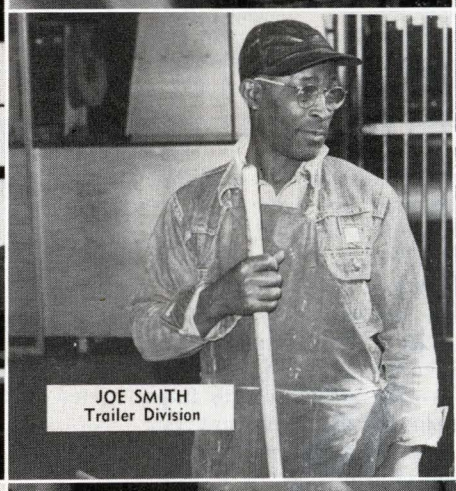

LONELL SOWELL
Core Room, Foundry


LEON CRAIN
Machine Shop

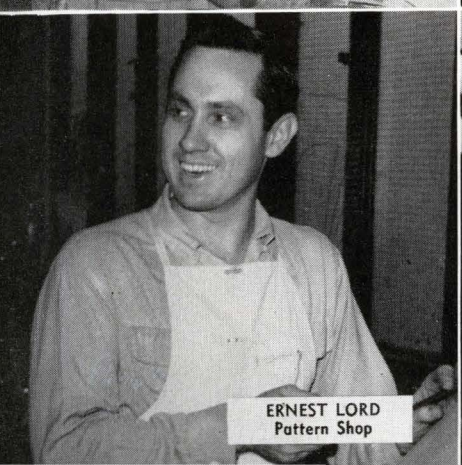


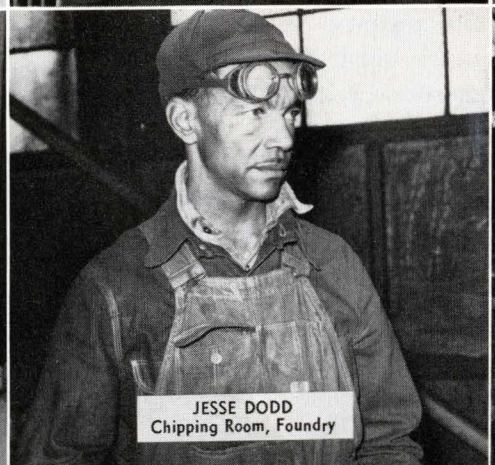

R. C. PROCTOR
Main Bay, Foundry

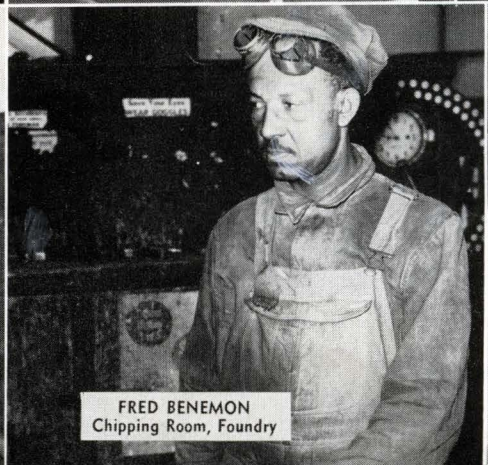

SAM KERR, JR.
Pattern Shop


JOE SMITH
Trailer Division


R. B. SMITH
Trailer Division


ERNEST LORD
Pattern Shop

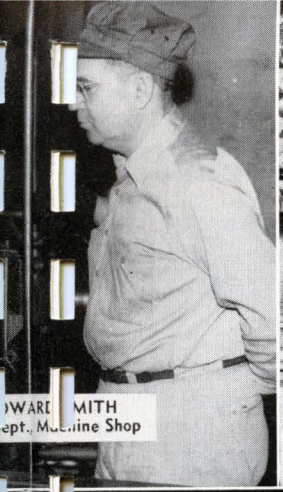

JESSE DODD
Chipping Room, Foundry

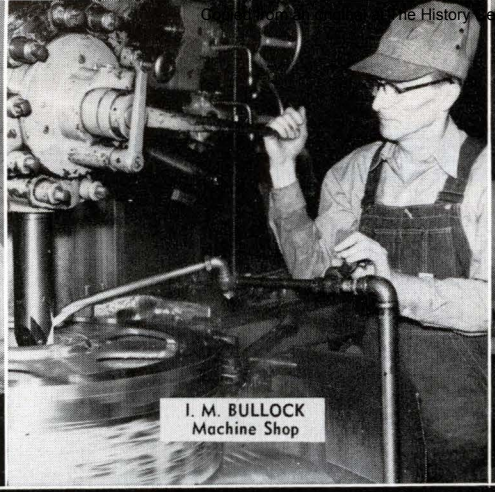

FRED BENEMON
Chipping Room, Foundry


Trailer Division

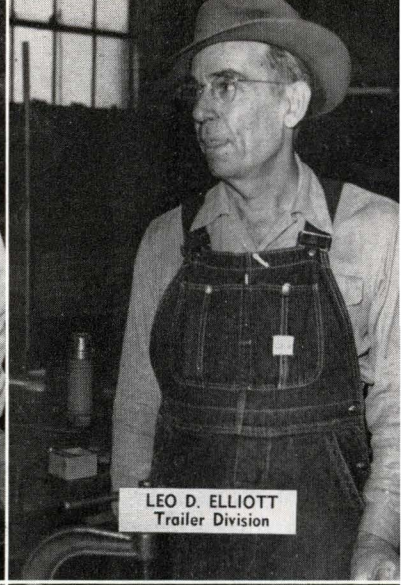
Courtesy of the Kentucky Room, The History Center in Frankfort, www.TheHistoryCenter.info 2013:02

WORK . . .

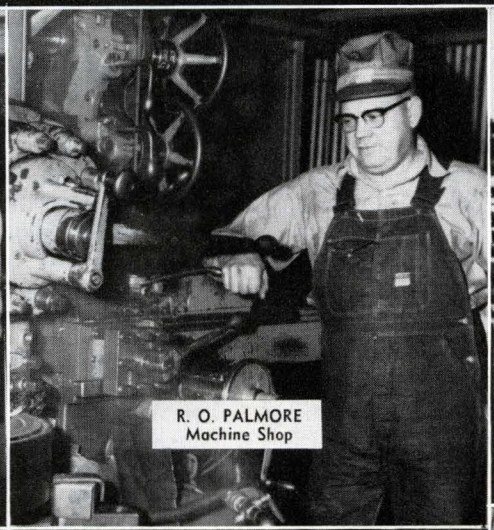


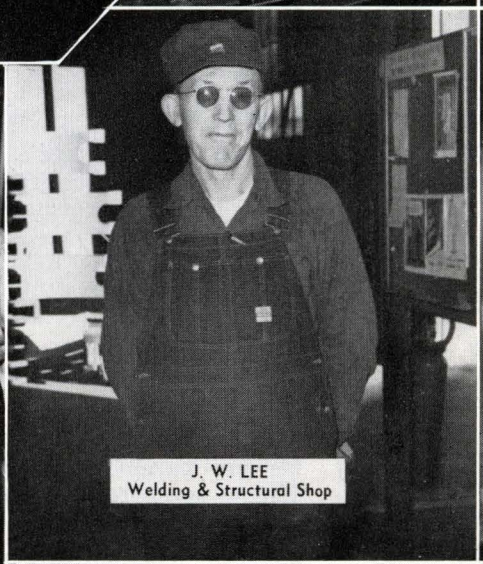


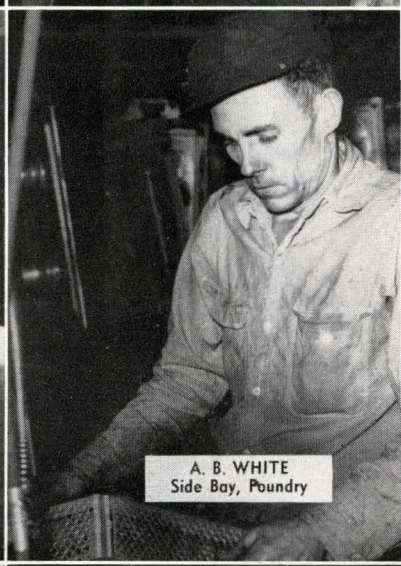


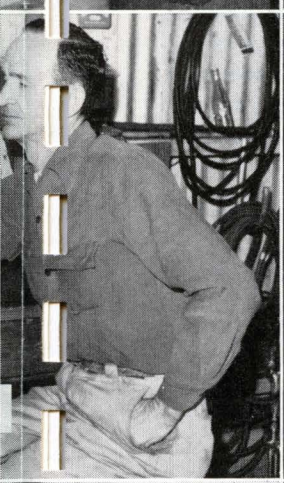


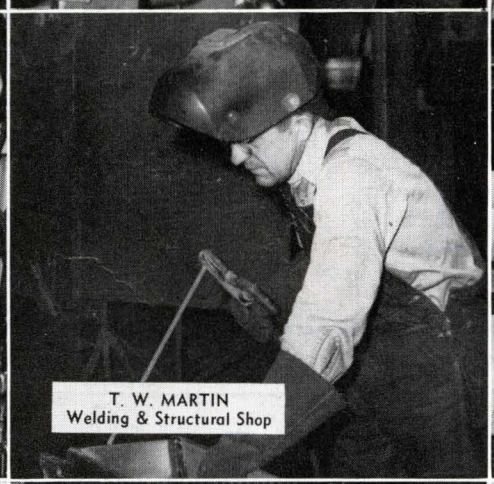


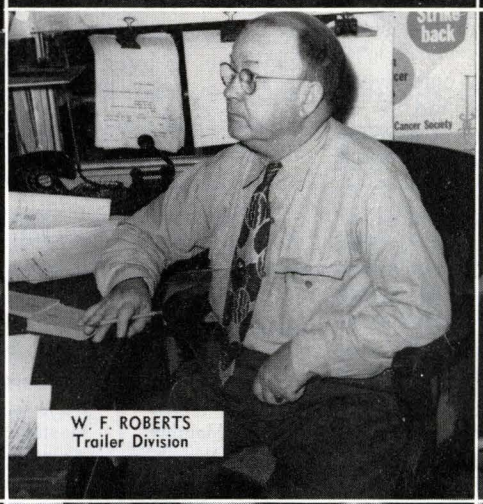


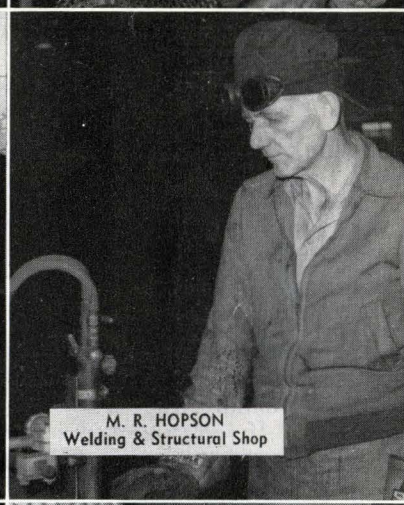


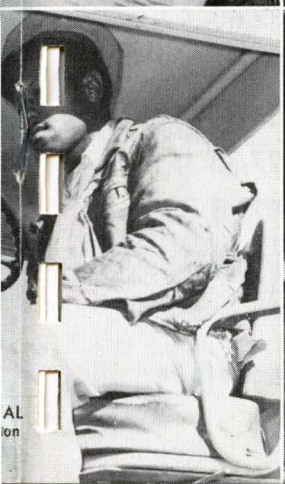


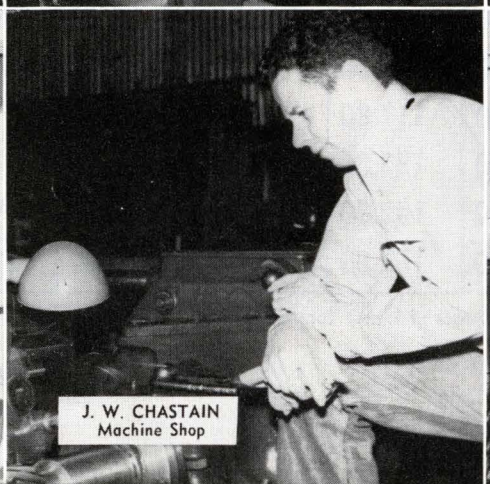


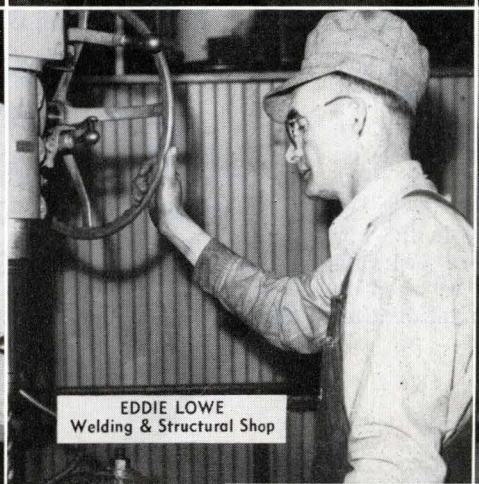


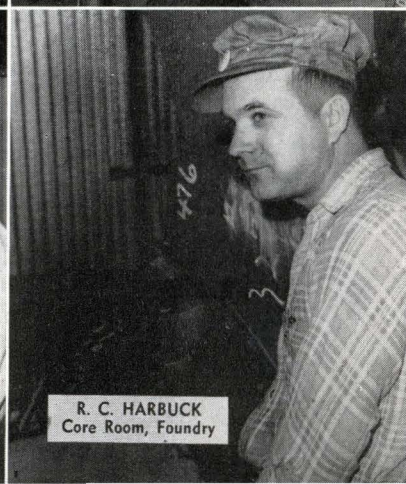












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The New SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

TO BRING about an increase in your future benefits, Congress made three major changes in the Social Security Law. Two of these changes are designed to give you the highest possible Base Figure on which your benefits will be computed—this Base Figure is called your "Average Monthly Wage."

An employee's Average Monthly Wage is found by dividing the taxable wages he received during a period of time designated in the law—from January 1, 1951, to January 1 of the year he retires or dies—by the number of months in that period.

Since only wages that were subject to Social Security Tax are counted in determining an employee's Average Monthly Wage, only the first $3,600 of wages earned in each year can be counted for 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954. And this brings us to the first major change in the law.

Beginning January 1, 1955, the present 2% Social Security Tax—being paid by employer and employee alike—will apply to the first $4,200 of wages earned by an employee during the year, instead of the first $3,600, as in 1954. This of course will make possible a higher Average Monthly Wage for figuring benefits.

Under the old law, an employee's years of lowest earnings had to be counted along with the rest in figuring his Average Monthly Wage. But those who become eligible for benefits from now on will have the advantage of the new "drop out" provision—the second major change in the law. This provision allows up to 4 years of lowest earnings—or no earnings at all—to be omitted from an employee's taxable earnings record when his Average Monthly Wage is figured.

If you've worked 5 years or more in employment covered by Social Security, then up to 5 years of lowest earnings may be omitted—but your Average Monthly Wage cannot be based on a period of less than 18 months in any case. Incidentally, the Social Security Administration assumes full responsibility for computing your benefits on the basis most favorable to you.

The third major change in the law provides a new and more generous Percentage Formula, to be used in making your benefit computation after your Average Monthly Wage is found, that will automatically assure you of higher benefits.

Your Monthly Retirement Benefit is computed under the new formula by taking 55% of the first $110 of your Average Monthly Wage, and adding to that figure 20% of the remainder of your Average Monthly Wage. Here's how it works, using an Average Monthly Wage of, say, $200:

55% of $110.....$60.50
20% of $ 90..... 18.00
Monthly Retirement Benefit: $78.50

Family Benefits

When you retire or die, members of your family who qualify can also receive monthly benefits, which are based on a percentage of your own Monthly Benefit. Since the new law increases your own benefit, your family benefits will also increase proportionately. The maximum Total Benefits payable under the law cannot exceed $200 monthly.

If you retire, or die, monthly benefits are payable to your Wife, or Widow, at age 65 (or at any age with a child under 18)—or to your Husband, or Widower, at age 65, if you were his chief support—and to your Children, as long as they are under 18 and unmarried. Dependent Parents of a deceased employee can receive monthly benefits, but only if no Widow or child under 18 survives. A lump sum equal to three times your Monthly Benefit, but not exceeding $255, is payable to your Widow, Widower, or other person who pays your Burial Expenses.

How You Qualify

Qualification for Social Security benefits is determined by the number of "Quarters of Coverage" you have accumulated. A Quarter of Coverage is any calendar quarter during which you worked in employment covered by Social Security and earned at least $50 over the three month period.

To qualify for Retirement Benefits, you must have reached age 65 and be "fully insured." You are fully insured if you have to your credit at least one Quarter of Coverage for every two calendar quarters that have gone by between January 1, 1951, and the calendar quarter in which you reach 65 or die. Quarters of Coverage you have earned at any time after 1936 can be counted. If, since 1936, you have worked 40 quarters (10 years) in a covered industry, you are insured for life.

If you are fully insured, eligible members of your family will be entitled to Survivor's benefits if you die. Even if you are not fully insured at death but are survived by an unmarried child (or children) under 18, your child and your Widow, too (regardless of age), can receive Survivor's benefits if you are "currently insured." You are currently insured generally speaking, if you have worked a year and a half in covered employment during the last three years of your life.

Continued on next page

Benefits Payable To Those Qualifying From Now On

Average Monthly Wage*	Worker's Monthly Benefit	Worker and Wife	Survivors		
			Widow, Child, Etc.	Widow & 1 Child	Widow & 2 Children
$100	$ 55.00	$ 82.50	$41.30	$ 82.60	$ 82.60
150	68.50	102.80	51.40	102.80	120.00
200	78.50	117.80	58.90	117.80	157.10
250	88.50	132.80	66.40	132.80	177.20
300	98.50	147.80	73.90	147.80	197.10
350	108.50	162.80	81.40	162.80	200.00

* After drop-out of up to 5 years of lowest (or no) earnings.

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Empanadas—A Spicy Dish



HOT, tender, flaky Mexican turnovers are tasty treats

HERE'S the perfect recipe that has long been famous in Mexico for festive feasting—Empanadas. These talented little turnovers can be made large or small—big ones for a main dish and small, dainty ones for an after-dinner gathering. Try filling them with picadillo, creamed chicken, fried beans, or with your own favorite mixture. An excellent way to make left-overs attractive, too. Or use this tasty mincemeat recipe.

EMPANADAS DE CARNE

- **1 pound beef, cut into pieces**
- **1½ cups raisins**
- **1½ pounds apples, quartered and cored**
- **½ cup shelled pinon nuts**
- **1 cup sugar**
- **1 teaspoon ground coriander seed**
- **½ teaspoon cloves**
- **1 teaspoon cinnamon**
- **1 teaspoon salt**

Cook meat in boiling water, covered, until tender. Let cool in cooking water. Drain, saving liquid. Put meat, raisins, apples and nuts through a food grinder. Add sugar, coriander seed, cloves, cinnamon and salt. If the mixture is too dry, add a little of the cooking liquid. Be careful not to make the paste too soft. It should be moist but thick.

TURNOVER DOUGH

- **1 pkg. or cake yeast, active dry or compressed**
- **¼ cup warm, not hot water (lukewarm for compressed yeast)**
- **1¼ cups milk**
- **3 tablespoons shortening**
- **1½ teaspoons salt**
- **2 tablespoons sugar**
- **5½ cups sifted enriched flour (about)**

Sprinkle or crumble yeast into water (warm, not hot, water for active dry yeast, lukewarm for compressed yeast). Stir until dissolved. Heat milk. Remove from heat and add shortening, salt and sugar. Let cool to lukewarm. Combine lukewarm milk mixture and dissolved yeast. Add half of flour and beat until smooth. Add and stir in remainder of flour or enough to make a medium dough. Turn out on floured board. Roll out dough very thin. Cut with round cutter. If dough rises after the rounds are cut, roll thin again.

Place some mincemeat in the center of rolled-out dough. Fold dough to half-moon shape and seal edges together by pressing with a fork or fluting the edges by pinching between the thumb and forefinger to form ridges. Let turnover stand for 5 minutes, then fry in deep fat at 370° F. until evenly browned, about 10 minutes. Makes about 4 to 6 dozen depending on size.

SOCIAL SECURITY—Continued

Veterans Wage Credits

The Social Security Law gives Veterans a Wage Credit of $160 a month for every month of military service since September, 1940. Such Wage Credits can be counted in figuring a Veteran's average earnings, and also count as time spent in covered employment in determining eligibility for benefits.

Other New Provisions

Another change in the law permits retired persons between age 65 and 72 to earn up to $1,200 a year without loss of any retirement benefits, beginning in 1955. For each $80 (or fraction thereof) a retired person earns in excess of $1,200 a year, a month's benefit would be lost.

After age 72, there is no limit to how much a retired person may earn and still collect full retirement benefits.

To protect your benefit rights if you become totally disabled, another new provision permits your earnings record to be "frozen", after your disability has existed for at least 6 months, so that the period disability will not be used in figuring your average earnings or in figuring the length of time you must work to qualify for benefits. This provision will apply to you if you worked in covered employment for 5 of the last 10 years—including 1½ of the last 3 years—before your disability began.

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Tips on Your Income Tax

THE Internal Revenue Code of 1954 completely overhauled our federal tax laws. Changes in many vital rules are designed to remove inequities and close existing loopholes. In form and arrangement it is radically different from the old statute.

The new Code supersedes the former law and is effective generally for taxable years beginning January 1, 1954, and thereafter. Some of the provisions have special effective dates as noted below.

The following digest of the Code is intended to highlight only those changes which are of general interest to Lufkin Foundry employees without technical details.

Filing Date

Final income tax returns must be filed and final payments made by April 15, 1955. The old law required this be done by March 15.

Personal Exemptions

The personal exemption remains at $600 for the taxpayer and each dependent.

The law has been liberalized to allow a parent to take a dependency deduction for a child, even though the child earns over $600 during the year. To be eligible the taxpayer must furnish more than half of the child's support and the child must be (1) under 19 years of age, or (2) regardless of age, a full-time student for 5 months or more during the calendar year. Amounts received as scholarships need not be taken into account in determining whether a parent has furnished more than one-half of the student's support.

An unrelated individual, such as a foster child, whose principal place of abode during the taxable year is the taxpayer's home, and who is a member of the taxpayer's household, can qualify as a dependent. A deduction can also be claimed for a cousin who receives institutional care during the taxable year and who previously was a member of the taxpayer's household.

Head of Household

A taxpayer who supports a dependent parent can claim "head of household" status even if the parent does not live in the taxpayer's household, provided the taxpayer maintains a household for the parent which is the parent's principal place of abode. The parent must receive more than half of the cost of his maintenance from the taxpayer.

Medical Expenses

The amount in excess of 3% of adjusted gross income is now allowed as a deduction as compared to 5% under the former law. The cost of drugs and medicine is included in medical expenses only to the extent it exceeds 1% of adjusted gross income. Transportation expense essential for medical reasons is deductible as a medical expense.

A taxpayer who is 65 or over may deduct all of his own medical expenses and those of his wife as in the past and is not subject to the 3% limitation on such expenses. However, the 1% limitation on drugs and medicine is applicable.

The maximum deduction is increased from $1,250 to $2,500 per exemption. The over-all limitation on a single return is now $5,000. The limitation is $10,000 on the following: a joint return, the return of a head of a household.

Child Care Expenses

Women, widowers and divorced or legally separated men are allowed a deduction up to $600 for expenses incurred in caring for certain dependents, which expenses are necessary to enable the taxpayer to be gainfully employed. The deduction is in addition to the personal exemption for such cared for dependents. The child care deduction may not exceed $600 regardless of the number of children receiving the care.

The dependent must be either a son or daughter under 12 years of age or a person physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself or herself. The person to whom payment is made for child care *cannot* be the taxpayer's dependent.

A working wife is allowed the deduction only if she and her husband file a joint return. The deduction must be reduced by the amount that their adjusted gross income exceeds $4,500.

Sale or Exchange of Personal Residence

Taxpayers may now reduce their gain on the sale of a residence by the amount of "fixing-up" expenses such as painting and papering. These expenses must be incurred within 90 days before contract of sale and paid for not later than 30 days after actual sale.

Charitable Contributions

Under the former law the taxpayer could deduct up to 20% of his adjusted gross income for any qualified contributions. Under the new law the limit is increased to 30% provided the additional 10% consists of contributions to educational institutions, hospitals or churches.

Carrying Charges on Installment Purchases

The new Code allows a taxpayer to deduct interest on installment purchases of personal property where the interest charge cannot be ascertained but where a carrying charge is separately state. The interest deduction will be allowed up to 6% of the average unpaid monthly balances during the taxable year.

IT IS becoming more and more important that a taxpayer maintain detailed records to support deductions taken on the return. In other words, keep receipts and checks on all of your doctor and hospital bills, detailed information on any casualty loss, receipts or supporting evidence of all interest and taxes paid, and all other deductible expenses. Although the Internal Revenue Bureau takes a reasonable attitude, many people have had deductions disallowed because they had no logical proof.

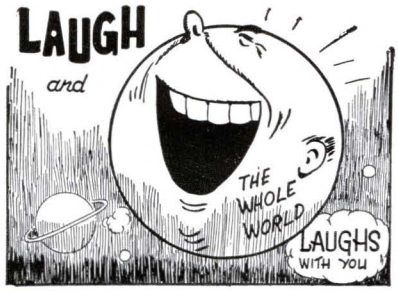
The instructions that come with your tax blanks will describe all these changes and others. Read them carefully and you should have little trouble filling out the forms.

If you have questions, consult your Internal Revenue Office, which will be set up in the Post Office. *But get there early!* The place may be jammed with other puzzled people this year when your neighbors are getting acquainted with the first general revision in the entire history of the federal income tax.

If your problems are complicated, you may need professional help. The Internal Revenue Service has repeatedly urged taxpayers to make sure their advisers are fully qualified.

About all that man has learned the past 25 years is how to go faster, work less, spend more, and die quicker.

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Welder: "I have a splinter in my finger."

Partner: "Been scratching your head?"

Molder: "I don't like the way that blonde across the street dresses."

Helper: "How does she dress?"

Molder: "In the dark."

Machinist's Wife: "Is that a genuine bloodhound?"

Neighbor: "It sure is, lady. Oscar, come here and bleed for the lady."

"So your brother is a painter, eh?"

"Yup."

"Paints houses, I suppose?"

"Nope, paints men and women."

"Oh, I see. He's an artist."

"Nope, just paints men on one door and women on another."

Hobo (to housewife): "It's not that I'm lazy and avoiding work, ma'am. There just isn't much doing in my line. You see, I'm a window box weeder."

Two drunks were leaning over a bar telling intimate stories of their lives. "I weighed only a pound when I was born," said one.

"Only a pound!" asked the other. "Did you live?"

"Did I! You should see me now!"



Squirt him, daddy!"

The advantage of being bald is that when you are expecting company, all you have to do is straighten your tie.

"Don't you and your wife ever have a difference of opinion?"

"Sure, but I don't tell her about it."

Minister (at baptism of baby): "His name, please."

Proud Mother: "Randolph Morgan Montgomery Alfred Van Christopher Jones."

Minister (to assistant): "A little more water, please."

Employee: "May I have the afternoon off to go shopping with my wife?"

Employer: "No."

Employee: "Thanks ever so much."

Sunday School Teacher: "Now children, you must never do anything in private that you wouldn't do in public."

Sammy: "Hurray! No more baths!"

"What is executive ability, father?" asked the curious boy.

"Executive ability, my boy, is the art of getting the credit for all the hard work that someone else does."

"She only cares for platonic love."

"What's that?"

"It's like tip-toeing down in the cellar for a bottle of home-made root beer."

The new teacher said: "I want you all to be so quiet you can hear a pin drop."

There was complete quiet for a few seconds, then a voice from the rear broke the silence: "Let 'er drop."

The little boy burst into the neighbor's living room, calling out: "Mr. Smith, my daddy sent me over to borrow your bottle opener."

The neighbor directed the lad to the door with: "Run right along home, sonny, I'll bring it right over."

A none-too-modest hunter, on a hunting trip, took aim and fired, but the bird sailed on undisturbed. The marksman watched it in dazed silence then dashed his gun on the ground and shouted: "Fly on, you blankety-blank fool bird! Fly on with your gol-durned heart shot out!"

He that thinketh by the inch but talketh by the yard, deserves to be kicketh by the foot.

A group of oilmen stopped in at a district farm house to see if they could buy lunch.

"'Reckon so," said the farmer's wife, "Effen you likes pork chops—that's all I got."

The hungry men fell to with a will and ate up the pork chops. Afterwards they complimented their hostess on the quality of the meat.

"Well, I should hope so," she replied, "that's none of your butchered meat. That hog died a natural death."

Home Economics teacher: "If the sauce begins to boil, put in a tablespoon of water."

Student: "Level or heaping."

Anyone who thinks he is indispensable should stick his finger in a bowl of water and then notice the hole it leaves when he pulls it out.

Sweet Thing: "I just don't see how football players ever get clean."

Other Sweet Thing: "Well what do you think the scrub team is for, silly?"

Small boy (to man wading in creek and fly-fishing): "Whatcha doin', mister?"

Fisherman: "Trying to catch a few fish, sonny."

Small boy: "Well, you won't get any tryin' to lasso 'em."

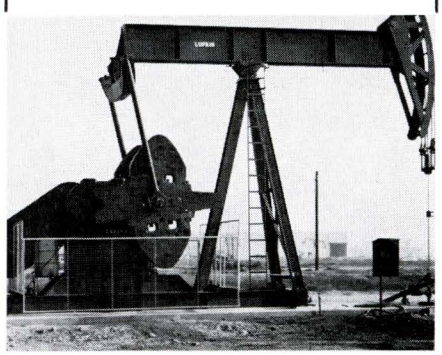
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He restoreth your soul...



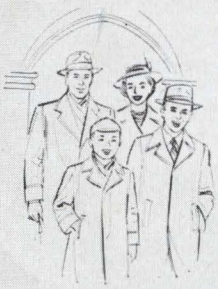
There's Susan Brown. She's brought Mary Lou up all alone—her daddy was killed in the war. Susan's a slight little thing, but a pillar of strength. And she's not at all ashamed to admit—she *leans* all right —on the strength of God.





Janet and Bill were married right in this church—and they come back every week. "Just selfishness on our part," Bill says. "After all, our life together got off to a happy start here . . . and we want to keep it that way!"

Worship together this week



And the Wolf family here—will you just look at those boys! They're feeling very grown-up and proud as punch, going to a Service with Mom and Dad.



We are well blessed. The doors of our churches and synagogues are wide open . . . waiting for us to enter. Set aside a time each week . . . a time apart from the "busyness" of living. You'll find more joy in each day, if you give some time each week to worship.



Pete Taylor sure has grown! Being in the Service has helped him grow up inside, too. As Pete puts it, "A guy's never so big, that he wants to go it alone."

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Ever been a stranger in any town? Then you've known loneliness. And you know how comforting it is to come upon a church or synagogue . . . where the doors are *always* wide open to everyone.