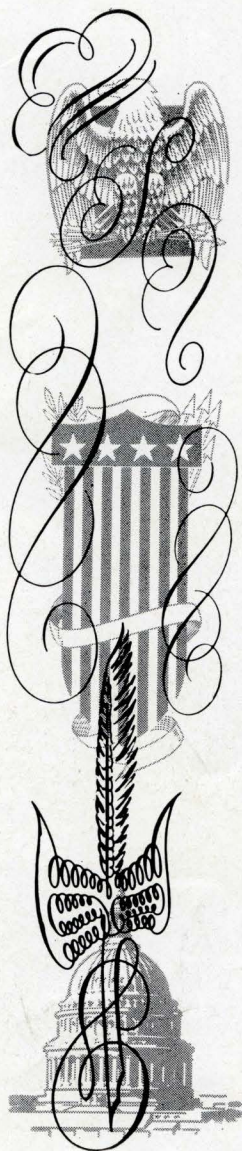


The Foundry Roundup

JULY, 1964



"THESE ARE PERILOUS TIMES..."



IN THE ANNALS of history, men have faced various periods in their lives when they would say, "these are perilous times."

Again and again those four words have been spoken and written by the great and the near-great.

Once again men are saying today, "these are perilous times."

We at Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company are striving to adjust to an historical document—the Civil Rights statute which is now the law of the land.

We are not here attempting to judge the merits of this law.

We are here to reason with law-abiding citizens. We know that customs and traditions are long in making and cannot be cast asunder in the twinkling of an eye. Yet their cleavage when contrary to the law must have a place of beginning.

We must begin today—now.

Management seeks the cooperation and understanding of each employee. This plant will be operated in accordance with the law of the land.

Therefore, as has always been our policy, if there are fights or violence of any nature within the confines of this plant, both the offender and the offended will be subject to immediate dismissal.

We now ask for assistance and understanding from our white and colored employees. It is hoped that each of you will be slow to anger and peaceable in conduct.

E. P. TROUT

The Editor's Corner

ROBERT Kent Foster, 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Foster of Nacogdoches and an eighth grader, is attending the sixth annual Boy Scout National Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

Robert had a big trip in store for him. He left Tyler by plane July 13 for Washington, D. C. where he visited many places of historical interest.

On July 15, he journeyed to New York City and visited the World's Fair, and then on to Valley Forge for the National Jamboree for seven days.

Following the Jamboree, he will tour Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and return by plane to Tyler on July 24.

Robert's father, MARVIN FOSTER, is an employee in the Foundry Department and celebrates his 14th anniversary with the Company this month. His mother is a nurse employed at City Memorial Hospital in Nacogdoches.

Do you remember the last time you signed a contract to buy something on credit? Remember checking on the interest rate you were going to have to pay, and how it pained you to know that from six to 10 per cent would be added to the total debt as interest?

Well, did you know that Uncle Sam spent almost \$118 **Billion** in interest costs alone between the fiscal years 1947 and 1963?

Of course, when we say Uncle Sam, we mean us—you and I are paying that kind of interest, and it's a mighty heavy load.

According to Tax Foundation, Inc., the Federal debt alone represents a burden of \$5,402 per family and state-local debt increases it by some \$1,788.

Federal payments for interest (the national debt is now up to \$311.8 billion) have mounted steadily through the years, more than doubling, from \$5 billion in 1947, to \$11 billion, estimated for fiscal 1965.

And yet, some of us still ask for Federal hand-outs!

The purpose of all economic systems is to produce the goods people need and want.

But only as we produce tools (capital) as well as consumer goods can the standard of living be raised above bare necessities.

Thus all economic systems except the very primitive are capitalistic. The

difference in economic systems is in who decides how much and what kind of capital to produce—how much and what kind of consumer goods to produce.

Communists—who are socialists—say the government should have sole control of capital and of consumer goods.

In America, we say individuals should be free to own and use capital. Those things which the public wants are those which are produced—with competition deciding the kind, quality and even to a great extent the price of the goods offered.

Unfortunately, government these days is taking away more and more of the freedom of business to serve the public according to the public's own wishes. We have many problems, but the gradual loss of economic freedom may well prove the gravest one—and the irreparable one.

The face of Lufkin Foundry is changing almost daily now. A new storage yard is being cleared directly across Pershing Avenue from the Welding & Structural Shop.

Clearing has been done and foundation work has begun on a new high bay with a heavy crane to handle large steel fabrications to the east of the Structural Shop.

Plans are being completed for a 140-foot extension to the Commercial



ROBERT KENT FOSTER
... Boy Scout Jamboree

Gear building. Construction will begin on this building soon.

Construction is complete and the new heat treating plant located next to the Foundry air compressor building has been occupied.

C. M. MILLIGAN's residence on Route 5 is surrounded by hundreds of blooms for many flowers of every color and hue. Milligan, second shift foreman of the Assembly and Shipping



MRS. C. M. MILLIGAN takes pride in the many blossoms that fill her yard. The profusion of blooms evidence her many hours of work and care.



L. J. COURTNEY's friends and co-workers presented him with a rod, reel and fishing tackle on his last day before retirement. Shown here, front row, left to right: MAXIE HESTER, B. L. CATER, CLEATUS RUSSELL, LUTHER COURTNEY, W. O. BOATMAN, CHARLIE GAULT, DEE TEER, KENNETH VANN.

Second row, left to right: C. H. STONE, CARROLL EASTEPP, E. H. RIDGEWAY, LUTHER FOSTER, ROY JOE BAILEY, BILL SIDES, TOM TREADWELL, JOE HAVERLAND, RAYMOND BEAVERS, BRYAN McCARTY, R. L. WATSON.

Third row, left to right: FAYETTE HAVARD, LYNWOOD JOHNSON, L. G. RUSK, ROBERT SCARBOROUGH, CHARLES STEEL.

Standing in the rear, left to right: RAYFORD DAVIS, ANTHONY BOWERS, JOHN JACKSON, LEAMON BULLOCK, ARVIL JOHNSON, DEE RUSSELL, TOMMIE DEAL, OTIS JOHNSON, RUFUS GRAY, W. C. HENDRY, DAVID RIVERS.

department, assists Mrs. Milligan with the flowers, but he says it's all her effort that has produced the floral beauty around their home.

LUTHER J. COURTNEY joined the ranks of the retired on June 26, 1964. He had been employed in the Assembly and Shipping Department for almost 18 years.

A couple or three days before his last day, Mr. Courtney said to his foreman, CHARLIE GAULT, "Well, Charlie, I've been with you better than 17 years and we've never had a cross word yet."

"No," answered Charlie, "and I don't aim for that record to be broken before Saturday!"

Courtney's fellow employees had a little party for him on his last day, presenting him with a rod and reel and fishing tackle.

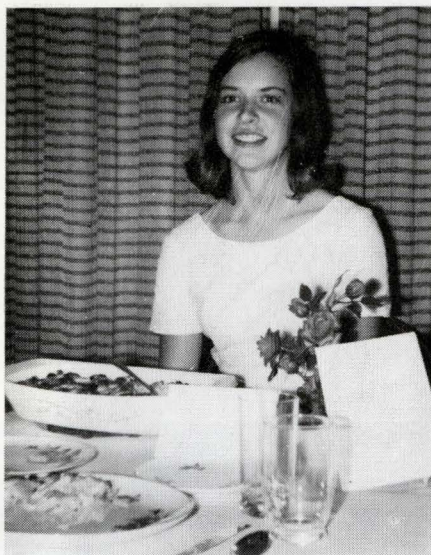
He began work here September 10, 1946, in the Assembly and Shipping Department and had worked in the same Department until retirement.

His plans for the future call for a busy life. He will operate a grocery store and service station at Burke, and he says if that gets slack, he'll hire out to paint houses.

All his friends wish for Mr. Courtney a happy and long retirement.



C. M. MILLIGAN, second shift foreman, Assembly & Shipping, waters the grass while Mrs. Milligan cuts some blooms for the house. Their son watches the proceedings.



CECILIA HOOKER . . .
Best cook in District

Cecilia Hooker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. BEN HOOKER, was awarded Second Place in The Favorite Foods Show, Meat Division, at the annual 4-H Roundup held at A & M University in June.

She competed against 48 entries from throughout the state.

In order to become eligible, she had to win First Place in County and District competition.

Her winning entry was baked chicken and noodles.

The four winning entries from each food group will attend the National 4-H Congress in Washington, D. C.

Know what a modern minute man is? He's a guy who can make it to the refrigerator and back while the TV commercial is on.

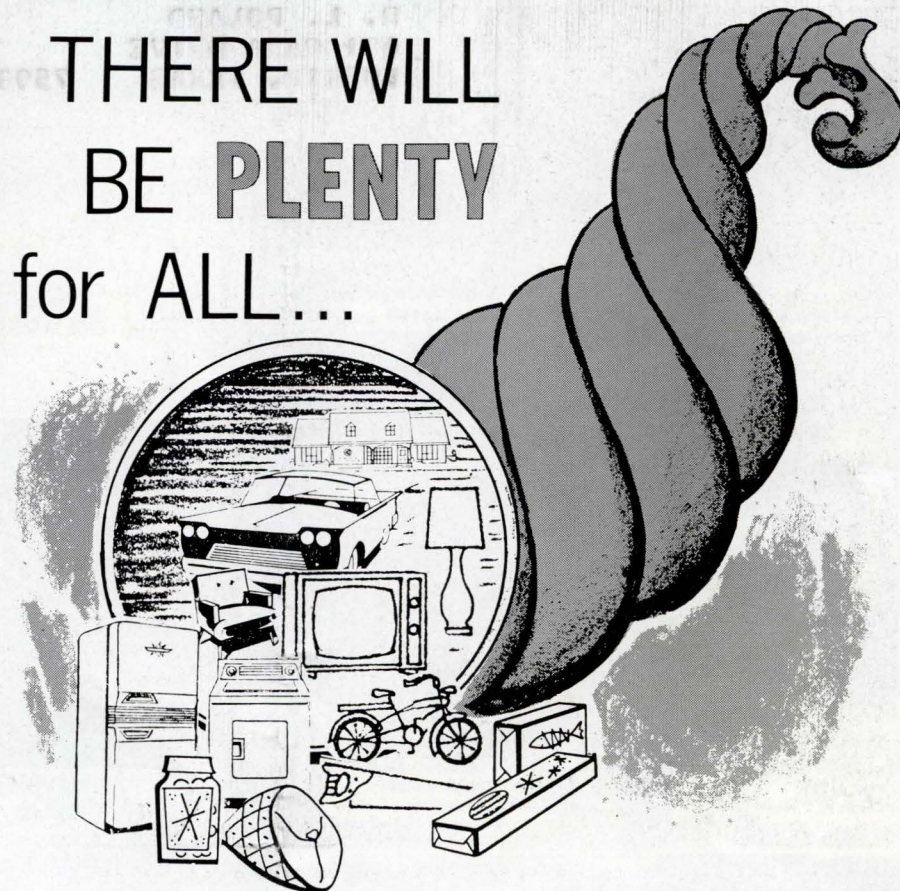
And while we're asking, what is a ringleader? The first in a large family to take a bath on Saturday night!

At a little party of young folks there were just enough cookies for each to have three. But little Bobby took four.

"You're supposed to get only three cookies, Bobby," said the hostess. "You ought to put the fourth one back."

"Can't," exclaimed Bobby, "I ate that one first."

THE ROUNDUP is interested in how you spend your vacation. If you make pictures of where you go and what you do, we'd like to use them in your magazine. We urge the wives of employees to call the Editor and tell us about your vacation.



THE late Justice Louis Brandeis, a highly respected member of the Supreme Court of the United States for 22 years, once spoke these wise words about a problem that is shared by management and employees:

"The employees should strive to make the earnings of any business as large as possible. There can be no greater mistake for the workingman than to restrict the output of the individual. You must make the total earnings of the business in which you are engaged the largest possible. By earnings in this connection I mean the aggregate fund available for paying workingmen, investors and managers. Make this aggregate large and there will be plenty for all among whom it is to be divided.

"The most potent factor in securing large profits is the avoidance of waste, and the greatest source of waste in the industrial world is unused, undeveloped, or misdirected human effort. To the correction of that evil, trade unions should direct their attention.

"Any restrictions upon the output of the individual reduces the fund of profits available for distribution, besides demoralizing the man who is so restricted.

"It follows also that differences in

efficiency between different individuals must be recognized and rewarded, and that those who can work faster and better than the others must not be retarded by the less efficient. The industrial superiority of America is largely due to the absence of restriction upon individual effort—to the encouragement of the individual by giving him the fruits of his efforts.

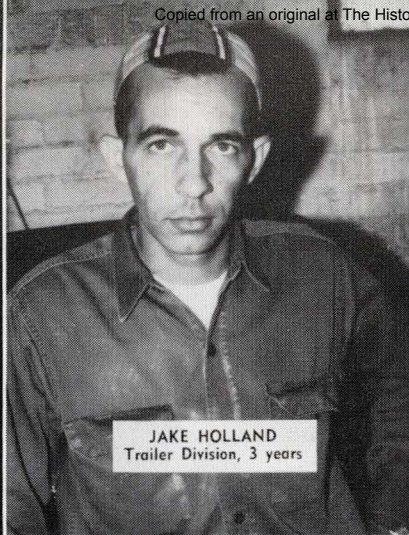
"A limitation of the production of the individual is pure waste. The business is merely rendered less profitable, and the man whose production is restricted is injured also. Nor does the restriction of output make more work for others. The amount of work to be done is, in a country like ours, in no sense fixed, for the amount of goods or services men buy is not fixed. The amount bought is, as a rule, limited only by the ability to buy.

"If you waste human effort you make the product cost more. If you raise prices without increasing incomes you have simply limited the amount that will be bought. You have merely given people less for their money."

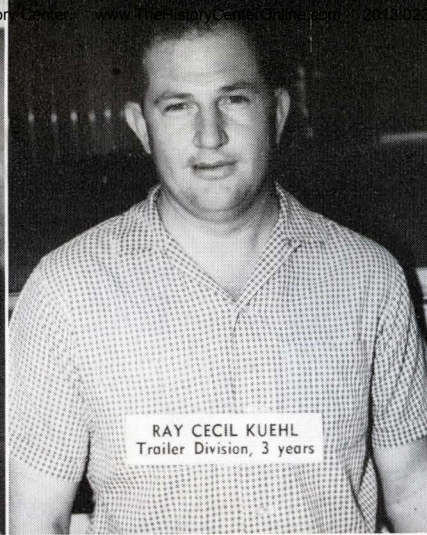
This was said in a speech in 1905, and the words are just as true now as then. They are worth remembering.



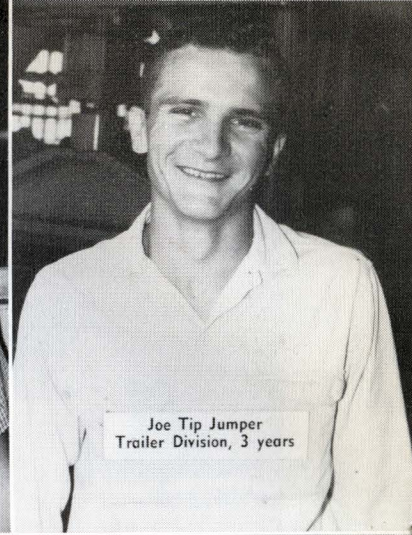
FRANK STEVENSON
Industrial Engineering, 8 years



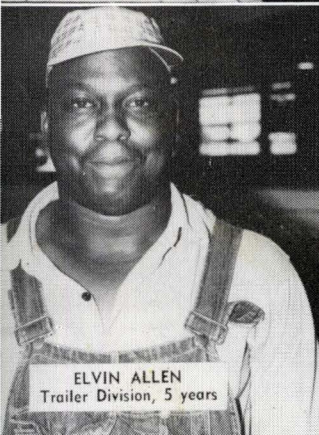
JAKE HOLLAND
Trailer Division, 3 years



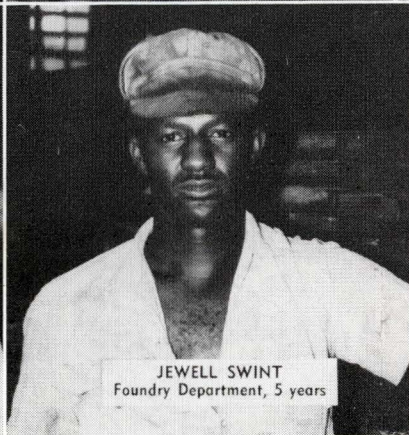
RAY CECIL KUEHL
Trailer Division, 3 years



Joe Tip Jumper
Trailer Division, 3 years



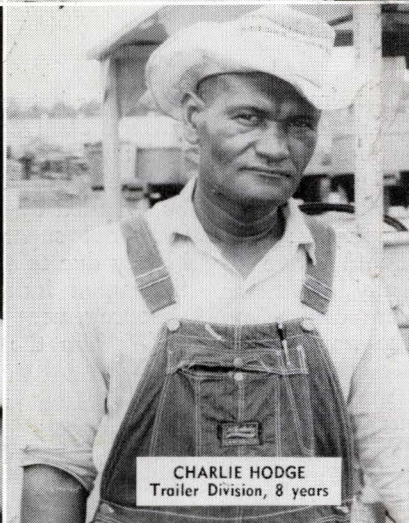
ELVIN ALLEN
Trailer Division, 5 years



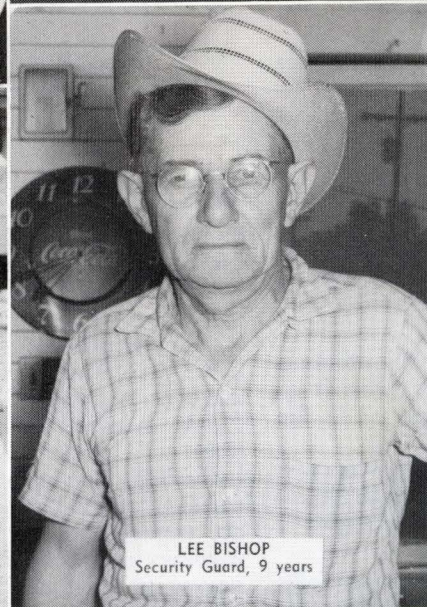
JEWELL SWINT
Foundry Department, 5 years



VERNON RANGE
Foundry Department, 10 years



CHARLIE HODGE
Trailer Division, 8 years



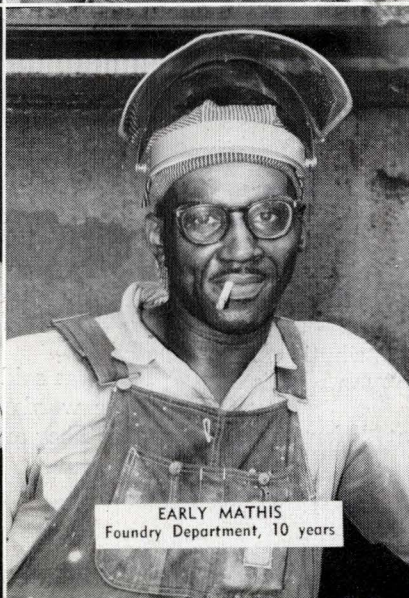
LEE BISHOP
Security Guard, 9 years



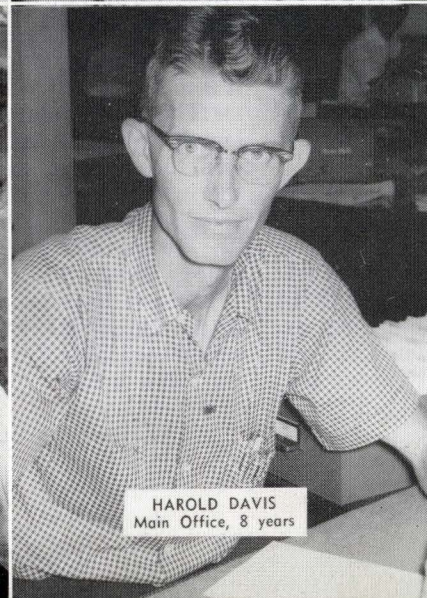
JAMES HODGES
Trailer Division, 3 years



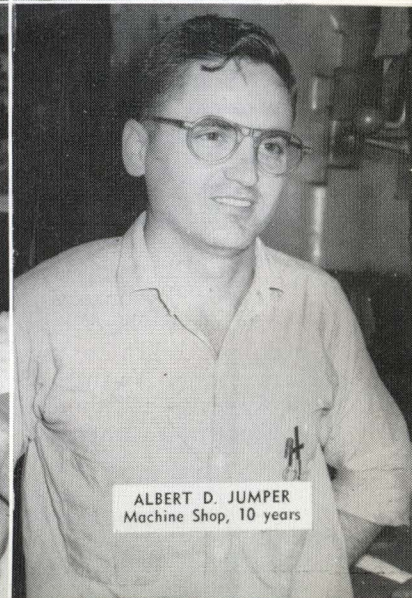
LEONARD GARCIA
Foundry Division, 2 years



EARLY MATHIS
Foundry Department, 10 years

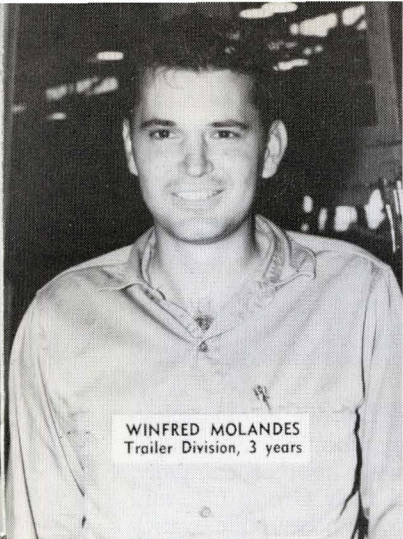


HAROLD DAVIS
Main Office, 8 years

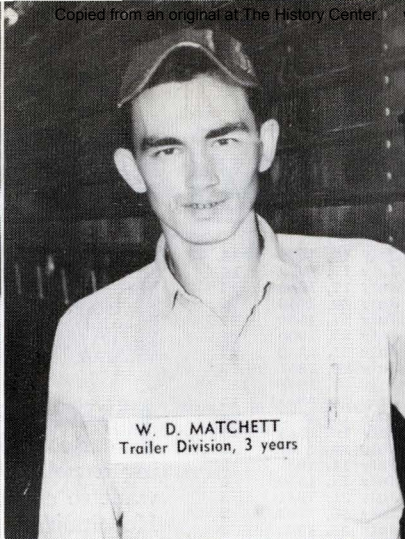


ALBERT D. JUMPER
Machine Shop, 10 years

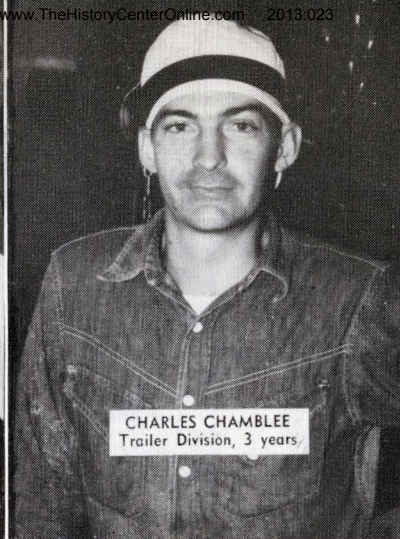
Celebrating an Anniversary
2 TO 12 YEARS



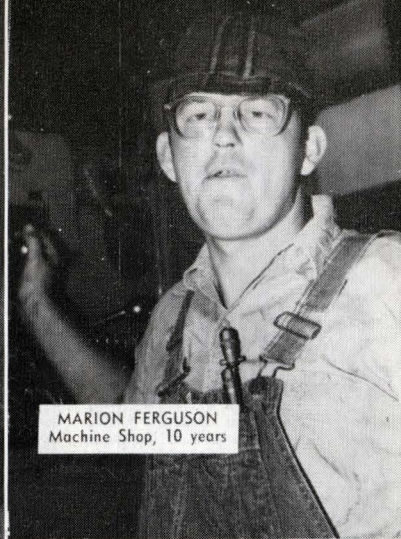
WINFRED MOLANDES
Trailer Division, 3 years



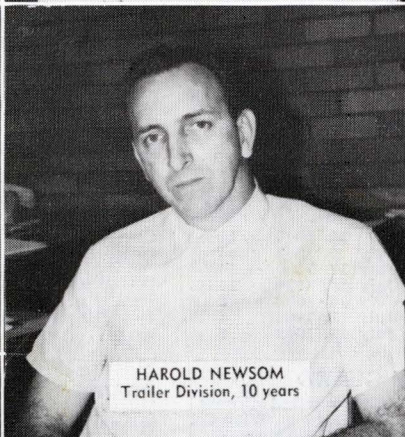
W. D. MATCHETT
Trailer Division, 3 years



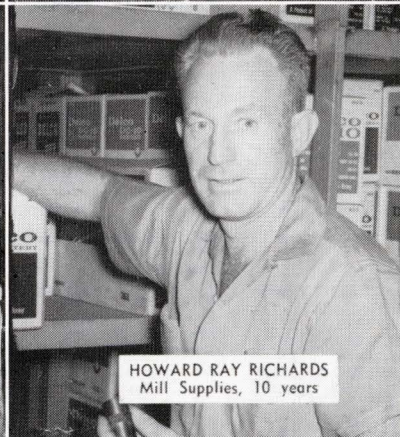
CHARLES CHAMBLEE
Trailer Division, 3 years



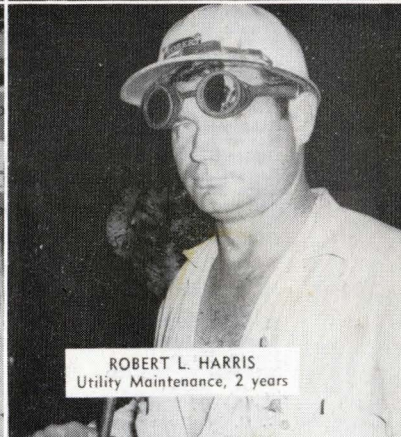
MARION FERGUSON
Machine Shop, 10 years



HAROLD NEWSOM
Trailer Division, 10 years



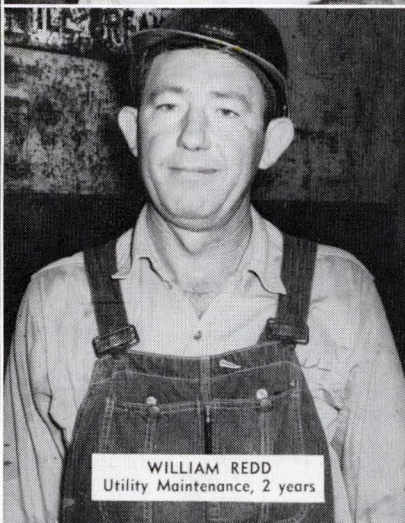
HOWARD RAY RICHARDS
Mill Supplies, 10 years



ROBERT L. HARRIS
Utility Maintenance, 2 years



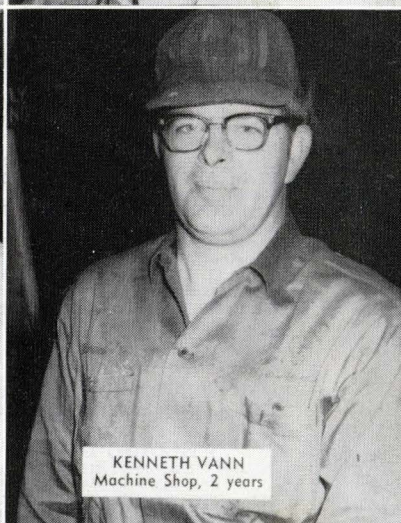
RICHARD S. RHODES
Foundry Department, 3 years



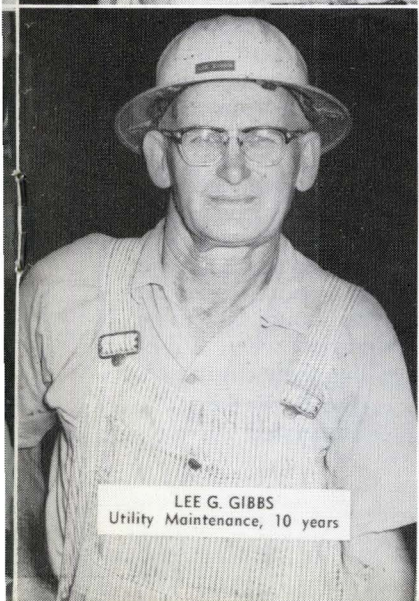
WILLIAM REDD
Utility Maintenance, 2 years



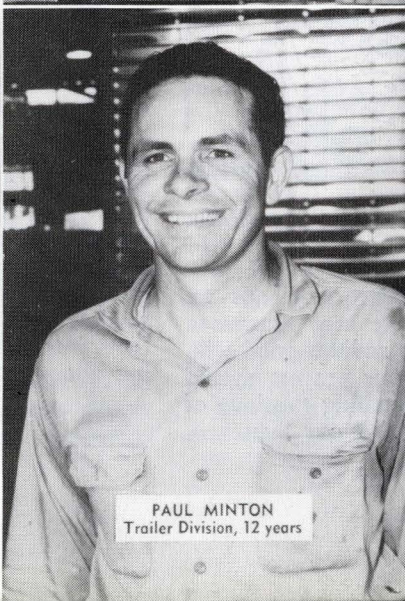
THOMAS ALEXANDER
Welding & Structural, 8 years



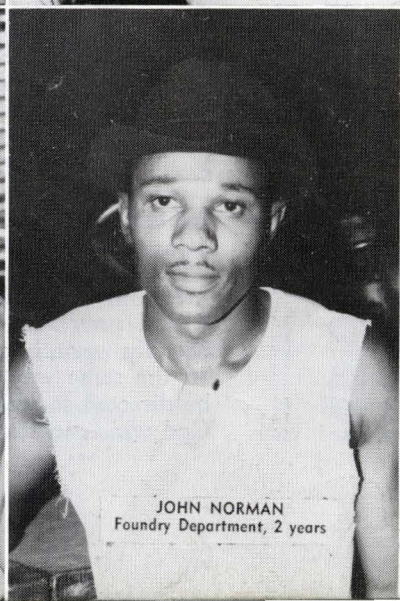
KENNETH VANN
Machine Shop, 2 years



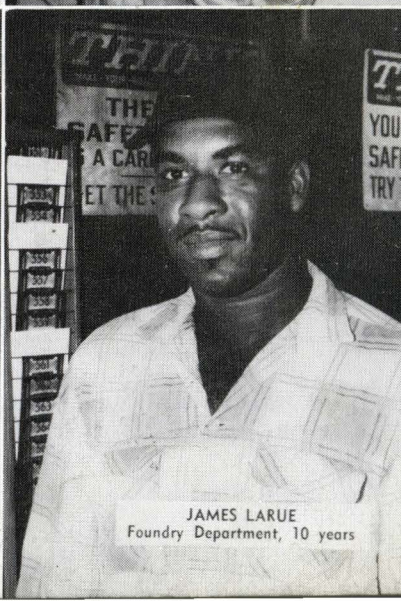
LEE G. GIBBS
Utility Maintenance, 10 years



PAUL MINTON
Trailer Division, 12 years



JOHN NORMAN
Foundry Department, 2 years



JAMES LARUE
Foundry Department, 10 years

MARKING AN ANNIVERSARY

MACHINE SHOP

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Carter O'Quinn	July 27, 1923	41
I. F. Tims	July 2, 1933	31
Rhobie White	July 5, 1933	31
Bona Dixon, Jr.	July 31, 1941	23
Judge M. Hutson	July 31, 1941	23
Joe Burnette	July 9, 1942	22
James C. Boyd	July 19, 1943	21
Calvin Crain	July 29, 1943	21
Sammie Lee Denman	July 18, 1944	20
Louis Molandes	July 21, 1944	20
Harley Graham	July 14, 1947	17
Oscar Dixon	July 7, 1948	16
Robert E. Byrd	July 5, 1950	14
Woodrow J. Wilson	July 5, 1950	14
Clifton Toliver	July 13, 1950	14
James W. Gainer	July 25, 1950	14
Travis E. Stone	July 27, 1950	14
A. D. Wilkerson	July 28, 1950	14
Joe Parker	July 31, 1950	14
Charlie V. McLain	July 21, 1951	13
Lee Gavin Gibbs	July 19, 1954	10
Marion F. Ferguson	July 26, 1954	10
Albert D. Jumper	July 30, 1954	10
Kenneth E. Vann	July 17, 1962	2
William H. Redd	July 19, 1962	2
Robert Lee Harris	July 23, 1962	2
John E. Armstrong	July 11, 1963	1
James H. Humphries	July 22, 1963	1
Daryl W. Gibson	July 25, 1963	1
Billie Earl Gardner	July 29, 1963	1

TRAILER DIVISION

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Herman Hellberg	July 24, 1940	24
Louis A. Johnson	July 8, 1946	18
Eulon Page	July 6, 1946	18
William E. Walton	July 9, 1946	18
J. B. Reese	July 24, 1946	18
Hobby D. Thompson	July 5, 1959	14
L. C. Whitehead	July 6, 1950	14
Dalford D. Allen	July 18, 1950	14
Woodrow Taylor	July 25, 1950	14
Ovid A. Harrison	July 26, 1950	14
Israel Gardner	July 26, 1950	14
William E. Miles	July 21, 1951	13
Johnson Coutee	July 26, 1951	13
Wilson C. Green	July 27, 1951	13
Jay T. Lee	July 27, 1951	13
Paul E. Minton	July 30, 1952	12
Harold L. Newsom	July 6, 1954	10
Charlie Hodge	July 12, 1956	8
Elvin Allen	July 13, 1959	5
Ruby Hunter	July 3, 1961	3
Ray Cecil Kuehl	July 19, 1961	3
Joe Tip Jumper	July 19, 1961	3
James C. Hodges	July 19, 1961	3
Charles W. Chamblee	July 19, 1961	3
Jake B. Holland	July 19, 1961	3
W. D. Matchett	July 19, 1961	3
Winfred P. Molandes	July 19, 1961	3
John Bridges	July 16, 1963	1

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Edd S. Hudgins	July 28, 1942	22

WELDING & STRUCTURAL

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Edgar W. Barnes	July 12, 1934	30
A. G. Colburn, Sr.	July 16, 1937	27
Charles D. Winthrop	July 1, 1946	18
John McCarty	July 19, 1950	14
Johnnie E. Jones	July 21, 1950	14
Marion Lee Warner	July 21, 1950	14
Thomas B. Alexander	July 19, 1956	8

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Frank Stevenson	July 30, 1956	8

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Seymour Curtis	July 23, 1935	29
Emmett L. Copeland	July 7, 1941	23
James L. Day	July 10, 1941	23
J. G. Merriman	July 16, 1943	31
Woodie Wallace	July 29, 1946	18
R. V. Turner	July 31, 1946	18
C. O. Forrest	July 30, 1947	17
Thomas L. Ladd	July 3, 1950	14
Hayes Ridgeway	July 3, 1950	14
Joe C. Little	July 5, 1950	14
Willie B. Birden	July 6, 1950	14
William Kirksey	July 6, 1950	14

Elmer S. Basham	July 10, 1950	14
John H. Read	July 17, 1950	14
Frank Johnson	July 17, 1950	14
Sam Mark	July 20, 1950	14
Louis Cuculic	July 24, 1950	14
M. R. Foster	July 28, 1950	14
Eddie Powell	July 31, 1950	14
James C. Basham	July 20, 1951	13
Jimmy Audrey	July 20, 1951	13
Ervin Anderson	July 23, 1951	13
Vernon Range	July 12, 1954	10
James Larue	July 19, 1954	10
Early Mathis	July 28, 1954	10
James Steed	July 11, 1955	9
Jewel Swint	July 13, 1959	5
Richard S. Rhodes	July 31, 1961	3
John W. Norman	July 16, 1962	2
Leroy Patton	July 23, 1962	2
Leonard Ray Garcia	July 30, 1962	2

MILL SUPPLIES

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Blanche Culbertson	July 16, 1951	13
Howard Ray Richards	July 20, 1954	10

MAIN OFFICE

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Clifford Trevathan	July 16, 1948	16
Rudolph Fuller	July 6, 1950	14
Don Hearne	July 17, 1950	14
Jimmie R. Huntress	July 24, 1950	14
Edgar H. Davis	July 16, 1956	8
Carolyn Peacock	July 1, 1963	1
Mary E. Benson	July 15, 1963	1

SECURITY GUARD

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Lee Bishop	July 1, 1955	9

TRAILER SALES & SERVICES

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
James C. Lowe	July 1, 1949	15
Emmitt R. Burns	July 20, 1954	10
Elie J. Smith, Jr.	July 13, 1955	9
J. C. (Alberty) Cain	July 9, 1958	6
Charles E. Fryar	July 3, 1959	5
Bobbie J. McCullough	July 19, 1960	4
Embra Lee Self	July 2, 1962	2
A. D. Wooten	July 16, 1962	2
Dan R. Eastman	July 19, 1962	2
Walter Reeder	July 10, 1963	1
William I. Phillips	July 16, 1963	1
Ray Butler	July 22, 1963	1

OILFIELD SALES & SERVICES

	Employment Date	Years With Co.
Newell Lynch	July 9, 1934	30
Eugene H. Nixon, Jr.	July 16, 1956	8
Eldon L. Hudson	July 16, 1956	8
W. W. Trout, Jr.	July 25, 1957	7
Steven T. Garner	July 1, 1959	5



I drew them . . . with bands of love.
(Hosea—11:4).

If we wish to attract friends we should pray that we may express a friendly warmth, a radiant good will. In the same way our prayers should be directed to welcoming the love of God which will enrich our lives.

INSURANCE TIPS...



FREQUENTLY, we have employees come by who, in favor of taking a policy with another company, want to cancel their Group Life and Hospitalization, or other policies they are carrying for which the Company deducts premiums through payroll deductions.

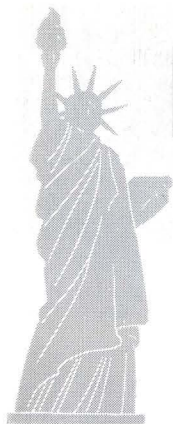
We feel that all of us have a very adequate Group insurance program and are able to take advantage of the fact that we are all insured as a group and are able to buy insurance at lesser amounts than an individual policy would cost with coverage comparable to what we have here.

Aside from this, the Company pays approximately one-half the cost of your group insurance. Of the total premium you pay toward group insurance, approximately one-half the cost is for hospitalization and the other half is for life insurance, and, in the case of hourly-paid employees, weekly benefits are figured in. So, you can see that you are getting hospitalization coverage at a reasonable price.

In cases where you drop life insurance policies to become insured with other companies, almost invariably it is to your disadvantage. You are building certain cash equities which will increase more rapidly as the years go by. New insurance will cost you more than when you took your present policy. Some people find that after they drop their policies, they are uninsurable and they have lost protection that cannot be replaced.

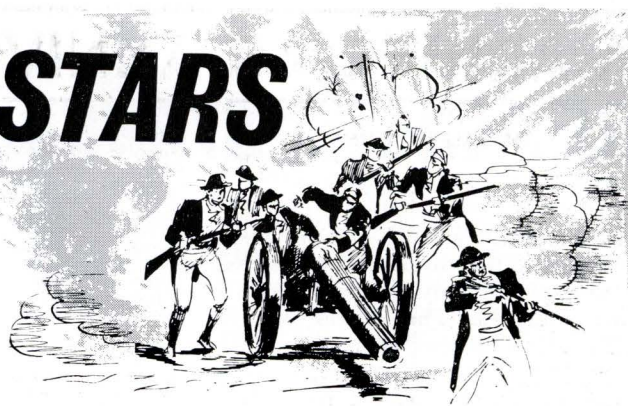
New employees are given a chance to sign for insurance when they go to work for the Company and become insured after completion of three-months' service. However, if they later cancel their group insurance, it is necessary to submit evidence of insurability to the insurance company before they will once again cover you. If the employee, or dependents, has had quite a lot of illness, it is the insurance company's option to refuse coverage. Employees should take these facts into consideration when thinking about cancelling their insurance.

Joe R. Perkins
Insurance Officer



REACH FOR THE STARS

Editor's Note: The following is an address given by F. J. Robbins, president, Bliss & Laughlin, before the American Society for Metals (Oregon Chapter).



ONE thing that we Americans have accepted wholeheartedly from the very beginning of our country is the concept that "man cannot live without ideals." The foundation of every single controversy—foreign and domestic—in which we are presently engaged is rooted in an ideal.

And this is a perfectly natural thing, right and proper, when we consider our history. The first really successful settlement in the country needed the ideal of religious freedom to worship as its people pleased to give it stability and hold it together long enough to avoid defeat and failure. Its success engendered others.

William Penn was a Quaker and he and Roger Williams wanted even greater freedom in religious matters and seceded, so to speak, from the other freedom seekers. Oglethorpe and Calvert and hosts of others all helped to influence morals, thoughts and actions of the people through search for an ideal.

A hundred years or so later the descendants of these same people fought a war called the Revolution because they would not accept taxation without representation or the dictates of an arbitrary body of legislators in which they had no voice. Roughly thirty-five years later, in 1812, this small new country went to war again for the ideal of freedom of the seas from search and seizure.

Another thirty-five years and we were fighting to preserve the Monroe Doctrine, although some, less idealistic, said it was to take large land areas from our neighbor. A few years later and we were fighting each other to preserve the Union or to preserve a cultural way of life, depending on the view-point, but for an ideal in any case.

We then fought a little one against a weak nation to give certain people of that country freedom patterned

after ours. Twenty years later we were embroiled in a really big war "to make the world safe for democracy" and to save some of the European friends from Teutonic aggression. Twenty years later still we were engaged in a "war to end war," to save those same friends again but this time from Teutonic madmen.

In spite of the frightful price we paid in human life and substance in the last one, we are not willing to relinquish our ideal of freedom for all. Whether these other peoples want it or not doesn't seem to matter much and the kind they want seems immaterial. Fortunately for once, it would seem our good common sense is telling us of the utter stupidity of fighting a great big war again for our ideals or any other reason. It is telling us that we probably will be destroyed utterly if we do and finally perhaps we are coming to believe this is a pretty high price to pay.

The voice of this common sense is as yet not strong enough though to keep us from fighting a whole group of small skirmishes we do not dignify by the name war. They are in remote places and among people we do not know but for those whose limbs and lives are being sacrificed, they are no less real. And we are still defending our ideals, or in some situations promoting them. In any case, the cost is still substantial.

Truly it can be said of us, our heads are in the clouds; we are star gazers. And our stars are those about which Carl Schurz said, "Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands. But like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides, and following them you will reach your destiny."

But we have by no means given up our wars. We have simply found new

enemies and new locale. As substitutes for those other wars, our battles now are fought in other idealistic arenas. These arenas are primarily social. Oh, we have been engaged in these for quite a while now and have actually won some pretty good fights. We have provided social security for a very large percentage of our population at some time in their lives. Old age must and should be provided for in reasonable comfort and this we have achieved in a modest way.

Unemployment insurance provides a measure of safety that is needed and most important to its recipients. In spite of abuses, cheating and its high cost, which cannot be condoned, in total I think no one takes exception to either its purpose or its results.

Our latest one is to be a war against poverty. Where this war will lead is not now known. The method we use will be of great importance. The crude way of taking from those who have and giving it to those who do not, will give no permanent relief to the recipients and only fleeting agony to the donors. This would, of course, be cheaper than filtering it into government and out again where overhead and cost of administration drains off such a large percentage.

To pass up and down the Streets of The Poor passing out largess is even more futile. Very quickly the wealth would again be concentrated among a few, relatively.

But to fight poverty in a good hard-headed and sensible way is a fine ideal toward which to work. The significant thing is finding the way to do it without destroying the self-respect of the recipients. Ideals are inextricably tied to self-respect, you see, and some of the people must not be allowed to achieve their ideals at the expense of others' self-respect.

While we are thinking about the close link between ideals and self-

REACH FOR THE STARS *continued*



respect, aren't we allowing our idealistic zeal to prostitute our good sense?

One of our most precious ideals is free enterprise. This is one we have held sacred for long years and now in contrast to other systems it has come to mean more to us than ever before. But just how free is our enterprise?

Our zeal to protect it has caused us to allow or even promote the passage of so many laws that an infinite number of conflicts arise to plague the businessman in his operation of a so-called free enterprise. Even worse than this, the policing of business needed to insure conformance—to be sure our free enterprise is really free and stays that way—has resulted in a tragically large and expensive establishment in government. Further, this establishment serves as a wonderful springboard of political expediency for candidates who need to be bathed in the white light of publicity to gain votes to stay in their present situation or who aspire to positions of even greater eminence and power.

WE ARE even more the victims of a whole set of fraudulent economic ideals. We reduce taxes but do not reduce expenditures and thereby accept deficits that result as being commonplace because they now are so familiar. We accept the theory that labor can continue to enjoy increased wages year in and year out without paying heed to the need for increased productivity to offset the increased cost. And little or no respect is paid to the vast investment of capital without which productivity cannot be increased, no matter what labor may be paid.

Idealistically, we wish to reduce or eliminate unemployment. All sorts of wild schemes are proposed to effect this. Let us reduce the individual's work week and pass around the gained hours to less fortunate unemployed people. But to attain this we must not reduce the total take home pay. Thus, we share the work but not the rewards.

Now we shall eliminate all overtime by making its cost prohibitive by law, thereby creating more jobs. This is an interesting scheme for which business and industry would pay

heavily in hiring short term employees at high fringe benefits cost, as well as in excessive training time and expense. But this scheme can't work because labor won't be willing to pay their share by sacrificing their present overtime benefits.

So our ideal of higher and higher standards of living attained by higher and higher wages conflict directly with the ideal of eliminating unemployment. Attaining the one creates unemployment and thus destroys the other.

The public or the body politic, as it is called, has been led along the primrose path of security, government services in all areas of life, good roads, care for the poor, the blind, the sick, something for literally everybody without being taught that there is no such thing as a free lunch. It is pretty obvious that the majority of our people do not know that what comes from government must first go to government, and in the flow to and from, these resources must shrink substantially.

Business is not always immune to the disease of idealism either. We expect to be able to sell our goods in foreign markets but want the government to raise effective tariff barriers against the injury an industry suffers when our foreign competitors can undersell us in our own markets. We object strongly when government seeks to limit domestic activities which may tend to reduce competition or promote monopoly. But equally we resent its failure to aid in our export activities by providing desired protection. Here again we want our cake and even more wish to dine on it.

These devotions to these ideals are become so strong a part of our political and social philosophies that disagreement with them by anyone for any reason, good or bad, causes that person or group to be suspect of heresy, lunacy or worse.

Let's contrast our situation with other countries for just a moment. . . . Fiscally our friends in other lands are

much more practical than we. They do not allow their high political ideals to loosen their purse strings as freely as we do. When they find they cannot have a tremendous protective arsenal of war materiel and a high standard of living with all the desired consumer items their people want, they sacrifice one for the other.

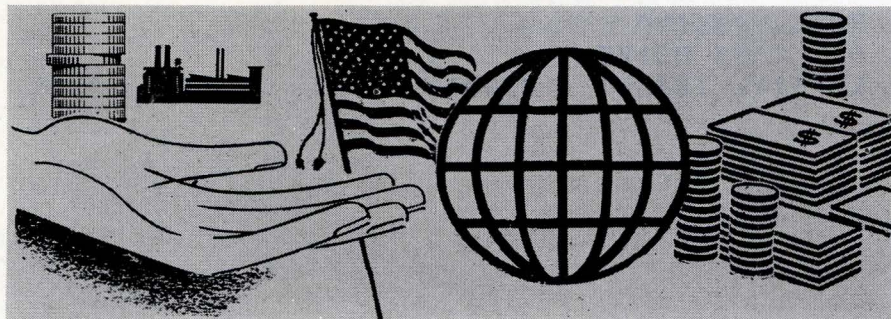
In Russia's case the people sacrifice their personal needs to armament but in West Germany the reverse is true. England is swallowing the bitter pill of lost empire by not trying any longer to support a vast arsenal and constantly is improving its standard of living.

We are the only people on earth spending ourselves into insolvency by buying doubtful and obviously short-term friendships all over the globe through aid for industrial development, through economic assistance programs and by arms or rearmament programs.

We idealize George Washington in innumerable ways as the Father of our Country and disregard entirely his great fear of foreign entanglements. We idealize Thomas Jefferson equally and disregard utterly his fervent belief that the best government is the least government.

We idealize Theodore Roosevelt and are certainly carrying his "big stick" but are we "treading quietly or walking softly?" We adore Abraham Lincoln but do we "let the people do for themselves what they can do best for themselves?" These are only four but at least forty, and more likely four hundred, similar examples could be found of what we preach and don't practice.

Where does the problem lie? Not with our ideals, I'm sure all of us can agree. Not with our need for ideals; we need them to guide us to our destinies as much now, if not more than ever before. The basic ideals of the American people are just as sound as they have ever been and the need to preserve and hold fast to them is greater now than ever before.



Speed of travel and communications has produced political, social, and economic pressures never known in any previous time and they will become greater. Thus, the defense of our ideals becomes a more powerful need in our lives as each day passes. But I doubt seriously if this personal need of ours is great enough to warrant our intrusion into the affairs of others all over the globe. We have allowed our zeal to give us license to try to manage our neighbor's affairs for him and if the press is reporting accurately, making a thorough botch of it.

We need not "throw out the baby with the bath water." We can preserve our ideals and make them potent forces in the whole world. But we must adjust our sights and let our common sense dictate our actions. How?

The place to start is right here at home. We are not projecting a very good image of our philosophy. Why do we not try to make that image one worthy to copy?

We have permitted political expediency to invade our personal rights and to destroy our self-reliance as individuals. We are, as I said, about to begin an idealistic war on poverty. But we have not yet recognized some basic facts about poverty. First, as a society, we did not create "the poor." We were at the beginning a poor nation. Our forebears mostly were poor, certainly they represented the great majority of our population for many years, and in those days nobody felt guilty about being poor or about the poor.

What made this nation prosperous? Not the government—not a controlled economy. Everybody had an equal opportunity to hard work and freedom to think, to try, to act, and to move; freedom to invent and to pull himself up by his bootstraps. Over the years this is what changed the nation from a poor country to a rich one, provided great material wealth and substantially reduced the num-

bers of poor people. Expanding opportunity gave everybody, including the poor immigrant and there were millions of them, a freedom of choice to remain poor or do something about it.

What we are creating in this country is what looks like a new class of people who are satisfied to live unproductively, on a lean standard, getting what they get through the contributions of those who do live productively. The agency of distribution is the government that now seems to regard these people as a sort of segregated class of people to be supported by mechanical government programs which lump everybody into one group, regardless of whether they are genuinely and temporarily victims of misfortune or whether they simply do not wish to live productively and contribute to society.

This kind of mechanized charity, without regard to cause, is degrading to all and an invasion of personal rights. The whole process is the result of creating a colossus of central government to which we are sacrificing our rights and shifting our responsibilities. Worse yet, it provides a wonderful opportunity for political demagoguery and obviously we have plenty of people anxious to take advantage of it.

Our friends look at us and what do they see? People who talk constantly about individual freedom but just as constantly keep giving it up. People who talk about self-sufficiency and reliance on the individual and then create a monster in which some individuals lose their opportunity and finally find their place as inferiors in society and subjects of programmed charity.

Let us talk about one more image in conclusion. This is the field of foreign relations and the billions we have poured out to help the emerging nations grow in independence and freedom.

These countries need to be helped toward these ideals but we appear in

a very doubtful light when we condone the waste and governmental corruption that we and they openly admit exists in these countries. Our spokesmen in government say these are not valid reasons for withdrawing or even curtailing the aid programs. We must though face the fact that ambition is not a universal human characteristic. We can see this among our own people, a great number of whom, as was said before, when their essential needs are met feel it unnecessary to work or to make any productive contribution to society.

This is more true in the emerging nations where no examples of hard work, social advance, or high standard of living exists either historically or presently. Thus, these people do not even have the motivation of more ambitious neighbors to create a desire for them to improve their lot.

And they will not exert the necessary effort so long as we continue to hand out the necessary means for their subsistence. Here again we let our devotion to the ideals of independence and freedom for all men cloud our thinking and blunt our good common sense. It could be said that in our selfish zeal we are hindering those we would help. This is a very poor image to project. To be successful, these people must be given the training and tools and then made to work hard enough to achieve political, social, and economic freedom and independence for themselves. It can be done in no other way.

Those of use who are in business know what it means to strive to create a corporate image of sound worth and value. We know the importance of an image of integrity, quality, service, fiscal stability and good common sense in dealing with others. We know the value of these qualities in our personal lives as we live and work with others. Are they less important in government or in our relations with our international friends?

We must strive to create an image of a free people worthy for others to emulate. We must leaven our idealism with good practical common sense to give worth and substance to those very ideals we cherish. Above all we must "practice what we preach." In no other way can our friends be made to see what freedom can mean to free men. In no other way can they be made to want to create it first and then to enjoy its possession for themselves forevermore. In no other way can our ideals become beacons to our destiny.

The Foundry Roundup

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"I tell you I won't take this room," protested the old woman to the bellboy. "I'm not going to pay good money for a room like this. It's too small and it hasn't got a window. Just because I'm from the country..."

"Get in, lady, get in," sighed the bellboy. "This is the elevator."

She had been married four times. First time it was a banker; the second, an actor; the third, a minister; the fourth, an undertaker. When asked why the different ones she said:

"One for the money, two for the show, three to make ready, and four to go."

"Is it possible for a man to make a fool of himself without knowing it?" "Not if he has a wife!"

The judge looked up from the bench to see a familiar face before the bar. "I've had you up here for speeding, drunken driving, reckless driving, parking along side fire hydrants, driving a car with no inspection sticker, and the last time you were here I ordered your driver's license suspended. What's the charge this time?"

The defendant, looking sheepish, then replied: "Jaywalking, your Honor."

Teacher: "Tom, please tell me what it is when I say 'I love, you love, he loves'."

Tom: "That's one of them triangles where somebody gets shot."

A Japanese visitor to the U. S. remarked: "You Americans are funny people. You take a glass, put sugar in it to make it sweet, lemon to make it

sour, then gin to warm you up, ice to cool you off; then you say "Here's to you!" and drink it yourself."

A man said to the drugstore clerk one Sunday morning: "Please give me change for a dime."

Druggist: "Here you are, and I hope you'll enjoy the sermon."

A canny Scot was engaged in an argument with the train conductor as to whether the fare was to be 25 or 30 cents. Finally the conductor, in disgust, picked up the Scot's suitcase and tossed it off the train just as it was crossing a long bridge. The suitcase landed in the river below with a mighty splash.

"Hoot mon!" screamed the Scot. "First you try to rob me, and now you've drowned my little boy!"

Mother: "Eat your dinner."

Child: "Motivate me."

It's nice for children to have pets... until the pets start having children.

The despondent oilman emerged from the Petroleum Club and climbed into his luxurious limousine.

"Where to, sir?" asked his driver respectfully.

"Drive off the cliff, James," the oilman answered. "I'm committing suicide."

Woman, trying on mink coat, to sales girl: If my husband doesn't like it, will you promise to refuse to take it back?

Stanley: P-P-Papa hit his finger with a hammer.

Mother: Why, you needn't cry at a thing like that. Why didn't you laugh? Stanley: I did.

Truck driver: What's the big idea? My paycheck is short \$25.

Foreman: You were overpaid \$25 last week, and you didn't say a word about it, incidentally.

Truck driver: O.K. I know that! I can overlook one mistake, but when it happens twice, then it's time to say something.

"Since I got my new car I don't have to walk to the bank with my deposits."

"Drive over now, eh?"

"No, I just don't make any."

Oldster (describing his tennis techniques): My brain immediately barks out a command to my body. "Run forward, but fast," it says. "Start right now. Drop the ball gracefully over the net and then walk back slowly."

Friend: And then what happens?

Oldster: And then my body says, "Who—me?"

Friend: Hello, Bill, haven't seen you for years. Who're you working for now?

Bill: Same people—wife and six kids.

Watching as his friend, a theatrical producer, auditioned a group of scantily-clad showgirls, a merchant kept saying, "Phooey."

At length, the producer said, "Here I show you some of the most beautiful women in the world, and you say, 'Phooey.'"

"Oh, not the girls," the merchant said. "I was thinking of my wife."

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