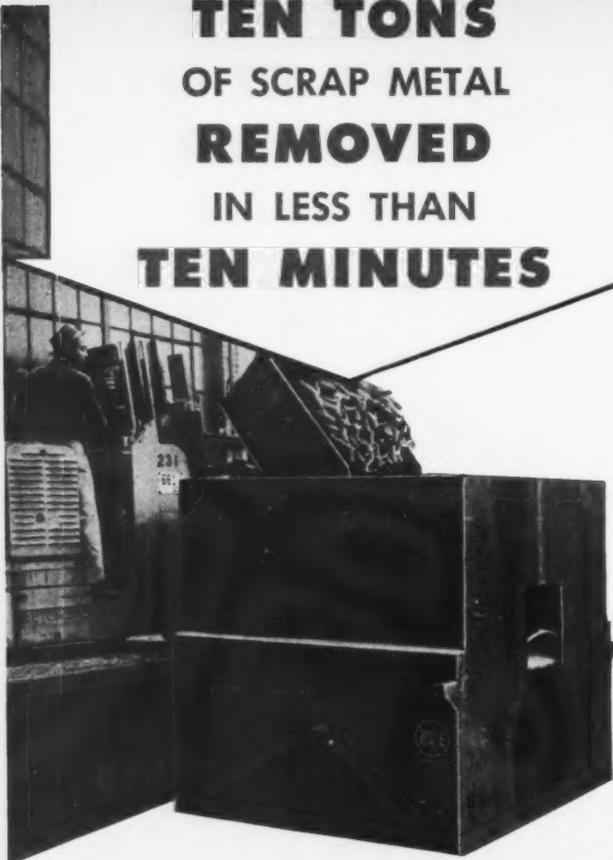




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# Connecticut INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC.  
**VOL. 32 - NO. 2 - FEBRUARY 1954**

L. M. BINGHAM, *Editor*

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# Fringe Benefits

By GEORGE R. HOLMES, *President*

The McLagon Foundry Co., New Haven, Conn.

THE AMERICAN dream of freedom and plenty, launched with the signing of the Constitution, and augmented by the introduction of Eli Whitney's system of interchangeable parts, and its rapid development into today's mass production, has been realized to a far greater extent than the Constitution writers ever thought possible. In fact, few people born in 1900 would have predicted at maturity that by 1954 our scientific discoveries and productive know-how would be sufficient to erase poverty from the face of the earth if that knowledge was applied fully in all nations. And who would have dared to predict, even thirty years ago, that industry and business would be giving employee benefits above regular wages and salaries in 1954 that in a few instances equal the hourly wages paid in the early 1930's and now range in value from 20 to even 50 cents per hour, depending on the definition of the fringe benefits offered by each company.

If any of us had said fifty years ago that we who represent Western culture had an obligation to help lift the levels of health and technical skill of all of the depressed peoples of the world, most of our contemporaries would have shaken their heads and thought us to be a "little mite teched." Now people in ever-growing numbers have come to believe that we of Western culture dare not, for business, moral or spiritual reasons, or even for our own security, continue to live as the "rich uncle" in the midst of the world's deep poverty and distress, without sharing of our wealth and technical knowledge. Not long ago most men thought it was hard headed realism to believe that wars were an inevitable outgrowth of human nature. But today the man who sees war as inevitable has few followers.

So, while we live in a world faced with the greatest dangers in all history—even of extinction—there are new forces at work among us tending to integrate us along new lines. Evidence of this new integration is the development today among nations of the strong tendency to come to some measure of mutual understanding and to work together for common ends in an atmosphere of freedom rather than compulsion. This hopeful tendency to build up mutual understanding is also increasing rapidly on the home front between management and labor, clergy, educators and all other segments that for too long have lived in air-tight compartments nursing their hatreds of real or imagined injustices by the "other fellow."

Among the most hopeful signs of an emerging higher sense of trusteeship of wealth-creating facilities is the disposition of Western culture to share its wealth and know-how with other less fortunate nations and of business management to provide more and more benefits to promote the health, happiness and security of its employees. Strychnine may save a life when given in proper quantity to a heart patient, but an overdose will produce sudden death. The

same is true of "fringe benefits" given by our rich Western culture or by our wealth-producing industries or businesses. Already we have discovered on the national level that our giving of wealth must be geared to our ability to create it, and that to give beyond that point would not only spell financial ruin for us as a nation, but would also leave the recipient nations, bereft of their champion, as the certain prey of Russian despotism. Likewise, the expansion of "fringe benefits," originally given by management as incentives to attract and hold good workers and for moral reasons, may not be forced too far by union leaders without bringing hardship among employees.

The truth is that fringe benefits, such as paid vacations and holidays, group life and health and accident insurance, profit sharing, retirement benefits, sick leave, and numerous other payments for time not worked, add up to the most startling increase in the cost of doing business today. The cost of the "fringe benefits," once freely given by management, but now being bargained for as a package by union negotiators, has been rising at a rapid pace in recent years until it now amounts to anywhere from 20 to 50 cents per hour, and in some few cases, even more. Should there be a drop in hours worked, as has already occurred in many plants, especially those receiving cutbacks in defense contracts, the cost per hour of such fringe benefits automatically increases proportionately. If forced to cut costs because of a lower volume of business and increased competition a manufacturer will have no alternative but to lay off men and operate with a smaller force, even on an overtime basis, in order to avoid the higher financial burden of fringe benefits when applied to the fewer working hours, which was the old custom during the 1930's.

Now that we are in a buyer's market and faced with the stiffest competition business has ever attempted to meet since before World War II, it is generally recognized that only the most efficient producers can stay in business. I shudder at the thought of being forced by hard economic facts to lay off any of our men, and I know that businessmen of my acquaintance feel the same way. It would be a painful task to lay off men with children who have just made small down payments on their homes, and are paying for an automobile, a TV set and perhaps many items of furniture on time payments, with the full knowledge that their unemployment insurance will not cover all these payments. Worse still, they will have lost when they can least afford it, the fringe benefits paid by their employer, such as life and health and accident insurance, hospitalization insurance, and many others.

Let us hope that those entrusted with bargaining for their respective unions will take a realistic look at today's competitive conditions before attempting to force their demands for larger "fringe benefit" packages than can be granted from current industrial earnings. Such attempts can only bring hardship rather than long-term gains to thousands of industrial employees in Connecticut and throughout the country.

The author of this month's guest editorial is a newly elected director of M.A.C., a director of the New Haven County Manufacturers Association, member Board of Finance, Hamden; and director of The Friends of Boys. He is also past president of National Metal Traders Association (Connecticut section) and of the Connecticut Foundrymen's Association.



GENERAL OFFICES and main production plant of The American Thermos Bottle Company, Norwich.

AERIAL VIEW of the Laurel Hill plant of The American Thermos Bottle Company (top), located on the bank of the Thames River in Norwich.

THE TAFTVILLE plant (bottom), where all metal, specialty glass, and plastic operations are performed.

# *Yesterday and Today*

## At The American Thermos Bottle Company

**T**HE making of "nothing" into a salable commodity indirectly resulted in the formation of The American Thermos Bottle Company 47 years ago. The first practical application of vacuum as an insulator was largely due to the experiments of an English scientist, Sir James Dewar (pronounced doo-er) and the business acumen of an American entrepreneur, William B. Walker, who became the founder and first president of the Thermos organization in Brooklyn, New York in 1907.

### Research Behind the Thermos Bottle Co.

The vacuum flask, with its many industrial and domestic uses, was one of the fruits of scientific advancement which is now taken almost for granted, but behind its development there was a long history of research and experiment. In 1892, Sir James Dewar was engaged in studying the behavior of gases below the temperature at which they liquefied. To aid in this work, he employed the basic principle of vacuum insulation which he had been

using for some 20 years in his many experiments involving temperature retention. He invented a special flask—one glass bottle sealed within another, and the air pumped from between the two. That was the first vacuum bottle—it was very fragile and could be used only with extremely careful handling.

Sir James had a problem in joining the bottles together. Those experimental bottles that did not crack at the neck almost always shattered when the air was withdrawn. It was not until he sought a glass blowing expert in Germany that the first successful vacuum flask was made. It served its purpose well in laboratories, but was of little value to the public.

The vacuum flask was never patented by Sir James Dewar. He gave his idea to the world of science without a thought as to its commercial possibilities although he was fully aware that it could be used for keeping liquids hot almost equally as well as for keeping them cold as he required.

It was William B. Walker who made the vacuum bottle practical for worldwide every day use. A living symbol of American enterprise, Mr. Walker was born in Wisconsin, reared in Wyom-



ALL GLASS "pistons" are inspected as they come off the annealing lehr. This is one of many factory jobs performed by women.

ICE TUBS and special laboratory vessels employ the same principle of vacuum insulation and are produced in quantity by the Company.



"TIPPING" requires care and concentration. This operator is sealing off the tube at the base of the filler.



UNLOADING LEHR of annealed fillers and re-inspection prior to silvering and exhaust operation.



PLASTIC CUPS, sandwich boxes and handles needed by Thermos for its own vacuum products are made at the Taftville plant.

ing, and had once ridden the plains as a cowboy. At a dinner in London, Walker met and talked with Professor Reinhold Burger, Dewar's glass expert from Berlin. His imagination grasped the possibilities of manufacturing the vacuum bottle on a mass scale in the United States. Working with Professor Burger who was associated with Thermos-Gesellschaft in Berlin, Walker set about obtaining necessary patent rights.

#### Launching the Company

By 1905, the THERMOS bottle was being imported from Germany and sold in this country. By 1907, capital was raised, The American Thermos Bottle Company was incorporated, and a small plant was established in Brooklyn, New York for the manufacture of vacuum bottles under the trade-mark "Thermos," which is the registered trade-mark of The American Thermos Bottle Company.

Parts were imported, assembly was done by hand, and most of the 30-odd employees spoke German. At first, production was as little as 150 bottles per day. Shipments were small, with orders averaging about six bottles apiece. The company's first large sale was 100 bottles to the United Cigar stores to be used as coupon premiums.

#### Expansion

Demand for "Thermos" brand vacuum bottles increased, and production requirements gradually outgrew the Brooklyn plant. The company moved to a Manhattan loft building, but demand again outstripped capacity. Sev-

eral locations in different cities were considered, and plans were finally completed to move THERMOS to Norwich, Conn. in 1912. Ground was broken soon after for a new factory alongside the Thames river, the present site of the Laurel Hill plant of the firm.

A training school for workers was established in Norwich, and when the plant was ready for production so were the employees. By December, 1912, some 50 new employees were turning out from 1,200 to 1,500 bottles per day, and by early 1913 operations were in full swing at the new factory.

The American, Canadian and British companies which have carried the name THERMOS all over the world were all started as offshoots of Thermos-Gesellschaft, m.b.h. Berlin, Germany. What little connection there was with the German firm was severed during World War I. The American company grew the most rapidly and gradually acquired controlling interest in, first, the Canadian company located in Toronto, and then the British company in Leyton, London.

Additions have been made again and again to the original building to keep pace with mounting demands for "Thermos" brand vacuum products. After World War I, a plant was built in Huntington, West Virginia. It was placed in operation in 1921. Although intended originally for both glass manufacture and bottle assembly, the Huntington plant actually only produced the glass pistons or shells which were shipped to Norwich for further

processing and assembly in metal cases.

A great deal of the company's success can be attributed to another man whose contribution is inseparable from the Thermos story. Aurin E. Payson, the fourth and current president, has been head of Thermos longer than any other man. Mr. Payson joined the firm as general manager in 1923, a year after the death of the founder and first president. In 1928 he was named president, succeeding E. W. Edwards who became chairman of the board. During the 30 years A. E. Payson has been associated with it, the Thermos company has made steady progress. Constant plant expansion has been accompanied by increased employment for the people of Norwich, the introduction of time-saving machinery, improved working conditions, and a better vacuum bottle.

Sales continued to grow by leaps and bounds, and by 1925 the company was making over 25,000 bottles per week. In that year, The American Thermos Bottle Company merged with the Icy-Hot Bottle Company of Cincinnati, and added its facilities and volume to the thriving business. Next in order of expansion was the construction at Laurel Hill of a three-story addition, opened in 1929 to house assembly operations.

The business depression of the early thirties blighted a good share of industry, and THERMOS did not escape unscathed. But it emerged in sound financial condition under the guidance of Mr. Payson, its president and general manager.

#### Employee Benefits

The company's continual concern and interest in its peoples' welfare has resulted in liberal employee benefits and a loyal work force—concrete evidence of its slogan, "Thermos Is A Good Place to Work."

One example of the company's standing in the community and its consideration for its employees dates back to the bank crisis in 1933 when President Roosevelt ordered all banks closed. Thermos employees were paid with certificates printed by the company in denominations of one, two and five dollars. These certificates were honored by local merchants and were later redeemed by the company.

Progressive and humane employee relations through the years have paid off for the Thermos company. It has maintained a low labor turnover, and

also was able to secure job applicants all during the critical labor market.

### War Contribution

During World War II Thermos did its share in conserving vital materials for military production yet was ingenious and resourceful enough to maintain its own product with an acceptable substitute. All the while, the company was also engaged in government sub-contracting of precision military parts.

Better than 98% of output was either in the form of pint bottles—used by so many working men and women—or in special bottles designed for military use. The company's position in the field of special vacuum bottles for airplanes was unique. These containers were issued to a crew of ten on combat bombers, ocean transport planes, and commercial air lines. "Icy-Hor" brand vacuum bottles were shipped to overseas bases where they were distributed through PX stores to military personnel to contribute to their comfort and convenience.

Such orders came directly from the War Department, the Army and Air Force, the big Government laboratories and, in particular, those working on atomic energy.

### Continued Progress

Recent years have been spent in solidifying the early progress. Employee benefits increased with the adoption in 1944 of a formal retirement plan, providing a pension after age 65. Employees are eligible after five years of employment, and the company contributes more than twice the amount contributed by each employee. All employees were covered by a life insurance and hospitalization plan at no expense to themselves. Pre-employment physical examinations have been made since 1945, and an employee suggestion system was inaugurated the same year. Job evaluation was introduced in 1946. A testing program in 1947 aided the proper placement of personnel by matching employees' personal capabilities to the job requirements.

The Thermos plant at Taftville is another product of its continuing expansion program. In 1947, Thermos acquired title to the Taftville plant of the W. L. Maxson Corp. A large warehouse had been maintained in Westerly, R. I. for the storage of inventory and equipment. This was discontinued early in 1948, and all of the inventory

moved to Taftville where it was much nearer to the main plant at Laurel Hill. First used as a storage warehouse, Taftville gradually was converted to metal manufacturing. A modern metal department was established when the company transferred its press, buffing, enameling and plating work from Laurel Hill.

An industrial relations department was created and located in a building vacated by the move to Taftville. Wage scales, personnel practices, and employee relations were all overhauled



WORKING with drawings and sample models, engineers and designers originate ideas for new items and redesign standard products in the "Thermos" line of vacuum ware.

and brought up to date. A cafeteria was also added.

Renovation and remodeling of the Laurel Hill plant in 1948 and 1949 resulted in simpler machine techniques, mechanized materials handling, and improved tools. Quality control of both product and process through the use of modern techniques and resources made possible undreamed of standards of excellence in quantity production.

An exacting quality control program has threaded its way through the Thermos company history. Every "Thermos" brand vacuum bottle manufactured is tested for its insulating efficiency by filling with boiling water and determining the temperature of this water at the end of a prescribed period. Only those bottles which meet a certain predetermined test standard are accepted. This requirement varies, naturally, with the size, shape and capacity of the bottle.

The fact that glass vacuum ware is not unbreakable is sometimes considered objectionable. Metal vacuum bottles have been constructed. They have only the advantage of being almost unbreakable. However, due to the inherent porosity of metals, it is difficult if not impossible to maintain an effective vacuum insulation in metal containers.

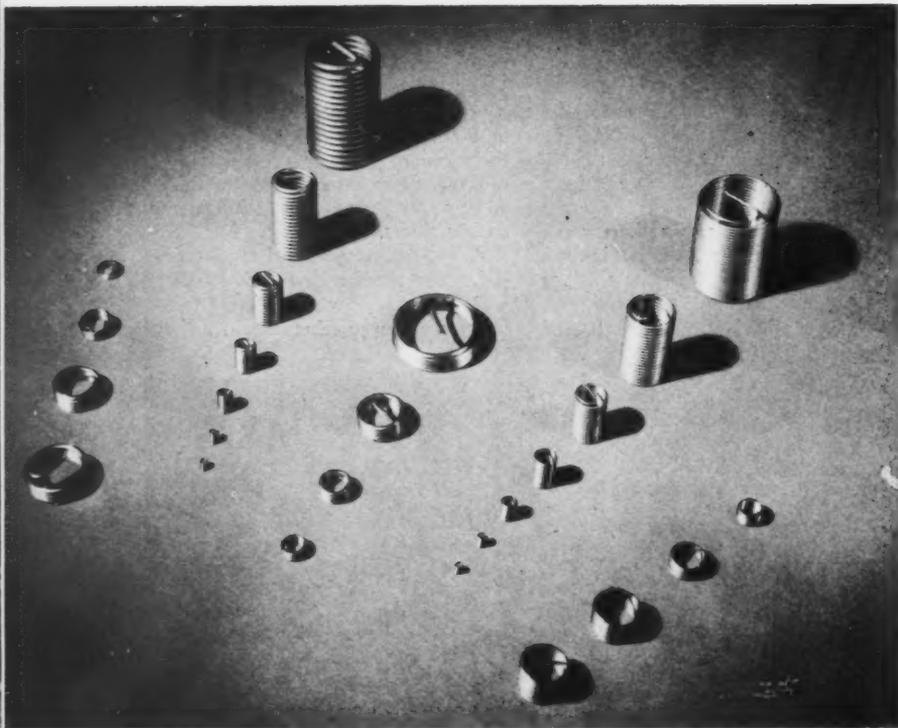
A vacuum-insulated glass container is far more efficient than one insulated with fibre glass, cork or felt. In contrast to the insulation obtained from

poor conductors such as cork, the insulation of a vacuum jacket is not proportional to its thickness.

Although the following statement may seem unbelievable, it is nevertheless true: "A pint of water would stay hot longer when contained in a 'Thermos' bottle than it would if surrounded by a sphere of cork the size of the earth."

A quick look through the maze of conveyors at the up-to-the-minute production methods reveals that almost all component parts of its vacuum bottles are made by the company. Since the construction of a glass furnace in Huntington, W. Va. in 1921, the firm has always made its own glass. It built a continuous type furnace in Norwich in 1939 and discontinued the Huntington operation in 1944. Two furnaces are currently manufacturing glass—a second having been placed in production at Norwich in the fall of 1951.

(Continued on page 53)



FORTY-SEVEN standard sizes of wire thread inserts are manufactured by Heli-Coil Corporation—five in the Automotive Spark Plug Series, 17 in the National and Unified Coarse Thread Series, six in the National Pipe Thread Series, 15 in the National and Unified Fine Thread Series and four in the Aviation Spark Plug Series.

## Heli-Coil's Contribution To Industry

**S**TRIPPED or sloppy threads which permit fasteners to loosen are a constant problem to industry. They can mean death to an airplane pilot and also spell considerable financial loss to manufacturers.

Heli-Coil Corporation of Danbury, Conn., has made a business of supplying stainless steel wire screw thread inserts. Installed in light metals, and other materials which do not retain durable threads, these wire thread inserts permit the manufacture of products with great strength in the threaded fastenings.

### History

The company was founded in 1939 by Harold Caminez, an aircraft designer, and associates in Long Island

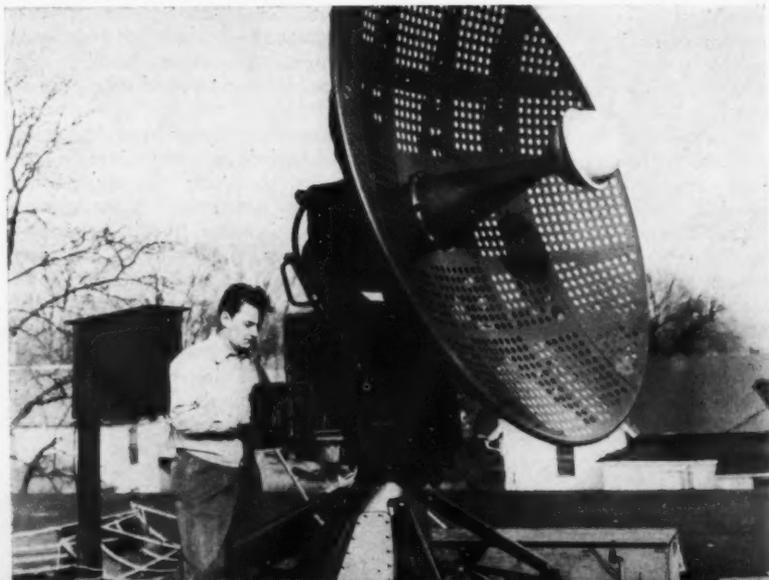
City. Its original product was the Aero-Thread insert—manufactured of wire of pear-shaped cross section, for use in aeronautical high-stress applications. However, the special shape of wire used in these inserts proved to be a handicap, because special half-round thread forms on cap screws and studs were required for assembly. For this reason, the design of the insert was changed. It now uses wire of diamond-shaped cross section to match conventional 60-degree male threads, which makes it useful in the widest range of industrial applications.

At its beginning, the company had six employees. When the company moved to Danbury in July, 1951, it brought 30 employees from New York and recruited an additional 75 locally. It now employs 207 people in its Shelter Rock Lane plant. Eighty-four are classed as office workers, the rest are shop employees. In addition, it has 75 sales engineers in the field.



CLOSE-UP of insert, manufactured by Heli-Coil Corporation, being installed in gear box of Rawin set.

LABOR and material costs are reduced with the installation of inserts in tapped holes in this Rawin Meteorological Scanner.



The Heli-Coil plant in Danbury is a one-story building of brick and cement construction with 65,000 sq. ft. of floor area. It features fluorescent lighting and many modern facilities for the comfort of the workers. The machine shop includes unusual machines which change the cross-section stainless steel wire from round to diamond-shaped; machines that twirl the wire into a helical coil, forming inserts; and machines for precision grinding of threads on taps and gages. Many of them were invented by the company or modified for this type of manufacture.

### Product Applications

Wire thread inserts have found application in many products manufactured or fabricated from light metals, plastic, wood, and all materials which are subject to thread difficulties. Tapped holes protected with these inserts can withstand higher loading torques and greater operating stresses than unprotected threads in the same materials. Thread inserts also: eliminate stripping, seizing, galling and corrosion; provide greater resistance to wear than unprotected threads; and permit substantial weight and space savings.

While Heli-Coil inserts have gained international acceptance, it is worth noting that many shrewd Connecticut neighbors of Heli-Coil Corporation have also found that it pays dividends to make use of stainless steel wire screw thread inserts in their products.

For instance, Machlett Laboratories, Inc. of Springdale, discovered that it costs less to install inserts in every tapped hole in their new X-ray tube housing than it does to inspect and salvage or replace units with damaged threads. Machlett produces the Super Dynamax, an X-ray tube designed for extremely heavy duty diagnostic application, which has a three-piece aluminum housing that is assembled with the use of inserts. Two L-shaped end sections are bolted to the tubular center section which is equipped with a ¼-in. flange. Four equally spaced holes are tapped and fitted with 10-32 size inserts to provide high strength threads in each flange.

The aluminum housings of the X-ray tubes had often suffered thread damage as a result of maintenance operations in the field. Salvaging a housing with damaged threads entailed returning the housing to the factory for repair. Now, since all tapped holes are



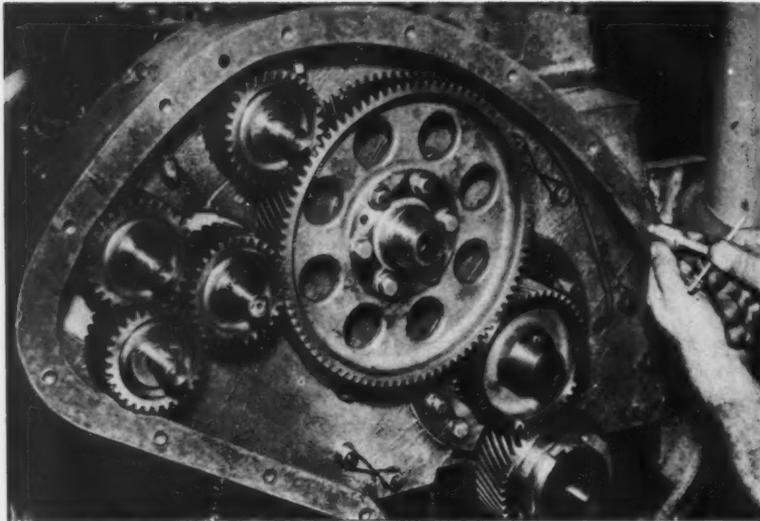
INSTALLING wire thread inserts in each hole of this X-Ray tube housing (upper left) costs less than inspecting and salvaging damaged threads. (Upper right) a jig placed over the flange of the center section of the Super Dynamax X-Ray tube facilitates the hole-drilling operation. (Lower left) tapping the hole prior to inserting a stainless steel insert. (Lower right) here an insert is compressed before installation in a Heli-Coil inserting tool for quick seating in the tapped hole.

protected with wire thread inserts, thread damage has virtually vanished.

Another Connecticut firm, Allen D. Cardwell Company of Plainville has specified Heli-Coil inserts as original components in their radar scanner. The Rawin Meteorological Scanner is a mobile radio direction finder designed to automatically track a balloon-borne radiosonde transmitter. It is used to make atmospheric soundings including measurements of wind speed, wind direction, pressure, temperature, and humidity throughout the vertical sounding. These data are used for analysis and forecasting of weather conditions, navigational charts for aircraft, and preparation of ballistics correc-

tions for the effect of atmosphere on the trajectory of projectiles, missiles, and rockets. Service work—inspection, adjustment and maintenance—on this piece of equipment necessitates periodic removal of parts. Pedestals and hand knobs must be inspected weekly. As a result, these parts are subjected to considerable wear.

Another problem is posed by weather conditions encountered in the climate where these scanners must operate. Alternate freezing and thawing temperatures in arctic and sub-arctic regions, and sea air in coastal regions, promote rapid deterioration in standard threaded holes. The elevation yoke, which contains four ⅝-11 inserts,



**TIMING GEAR** case of the 250-hp engine with the cover removed. One of the seventeen 7/16-14 size inserts used in the mounting holes for the cover is being installed at the right of the photo.

must take a full torque load of 30,000 in.-oz. when the disc is aimed horizontally. Installation of inserts in this yoke eliminated any stripped thread difficulties, solved corrosion problems, and permitted the necessary loading strengths.

Since the scanner must be moved from place to place, extensive use of aluminum castings is made throughout the equipment. Design characteristics of the wire thread inserts have permitted changes in the castings to save considerable material and reduce weight even further. Approximately 180 inserts of various sizes are used in each scanner.

A famous Danbury firm, Sperry Rail Service, has found Heli-Coil inserts to be very useful components. Since Sperry sells preventive maintenance to its railroad customers it also makes a point of practicing what it preaches. As a result, the methods and equipment used in its own repair shops are designed to eliminate trouble in the field. Sperry detector cars annually check approximately 160,000 miles of track for 100 of the nation's railroads and find as many as 66,000 serious rail defects. Immediate repair of these defects saves countless thousands of dollars in equipment damage. The railroads consider this rail service insurance against fatal accidents.

Sperry feels that preventive maintenance is important in keeping its own equipment in excellent shape.

Here is an example of how trouble is headed off before it happens: During detector overhaul, stainless steel inserts are specified for any threads which might be subject to future damage.

The detector cars carry bronze brushes which ride snugly on the rails and pass a heavy, continuous electric current at low voltage through each rail, setting up a magnetic field around the rail heads. Searching coils then scan the magnetic field about the rail to pick up distortions caused by internal flaws. Voltages generated in the coils are amplified to operate automatic pens in the control room. On

flawless rail, the extremely sensitive pens draw straight lines on a slowly winding paper tape. When the sensing coils hit a rail defect, the lines drawn by the pens waver, and paint guns automatically squirt a blob of paint at the point where the flaw appeared.

Each self-powered detector car uses one 250-hp engine-generator unit to produce current for two electric traction motors. Another 160-hp gasoline powered 6-cylinder engine is used to provide power for the generators and other equipment used in rail inspection. A small engine-generator unit is installed to produce current for lighting circuits, battery charger, alarm circuits, and intercommunication systems.

One of the first insert applications in the 250-hp engine generator set in the detector cars was in the spark plug holes. These 6-cylinder engines are designed for twin ignition, which requires two spark plugs for each cylinder. The engine has three separate cylinder head castings and each casting has four spark plug holes protected with 18-1.5 mm size stainless steel wire thread inserts. Overhauls of the detector cars since the inserts were first used in the spark plug holes have resulted in installation of wire thread inserts in almost every tapped hole in aluminum in the power equipment in the cars.

These few case histories have helped to show how utilization of a small coil of stainless steel wire can reduce production headaches, improve customer relations, and minimize maintenance expense. More and more firms throughout the industry are adopting the Heli-Coil method of thread protection because of the advantages it offers.



**ONE** of a fleet of detector cars operated by Sperry Rail Service of Danbury. These cars test the tracks of 100 railroads and travel approximately 160,000 miles per year.

# Consumer's Guide to Better Education

BY ALFRED F. KACYNSKI

**E**DUCATION, American plan, was discussed at the 6th Annual Citizens Conference on Education at Lakeville this fall with 135 delegates submitting a long list of recommendations suggestive of a consumers' guide to better public education.

Heading the list of suggestions turned in by community lay leaders was the recommendation that local boards of education and administrators improve their public relations within the community—for the tax payer will pay for public education if he knows what he is buying.

Out of the discussions also came recommendation that: The community as well as teachers take part in planning the school curriculum; that the State Department of Education collect, clarify and publish the regulations affecting school construction of all state agencies; and that some study be made of spreading out educational costs on a state-wide basis.

The recommendations were the chief



PROFESSIONAL EDUCATORS and laymen designing a "consumer's guide to better education" as they study Education-American Plan.

work of the two-day session. However, setting the stage for group talks was the keynote address by John K. Norton, Director of the Division of Ad-

ministration, Teachers College, Columbia. A panel presentation on how the work of the schools can be measured was made by R. Daniel Chubbuck, Paul W. Stoddard, and Dorothea Lennon.

A panel symposium on securing good education was conducted by Fred D. Wish, former superintendent of Hartford schools. Giving their views and answering questions from the conference group were Carter W. Atkins, Connecticut Public Expenditure Council; Richard Martin, Manchester Town Manager; and Sigmund Adler, Connecticut Association of Boards of Education.

Boards of education, the discussion group on school-community relationships decided, should open their meetings by invitation to the public and the press. The group also suggested that the boards eliminate standing committees, both in the interests of more effective operation and public information.

The board, superintendents and teachers should agree on school functions and policies and help publicize them, delegates said. The superintend-

*(Continued on page 41)*



ROBERT HOSKINS, president of the Connecticut Council on Education, kicking-off the 6th Annual Conference on Education at Lakeville.

# The Opportunity Ahead\*

By GILBERT W. CHAPMAN, *President*

Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, Stamford

**T**HERE is a growing fear in the United States that we are facing as great a danger from internal ignorance as from external attack. Our advanced technology has fostered the rapid growth of specialization, and, with it, the intellectually incomplete man.

The very nature of technology produces a relentless pressure for scientific training. American industry seems insatiable in its requirements for specialists. Its demand for them is greater than the supply. Our colleges respond by narrowing the fields of learning. In such an atmosphere, these institutions can hardly be blamed for emphasizing in their curricula those courses which will aid students in seeking their future livelihood.

The United States has become a dominant power in the world, but she cannot for long exercise her power or fulfill her mission without our being a people literate, educated, and cultivated. Whether or not specialization will incapacitate her for world leadership is no longer a debatable question. Responsible educators and industrialists now agree that fragmented education is not sufficient preparation for a full life or sound leadership.

The vast importance of this problem was clearly demonstrated in the 1953 College English Association Institute at the Corning Glass Center when a large group of educators, industrialists, and editors grappled for three days with dilemma of the under-educated American in his world of growing responsibilities.

The discussions accomplished progress on two major fronts. They defined the problem in precise terms, and they clearly showed that the solution is a matter for the attention of both: the educator and the industrialist. The recognition of this joint responsibility

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GILBERT W. CHAPMAN

should result in a reappraisal of the specific demands of industry and the undertaking of a broader cultural curriculum by the educators, without jeopardizing the supply of able young men.

While the investigation at Corning thoroughly aired a vital, national problem, it was too often pessimistic. It is true that specialization has caused a widespread dependence on group performance, but the effacement of genius and the individual has not been as general as some of those at the Institute believe. Creative genius clearly demonstrates itself early in its schooling and naturally is led in the direction of specialized training. Undoubtedly many technical students are unfamiliar with the study of the humanities but there is no reason to believe that, if they were exposed to such courses, they would not greet them with enthusiasm. Attendance at symphony concerts, music festivals, art museums and adult educational classes is rising rapidly. There is a surge towards culture throughout the country. The desire on

the part of the student is there.

In the long run, it may be that no revolutionary changes will be required either in our educational institutions or in the shape of our industry. There is need for a movement away from extremes to a middle-ground of less specialized technicians and more educated specialists. In this movement, the university's staunchest ally will be industry's top managerial group.

Industry will have to redefine job qualifications for specialists so that a fundamental grounding in the applied sciences will be acceptable, as against the present tendency to require complete schooling in them. Further technical knowledge can be acquired during the early years of employment either by actual experience or in courses promoted by the companies themselves. Such a program will release more time for the study of the liberal arts by professional students while in the universities.

American business has largely supplanted the individual private donor as a major source of university funds. Last year, approximately \$60,000,000 was given to colleges by corporations. A substantial portion of this sum was earmarked for special purposes and for research in applied sciences. It would be a great aid to education if increasing amounts were marked by industry for the liberal arts or if grants were made unconditionally.

Great crises of history are caused by economic pressures, originating in the desire of man, good or evil, to better his standard of living. These crises can only be conquered by moral force. Never before in history has mankind developed the power to destroy itself. The need for stamina and strength to control this threat can only be met by the enlightened moral and spiritual education of our youth. The specialist must also be a humanist.

# Reflections of A College Student On N.A.M. Congress

BY DON S. MASTRIFORTE, *Junior, Trinity College*

*Editor's Note:* Don S. Mastriforte of Collinsville, author of this report, was selected by Trinity College from the Junior class to be the Connecticut student delegate to attend the 1953 Congress of American Industry at the Waldorf during the first week of December. Although he was the guest of the NAM along with Junior rank college students from one college in each of the other states and the District of Columbia, the MAC cooperated in the student selection program as it has done for the past several years.

Mr. Mastriforte, who is majoring in government and economics, expects and hopes to find his niche in industry after his graduation next year. Although married and father of one child, he is currently working his way through college. His views concerning the Congress of American Industry give strong testimony to the value of inviting today's youth to attend industrial conferences where they may make a first-hand acquaintance with industrial management and many of the practical problems confronting them, their industries and the entire nation.

THE education program of the National Association of Manufacturers is certainly a facet of the organization of which it can be justly proud. Before attending the recent Congress in New York I must confess that I had absolutely no knowledge of this aspect of its operations, and at best, a rather vague impression of the activities of the NAM as a whole. In view of the fact that I am supposed to be an economics and government major, this was somewhat startling and forced me to reexamine some of my own ideas.

I think we often lose sight of a situation that is certainly a product of our own making. The young men and women emerging from the schools and colleges today—the men and women who will form the policy-making nucleus of business and government in the near future, have experienced nothing but an environment of the most extreme liberalism, bordering in some cases on socialism. It must be remembered that it is this environment that will point to the peak standard of living of 1953, with its record national production and consumption, as the result of its regulatory form of government. As a result, and speaking generally, having grown up in a period of steadily increasing power and wealth,

we are apt to accept present conditions as a status quo—a status quo that insures security at the expense of certain freedoms.

Our attention is focused upon government because it has become irrevocably intermixed into our lives, and it is the biggest thing that we, in our lifetime will ever encounter for sheer size. We learn the theories and the histories that have brought us to our present position. Terms such as investment, index, capital, consumption, price and credit, all fit into neat formulae and patterns; but the one concept—and it has a personality all of its own—that is not understood, is the generating force behind what has made us great—the force of a free enterprise system.

The educational group of the NAM obviously recognizes this trend, and has, for those that it can reach, put forth an effective program. If it does nothing else but to acquaint people with the so-called free enterprise personality, then it will have gone far to broaden our understanding of business, its direct relationships to us personally, and its relationship to the government.

I certainly do not mean to intimate that all of us who attended the Congress left with a feeling that we had

experienced another immaculate conception. With so many diverse views presented, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to do so. However, I think I can safely say that we were given an exceptional opportunity to hear a point of view stated in terms that are not typical college curricula material. As Dr. Johnson so logically said, "You only hate those that you don't know." With this knowledge I know I have gained in that when establishing criteria in my own thinking in the future, there will be a clearer realization of the problems of both sides in any controversy where industry has a part.

Beyond the academic considerations, the whole spirit of the Congress was stimulating. It is easy to see why, at the sunset of this, the greatest productive year of our history, business should feel optimistic from the speaker's platform. But in many quarters throughout the Waldorf, men were talking cautious pessimism with perhaps a furtive look over their shoulders at the gradual slow-down that marked the end of the year. And yet the theme of the Congress—"A Blueprint for a Growing America"—should in itself allay the scars of these too-security-minded factions. Because certainly this is a growing nation—a growing nation not only in population, with all its resultant markets, but a growing nation that has become accustomed to increased living standards with an eager eye to raising that standard still higher. It would be a simple thing to talk ourselves into an economic depression, but we must, if the free enterprise system is to continue, never allow that to happen. The results are obvious. The government would be forced to remedy our economic ills with a controlled economy of a much higher degree than we have ever experienced before.

The responsibility then is industry's. We are entering an era of technological advance that will undoubtedly place the reflections of current day comic books alongside the predictions of Jules Verne. To meet the demands of this age, industry must produce and sell. It will produce and sell. Clear thinking, imagination, and the will to gamble are prerequisites to this end.

Let us never forget that our goal for a strong and healthy America is the most profound defense against internal socialism, and serves as the base for the great conflict with the communistic ideology—a conflict that we must either be victorious in or die by. There is no road in between.

# You . . . In a Foreign Prison

By BRYSON REINHARDT

THE author of this startling article is a resident of Seattle, Washington, a graduate engineer (U. of Col.) and Western Director of the American Economic Foundation of New York. His broad business experience has intensified his appreciation of our American heritage. He suggests, as an offset to the many, active, internationally-minded groups, such as "The American Association for the U.N." that what this country needs most today probably is an "Association of Americans for the U. S."

ON April 23, 1951, the communist secret police seized an American citizen, William Oatis, as he was driving his car in Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he was an Associated Press correspondent.

At his "trial" he was speedily "convicted" of being a spy and thrown into the horrors of a communist prison for two years.

Could the same thing happen to you—right here in the United States? At the moment, no. American law protects you while you are here—inside this country.

Impossible as it sounds, however, this protection could be taken away from us over-night by treaty! . . . Police could seize you in your home; take you by force before an international tribunal (not a court where you are innocent until proved guilty); set you up as the star attraction of one of their freak "trials"; and throw you into a foreign prison. Your shield of protection—Your Constitution—could be so completely perverted that your home town police could even be forced to make the arrest and hand you over to the foreign police!

. . . Your infamous "crime" could be as simple as writing a letter to the "Voice of the People" column of your local newspaper. A letter in which you criticized the personalities or policies of a foreign government! A proposed treaty which would do these things is now on the agenda of the United Nations. Our State Department has been advocating such a treaty for some time!

Is this your first glimpse of this grave new danger? If so, an abrupt introduction like this may leave you with

the feeling that it just *couldn't* be true. And this feeling . . . it is the really sinister part of this new danger.

## People You Trust Warn You

If there is a "hole" in our Constitution . . . and if foreign groups have discovered a new way to reach through this "hole" . . . *who would know about it?*

Would it be reasonable to ask a lawyer? . . . Better yet, thousands of lawyers? It has been done. Here are the results:

The American Bar Association officially states there is a dangerous hole in our Constitution. Twenty-one of the individual State Bar Associations agree most emphatically; also a great number of city and county bar associations. So does the National Association of Attorneys General. You will trust their opinion, because their members (about half Democrat, half Republican) are the heads of the legal departments of all the 48 States.

All these respected organizations of lawyers agree that there is a dangerous hole in our Constitution . . . and that not a person in America is safe from foreign police until it is welded shut!

Only two organizations of lawyers do not agree with this avalanche of trusted legal opinion: The City Bar of New York, which issued a statement of disagreement over the protests of many members . . . and the Federal Bar of Washington, D. C. (made up of government employees).

## Warnings from Others

Would you trust the careful studies of responsible patriotic organizations—trade associations—service organizations? Nearly a hundred *national* organizations and several hundred local ones have studied the question carefully. Here are the names of a few:

Veterans of Foreign Wars  
Committee for Constitutional Government  
The American Legion  
National Farm Bureau Federation  
Kiwanis International  
Marine Corps League  
National Grange  
National Gold Star Mothers, Inc.  
American Medical Association  
Gold Star Wives of America  
Freedom Clubs, Inc.

All these organizations and scores of others agree this hole in the Constitution endangers *you*.

## Control of Your Life

. . . What does this hole in the Constitution mean to you personally? . . . to your children? . . . your neighbors? . . . your job?

It means that—with a little manipulation—foreign governments (including Russia) can reach through this hole and control the most intimate details of your personal life . . . what is taught to your children in school . . . what you can buy at your grocery store . . . what your minister may say in church . . . what union you may join or not join . . . where and how you work and live.

The hole has been there since the Constitution was designed. Some of the men who labored to design this shield of protection saw the hole at the time—and were worried. Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and Richard Henry Lee to mention just three.

But at that time, the hole seemed to be safely out of reach. It seemed so completely impossible—so utterly ridiculous—that any foreign group could even get close to a position from where they could reach through and control our citizens from a foreign capital. . . . But they are dangerously close today. *They have actually reached through a few times.*

## Tragic Mistake

Our Constitution, with good sense, forbids Congress to pass any law which conflicts with the Constitution. It goes further than that: it orders the judges

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in all states not to enforce any law which conflicts with the Constitution.

But in the Sixth Article is one tragic mistake . . . *TREATIES do not have to conform to the Constitution!* Here is the exact wording about treaties:

(they) . . . "shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges of every state shall be bound thereby, *anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.*" (italics added)

What does this mean to you? Briefly, it means that any nation (or combination) who can persuade us to sign a treaty . . . if they can hide some "jokers" in its jungle of complicated language . . . can reach right in and use *our own police and courts* to enforce their will on our people. Including taking American citizens by force to stand "trial" before foreign tribunals.

If one of these vicious treaties ever slips through, you wouldn't even have to commit a "crime." You could just be accused of it; then you would be guilty until proved innocent.

### By One Man

How easily could such a vicious treaty be slipped through? . . . At least three recent treaties were legally ratified by *one* U. S. Senator. He didn't cast the *deciding* vote . . . he cast the *only* vote. They are now the "supreme law of the land." If they had concealed any jokers, American law could not protect you.

Several major treaties have been ratified by a small handful of Senators. For instance, our mutual assistance treaty with Turkey was made the "supreme law of the land" by six Senators.

### Dangerous Empty Room

How can this happen? . . . First, because the Senate Chamber is nearly deserted much of the time when the Senate is in official session.

*But a treaty can be ratified in this nearly empty room.* It needs the votes of only two-thirds of the Senators who happen to be there at the time—*not two-thirds of the whole Senate* . . . Any change in the rules of ratifying them would delay and hamper the legitimate business of the State Department. Also changing the rules *would not correct the real evil:* that a treaty can trample roughshod over our Constitution and our liberties.

### Already Reached Through

1. *Are you legally married to your*

*husband or wife?* The legal status of your marriage affects the inheritance rights of your children. Don't trust the marriage laws of your state—or any other:

Last year the Supreme Court of California threw out one of the State's old marriage laws by a 4 to 3 decision. The judge casting the deciding vote pointed out that this state marriage law conflicted with a clause in the Charter of the United Nations (which is a treaty ratified by the U. S. Senate).

2. *Do you own your own home?* Is the title good? Don't trust the land laws of your state: Judges in both Idaho and California (Supreme Court again) have made rulings on the ownership of property based on the Charter of the United Nations which made a state law null and void. Don't blame the judges. *They had to.*

3. *Do you ever travel by plane?* Suppose you are crippled for life or killed in an accident—caused by proven negligence of the airline. What damages can the airline be forced to pay?

Incredibly, the answer depends on *where your ticket read!* . . . Here is a good example of the unbelievable confusion of treaty law. If your ticket read from San Francisco to Seattle, you have your full and proper right of trial by jury. The jury could award you a just amount for the injury suffered.

But if your ticket read from San Francisco to Vancouver, Canada, no court in the land could award you over 125,000 French francs (currently about \$8,300) . . . even though the accident happened right in San Francisco! All this because of a treaty we ratified a few years ago when we were on friendly terms with Russia. (Jane Froman and others have found out about treaty-law the hard way.)

4. *Were you frightened by Truman's attempted seizure of the steel industry?* Six Supreme Court Justices agreed that it was flagrantly unconstitutional . . . But three of them said his action was legal under the Charter of the United Nations and other international commitments.

America's steel industry is owned by nearly one million Americans—most of them "little people." If a treaty can give *one man* the power to take away this part of their property, what is protecting their homes? . . . Or your home?

### Danger Ahead

Several other treaties have already given foreign nations (or combina-

tions) control of your life in other important ways. These are serious . . . but they are tiny and unimportant by comparison with some of the dangers we face in the future. . . .

The peril to this Republic has been deadly since the day Russia perfected her method of conquering a country without war. And the method of conquering has always been the same. . . . By using the victim nation's own laws; their own police; their own courts to gain more and more *control* over the daily life of each citizen.

### Help from Within

This dangerous hole in our Constitution is the only opening through which Russia—or any other nation—can reach through to control our citizens. . . . *But why are foreign groups getting so close?* . . .

For part of our answer, let's look at an official bulletin of our own State Department—dated September, 1950. In this bulletin, the *official policy* of the State Department of *our own government* is explained as follows (exact quote):

**"There is now no real difference between domestic and foreign affairs."**

Then our State Department declared officially that the most intimate details of your personal life . . . your freedom of speech; of religion; of the press; of peaceful assembly; of union membership and collective bargaining; of marriage and divorce under law; of your right to own real and personal property . . . all these things and so terribly many more . . . they said should be *controlled* by foreign governments in London, Madrid, Capetown, Moscow, Addis Ababa, Prague, Auckland, Warsaw, Rome, Buenos Aires. . . .

The State Department's position has nothing to do with political parties. True, it originated under Acheson. But it has never been officially renounced by Mr. Dulles and his associates.

Because other nations have not adopted our standards, we should compromise and submit ourselves to their control . . . in the interest of "collective security."

Tragically, the State Department of our own government is one of the main reasons these foreign governments are getting into better position. And the State Department is the branch of our government which introduces all treaties into the Senate for ratification!

### Plenty to Introduce

There is no shortage of treaties to introduce to the Senate. They are being spawned in the United Nations and its countless subdivisions like fish eggs in a hatchery. Over TWO HUNDRED are "in the mill" or have already been proposed. They follow the familiar pattern of control—control—CONTROL!

All of which brings us back to the first part of this article. To your letter to a newspaper which brings the police to your door. *Our State Department has declared itself in favor of this proposed treaty.*

This treaty proposes to establish an International Criminal "Court"—made up mostly of foreigners. Perhaps entirely. It proposes to take Americans out of America by force when they are accused of committing what is called an "international offense."

What manner of horrible crime is this? . . . One that has been proposed is *criticizing the personalities or policies of a foreign government!* Of course, you wouldn't have to actually criticize . . . your letter to "Voice of the People" might not really be critical. But someone might think it was. You could then be brought to "trial." And it would be up to you to *prove you were innocent!*

### Complete Fraud

There is another treaty which proposes to take American citizens before international "courts." For "crimes" they are *accused* of committing here in the United States.

From its fraudulent title, you might believe it was designed to prevent the race killing practiced by unlimited governments. Race killing is genocide. And this false and deceptive label was used to "sell" the proposed treaty. But, let's look at the "fine print." . . .

### Is This Genocide?

Suppose your car happened to hit one or more people of a different race than yours. This treaty proposes that you would not be charged with negligent driving and tried in our own courts (with presumption of innocence and penalties appropriate for the accident).

This treaty proposes that you could be "tried" before an international tribunal for "complicity in genocide." You would, of course, be guilty unless you could prove your innocence.

If you have the patience to search long enough through its incredible lan-

guage, you will find that "injury" includes even *mental harm*. You will also find the *ultimate in fraud*: this treaty does not even condemn the genocide Hitler inflicted on the people in Germany and Stalin in Russia. *It doesn't propose to try to curb the only kind of genocide that exists!*

John Foster Dulles actively and publicly supported this proposed Genocide Convention for many years. He reversed his stand recently—after the American Bar Association had exposed its viciousness and fraud. Did he read the treaty—or just glance at its title?

### Opposition Arguments

The main argument offered by those who want the hole left open is that we have lived with it open for over 160 years. Naturally they fail to mention the newly-discovered use of the tool called a treaty.

In recent years our State Department has found that a treaty tool can be turned around so that it points at our own people.

Congress sharply refused to pass proposed laws bearing the questionable label of "The Civil Rights Program." Then, later, the Truman Committee on Civil Rights proposed that these laws be presented in treaty form through the United Nations. Once ratified as treaties, these laws would exert their absolute control over your life. Far more than if Congress had enacted them. As treaty laws, you could not seek relief from their iron control in any court in the land!

### Amazing Argument

Before he became Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles pointed out the dangers of treaty law trampling all over our domestic laws and freedoms. The record is quite clear on this, because his statements were important public pronouncements—the full texts of which are available today.

Since he was appointed to his present position of vast power and control, an amazing change has taken place. He now insists we are perfectly safe! He has vigorously opposed the attempts in Congress to start welding up the hole in our Constitution—although he still admits it is there. Mr. Dulles offers the incredible argument that he and his associates will not press for ratification of any "bad" treaties—so now that we are out of danger . . . let's just forget the whole thing!

### What You Can Do About It

Because the facts are so frightening,

you will be greatly encouraged to learn how much *you personally* can do to help correct the situation. Probably never before in the whole history of America has there been an issue on which *one individual could make his influence felt with such telling effect.*

You don't need to be wealthy, famous, or powerful. You can—with your own efforts—exert an unbelievably powerful influence on this particular issue!

Almost everybody to whom you explain this issue—fully, completely, and clearly—will become as much a crusader as you are. This is because (if you do a good job of explaining) *they* will recognize that the danger applies to *them personally*—And these statements aren't just theory. They are carefully proven facts.

### Actual Measured Test

In the course of gathering material for this article, I used nearly fifty of my friends as "guinea pigs." That is, I explained the dangers of treaty law to them.

About a week later I started to check back to find out if any of them had written their U. S. Senators as I suggested. To my utter amazement, I learned that all but three of them had already written both Senators from this state. But this—amazing as it was—was not the real surprise: I learned that over forty of my friends *had already gone to work on their friends!*

The people I talked to were from all walks of life. They were the same kind of cross-section as the people you know. *Your efforts will be multiplied in the same way.*

### Closing the Hole

The hole in our Constitution can be closed only by a Constitutional Amendment. It has already been introduced in Congress. Its legal name is Senate Joint Resolution Number One (S. J. R. 1). It is frequently called the "Bricker Amendment" because Senator Bricker was the first to introduce it to the Senate. It is supported about equally by Senators and Congressmen of both parties, because this issue is above party politics—way above it.

When the Bricker Amendment becomes a part of our Constitution, you will be protected against treaty-laws. At present, *no other major country in the world* permits a treaty *alone* to act as internal law.

But before the Bricker Amendment can be welded into place, three things

(Continued on page 68)



## Which man is writing a letter?

All three men seem to be telephoning . . .

But the man on the left is doing much more than that. He is writing a letter aloud . . . *dictating* it to the phone-like instrument of the new Dictaphone network dictation system: TELECORD.

When he was ready to dictate, all he did was pick up a phone and start talking! His words were

recorded on a centrally located recording machine. In a matter of minutes, they can be typed and back on his desk.

If a Telecord instrument were on *your* desk, you could write a letter or memo, make a written report or note as quickly and easily as calling a friend. And save time and money every time you used it!

Dictaphone's new network dictation system is unique. Its "building block" simplicity lets you add dictating stations as your needs increase—without replacing equipment you already have.

It offers each dictator complete privacy and individual control. And, most important, the nerve center of the new TELECORD System is the TIME-MASTER, world's most successful dictating machine, featuring the exclusive high-fidelity reproduction of the plastic *Dictabelt*.

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City & Zone \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



## "YOU MADE IT FOR ME, DADDY?"

Yes, he made it for Jimmy without any help . . . though one of his arms is artificial and the other seriously crippled.

He made the toy at the Liberty Mutual Rehabilitation Center. The doctors sent him there after months in the hospital, following an accident at work that mangled both of his arms. He didn't go to the Center to learn toy making; that was just the last part of a long course of training in the use of his arms. Now he has done a lot more: he has gone back to work and is earning a regular living again . . . supporting Jimmy and Mom and himself like any able-bodied man.

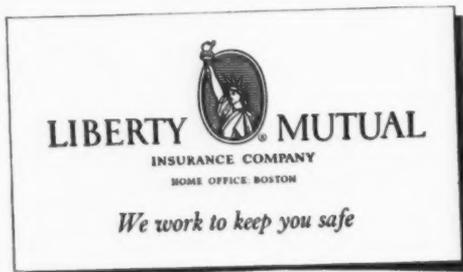
When a badly injured worker is rehabilitated, the greatest benefit is to the man himself, who is helped to return to normal living, and to his

family, who are assured of his support. But there are other gains. His employer benefits from the services of an experienced man, and from a reduction in insurance costs when disability is reduced. And the whole nation gains when a productive worker is returned to employment.

Rehabilitation is just one phase of

Liberty Mutual's Humanics program, which also includes Industrial Engineering and Hygiene to make working conditions safer, Industrial Preventive Medicine to help men and women work more effectively, and outstanding Claims Medical Service. Humanics brings together all activities for preventing accidents, and for reducing disability and loss when accidents occur.

Would you like to know how Humanics has helped other employers reduce the cost of Workmen's Compensation Insurance and increase production? Write for the booklet, "Humanics." Just look in your Telephone Directory for the nearest Liberty Mutual Office, or write to 175 Berkeley St., Boston 17, Mass.



For further information, call your nearest LIBERTY MUTUAL office

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And in 127 Other Principal Cities from Coast to Coast

# NEWS FORUM

This department includes a digest of news and comment about Connecticut Industry of interest to management and others desiring to follow industrial news and trends.

**COMPLETION** of the new 40,000 kilowatt generating unit at English Station was officially marked recently as the mighty addition to The United Illuminating Company's system was inspected by members of the State Public Utilities Commission, members of the commission staff and officials of U. I.

Commission Chairman Eugene S. Loughlin and Henry B. Strong made a tour of the new facilities. Commission staff members were A. J. Collins, William R. Connole, Francis J. Duchelle, John D. McHugh and Malcolm E. Smith. William C. Bell, president of U. I., headed the tour.

The new generating facilities will increase the capability of the U. I. system 14 per cent. The new unit is capable to burn either coal or oil, and is able to produce a kilowatt hour of electricity from less than eight-tenths of a pound of fuel.

★ ★ ★

**ANSON W. MINER** of Waterbury, a former vice president of the American Brass Co. retired recently after 55 years of service with the firm.

Mr. Miner joined the firm in 1898 and advanced through various posi-

tions, being made vice president in 1928. In 1932 he resigned that post and has served the company in the sales department and in an advisory capacity.

He plans to do research work for a history of the brass industry which is being written by another retired ABC executive.

★ ★ ★

**THE CONTROLLING STOCK** in the H-O-W Knitting Mills, Inc., New Britain, has recently been acquired by a group of four prominent Bristol men.

## The Cover



THIS month's cover photo by Bo and Joan Steffanson is a view of Bunnel Brook in Burlington. It has furnished the power for an old New England mill (located just below this view of the brook) for many years. Owned by the Schwarzmann family for several generations, it was first a grist mill, then a shingle mill, later a saw-mill and now a cider mill.

They are Judge Frederick Beach, partner in the law firm of Beach and Calder; Roger E. Gay, president, The Bristol Brass Corporation; Harry C. Olmstead, a member of the real estate and insurance firm of Peck, Barnard

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and Olmstead, and Edmund H. Taylor, president and treasurer, Bristol Traction Company.

The company, which was incorporated in 1919, is engaged in the manufacture of knitted sports jackets. It is headed by William C. Oquist, president.

★ ★ ★

**WALTER C. THOMPSON** has been elevated from executive vice president of The Torrington Company to president of the firm. He succeeds Lester J. Ross, who died on November 14.

Ray B. Nichols was named executive vice president succeeding Mr. Thompson. Since his transfer from the company's Bantam Ball Bearing plant in South Bend, Indiana, last September, Mr. Nichols has served as vice president in charge of sales.

Mr. Thompson, who has been affiliated with the company since 1927, was named secretary in 1940 and vice president in charge of sales in 1944. Last September he was appointed executive vice president.

★ ★ ★

A NEW LINE of heavy duty oil hydraulic pumps has recently been developed by Waterbury Tool division of Vickers, Incorporated, Waterbury.

The new line, which includes the largest oil hydraulic pump ever built, was specifically designed for heavy duty service in commercial and marine applications, according to the manufacturer.

The pumps and motors are said to be suitable for either open or closed hydraulic circuits and are particularly



THIS NEW heavy duty series of positive displacement axial piston type pumps and motors was originally developed for military applications requiring extreme accuracy of control.

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DIVISION CHIEFS of the Hartford Regional Office of the Veterans Administration admire the award certificate being shown by Col. Harry T. Wood, regional manager, (left in center) John Dalton, safety officer, and John L. Connors, asst. regional manager.

adapted to heavy machinery drives requiring precise control of torque, acceleration and deceleration, speed or reversal.

The units are available in ten sizes with capacities of 28 to 2300 g.p.m. at rated speeds, and 50 to 4000 H.P. in the pressure range of 2000-3000 p.s.i.

★ ★ ★

**THE HARTFORD REGIONAL OFFICE** of the Veterans Administration has received the Safety Award for outstanding safety accomplishments covering the three-year period 1950-1952 inclusive, according to Manager Harry T. Wood.

In a letter accompanying the award, VA Administrator Higley said, "This award is made on the basis of the degree of safety sustained among employees. . . . Its true significance is much broader, however. Since the activities of out-patients and visitors are fully integrated into your operation, these large groups receive the same added protection as do employees under your splendid safety program. . . ."

★ ★ ★

**THE CONSOLIDATION** of Lycoming-Spencer and Bridgeport-Lycoming divisions of Avco Manufacturing Corporation into a single Lycoming division was announced recently by Victor Emanuel, chairman and president of Avco.

S. B. Withington will be general manager of the new Lycoming division and will continue as a vice president of Avco.

The consolidation move, Mr. Emanuel disclosed, has been effected to simplify Lycoming administration, expand and integrate research and strengthen its competitive position in the fields of engine and precision parts manufacture, foundry production and other operations.

★ ★ ★

**SHERMAN R. KNAPP**, president of The Connecticut Light & Power Co., Berlin, has announced the following organization changes:

Gilbert J. Williams, the company's central division manager, with headquarters in Meriden, has been ap-

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pointed manager of the Western division with headquarters in Waterbury. Mr. Williams will succeed William T. Jebb, who has resigned his position with CL&P to become vice president and general manager of the Hartford Gas Company.

Mr. Williams will be succeeded as central division manager by Hugh T. Corcoran, now the New Britain district manager. James H. Doak, assistant to the vice president in charge of public and employee relations, will become Meriden district manager.

**THE TEN THOUSANDTH** business executive to participate in an American Management Association seminar is expected to register at the AMA Management Center in New York early this year. Nearly 2,000 other executives are expected to take part in the 18-week spring program of management seminars to be held by the Association.

Between February 10 and June 25 the A.M.A. will sponsor almost 130 educational seminar groups dealing with 86 specific management prob-

lems. Most of the meetings will be held at the Management Center, 330 West 42nd St., New York; the others will be at the Palmer House in Chicago.

Two types of seminars are scheduled for the spring: Workshop seminars, small discussion groups for exchange of information and experience, and orientation seminars, classroom-style groups for instruction, practice, or review in a management subject.

Additional information and copies of the new seminar announcement may be obtained by writing Seminar Registrar, American Management Association, 330 West 42nd St., New York 36.

★ ★ ★

**RALPH A. POWERS**, of New London, and **Eugene J. McNeely**, of New York City, have been elected members of the board of directors of The Southern New England Telephone Company. Mr. Powers is president and a director of the Robertson Paper Box Company, Montville. Mr. McNeely is a vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Their election came at the regular quarterly meeting of the company's board of directors. The board also voted a dividend of 45 cents a share on the company's capital stock for the fourth quarter of 1953.

★ ★ ★

**EDWARD G. CONWAY** has been named works manager for The Kaman Aircraft Corporation, Bloomfield. He was formerly production manager for the helicopter company.

Mr. Conway attended Worcester Polytechnic Institute where he majored in mechanical engineering. He began his career in the aviation industry in 1939 when he joined the Chance Vought Division of United Aircraft Corporation where he remained for 12 years and rose to the position of supervisor of industrial engineering. He joined Kaman in June 1951 as chief production engineer.

★ ★ ★

**A NEW TYPE** of controllable inductor has been added to the line of Inductor units produced by CGS Laboratories, Inc., Stamford.

The Increductor controllable inductor, Type 6XBK2, contains four current controlled signal windings or bands, with a single control winding. It provides for an electronic sweep be-

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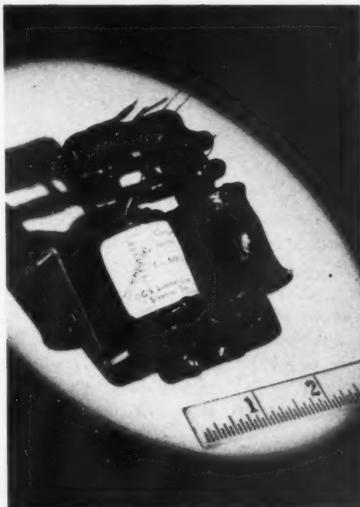
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tween 4 and 220 mc all on fundamental frequencies.

The unit is said to be readily adaptable in sweep oscillators providing a wide frequency range, electronically and remotely controlled, with no moving parts.

For additional information and a data sheet describing this new unit, write to Stanley Wolff, chief liaison engineer, CGS Laboratories, Inc., 391 Ludlow St., Stamford.



**DR. MAX A. GELLER**, Chairman of the Board of The New Haven Clock and Watch Company, New Haven, was presented with a 1954 Chrysler Imperial automobile by Alex Bail of New York City, president of the Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers International Union, CIO.

A Union announcement said the car is the gift of the 1,000 members of the union employed at the New Haven Clock plant "in appreciation for the work Dr. Geller did to save the 136-year old firm from bankruptcy, thus preserving their jobs."

Dr. Geller, who once taught government at New York University, was a member of the board of directors of the company when, in 1949, the company faced a financial crisis. He was instrumental in securing additional financing and took over the direction of the company's operations.

New Haven now is developing the market for electric clocks and alarm clocks. Its long-range eye is on the development of new machinery and

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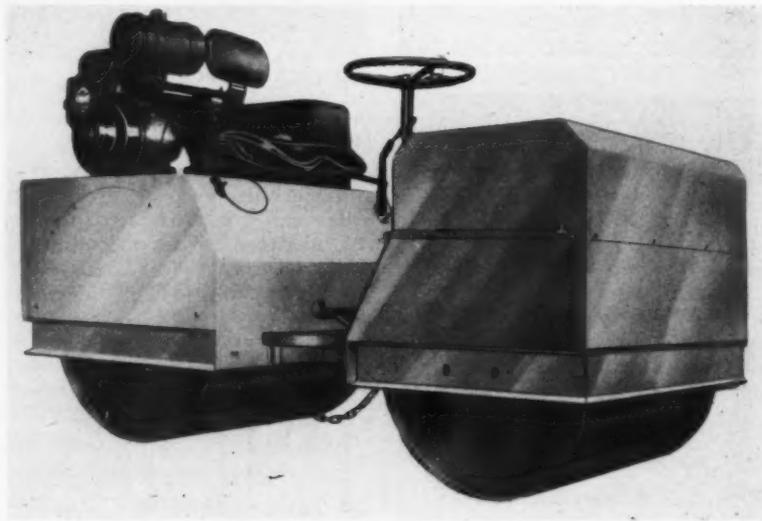
**GABB SPECIAL PRODUCTS** Division of the E. Horton & Son Company, Windsor Locks, has announced that a newly designed one-ton Motoroller having 56 pounds per square inch compaction is now in production and will be on the market early this spring.

Some of the features of the new one-ton unit are the newly designed center poise hook-up which insures perfect

operating the extrusion works. The plant, built in World War II, now contains a 55,000-ton extrusion press, of which there are only three in the non-communist world. It was shipped to this country from Germany under the war reparations program.

★ ★ ★

**ACCORDING TO** Frank U. Hayes, vice president and sales manager of the Bullard Company, Bridgeport, there is a good market developing in Japan for industrial machine tools and other industrial equipment. Mr. Hayes has recently returned after a two-month stay in Japan where he attended a machine



THE NEW one-ton Motoroller now in production at Gabb Special Products Division of the E. Horton & Son Company, Windsor Locks.

tracking of the front and rear rolls; geared steering through a split front drum; low center of gravity for working on grades and slopes; compact frame structure with a minimum of overhang on sides for close rolling; water ballast drums to permit weight variance; dual drain plugs for speedy filling and draining; Wisconsin Air Cooled engine; and proven heavy duty forward-reverse transmission with external adjustments.

★ ★ ★

**HERMAN W. STEINKRAUS**, president of the Bridgeport Brass Company has announced that the company is seeking to operate the U. S. Air Force's \$25,000,000 aluminum extrusion plant in Adrian, Michigan.

Eight U. S. firms have been asked by the Air Force to submit proposals for

tool show in Tokyo and toured numerous Japanese plants.

Commenting on the industrial outlook for that country, Mr. Hayes said that Japanese industrialists have planned an expansion program which will increase industrial output by 50 per cent a year for the next several years.

★ ★ ★

**LEWIS A. DIBBLE**, president of Eastern Malleable Iron Company, and the Risdon Manufacturing Company, Naugatuck, has recently been named chairman of the State Republican Finance Committee.

He succeeds Thomas W. Russell, retired West Hartford insurance executive, who has held the post since the resignation of the now U. S. Senator Prescott Bush of Greenwich.

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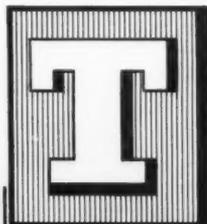


**consider these 4 points before selecting an advertising agency;**

1. **Experience:** Agencies may look alike on the surface, but lift the shell and you'll find a world of difference in experience pertinent to the marketing, merchandising and advertising of your particular product.
2. **Size:** Volume of billing; number of accounts; number of creative personnel; how long in business.—Ask these questions and your job of determining which agency is *right for the job* will be made easier.
3. **Service:** The most important factor in the success or failure of your company's advertising efforts is service. Insist upon knowing agency policy in regard to direct mail, catalogs, sales promotion as well as trade and consumer advertising.
4. **Operation:** An outline of agency procedure for handling your account should include such information as scope of service; basis of compensation; and who in agency would form the service group responsible for basic policy:

*Of course, there are many more points to be considered before a completely fair and informed decision can be made as to the agency best qualified to serve you. However, the four points listed are essential touchstones.*

*We would be very happy to answer your questions on these and other points should we be given the opportunity to solicit your account.*



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**JOSEPH A. FLANZER**, vice president and general manager of the Electro-Motive Manufacturing Company, has announced the election of John J. Sinder as secretary of the concern.

Mr. Sinder, succeeding S. N. Rosenstein, joined the company in 1940 and has served as office and credit manager. In 1950 he was appointed to the position of controller.

★ ★ ★

**FARREL-BIRMINGHAM COMPANY**, Ansonia, has announced the retirement of Frederick M. Drew, Jr., as treasurer of the company, in accordance with provisions of the company's retirement pension plan.

Joseph LeMay succeeds Mr. Drew in the office of company secretary. The position of assistant treasurer vacated by Mr. LeMay has been filled by Howard H. Parker.

Mr. Drew first joined the Farrel Foundry and Machine Co. in 1920 to work in the accounting department. He had previously been connected with the Ansonia National Bank for several years following his graduation from Yale University and further study at Franklin Institute, Boston, and the American Bankers Institute.

In 1926 he was elected assistant treasurer of the company and became treasurer in 1933.

★ ★ ★

**THE APPOINTMENT** of Gustave H. Froelich, vice president of The Torrington Manufacturing Company, to the new post of general manager of the company's machine division has been announced by Andrew Gagarin, president.

Mr. Froelich, a native of Indianapolis, joined the company in 1943 as superintendent of its air impeller divi-

sion after 11 years as factory superintendent for Turner & Seymour, also of Torrington. He was elected vice president of The Torrington Manufacturing Company in 1946.

★ ★ ★

**CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY** has been asked to do "everything economically possible" to minimize the results of any atomic attack by incorporating defense features in new construction and modifying existing facilities.

State Civil Defense Director William Hesketh, in making the request, emphasized that Connecticut cities, with their concentration of industries, would be prime targets in event of attack.

In an effort to determine what has been done to protect our industrial plants, General Hesketh is conducting a spot check of the new industries of the state. He is also asking those who are incorporating special defense features in their new construction to outline their plans to state civil defense headquarters.

★ ★ ★

**ELECTRIC REGULATOR CORPORATION**, Norwalk, has opened a field engineering office in Chicago to serve the Midwest, it has been announced by Laurence W. Burn, general manager.

New applications of Electric Regulator's Regohm voltage regulator by electrical and electronic manufacturers have been attracting wide attention and the new office has been established as a convenience to many manufacturers.

A. W. Siff has been appointed manager of the new office. He was formerly an electronic engineer with the National Bureau of Standards and was a project engineer for the Bristol Company.

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IDENTIFIED as the Seymour Smith No. 700, this new lawn trimmer will retail for \$29.95 at garden equipment stores.

**A NEW ELECTRIC LAWN TRIMMER**, said to cut trimming by 90%, has just been introduced by Seymour Smith & Son, Inc., 104-year-old manufacturer of garden tools. The trimmer operates from standing position and rolls on two rubber wheels which make it easy to use in trimming along walks, driveways, around gardens, trees and shrubs.

The manufacturer states that the new product was developed and tested with extreme care. They claim that the wheels, the motor design and easy dual operation are exclusive with their product.

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**CHESTER M. ADAMS**, 47, general sales manager for the Bridgeport Brass Co., died recently at his home. A native of Bridgeport, Mr. Adams joined the brass company after his graduation from Central High School in that city. He is survived by his wife, a son, a daughter, and a sister.

★ ★ ★

**THE ESTABLISHMENT** of a profit sharing plan has recently been announced by the Frank H. Lee Hat Company.

Under the plan, which has both cash and retirement income features, 30 per cent of its profits before federal income taxes each year will be turned over to a trust fund for the benefit of the employees.

Employees will participate in the fund according to length of service and total annual pay.

★ ★ ★

**IN WHAT IT CALLS**, the "never-before told story of a great family-owned corporation," Fortune Magazine for December has outlined in narrative form the story of Olin Industries,

the industrial combination that controls, among a multitude of highly diversified operations, the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven.

The Fortune article traces the development of Olin from its beginnings as a small powder plant in East Alton, Illinois in 1888, to its present position in varied fields of product manufacture from cellophane to cigarette paper, from arms and brass to lumber and gas.

★ ★ ★

**DONALD C. LUM**, personnel manager at Chas. Pfizer & Co.'s Groton plant, has recently been promoted to personnel manager of the Brooklyn plant, laboratories and offices.

Mr. Lum started with the company in 1946 as personnel assistant at the Brooklyn plant, and was named personnel manager at Groton in 1948 when the firm first started hiring production employees.

Mr. Lum will be succeeded in Groton by Donald V. Vines, personnel manager at the Terre Haute, Indiana plant.

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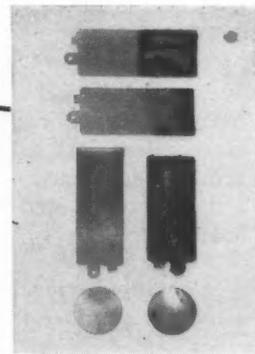
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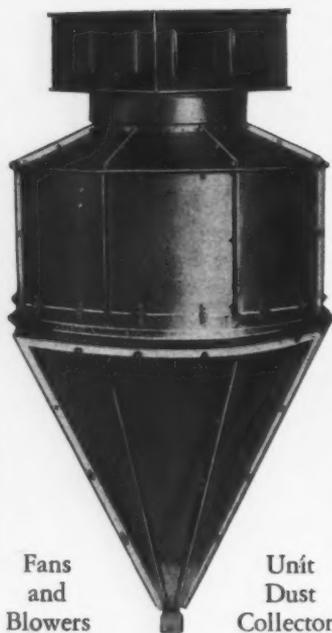
Results of accelerated corrosion tests on mild steel panels exposed to 100% humidity at 100°F. Areas protected by THERMO-COTE were unaffected.

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**A NEW THERMOCOUPLE** protection tube combining the thermal conductivity and shock-resistance of metal with the oxidation and deformation resistance of ceramics has just been announced by The Bristol Company, Waterbury. The new Metal-Ceramic LT-1 thermocouple well has a wall thickness of only  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch, so time lags in temperature responses are drastically reduced. The material itself is said to have a thermal conductivity about the same as cast iron.

Available in lengths of 12, 18 and 24 inches, the metal-ceramic well can also be supplied in a complete thermocouple assembly; straight type, connection head extension type, and connection head angle type are offered.

★ ★ ★

**SALE** of an S-55 type helicopter to Petroleum-Bell Helicopter Services, Inc., of Lafayette, Louisiana, was announced by Sikorsky Aircraft recently. The aircraft will be based at the Lafayette Municipal Airport for operation by Helicopter Transport, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the purchaser.

The Petroleum-Bell organization has been a leader in providing helicopter transportation for the oil industry's geophysical exploration crews in the Gulf Coast area since 1948. This is its first purchase of a transport type helicopter looking forward to servicing "offshore" oil drilling rigs.

★ ★ ★

**THE APPOINTMENT** of W. T. Jebb as vice president and general manager of the Hartford Gas Company has been announced by N. B. Bertollette, president. Mr. Jebb succeeds Paul R. Buchanan who has retired after more than 38 years with the company.

Mr. Jebb was formerly with the Connecticut Light and Power Company in Waterbury, where he has been Western Division Manager. He has had more than 30 years' experience in gas utility operation, starting as a cadet engineer with U.G.I. in 1921 at the Allentown-Bethlehem Gas Company and working through every phase of construction operation and maintenance to become superintendent of production and distribution for that company.

In June of 1929, Mr. Jebb joined The Connecticut Light & Power Company as Gas Engineer in charge of gas operations. His special studies and experimental development work with in-

dustrials has earned wide acclaim in the industry. In March 1939 he became manager of CL&P's Western Division in charge of gas and electric production distribution and utilization.

★ ★ ★

**PROVISIONS** of the Federal tax laws place the industrial states of the Northeast at a severe disadvantage in the competition for new industries, according to an analysis presented to the representatives of state-sponsored economic development agencies from ten Northeastern states who met in New York recently.

Charles F. Coates, vice chairman of the Connecticut Development Commission, speaking before the northeastern section of the Association of State Planning and Development Agencies, stated that present policies permit some Southern states to offer extraordinary inducements to industry at the expense of Northern taxpayers and advocated a liberalization of the tax laws to permit areas of the Northeast to compete on a fairer basis.

Mr. Coates proposed specifically that local industrial foundations and non-profit development corporations, financed by private capital, should be permitted to offer factory buildings at a high annual rental geared to rapid amortization for the first five or more years, and token rentals thereafter, with the assurance to the industrial tenant that the rentals will be tax deductible in the year incurred or paid.

"Unless means can be found to equalize the conditions of competition for industry between states and areas," Mr. Coates said, "we shall find more and more of the communities and states following the trend away from free enterprise methods and in the direction of financing factories by means of public credit."

★ ★ ★

**IMPORTS** of electrical machinery and equipment into this country were eleven times higher in 1952 than they were before World War II. U. S. exports of the same products in 1952 were only five times higher. These figures were released recently by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. They are contained in a 240-page report made for the electrical manufacturing industry by the National Industrial Conference Board, business research organization, with headquarters in New York.



## The result's the same... the cost is not

Despite the superior performance of silicone rubber when exposed to extremes of temperature, high cost has retarded its extensive use. To ease the cost problem, The Sponge Rubber Products Company makes a *cellular* silicone rubber. For many, Spongex silicone rubber can offer substantial savings.

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The report states that the rise of foreign electrical sales in this country in the first six months of 1953 was particularly sharp, running 50 percent ahead of 1952. Although the Conference Board study deals primarily with trends in the electrical equipment industry, it also contains much information on general international trade, including data, charts, and tables not before available for public use.

★ ★ ★

**CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES** of West Cheshire, producers of quality forgings, has announced the appointment of Ernest A. Fentzloff as sales engineer responsible for sales to the aircraft industry. Mr. Fentzloff has been connected with the aircraft industry since 1939, and his experience is expected to be most useful to design engineers and purchasing officials.

★ ★ ★

**A COMPLETE LINE** of latex foam slab stock of their "Texfoam" manufacture is now available in addition to the line of pillows, mattresses, molded furniture units, and cored utility stocks made by The Sponge Rubber Products Company of Shelton.

A pilot plant operation used for some time to perfect the new slab stock has proved to the company's satisfaction that its unique process of chemically frothing its "Texfoam" is adaptable to the manufacture of slab material. Conventional methods of latex foam slab stock employ a mechanical whipping process.

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MAin 4-5121, New Haven 5, Conn.

**CONTROL** of the Ductile Iron Foundry, Inc., Stratford, has been acquired by the Hartford Electric Steel Co., Hartford.

James E. Fifield has been named vice president and general manager, supervising production, sales and metallurgical control. He has been technical field representative of the International

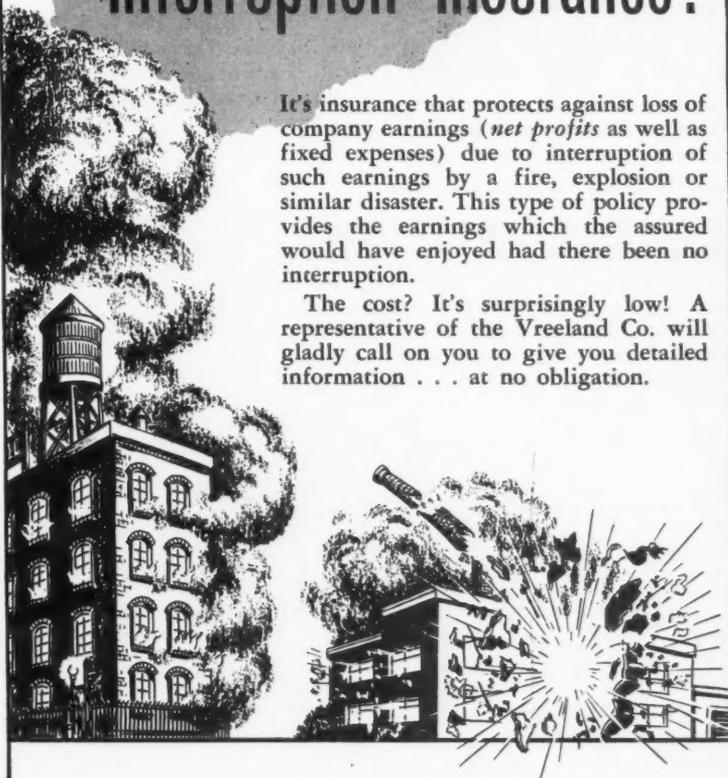
Nickel Co., Inc. in the New England area since 1946 and was formerly associated with the American Brake Shoe Company.

Henry D. Phillips, president of the Hartford Electric Steel Co., will also serve as president of the Ductile Iron Foundry, Inc. Walter P. Jacob is chairman of the board of both concerns.

## What's Business Interruption Insurance?

It's insurance that protects against loss of company earnings (*net profits* as well as fixed expenses) due to interruption of such earnings by a fire, explosion or similar disaster. This type of policy provides the earnings which the assured would have enjoyed had there been no interruption.

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STEADY EXPANSION of Handy & Harman, refiners and processors of silver, gold and their alloys, was forecast at an employee's service award dinner recently by J. C. Travis, president.

Speaking before a group of thirty-seven Bridgeport plant service award winners and company officials, Mr. Travis pointed out that such industries as electronics and air-conditioning have developed increasing use and application of silver and silver brazing alloys in their operations. He emphasized that new applications are being found for Handy & Harman products each year, and said that this represented a challenge to the company "to grow with growing companies."

★ ★ ★

FOR USE by machine and product designers who wish to build their own clutches or brakes, The Carlyle Johnson Machine Company, Manchester, has introduced the Maxitorq Disc-Pac—a self-contained unit independent of the actuator.

Patented Maxitorq Separator Springs

that prevent drag, abrasion, and consequent heating in neutral, and the locking plate which locks all discs onto the body, provide the two important features of Maxitorq design. Thus, with this "do-it-yourself" unit, which keys to the shaft and is easily replaced, designers employ standard Maxitorq stock parts.

★ ★ ★

ARTHUR R. GOW has been named president of the Seamless Rubber Company, New Haven, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rexall Drug Company, by Justin W. Dart, president of Rexall. Mr. Gow succeeds F. Thatcher Lane, who becomes chairman of the board of directors of Seamless.

Mr. Gow has been executive vice president of the company since 1950. Prior to that he was vice president and factory manager, and production manager.

Mr. Lane has been president of Seamless since 1933. He is also a member of the board of directors of Rexall, and vice president in charge of manufacturing subsidiaries for Rexall.

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At the same time William B. Watson was appointed vice president and factory manager of Seamless. He was formerly assistant vice president and factory manager.

★ ★ ★

**THE ACME COTTON PRODUCTS COMPANY**, East Killingly, has revealed that it is expanding its line of manufacture in a bid for more business in the drug store field.

Established in East Killingly 27 years ago, Acme has been turning out surgical supply items such as cotton, bandages, adhesives, dressings and special government items. In its effort to improve the quality of its products and expand its line, the company has devised a machine for turning out cotton balls. Improvements have been made to its adhesive machinery, and plans have been laid to start producing plastic adhesive bandages.

★ ★ ★

**THE APPOINTMENT** of J. A. Mackey as assistant vice president of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, has been announced. Lawrence E. Hough has been named to succeed Mr. Mackey as works manager of the Bridgeport plant.

Mr. Mackey will be associated with division of research in New York, which develops new products for the Singer firm.

★ ★ ★

**THE NEWTON COMPANY**, manufacturer of electro-mechanical devices for the armed forces and the aircraft industry, has transferred its operations from Middletown to Manchester.

Gerard Morrissey, executive vice president, said that work for the Navy and Air Force has steadily increased to a point where present facilities are inadequate. The Manchester building will provide 25,000 square feet for the company's immediate needs and 12,000 square feet for future requirements.

★ ★ ★

**PLANS FOR EXPANSION** of Trumbull Components Division, General Electric Company, have been announced by William C. Wichman, vice president in charge of the Industrial Power Components division. The expansion program calls for the establishment of two new departments effective August 1, as part of an overall company plan for future growth.

With the establishment of the two

new departments, ten top managerial appointments were announced. Elmer T. Carlson will be general manager of the Distribution Assemblies Department; Hershner Cross will be general manager of the Trumbull Components Department, each with four section managers reporting to them.

★ ★ ★

**WORK IS NOW UNDERWAY** on a major factory in Thomaston to be operated by Whyco Chromium, Inc., now of Waterville. The factory, when completed, will open with 35 employees, and will later expand to employ an anticipated 60 persons.

It is hoped that the plant will begin operations in electroplating about March 1, according to Howard C. White, president of the firm.

★ ★ ★

**TWO PLANT TOURS** were held at the Ensign-Bickford Company recently, one for employees and the other for a group of French women.

The E-B textile mill was closed on the day of the tour and 54 employees visited the offices and plant. The group also heard talks on the company's overall operations by six officers and were guests at a company luncheon.

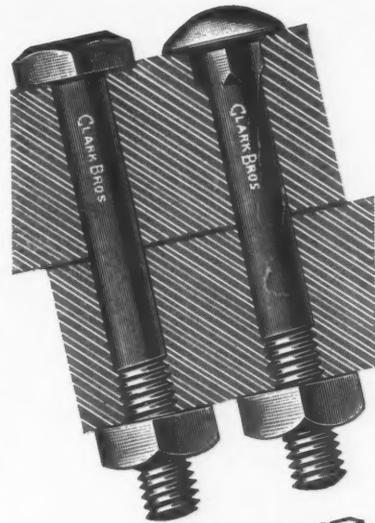
The French group comprised ten women representing labor organizations, government and industry, who were accompanied by guides from the U. S. Department of Labor and the Greater Hartford Joint Board, TWU-CIO.



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**BLAINE R. LEHMAN** retired recently as manager of the Bay Division of Parke, Davis & Company, Bridgeport and Versailles, after 33 years of service. The division produces surgical dressings for the world-wide pharmaceutical firm.

Homer C. Fritsch, executive vice

president, announced that Mr. Lehman will be succeeded by Roland T. Yale, assistant manager of the Bay Division for the past four years.

★ ★ ★

**A LARGE-SCALE** departmental modernization in the Wire and Cable

Department of the Ansonia branch of the American Brass Company has now been completed, according to company officials. This is a part of an overall plant-wide rehabilitation program at Ansonia undertaken in 1950 and has resulted in a completely redesigned wire rod rolling mill and new wire drawing facilities now enabling increased production, higher efficiency of operation, and superior control of a wide variety of wire mill products.

Included among new units are improved, mechanized, high speed hot rolling mill for the manufacture of wire rod in coils; 15 new wire drawing units, ten of which incorporate continuous annealers; a plant for the electrolytic reclaiming of copper and salvaging of acid; new thinning facilities, annealing furnaces, additional stranding equipment and a redesigned die room. Finally, the department's flat wire rolling capacity has been improved with the installation of five new units of the very latest type.

An ultimate production increase of approximately 80 per cent is anticipated as a result of the improvements made in the hot rolling mill alone.

★ ★ ★

**EDGAR G. SEYBOLD** has been named president of the Hendey Machine Co., Inc., Torrington. Mr. Seybold served as vice president of the company for 16 years until a year ago, when he was elected executive vice president.

He succeeds David Ayr, who retired as president recently, after serving in that capacity for about 21 years.

Other officers elected are: Chairman of the Board, F. W. Richmond; Vice President in charge of sales, Helge Høglund; Vice President in charge of engineering, Bernard Sassen; Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur D. Patterson; and Assistant Treasurer, Earl Betz.

★ ★ ★

**THE SALE** of the assets of the C. B. Cottrell and Sons Co., Pawcatuck, to Harris-Seybold Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, was announced recently.

The Cottrell company will continue its present operations as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Harris-Seybold, with Donald C. Cottrell remaining as president.

The Cottrell firm, established in 1855 by the late Calvert B. Cottrell, has plants in Pawcatuck and Milwaukee, and employs approximately 900.



## How Will The Courts Value YOUR Business?

UPON the death of the owner of a business — be he proprietor, partner or stockholder — his executor must fix a value on the business interest for estate tax purposes . . . including the value of his good will.

However, the Treasury Department may question the valuation as determined by the executor and by the application of certain formulae, arrive at a value greater than shown in the estate tax return. This results in a larger estate tax than the deceased may have thought his estate would be required to pay.

Costly litigation can be avoided if business owners make an analysis of the possible valuation of their business for estate tax purposes.

To assist the business owner, Connecticut Mutual has published a description of methods of valuation in common use by taxing authorities. This information is available free and without obligation. Just write or phone for copy of "Methods of Evaluating A Business Interest."

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★ ★ ★

A NEW SERIES of silicon carbide wheels for grinding tungsten carbide tools (Carboly and the like) has been announced by The Fuller Merriam Company, grinding wheel manufacturers, West Haven.

According to Harley J. Hiscock, vice president of the firm, the wheels cut faster and much cooler than wheels previously available. Field tests show substantially longer life in use.

Fuller Merriam engineers, after five years of development, attribute the wheel's superiority to new ingredients in the vitrified bond combined with a distribution of the abrasive particles calculated to enable them to penetrate and cut tungsten carbide with maximum efficiency. The new wheels will be marketed under the trade name Si-Clone.

★ ★ ★

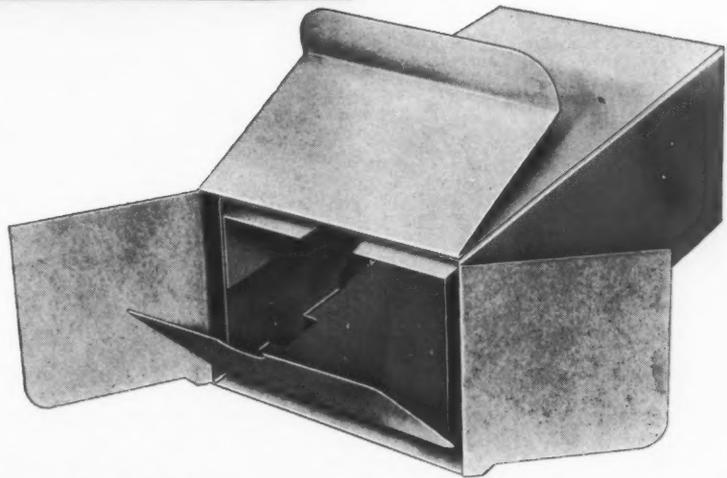
THE RETIREMENT of Raymond L. French, Sr., as executive secretary of



FULLER MERRIAM'S new SiClone wheels are carried in stock in all the most popular grits and grades, sizes and shapes, including plate-mounted wheels, cylinders, straight wheels, cups, etc.

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the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce was announced recently by Joseph H. Lederer, Chamber president.

Mr. French, who has served the Chamber for 15 years, will be succeeded by William L. Hawkins, who has been in charge of the Chamber's Retail Merchant Division.

Mr. French has been identified with the industrial development of the Bridgeport area for many years. In 1937 he was named director of the Industrial Development Division of the Chamber of Commerce. To this responsibility, Mr. French brought a background of 30 years as a traffic expert, 25 of them as traffic manager of the American Graphophone Company. From 1941 to 1945 he served the Federal government as manager of the Office of Production Management in Bridgeport.

★ ★ ★

**TRAINING DIRECTORS** representing several Connecticut industries have formed a Connecticut chapter of the American Society of Training Directors.

The group is composed of people engaged in the training of employees, particularly training directors of industrial and business concerns. The society has over 1600 members throughout the country, represented by more than 30 affiliated chapters.

William Clymer, training director, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, was elected president of the Connecticut chapter. Anthony Jevarjian, training supervisor, Dictaphone Corporation, Bridgeport, and Ernest Phelps, training supervisor, Olin Industries, New Haven, were named first and second vice presidents respectively, and Miss Charlotte Chagnon, director of employment and training for women, U. S. Rubber Company, Naugatuck was named secretary. The treasurer is Louis John, training director, A. C. Gilbert Company, New Haven.

★ ★ ★

**ROBERT L. NOBLE**, president of the Dano Electric Co., Winsted, has been re-elected president of the Winsted Manufacturers Association at the recent annual meeting of the group.

Other officers named were as follows: Vice President, Adam Lappin of the Winsted Hardware Manufacturing Co.; Secretary and Treasurer, Theodore Vaill of the Citizen Printing Co.



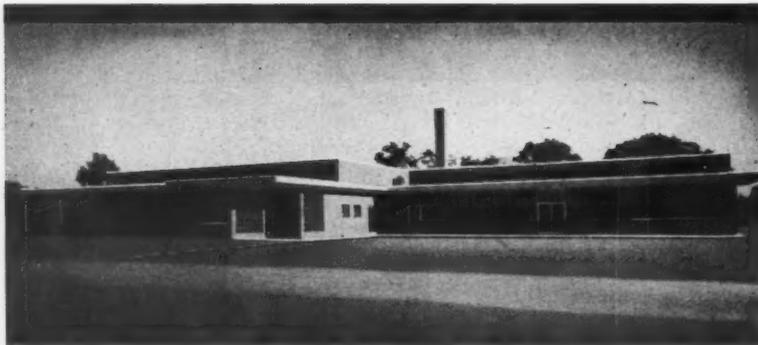
E. B. SHAW

**EDWIN B. SHAW**, vice president of the American Thread Company, Wilimantic, was re-elected president of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors held Monday evening, December 14, at the Hartford Club, Hartford. Mr. Shaw started serving his second term in office January 1, 1954.

Albert S. Redway, president of The American Paper Goods Company, Kensington, was re-elected for the second term as first vice president and Harrison Fuller, president, Fuller-Merriam Company, West Haven, was re-elected as second vice president. John Coolidge, president of The Connecticut Manifold Forms Company, West Hartford, was re-elected treasurer, a post he has held for the past nine years.

N. W. Ford is continuing to serve as executive vice president and L. M. Bingham as secretary. Both are officers who were appointed by the Board in 1945 and 1946 respectively.

Members of the nominating committee presenting the recommendations for Association officers included: E. M. Jack, president of Union Hardware Company, Torrington, chairman; Messrs. Robert Starr, partner and general manager, Starr Net Company, East Hampton, and S. M. Cooper, president, Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain.



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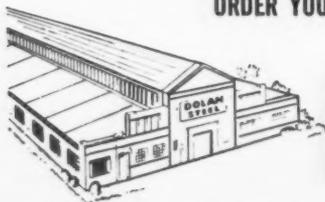
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## Consumer's Guide to Better Education

(Continued from page 13)

ent, it was recommended, should be shielded by his board of education from "political pressure," but should be asked more often to make a definite public stand on questions concerning his school system.

The "climate," leadership, and organization of the school was the concern of another discussion group. The discussion pondered the battery of problems from double sessions to overemotional parents to the public concept of the teacher's "ivory tower"—which affect the total morale of pupils and teachers.

Another group considered the problem of adequate teacher personnel and their competency in the face of today's overcrowded classrooms. They recommended special orientation for new teachers and a continued program to help staff members; special aid to teachers under the strain of unusual problems; plans of rotation of heavy teaching assignments and help towards service study and membership in teachers' organizations.

On curriculum problems another

group recommended that more time and attention be given to the "rapid learner," balancing recent contributions to the progress of the "slow learner." A flexible course of studies in curriculum planning for the teacher was advised, and it was asked that a list of curriculum study material be prepared for the full 12 years.

Financial support of the schools was another problem before a group which studied the mobility of the school population. The group felt that Connecticut has the ability to pay for education. In that event and because we have a mobility of population, it is the responsibility of all citizens of the state to provide a basic foundation program of education for all children and the means of paying for it.

On providing adequate physical facilities, a final group recommended a consumer's guide which would provide a constant flow of facts during all stages of school planning in the form of basic information to all in the community. In the early stages of planning a good deal of "comparison shopping" should be done to take advantage of the experience of other communities. The facilities provided in any case should represent a compromise between what is best and what the community can

afford. Each community must determine its own "best buy," the group suggested.

The conference being held for the sixth year heard the views and ideas of four high school students. All four from the Housatonic Valley Regional High School joined the discussion groups to give opinions on current school problems as they saw them.



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GRAND RAPIDS 2, MICH., 326 Kester Bldg., Glendale 6-9568

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## INDUSTRIAL Relations — Law

By **FREDRICK H. WATERHOUSE**  
Counsel

**T**HE United States Supreme Court has recently issued an opinion declaring that when a union is attempting to organize the employees of a company and is engaged in peaceful picketing for that purpose, the National Labor Relations Board has exclusive jurisdiction and the state courts may not enjoin such picketing. The case involved an employer engaged in the trucking business who had 24 employees, 4 of whom were members of the union involved. His trucking operations formed a link to an interstate railroad, which brought him under the National Labor Relations Act. There was no controversy, no labor dispute and no strike was in progress and at no time had the employer objected to his employees joining the union. Nevertheless, the union placed rotating pickets, 2 at a time, at the employer's loading platform. None of these pickets was an employee of the trucker. The pickets carried signs reading "Local 776 Teamsters Union AF of L) Wants Employees of Central Storage and Transfer Company to Join Them to Gain Union Wages, Hours and Working Conditions." The picketing was orderly and peaceful but the drivers of other carriers refused to cross that picket line. Since most of the company's interchange of freight was with unionized concerns, its business was drastically affected and fell off as much as 95 per cent. The lower court concluded that the purpose of the picketing was to coerce the employer into compelling or influencing its employees to join the union. Thus coercing employees into joining any union is illegal under the Pennsylvania laws. The court accordingly issued an injunction ordering the union to cease such illegal picketing. The Pennsylvania State Supreme Court overruled the lower court and determined that the situation fell within the exclusive juris-

dition of the National Labor Relations Board under the Taft-Hartley Act provisions dealing with unfair labor practices. The employer should have complained to the National Labor Relations Board, said the courts. The United States Supreme Court agreed with the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's ruling. It declared that Congress confided primary interpretation and application of its rulings to the National Labor Relations Board and prescribed a particular procedure for investiga-

tion, complaint and notice, hearing and decision, including judicial relief. Consequently, the states are excluded from assuming control of these matters as they are expressly placed within the jurisdiction of the federal board. This inferred prohibition denying the states any jurisdiction to interfere with such actions applies to state courts as

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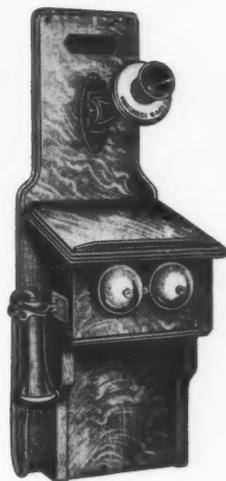
well as state administrative bodies.

This United States Supreme Court ruling would appear to nullify a decision of the Connecticut Supreme Court issued in connection with the picketing of a theater in Waterbury. We have previously informed you of that case. The union picketed outside the theater for months trying to force the theater owner to enter into a contract with the union under which he could hire only members of the union as operators, in spite of the fact that neither of his operators belonged to the union nor wanted to join. The Connecticut Supreme Court held that it is unlawful to picket to force an employer to compel his employees to join a union and that the court was justified in issuing an injunction prohibiting picketing for that purpose. Assuming that the theater's activities might be considered as sufficiently involving interstate commerce to come within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Act, the recent United States Supreme Court opinion would apparently invalidate the Connecticut court's decision. Many other states have agreed with the Connecticut court's construction of states' rights. It would appear that only in those states having a "right-to-work" law may such an employer and his employees hereafter be protected by the state's laws. Neither Connecticut nor Pennsylvania has such a law.

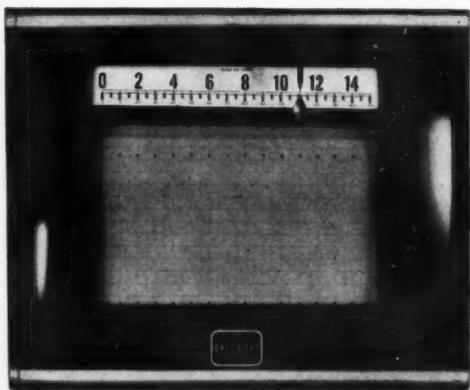
The United States Supreme Court was careful, however, to point out the distinction between this type of case and one where the state's police powers might be affected. The United States Supreme Court specifically stated "Nor is this a case of mass picketing, threatening of employees, obstructing streets and highways, or picketing homes. We have held that the state still may exercise its historic powers over such traditionally local matters as public safety and order and the use of streets and highways." Therefore, although upsetting the Connecticut theater court decision mentioned above, the United States Supreme Court was careful to avoid any inference of preventing state courts from issuing injunctions to prevent mass picketing or interference with free and open opportunity to enter or leave any plant without obstruction of any kind. The power of the states to police such activities and prevent interference with the freedom of the use of highways and private property was not in any way diminished by this decision.

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## SPOTLIGHT ON THE FUTURE\*

By R. C. SWANTON  
Director of Purchases,

Winchester Repeating Arms Company,  
Division of Olin Industries, Inc.

### General Business Conditions

JANUARY industrial business started very slowly and picked up a little momentum toward the end of the month. Production and orders both declined, but at a slower pace than in December. Price weakness continued to spread—but with no sharp general declines. Selling efforts are being strongly pushed. The reduction of unworked material inventories continued. Employment was lower, though cutbacks have generally not been deep. Buying policy is trending into the short side of the "hand-to-mouth to 60-day" columns. Credit conditions are generally reported good, but are being closely watched.

Purchasing executives, though extremely cautious, are not pessimistic; they find the transition into a buyers' market so far has been orderly. The majority believes that a leveling off may come this quarter, with a possible upward trend.

### Commodity Prices

The price structure of industrial purchased materials shows further weakness in January—nothing drastic—and there is no evidence of liquidation or panic selling. Apparently, the majority of price adjustments was the result of sellers' appraisal of the market testing which has been going on the past few months, the changes in supply and demand, and the keen competition for volume business. It is believed those conditions will continue.

### Inventories

Unworked material inventories continued the considerable decline reported in the December Survey. Balancing stocks with lower production schedules is the objective. Price weakness, ready availability, and shorter production lead time of suppliers en-

courage the cautious inventory policy being generally pursued. Turnover rates for materials purchased are improving—and are reported much faster than a year ago.

### Employment

Lower payrolls are reported by 47% of the survey members in January. Over-all, the cutbacks have not been steep. Many report a weeding out of the least efficient and failure to replace the normal quits. The average work week is probably 40 hours and under, and some multiple shifts are being reduced. The weather has had some effect on employment. Productivity is rising. Skilled help is now reported available in several areas. More applicants for white collar jobs are also reported.

### Buying Policy

Buying coverage has moved a little closer to the "hand-to-mouth to 60-

days" range. 84% report holding commitments for the principal materials purchased to these limits. The slight trend to the 90-day bracket recorded for December was reversed in January. Lack of confidence in prices, shortened scheduling of orders, and inventory reductions are the principal reasons for these close buying practices.

### Specific Commodity Changes

The price trend continued down in January, with many more small price reductions reported.

On the *upside* were: Metal containers, multiwall bags, chlorine, meat, coffee, cocoa, magnesium, essential oils, silicon, soap, tallow, small valves.

Reported *down*: Alcohol, secondary aluminum, carbide, zinc castings, coal, diamond powder, dry colors, electrical insulation, sugar, forgings, gasoline, glycols, lead, limestone, lumber, naphthalene, vegetable oils, scrap paper, phenol, plastics, pyridine, steel scrap, tool steel, textiles, cotton yarn, zinc.

### Canada

Canadian members report further declines in production, to keep in balance with lower orders. The commodity price structure is stronger than in the United States. Inventories are being reduced about in line with the United States. Employment is holding better. Buying policy is being cut back to even shorter range than south of the border. Members reporting from Canada are still optimistic that 1954 will be a good year.

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## ACCOUNTING HINTS

Contributed by the Hartford Chapter National Association of Cost Accountants to stimulate the use of better accounting techniques in industry.

### Requisites of Good Budgeting

A GOOD budget is the means through which the efforts of a business can be coordinated to produce the maximum profit. It makes profits a part of the business program by providing for them in advance.

The first requirement for good budgeting is enthusiasm on the part of the Company controller. Not only must he be convinced of the merits of the program itself, but he must also spread his ideas around the organization. This can be done by keeping the budget simple and practical, by talking in the other fellow's language and by helping others in the business by explaining results and trends as they relate to their individual operation.

The second requirement for good budgeting is participation, which means that each key man in the business must share in the preparation of the budget and must recognize and accept it as a fair standard for control of operations. In this way, the budget serves periodically to stimulate the thinking and imagination of each key person in the business.

The third requirement is realism. If the budget is realistic, it will properly serve as a springboard for corrective action whenever a downward trend is indicated.

The fourth requirement is determination. It can be developed in three ways: (1) from the stimulus provided by a budget program which contains the highest standards of performance attainable, (2) from relating the budget program to an incentive system and (3) from the delegation and assignment of authority and responsibility to centers of operation which become centers of control. An effective budget is one that can be met because responsibility for meeting it is coupled with the authority necessary to carry it out.

The fifth requirement is coordination. This work perhaps best describes the personal functions of the company controller himself as related to the budgetary control activity. It means the review, adjustment and assembly of the original budgets, as prepared by key men throughout the organization, into a finished objective that can be accepted by company top management. The controller does not prepare the budget—he coordinates it for management.

The sixth requirement is communication. It means the translation of the budget into dollars and cents and the dissemination of the budget through the organization. The controller here must explain the budget, the reasoning behind the budget, and the short and long term objective of the budget program.

The seventh requirement for a good budget program is flexibility. The budget must provide for changes in business conditions. A good program might include three layers of budget activities: (1) long range plans of profit and loss and balance sheet elements, covering periods of from three to five years duration, prepared at least annually, and used as a vehicle through which the basic plans and policies of the company are charted, (2) middle range plans for periods ranging from six months to a year or more ahead, which serve to detect and to provide for the correction of weak spots which come to light as a part of the budgeting program, and (3) short range plans, prepared at least monthly, which control the period of correct and immediate operations.

Once the budget program procedure has been worked out and satisfactorily established, it becomes the vehicle through which all of the basic plans of the company can be spelled out and charted.

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## BUSINESS TIPS

from

School of Business Administration  
University of Connecticut

### Personnel Selection by Testing

BY ROGER STARK

*Assistant Professor of Business Statistics*

**M**ANY firms have, in recent years, shown an interest in the use of tests for personnel selection. For the benefit of firms which are considering the use of such tests I would like to describe the steps which should be taken and some of the problems that are likely to arise.

The first step should be an analysis of the job to determine what sort of person it requires. The job analysis should consider training, aptitude, physical, and personality requirements.

A common practice is to establish unnecessary qualifications. There is a tendency to demand or favor applicants who possess more training, ability, health and social background, than the

job requires. This practice has two undesirable consequences. One is that it eliminates many individuals who could fill the job successfully. The other undesirable consequence is that it results in the hiring of people who will not be satisfied with the job and will soon quit, or, if they remain, will lower the morale of the organization.

The next step after the job analysis is to decide which "tests" to use. In addition to standard tests, consideration should also be given to the use of "instruments" other than tests. For example, it has been found that biographical data, when properly analyzed, can assist in personnel selection. Use has also been made of questionnaires

designed to probe into an applicant's likes and dislikes. This information may be analyzed to see whether relationships can be found between particular patterns and success or failure in a given job. In this connection the importance of such factors as personality and social background should be emphasized. What one person might consider an interesting or highly respectable job might be considered dull or socially undesirable by another. Attention should be given to placing people in jobs which they will find satisfying.

Use has also been made of physiological tests. For example, an apparent relationship has been found between vision (not necessarily acuity) and success in certain jobs.

The choice of tests and other instruments for personnel selection can best be done by a person who has a great deal of knowledge and experience in the field. An untrained person cannot evaluate the potentialities of a test from reading about it in a catalog or looking at the test itself. Even an expert cannot be certain that a test will prove useful until he tries it. Furthermore, it is often desirable to develop special instruments for a specific job; tests, questionnaires, etc. Few laymen would be capable of developing such instruments. The next step after selecting our tests is to find out which scores, if any, differentiate between successful and unsuccessful employees for the particular job which we are studying. If we cannot find such scores the test cannot, of course, improve our selection results.

There are two methods which are generally used to evaluate selection instruments. One is to give the test, questionnaire, etc., to all the people currently employed in the given job. The employees are classified according to merit and the scores analyzed to see whether certain scores tend to be associated with the better workers and other scores with the poorer ones.

The other method differs from the above in that the test is given to newly hired employees. The latter method has the disadvantage that a sufficient period must elapse between the time an employee is hired and the time that his work can be evaluated. The first method, however, often provides inconclusive results for reasons which will be discussed below.

There are several major problems which are encountered when an attempt is made to evaluate the usefulness of a particular instrument. One of



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these is the difficulty of accurately rating employees with respect to merit. On jobs for which there are no objective measures of worker productivity; such as number of pieces produced or dollar sales, it is often difficult to rate workers accurately. Even when objective measures of output are available they are not always a valid measure of comparative merit. In evaluating salesmen on the basis of dollar sales, for example, it is usually difficult to make proper allowance for differences in territories. Yet, if such allowance is not made, it is possible that some salesmen will be overrated while others are underrated.

A second problem is getting a sufficiently large number of successful and unsuccessful employees for each job for which we wish to use tests.

If, when we analyze our data, we find that successful employees tend to have certain scores and unsuccessful ones tend to have other scores, we cannot be sure that we will improve our results if we hire applicants whose scores lie in the first interval and reject those whose scores lie in the second. One reason why the foregoing is true is that the apparent association which we ob-

served between test scores and success may have occurred by "chance" and not because the test really differentiates between successful and unsuccessful employees. This is a risk which is inherent in all experimentation and cannot be eliminated. A competent statistician can, however, evaluate the risks in a given situation and make suggestions for reducing it. It is foolhardy to plan a program without the advice of an experienced statistician. In many cases the numbers involved and the proportion of applicants who prove successful are such that any attempt to develop tests is bound to prove inconclusive. A competent statistician could, if consulted at the outset, save fruitless effort in such cases.

The control of risk in the evaluation of a testing instrument is related to the number of successful and unsuccessful employees in the sample. The need for having a sufficiently large number of unsuccessful employees is one of the reasons why the second method of validating a test, giving it to current employees, often proves inconclusive. The number of unsatisfactory workers employed in any one job at any one

time is usually small.

Some of the firms which use tests have not taken all of the steps outlined above. It should be realized that any selection procedure will accept some applicants who should have been rejected and reject some who should have been accepted. Any new method may increase the proportion of correct decisions or it may decrease it. It is dangerous to assume on theoretical grounds that testing or other instruments will improve our results. We have enough experience to know that they often, perhaps more often than not, either do not change the proportion of correct decisions or may even decrease it.

It should be apparent from the foregoing that the firm which wishes to use testing as part of its employment procedure is likely to encounter problems. It should be added, however, that these problems are not always insoluble. The best procedure for a firm to follow is to start by consulting a person who is skilled in statistical and testing methods. By starting with a single job and proceeding slowly, a firm should be able to learn a great deal about testing at little expense and with little disruption of the organization.

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## BUSINESS PATTERN

**A comprehensive summary of the ups and downs of industrial activity in Connecticut for the thirty day period ending on the 15th day of the second previous month.**

**T**HE November index of general business activity in Connecticut declined one point to an estimated 24% above normal. This is the third consecutive month that the index has fallen off and it is now at the lowest level so far this year. Employment and manhours decreased from last month, but both were within one point of their standing in the corresponding month of 1952. Construction activity also declined from its October index and is now approximately fourteen points below the construction level of twelve months ago. While freight shipments remained unchanged and cotton mill activity increased over October, both of these components are well below their standings of a year ago. The United States index of industrial activity declined, for the sixth consecutive month, to an estimated 11% above normal in November. Decreases have occurred in recent months in output of both durable and nondurable goods. The principal reductions, however, have been in the hard goods industries.

The index of employment in Connecticut factories declined to an estimated 23% above normal for the month of November. After remaining at a high level during the summer, the index has been decreasing for the past three months. The current standing, however, is approximately one point above the standing of November of 1952.

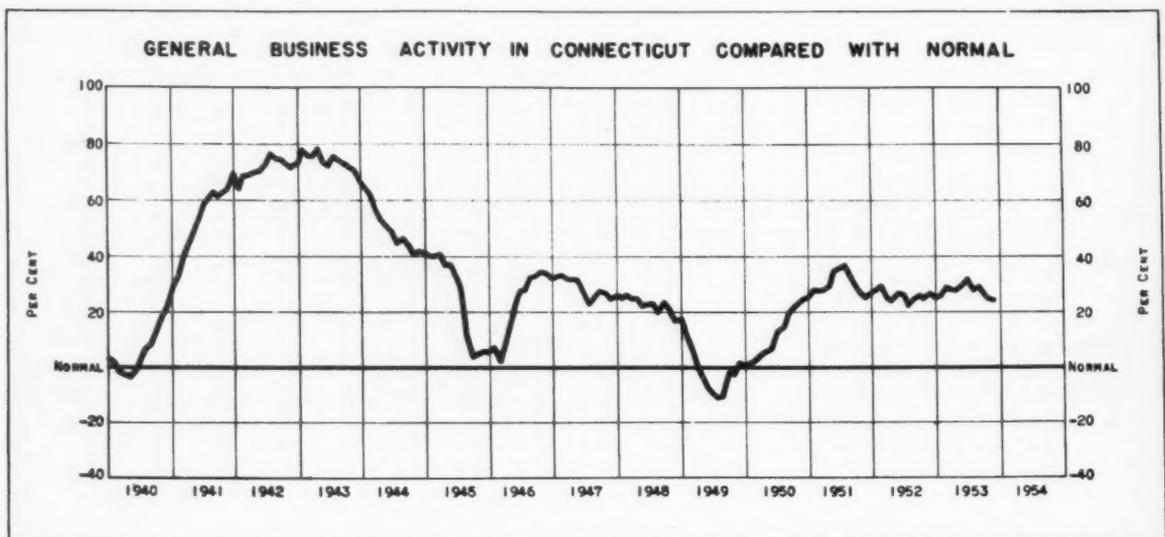
Manufacturing employment and average weekly hours worked have shown noticeable advances since the early months of 1950. Since January of 1950 manufacturing employment in the state of Connecticut has risen approximately 100,000 with the greatest gain being registered in the last half of 1950. Except for a drop in the summer of 1952, which was a result of the nationwide steel strike, there has been a generally steady increase since the beginning of 1951. Connecticut factory employment stood at 452,000 for the month of October. Manufacturing employment in the United States increased 3,000,000 in the thirty-four month period from

January 1950 to October 1953. There was a sudden rise in 1950, followed by a leveling off for a year and one-half. After a drop due to the steel strike in 1952, employment increased gradually to the October 1953 figure of 17,015,000. Comparison of Connecticut and the United States figures shows that manufacturing employment in Connecticut increased 28% from January 1950 to October 1953, as against a 21% rise for the nation as a whole during the same period.

Average hours worked per week in Connecticut factories increased noticeably in 1950, rising from 40.4 in January to 43.3 in December. Although still remaining at a high level, there has been a slight downward trend since early 1951. The current standing is 42.0. Average weekly hours in the United States showed a more moderate increase in 1950, going from 39.7 to 41.7. Since that time it has varied between 40 and 41 and now stands at 40.3 hours per week.

The November index of manhours worked in Connecticut factories declined one point to an estimated 32% above normal. Comparison of November 1953 with November 1952 data for eight Connecticut cities, covering 200 plants, reveals that increases in total manhours worked were reflected in Hartford, New Britain and Wallingford, each 8%, whereas decreases occurred in Meriden 14%, Bridgeport 6%, Stamford 5%, Bristol 3%, and New Haven 2%.

The index of freight shipments in Connecticut for November is estimated at 1% below normal, the same as last



month. After a sharp drop from the August level, the index has remained slightly below normal for the past three months. The November index is lower than the average so far this year and well under the standing in November of 1952.

The November index of construction in Connecticut dropped 5 points to an estimated 69% above normal. Although still at a high level, the index has been trending irregularly downward since the middle of 1952. The current standing is about fourteen points below the index of November a year ago and the average for the first eleven months of 1953, at +75%, is nineteen points below the average for the same period last year.

In November the index of cotton mill activity in Connecticut increased to an estimated 5% above normal. Although it has risen somewhat from the October figure, which was the lowest in the past fifteen months, the index remains about 10 points under the level of the same month last year.

The United States Census Bureau has estimated the Connecticut population at 2,106,000 for July 1, 1952, an

increase of 99,000 over the 1950 census figure. Of the six New England states, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont showed losses during this period while Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island experienced gains in their population. On a percentage basis, the Connecticut increase, 4.9%, was the highest in New England and compares with a gain of 3.4% for the country as a whole.

### Yesterday and Today at the American Thermos Bottle Company

(Continued from page 9)

Except for tin cases and lunch kits, the company has been fabricating all metal parts since the early thirties. In 1951, it began making its own plastic cups and sandwich boxes. Further expanding its plastic facilities late in 1952, Thermos acquired controlling interest in the Plastene Corporation of Crawfordsville, Indiana, whose main product is plastic wall tile and bathroom fixtures.

### Product Changes and Uses

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Present day models are more efficient, more durable, and more attractive. Light-weight and rust-proof aluminum cases hold double-walled glass bottles insulated with a higher degree of vacuum than ever attained before. Drinking cups are plastic and easier to hold when filled with hot liquids. Necks of bottles have been widened to accommodate solid foods and ice cubes. Gleaming chrome and multi-colored enamel finishes enhance the ice tubs and water pitchers.

New products were introduced into the "Thermos" line of vacuum ware—picnic kits, desk sets, coffee servers,



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### OUR EQUIPMENT INCLUDES:

- 25 Low Bed Trailers
- 40 Automotive Tractors
- 25 Platform Trucks
- 32 Truck and Crawler Cranes with Booms from 25 to 175 ft. long
- 12 Crawler Tractors

Roger Sherman Transfer Co., Inc. have been specialists in heavy hauling and rigging for 94 years. Our trained technicians and mechanics and proven methods guarantee complete satisfaction on every job.

OUR TRUCK AND CRAWLER CRANES ARE AVAILABLE ON A RENTAL BASIS

# ROGER SHERMAN

TRANSFER COMPANY, INC.

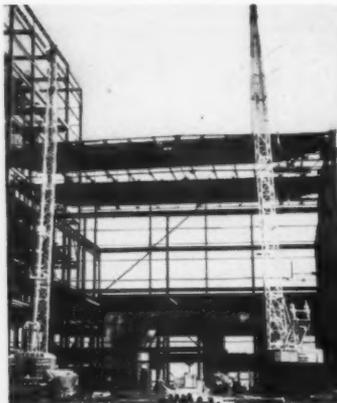
469 Connecticut Boulevard, E. Hartford, Conn.

NEW HAVEN MAIN 4-1368  
HARTFORD JA 8-4105

SPRINGFIELD 6-4177  
ALBANY, N. Y. 3-3101



A 200-ton low-bed trailer, designed and purchased specifically for this job, is shown hauling a huge press during a plant relocation project in late 1952.



Here 2 large crawler cranes—one 60-ton capacity and one 50-ton capacity—are being used to erect a 150-ton overhead travelling crane at the Laurel plant of the Hartford Electric Light Co. in Middletown, Conn.

ice tubs, and cocktail shakers. One of the most recent items is a Roy Rogers school lunch box containing a half-pint vacuum-insulated bottle.

Although the most common application of a "Thermos" bottle is to keep coffee hot for a noonday meal, it has been put to many other widely different uses. Bottles of various sizes and shapes have been used by Admiral Byrd on his Antarctic expeditions. President Theodore Roosevelt carried "Thermos" equipment on his hunting trips. The Richard Harding Davis expedition carried ice, for the first time, into the 120-degree heat of the Congo jungles.

"Thermos" bottles are used today on airplanes to keep food and beverages hot during the journey. "Thermos" bottles are used in various types of measuring instruments, including instruments for measuring electric power, and a "rate of climb meter" always found on airplanes. They are used in the detection of oil deposits in the Gulf of Mexico, and they have been used for the storage of freshly caught fish on fishing boats. They are often used in educational and industrial laboratories for a wide variety of purposes, including the storage and use of "dry ice" and liquid air, maintaining a cold junction in thermocouple measurements, and for experiments in calorimetry.

They are used as standard or deluxe equipment in ambulances. They are used for the preservation of blood plasma and the transportation of insulin, serums and bones. In March 1946, a human eye was flown from Miami to New York in a "Thermos" jug filled with a 40-degree saline solution. In excellent condition, the eye was transplanted in a cornea operation in a New York City hospital.

Through the years, THERMOS has kept pace with the most modern trends. Today, 47 years since the company was started, THERMOS is still the recognized leader of the vacuum bottle industry. Indeed, the product Walker promoted has become such a well-known and useful household item that the company he founded must ever be watchful to preserve its trade-mark from becoming a generic term. Because some people think of vacuum bottles as "Thermos" bottles, the company devotes a part of its advertising program to protecting its "Thermos" trade-mark against misuse as the name of a type, or class of product.

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Reporting news about *Connecticut Industry* advertisers and their products.

**DOLAN STEEL COMPANY, INC.**, Bridgeport, New England's largest sheet and strip steel warehouse, has recently made available a new price schedule for low carbon cold rolled strip steel.

According to James Dolan, Sr., president, this price schedule is the first of its kind in Connecticut. Heretofore, purchasing agents, when buying steel, have had to figure steel prices by computing base prices plus extras such as transportation, special sizes, quantity extras, etc. Now, with Dolan's new price schedule, all of this extra work will be eliminated.

With it, any purchasing agent will be able to tell at a glance exactly what he will have to pay for the steel he requires—delivered to his plant—cut to exact specifications. The new schedule is available to any purchasing agent on request of the company.

★ ★ ★

**NANCY ANN HANKS** of West Hartford has recently received her appointment as a fire and casualty insurance agent. Associated with the K. M. Vreeland agency, 75 Pearl St., Hartford, she is one of less than a hundred women in the state who are licensed to write such insurance.

A graduate of Katharine Gibbs School, she attended Skidmore College, and completed courses at the University of Connecticut prior to receiving her agent's license.

★ ★ ★

**E. J. LUSH, INC.**, New Haven advertising agency, has been appointed

to handle the advertising accounts of four Connecticut firms. They include Ernst Bischoff Co., Inc., plastics division, Ivoryton, manufacturers of Thermo-cote strippable protective plastic coatings.

Also, American Electro Products, Inc., Waterbury, originators of the "Cantavone" controlled electroplating processes; The Arthur M. Rosenberg Co., New Haven, men's clothiers; and Davis Electric Company, Wallingford, manufacturers of wire and cable machinery.

★ ★ ★

**THE TORRINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY** has recently announced the completion of a 48,000 square foot addition to its facilities for manufacturing fan blades and blower wheels for use by the country's expanding heating, cooling and ventilating appliance industry.

The new, single-story addition is fully air conditioned and equipped with fluorescent lighting throughout. It permits the company to put into effect the most efficient methods possible for the manufacture of fans and blower wheels.

The current expansion program is the firm's fifteenth since the early 1900's and the seventh since 1940. Plant employment has increased from an average of 283 persons during 1940 to more than 1200 as of today.

Torrington, which also produces spring coiling machines and auxiliary mill machinery, currently manufactures more than 325 different fan blades and blower wheels for all types of heating, cooling and ventilating units.

FOR SALES PROMOTION  
AND ADVERTISING

Art

ILLUSTRATING • LAYOUT  
LETTERING  
RETOUCHING  
CATALOG AND BOOKLET DESIGN

Photography

PHOTOS FOR ADVERTISING  
COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Printing Plates

LINE • BENDAY • COLOR  
HALFTONE • FOUR COLOR PROCESS

PHONE CH 9-8444

**THE GRAPHIC  
ARTS CO.**

172 HIGH STREET  
HARTFORD, CONN.

SERVING CONNECTICUT  
INDUSTRIES SINCE 1904

"Federal"  
Wiping Cloths

For Every Cleaning and  
Polishing Job in Industry

Washed and Sterilized  
in Our Own Laundry

Wiping Towel  
Rental Service

Cheese Cloths  
New and Washed

TEL. NEW HAVEN LOcust 2-9929



MEMBER  
MANUFACTURERS  
ASSOCIATION OF  
CONNECTICUT, INC.

**FEDERAL TEXTILE  
CORPORATION**

EAST AND WATER STREETS  
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT



# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This department, giving a partial list of peace-time products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings purchased by Connecticut manufacturers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department. Connecticut manufacturers desiring to list their products in this department should write the Editor for listing rates. (Advertisement)

<b>Accounting Forms</b> Baker-Goodyear Co The New Haven	<b>Anodizing Equipment</b> Conn Metalcraft Inc New Haven	<b>Beads and Buttons</b> Waterbury Companies Inc (metal) Waterbury
<b>Accounting Machines</b> Underwood Corporation Bridgeport	<b>Artificial Leather</b> Permatex Fabrics Corp The Jewett City	<b>Bearings</b> Fafnir Bearing Co (ball) New Britain Marlin-Rockwell Corporation Plainville New Departure Div of General Motors (ball) Bristol Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller) Stamford
<b>Adding Machines</b> Underwood Corporation Bridgeport	<b>Asbestos</b> Auburn Manufacturing Company The (gaskets, packings, wicks) Middletown Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake linings, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick) Bridgeport	<b>Bellows</b> Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (metallic) Bridgeport
<b>Advertising Specialties</b> H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia Halco Co New Haven Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury	<b>Asbestos &amp; Rubber Packing</b> Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford	<b>Bellows Assemblies</b> Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc Bridgeport
<b>Aero Webbing Products</b> Russell Mfg Co Middletown	<b>Assemblies—Small</b> Greist Manufacturing Co The New Haven J H Sessions & Son Bristol Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol	<b>Bells</b> Bevin Brothers Mfg Co East Hampton Gong Bell Co The East Hampton N N Hill Brass Co The East Hampton
<b>Air Compressors</b> Spencer Turbine Co The Hartford	<b>Auto Cable Housing</b> Wiremold Company The Hartford	<b>Belt Fasteners</b> Saling Manufacturing Company (patented self-aligning) Unionville
<b>Air Conditioning</b> Norwalk Airconditioning Corp The (forced air heating units oil fired) South Norwalk	<b>Automatic Control Instruments</b> Bristol Co The (temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, time) Waterbury	<b>Belting</b> Hartford Belting Co Hartford Russell Mfg Co The Middletown Thames Belting Co The Norwich
<b>Air Impellers</b> The Torrington Manufacturing Co Torrington	<b>Automobile Accessories</b> Kilbourn-Sauer Company (lights and other accessories) Fairfield Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake, lining, rivet, brass, clutch facings, packing) Bridgeport	<b>Bends—Pipe or Tube</b> National Pipe Bending Co The 160 River St New Haven
<b>Aircraft</b> Sikorasy Aircraft Division United Aircraft Corporation (helicopters) Bridgeport	<b>Automotive Bodies</b> Metropolitan Body Company Bridgeport	<b>Bicycle Coaster Brakes</b> New Departure Div General Motors Corp Bristol
<b>Aircraft Accessories</b> Chandler Evans Division Niles-Bement-Pond Co (jet engine accessories, aircraft carburetors, fuel pumps, water pumps and Protek plugs) West Hartford Hamilton Standard Div United Aircraft Corp (propellers and other aircraft equipment) Windsor Locks Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc (aircraft pressure switches and jet engine afterburner control systems) Stratford	<b>Automotive Friction Fabrics</b> Russell Mfg Co The Middletown	<b>Bicycle Sundrys</b> New Departure Div General Motors Corp Bristol
<b>Aircraft Instruments</b> Gorn Electric Company Inc Stamford	<b>Automotive Parts</b> Eis Manufacturing Co (Hydraulic and Mechanical) Middletown	<b>Binders Board</b> Colonial Board Company Manchester
<b>Aircraft—Repair &amp; Overhaul</b> Airport Department Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division Rentschler Field East Hartford United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp Rentschler Field East Hartford	<b>Automotive &amp; Service Station Equipment</b> Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake service machinery) Bridgeport Scovill Manufacturing Company (Canned Oil Dispensers) Waterbury 91	<b>Biological Products</b> Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton
<b>Aircraft Test Equipment</b> United Manufacturing Company Hamden	<b>Automotive Tools</b> Eis Manufacturing Company Middletown	<b>Blackening Salts for Metals</b> Enthone Inc New Haven Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport
<b>Air Ducts</b> Wiremold Co The (Retractable) Hartford	<b>Badges and Metals</b> Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury	<b>Blades</b> Capewell Manufacturing Company Metal Saw Division (back saw and band saw) Hartford
<b>Air Heaters—Direct Fired</b> Peabody Engineering Corporation Stamford	<b>Bags—Paper</b> American Paper Goods Company The Kensington	<b>Blankets—Automatic</b> General Electric Company Bridgeport
<b>Aluminum Castings</b> Consolidated Industries Inc West Cheshire Eastern Malleable Iron Company The Naugatuck Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue West Haven Charles Parker Company The Meriden Stamford Casting Company Inc (Aluminum, Magnesium and Bronze) Stamford	<b>Bakelite Moldings</b> Watertown Mfg Co The Watertown	<b>Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing &amp; Finishing</b> United States Finishing Company The (textile fabrics) Norwich
<b>Aluminum Forgings</b> Consolidated Industries Inc West Cheshire Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91	<b>Balls</b> Albott Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing) Hartford Hartford Steel Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless aluminum) Hartford Kilian Steel Ball Corp The Hartford	<b>Blower Fans</b> Colonial Blower Company Plainville Spencer Turbine Co The Hartford
<b>Aluminum Ingots</b> Lapides Metals Corp New Haven	<b>Banbury Mixers</b> Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc Ansonia	<b>Blower Systems</b> Colonial Blower Company Plainville Ripley Co Middletown
<b>Aluminum Lests</b> United States Rubber Company Shoe Hardware Division Waterbury	<b>Barrels</b> Abbott Ball Co The (burnishing and tumbling) Hartford Hartford Steel Ball Co The (tumbling) Hartford	<b>Blueprints and Photostats</b> Joseph Merritt & Co Hartford
<b>Aluminum Paint</b> Baer Brothers Stamford	<b>Barrels—Tumbling</b> Conn Metalcraft Inc New Haven	<b>Boilers</b> Bigelow Co The New Haven
<b>Aluminum Paste</b> Baer Brothers Stamford	<b>Bathroom Accessories</b> Autoyre Company The Oakville Charles Parker Co The Meriden	<b>Bolts and Nuts</b> Blake & Johnson Co The (nuts machine screws, bolts, stove) Waterville Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale O K Tool Co Inc The (T-Slot) 33 Hull St Shelton
<b>Aluminum—Sheets &amp; Coils</b> United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc New Haven	<b>Batteries</b> Bond Electric Corporation Division of Olin Industries Inc (flashlight, radio, hearing aid and others) New Haven Winchester Repeating Arms Co Division of Olin Industries Inc (flashlight, radio, hearing aid and others) New Haven	<b>Bonderizing</b> Clairglow Mfg Company Portland (Advt.)

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

<b>Bottle Openers</b> Scoville Mfg Co (steel, anodized aluminum) Waterbury	<b>Brass Mill Products</b> American Brass Company The Bridgeport Brass Co Chase Brass & Copper Co Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Scovill Manufacturing Company Western Brass Mills Division of tries Inc	Waterbury Bridgeport Waterbury Thomaston Waterbury 91 Olin Industries New Haven	<b>Cable—Service Entrance</b> General Electric Company Bridgeport
<b>Box Board</b> Lydall & Foulds Paper Co The National Folding Box Co Inc Robertson Paper Box Co Gair Company Inc Robert New Haven Board and Carton Co The		Manchester New Haven Montville Montville New Haven	<b>Cages</b> Andrew B Hendryx Co The (bird and animal) New Haven
<b>Boxes</b> Clairglow Mfg Company (metal) Connecticut Container Corporation Gair Company Inc Robert (corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers) Merriam Mfg Co (steel cash, bond, security, fitted tool and tackle boxes) Warner Bros Co The (Acetate, Paper, Acetate and Paper Combinations, Counter Setup)		Portland New Haven Montville Durham Bridgeport	<b>Cams</b> American Cam Company Inc Hartford Hartford Special Machinery Co The Rowbottom Machine Company Inc Waterbury
<b>Boxes and Crates</b> City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc The Wallingford Planing Mill Co Inc	<b>Brick-Building</b> Donnelly Brick Co The	Bridgeport Yalesville New Britain	<b>Canvas Products</b> F B Skiff Inc Hartford
<b>Boxes—Metal</b> Merriam Mfg Co (Bond and Security, Cash and Utility, Personal Files and Drawer Safes) Durham	<b>Bricks—Fire</b> Howard Company Mullite Refractories Co The	New Haven Shelton	<b>Capacitors</b> Electro Motive Mfg Co Inc The (mica & trimmer) Willimantic
<b>Boxes—Paper—Folding</b> Atlantic Carton Corp Bridgeport Paper Box Co Carpenter-Hayes Paper Box Co Inc The Curtis & Sons Inc S Dowd Carton Co M S Folding Cartons Incorporated (paped, folding)	<b>Bright Wire Goods</b> Sargent & Company (Screw Eyes, Screw Hooks, Cup Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, C H Hooks)	Norwich Bridgeport The East Hampton Sandy Hook Groton	<b>Caps &amp; Closures—Metal</b> American Associates Mfg Corp Deep River
<b>Boxes—Paper—Setup</b> Box Shop Inc The Bridgeport Paper Box Co Heminway Corporation The H J Mills Inc Strouse Adler Company The Warner Bros Co The	<b>Broaching</b> Hartford Special Machinery Co The	New Haven Bridgeport Waterbury Bristol New Haven Bridgeport	<b>Card Clothing</b> Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs
<b>Brake Cables</b> Eis Manufacturing Co	<b>Bronze Powders</b> Baer Brothers	Middletown	<b>Carpenter's Tools</b> Sargent & Company (Planes, Squares, Plumb Bobs, Bench Screws, Clamps and Saw Vises) New Haven
<b>Brake Linings</b> Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (automotive and industrial) Russell Mfg Co The	<b>Brooms—Brushes</b> Fuller Brush Co The	Bridgeport Middletown	<b>Carpet Cushion</b> Sponge Rubber Products Co Inc Shelton
<b>Brake Service Parts</b> Eis Manufacturing Co	<b>Buckles</b> B Schwanda & Sons G E Prentice Mfg Co The Hawie Mfg Co The John M Russell Mfg Co Inc North & Judd Manufacturing Co Patent Button Co The United States Rubber Company ware Division	Middletown	<b>Carpets and Rugs</b> Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co Thompsonville
<b>Brass &amp; Bronze</b> American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods, tubes) Bridgeport Brass Company (sheet, rod, wire and tubing) Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet, wire, rods) Chase Brass & Copper Co Miller Company The (phosphor bronze and brass in sheets, strips, rolls) Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (sheet, wire, rod) Thomaston Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91 Tinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls) Western Brass Mills Division of Olin Industries Inc (sheet, strip)	<b>Buffing Compounds</b> Roberts Rouge Co The	Staffordville Kensington Bridgeport Naugatuck New Britain Waterbury Shoe Hardware Waterbury	<b>Castings</b> Connecticut Foundry Co (grey iron) Rocky Hill Connecticut Malleable Castings Co (malleable iron castings) New London Consolidated Industries Inc West Cheshire Charles Parker Company The (grey iron, brass, bronze, aluminum) Meriden Eastern Malleable Iron Company The (malleable iron, metal and alloy) Naugatuck Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Meehanite, Nodular Iron, Steel) Ansonia Gillette-Vibber The (grey iron, brass, bronze, aluminum, also Bronze Bushing Stocks) New London
<b>Brass, Bronze, Aluminum Castings</b> Charles Parker Company The Stamford Casting Company Inc Victors Brass Foundry Inc	<b>Buffing Wheels</b> Williamsville Buff Div The Company	Meriden Stamford Guilford	<b>Castings—Investment</b> Arwood Precision Casting Corp Groton
<b>Brass Goods</b> American Associates Mfg Corp American Brass Company The Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (to order) Rostand Mfg Co The (Ecclesiastical Brass Wares) Milford Scovill Manufacturing Company (to order) Waterbury 91 Western Brass Mills Division of Olin Industries Inc (to order)	<b>Buffing &amp; Polishing Compositions</b> Apothecaries Hall Co Lea Mfg Co	Deep River Waterbury Waterbury Waterbury 91 Olin Industries New Haven	<b>Castings—Permanent Mould</b> Charles Parker Company The Meriden
	<b>Burners</b> Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (kerosene oil lighting)		<b>Cements—Refractory</b> Mullite Refractory Co The Shelton
	<b>Burners—Automatic</b> Peabody Engineering Corporation		<b>Chain</b> John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck Turner and Seymour Mfg Co The (weldless, sash, jack, safety, furnace, universal, lion and cable) Torrington
	<b>Burners—Coal and Oil</b> Peabody Engineering Corporation (Combined)		<b>Chain—Power Transmission and Conveying</b> Whitney Chain Company Hartford
	<b>Burners—Gas</b> Peabody Engineering Corporation (Blast Furnace)		<b>Chain—Welded and Weldless</b> Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport
	<b>Burners—Gas and Oil</b> Peabody Engineering Corporation (Combined)		<b>Chain—Bead</b> Auto-Swage Products Inc Shelton Bead Chain Mfg Co The Bridgeport
	<b>Burners—Refinery</b> Peabody Engineering Corporation (For Gas and Oil)		<b>Chairs</b> The Hitchcock Chair Company Riverton (Advt.)
	<b>Burnishing</b> Abbott Ball Co The (Burnishing Barrells and Burnishing Media) Hartford		
	<b>Burs</b> Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford		
	<b>Buttons</b> B Schwanda & Sons Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The Putnam Waterbury Scovill Manufacturing Company (Uniform and Tack Fasteners) Waterbury 91 Waterbury Companies Inc (Uniform and Fancy Dress) Waterbury		
	<b>Cabinets</b> Charles Parker Co The (medicine) Meriden		
	<b>Cabinet Work</b> Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford		
	<b>Cable—Asbestos Insulated</b> Rockbestos Products Corp New Haven		
	<b>Cable—BX Armored</b> General Electric Company Bridgeport		
	<b>Cable—Nonmetallic Sheathed</b> General Electric Company Bridgeport		

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

<b>Chemical Manufacturing</b>		<b>Cones</b>		<b>Couplings—Self-Sealing</b>	
Carwin Company The	North Haven	Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	Sperry Products Inc	Danbury
<b>Chemicals</b>		<b>Consulting Engineers</b>		<b>Cranes and Conveyors</b>	
American Cyanamid Company	Waterbury	Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (Consulting)	Hartford	I-B Engineering Sales Co	New Haven
Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury	296 Homestead Ave		<b>Crushers</b>	
Carwin Company The	North Haven	<b>Continuous Mill Gages</b>		Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Stone and Ansonia)	
Edcan Laboratories	South Norwalk	Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co	West Hartford	<b>Cups—Paper</b>	
Macalaster Bicknell Company	New Haven	<b>Contract Machining</b>		American Paper Goods Company The ("Puritan")	
MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury	Malleable Iron Fittings Company	Branford	<b>Cushioning for Packaging</b>	
Naugatuck Chemical Division	United States	<b>Contract Manufacturers</b>		Gilman Brothers Co The	
Rubber Co	Naugatuck	American Associates Mfg Corp (metal stampings & assemblies)	Deep River	<b>Cut Stone</b>	
New England Lime Company	Canaan	Greist Mfg Co The (metal parts and assemblies)	New Haven	Dextone Co The	
Pfizer & Co Inc Chas	Groton	503 Blake St		<b>Cutters</b>	
<b>Chemicals—Agriculture</b>		Merriam Mfg Co (production runs—metal boxes and containers to specifications)	Durham	Barnes Tool Company The (pipe cutters, hand)	
Naugatuck Chemical Division	United States	Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal parts & assemblies)	Waterbury	Mitrametric Co The (ground pinion)	
Rubber Co (insecticides, fungicides, weed killers)	Naugatuck	Scovill Manufacturing Company (metal parts and assemblies)	Waterbury 91	O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth milling)	
<b>Chemicals—Aromatic</b>		J H Sessions & Son	Bristol	33 Hull St	
Naugatuck Chemical Division	United States	<b>Controllers</b>		Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Milling Cutters all types)	
Rubber Co	Naugatuck	Bristol Company The	Waterbury	<b>Decorative Plating and Polishing</b>	
<b>Chemicals—Rubber</b>		Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc	Stratford	City Plating Works Inc	
Robert J King Company Inc The	Norwalk	<b>Conveyor Systems</b>		Dedicated Action Mechanism	
<b>Christmas Light Clips</b>		Leeds Electric & Mfg Co The	East Haven	M H Rhodes Inc	
Foursome Manufacturing Co	Bristol	Production Equipment Co	Meriden	R W Cramer Company Inc The	
<b>Chromium Plating</b>		<b>Copper</b>		Centerbrook	
American Associates Mfg Corp	Deep River	American Brass Corp The (sheet, wire, rods, tubes)	Waterbury	<b>Demineralizers</b>	
Chromium Corp of America	Waterbury	Bridgeport Brass Company (sheet, rod, wire and tubing)	Bridgeport	Crystal Research Laboratories	
Chromium Process Company The	Shelton	Bristol Brass Corp The (steel)	Bristol	<b>Diamonds—Industrial</b>	
City Plating Works Inc	Bridgeport	Chase Brass & Copper Co (sheet, rod, wire tube)	Waterbury	Diamond Tool and Die Works	
<b>Chucks</b>		Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury	<b>Dictating Machines</b>	
Cushman Chuck Co The	Hartford	Western Brass Mills Division of	New Haven	Dictaphone Corporation	
Jacobs Manufacturing Co The	West Hartford	tries Inc (sheet, strip)		Gray Manufacturing Company The	
Union Manufacturing Company	New Britain	<b>Copper Sheets</b>		Soundscriber Corporation The	
<b>Chucks—Drill</b>		American Brass Company The	Waterbury	<b>Die Castings</b>	
Jacobs Manufacturing Co The	West Hartford	New Haven Copper Co The	Seymour	Newton-New Haven Co Inc	
<b>Chucks &amp; Face Plate Jaws</b>		<b>Copper Shingles</b>		<b>Die Casting Dies</b>	
Union Mfg Co	New Britain	New Haven Copper Co The	Seymour	ABA Tool & Die Co	
<b>Chucks—Power Operated</b>		<b>Copper Water Tube</b>		Parker Stamp Works Co The	
Cushman Chuck Co The	Hartford	American Brass Company The	Waterbury	Weimann Bros Mfg Co The	
Union Manufacturing Company	New Britain	Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport	<b>Die Castings (Aluminum &amp; Zinc)</b>	
<b>Clay</b>		<b>Cords—Asbestos</b>		Stewart Die Casting Div	
Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry)	New Haven	General Electric Company	Bridgeport	Corp	
<b>Cleaning Compounds</b>		<b>Cords—Braided</b>		<b>Die-Heads—Self Opening</b>	
Enthone Inc (Industrial)	New Haven	General Electric Company	Bridgeport	Eastren Machine Screw Corp The	
<b>Cleansing Compounds</b>		<b>Cords—Heater</b>		Barclay Sts	
MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury	General Electric Company	Bridgeport	<b>Die Polishing Machinery</b>	
<b>Clock Mechanisms</b>		<b>Cords—Portable</b>		Hartford Special Machinery Co The	
Lux Clock Mfg Co The	Waterbury	General Electric Company	Bridgeport	<b>Die Sets</b>	
<b>Clocks</b>		<b>Cord Sets</b>		Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Precision)	
E Ingraham Co The	Bristol	Seeger-Williams Inc	Bridgeport	Producto Machine Company The	
Seth Thomas Clocks	Thomaston	<b>Cord Sets—Electric</b>		Union Mfg Co (precision, steel and semi-steel)	
United States Time Corporation The	Waterbury	General Electric Company	Bridgeport	<b>Dies</b>	
<b>Clocks—Alarm</b>		<b>Cork Cots</b>		Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The	
Lux Clock Mfg Co The	Waterbury	Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	The 141 Brewery St	
<b>Clocks—Automatic Cooking</b>		<b>Corrugated Box Manufacturers</b>		New Haven	
Lux Clock Mfg Co The	Waterbury	Connecticut Container Corporation	New Haven	Mitrametric Co The (ground for gears)	
<b>Clutches</b>		<b>Corrugated Shipping Cases</b>		Torrington	
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The	New Haven	Connecticut Corrugated Box Div	Robert Gair	Parker Stamp Works Inc The (plastics and die castings)	
<b>Clutch Facings</b>		D L & D Container Corp	87 Shelton Ave	Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Monocone and Ducone Dies)	
Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown	<b>Cosmetic Containers</b>		<b>Die Sinkers</b>	
<b>Clutch—Friction</b>		Evelet Specialty Co The	Waterbury	Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co	
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch facings—molded, woven, fabric, metallic)	Bridgeport	Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal)	Waterbury	West Hartford	
<b>Coils—Electric</b>		<b>Cosmetics</b>		Consolidated Industries	
Bittermann Electric Company	Canaan	J B Williams Co The	Glastonbury	<b>Dish Drying Machines</b>	
<b>Coils—Pipe or Tube</b>		<b>Cotton and Asbestos Wicking</b>		Colt's Manufacturing Company	
National Pipe Bending Co The	New Haven	Bland Burner Co The	Hartford	<b>Dish Washing Machines</b>	
160 River St		<b>Cotton Yarn</b>		Colt's Manufacturing Company	
Whitlock Manufacturing Co The	Hartford	Floyd Cranska Co The	Moosup	<b>Displays—Metal</b>	
<b>Coin Tokens</b>		<b>Counting Devices</b>		Merriam Mfg Co (Contract Work to Individual Specifications)	
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Veeder-Root Inc	Hartford	Durham	
<b>Commercial Heat Treating</b>				(Adv.)	
A F Holden Company The	West Hartford				
<b>Commercial Truck Bodies</b>					
Metropolitan Body Company	Bridgeport				
<b>Comparators</b>					
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Electro-limit and Air-O-Limit)	West Hartford				
<b>Compressors</b>					
Norwalk Company Inc (high pressure air and gas)	South Norwalk				
<b>Concrete Products</b>					
Plasticrete Corp	Hamden				

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

<b>Door Closers</b> P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp Sargent & Company Yale & Towne Mfg Co The	<b>American Hardware</b> New Britain New Haven Stamford	<b>Electric Switches</b> Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co The General Electric Company	<b>The Hartford</b> Bridgeport	<b>Envelopes—Stock and Special</b> American Paper Goods Company The	<b>Kensington</b>
<b>Dowel Pins</b> Allen Manufacturing Co The Holo-Krome Screw Corp The	<b>Hartford</b> West Hartford	<b>Electric Time Controls</b> R W Cramer Company Inc The	<b>Centerbrook</b>	<b>Extractors—Tap</b> Walton Company The	<b>West Hartford</b>
<b>Drafting Accessories</b> Joseph Merritt & Co	<b>Hartford</b>	<b>Electric Timers</b> Sessions Clock Co The	<b>Forestville</b>	<b>Eyelets</b> American Brass Company The Platt Bros & Co The P O Box 1030 Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Scovill Manufacturing Company	<b>Waterbury</b> Waterbury Waterbury Waterbury 91
<b>Drilling Machines</b> Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Deep Hole)	<b>West Hartford</b>	<b>Electric Timing Motors</b> Sessions Clock Co The (small)	<b>Forestville</b>	<b>Eyelets, Ferrules and Wiring Terminals</b> American Brass Company The Waterbury Companies Inc	<b>Waterbury</b> Waterbury
<b>Drilling and Tapping Machinery</b> Hartford Special Machinery Co The	<b>Hartford</b>	<b>Electric Wire</b> General Electric Company Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos)	<b>Bridgeport</b> (insulated) New Haven	<b>Eyelet Machine Products</b> Ball & Socket Mfg Co The American Brass Company The	<b>West Cheshire</b> Waterbury
<b>Drop Forgings</b> Atwater Mfg Co Blakeslee Forging Company The Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The Capewell Mfg Company Consolidated Industries Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	<b>Plantville</b>  <b>Bridgeport</b>  <b>Hartford</b>  <b>West Cheshire</b> <b>Middletown</b>	<b>Electric Wiring Devices</b> Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co The General Electric Company	<b>The Hartford</b> Bridgeport	<b>Fabricated Alloys</b> Rolock Inc (Heat Treating, Finishing)	<b>Fairfield</b>
<b>Druggists' Rubber Sundries</b> Seamless Rubber Company The	<b>New Haven</b>	<b>Electrical Circuit Breakers</b> Federal Electric Products Co Inc	<b>Hartford</b>	<b>Fancy Dress Buttons and Buckles</b> Waterbury Companies Inc	<b>Waterbury</b>
<b>Duplicating Machines—Automatic</b> Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co	<b>West Hartford</b>	<b>Electrical Conduit Fittings &amp; Grounding Specialties</b> Gillette-Vibber Company The	<b>New London</b>	<b>Fans—Electric</b> General Electric Company	<b>Bridgeport</b>
<b>Elastic Webbing</b> Russell Mfg Co The	<b>Middletown</b>	<b>Electrical Control Apparatus</b> Federal Electric Products Co Inc	<b>Hartford</b>	<b>Fasteners—Slide &amp; Snap</b> G E Prentice Mfg Co The Scovill Manufacturing Company (snap and slide fasteners)	<b>Kensington</b> Waterbury 91
<b>Electric Cables</b> Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	<b>New Haven</b>	<b>Electrical Goods</b> A C Gilbert Co	<b>New Haven</b>	<b>Felt</b> Auburn Manufacturing Company The (mechanical, cut parts) Drycor Felt Company (paper makers and industrial)	<b>Middletown</b> <b>Staffordville</b>
<b>Electric Clocks</b> Sessions Clock Co The (alarm, kitchen, occasional and office)	<b>Forestville</b>	<b>Electrical Motors</b> U S Electrical Motors Inc	<b>Milford</b>	<b>Felt—All Purpose</b> American Felt Co (Mill & Cutting Plant) Chas W House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant)	<b>Glenville</b> <b>Unionville</b>
<b>Electric—Commutators &amp; Segments</b> Cameron Elec Mfg Co The (rewinding motors)	<b>Ansonia</b>	<b>Electrical Outlet and Switch Boxes, and Covers</b> General Electric Company	<b>Bridgeport</b>	<b>Fenders—Boat</b> Sponge Rubber Products Co Inc	<b>Shelton</b>
<b>Electric Cord Springs</b> Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co	<b>Plainville</b>	<b>Electrical Recorders</b> Bristol Co The	<b>Waterbury</b>	<b>Fibre Board</b> Case Brothers Inc C H Norton Co The Rogers Corporation (Specialty) Stevens Paper Mills Inc The	<b>Manchester</b> <b>North Manchester</b> <b>Manchester</b> <b>Windsor</b>
<b>Electric Cords</b> General Electric Company Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	<b>Bridgeport</b>  <b>New Haven</b>	<b>Electrical Relays and Controls</b> Allied Control Co	<b>Plantville</b>	<b>Finger Nail Clippers</b> H C Cook Co The	<b>32 Beaver St Ansonia</b>
<b>Electric Eye Control</b> United Cinephone Corporation	<b>Torrington</b>	<b>Electrical Wiring Systems</b> Wiremold Co The	<b>Hartford</b>	<b>File Cards</b> Standard Card Clothing Co The	<b>Stafford Springs</b>
<b>Electric Fixture Wire</b> General Electric Company Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	<b>Bridgeport</b>  <b>New Haven</b>	<b>Electronics</b> Gray Manufacturing Company The Ripley Co Sturup Larrabee & Warmers Inc	<b>Hartford</b> <b>Middletown</b> <b>Middletown</b>	<b>Films</b> Cine-Video Productions Inc	<b>Milford</b>
<b>Electric Hand Irons</b> Winsted Hardware Mfg Co (trade mark "Durability")	<b>Winsted</b>	<b>Electroplating</b> American Associates Mfg Corp National Sherardizing & Machine Co Waterbury Plating Company	<b>Deep River</b> <b>Hartford</b> <b>Waterbury</b>	<b>Firearms</b> Colt's Manufacturing Company Marlin Firearms Co The O F Mosberg & Sons Inc Remington Arms Company Inc Winchester Repeating Arms Company Olin Industries Inc	<b>Hartford</b> <b>New Haven</b> <b>New Haven</b> <b>Bridgeport</b> <b>Company Division</b> <b>New Haven</b>
<b>Electric Insulation</b> Case Brothers Inc Rogers Corporation The Stevens Paper Mills Inc The	<b>Manchester</b> <b>Manchester</b> <b>Windsor</b>	<b>Electroplating—Equipment &amp; Supplies</b> Enthone Inc Lea Manufacturing Co The MacDermid Incorporated	<b>New Haven</b> <b>Waterbury</b> <b>Waterbury</b>	<b>Fire Hose</b> Fabrics Fire Hose (municipal and industrial)	<b>Sandy Hook</b>
<b>Electric Lighting Fixtures</b> Fan-Craft Mfg Co (residential, church, post lanterns) Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Wasley Products Inc	<b>Plainville</b> <b>Waterbury</b> <b>Plainville</b>	<b>Electroplating Processes &amp; Supplies</b> Enthone Inc United Chromium Incorporated	<b>New Haven</b> <b>Waterbury</b>	<b>Fireplace Goods</b> American Windshield & Specialty Co The 881 Boston Post Road John P Smith Co The (screens) St	<b>Milford</b> <b>423-33 Chapel New Haven</b>
<b>Electric Motor Controls</b> Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co The	<b>Hartford</b>	<b>Electrotypes</b> Barnum-Hayward Electrotype Co Inc New Haven Electrotype Div Corp	<b>New Haven</b> <b>Electrographic</b> <b>New Haven</b>	<b>Fireproof Floor Joists</b> Dextone Co The	<b>New Haven</b>
<b>Electrical Outlet and Switch Boxes, and Covers</b> General Electric Company	<b>Bridgeport</b>	<b>Elevators</b> Eastern Machinery Co The (passenger and freight) General Elevator Service Co	<b>New Haven</b> <b>Hartford</b>	<b>Fireworks</b> M Backes' Sons Inc	<b>Wallingford</b>
<b>Electric Panel Boards</b> Federal Electric Products Co Inc	<b>Hartford</b>	<b>Enameling</b> Conn Metal Finishing Co Waterbury Plating Company	<b>Hamden</b> <b>Waterbury</b>	<b>Fishing Tackle</b> Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (lines)	<b>East Hampton</b>
<b>Electric Safety Switches</b> Federal Electric Products Co Inc	<b>Hartford</b>	<b>Enameling and Finishing</b> Clairglow Mfg Co	<b>Portland</b>	<b>H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St</b> Horton Mfg Co The (reels, rods, lines)	<b>Ansonia</b> <b>Bristol</b>
<b>Electric Shavers</b> Schick Incorporated	<b>Stamford</b>	<b>Enamels</b> Baer Brothers	<b>Stamford</b>	<b>Flashlights</b> Bond Electric Corporation Division of Olin Industries Inc Bridgeport Metal Goods Mfg Co Winchester Repeating Arms Company Olin Industries Inc	<b>New Haven</b> <b>Bridgeport</b> <b>Company Division</b> <b>New Haven</b>
<b>Electric Signs</b> Berger Sign Co United Advertising Corp	<b>Hartford</b> <b>New Haven</b>	<b>End Milling Cutters</b> Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co	<b>West Hartford</b>	<b>Flat Springs</b> Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co	<b>Plainville</b>
		<b>Engines</b> Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div Corp (aircraft) Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary marine)	<b>East Hartford</b> <b>Bridgeport</b>	<b>Flexible Shaft Machines</b> Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co	<b>West Hartford</b> <b>(Advt.)</b>
		<b>Envelopes</b> Curtis 1000 Inc United States Envelope Company Hartford Division	<b>Hartford</b> <b>Hartford</b>		

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

- Floor & Ceiling Plates**  
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co The New Britain
- Fluorescent Lighting Equipment**  
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The Willimantic  
Wiremold Company The Hartford
- Food Mixing Machines**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
- Forgings**  
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale  
Consolidated Industries Inc West Cheshire  
Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes) Bridgeport  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Non-ferrous) Waterbury 91
- Foundries**  
Connecticut Malleable Castings Co (malleable iron castings) New Haven  
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Iron and Steel) Ansonia  
Charles Parker Company The (iron, brass, bronze, aluminum) Meriden  
Plainville Casting Company (gray, alloy and high tensile irons) Plainville  
Producto Machine Company The Bridgeport  
Sessions Foundry Co The (iron) Bristol  
Stamford Casting Company Inc (Aluminum, Magnesium and Bronze) Stamford  
Stonington Div of Embart Manufacturing Co Stonington  
Union Mfg Co (gray iron & semi steel) New Britain  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron, brass, aluminum and bronze) Middletown
- Foundry Riddles**  
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven  
Rolock Inc (brass, galvanized steel) Fairfield
- Fuel Oil Pump and Heater Sets**  
Peabody Engineering Corporation Stamford
- Furnaces**  
Norwalk Airconditioning Corp The (warm air oil fired) South Norwalk
- Furnace Linings**  
Mullite Refractories Co The (refractories, super refractories) Shelton
- Fuses—Plug and Cartridge**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport
- Gage Blocks**  
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Alloy steel and Carbide, Hoke and USA) West Hartford
- Galvanizing**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown
- Galvanizing & Electrical Plating**  
Gillette-Vibber Co The New London
- Gaskets**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (from all materials) Middletown  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Bridgeport  
Teingria Die Cutting Corp (from all materials) Waterbury
- Gas Range Conversion Burner**  
Holyoke Heater Corp of Conn., Inc Hartford
- Gas Scrubbers, Coolers and Absorbers**  
Peabody Engineering Corporation Stamford
- Gauges**  
Bristol Co The (pressure and vacuum—recording automatic control) Waterbury  
Helicoid Gage Division American Chain & Cable Co The (pressure and vacuum) Bridgeport  
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Stratford  
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Precision Measurement, all types) West Hartford
- Gears**  
Mitrametric Co The (blanked fine pitch) Torrington
- Gears and Gear Cutting**  
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc Ansonia  
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford
- Glass Blowing**  
Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven
- Glass Cutters**  
Fletcher-Terry Co The Forestville
- Glass Making Machinery**  
Hartford-Empire Company Div of Embart Manufacturing Co Hartford
- Golf Equipment**  
Horton Mfg Co The (clubs, shafts, balls, bags) Bristol
- Greeting Cards**  
A D Steinbach & Sons Inc New Haven
- Grinding**  
Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Precision custom grinding; centerless, cylindrical, surfaces, internal and special) 19 Staples St Bridgeport  
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Roll and Cylindrical) Ansonia  
Hartford Special Machinery Co The (gears, threads, cams and splines) Hartford
- Grinding Heads—Internal**  
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Pneumatic, High Speed) West Hartford
- Grinding Machines**  
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Roll) Ansonia  
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Surface, Die, Gear and Cutter Grinders) West Hartford  
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam) Waterbury
- Grommets**  
American Brass Company The Waterbury  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury
- Guards for Machinery**  
Wheeler Co The G E New Haven
- Hack and Band Saw Blades**  
Capewell Manufacturing Co The Hartford
- Hand Tools**  
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (nail pullers, scout axes, box opening tools, trowels, coping saws, putty knives) Bridgeport  
James J Ryan Tool Works The (screwdrivers, machinists' punches, cold chisels, scratch awls and nail sets) Southington
- Hard Chrome**  
City Plating Works Inc Bridgeport
- Hardness Testers**  
Wilson Mechanical Instrument Div American Chain & Cable Company Inc Bridgeport
- Hardware**  
Basaick Company The (Automotive) Bridgeport  
Harloc Products Corp New Haven  
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp (builders) New Britain  
Sargent & Company New Haven  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy and industrial) Middletown  
Yale & Towne Mfg Co The Stamford
- Hardware—Marine & Bus**  
Rostand Mfg Co The Milford
- Hardware—Trailer Cabinet**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
- Hardware, Trunk & Luggage**  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol  
Yale & Towne Mfg Co The Stamford
- Hat Machinery**  
Doran Bros Inc Danbury
- Health Surgical & Orthopedic Supports**  
Berger Brothers Company The (custom made for back, breast, and abdomen) New Haven
- Heat Exchangers**  
Whitlock Manufacturing Co The Hartford
- Heat Elements**  
Safeway Heat Elements Inc (woven wire resistance type) Middletown
- Heat Treating**  
A F Holden Co The 52 Richard St West Haven  
Bennett Metal Treating Co The Elmwood  
1045 New Britain Ave  
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co New Britain  
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The 296 Homestead Ave Hartford
- Heat-Treating Equipment**  
Bauer & Company Hartford  
A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street West Haven (Main Plant)  
Autoyre Company The Oakville  
Rolock Inc (Baskets, Muffles, etc.) Fairfield  
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (commercial) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol
- Heat Treating Salts and Compounds**  
A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street West Haven  
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport
- Heating and Cooling Coils**  
G & O Manufacturing Co New Haven
- Heavy Chemicals**  
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids and aniline oil) Naugatuck
- Hex-Socket Screws**  
Bristol Company The Waterbury  
Holo-Krome Screw Corp The West Hartford
- Highway Guard Rail Hardware**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
- Hinges**  
Homer D Bronson Company Beacon Falls
- Hobs and Hobbings**  
ABA Tool & Die Co Manchester  
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Die and Thread Milling) West Hartford
- Hoists**  
J-B Engineering Sales Co New Haven
- Hoists and Trolleys**  
Union Mfg Company New Britain
- Home Laundry Equipment**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport
- Hose—Flexible Metallic**  
American Brass Co Waterbury  
American Metal Hose Branch Waterbury
- Hose Supporter Trimmings**  
Hawie Mfg Co The (So-Lo Grip Tabs) Bridgeport
- Hospital Signal Systems**  
Conn Telephone & Electric Corp Subsidiary of Great American Industries Inc Meriden
- Hydraulic Brake Fluids**  
Eis Manufacturing Co Middletown
- Hydraulic Controls**  
Sperry Products Inc Danbury
- Hypodermic Needles**  
Roehr Products Company Waterbury
- Inductors**  
C G S Laboratories Inc Stamford
- Industrial Finishes**  
Atlas Powder Co Zapon Div Stamford  
Chemical Coatings Corporation Rocky Hill  
United Chromium Incorporated Waterbury
- Industrial and Masking Tapes**  
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven
- Industrial Tools—Powder Actuated**  
Remington Arms Company Inc Bridgeport
- Infra-Red Equipment**  
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford
- Insecticides**  
American Cyanamid Company Waterbury
- Insecticide Bomb**  
Bridgeport Brass Company (Aer\*a\*sol) Bridgeport
- Insulated Wire & Cable**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport  
Kerite Company The Seymour
- Insulated Wire & Cable Machinery**  
Davis Electric Company Wallingford
- Instruments**  
Bristol Company The Waterbury  
J-B-T Instruments Inc (Electrical and Temperature) New Haven  
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Stratford
- Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Precision Measuring) West Hartford**
- Insulation**  
Gilman Brothers Co The Gilman (Adv.)

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

<b>Inter-Communications Equipment</b>		<b>Leather Dog Furnishings</b>		<b>Machinery</b>	
Conn Telephone & Electric Corp Subsidiary of Great American Industries Inc Meriden		Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven The Smith-Worthington Saddlery Co Hartford		Fenn Manufacturing Company The (special) Hartford	
<b>Interval Timers</b>		<b>Leather Goods Trimmings</b>		Globe Tapping Machine Company (dial type drilling and tapping) Bridgeport	
Lux Clock Manufacturing Company Waterbury Rhodes Inc M H Hartford		G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington		Halden Machine Company The (mill) Thomaston	
<b>Ironing Machines—Electric</b>		<b>Leather, Mechanical</b>		Torrington Manufacturing Co The (mill) Torrington	
General Electric Company Bridgeport		Auburn Manufacturing Company The (pack- ings, cubs, washers, etc) Middletown		<b>Machinery—Bolt and Nut</b>	
<b>Jacquard</b>		<b>Letterheads</b>		Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury	
Case Brothers Inc Manchester		Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers) New Haven		<b>Machinery—Cold Heading</b>	
<b>Japanning</b>		<b>Lighting Accessories—Fluorescent</b>		Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury	
J H Sessions & Son Bristol		General Electric Company Bridgeport		<b>Machinery Dealers &amp; Rebuilders</b>	
<b>Jig Borer</b>		<b>Lighting Equipment</b>		Botwinik Brothers New Haven J L Lucas and Son Fairfield State Machinery Co Inc New Haven	
Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford		Miller Co The (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe) Meriden		<b>Machinery—Extruding</b>	
<b>Jig Grinder</b>		United Manufacturing Co New Haven		Standard Machinery Co The Mystic	
Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport		<b>Lime</b>		<b>Machinery—Metal-Working</b>	
<b>Jointing</b>		New England Lime Company Canaan		Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury	
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (compressed sheets) Bridgeport		<b>Lipstick Containers</b>		Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford	
<b>Keller Machines</b>		<b>Lithographers</b>		<b>Machinery—Nut</b>	
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford		O'Toole & Sons Inc T Stamford		Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (forming and tapping) Waterbury	
<b>Key Blanks</b>		<b>Lithographing</b>		<b>Machinery—Screw and Rivet</b>	
Sargent & Company New Haven Yale & Towne Mfg Co The Stamford		Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Hartford		Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury	
<b>Labels</b>		Lehman Brothers Inc New Haven A D Steinbach & Sons New Haven		<b>Machinery—Wire Drawing</b>	
J & J Cash Inc (Woven) South Norwalk Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (for rubber articles) Naugatuck		<b>Locks—Banks</b>		Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury	
<b>Label Moisteners</b>		Yale & Towne Mfg Co The Stamford		<b>Machinery—Wire Straightening</b>	
Better Packages Inc Shelton		<b>Locks—Builders</b>		Mettler Machine Tool Inc New Haven	
<b>Laboratory Equipment</b>		Eagle Lock Co The Terryville P & F Corbin Division The American Hard- ware Corp New Britain		<b>Machines</b>	
Eastern Industries Inc New Haven		Sargent & Company New Haven Yale & Towne Mfg Co The Stamford		Campbell Machine Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling) Bridgeport	
<b>Laboratory Supplies</b>		<b>Locks—Cabinet</b>		Coulter & McKenzie Machine Co The (special, new development engineering design and con- struction) Bridgeport	
Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven		Eagle Lock Co The Terryville Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford Yale & Towne Mfg Co The Stamford		Patent Button Company The Waterbury	
<b>Laces</b>		<b>Locks—Special Purpose</b>		<b>Machines—Automatic</b>	
Wilcox Lace Corporation The Middletown		Eagle Lock Co The Terryville Yale & Towne Mfg Co The Stamford		A H Nilson Mach Co The (Special) Bridgeport	
<b>Laces and Nettings</b>		<b>Locks—Suitcase</b>		<b>Machines—Automatic Chucking</b>	
Wilcox Lace Corporation The Middletown		Eagle Lock Co The Terryville		Bullard Company The Bridgeport New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co (multiple spindle and double end) New Britain	
<b>Lacquers &amp; Synthetic Enamels</b>		<b>Locks—Suit-Case and Trimmings</b>		Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Potter & Johnson) West Hartford	
Atlas Powder Co Zapon Div Stamford Baer Brothers Stamford Chemical Coatings Corporation Rocky Hill United Chromium Incorporated Waterbury		Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford		<b>Machines—Automatic Screw</b>	
<b>Ladders</b>		<b>Locks—Trunk</b>		New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co (single and multiple spindle) New Britain	
A W Flint Co 196 Chapel St New Haven		Eagle Lock Co The Terryville Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford Yale & Towne Mfg Co The Stamford		<b>Machines—Automatic Shaft Turning</b>	
<b>Lamps</b>		<b>Locks—Zipper</b>		Bullard Company The (30H lathe—horizontal 3 spindle) Bridgeport	
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal oil) Waterbury		Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford		<b>Machines—Brushing</b>	
<b>Lampholders—Incandescent and Fluorescent</b>		<b>Loom—Non-Metallic</b>		Fuller Brush Co The Hartford	
General Electric Company Bridgeport		Wiremold Company The Hartford		<b>Machines—Conveyor</b>	
<b>Lamp Shades</b>		<b>Lumber &amp; Millwork Products</b>		Bullard Company The (Bullard-Dunn rotary conveyor indexing type) Bridgeport	
Verplex Company The Essex		City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc Bridgeport		<b>Machines—Contin-U-Matic</b>	
<b>Lathes—Contin-U-Matic</b>		<b>Machetes</b>		Bullard Company The (vertical multi-spindle— continuous turning) Bridgeport	
Bullard Company The (vertical multi-spindle— continuous turning type) Bridgeport		Collins Company The Collinsville		<b>Machines—Draw Benches</b>	
<b>Lathes—30H Man-Au-Trol</b>		<b>Machine Design</b>		Fenn Manufacturing Company The Hartford	
Bullard Company The (horizontal 3 spindle) Bridgeport		Black Rock Mfg Company The Bridgeport		<b>Machines—Drill Spacing</b>	
<b>Lathes—Mult-Au-Matic</b>		<b>Machine Tools</b>		Bullard Company The (Man-Au-Trol spacer— used in conjunction with radical drills) Bridgeport	
Bullard Company The (vertical multi-spindle— indexing type) Bridgeport		Bullard Company The Bridgeport Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford		<b>Machines—Drop Hammers</b>	
<b>Lathes—Toolroom and Automatic</b>		Producto Machine Company The Bridgeport		Fenn Manufacturing Company The Hartford	
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford		<b>Machine Work</b>		<b>Machines—Forming</b>	
<b>Lathes—Vertical Turret</b>		Black Rock Mfg Company The Bridgeport Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc Ansonia Fenn Manufacturing Company The (precision parts) Hartford Hartford Special Machinery Co The (contract work only) Hartford National Sherardizing & Machine Co (job) Hartford		A H Nilson Mach Co The (four-slide wire and ribbon stock) Bridgeport	
Bullard Company The (single spindle) Bridgeport		Parker Stamp Works Inc The (Special) Hartford		<b>Machines—Mult-Au-Matic</b>	
<b>Laundry Roll Covers</b>		Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford Torrington Manufacturing Co The (special roll- ing mill machinery) Torrington		Bullard Company The Bridgeport	
Atlas Powder Co Zapon Div Stamford				<b>Machines—Paper Ruling</b>	
<b>Lead Plating</b>				John McAdams & Sons Inc Norwalk	
Christie Plating Co The Groton				<b>Machines—Pipe &amp; Bolt Threading</b>	
<b>Leather</b>				Capewell Mfg Co The Hartford (Advt.)	
Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin) Glastonbury					

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

<b>Machines—Precision Boring</b> New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co	New Britain	<b>Metal Specialties</b> Excelsior Hardware Co The	Stamford	<b>Nickel Silver Ingot</b> Whipple and Choate Company The	Bridgeport
<b>Machines—Rolling</b> Fenn Manufacturing Company The	Hartford	<b>Metal Stampings</b> American Associates Mfg Corp American Brass Company The Autoyre Co The (Small) Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Excelsior Hardware Co The Greist Mfg Co The H C Cook Co The Master Engineering Company J A Otterbein Company The (metal fabrications)	Deep River Waterbury Oakville Bridgeport Naugatuck Stamford New Haven New Haven West Cheshire Middletown Bristol Waterbury Kensington Waterbury Unionville New Britain Hartford Shoe Hardware Division Waterbury Essex Milford	<b>Night Latches</b> P & F Corbin Division The Sargent & Company Yale & Towne Mfg Co Inc	American Hardware Corp New Britain New Haven Stamford
<b>Machines—Slotting</b> Globe Tapping Machine Company Production Screw Head Slotting) Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (screw head)	The (High Bridgeport Waterbury	<b>Meters—Gas</b> Sprague Meter Company	Bridgeport	<b>Non-ferrous Metal Castings</b> Miller Company The	Meriden
<b>Machines—Special</b> Fuller Brush Co The	Hartford	<b>Meters—Parking</b> Rhodes Inc M H	Hartford	<b>Nuts, Bolts and Washers</b> Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
<b>Machines—Swaging</b> Fenn Manufacturing Company The	Hartford	<b>Microfilming</b> American Microfilming Service Company	New Haven	<b>Office Equipment</b> Pitney-Bowes Inc Underwood Corporation	Stamford Hartford
<b>Machines—Thread Rolling</b> Hartford Special Machinery Co The Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Hartford Waterbury	<b>Microscope—Measuring</b> Lundeberg Engineering Company	Hartford	<b>Offset Printing</b> Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc	Hartford
<b>Machines—Turks Head</b> Fenn Manufacturing Company The	Hartford	<b>Milk Bottle Carriers</b> John P Smith Co The	423-33 Chapel St New Haven	<b>Oil Burners</b> Malleable Iron Fittings Co (domestic)	Branford
<b>Machines—Well Drilling</b> Consolidated Industries	West Cheshire	<b>Millboard</b> Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (asbestos)	Bridgeport	Miller Company The (domestic) Peabody Engineering Corp (Mechanical and/or Steam Atomizer) Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp The 1477 Park St	Meriden Stamford Hartford
<b>Machines—Wire Drawing</b> Fenn Manufacturing Company The	Hartford	<b>Millwork</b> Hartford Builders Finish Co	Hartford	<b>Oil Burner Wicks</b> Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The	Bridgeport
<b>Magnesium</b> Stamford Casting Company Inc (Magnesium, Aluminum and Bronze Castings)	Stamford	<b>Milling Machines</b> Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Keller Tracer—Controlled Milling Machines) Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam)	Hartford West Hartford Waterbury	<b>Oil Tanks</b> Norwalk Tank Co The (\$50 to 30M gals, underwriters above and under ground)	South Norwalk Hartford
<b>Mailing Machines</b> Pitney-Bowes Inc	Stamford	<b>Mill Supplies</b> Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	<b>Optical Cores &amp; Ingots</b> Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The	Thomaston
<b>Manicure Instruments</b> W E Bassett Company The	Derby	<b>Miniature Precision Connectors</b> Gorn Electric Co	Stamford	<b>Otis Woven Awning Stripes</b> The Falls Company	Norwich
<b>Manganese Bronze Ingot</b> Whipple and Choate Company	Bridgeport	<b>Minute Minders</b> Lux Clock Mfg Co The	Waterbury	<b>Outlets—Electric</b> General Electric Company	Bridgeport
<b>Marine Engines</b> Kilborn-Sauer Company (running lights and searchlights) Lathrop Engine Co The	Fairfield Myatic	<b>Mirror Rosettes and Hangers</b> Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	<b>Ovens—Electric</b> Bauer & Company	Hartford
<b>Marine Equipment</b> Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	<b>Mixing Equipment</b> Eastern Industries Inc	New Haven	<b>Package Sealers</b> Better Packages Inc	Shelton
<b>Marine Reserve Gears</b> Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The	New Haven	<b>Mops</b> Fuller Brush Co The	Hartford	<b>Packaging</b> Local Industries Inc (merchandising displays and packaging in wood)	Lakeville
<b>Marking Devices</b> Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel)	New Haven Hartford	<b>Mouldings</b> Himmel Brothers Co The (architectural, metal and store front)	Hamden	<b>Packaging Machinery</b> Colt's Manufacturing Company (box making machinery. Trade mark "Rite Size")	Hartford Portland
<b>Mattresses</b> Waterbury Mattress Co	Waterbury	<b>Moulds</b> ABA Tool & Die Co Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel) 114 Brewery St Lundeberg Engineering Company (plastics)	Manchester New Haven Hartford	<b>Packing</b> Auburn Manufacturing Company The (leather, rubber, asbestos, fibre) Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (rubber sheet and automotive)	Middletown Bridgeport
<b>Mechanics Hand Tool</b> Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (screw drivers, wrenches, pliers, cold chisels, hammers, auto repair tools)	Bridgeport	<b>Moulds</b> Parker Stamp Works Inc The (compression injection & transfer for plastics) Sessions Foundry Co The (heat resisting for non-ferrous metals)	Hartford Hartford Bristol	<b>Pads—Office</b> The Baker Goodyear Company	New Haven
<b>Metal Boxes and Displays</b> Durham Manufacturing Company The Merriam Mfg Co (Bond, Security, Cash, Utility, Personal Files, Drawer Safes, Custombuilt containers and displays)	Durham	<b>Napper Clothing</b> Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills)	Stafford Springs	<b>Padlocks</b> Sargent & Company Waterbury Lock & Specialty Co The Yale & Towne Mfg Co Inc	New Haven Milford Stamford
<b>Metal Cleaners</b> Apothecaries Hall Co Ethonhe Inc MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury New Haven Waterbury	<b>Nettings</b> Wilcox Lace Corp The	Middletown	<b>Paints</b> Baer Brothers	Stamford
<b>Metal Cleaning Machines</b> Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	<b>Nickel Anodes</b> Apothecaries Hall Co Seymour Mfg Co The	Waterbury Seymour	<b>Paints and Enamels</b> Staminate Corp The	New Haven
<b>Metal Finishes</b> Ethonhe Inc Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co United Chromium Incorporated	New Haven Bridgeport Waterbury	<b>Nickel Silver</b> American Brass Company The Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Seymour Mfg Co The Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Western Brass Mills Division of tries Inc (sheet, strip)	Waterbury Thomaston Seymour Waterbury Olin Industries New Haven	<b>Pants</b> Moore Special Tool Co (crush wheel dresser)	Bridgeport
<b>Metal Finishing</b> American Associates Mfg Corp National Sherardizing Machine Co Waterbury Plating Company	Deep River Hartford Waterbury	<b>Nickel Silver</b> American Brass Company The Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Seymour Mfg Co The Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Western Brass Mills Division of tries Inc (sheet, strip)	Waterbury Thomaston Seymour Waterbury Olin Industries New Haven	<b>Paperboard</b> Gair Company Inc Robert Robertson Paper Box Co New Haven Board and Carton Co The	Montville Montville New Haven
<b>Metal Formings</b> Master Engineering Company	West Cheshire	<b>Nickel Silver</b> American Brass Company The Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Seymour Mfg Co The Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Western Brass Mills Division of tries Inc (sheet, strip)	Waterbury Thomaston Seymour Waterbury Olin Industries New Haven	<b>Paper Boxes</b> Atlantic Carton Corp (folding) Gair Co Inc Robert (folding) National Folding Box Co Inc (folding) New Haven Board and Carton Co The	Norwich Montville New Haven New Haven Bristol Montville
<b>Metalizing</b> Conn Metal Finishing Co	Hamden	<b>Nickel Silver</b> American Brass Company The Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Seymour Mfg Co The Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Western Brass Mills Division of tries Inc (sheet, strip)	Waterbury Thomaston Seymour Waterbury Olin Industries New Haven	<b>Paper Boxes—Folding and Setup</b> Bridgeport Paper Box Company M Backes' Sons Inc	Bridgeport Wallingford
<b>Metal Novelties</b> H C Cook Co The	32 Beaver St Ansonia	<b>Nickel Silver</b> American Brass Company The Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Seymour Mfg Co The Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Western Brass Mills Division of tries Inc (sheet, strip)	Waterbury Thomaston Seymour Waterbury Olin Industries New Haven	<b>Paper Clips</b> H C Cook Co The (steel)	32 Beaver St Ansonia (Advt.)

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

<b>Paper Mill Machinery</b> Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc	Ansonia	<b>Plastic—Moulders</b> Conn Plastics General Electric Company Geo S Scott Mfg Co The Waterbury Companies Inc Watertown Mfg Co The	Hartford Waterbury Meriden Wallingford Waterbury Watertown	<b>Printing Machinery</b> Banthin Engineering Co (automatic) Thomas W Hall Company	Bridgeport Stamford
<b>Paper Tubes and Cores</b> Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell)	Div Mystic	<b>Plastics—Moulds &amp; Dies</b> Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics)	Hartford	<b>Printing Rollers</b> Chambers-Storck Company Inc The (engraved)	Norwich
<b>Parallel Tubes</b> Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	<b>Plasticrete Bloc</b> Plasticrete Corp	Hamden	<b>Production Control Equipment</b> United Cinephone Corporation	Torrington
<b>Parkerizing</b> Clairglow Mfg Company	Portland	<b>Plates—Switch</b> General Electric Company	Bridgeport	<b>Production Welding</b> Consolidated Industries	West Cheshire
<b>Parking Meters</b> Rhodes Inc M H	Hartford	<b>Platers</b> American Metal Products Company Inc	Bridgeport	<b>Profilers</b> Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co	West Hartford
<b>Passenger Car Sander</b> Conn Telephone & Electric Corp Subsidiary of Great American Industries Inc	Meriden	<b>Plating</b> Christie Plating Co City Plating Works Patent Button Co The Waterbury Plating Company Chromium Process Company The (Chromium Plating only)	Groton Bridgeport Waterbury Waterbury Derby	<b>Propellers—Aircraft</b> Hamilton Standard Div United Aircraft Corp (propellers and other aircraft equipment)	Windsor Locks
<b>Pattern-Makers</b> Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc	Ansonia	<b>Platers' Equipment</b> Apothecaries Hall Company Conn Metalcraft Inc Lea Manufacturing Co The MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury New Haven Waterbury Waterbury	<b>Protective Coatings</b> Harrison Company The A S (Waxes)	South Norwalk
<b>Penlights</b> Bridgeport Metal Goods Mfg Co	Bridgeport	<b>Platers Metal</b> Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The	Thomaston	<b>Publishers</b> O'Toole & Sons Inc T	Stamford
<b>Pet Furnishings</b> Andrew B Hendrix Co The	New Haven	<b>Plating</b> American Associates Mfg Corp Christie Plating Co The (including lead plating)	Deep River Groton	<b>Pumps</b> Yale & Towne Mfg Co The	Stamford
<b>Pharmaceutical Specialties</b> Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	<b>Plating Processes and Supplies</b> Enthone Inc United Chromium Incorporated	New Haven Waterbury	<b>Pumps—Small Industrial</b> Eastern Industries Inc	New Haven
<b>Phosphor Bronze</b> American Brass Company The Miller Company The (sheets, strips, rolls)	Waterbury Meriden	<b>Plumbers' Brass Goods</b> Bridgeport Brass Co Keeney Mfg Co The (special bends)	Bridgeport Newington	<b>Pump Valves</b> Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford
<b>Phosphor Bronze Ingots</b> Whipple and Choate Company The	Bridgeport	<b>Plumbing Specialties</b> John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck	<b>Punches</b> Hogson & Pettis Mfg Co The (ticket & cloth)	New Haven
<b>Photographic Equipment</b> Kalart Company Inc	Plainville	<b>Pole Line Hardware</b> Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	<b>Putty Softeners—Electrical</b> Fletcher Terry Co The	Box 415 Forestville
<b>Piano Repairs</b> Pratt Read & Co Inc (keys and action)	Ivoryton	<b>Police Equipment</b> The Smith-Worthington Saddlery Co	Hartford	<b>Pyrometers</b> Bristol Co The (recording and controlling)	Waterbury
<b>Piano Supplies</b> Pratt Read & Co (keys and actions, backs, plates)	Ivoryton	<b>Polishing Wheels</b> Williamsville Buff The Bullard Clark Company	Danielson	<b>Radiation-Finned Copper</b> Bush Manufacturing Co G & O Manufacturing Company The	West Hartford New Haven
<b>Pile Fabrics</b> Sidney Blumenthal & Co Inc (For furniture, automobiles, railroads, women's wear, toys)	Shelton	<b>Poly Chokes</b> Poly Choke Company The (a shotgun choking device)	Tariffville	<b>Radiators—Engine Cooling</b> G & O Manufacturing Co	New Haven
<b>Pins</b> CEM Company ("Spirol")	Danielson	<b>Postage Meters</b> Pitney Bowes Inc	Stamford	<b>Rayon Staple Fiber</b> Hartford Rayon Corp The	Rocky Hill
<b>Pin Up Lamps</b> Verplex Company The	Essex	<b>Potentiometers—Electronic</b> Bristol Company The	Waterbury	<b>Reamers</b> O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth)	Shelton
<b>Pipe</b> American Brass Co The (brass and copper)	Waterbury	<b>Power Presses</b> Fenn Manufacturing Company The	Hartford	<b>Recorders</b> Bristol Co The (automatic controllers, temperature, pressure, flow, humidity)	Waterbury
<b>Pipe Fittings</b> Corley Co Inc	Plainville	<b>Powered Metal Products</b> American Sintered Alloys Inc Waterbury Companies Inc	Bethel Waterbury	<b>Reduction Gears</b> Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The	Ansonia New Haven
<b>Pipe Plugs</b> Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (counter-sunk)	West Hartford	<b>Prefabricated Buildings</b> City Lumber of Bridgeport Inc The	Bridgeport	<b>Refractories</b> Howard Company Mullite Refractories Company The	New Haven Shelton
<b>Pipe Plugs—Socketed</b> Holo-Krome Screw Corp The	West Hartford	<b>Premium Specialties</b> Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	<b>Refrigeration</b> Bowser Technical Refrigeration Div Inc (high altitude, low temperature)	Terryville
<b>Plastics</b> Naugatuck Chemical Division Rubber Co Sponge Rubber Products Co Inc (expanded cellular)	United States Naugatuck Shelton	<b>Preservatives—Wood, Rope, Fabric</b> Darworth Incorporated (Cuprinol and Cellusan)	Waterbury Simsbury	<b>Regulators</b> Norwalk Valve Company (for gas and air)	South Norwalk Stamford
<b>Plastic Bottles</b> Plax Corporation, subsidiary of Emhart Manufacturing Co	West Hartford	<b>Press Papers</b> Case Brothers Inc	Manchester	<b>Remote Control Wiring</b> General Electric Company	Bridgeport
<b>Plastic Buttons</b> Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The	West Willington	<b>Presses</b> Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Hydraulic)	Ansonia	<b>Resistance Wire</b> C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (nickel chromium, copper nickel, iron chromium, aluminum)	Southport
<b>Plastic Gems</b> Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	<b>Presses—Molding</b> Standard Machinery Co The (compression and transfer molding, automatic and semi-automatic)	Mystic	<b>Respirators</b> Kanthal Corporation The (Kanthal A-1, A, D, DS)	Stamford
<b>Plastic Films and Sheet</b> Plax Corporation, subsidiary of Emhart Manufacturing Co	West Hartford	<b>Presses—Power</b> Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury	<b>Retainers</b> Hartford Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	Hartford
<b>Plastic Rod and Tubing</b> Plax Corporation, subsidiary of Emhart Manufacturing Co	West Hartford	<b>Pressure Vessels</b> Norwalk Tank Co Inc The (unfired to ASME Code Par U 69-70)	South Norwalk	<b>Riveting Machines</b> Grant Mfg & Machine Co The H P Townsend Manufacturing Co The	Bridgeport Elmwood Torrington
<b>Plastic Materials</b> American Cyanamid Co (Molding Compounds, Adhesives, Laminating Resins)	Wallingford	<b>Printing</b> Case Lockwood & Brainard A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Finlay Brothers Heminway Corporation The Hunter Press Lehman Brothers Inc Taylor & Greenough Co The T B Simonds Inc A D Steinbach & Sons The Walker-Rackliff Company	Hartford Hartford Waterbury Hartford New Haven Wethersfield Hartford New Haven	<b>Printers</b> Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co	Bridgeport
<b>Plastics Machinery</b> Black Rock Mfg Company The Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc	Bridgeport Ansonia			<b>Putty Softeners—Electrical</b> Fletcher Terry Co The	Box 415 Forestville

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

**Tubes—Collapsible Metal**  
Sheffield Tube Corp The New London

**Tubing**  
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury  
Bridgeport Brass Company (brass and copper) Bridgeport  
G & O Manufacturing Co (finned) New Haven  
Scoville Manufacturing Company (Brass and Copper) Waterbury 91

**Tubing—Flexible Metallic**  
American Brass Co Metal Hose Waterbury Branch

**Tubing—Heat Exchanger**  
American Brass Company The Waterbury  
Scoville Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91

**Tumbling Equipment & Supplies**  
Tumbling Sales & Service Company Greenwich

**Tumbling Service**  
Tumbling Sales & Service Company, Esbec Tumbling Division Meriden

**Typewriters**  
Royal Typewriter Co Inc Hartford  
Underwood Corporation Hartford

**Typewriters—Portable**  
Underwood Corporation Hartford

**Typewriter Ribbons and Supplies**  
Underwood Corporation Hartford and Bridgeport

**Underclearer Rolls**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Vacuum Bottles and Containers**  
American Thermo Bottle Co Norwich

**Vacuum Cleaners**  
Electrolux Corporation Old Greenwich  
Spencer Turbine Co The Hartford

**Valves**  
Norwalk Valve Company (sensitive check valves) South Norwalk

**Valve Discs**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

**Valves—Automobile Tire**  
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport

**Valves—Radiator Air**  
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport

**Valves—Relief & Control**  
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain

**Valves—Safety & Relief**  
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Stratford

**Vanity Boxes**  
Bridgeport Metal Goods Mfg Co Bridgeport

**Varnishes**  
Baer Brothers Stamford  
Staminit Corp The New Haven

**Velvets**  
American Velvet Co (owned and operated by A Wimpheimer & Bro Inc) Stonington  
Leiss Velvet Mfg Co Inc The Willimantic  
Velvet Textile Corporation The (Velveteen) West Haven

**Venetian Blinds**  
Findell Manufacturing Company Manchester  
Jennings Company The S Barry New Haven  
New England Shade & Blind Co Inc Durham

**Ventilating Systems**  
Colonial Blower Company Plainville

**Vertical Shapers**  
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford

**Vibration Isolation Mountings**  
MB Manufacturing Company Inc The (for truck engines, aircraft, engine mountings, special machinery) New Haven

**Vibration Testing Equipment**  
MB Manufacturing Company Inc The New Haven

**Vibrators—Pneumatic**  
New Haven Vibrator Company (industrial) New Haven

**Vises**  
Charles Parker Co The Meriden  
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Quick-Action Vises) Hartford  
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The (Combination Bench Pipe) Willimantic

**Washers**  
American Felt Co (felt) Glenville  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (all materials) Middletown  
Blake & Johnson The (brass, copper & non-ferrous) Waterville

**Washers (Continued)**  
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass & copper) Waterbury

Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (the clutch washers) Bridgeport  
J H Rosenbeck Inc Torrington  
Saling Manufacturing Company (made to order) Unionville

Sessions Foundry Co The (cast iron) Bristol  
**Washers—Felt**  
Chas W House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) Unionville

**Washing Machines—Electric**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Watches**  
E Ingraham Co The Bristol  
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

**Water Heaters**  
Whitlock Manufacturing Co The (instantaneous & storage) Hartford

**Water Heaters—Electric**  
Bauer & Company Inc Hartford

**Water Heaters—Gas or Kerosene**  
Holyoke Heater Corp of Conn Inc Hartford

**Waterproof Dressings for Leather**  
Viscol Company The Stamford

**Waxes**  
Harrison Company The A S (and other protective coatings) South Norwalk

**Waxes—Floor**  
Fuller Brush Co The Hartford

**Wedges**  
Saling Manufacturing Company (hammer & axe) Unionville

**Welding**  
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc Ansonia  
G E Wheeler Company (Fabrication of Steel & Non-Ferrous Metals) New Haven  
Industrial Welding Company (Equipment Manufacturers—Steel Fabricators) Hartford  
Porupine Company The Bridgeport

**Welding—Lead**  
Storts Welding Company (tanks and fabrication) Meriden

**Welding Rods**  
American Brass Company The Waterbury  
Bristol Brass Co The (brass & bronze) Bristol

**Wheels—Industrial**  
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

**Wicks**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (felt, asbestos) Middletown  
Holyoke Heater Corp of Conn Inc Hartford  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (the oil burner wicks) Bridgeport  
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

**Window & Door Guards**  
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford  
Smith Co The John P New Haven

**Window Shades**  
New England Shade & Blind Co Inc Durham

**Wiping Cloths**  
Federal Textile Corporation New Haven

**Wire**  
American Brass Company The Waterbury  
American Steel & Wire Div of U S Steel New Haven

Atlantic Wire Co The (steel) Branford  
Bartlett Hair Spring Wire Co The (hair spring) North Haven

Bridgeport Brass Company (brass and silicon bronze) Bridgeport  
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass & bronze) Bristol

Driscoll Wire Co The (steel) Shelton  
Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated & enameled magnet) Winsted

Platt Bros & Co The (zinc wire) Waterbury  
P O Box 1030 Waterbury  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass, bronze, nickel silver) Thomaston

Scoville Manufacturing Company (Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silver) Waterbury 91

**Wire and Cable**  
General Electric Company (for residential, commercial and industrial applications) Bridgeport

**Wire Arches & Trellises**  
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford  
John P Smith Co The  
423-33 Chapel St New Haven

**Wire Baskets**  
Rolock Inc (Industrial—for acid, heat, degreasing) Fairfield  
Wiretex Mfg Co Inc (Industrial, for acid, heat, treating and degreasing) Bridgeport

**Wire Cable**  
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (braided) East Hampton

**Wire Cloth**  
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford  
C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (all metal, all meshes) Southport

Pequot Wire Cloth Co Inc Norwalk  
Rolock Incorporated Fairfield  
Smith Co The John P New Haven

**Wire Drawing Dies**  
Waterbury Wire Die Co The Waterbury

**Wire Dipping Baskets**  
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford  
John P Smith Co The  
423-33 Chapel St New Haven

**Wire Formings**  
Autoyre Co The Oakville  
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington  
Master Engineering Company West Cheshire  
North & Judd Manufacturing Co New Britain  
Verplex Company The Essex

**Wire Farms**  
Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co Plainville  
Colonial Spring Corporation The Hartford  
Connecticut Spring Corporation The Hartford  
Foursome Manufacturing Co Bristol  
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville  
New England Spring Mfg Co Unionville  
Templeman Co D R Plainville  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

**Wire Goods**  
American Buckle Co The (overall trimmings) West Haven  
Patent Button Co The Waterbury  
Scoville Manufacturing Company (To Order) Waterbury 91

**Wire Partitions**  
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford  
John P Smith Co The  
423-33 Chapel St New Haven

**Wire Products**  
Clairglow Mfg Company Portland  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (to order) Waterbury

**Wire Reels**  
A H Nilson Mach Co The Bridgeport

**Wire Rings**  
American Buckle Co The (pan handles and tinner's trimmings) West Haven  
Templeman Co D R Plainville

**Wire Rope and Strand**  
American Steel & Wire Div of U S Steel New Haven

**Wire Shapes**  
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport

**Wire—Specialties**  
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven

**Wires and Cable**  
Rockbestos Products Corporation (all asbestos, mining, shipboard and appliance applications) New Haven

**Wooden Boxes**  
Wallingford Planing Mill Co Inc Yalesville

**Wood Handles**  
Salisbury Cutlery Handle Co The (for cutlery & small tools) Salisbury

**Wood Scrapers**  
Fletcher-Terry Co The Forestville

**Woodwork**  
C H Dresser & Sons Inc (Mfg all kinds of woodwork) Hartford  
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford

**Woodworking**  
Contemporary Classics Inc (fine cabinet work and furniture) Stamford  
Local Industries Inc Lakeville

**Woven Felts—Wool**  
Chas W House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) Unionville

**Yarns**  
Hartford Spinning Incorporated (Woolen, knitting and weaving yarns) Unionville  
Aldon Spinning Mills Corporation The (fine-woolen and specialty) Talcottville  
Ensign-Bickford Co The (jute carpet) Simsbury

**Zinc**  
Platt Bros & Co The (ribbon, strip and wire) P O Box 1030 Waterbury

**Zinc Castings**  
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven (Adv.)

## You . . . In a Foreign Prison

(Continued from page 18)

have to happen . . . and this is where you get into the act!

**Step one:** The U. S. Senate must approve it. Technically, by two-thirds vote of that part of the Senate called a "quorum." This matter is so important that—for all practical purposes—approval will actually require two-thirds vote of *all the Senators*.

**Step two:** The U. S. House of Representatives must approve it. If you want to be practical, you must figure two-thirds of *all the Congressmen*.

**Step three:** Thirty-six State Legislatures must approve it.

Many pitfalls lurk between these steps. The Bricker Amendment can die anywhere along the line without your vigilance and active support.

### Step One—U. S. Senate

The first pitfall has been safely passed. The Senate Judiciary Committee recommended the amendment. Now it has to be brought up for a vote in the Senate. So far the State Department has prevented this . . . which gives you some idea of how tough this first battle will be. Great pressure is being brought on every Senator by those opposed to the amendment. They have even gone so far as to introduce a "compromise" amendment as a smoke screen. It is important that you make your voice heard *now*. Send a letter or telegram to both U. S. Senators from your state and ask them to work for and vote for the Bricker Amendment.

The important thing to let your Senators know is that *you will never forget how they vote on this issue*.

It is important to write even those Senators who are known to favor the Bricker Amendment. Pressure from the State Department is so great they need to know you are squarely back of their efforts to safeguard your freedoms. And don't hesitate to write to Senators from other states.

### Step Two—U. S. House

When the Bricker Amendment reaches the House of Representatives, its opponents can delay . . . it could even die in a House committee. Therefore, let your Congressmen know *now* that their most important job is getting the Bricker Amendment through . . . and fast!

The time to write your Congressmen is *now*.

### Step Three—State Capitols

The final critical test will come in the State Legislatures. When the Bricker Amendment passes the U. S. Congress, it must go to all State Legislatures. The U. S. State Department (which will oppose it bitterly at every step) will count on defeating it when it gets to each State Capitol. They will go to work on every law-maker at your State Capitol.

Until the Bricker Amendment clears Congress, it is too early to go to work on the law-makers at State level. *But you can find out their names*. Your local library, mayor's office, chamber of commerce, county clerk, county auditor, city clerk, newspaper . . . almost anybody at local government or information level can tell you *how to find the names* of your State Senators and State Representatives. After the Bricker Amendment clears the U. S. Congress, *redouble your efforts*. Let you State lawmakers know where you stand . . . and that you will not tolerate delay. Don't forget the Governor of your state. *Let him know you expect his vigorous help*.

You will see a huge flood of propaganda against this amendment. *Because there is no basis of logic for opponents to use*, their propaganda so far has followed the technique of confusion. So far, their main "theme song" has been that this amendment will somehow "antagonize" other nations and affect our "collective security." Other offerings: that there really is no danger of treaty-laws hurting us—and the Bricker Amendment won't protect us anyway. . . .

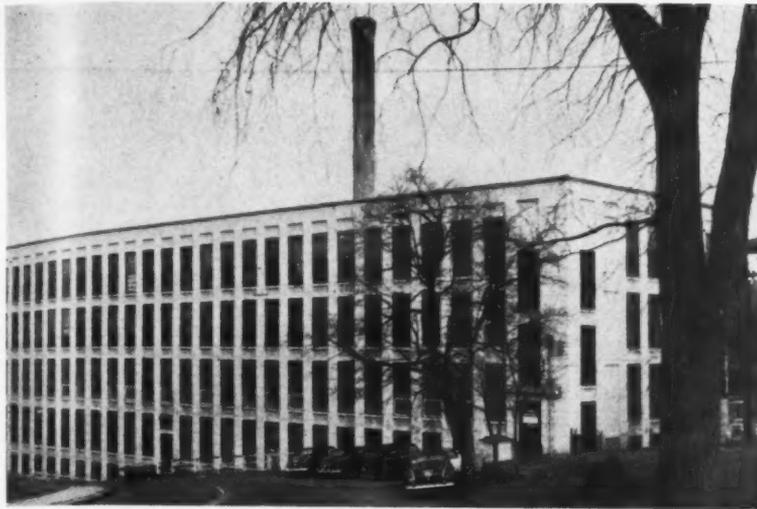
### Conclusion

And of this we may be sure: Russia does not need to drop any atomic bombs as long as this hole is open. Through this opening, they can sneak into our midst . . . control our lives . . . and conquer this country as they have so many others—without firing a shot.

A widespread knowledge of the continuing danger to every American described in this article is so important that it deserves widespread distribution among employees and the general public. It may be obtained in booklet form at 5¢ each, minimum order, 40 copies, or at 4½¢ each in lots of 1,000 or more, by sending check or money order, including 3% sales tax, to Understandable Books, 4145 Arcade Building, Seattle, Washington.

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*Three separate industries rent space in this plant in Rockville. Circuitron, Inc., Manchester Knitting Mills, and Rockville Processing are operating efficiently in this modernized multi-story building.*

## Modernization Offers New Opportunities For Connecticut's Industries

Many small industries are enjoying the benefits of operations in a portion of a well modernized multi-story building. Advantages of one-floor operation are available on an upper floor as well as on the ground level. Relocated elevators, adequate parking, subdivided service facilities add to the attractiveness of these properties to Connecticut's small and growing manufacturers.

Most manufacturing is still being done in multi-story buildings. Modernized materials handling is helping to keep these plants competitive.

Modernized multi-story buildings are helping to insure a healthy economy for Connecticut's industries.

## YOUR ELECTRIC COMPANIES

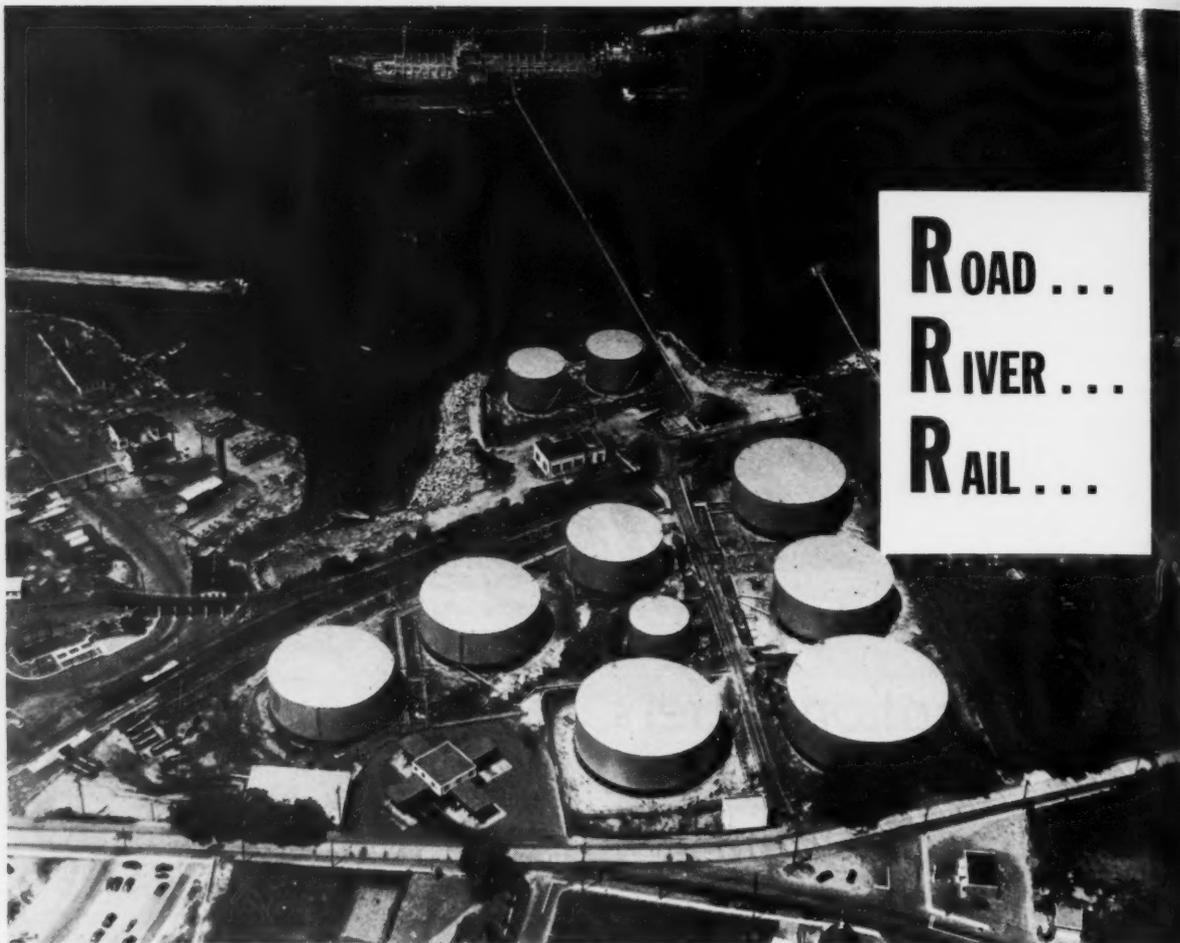
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