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POST-WAR PARABLE . . .

Once upon a time (the summer of 1945, to be exact), there lived a man who strove mightily to win a war.

Every morning he arose at dawn that he might be at his machine in a war plant when the starting whistle rent the air with its shrill blast. As he labored through the tedious days, he thought to himself: "It is right that I should sweat and toil. My country must win this war, else life will not be worth living. Yea, my steak is tough like tanned sole leather. The seat of my pants is shiny like a bald man's dome. The gasoline that my coupons provide merely whets the appetite of my Ford. And the tires are as flimsy as a burlesque queen's G-string.

"All these sacrifices I am willing to make, for I know that the future holds many good things. Some day the war will end, then I will have one hell of a time for myself."

And it came to pass that soon the war did end, and there was rejoicing throughout the land. The man did celebrate as he had promised himself, and in due time returned to his labors, full of vim, vigor and breathless anticipation of the bright future.

Months passed, but alas, things were not as he expected. There was no thrill in the sweat of his toil . . . there was no more war to be won. The hours dragged by, and his body and mind became weary. And he thought to himself: "Something is wrong. Where are the rewards that peace was to bring? This is the same machine. These are the same gadgets it produced for war, only now they will become parts of vacuum cleaners, or washing machines, or left-handed egg beaters. I should be happy . . . instead of destroying life, their purpose is to lengthen life and increase the joys thereof.

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Scintilla Producing Rotary Automatic Telephone Equipment

During the past few weeks, many Scintilla employees have been puzzled by the sudden appearance, in the plant, of gadgets resembling Spanish combs. Since the story behind these items is somewhat involved, no one has, until now, had the time to give a complete answer to all of the questions that have been asked. Therefore we trust that this article will help dispel the aura of mystery which hitherto has surrounded these mysterious strangers.

It is generally known that, during the war, the urgency of the demands for stepped-up production necessitated assigning a large volume of our work to sub-contractors. Upon termination of the war with Japan, and with the attendant halting of war production, many industries, including Scintilla, immediately began to revise their manufacturing programs.

The management of Scintilla decided that, in order to maintain as many employees as possible on our payroll, we should reverse our former sub-contracting procedure and do work for other concerns on a sub-contracting basis.

With a wide range of facilities available in our plant, we were well equipped to handle numerous types of work. Our representatives who were assigned the task of finding suitable markets for our facilities, decided that the communications field offered attractive possibilities. In foreign countries most communications systems had been completely disrupted by the war, and even in our own country new and replacement equipment was urgently needed.

Contact was made with the Federal Telephone & Radio Corporation of Newark, N. J., a subsidiary of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, manufacturers of rotary automatic telephone equipment. This system of automatic telephone communications differs from the ordinary dial system in that it enables the user to dial long-distance calls without placing the call with an operator.

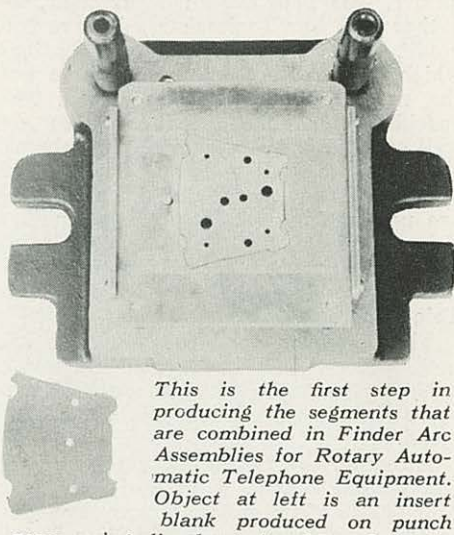
World War II is responsible for rotary automatic telephone equipment being manufactured in the United States today. The I. T. & T. factories in Europe, which developed and popularized the system there and in other parts of the world, were prevented by the war from supplying the equipment either for maintenance or expansion of the numerous operating companies dependent upon them. It was

to meet this situation that I. T. & T. began the manufacture of rotary equipment at Federal Telephone & Radio, which has now manufactured 30,000 lines for Brazil, Mexico, Peru and Porto Rico.

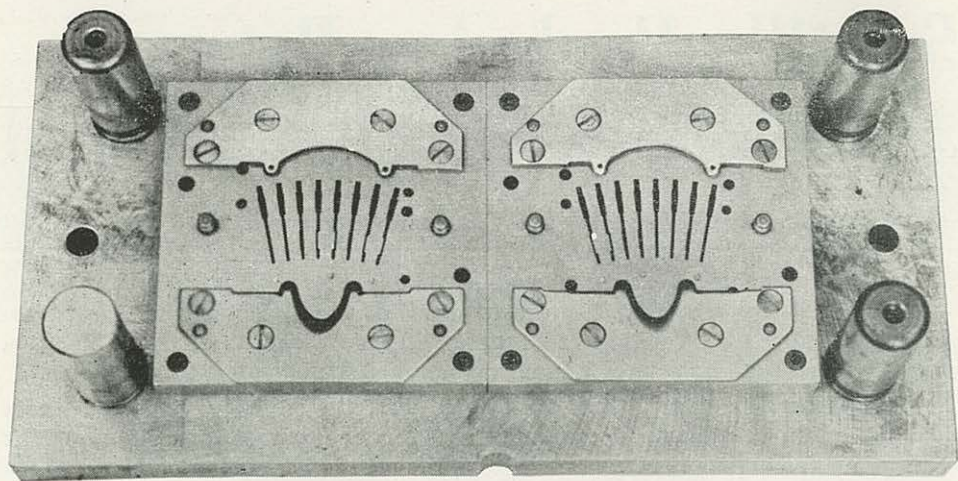
Federal plans to increase its capacity, by the end of 1946, to 200,000 lines yearly, on a 1-shift daily basis, in order to meet both domestic and foreign demands.

As a provision of our contract with Federal, Scintilla agreed to design and make, in a very short period of time, the tools with which to produce the parts we

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This is the first step in producing the segments that are combined in Finder Arc Assemblies for Rotary Automatic Telephone Equipment. Object at left is an insert blank produced on punch press, using die shown in photo. Only the nest portion of the die is shown.



Second and third operations on segments. Blanked segment is first placed on left-hand portion of the die, where eight slots are punched. Piece is then moved to right portion, where eight additional slots are punched. When piece is moved from left to right portion, another blank is inserted in left-hand side, thus enabling operator to punch two pieces in a single operation. Only the nest portion of the die is shown.

Rotary Automatic Telephone Equipment *(from Page 3)*

are now manufacturing. As is evident from the photos accompanying this article, the tools are of a very intricate nature. Our Tool Design department, together with our Toolmakers, deserve full credit for the important contributions which they made toward helping to put the new products into the works. The specific items being produced here are well covered in the accompanying photos, therefore we shall omit any detailed description here, except to state that we are now making Finder Arc Assemblies, Selector Frame and Terminal Block Assemblies, Spring Nests for Sequence Switches, and Molded Cradles for Desk Telephones.

The significance of the work we are now performing on rotary automatic telephone equipment becomes much clearer when the history of the system is understood.

Although the rotary system is new to the United States, it is well known in other parts of the world. It was developed in the year following World War I, primarily by I. T. & T., Belgium Associate,

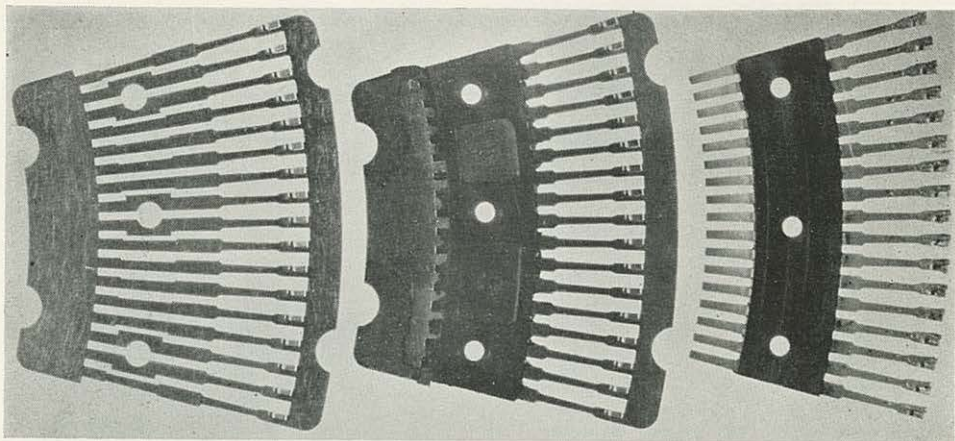
Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company. In the period between the two World Wars, over 2,000,000 lines were installed in about two dozen countries, in representative cities such as Barcelona, Bologna, Brussels, Budapest, Cairo, Copenhagen, The Hague, Hull, Lima, Madrid, Mexico City, Oslo, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, Shanghai, Wellington and Zurich.

The first installations in the United States will be in Rochester, N. Y., and Lexington, Ky.

Rotary's first great victory over competing systems was achieved in Paris in 1925. The French Dept. of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, which had begun, in 1913, a study of telephone requirements of the greater Paris area, only to be abandoned for the duration of World War I, resumed the project in 1924 by appointing two committees . . . one technical, the other a general committee . . . to make a world-wide investigation of all available automatic systems.

After exhaustive study, the committee chose rotary automatic for Paris. In October, 1926, the contract for the first four offices was awarded to I. T. & T.'s

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Stages of producing molded segment insert. Left—Insert as it appears after being slotted on press. Center—Same insert molded in bakelite. Right—Finished molded segment, with excess metal trimmed off and ready for assembly.

Rotary Automatic Telephone Equipment *(from Page 4)*

French Associate, Le Matériel Téléphonique.

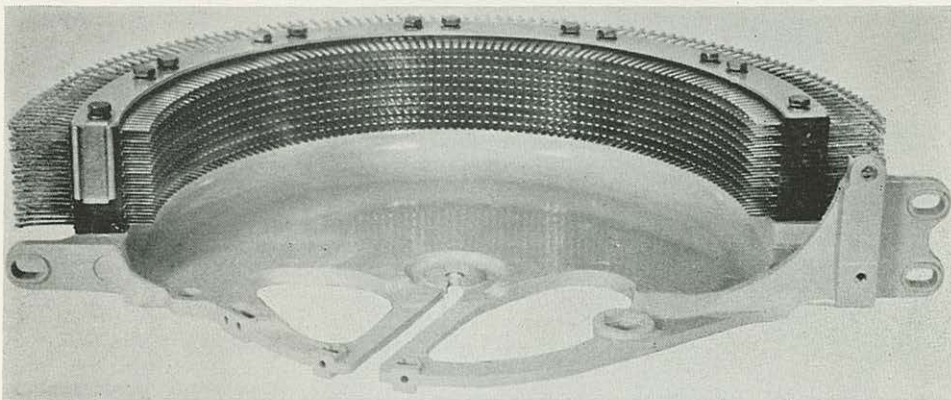
The automatic system was planned to serve Paris and the suburbs, with possible later expansion. The first exchange, Carnot, with 3500 rotary automatic lines, was cut over on Sept. 22, 1928. By 1934, 31 more cut-overs had been made. The conversion of Paris and its suburban areas was completed before the outbreak of World War II . . . with 437,139 automatic telephones in service on January 1, 1939.

Apart from the enthusiastic reception with which Parisians greeted the new service, the chief point of interest in the achievement was the minimum of incon-

venience and disturbance to a great metropolis while a technical revolution was quietly consummated in its midst.

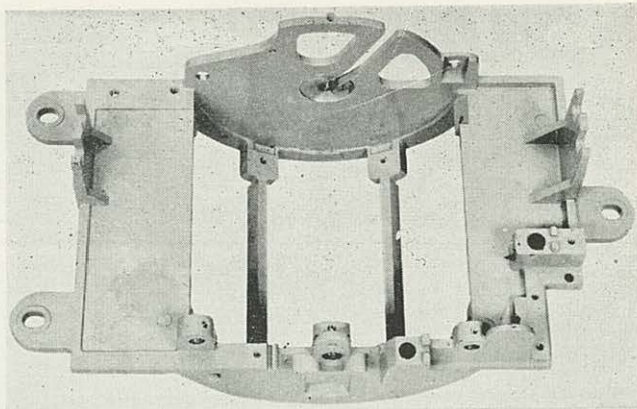
Contrasting with metropolitan Paris is the rotary automatic rural-urban network extending for a radius of 60 kilometers around Zurich, Switzerland. In the last year before World War II, Zurich had 3 main and 5 satellite exchanges, with a total of 42,600 lines and 67,000 stations interworking with 52 exchanges in a like number of villages. This network was planned as an integral part of a nation-wide automatic network, and was one of the first of its kind. Among its outstanding features were automatic toll switching, automatic multiple metering and completely unattended rural offices. The fact that these rotary automatic ru-

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This is the complete 200-point Finder Arc Assembly, containing 60 molded segments.

This equipment is a Selector Frame, which originates as a casting. The casting is machined, painted and prepared for assembly.



Rotary Automatic Telephone Equipment *(from Page 5)*

ral exchanges could go unattended save for routine checkups came as no surprise to those who had seen the rotaries in cities like Copenhagen go unattended for years, between Saturday noons and Monday mornings, except for watchman service. Even urban installations in such cities as Zurich, Geneva and Basle were serviced exclusively by day, it having been found unnecessary to work a night shift to maintain high-quality service.

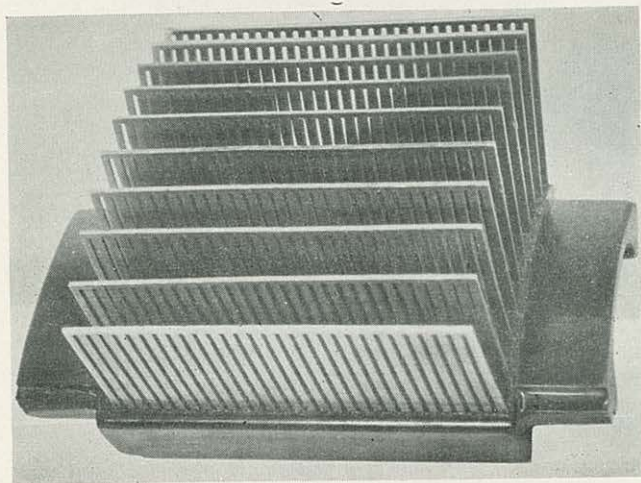
Prior to the invasion of Holland in 1940, the Netherlands Government Telephone Administration, in collaboration with the municipal networks of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague, was also putting that nation's telephones on an automatic basis. Rotary equipment played a large part in this program. Plans included the conversion to automatic op-

eration of all local exchanges, and the installation of equipment for automatically handling long distance traffic. Approximately 1200 exchanges were involved.

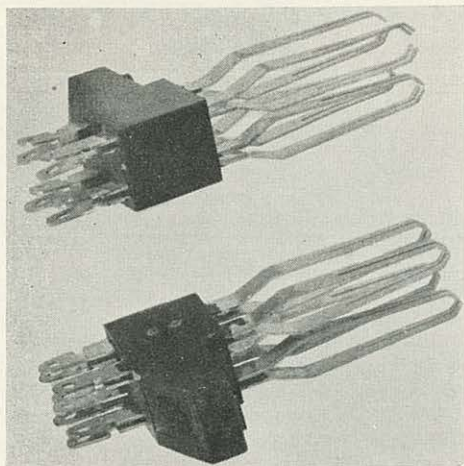
On January 1, 1938, subscribers who could dial their calls constituted 70% of the total number of lines connected in Holland. Exchange networks also had been grouped, and cable plants provided to correspond to the division of the country into 20 rural districts or zones, in line with long-distance traffic requirements.

Dial service from the whole Haarlem zone to the Amsterdam zone was inaugurated over 24 toll lines on July 1, 1937. It was necessary to increase these toll lines to 30 shortly thereafter, due to stimulation of traffic resulting from the automatic facilities. Opening of the automatic service from the Amsterdam zone

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This object is known as a Terminal Block. Three of these Terminal Blocks are assembled in each Selector Frame.



These are Spring Nests, used in connection with Sequence Switches in Rotary Automatic Systems.

Rotary Automatic Telephone Equipment (from Page 6)

to the Haarlem zone occurred on February 28, 1938.

A rotary automatic dial telephone network on a national scale likewise was in progress in Belgium at the outbreak of World War II. This project presents an interesting new angle because it was the first to employ another new facility developed by I. T. & T.'s Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company . . . namely, automatic toll ticketing. In Switzerland, charges for long-distance calls had been determined by a system of automatic time and zone metering, the best available when that system was installed. But a new system, geared to rotary's automatic drive, and marking a distinct advance in the art of national telephony, made its appearance in the town of Bruges, Belgium, on December 7, 1936.

Automatic toll ticketing, for the first time, gave to the telephone subscriber long-distance automatic dial telephone service comparable to local automatic service. It made available an individual and complete printed record of every toll call without participation of a human being other than the calling and called subscribers.

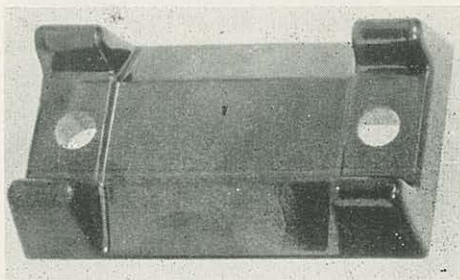
Without toll ticketing, it is necessary in long-distance calls to resort to the preparation of toll tickets either by an operator . . . a cumbersome and time-consuming procedure . . . or by the in-

THE COVER

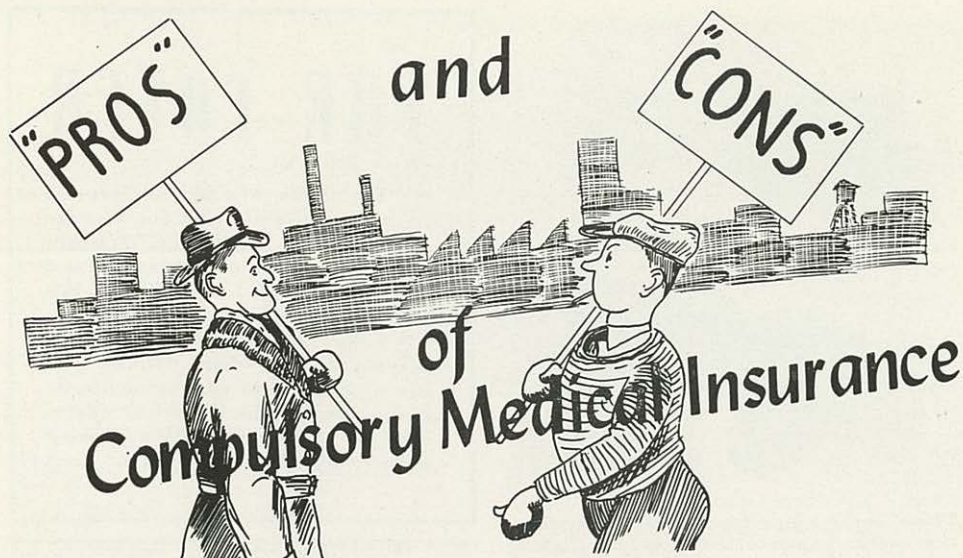
"The Evils of Nicotine" would be an appropriate title for this appealing pose by "Mike," Cocker Spaniel owned by Howard Wood (Service Repair), who took this photo. The photo was not posed. "Woody" happened to have his camera handy when "Mike" and his pipe came to rest momentarily in a chair. The Missouri Meerschau is one of "Mike's" most prized possessions.

roduction of time and zone metering, which merely furnishes an integrated record of unit charges, and often involves burdensome equipment changes. Automatic toll ticketing, on the other hand, usually can be introduced with a minimum modification of existing systems.

At the extreme opposite of automatic telephony for entire nations and cities is the problem of meeting the needs of large business or residential structures, which in many respects, are little cities in themselves. A satisfactory type of automatic branch exchange for such use must be capable of providing the following facilities: calling an attendant . . . call backs . . . transfer of calls . . . and night, restricted, tie-line, conference, preference, code and fire services. Such exchanges may embody provision for the connection of a thousand or more stations, and any required number of trunks to the public exchange.



Molded telephone cradle. This is the top portion of a regular desk telephone set.



The subject of national compulsory prepaid "health insurance" is deserving of examination by every American. We take this opportunity to remark that the facts presented herein are intended to be entirely impartial, and are published primarily to acquaint you with a far-reaching medical proposal which already is in the legislative stage in Congress. The proposal is covered by the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills (S. 1606 and H. R. 4730).

The proposal is more sweeping and more far-reaching than any ever attempted in any country, with the possible exception of Russia. These Bills would authorize grants in and to States, to: extend the Public Health Service, increase Maternal and Child Health Services, and provide medical care for the needy. Provision is made for State participation with local control and administration. The Bills also instruct the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, under direction of the Federal Security Administrator, to provide full medical, dental, nursing and laboratory care and hospitalization for 110,000,000 people.

President Truman has estimated that the cost of this medical care program would approximate 4% of wages. The term "wages" means the income of both employed persons and self-employed individuals up to \$3,600 per year. On the basis of all previous estimates, this would amount to approximately \$4,000,000,000 annually.

It is anticipated that the Bills will be amended to provide for payroll deductions of wage earners, and deductions from the income of the self-employed.

On the basis of this possible 4% deduction, if the annual earnings were \$1,000, the cost would be \$40. If the annual earnings were \$2,000, the cost would be \$80. If the annual earnings were \$3,000, the cost would be \$120. If the annual earnings were \$3,600, the cost would be \$144. If two or more people in the same family were working, the same deductions would be made from the earnings of each.

The Bills provide authority for the Surgeon General, with the approval of and under direction of the Federal Security Administrator, to:

1. Hire doctors, specialists, dentists, nurses, laboratory technicians, and establish rates of pay.
2. Establish fee schedules for physicians' and dentists' services.
3. Fix the qualifications for specialists.
4. Determine the number of individuals for whom any doctor or dentist may provide service.
5. Determine what hospitals or clinics may provide service for patients, and under what conditions.
6. Negotiate or renegotiate contracts

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Hellan Elected President of Gun Club

On January 18th, the members of the Scintilla Gun Club assembled at Rock Inn at the Grecian Bend, Rockdale, for their annual meeting and dance. In the course of a short business meeting the results of the election of officers were announced. The following officers were elected for 1946:—

E. F. Hellan, President; R. Graham, Vice-President; J. F. Bazata, Secretary; N. S. Allen, Treasurer.

The vote for the adoption of the revised by-laws was unanimous.

As the "piece de resistance" the members and guests had the pleasure of listening to Mr. A. J. Poole, Sr., who re-

cently returned from a trip to Europe on an assignment for the Government. Mr. Poole, a member of the Scintilla family, was sent on this mission to investigate industrial conditions in Germany. His story of the trip across, and his wanderings around the Continent, visiting the various manufacturing centers of conquered and much-bombed Germany, was listened to with interest by all present. There were many things which he could not discuss in mixed company, especially the atrocities committed by the S. S. (Elite Guard), but his coverage of conditions in general throughout occupied territory was most enlightening.

After Mr. Poole's talk the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing and other pastimes.

Compulsory Medical Insurance

(from Page 8)

or agreements with representatives of public agencies, non-profit groups and individuals, for the purpose of providing full medical benefits to all Social Security beneficiaries and their dependents.

The foregoing points, in brief, summarize the highlights of the provisions of the Bills, which are now the center of a controversy between the President, Congress, and groups representing the professional and public interests.

To assist you in reaching your own conclusions, we are taking the liberty of listing opinions, pro and con, as expressed by groups and individuals who have studied the proposals and traced their probable impact on our national life.

Proponents list these advantages:

The plan would provide prepaid medical, surgical, dental, hospital and nursing care for at least 110,000,000.

It would assure adequate care for millions who now lack it.

Like Social Security, it would compel individuals to provide for their own welfare through systematic saving.

It would raise the standard of the nation's health.

Benefits would be extended to the dependents of an insured person as well as to the insured person himself.

Opponents list these disadvantages:

Enactment of the Bills into law would destroy the private practice of medicine in the United States.

It would entail the dangerous aspects of "Socialized Medicine."

Enactment would place the expenditure of \$4,000,000,000 annually in the hands of one man.

It would probably require an additional 500,000 bureaucrats to administer the system.

It would destroy the initiative and incentives of the individual doctor.

It would rob the medical profession of its independence and self-respect.

It would discourage young men and women from choosing the medical profession as their life work.

The patient would have choice of a physician only from those who agreed to work under the plan, and on condition that the Surgeon-General has not so limited that physician's practice as to preclude the acceptance of more patients.

Cost to the individual, in comparison with private medical and hospitalization insurance plans, would be excessive.

It would permit political distribution of medical care.

Doctors would work as employees of the government.

Progress of medical research would be retarded.

It would necessitate an increase in taxes, as the government would need additional funds over and above the amounts deducted from wages.

Doctors would become clock watchers and slaves of a system.

So there you have it . . . a glimpse at both sides of the story. As stated at the beginning of this article, these facts are presented in an unbiased manner. They have been gathered from what we believe to be reliable sources.

We Are Not Holding the Line!

In the current issue of the National Safety News is an article entitled, "We Are Not Holding the Line." Unfortunately, this title also applies to Scintilla's January safety record . . . because "we are not holding the line."

During 1945 our lost-time accidents averaged 7% per month. January, 1946, saw us roll up a total of 9 lost-time accidents. Not so much worse, you say . . . but let's get to the bottom of these figures. Our 1945 monthly average of 7% lost-time accidents represented the safety record of an average monthly payroll of many more people than are now employed. The January, 1946, total of 9 lost-time accidents is chalked up against approximately 1700 employees! One doesn't have to be a slide rule expert to discover that the accident increase is considerably out of line.

In football, when the line folds up, the coach can send in replacements. But in the game of Safety there are no replacements; we either win or lose with the original line-up.

The strength and power of our Safety program depends upon you. Upon you are dependent your own physical well-being, the life and happiness of your family, and the successful continuance of your means of earning a living.

Safety should be a habit. There are many reminders posted throughout the plant to assist you in *making* safety a habit. Over your time clock where you ring in is a little green box bearing the words "Work Safely." It was put there to remind you that safety is your responsibility, as well as the company's responsibility.

Safety bulletins and posters on the bulletin boards in your department have been carefully chosen for their application to the hazards in your particular department. Goggle stations are handily located throughout the shop. All of these items should assist you in forming the habit of working safely.

Upon investigation of the accidents which occurred in January, it was discovered that they did not just happen . . . they were caused. Every accident could have been prevented by adherence to the rules of safety.

Last month we said in our Safety Column, "Let's Try to Keep the Slate Clean." Well, the slate is already well marked up. But it's not too late to keep it from being marked up worse. Let's dig our cleats in, brace our knees, keep our tails down and our heads up, and get in there and fight. Hold That Line!

POST-WAR PARABLE *(from P. 2)*

"True, my pay envelope is thinner, but my working day is shorter. I have more time for the pursuit of leisure enjoyment. I should be in high spirit, but truly I am acting like a sour-puss. Can it be I alone who feel this way? I wonder how my fellow men are faring in this reconversion?"

And he proceeded to question his co-workers. And lo, they were all like unto him. The first was overcome with indignation, because his steak was still tough. The second was mightily disturbed . . . he had been unable to buy pants of superior quality, and the breezes swept playfully through the transparent seat of his jeans. The third complained of the insatiable appetite of his Ford, and sulked because his dealer knew not when the strikers would again manufacture auto-

mobiles. The fourth lamented woefully over the continued shortage of tires, recounting the trials and tribulations he had endured from the shortcomings of his decrepit Goodyears.

And he returned to his machine, thoughtfully, and with a great burden lifted from his shoulders. "What I have heard is good . . . it means we are as we have always been. We are impatient to have what we have not. We have more of the luxuries of life than any other country. We are better clothed, better fed, better housed than any people. Yet we are dissatisfied.

"Yea, verily, it is a good omen. When we become entirely satisfied with our lot, then shall we grow decadent and fall prey to the likes of the unlamented Adolf Hitler. More power to our restlessness . . . for in it lies the promise of our future."

Strictly

FOR THE GIRLS!



PARTY PERKING? SUGAR SHORT? Here's a candy-good layer cake that's a sugarless surprise . . . chopped peanut goodies, any kind you like, help corn syrup do the sweetening.

CONFECTION LAYER CAKE (Sugarless)

3½ cups sifted cake flour	1½ cups corn syrup
4 teaspoons baking powder	3 eggs, unbeaten
¼ teaspoon salt	2 teaspoons vanilla extract
¾ cup shortening	¾ cup milk
1 cup chopped peanut confections	

Sift together dry ingredients. Cream shortening, then add syrup gradually beating. Add ¼ of flour and beat until blended. Beat in eggs one at a time, then add remaining flour mixture alternately with milk. Add vanilla and peanut confections. Turn into a greased oblong cake pan. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) for 40 minutes or until done. Frost with sugarless frosting if desired.



Begin before breakfast to defy these dull and dirty doldrum days of winter, by waking up to a bedroom newly gay with draperies, bedspread, and dressing table skirt all in a matching floral print. Cherry red, moss green, or white taffeta ruffling trims Textron's flower banded Florell patterns on pink, blue, yellow, or white ground. Just the pretty ruffled dressing table skirt alone would put a lilt in your home life, and the complete ensemble can make even the weariest room sing.



OH-H-H-H, MY ACHING CALLOUS! Thick, toughened pedal patches can fasten fury to your feet if you neglect them. Callouses yield best to strategy that's slow,

safe, and sure. Never . . .but NEVER! . . . cut, peel or prod with steel instruments. Instead, make yourself comfortable near the bathtub, with cotton, cuticle remover,



and hand cream. Dip a wad of cotton in the cuticle remover, and apply to the callous for several minutes, following with a two-minute hot footbath, steamy as you can stand it. When you've very gently

rubbed away the loosened surfaces with a turkish towel, massage your whole foot with hand cream. Treated this way twice a week, feet will soon feel fine as frog's hair.

Sidney Sportsmen Elect Officers

Sidney Sportsmen met at the Scintilla Cafeteria on January 22nd for their annual dinner meeting and election of officers.

Ralph Mason was elected President; Frank Woodruff, First Vice-President; Forrest Misner, Second Vice-President; Henry Pardee, Third Vice-President; Robert Day, Treasurer; Robert Keyser, Secretary.

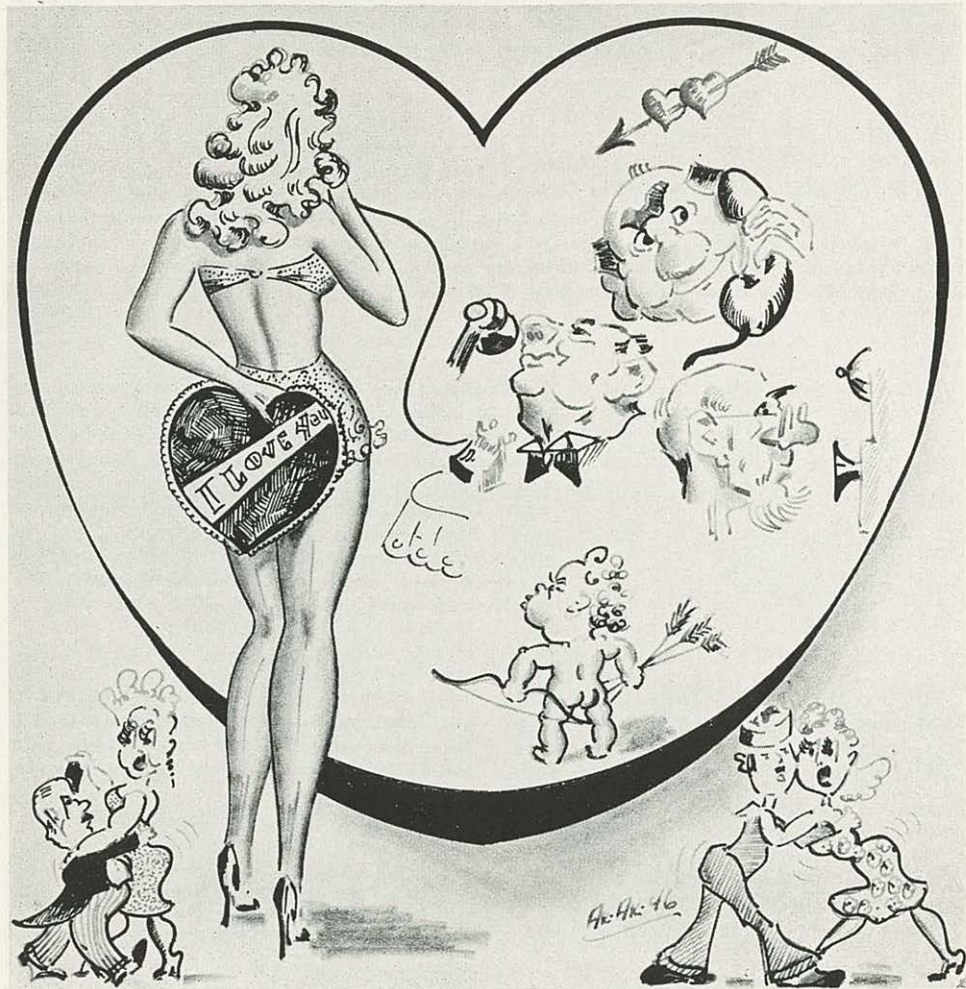
Elected to the Board of Governors

were G. E. Steiner, W. W. Bates, James Greene, Harry Earl and H. C. Walton.

Thomas Rae, President of the Delaware County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, spoke on "Unity of Sportsmen," stressing the importance of stronger sportsmen's organizations to gain the attention and consideration of legislative branches.

Clayton Welch, Irving Lisenby and Forrest Misner were appointed as a committee to represent the Sidney Club in the Delaware County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs for 1946.

About eighty sportsmen attended the meeting.



Of all the gals these old bucks know, this one tops all the dollies . . .
 Her figure's in her favor if she wants to join the Follies.
 She's streamlined to perfection, she's the belle of "Party" lines;
 Which probably explains why she gets all the Valentines!

A. J. Poole, Sr., Returns from Overseas Assignment

"The Germans, despite the wreckage, ruin and hunger with which they have surrounded themselves, still are an arrogant people," says A. J. Poole, Sr., who recently returned from a special government assignment in Germany.

Mr. Poole left Scintilla on a leave of absence in August of 1945 to perform a special assignment for the Foreign Economic Administration. His assignment was to investigate manufacturing methods used in the German electrical industries, and to report on any new developments pertaining to those industries. He traveled as a commissioned officer. He returned to the U. S. A. in January of this year.

Unfortunately for this publication, the technical data which he brought home is of a highly confidential nature and cannot be published. However, he has commented in a general way on some of his observations.

He mentioned that Nazi war production was maintained not so much by superior production tools and equipment as by a mass of slave labor working with ordinary, and in many instances, mediocre equipment.

Since the slaves were paid little or nothing for their services, the Nazis were able to produce tremendous quantities of war material at a comparatively low cost per unit. Wide dispersal of manufacturing plants likewise allowed maintenance of production for many months in spite of heavy bombings.

The total devastation of many German cities and towns is overwhelming, said Mr. Poole. Without actually seeing them, one cannot fully comprehend the extent of destruction wrought by American and British bombers. "They did one hell of a swell job!" was his reaction.

One of the principal sources of irritation in completing his assignment was the over-abundance of red tape surrounding every move to be made. "It is no doubt a necessity," he remarked, "but it also is somewhat of a handicap when one is in a hurry." This was especially true when arranging for visits to plants in the German areas under French occupation. Although he did not go into the Russian occupied territory, he said the same condition prevailed there, perhaps to an even greater degree.

He said that at the time of his departure from Germany, the impact of the Nazi's defeat had already begun to wear off. Although virtually destitute, the people were beginning to show signs of the arrogance which characterized the Nazi regime.

An interesting sidelight of Mr. Poole's assignment was his incidental visit to Oberammergau, scene of the famous Passion Play. Mr. Poole, who is much interested in the art of wood carving and cabinet making, took the opportunity to make the acquaintance of Alois Lang, famous for his role of Christ in the Passion Play, and also considered as one of the leading wood sculptors of the world. Three generations of Langs . . . Lang's father, Lang himself, and his son . . . were in the shop at the time of his visit. They were glad to discuss their work, and received their visitor in a cordial manner. According to Mr. Poole, the tools they use in their work are nothing out of the ordinary. The superlative quality of their work is achieved principally by inherent artistic ability, plus long practice and a knack of getting the most out of the tools at their disposal. The largest proportion of their sculptures carry a religious theme, and are in great demand throughout the Christian world.

Frankfurt am Main, Germany, was Mr. Poole's operational headquarters. To reach this point he flew first to Faynes, Ireland, via American Export Airways. "This was travel de luxe," according to Mr. Poole. From Ireland he flew via British Overseas Airways to Croyden Field, near London, and thence to Frankfurt via Air Transport Command Plane.

In speaking of Croyden, he said if that airport is a sample of the Empire's best, then they have much to learn. When the plane set down, his first thought was that it was an emergency landing. Covered by a bumper crop of hay, it more nearly resembled a meadow than an airport as we conceive of one. Airports of the caliber of LaGuardia, Chicago, Fort Worth and Cleveland evidently are not to be found in Britain.

(Continued on Page 14)

Bendix Sets \$25,000,000 As Cost of Buying and Renewing Plant Facilities

According to present estimates, approximately \$25,000,000 will be expended by Bendix Aviation Corporation for the purchase and modernization of plants and facilities needed to carry out its present plans for peacetime operations, Ernest R. Breech, president, told the corporation's stockholders in a recent statement.

Mr. Breech said that development of new products has been under way for many months, but that only a few could be finished for production prior to the war's end because of the demands on Bendix engineers for war products.

"When these products are ready to be introduced," he said, "capital will be required not only for plants and facilities, but for usual working capital items."

Commenting on the reduction of the

dividend rate from 75 cents a share to 50 cents a share, Mr. Breech said that although it had been anticipated, the wholesale cancellation of war contracts, and problems and delays in reconversion to peacetime production, have materially changed the corporation's profit picture.

He pointed out that from 1938 to the peak of the war effort in 1944, Bendix employment expanded from 8,300 persons to over 70,000 employees. At the present time, he said, the company has approximately 22,000 employees on its rolls.

The Bendix president cited the corporation's need to support large-scale development programs. "In major fields, revolutionary changes have taken place," he said, "particularly in the power and design of airplanes. I feel I should emphasize, therefore, that the cost of financing development work is far greater today than it was at any time prior to the outbreak of World War II. We are trying to lessen this outlay insofar as possible, particularly through obtaining government-paid projects for development work for the Army and Navy. In many cases, however, long-standing customers of Bendix are themselves engaged in very large and costly development programs, and we must continue to cooperate with them if we are to assure for Bendix in the future the pre-eminent position it has attained."

POOLE RETURNS *(from Page 13)*

Bombing damage in Britain cannot be compared with the destruction showered on the German cities of Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Augsburg, Munich, Nurnberg, Hannover . . . in fact, every town visited by Mr. Poole, with the exception of Heidelberg, which was untouched.

He heard many ghastly stories of the atrocities committed by Hitler's gangsters, many of which never reached the newspapers, but which have come to light in the Nurnberg trials. One of the milder stories deals with prisoners being torn to pieces by savage dogs for the amusement of SS troopers.

Jeep and command car were utilized for transportation by Mr. Poole. "It is no secret," he confided, "that there is a vast difference between the riding comfort of these cars and the luxury of a Buick."

The large Bosch magneto plant at Stuttgart was completely destroyed by bombings. As a sample of the deadly accuracy and effectiveness of American bombing, 30,000 people were killed in a 20-minute raid on the cities of Pforzheim and Heilbronn. A contributing factor to this wholesale loss of life was the failure of the air raid warning system. The attacks came during the early evening hours while thousands of people were in the streets.

Undenominational Gospel Meetings

A cordial invitation is extended to Scintilla employees to attend the undenominational gospel meetings, held each Wednesday at 12:30 P.M., in Production Control conference room. Each meeting is conducted by a Scintilla employee.

A Thought for the Month by Luke Warm

When you start "belling" about how you would run the plant if you were the Big Boss, chances are your own work is not up to par and you are unconsciously trying to alibi yourself.

WHAT'S NEW?

● A new Phoenix-Lester Die Casting machine (type HHP-3X5), operating on the pre-filled system, has recently been installed opposite lines 47 and 48. This is one of the largest machines of its type being manufactured, and is the only one in this territory. The machine is turning out housings for the K-1 and K-2 magnetos at the rate of several hundred castings per hour.

● The new experimental kiln (located in the old Heat Treat Room) has been in operation for some weeks, and is turning out most of the ceramic parts used for developments in Engineering and Research. Several projects involving the large production kiln are well under way.

● The Seaboard Air Line Railway has just put into service its first main line Baldwin Diesel Electric locomotive. It carries Bendix-Scintilla fuel injection equipment. Our fuel injection is now in use on more than 30 American railroads using Baldwin Diesel electric locomotives.

● Over 200 veterans are now back at work at Scintilla, many at their old jobs. Some of these are applying under the terms of the G. I. Bill for admission to the new apprentice training program which will soon be started for a limited number of toolmakers, experimental machinists, and machine operators for toolroom and experimental shop.

● What the Engineering Department calls "the best switch yet" is ready for the market. This G series switch, designed for small aircraft, is a lock-type similar to the automobile ignition switch, and uses a

Dis—N—Dat Shipping and Receiving

The service men are now returning to Scintilla in large numbers. We have some of our boys back, and we want them all to know we're glad they're with us again! Welcome to Frank Stidd, Clayton Baker and Amos Chase. Our most humble thanks for a job well done.

Ann Strasznicsak is again pounding the keys for Herb in the Shipping office, after a vacation since V-J Day. Judy is happy to have some help, and it's good to see you again, Ann!

We lost Hugh Bordfeld, who went back to Brooklyn an "dem bums." As you all know, he was foreman of Receiving. John Quinlivan is now in charge, and we're gonna give him our utmost cooperation.

We are glad to know that Art Fargo is feeling better after his accident a couple weeks ago. Hope to see Art back with us shortly.

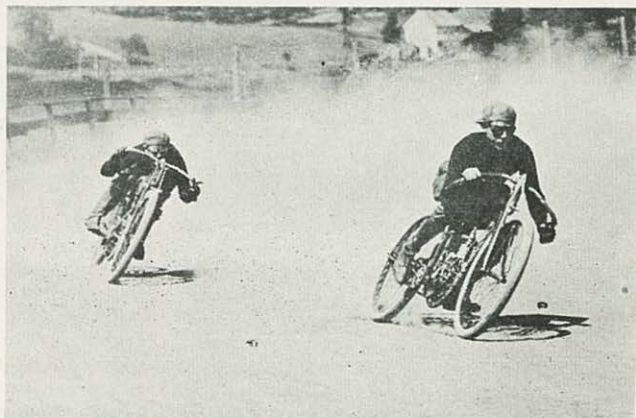
Just received word that a new club has been formed. It is known as "The Sobbing Post Club." Understand Ralph Green of Shipping is President and Charlie Houck of Receiving is Vice-President. Up till now, there has been no limit set as to the number of members.

(Continued on Page 20)

Yale lock and key. It is available for 2 magnetos, 2 battery timers, or 1 magneto and 1 battery timer.

● Among other Engineering developments under test or being toolled up for immediate production are 4 and 6-cylinder magnetos for small aircraft, ignition for bus lines, and radio noise suppression filters for aircraft installation.

Howard Dawson (rider on left) now an employee of Dept. 92, was a champion motorcycle racer in his younger days. Photo was taken at the Cortland Fairground track in 1908. Mr. Dawson won 5 out of 6 races the day the photo was made. He raced as a factory rider for the Harley-Davidson Co., and during his career, won the N. Y. State Fair motorcycle races several times. He set a record at Troy which was never broken at that track. He retired from racing in 1918.



Bottom of the Sea Is Old Stuff to Downin

While the majority of our employees who served in the armed forces spent their time on the land, in the air, or on the sea, Dave Downin, now of Dept. 99, spent considerable time on the bottom of the sea . . . as a Navy Salvage Diver. He entered the Navy in December of 1942, and was discharged November 6,



Except for addition of the helmet, Dave Downin is ready for a trip to Davey Jones' locker.



Here's Dave again, complete with helmet, ready to go overboard. Complete diver's outfit weighs about 215 lbs.

1945. While in service he carried the ratings of Mo. M.M. 2/C and Salvage Diver.

Dave trained at Pier 88, New York City. His first underwater job was on the "Normandie," which served as a training ground for him and a number of his buddies. All of his underwater work was done inside the ship . . . on clean-up jobs.

He qualified for dives to a depth of 150 feet, making his qualifying dive in the Hudson River, beneath the George Washington Bridge.

Following completion of his training period he was sent with a Salvage Diving Crew to England, where he was stationed at Falmouth, an Amphibious Repair Base for American ships. His crew handled all of the diving jobs at that port. Their assignments consisted chiefly of underwater repair jobs, such as changing screws, retrieving lost anchors, etc. Dave recalls several times when the crew was at work when air raids began. The only logical thing to do in such a case is to get out of the water as quickly as possible. The concussion from a bomb exploding in the water definitely is not conducive to a long career in diving.

Diving suits worn by Salvage Crews are the best that money can buy. A complete outfit, including helmet, shoes and weights weighs 215 pounds . . . which is one of the principal reasons why the diver dons his outfit as close as possible to the point where he goes overboard. The suit definitely is not designed for long strolls on dry ground. The buoyancy of the water and the air pressure within the suit help to relieve the weight on the diver when he is down below.

Dave relates that the method of underwater burning and welding is most fascinating. The flame burns within a bubble which supplies oxygen for combustion, and at the same time holds the water back from the flame. If the flame goes out, the equipment is raised to the surface to be re-lighted.

Editor's Note: Nearly every returned service man or woman has had an experience that makes a good story. The Scintillator would like to tell some of those stories. How about it, vets? Contact the Editor.

Money never made a fool of anybody . . . it only shows them up.

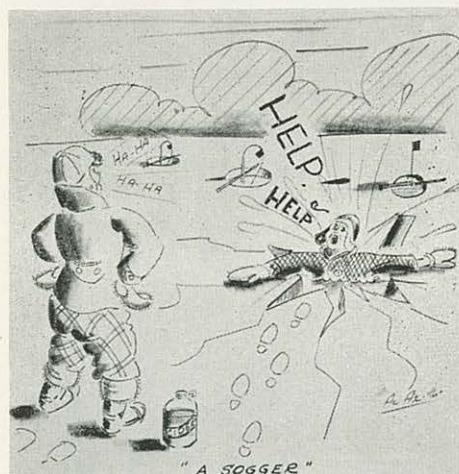
Women can do almost anything men can . . . except listen.

TO THE "SOGGERS"

The accompanying illustration is typical of how some of our employees have been playing this winter.

Winter ice fishing in these parts is one of the finest sports for lovers of the great outdoors, especially the fisherman. "Tip-upping" is the phrase commonly used to describe this type of fishing. Any device which notifies the fisherman of a bite, by springing an identification flag into the air, is a "Tip-up." These are many in design and operation, but only when the fish bite are any of them useful.

A gallon of cider, as standard equipment, is a "must."



A "sogger" is a fisherman, who after having completed his initiation by water, becomes a life-time "sogger." As the illustration shows, he must have fallen into the water up to his arm pits, and when rescued comes out "soggin'" wet. (The cider then comes in mighty handy!)

This sport has brought much healthful pastime, as well as meat on the table, to many, and enthusiasm for it is growing each year.

Mailroom and Stock "D"

The fat, funny, little fellow with the bow and arrow had a field day in the Mailroom and Stock "D" recently. He scored the first bull's-eye when Adell Murdock, who left us for a short trip to Denver, Colorado, returned home to surprise us with a brand new name—Mrs. Michel Parren. Adell was guest of honor at a dinner at the Hotel DeCumber Thursday night, February 7th, given

BARTER COLUMN

FOR SALE: China Closet and Mahogany Buffet, in excellent condition. Orin Rogers, 12-22.

FOR SALE: Spayed dog, 1½ years old, yellow and white. Friendly, intelligent, would make a good cow dog. Alta Davis Pepe, Small Parts Inspection.

FOR SALE: Pair of men's racing ice skates. Also new H & R .22 calibre target revolver. Would like to get a view or studio camera. Bob Stafford, 99-38, Final Inspection. Or phone Morris 38.

FOR SALE: Tool box with complete line of tools. Inquire of E. Cornell, 42-508, or 5 Doran Lane, Sidney, after 6 P.M.

FOR SALE: Baby Grand Piano. Inquire 41-505, or 53 Pearl St., Sidney, after 6 P.M.

FOR SALE: Smith Portable Electric Paint Sprayer, nearly new. P. B. Dennis, South Gate.

FOR SALE: "Happy Cooking" combination coal and gas range, almost new and in excellent condition. Also three pool tables and equipment. Charles Armstrong, 12-14.

FOR SALE: Dining room chandelier lighting fixture, candle style, complete with suspension chain. Good condition. P. J. Du Bois, Personnel Office. Or 30 Clifton St., Unadilla.

FOR SALE: One pair Ridge Top Hickory Skis, 6¾ feet long, with unmounted bindings. Outfit is brand new. Stanley LeSuer, 8-15. Or Afton, N. Y.

FOR SALE: New gun cabinet, 4'x3'x1'. Also Buffet for sale. Floyd Tuckey, 99-86 (nights), or 15 Pleasant St., Sidney.

by departmental friends who presented her with a lace dinner cloth.

The second bull's-eye came to light when a beautiful diamond sparkled on the third finger, left hand of Retta Davis, Mr. Libby's "Girl Friday." The lucky man is Norman Booth, Sidney World War II veteran.

The mailroom welcomes Henry Provenzon, returned veteran, who was formerly with the Purchasing Department. Henry played helper to Cupid recently by being best man at his buddy's wedding in Connecticut.

Notes from Purchasing Department

We suppose you have noticed the long faces on the remainder of Purchasing Department. Well, the reason is a good one. One of our wittier and best liked fellows has left our group. Yes, you've guessed it . . . none other than our famous "Daddy" Fanning.

To make a long story short, on January 18th a farewell party was given at Rock Inn in honor of Thomas ("Daddy") Fanning by the many friends he had made during his five years at Scintilla.

After a very tasty chicken dinner, Carl Hall, acting as Master of Ceremonies, gave a speech on behalf of the Purchasing Department. We also enjoyed short speeches from Major Marsted, Capt. Kohn and Capt. Lieb, close friends of "Daddy."

Everyone was pleasantly surprised when Carl called on Luva Choate to sing "Toodlee-loo-So long-Goodbye." It was a swell job, Luva. We hope to have the pleasure of hearing you more often at our parties!

For the last parting words, Carl called on none other than our prominent Jackson Bornstein. It was a swell speech. We couldn't have expressed ourselves any better, Jack. We honestly believe you missed your vocation.

"Daddy" Fanning was then presented with a beautiful 51 Parker fountain pen and pencil set, which you can see if you look closely at the picture of "Daddy" displaying it so proudly. The expression is rather typical of "Daddy," we're sure you'll all agree. He expressed his appreciation and remarked that he didn't know he had so many friends . . . that is, honest-to-goodness \$2 friends.

The highlight of the evening was when Jim Poole took a spill for himself. Poor chap was all excited . . . not only having chicken for dinner, he was surrounded by them. It made a nice looking picture with Woody on the spot to snap it. Nice going, Bub!

Out of town guests and former members of the Purchasing Department were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Doolittle, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Kellogg, Ruth Deabler, Peg Marcellus, Grace Armstrong, Martha Fiske and Madalene Alger.

We want to take time out to thank Francis Sabraw and Rose Pondolfino for going "all out" to make the party a success. We guess what made Fran so happy was the fact that his wife arrived all the way from Texas to make the party. We are glad to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Sabraw are going to be permanent residents of Sidney.

Fare-thee-well, "Daddy" Fanning, and best of luck to yuh always . . . from all of us.



Upper—Tom Fanning proudly displays pen and pencil set presented to him at farewell party. Center—First down for Jimmy Poole! No more side saddle for Jimmy . . . from now on he goes to those parties with a set of stirrups and a chunk of sandpaper on the seat of his pants. Oh, brother . . . those slippery chairs! Bottom—Partial view of the diners who gathered to dine and send Tommy on his way with their best wishes.

Photos by Howard Wood

On January 25th Purchasing, Sub Contracting and Material Control got together at a luncheon in the cafeteria in honor of Curly Foster and Warren Nichols. Just to be different the gals dug up a song which everyone sang for the boys before they were allowed to dive into that delicious turkey

(Continued on Page 19)

Former Employee Visits Jap Underground Plants

On November 20, 1945, Joe DeMase, a former Assembly department employee, wrote a letter to John Bussey of Assembly Department. Although Mr. Bussey turned the letter over to the Editor some time ago, lack of space has prevented our publishing it.

However, it is unusually interesting, and despite the fact that it should have appeared sooner, we think you will enjoy reading the following excerpts from it:

"First of all, this air field (Atsugi) is the largest on Honshu and it's really amazing. The field is quite large and there are plenty of hangars big enough to accommodate the C-54.

"Surrounding the hangars, and covering a great deal of the vicinity for a few miles, are a mess of factories. There isn't much left of anything in that line above ground. There is a lot of stuff left in the underground factories which I've been visiting almost every day since I've been here . . . which is about two months. These underground factories are nothing more than a maze of tunnels with small alcoves for the machinery.

"I'd give anything if you and more of my friends could see the machines and stuff. I believe I was one of the first to find the underground machine shops. There were bench lathes, engine lathes, millers, shapers, surface and cylindrical grinders, drill presses, punches, band saws, shapers, planers, and many other machines, covered with heavy grease and almost new.

"I found a complete underground power plant. The majority of the tunnels were used for assembly lines, while there

was a separate section set aside with double-decker beds . . . thousands of them. The assembly lines were strictly aircraft. Engines, props, fuselages, wings, mags and other parts were just as the Japs left them. Stuff was on all the lines, partly assembled. You should see the mags. There were thousands of Jap mags, and right beside them were hundreds of Scintilla mags. Boy, was that ever a surprise! I believe the Scintilla mags were 7-cylinder jobs . . . I didn't pay too much attention. The only thing I know is that they used to be assembled down around Jim Belden's bench. I don't ever recall working on them.

"Other places that seemed to be going pretty strong underground were paint shops, instrument shops, libraries, and places where all different manufacturing parts were on display.

"After seeing all these things, I've come to some conclusions. The factories were in operation 24 hours a day, with two shifts, which ate and slept in these tunnels. Probably one shift occupied the lower berths while the other shift from the higher deck was working.

"Most of their work was done by hand, for there was a scarcity of tools along all benches. The work, whatever it might have been, was done in a standing position, for the only place chairs could be found were in offices right off from the assembly lines or shops.

During all my travels beneath the ground (about 200 feet down), I happened across three large tool rooms. Yes, the tools were plentiful there and seemed to be well made. The precision tools interested me more than the others . . . surface plates, blocks similar to our Jo blocks, surface gages, V-blocks, scales, and other things. I had a real collection of tools but they were destroyed in our old barracks which burned down about a month ago. Since then I haven't gone to all the trouble of getting more, for they are slowly finding their way to the surface and can be easily obtained."

Purchasing Dept. (from Page 18)

dinner. After dinner Fran Sabraw presented the boys a wallet with our best wishes. It was nice working with you fellows, and we hope you'll drop in and see us sometime.

A little birdie told us that Janet Odell celebrated her birthday February 5th. Many happy returns, Janet.

We also want to say goodbye and the best of luck to our Expediting Casanova, Roger Snedaker. It was nice having you around, what little we saw of yuh. Guess we kept him pretty busy bouncing around the country expediting termination claims. Best of luck, Rog, in your new enterprises.

You never know how the human voice can change . . . until you hear a woman stop scolding her husband to answer the phone.

Engineers' Club Notes

On Thursday evening, January 31, the Engineers' Club of Sidney held its monthly dinner and lecture meeting at the Unadilla House, with an unusually large attendance.

Mr. William E. Vawter, Chief Engineer of the American Plastics Corporation, at Bainbridge, gave an interesting account of the methods of producing casein plastics. It is significant of the widespread use of these products that, as Mr. Vawter pointed out, nearly every home in this country has in it some article of casein plastic made in Bainbridge.

The first quarterly business meeting of the Club also was held at the Unadilla House on February 12, following a spaghetti dinner.

H. T. Wright and Louis Knudson were voted into membership, and L. C. Hotchkiss and Arthur Kludas into associate membership. Seven proposed names were accepted for membership. The Club accepted several resignations from members who have moved from this area and are unable to attend meetings.

President Stephen Gregoire was presented with an ornamental mace, as insignia of his office, by Mr. Dingman.

Membership in the Engineers' Club is not limited to any group or company, and the Club will gladly accept an application from any person interested in or engaged in science or engineering.

The "Bonds" of Peace

Through eight War Bond Drives we have invested our money in War and in Victory. And now we are called on to invest in the peace—in *our* future—by the purchase of U. S. Savings Bonds. Our government is now selling U. S. Savings Bonds—the same securities we knew as Defense Bonds, War Bonds and Victory Bonds—in the E, F and G denominations.

These Bonds can be purchased through Payroll Savings—the same way we bought our War Bonds—the simple, painless way to greater savings and security for us and our families.

The advantages for continued Bond buying speak for themselves—four dollars returned on every three dollars invested—security for old age through a sound investment—an easy method of saving. You get out of Payroll Savings just what you put in—*plus* safety of investment and a good return on your money.

Department 70—Gun Club

Changes in our department since the last issue are: Mr. Preissig is now assistant to Mr. Chestney since Mr. Oechslein's transfer. Mr. Van Voorhis is now in charge of Accounts Receivable.

We were glad to welcome back Harry Daniels on January 14th, and Phil De Rock on February 11th . . . both former employees.

We had as visitors this month Mrs. Margaret McLaughlin and Arnie Zurbrugg. Arnie was recently discharged from the Air Corps.

Maurice Luckenbach is at Sidney Hospital, where he is recovering nicely from an appendectomy performed on February 3rd.

Happy Birthday this month to Mr. G. C. Cottrell, Mr. Geo. Vermilye, and Mr. Ray Gifford. Also to Ruth Davidson, on her Valentine's Day birthday.

Shipping & Receiving *(from P. 15)*

Back to work after their V-J Day vacations are Grace Howard and Hilda Rutherford. Both used to work in Receiving, and are now working in the Bond Room. We're glad to see you!

Ralph Allen, our Union steward, was re-elected a couple weeks ago with no opposition. Why not . . . Ralph has done a fine job and deserves it.

Hazel Dyckman passes another year in her life this month. 'Tis rumored that she's nearing 30! Many happy returns.

We've all heard of yo-yo's, but have you seen Barney's yip-yap? Barney is gonna try and put them on the market. Might be a big seller at that. People with less than Barney's got have made money with screwy things.

We all hope Butch has better luck with his car next month than he did during the month of February.

We have two \$64 questions this time: Who is Harry Porter's friend from Brooklyn; and who put the glue on our steward's cart handle? Reward for any information on the last question.

In our travels we noticed two swell gals back again. Gladys Mulwane is in the Bond Department and Louise is back working at her old job in Stock CC. It's good to see you girls again, and this is from all the boys!

Don't Forget . . .

WORK SAFELY!