

Spicer's enormous contribution during this era was recognized by the armed services. In particular, America's two senior armed forces jointly awarded Spicer the Army-Navy "E", a coveted recognition of exceptional achievement. Presented to Spicer's Toledo plant in December 1942 for "great work in the production of war equipment," the award consisted of a flag to be flown above the plant and a lapel pin for every person who worked there.

By the end of the war, every plant in the Spicer family flew the award.

Spicer Axle

The Salisbury Wheel Company was founded in Jamestown, New York, in 1901 when C.W. Salisbury, a key-maker and mender of umbrellas, patented an automobile wheel, then pooled his life savings with two colleagues, Scott Penfield and E.D. Sherman, and started manufacture. Salisbury's first customer was the E.R. Thomas company, maker of the Thomas Flyer. In 1905, the company started manufacturing front axles. Two years later rear axles were added to its product line.

Acquired by Spicer in 1919, Salisbury was moved to Toledo in 1929, closer to the center of the automotive industry. Salisbury axles became standard equipment in thousands of automotive vehicles. At the outbreak of World War II the light, Salisbury's rugged axles proved ideal for the Jeep. The Jeep proved so popular that in 1945 Salisbury had to build a new plant in Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1970, the Salisbury Axle group was renamed the Spicer Axle Division.

Parish

Organized in 1905, the Parish Pressed Steel Company pioneered heat-treatment to produce automobile frames strong enough to stand up to the shock and abuse of the unpaved roads. Founded by Neff E. Parish and John E. Sullivan, Parish's first customer was Stevens Duryea. In 1910, Parish switched from making car frames to making heavy duty truck frames, receiving orders from Mack, Autocar and the White Motor Co.

Parish contributed greatly to the war effort in both World Wars. In World War II, in particular, the company produced parts for gun carriages, tanks and aircraft as well as parts for field kitchens. The company was awarded the Army-Navy Burgee for Excellence in War Production, the Military Police Guidon and the National Security Award.

Floquet Monopole

French company Floquet Monopole was founded in 1920 by Swiss manufacturer Denys Guerne. At first known as "Le segment Monopole," the company specialized in piston rings, before expanding its product line to include cast-iron and aluminum pistons. Production was greatly reduced during the war, not in small part because the Poissy factory was heavily bombed in 1940.

Floquet Monopole, which joined the Dana family in 1978, was not the only European member of the Dana family to suffer damage in the conflict. Brown Brothers branches in Birmingham, Hull, Liverpool, Southampton and Bristol all were severely bombed, while the main London warehouse received a direct hit.

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