

THE WINGFOOT CLAN

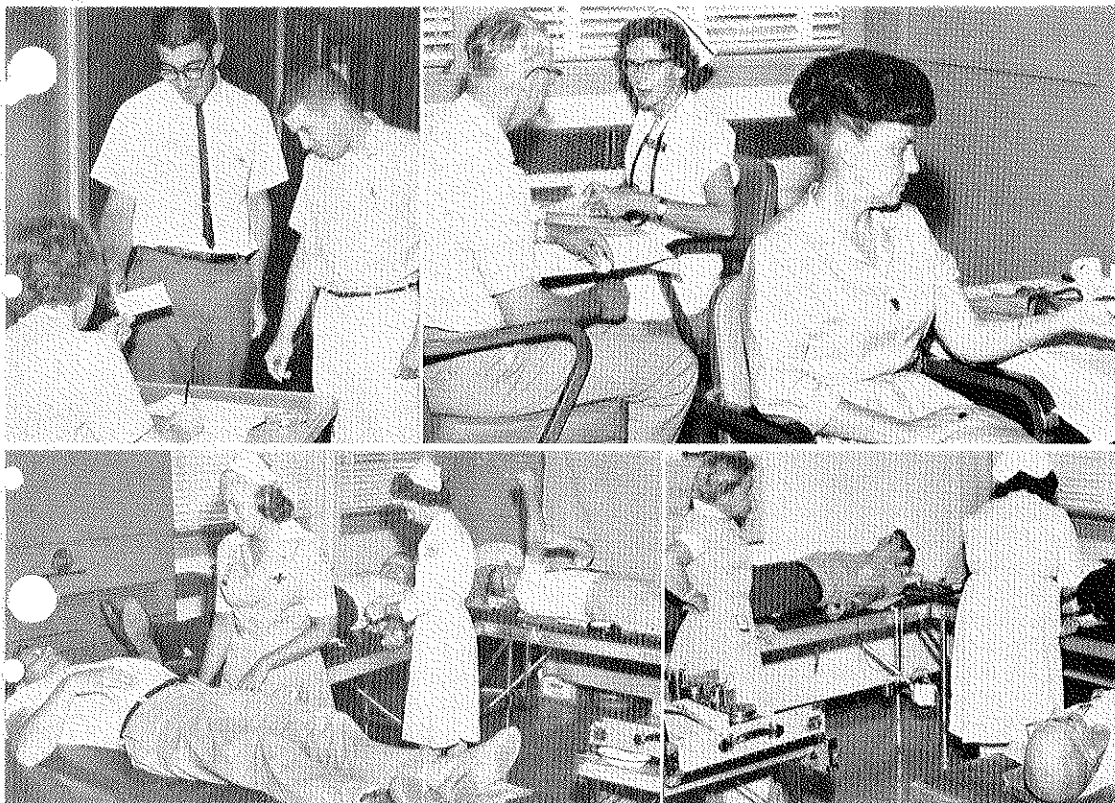
GOODYEAR ATOMIC CORPORATION

A Subsidiary of THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

VOLUME XII

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NUMBER 10



BLOOD DONORS. Upper left, E. L. Salazar, operations analysis, gives his appointment card to Mrs. John Henry, wife of J. G. Henry, metallurgy, who registers his name as a prospective donor. Awaiting his turn to register is T. C. Ferimer, data processing.

HEMOGLOBIN COUNT. Upper right, L. L. Wise, (left), process area I and M. E. Shawkey, right, finance division, have had blood taken from their finger to determine if they can donate a pint of blood.

THREE VOLUNTEERS. Lower left, L. T. Waller, (left), utilities maintenance, R. H. Gillespie, (center), SS mater-

ials handling, and F. E. Pickens, (right), community relations, are helping, once again, to re-supply the GAT Blood Bank. Mrs. Walder, (left), nurses aide, wife of Andrew Walder, utilities maintenance, and Miss Bertha Rice, R. N., Chief Nurse, Tri-State Blood Center, give assistance to the donors.

SO OTHERS MAY LIVE. Lower right, H. C. Kunkle, (left), plant engineering, C. O. Destocki, (right), stores, and J. D. Delabar, (center), electric power area, partly obscured by the nurse, give the finest gift that can be given — a pint of blood.

Slow Start, Fast Finish-Quota Met

A slow start with a fast finish is the story of the Tri-State Bloodmobile visit to plantsite on July 12-13, 1965.

The first day's effort resulted in only 58 pints of blood collected between the hours of 12 noon and 6 p. m. On the second day between the hours of 8 a. m. and 2 p. m., GAT employees, along with OVEC and AEC personnel, responded with 103 pints. This response, though not record proportion, assures employees that blood will be available to them when an emergency arises.

The individuals who donate blood and request the need for it are very much aware of this important program. For example, on July 12, while the Bloodmobile Unit was on plantsite, an employee called the community relations department requesting two pints of blood. The need was for "O" negative. His first and only thought was to call the GAT Blood Bank to see if this

type of blood could be secured from individuals who at that particular time were giving blood. He was informed that this was not possible. However, in an acute emergency, his family doctor could call the local hospital and request that donors with "O" negative blood be contacted.

Last week an employe asked that 12 pints of blood be sent to an out-of-state hospital to replace blood that had been used by a member of his immediate family who had a serious blood disorder. In another instance blood was needed for open heart surgery.

Day after day requests such as these are received by community relations. These requests come from fellow employees.

Has it been necessary for you or members of your family to request a pint of blood? We hope not. Have you volunteered to give a pint of

blood recently? We hope so.

The finest gift comes from the heart. When the Tri-State Bloodmobile visits plantsite next January, keep in mind that you are not giving blood to the Red Cross but to PEOPLE.

All-In-One Drive Set For Oct. 4-11

Plans for the joint union-management All-In-One campaign are beginning to take shape.

The dates have been set—October 4th through 11th.

W. A. Brown, Manager of Engineering and Maintenance has accepted the job of General Chairman and it is anticipated that the OCAW and the UPGWA will participate as they have in past years.

Court Upholds Goodyear's 'False Labeling' Lawsuit

Company efforts to protect its name and the buying public are meeting with success — the unauthorized use by a St. Paul, Minn., importer of "Goodyear" on several lines of merchandise has been halted by legal action.

In the most recently concluded case, the U. S. District Court for the District of Minnesota had granted a preliminary injunction last December forbidding H. Rosenthal Co. of St. Paul from using the name "GOODYEAR" on imported products.

Goodyear was spurred to action in the legal arena after receiving a multitude of complaints from consumers who had mistakenly assumed that imported rainwear and rubber footwear labeled with the GOODYEAR name was manufactured by or had some connection with The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. Complaints chiefly concerned the alleged inferior quality of imported rubber footwear and rain garments from Japan.

Neither Goodyear nor any of its affiliates manufactures or imports into the United States ready-to-wear footwear, raincoats or foul weather apparel of any kind. Goodyear does, however, sell rubber stock for use by American manufacturers of rubber footwear and vinylfilm to domestic manufacturers of raincoats.

In a seven page opinion handed down May 12, 1965, the St. Paul Federal court said that Goodyear was entitled to protection under what is known as the "secondary meaning doctrine." Basically, the

court found from the evidence before it that The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has made such extensive use of "Goodyear" that the public regards the term as synonymous with the world's largest rubber company.

Meanwhile, Goodyear has taken action directly against two of the largest importers and distributors of Japanese-made footwear and rainwear labeled with the name "GOODYEAR" — Weather-Rite Sportswear Co., Inc., and Rettinger Raincoat Mfg. Co., Inc. Goodyear has asked the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York to enjoin Weather-Rite and Rettinger from further use of "GOODYEAR".

In answering Goodyear's complaint Weather-Rite asked the court to declare invalid all trademark rights of the Akron-based company in the word "Goodyear" and simultaneously filed a counter-claim for \$15 million damages.

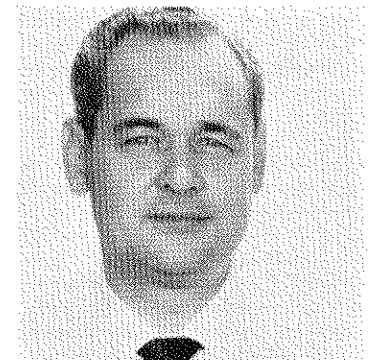
Although progress is being made, the buying public continues to report instances of confusion and, in the face of continuing complaints, company officials intend to carry on their fight to prevent deception of the public through the unauthorized labeling practices.

Giles Kauffman To Present Paper In Vienna Next Month

G. F. Kauffman, mass spectrometry, is one of 31 Americans who will present a paper at the symposium on Nuclear Materials Management in Vienna, Austria, Aug. 30 - Sept. 3, 1965.

The title of Kauffman's paper is "Isotopic Measurement of Uranium by Mass Spectrometry".

In 1964 the AEC advised the Goodyear Atomic Corporation of the symposium on Nuclear Materials Management, sponsored by the IAEA, to be held in Vienna, Austria, in the fall of 1965. Abstracts of papers on IAEA specified topics were to be considered by the AEC for presentation as part of the United States participation and in furtherance of the U. S. cooperative policy with the International Agency. An abstract of a paper entitled "Isotopic Measurement of Uranium by Mass Spectrometry" by Kauffman and C. D. Tabor, assistant manager,



G. F. KAUFFMAN

technical division, was subsequently accepted for presentation by both the USAEC and IAEA.

What Effect Does Nuclear Radiation Have On The Body And How Is Radiation Measured?

(Editor's Note: This is the second of four articles on certain phases of nuclear energy.

Over the years, numerous articles on atomic energy and related subjects have been carried in the *Clan*. It should be noted that though these articles may not present any new information, they will refresh your memory on some of the elementary aspects of nuclear materials.)

All radiations (alpha, beta, and gamma) are capable of affecting tissues. If, for example, an alpha particle penetrates the walls of a particular cell, the complex chemical processes and delicate electrical balance of this cell might be upset to such an extent as to create a deteriorating situation that may eventually result in the death of the cell. When a cell is thus penetrated and the radiation gives up its energy within the cell, we say the radiation has been absorbed. How dangerous would the death of a particular body cell be to the body's function? Answering this question will lead us to an understanding of the over-all effect of the absorption of radiation by the body.

The body is made up of millions upon millions of cells. All cells are not of equal importance to our bodily functions. Muscle cells are not as important from the functional basis as, say, nerve cells controlling reflexes. The body has recuperative capabilities depending much on the health of the person affected. If

there are enough cells destroyed of the important kind, and/or fast enough so that the body does not have time to replace them, then a deteriorating situation prevails. This could result in the death of the person. On the other hand, if the death rate of individual cells is very slow, or takes place over a long period of time, or the exposure is over only such parts of the body as arms or legs, the recuperative ability of the body would have a chance to replace dead cells. Under these conditions, permanent damage might not result. It is that simple.

Each type of radiation has a certain effect on living cells. Beta particles are much lighter than alpha particles and usually have less energy. Principally for this reason, the beta particle is less able to cause cell destruction than the alpha particle. Gamma rays are very penetrating and are best described as a beam of energy. Therefore, a gamma ray must hit an atom directly or it will pass through the cell with no effect.

There is, to some extent, protection gained from the fact that these radiations are not all equally able to penetrate the body when the exposure is from an external radioactive source. Actually, alpha and beta particles are so easily stopped that the normal unbroken skin of our bodies will keep them from entering the body, although large quantities of beta radiation can produce serious damage to the skin and tissue directly beneath the skin. Alpha and

beta particles are the most hazardous if the radioactive material gets into the body. This can occur through openings in the skin, through the mouth, the digestive system, or into the lungs by inhalation. Gamma rays being akin to X-rays can penetrate the body without any need to find a special point of entry, but may go harmlessly through. Alpha particles are, therefore, treated as internal hazards, beta particles may be either internal or external hazards, while gamma rays are classed as an external hazard.

Closely associated with the effects of nuclear radiation on the human body is the amount of nuclear radiation the body can take.

To be able to discuss it quantitatively requires the use of some unit of measurement. One such unit that is widely used is the roentgen. Technically speaking, the roentgen expresses a quantity of radiation from a gamma or X-ray emitting source. Because we are primarily concerned with the effect of radiation on the human body, another unit, the roentgen-equivalent-man, the rem, is used. It is sufficiently accurate to say that the rem is equal to one roentgen. When dealing with low levels of radiation, a smaller unit is used. This is the milliroentgen. One thousand milliroentgen equal one roentgen.

To appreciate the size of the roentgen, please study the following table:

SINGLE DOSE OVER WHOLE BODY		EFFECT
IN ROENTGENS	IN MILLIROENTGENS	
Less than 25	Less than 25,000	Clinically not detectable
25 - 100	25,000 - 100,000	Blood changes but no illness expected
100 - 300	100,000 - 300,000	Slight to severe illness
300 - 500	300,000 - 500,000	Illness and possible death
500 - 1000	500,000 - 1,000,000	Survival possible
Over 1000	Over 1,000,000	Survival improbable

The table also furnishes a basis upon which to compare the radiation exposures permitted to people employed in the atomic industry, a maximum of 5 roentgens (5,000 milliroentgens) of gamma or X-radiation per year, to the much greater

exposures required before we can detect an effect on the human body.

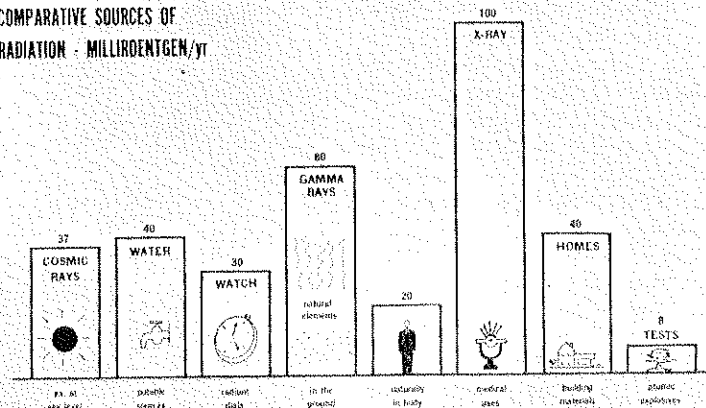
There has been much discussion on the subject of radioactivity introduced into the atmosphere by detonation of nuclear devices in the air during tests. The relative importance

of the radiological hazard resulting from fallout from tests has very often been exaggerated. When fallout radiation was compared with the radiation from sources both natural and man-made, the fallout radiation was estimated to contribute less than three percent of the total average radiation exposure that the general population might receive.

The figure at left shows the estimated average yearly radiation exposure to the population if everyone were exposed the same.

We are inescapably exposed to nuclear radiation in the form of measurable amounts of natural background radioactivity. We have been accepting man-made radiation with little or no concern because we believe that we benefit from them. We do, however, recognize the need to control man-made radiation and keep radiation exposures as low as possible.

COMPARATIVE SOURCES OF RADIATION - MILLIROENTGEN/YR



Reproduction taken from "Radiological Emergency Procedures For The Non-Specialists" published by USAEC

Blimp Helps Welcome Astronaut Home

The Goodyear airship Mayflower helped citizens of Jackson, Mich., honor their Number One native son, astronaut James McDivitt, during his recent visit there—and managed to contribute some high-flying humor to the occasion.

By taking part in the Jackson ceremonies, the Mayflower once again demonstrated the outstanding role the Goodyear airships play in the company's community relations program.

At the request of Thomas Minter, manager of Goodyear's Jackson plant, the blimp was diverted from its summer tour schedule to fly to Michigan to help the community honor McDivitt.

Goodyear is one of the major industrial citizens of Jackson, having operated a tire plant there for 28 years. However, the Mayflower's visit to Jackson was strictly a non-commercial venture.

On the evening McDivitt arrived in Jackson, the blimp was aloft to salute his outstanding accomplishment by flashing messages on the huge illuminated airship night sign. The normal Goodyear commercial messages were eliminated.

In addition to congratulatory messages, the night sign also spelled out some humorous greeting to McDivitt. One read: "Blimp declines challenge of space race with McDivitt."

In reference to McDivitt's claim that fellow Gemini astronaut Edward White fogged up the space capsule window during his "walk



ASTRONAUT James McDivitt was greeted by this bit of levity from the Goodyear airship Mayflower when he returned to his hometown of Jackson, Mich., following his historic flight in space. The Jackson plant manager requested that the blimp take part in the celebration for the Gemini astronaut.

in space," the blimp messaged: "We promise no smeared windshield in Jackson."

Finally, the blimp night sign urged Jackson citizens to attend the "McDivitt Day" parade the following day. Practicing what it preached, the blimp flew over the parade to carry cameramen of local news media.

Newlyweds

Mr. K. W. Schucker, operations analysis, was married July 10, 1965 to Miss Kitty Shea of Chillicothe, O.



Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Barney, (cascade operations), twin sons, Timothy and Patrick.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Lewis, (cascade operations), daughter, Angela Danise.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Pilney, (technical review), daughter, Marnie.

In Memoriam

Mr. Carmen Baughman died on June 27, 1965 in Barberton, Ohio. His son, Al, is general foreman in Cascade Area 1.

Mrs. Vera Johnson died June 28, 1965 in Holzer Hospital, Gallipolis, Ohio. Her husband, James, works in the sheet metal shop.

Mr. Charles O. Evans died on July 15, 1965, at his home in Jackson, Ohio. His daughter, Meredith, is secretary in the Purchasing Division.

A Father's Prayer

Oh Lord, I give my thanks to Thee That you take time to strengthen me. And I know it must be quite a task To hear the many things I ask.

But this time Lord, I humbly plea That I may say in sincerity, I thank you Lord for my only son, You understand: for you had one.

I thank you because he's strong and straight Not swayed by every wind and weight

Of doctrines that seem to easily flow From mouths of men down here below.

I thank you because he's not afraid To give his best for wages paid. And no matter how difficult the day, He does not falter along the way.

I thank you Lord for time we've spent, Just being together in deep content.

The finest moments I've ever had, Was hear him say, "I love you dad." So thank you Lord for all you've done

To build me a fine and stalwart son. And finally, Lord, lest I forget, I'm glad my son and yours have met,

How To Improve Quality

DO A BETTER JOB

(Editor's Note: Much has been said and written about the need for greater concern for quality on the part of everyone associated with the production and merchandising of U. S.-made products. But no one, to our thinking, has said it better or more forcefully than the writer of the following item which has appeared recently in many publications.)

When the nuclear submarine Thresher sank to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, it took with it more than the lives of all hands. It removed, possibly forever, any determination of the cause for the vessel going down. "Faulty parts," some say; "poor workmanship," claim others. The tragedy, undoubtedly, burdens the consciences of many.

When an airliner crashed at a Chicago airport and 37 people died, more than consciences were burdened. Investigators found that maintenance work on the plane had been careless and the inspection of that work had been inadequate. As a result, the airline was fined \$3,000 and five of the line's employes were fined \$100 apiece. As *TIME* magazine reported: "It seemed a rather low price for a crash that cost 37 lives."

American taxpayers foot much larger bills for failures. When a Minuteman missile exploded violently on its launch pad at Cape Kennedy last year, the bill came to \$22 million. Cause for this failure was placed on a faulty \$25 part.

But, poor quality goods and services don't always have to lead to disaster. The public is more personally involved in seemingly endless harrassments caused by "little things" which, as Industrial Designer Raymond Loewy noted in a recent magazine article, include "faucets that leak . . . windows that rattle . . . zippers that jam . . . engines that smoke . . . containers that leak . . . flags that fade . . . by salesmen who are rude . . . by repairmen who are untrustworthy . . . artists and artisans who do their second best . . . by designers and manufacturers who think it doesn't matter just this once if they turn out products which are vulgar, shoddy and over-priced."

All of this adds up to a growing concern over quality.

A call for vigilance . . . quality awareness . . . do it right the first time . . . is echoing throughout American industry. Many defense supply firms have adopted Zero Defects programs and the results have been astounding. The craftsmanship of American workers is reportedly on its way toward being "rediscovered" — as if it weren't there all the time.

The future holds the answer as to whether or not the current alarm over quality, with its attendant slogans, motivational campaigns and national notoriety, is simply a vain or needless cry in the night, or an inspiring call to battle stations.

In the final analysis, it all depends on those men and women who are supposed to answer the call — the employes who, in their own minds, know they can do a better job.

Employee's Relative Awarded Medal

The Viet Nam situation hits nearer to home everyday as friends and/or relatives of employes are personally involved.

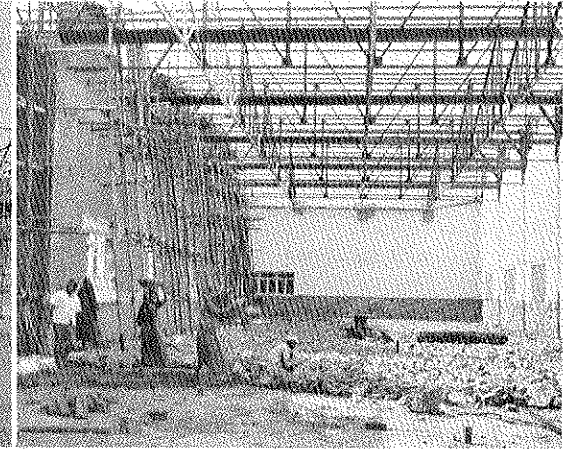
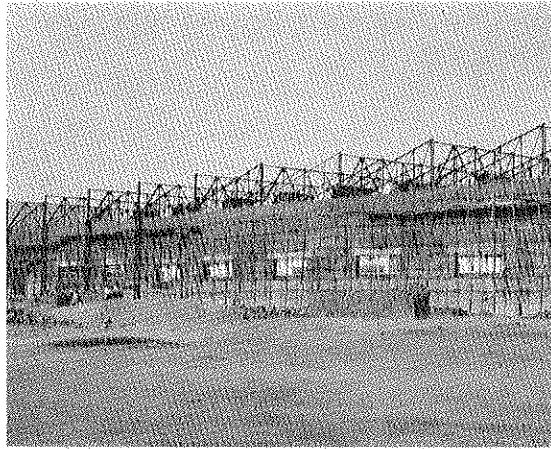
Mrs. Faye Neff, wife of R. O. Neff, "B" shift superintendent, is a perfect example.

Mrs. Neff's brother, Lt. Commander C. L. McGathy is Officer-In-Charge, Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron 11, stationed aboard the Attack Carrier USS Coral Sea. Recently he was awarded the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for his performance of duty during the Viet Nam crisis. This medal is presented to military personnel who have participated in 30 or more

consecutive days of operation in areas of crisis.

The USS Coral Sea is with the Seventh Fleet and has been operating in the Western Pacific for five months.

McGathy is a former Goodyear employe as was his father. A number of employes may remember McGathy, Sr., as he was a master mechanic at the Gadsden plant and a zone engineer at Plant One in Akron.



J. D. WILKERSON, manager, engineering department, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of India Private, Ltd., New Delhi, India, and former GAT employe, sent the pictures shown above. The buildings under construction are a warehouse extension 12,500 sq. ft., a prefabricated type structure 13,000 sq. ft. for storing crude rubber and an addition to the power station 2,500 sq. ft. In a letter to his friends, Wilkerson states that construction methods are very crude but for the latest jobs, metal forms were available and he insisted on mechanical vibration. Wilkerson further states that the men are skilled laborers (used advisedly) and the women the heavy laborers. The laborers, called coolies, receive about \$.60 a day. Wilkerson was transferred to Goodyear International in June, 1963, and has been in India for about two years. Mr. and Mrs. (Mary) Wilkerson are due to return for a vacation period next year.

DeVito Completes 15 Years Service

V. J. DeVito, SS engineering department, will complete 15 years continuous service with Goodyear Aug. 10, 1965.

DeVito joined Goodyear Aircraft Corporation in 1950. In 1952 he was the recipient of the P. W. Litchfield medal as the outstanding graduate of the GAC production training squadron. Following this training he was



V. J. DeVITO

In 1962 he was promoted to uranium control assistant, a position he now holds.

A native of Canton, Ohio, he is a graduate of Timken Vocational High School. He holds a B. S. degree in Business Administration from Ohio State University.

DeVito has been quite active in GAT's employe activities program. He has been chairman of various committees as well as a participant in the golf and bowling programs. In 1955 and 1964 he was company golf champion.

Mr. and Mrs. (Jeanne) DeVito have seven children. They have a daughter at Ohio University and a son at Ohio State University. Two sons are in high school and a son and two daughters in grade school.

Here and There in the Nuclear Field

A unique fluid fuel nuclear reactor has achieved initial criticality at the AEC's Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Scientists and engineers of Union Carbide Corporation brought the Molten Salt Reactor Experiment (MSRE) to its first self-sustaining nuclear operation a few weeks ago.

The MSRE started initial operation after a three-month period of non-nuclear testing during which the various operating systems were checked. One such test extended for a month essentially uninterrupted at the design temperature range of 1050 to 1250° F.

The MSRE, a 10,000 thermal kilowatt reactor, was developed as part of the AEC's program to investigate advance reactor concepts having potential advantages for production of electrical power. It is expected also to demonstrate advances in technology aimed toward development of a reactor for thermal breeding using the uranium-thorium fuel cycle. Breeding relates to a reactor concept that produces more fissionable fuel than is consumed in the nuclear chain reaction.

The MSRE will be operated primarily to determine the long-term reliability to maintain a fluid fuel system by remote and semi-remote maintenance methods, and continuous removal of gaseous fission products from the fuel.

When compared with water reactors, the molten salt concept has potential economic advantages of improved steam conditions and high

thermal efficiency because of its high operational temperature. Other advantages include the lack of fuel element fabrication costs since the fuel is a solution of salts, and greater neutron economy because continuous on-stream removal of fission product poisons can be achieved through an associated chemical processing system. Removal of all fission product poisons will not be accomplished in the MSRE although such a system would be included in later larger versions of the concept.

The MSRE is a single region reactor having a cylindrical graphite core about 4½ feet in diameter and 5½ feet high. The molten salt fuel is a solution of fluorides of lithium-7, beryllium, zirconium and uranium, and is pumped through some 1140 channels in the graphite columns that extend the full height of the core. The heat is removed from the fuel solution through an intermediate heat exchanger that uses lithium and beryllium fluorides as the secondary coolant. No electrical power will be generated from the MSRE. The heat produced is dissipated to the atmosphere through an air-cooled radiator.

During later operation of the MSRE, thorium salts are expected to be added as a part of the fuel solution to demonstrate the potential of breeding uranium-233.

The MSRE is an outgrowth of the Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Program, and is installed in a building at ORNL previously used in that program.

The Safety Corner

Drownproof Your Family

Suppose someone told you that your entire family, after practicing a few hours, could become "drownproof." Even though any or all of them can't swim a stroke to begin with?

Incredible, you'd think? Surprisingly, it is not.

Anyone — man, woman, child (except a person seriously disabled) — can be "drownproofed." He can learn to stay afloat for hours with little effort in high waves and even though suffering a cramp or injury. Drownproofing is a method of saving yourself in water under the most adverse conditions.

The idea in drownproofing is not to try to keep your head above water constantly. Many nonswimmers and poor swimmers grow panicky in a crisis, and become so fatigued that they drown just struggling to hold their head above the surface — when it is entirely unnecessary. The head weighs about 15 pounds, and trying to push it up while it pushes you down can exhaust even a good swimmer in a short time. It's far less trying to keep your head submerged part of the time and come up only when you want a breath.

The theory behind drownproofing is that 98 per cent of the men and nearly all women will float against the surface of the water if their lungs are full of air. You can maintain this floating position, completely relaxed, and then with slight motion propel yourself to the surface to gain another breath. Exact rhythmic breathing lets you bob up and down with such little effort that you feel you could do it forever without tiring.

There are various steps to follow for drownproofing. These steps are as follows:

1. After taking a breath through the mouth, sink under. Hang, completely relaxed in vertical position in the water with arms and legs dangling. Be sure head is relaxed.

2. Let yourself float to the surface. Because of the air you have inhaled, you will come up naturally with no effort. When the head is partly out of the water, raise the arms to the side. At the same time stretch one leg forward and the other back as in the scissors kick.

3. To thrust your head above water to get a breath, gently pull the arms downward toward the hips and bring legs together, pressing the water easily with the sole and heel. As soon as your arms start down (not before), begin to exhale through the nose and continue doing so until your nose comes above the surface. Be sure eyes are open. Then inhale through the mouth. The chin should be right on the surface, not above.

4. Just as your head goes under again, give a slight downward push with the arms, legs or both. This prevents your sinking too deeply and is unnecessary in calm water conditions, but you should learn to do it because it can save you when the chips are down.

5. Rest under water again, completely relaxed. Stay submerged only until you desire a breath, not until you need one. At first you will probably stay under three seconds; this should be the minimum. Gradually, you must increase the time of rest while submerged. The average rest is 10 seconds after doing the cycle for an hour. Repeat entire cycle.

Take the time to "drownproof" your family, it may save someone's life.

JULY WINNERS

SLOGAN

"Be Accident-Proof
Not Accident-Prone!"

— P. Q. Snyder, D-552

CAPTION

"Don't Fall For Lack Of Safety."

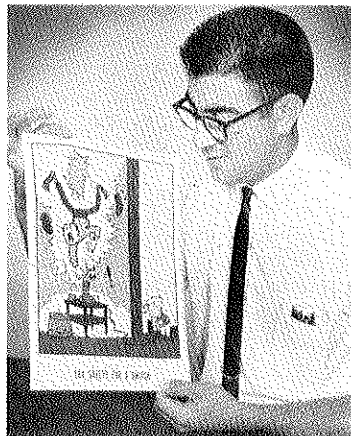
— C. A. McNelly, D-816

The Annual Safety Caption Contest winner for fiscal year 1965 is E. L. Salazar, operations analysis department.

The company-wide vote by em-

ployees selected Salazar's caption the best from a group of 12. A total of 895 ballots were returned to the safety department for tabulation.

He will receive a \$100 gift certificate for his winning caption.



E. L. SALAZAR

Little Leaguers In August Clan

The pictures of the "Little Leaguers" will be carried in the August *Wingfoot Clan*. This change is necessary because of the slow response of employees in submitting their son's picture.

Please submit a picture of your son in uniform to the *Clan* office no later than Aug. 6, 1965.

Employees Enjoy Outdoor Recreation

Family camping is one of the many activities that has had a phenomenal growth in recent years.

One of the oldest, largest, and fastest growing international family camping organizations in North America is the National Campers and Hikers Association. It is a non-profit, volunteer organization dedicated to those hardy, modern pioneers who trek the highways of these great nations and whose campfires at night blaze on the glory of the great outdoors, in quest of fun and fellowship.

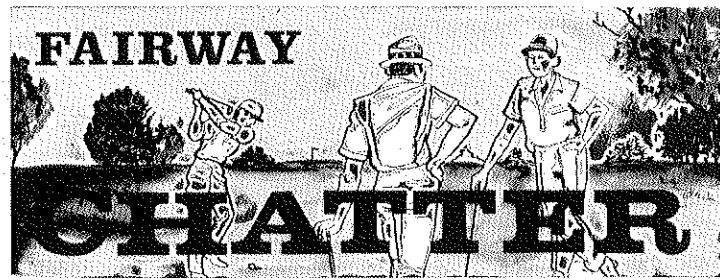
The outdoor creed of the NCHA is as follows: Be clean in our outdoor manners and keep trash and garbage out of fields, water and roadways; be considerate of the rights of others and treat public and private property with respect; prevent fire by building a fire in a safe place and be sure it is out before leaving; and preserve the natural resources, forests, wildlife and waters by practicing conservation.

The NCHA has more than 510 chartered chapters consisting of more than 25,000 families. These chapters are located all over the country with approximately 10 new ones being formed each month. Anyone with a normal interest in camping is encouraged to join a local chapter.

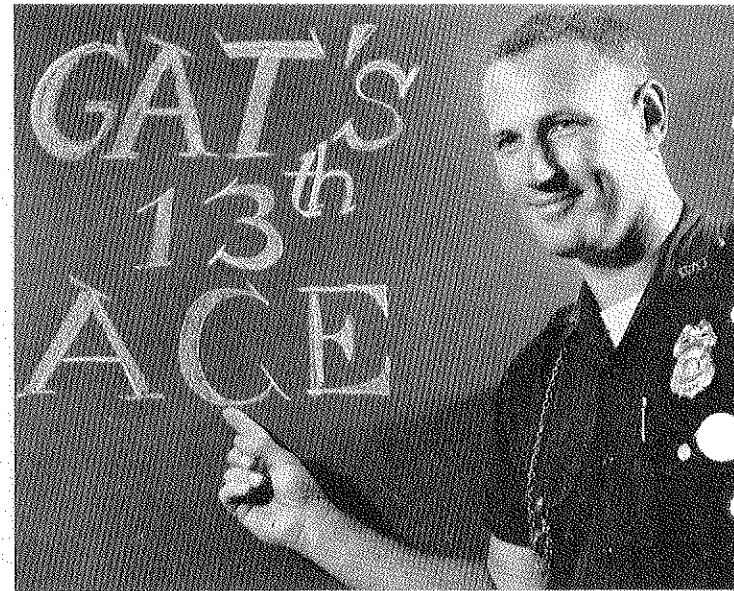
In the immediate area, there are chapters in Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Waverly. Many GAT employees and members of their families are members.

L. T. Oyler, L. A. Fleshman, F. B. Irwin and Joy Wilkins are members of the Chillicothe chapter. Members of the Portsmouth chapter are R. E. Munn, field director; N. E. Reiter, vice-president and R. F. Channel. Field director of the Waverly chapter is Wilbur Mullins; W. R. Brown is president and Q. R. Davis is vice-president. Other members are M. M. Earnhardt, R. L. Settle, and C. L. Rice.

Anyone interested in joining the NCHA should contact one of the above named persons.



The annual intercity tournament was held at the Jaycee golf course in Chillicothe on July 10. The Portsmouth team was the winner with a total of 1043 strokes. Their closest competition was Jackson with 1058 strokes. Members of the winning team were: Bob Holland, Joe Thoms, Jim Jones, Frank Voss, Ray Sullivan, Glenn Russell, Bim Walder, Charles Trivis, Dave Goodman, Bart Huddle, Hugh Ruel, Frank Steinbach, Gordon liams, and Peg Ellsesser.



F. M. "Goose" McGhee is the 13th employe to record a hole-in-one. While playing in the annual holiday Pony Tournament at the Fairgreens Country Club in Jackson on July 5, McGhee scored his ace on the 123 yard, 14th hole.

1965 Picnic Prize Winners

Portable TV Set
Portable TV Set
AM-FM Radio
AM-FM Radio
Blender
Carving Knife Set
12" Fry Pan
Ice Cream Freezer
Folding Table
Padded Chaise Lounge
Steam & Dry Iron
Electric Toothbrush
Automatic Coffee Maker
Knife & Scissors Sharpener
Portable Hand Mixer
Oscillating Sprinkler
Deluxe Folding Chair
Electric Can Opener
Broil and Serve Platter
50' Garden Hose

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