THE WINGFOOT CLAN

GOODYEAR ATOMIC CORPORATION

A Subsidiary of THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

OLUME XIII | PIKETON, OHIO, JULY, 1966 | NUMBER 10

Future Of Gaseous Diffusion Bright

Demand For Energy Increases

(Editor's Note: The following excerpts were taken from a speech made by Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission at the National Association of Manufacturers' Conference on Industrial Science and Technology, Washington, D. C., June 7, 1966. The topic of Dr. Seaborg's speech was "Nuclear Energy and the Generation of Power.")

President Kennedy asked us to take a "new and hard look at the role of nuclear power in our economy." This examination and analysis resulted in the AEC's now famous Report to the President in November 1962. In the four years since 1958, the nuclear outlook had not grown darker, but in fact somewhat brighter. The 1962 Report to the President foresaw a nuclear generating capacity in the United States of 5,000,000 kilowatts by 1970, 40,000,000 kilowatts by 1980, and by the turn of the century, a time when all new generating plants that would be built would be nuclear. It was our feeling then that the more than one-and-a-quarter billion dollars invested by the Government through 1962 represented in fact a wise investment — an investment that was going to pay off.

Again, I must add that our report received a mixed reception, but this time we were a bit more fortunate, for only a little more than a year later, in December 1963, the first large nuclear generating plant — the Oyster Creek plant of Jersey Central Power and Light Company — was procured on the basis of economic considerations alone, and with no Government subsidy involved. This development startled some, although to many of us it was not unexpected. This was four years earlier than the 1968 date predicted back in 1958; thus the fact was clear — nuclear power was on the verge of being economically competitive. The factor which may have been underestimated earlier, and which was brought out clearly by the Oyster Creek plant, was that the larger the generating installation was the more favorable became the economics of the nuclear power plant when compared to that of the conventional fueled plant. In spite of what some may consider a slow start, nuclear progress during the period I have reviewed was really a remarkable achievement — going from the Fermi pile of a few watts to economic power on the scale of hundreds of thousands of kilowatts in a little more than two decades. And this achievement was made possible through the cooperative efforts of American industry and government.

In light of the economic developments I've covered so far, the Atomic Energy Commission undertook still another analysis of the future trends and made a further revision in its forecast. In 1964, only two years after the 1962 forecast, it was predicted that by 1970 there would be 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 kilowatts of nuclear electric generating capacity in the United States and it was now conceivable that by 1980 there could be anywhere between 60,000,000 to 90,000,000 kilowatts (instead of the 40,000,000 kilowatts predicted earlier).

In the past two years, the nuclear power industry has kept its foot on the accelerator, and sales of nuclear power plants, which were about 2,000,000 kilowatts in 1963-64, rose to over 5,000,000 kilowatts in 1965, and to date in 1966 they already

(Continued on Page 2)

Johnson Made Recreation Coordinator; Jones Transfers

D. W. Doner, manager, industrial relations, announces the appointment of H. Gordon Johnson to the position of recreation coordinator and editor. Johnson replaces R. F. Jones who has been transferred to Goodyear International Corporation in Akron. These promotions were effective July 16.

Johnson, a graduate of Fairmont State College in West Virginia, came with GAT on Nov. 30, 1953, as a ... eman in the power department. He has had various assignments in this department and at the time of his promotion, was power coordinator foreman.

Johnson, his wife Barbara, and their two children live at Lake ...hite.

Jones hired in at Goodyear Atomic on Aug. 24, 1953, as supervisor of recreation. In May, 1964, he was assigned the additional duties of editor, Wingfoot Clan.

Jones received a BS degree from Slippery Rock State College in Pennsylvania and a MA degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, N. Y.

Jones and his wife, Charlotte, live in Chillicothe.

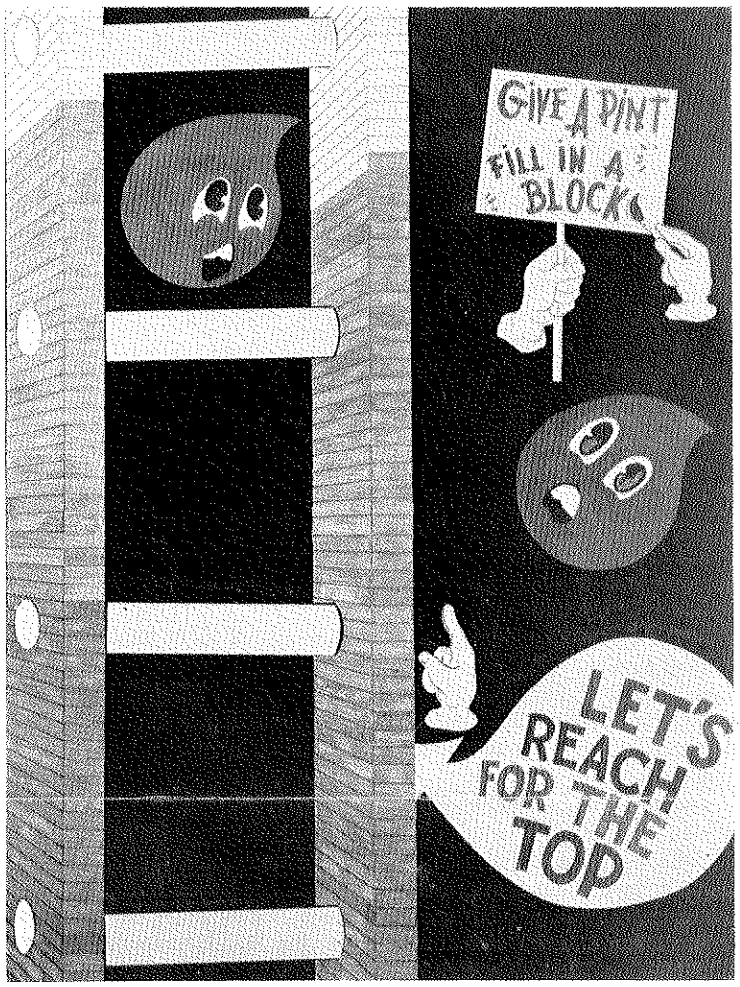
H. G. Johnson

R. F. Jones

Clan To Feature Little Leaguers

Are you proud of your "Little Leaguer?" All parents are! Numerous GAT employes' sons are playing baseball in the little league this year. The September Wingfoot Clan would like to feature these little league players.

Please submit a picture of your son in uniform no later than September 7, 1966.



GOODYEAR ATOMIC, AEC and OVEC employes made an attempt to reach the top of the ladder. Each colored square represents a pint of blood. During the two-day visit, 220 pints were donated. (Ed Hartnett from Training sketched the ladder and drops of blood.)

Response Excellent

Employes Donate 220 Pints

The conscientious effort of GAT employes to support their Blood Bank was evident July 11 and 12 when the Tri-State Bloodmobile Unit visited plantsite. Two hundred forty employes responded to the call and a total of 220 pints were donated.

This total was the highest number of pints of blood collected during the July visit the past three years.

The success of the visit of the bloodmobile unit is credited to the employes who have an honest desire to help their fellow man. For example, 21 men from "C" shift who worked the midnight shift took the time to donate blood prior to going home.

P. E. Cravens, cascade maintenance and H. H. Stoops, standard practice, both seven gallon donors, responded once again. This type of response will assure the continued operation of GAT's Blood Bank.

The names below are the individuals who donated or offered to give blood at the July bloodmobile visit:

W. T. Durbin	C. E. Strausbaugh	W. C. Masters	J. A. Carr
R. A. Boggs	A. M. Jones	J. D. Delabar	R. E. Schisler
H. A. McClelland	L. R. Bickett	E. I. Bibbey	W. M. Bright
J. A. Weber	D. L. Maple	R. J. Blaine	M. L. Rice
F. E. Kleinman	H. C. Baldwin	R. C. Wells	G. R. Towler
R. T. Lee	O. W. McGlone	L. L. Wise	Charlotte Yates
D. W. Doner	R. O. Neff	A. W. Ondera	L. C. Elliott
C. D. Willis	G. L. Smoot	C. A. Mentges	P. R. Seufzer
E. E. Dixon	D. E. Arnett	R. S. Martin	M. S. Clary
William Farley	M. E. Shawkey	F. R. Donley	W. L. Welch
C. D. Evans	D. R. Overly		

(Continued on Page 3)

Atomic Energy

(Continued from Page 1)

total nearly 7,000,000 kilowatts.

And so, with a sigh of resignation, the Commission's analysts and forecasters once more have gone back to the drawing boards. Our most recent analyses now would seem to indicate that by 1970-71 there will be more than 10,000,000 kilowatts of nuclear electric generating capacity in the United States, and by 1980 there will be between 80,000,000 and 110,000,000 kilowatts. If these figures are compared with our predictions just four years earlier in the 1962 Report to the President, one can see that we have doubled our estimates.

Perhaps more encouraging for all members of this energy team — including the newest, nuclear energy — is the fact that we are all participating in a growing energy market. As I indicated at the outset, the demand for energy is ever-increasing. With our total energy requirements in the United States increasing at a rate of about 3½ percent a year and our demand for electricity doubling every ten years, we are going to have to make the fullest use of all possible energy resources. There should be no fears of an overnight change in traditional patterns of energy use, but, as in all things, gradual change will occur. Nuclear energy will be used increasingly for those purposes to which it is best suited — the large-scale production of electricity. Other energy sources will find their growing uses in those areas to which they are best suited. Our real concern will never be "Is there a great enough market for our energy resources?" but rather "Are our energy resources sufficient to meet the growing demands of the market?"

. . . The projected growth of civilian nuclear power abroad is as impressive as that here at home. In fact, at this point in time, the UK leads the U. S. in total installed nuclear capacity. Forecasts made recently indicate that by 1970 more than 4,000,000 kilowatts of nuclear generating capacity, fueled with U. S. slightly enriched uranium, will be installed abroad. At the same time, in 1970, the nuclear generating capacity abroad fueled with natural uranium should be about 10,000,000 kilowatts. These figures can be compared with the U. S. total projected capacity of about 10,000,000 kilowatts in about the same time frame. By 1980, it is estimated that there will be in operation abroad from 70,000,000 to 100,000,000 kilowatts of nuclear generating capacity fueled with U. S. slightly enriched uranium. In addition, there should be about half this capacity or approximately 40,000,000 kilowatts of nuclear generating capacity fueled with natural uranium. Comparing these figures with the U. S. market estimated for 1980 — 80,000,000 to 110,000,000 kilowatts — it is apparent that the growth abroad will be quite similar to that in the United States.

One specific area of the nuclear fuel cycle which will attract increasing consideration in the coming years undoubtedly will be the uranium enrichment facilities. At the present time, only three countries in the western world have such facilities — the United States, the United Kingdom and France. In all cases, the facilities are government-owned and the technology is classified. Of those in the western world, the United States enrichment facilities are by far the largest and they are the most economic. Further, the United States has developed the technology of gaseous diffusion to a greater degree than the others, so that future plants, if and when needed, can be constructed quite economically.

An obvious question in light of these ever-expanding forecasts for nuclear power is whether the U. S. enrichment capacity is adequate to meet the demands. As I have stated on other occasions, the present U. S. gaseous diffusion plants have sufficient capacity for the continuing requirements of more than 100,000,000 kilowatts of installed civilian nuclear generating plants. Our forecasts and analyses indicate that the present enrichment facilities alone will be sufficient to meet the market demand through much of the 1970's. During the latter part of the 1970's it probably will be necessary to begin the construction of new enrichment facilities. As I have indicated, our continuing advances in enrichment technology promise that these new plants can be economically built and cause no change in the cost of separative work required to enrich the uranium. Even before we begin considering the addition of new plants, we will have increased the presently reduced power consumption of our present plants, beginning in the early 1970's, to meet the growing demands.

It is also likely that sometime in the next few years the U. S. Government will want to examine the manner in which the uranium enrichment plants are owned and operated. As the output of these facilities become less oriented to the military needs and more focused on civilian demands, it is possible that we may wish to consider implementing new arrangements for the administration or ownership of some or all of these facilities.

Review Committee Recognized

Members of the Company-Union Safety Review Committee were honored recently at a breakfast served in the cafeteria. The breakfast was held in recognition of the 100th meeting of the Committee.

The Safety Review Committee which has the responsibility of reviewing the activities of the Shift Safety Representatives and of recommending to the Executive Safety Committee changes or improvements of safety, held its first meeting in October, 1957.

Attending the recognition breakfast were members of the Company-Union Safety Review Committee, members of Local 3-689 of the OCAW and Members of Management.

Following breakfast, speeches were given by GAT's General Manager, G. H. Reynolds; and D. W. Doner, Manager, Industrial Relations Division; and President J. F. Wettstein, and J. R. Diamond, Vice President, of Local 3-689 of the OCAW.

The speech of J. F. Wettstein is printed below:

I am pleased to be here with you this morning in recognition of the 100th Meeting of the joint Company-Union Safety Review Committee.

One hundred meetings represents nearly 9 years of a continuous joint responsibility for safety.

Webster defines safety as "a safe condition and being free from danger and harm". I feel the Safety Review Committee has accepted this definition as their objective, and I want to commend you for your efforts and successes in making conditions safe and for protecting the employes from danger and harm. You have accepted a difficult job and you have done it remarkably well.

In the job of safety, the professional safety man has the background and the advantage of formal safety study and training and makes safety his main interest and principal activity. The non-professional safety man does not have this advantage and must therefore spend additional time and effort in reading and learning of safety, making safety investigations, and attending meetings and discussions to gain the experience and knowledge of his subject. This, each of you have done and thereby achieved a high degree of competency in the handling of safety matters. Because of this, and based upon your past performance, I feel confident that each of you shall continue to make a most meaningful contribution to plant safety, both as individuals and as a Safety Review Committee.

If we were to compare our thoughts on what makes a good safety man, I am sure we would agree on a number of the necessary qualifications. He must have an interest in safety; he must have a broad knowledge of the subject; and he must act in a cooperative and responsible manner. However, I ask for your agreement that he must also be a man that has made a total personal commitment to safety and this, I feel, can be the most difficult part of a safety man's job.

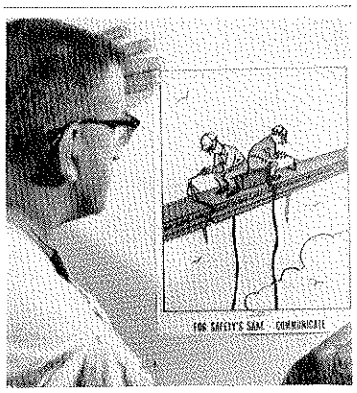
For example, a total commitment to safety by a Union Safety Man would require that he take a firm position with those that he represents, that each employe follow safe practices in his work at all times, obey all safety rules, and use protective equipment for his personal safety when required. The Union Safety Man knows that to take such a position shall at times bring complaints and dissatisfaction from some employes. But he also knows that if he has made a total personal commitment to safety, he cannot afford, even for a moment, to play personal politics with a matter of safety.

Also, for example, a total commitment to safety by a Company Safety Man would require that he be fully prepared to challenge and disagree with the decision of a higher Company official, if the decision does not serve the best interests of safety and cannot be supported on its merits. The Company Safety Man knows that to take such a position may not appear to further his personal ambitions or career, but he also knows that if he has made a total personal commitment to safety he cannot afford, even for a moment, to play personal politics with a safety matter.

The willingness on the part of each of us to make a total personal commitment to safety represents, I believe, the greatest challenge and the key to the real success of any safety program.

I wish you continued success in your Committee work, and to assure you of my support and cooperation, I would like to join with you at this time in making that total personal commitment to safety, with the positive knowledge that to do so shall mean the prevention of accidents, the safeguard from injury, and the security of life and safety shall last if safety is first.

— J. F. Wettstein



FOR SAFETY'S SAKE — COMMUNICATE. The annual Safety Caption winner for fiscal year 1966 was submitted by C. C. Hobbs, electrical maintenance. A total of 847 ballots were returned with Hobbs' selection receiving 246 votes. He will receive a $100 gift certificate for his winning caption.

Secondary Dosimeter System Placed In Criticality Areas

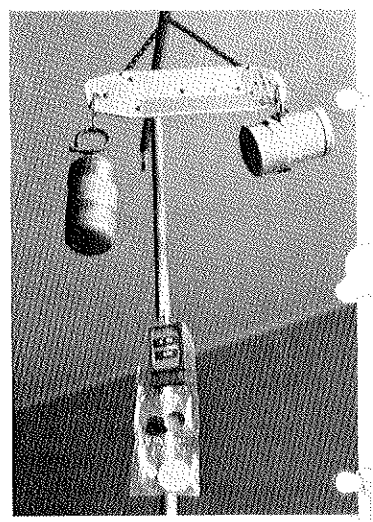
A new type of radiation dosimeter is being placed in several buildings on plantsite by personnel of the Health Physics Department. These dosimeters are referred to as "Secondary Area Dosimeters."

These secondary area dosimeters have been designed to supplement the primary threshold detector units which are used to determine the gamma and neutron doses that might be received by personnel from a criticality incident. The secondary detector unit consists of a container, 8" by 3" of 6 mil plactic, which is designed to be hung with a conventional film badge. One compartment holds a sulfur pellet (20 grams). A second compartment contains two cadmium-copper shielded uranium discs (one natural uranium and one 0.2% U-235). A standard multiplant badge is used together with this dosimeter. The badge includes a bare gold foil, a cadmium-shielded gold foil, a sulfur pellet, a strip of indium metal, and two glass rods enclosed in a special load shield for monitoring high range gamma radiation. The unit weighs two ounces, and is supported by a magnetic hook or other suitable device for attaching to "H" columns on 40' to 60' centers in those areas where criticality accident monitoring is indicated.

The primary detector units were developed in the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The original purpose of the units was to evaluate radiation levels at the Nevada Proving Grounds during testing of atomic devices.

Sixty primary detector units were placed in various locations throughout the plant to make up a primary dosimeter system several years ago. Because of the high unit cost, a subcommittee was formed under the Radiation Emergency Steering Committee to evaluate and develop an economical secondary dosimeter system. The committee was made up of men from the Atomic Energy Plants at Oak Ridge, Paducah, Portsmouth, The Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and Y-12. Ben Kalmon, Health Physics Department, was the committee representative from Goodyear Atomic.

As a result of this committee action, approximately 700 secondary area dosimeters are being placed within the plant. These dosimeters which function in a manner similar to the primary ones were originally developed and designed by Y-12.



THESE TWO TYPES of radiation dosimeters are placed in various locations throughout the plant and make up the primary and secondary area dosimeter system.

BLOODMOBILE VISIT, JULY 1966. Upper left, Connie Eckhart colors a block on the ladder which represents the ...t of blood she donated to the GAT Blood Bank. Upper right, A group of employes are waiting to donate blood. Back row, Marian Shawkey, W. A. Smith, J. G. Crawford and C. F. Trivisonno. Front row, C. L. Shaffer, G. K. Sleighter, E. E. Dixon and C. D. Willis. Lower left, H. H. Stoops has just donated his 56th pint of blood. Mrs. Dorothy Rhodifer of the Waverly Red Cross Chapter assisted the donors during the two days the Bloodmobile Unit was on plantsite. Lower right, Refreshments and food are available to each donor after blood is donated. Seated at the far table, clockwise, are J. H. Welsh, F. E. Kleinman, G. F. Johnson, C. L. French, and J. C. Cooke. Front table, left to right, Connie Eckhart, L. A. Simon and R. R. Hill.

C. L. Shaffer
F. M. McGhee
J. G. Crawford
C. H. Crabtree
V. S. Webb
C. P. Work
J. R. Ortman
C. A. Schultz
R. F. Jones
R. F. Rooker
R. W. Smith
H. L. McFarland
T. L. Dent
R. B. Sommer
Ray Simpkins
A. B. Mills
Andew Walder
C. D. Bush
Mary Burks
C. A. Secrest
L. A. Simon
T. H. Maggard
P. E. Phipps
R. I. Bethel
C. H. Kent
D. M. Griffith
R. D. Whitt
G. K. Sleighter
K. P. Hatfield
L. T. Crace
W. T. Allen
L. H. Helmick
W. J. Donahoe
C. A. Cottle
W. W. Shaw
H. Welsh
C. D. Harris
B. F. Hoffman
H. G. Johnson
R. E. Schillinger
C. O. Shoemaker
G. F. Johnson
R. H. Meenach
K. H. Gillespie
H. Vallandingham
K. L. Ritchie
R. T. Shelton
Robert Nickel
Earnest Bowman

J. C. Cooke
V. C. Grooms
R. E. Shepherd
R. R. Hill
L. D. Eakins
H. H. Stoops
T. C. Ferimer
M. R. Kennard
C. S. Knauff
C. M. Bush
G. G. Inman
C. A. Eckhart
C. W. Goddard
J. J. Surack
L. E. Greathouse
C. L. Adams
J. M. Danner
R. L. Dever
J. E. Estes
J. W. Ervin
L. D. Woodruff
Alice Pitts
Z. G. Phillips
L. J. Homer
M. R. Adkins
A. L. Sutton
Earl Jordan
P. W. Wooten
G. J. Williams
C. F. Trivisonno
W. A. Smith
J. B. Bluebaum
R. D. Christman
R. W. Dodds
J. D. Atkins
C. L. French
C. R. McNish
John Glover
R. L. Gilmer
R. F. Roe
C. A. McPherson
M. D. Wickline
M. F. Holcom
J. R. Armstrong
A. E. Creech
T. P. Salisbury
B. W. Lamb
G. W. Smith
Rebecca Tuttle
H. E. Moore

R. L. Horner
W. W. Carnes
E. D. Paul
W. B. Harbarger
M. V. Gill
R. L. Saltsman
D. G. Gastelle
G. O. Hodgson
R. C. Kramer
G. W. Rudd
G. W. Parks
R. E. Dever
C. E. Snedecor
E. L. Davis
P. E. Gravens
C. R. Keen
H. L. Owens
J. A. Atkins
H. R. Hopkins
E. R. Thomas
G. M. Cole
P. J. Hamrick
M. T. Oakley
M. O. Elcess
K. E. Beu
Esther Hamilton
J. E. Thompson
E. R. Newman
J. F. Oates, Jr.
J. H. Burnside
R. J. Reed
D. J. Barr
J. R. Leeth
J. C. Jones
V. F. Nichols
W. E. Fain
Ed Hartnett
Robert Miller
I. G. Smith
A. W. Reynolds
F. U. Green
R. L. McCoy
D. K. Barber
N. R. Anderson
Howard Barber
H. D. Leininger
R. E. Sowers
Larry Noel
V. H. Blazer
C. F. Hook

W. W. Jarvis
W. J. Bloss
W. G. Kensinger
W. F. Byers
E. C. Martin
E. I. Powell
C. F. Egbert
F. E. Pickens
C. H. Canter
N. J. Vulgamore
L. H. Craft
W. W. Weeks
C. B. Flaig
E. B. Nichols
W. M. Reffit
L. E. Snodgrass
R. P. Holland
J. E. Jordan
H. T. Fannin
C. E. Yates
G. V. Bethel
J. L. Murray
R. L. O'Doherty
Barbara Cooper
R. W. Craycraft
H. L. Galloway
V. H. Butcher
T. D. Horner
H. Baumgardner
W. O. McDonie
T. J. McGrail
G. W. Pelfrey
W. J. Curry
C. E. Horner
C. P. Cretsinger
H. C. Dyer
B. L. Bowers
R. H. Allen
D. E. Carrier
Lena Russell
J. M. Pieper
Rita Kennard
H. M. McInerney
R. W. Pollard
J. E. Richey
J. O. Culp
Vernon Callihan
Richard Curry
Harold Ellsesser

Polaroid Entries

Photo entries in the Polaroid Picture-Taking Contest are to be turned in to W. D. Hughes at the Safety Exhibit booths at 2:30 p.m.

Photos must be black and white. The name and department number of the person taking the picture should be written on the back of each picture entered.

Pictures will be judged on originality and clarity.

Prizes will be awarded at 3:00 p.m. prior to the drawing of the grand prizes.

STORK CHAT

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Murray, (police department), son, Zane Alan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Stover, (chemical operations), son, Walter M.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Boggs, (process area VI), son, Jonathan Evan.

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At the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Contract at (33 27)

Published monthly in the interest of employees of the Goodyear Atomic Corporation

Publication Office . . .
Industrial Relations Division,
X-100 Bldg.,
Box 628
Piketon, Ohio

Telephone ..... Piketon 289-5511
Editor ..... R. F. Jones

Member – Association of Nuclear Editors and affiliated with the International Council of Industrial Editors.

Review of Labor Relations

The following arbitration award was received from Ben F. Small who acted as arbitrator and heard the case on June 8.

GRIEVANCE B-324

Grievance: UPGWA, Local 66, protested that a salaried employe was performing work which had been assigned to the bargaining unit and thus violated the Contract between the Union and the Company.

Discussion: The circumstances surrounding the incident were that a Guard, after reporting for work at 7:30 a.m., was assigned as relief to a portal some distance from his regular location, the verification desk, which was unmanned.

During the time the Guard was at the distant portal, an employe, whose regular entry portal was elsewhere, showed up and requested to be admitted. The Guard, following the routine established for this situation, telephoned the verification desk for clearance to admit the employe. No one answered the phone. Thereupon the Guard called his supervisor, at Police Headquarters, and asked that he put someone at the verification desk to clear the employe for entry. The supervisor said that he (the supervisor) would clear the employe, and he did.

The Union contended that by authorizing the admittance of the employe the supervisor deprived the Union of work to which it rightfully belongs.

Job practices should not be viewed so technically. To be sure, Management is not supposed to usurp bargaining unit work. But the Arbitrator sees no violence to this principal when the supervisor directed one of his guards as to what he should do, at his own solicitation. The employe's entry was an irregularity. Many irregularities occur in the course of a day's work. Guards are supposed to clear such matters with their chief. The supervisor's clearance of the employe for entry at the distant portal was simply an administrative solution to an administrative problem put to him by the Guard.

Award: The Arbitrator awards for the Company and against the Union in dismissing the grievance.

Golf Championships Will Be Held During Month Of August

The annual women's and men's flight championships in golf will be held in August.

The women's 18-hole tournament is scheduled at the Skyline Course in Waverly on Aug. 15 and 22. Nine holes will be played each evening.

Trophies will be awarded to the company champion and runner-up and to the winners of the first and second flights.

In conjunction with the tournament on Aug. 22, a playday and cookout will be held.

The men's 18-hole tournament will be held at the Fairgreens Country Club in Jackson on Aug. 27.

All golfers will be placed in flights according to their average. Trophies will be awarded to each flight winner and to the company champion and runner-up.

A list showing flight assignments will be mailed to all golfers the first week in August.

All golfers wishing to play in the men's tournment should arrange a foursome and call the recreation office for a starting time.

Newlyweds

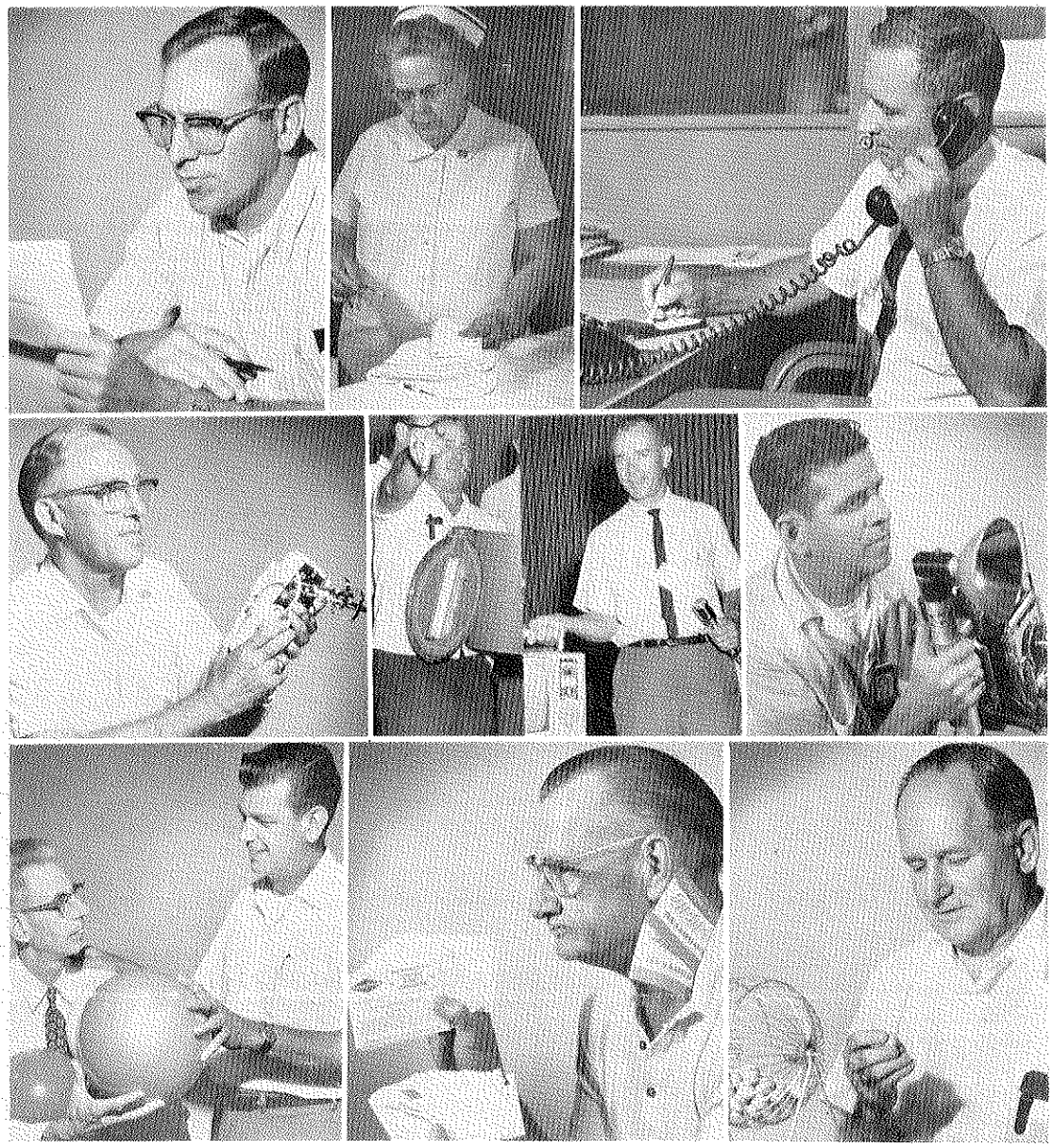
Miss Beulah Clark and Mr. William Gundlah were married in the Rosemount Baptist Church in Portsmouth on June 18. Mr. Gundlah is a member of the mass spectrometry department.

Belated announcement

Miss Charlotte Webb and Mr. Carl Yates were married in the Rosemount Baptist Church in Portsmouth on Apr. 30. Miss Webb is secretary to the manager, industrial relations division and Mr. Yates is a member of the data processing department.

SANDRA LEE, daughter of G. H. Sargent, power operator, spent a few days vacation with her family recently, prior to returning to school for the second term. Sandra is attending Carnegie College in Cleveland where she is studying to become a medical technologist. Her grades have placed her in the top one-third of her class and during the past semester she made the dean's list, one of the highest honors in school. Sandra will graduate from Carnegie in December at which time she will intern at a local hospital for a year's training.

They Will Be There – Will You?



1966 PICNIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN. Top row, left to right: R. P. Holland, co-chairman; H. A. Lewis, medical; and E. B. Lowe, purchasing. Middle row, left to right: W. E. Ellsesser, adult games; J. T. Rhea and R. M. Rutherford, grand drawing; and H. E. Cantwell, photography. Bottom row, left to right: F. J. Wood, children's give-away prizes; W. D. Hughes, safety events; M. T. Trowbridge, tickets; and H. H. Stoops, bingo.

Annual Picnic Plans Complete

Do you like family picnics, free amusement rides, games and bingo? Then you should plan to attend GAT's annual picnic at Camden Park on July 30.

Festivities for the big day will get underway at 10:30 a.m. E.S.T. when the park opens.

Amusement rides, a putting contest, a picture-taking contest and games by the Safety Department are scheduled to begin at 11:00 a.m.

Games for adults will get under way at 12:00. First and second place winners of each contest will be awarded prizes. Included in the prize list are such items as a toaster, steam iron, salad bowl, place mats, and ice bucket.

Bingo for adults is scheduled from 1:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Festivities will be climaxed at 3:00 p.m. when the grand drawing will be held in front of the shelter house located next to the cafeteria.

Goodycarites, now is the time to make plans for a grand day at Camden Park.

DRAWING PRIZES	BINGO PRIZES
Air Conditioner	Chair Step Stools
Portable TV	Toaster (1)
Timex Electric Watch	Steam Iron (1)
Redwood Table and Chair Set	Hose (2)
Electric Drill	Portable Mixer (1)
Vacuum Cleaner	Tensor Light (1)
Blender	Steak Knife Set (1)
Electric Shaver	Set of Glasses (3)
Transistor Radio	Set of Poker Chips (1)
Deep Fryer	Barometer (1)
Coffee Maker	Step Stool (1)
Electric Toothbrush	Candle & Holder (1)
Electric Fry Pan	Box Thermo Cups (1)
Electric Fan	Card Table Cover (1)
	Candle Arrangement (1)

CLASSIFIEDS

FOR SALE

1956 Buick Century, 4 door, power, radio, heater, automatic, overhauled recently. $250. Phone Wav. 947-4887.

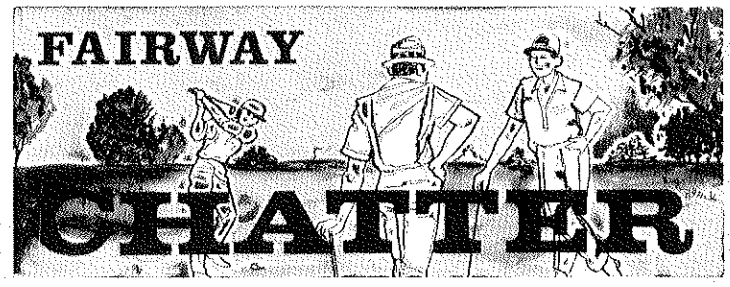
1962 Dodge, 4 door. Excellent condition, $600. Also, upright deep freezer, Unico, $150. Phone Jackson 286-3396.

2 baby cribs complete, a playpen with new pad, a canopy stroller, total price $75. Phone Beaver 226-4443.

1961 Ford Galaxie, 2-door hardtop, 8 cyl., power steering, cruisimatic transmission, T-Bird engine. $625. Phone Wav. 947-5403 after 5 p.m.

70 Feet Range-wire romex, 3 conductor, No. 4. Phone Chill. 772-1331.

Lake White home, central air-conditioning, 3 bedrooms, 2 tile baths, TV room. Enclosed patio and garage. Phone Waverly 947-4048.



(Continued from last issue)

THE HYPOCHONDRIAC — Always plays with a minor or major ailment. Complains of pains in back, legs, shoulders, and elbows, and frequently of double vision. Shyly seeks sympathy from friends but they don't care if he has lobar pneumonia as long as he pays off all bets. Usually shoots fine game because he is thinking more of his pains than he is of how to hit the ball.

THE CONVERSATIONALIST — Likes to talk and tell jokes between shots. Keeps up a steady flow of conversation from tee to green and from green to tee. If other players are not around to talk to him, talks to caddy who can't defend himself. Shouts greetings to players in other fairways and stops them to exchange pleasantries whenever opportunity arises. Rarely has a word to say when he gets home.

THE MUTE — Says as little as possible. Strides ahead of other players thinking own thoughts and concentrating on his game. Thinks there is too much levity on golf course. Offers no advice and asks for none. Dislikes having his concentration broken by laughter, voices from another fairway, a distant train whistle, or small talk among players. Makes up for lost time in locker room.

THE CHEERLEADER — Works hard to keep up morale of partner in a dogfight. Praises something about each shot made by each player, except those that go out of bounds. Even on extreme shanks, comes over to sympathize and to point out that it happens even to the professionals. Bottomless reservoir of praise and sympathy quite often effects, and actually does lift team out of doldrums.

THE GROWLER — Becomes angry at himself and the course upon hitting his first drive. Remains on the verge of a tantrum through 18 holes. Liable to throw club after a poor shot, bend it around a tree or slam it into the ground. The angrier he gets the more furiously he attacks the ball. Refuses sympathy from anyone and regards the golf course as an enemy that never gives him a fair break. Usually meek and relaxed at home because he has purged himself of anger on the golf course.

THE APOLOGIZER — Starts apologizing to his foursome for his game before he leaves the locker room. Thereafter, apologizes for each poor shot or missed putt. Has played for 30 years or more, but still has no confidence in himself. Asks advice of caddy on every shot. Usually has someone else tell him how the ball will break on the green. Apologizes for not putting at the spot selected by the adviser.

THE SUFFERER — Usually shoots near-par golf and sometimes below par. In dogfights, watches his less skilled partners scramble, hack, weave strange dipsy-doodles, and innocently violate half the rules in the book. Watches with look of misery. Forced to suffer in silence and become so conscious of partner's atrocious form that his own game goes to pieces. Has less fun than duffers.

THE TROTTER — Starts off from the first tee at a trot and remains on the heels of the foursome ahead, fuming over their slow play. Edges ahead of his partners on every shot in order to get to his ball as rapidly as possible. Lines up shot quickly, hits ball, and is off trotting, all in rhythmic motion. Fidgets nervously while waiting for others to make their shots. Has been known to play 18 holes in less than three hours.

THE ENTHUSIAST — Brings unbounded enthusiasm to game even on cold, blustery days. Finds something worthwhile to comment on whether it is sun, rain, snow or wind. Thinks there is no other sport to equal golf and that anyone who plays the game can not be all bad. Has unbounded faith that his best game lies somewhere in the future and will be realized with patient effort and good cheer.

THE MAINLINER — Usually is at least 65 years old. Never out of bounds or in the rough. Has a three-quarter backswing and pecks the ball straight down the middle. Rarely reaches any green, except the short par threes, in regulation figures but is deadly with a chipping iron and putter. Gives gray hairs to long hitters because he can score almost as well as they by peck, peck, pecking straight as a string. Openly voices envy of long hitters, but secretly sneers at their erratic shots.

Looking back over my list, I have tried to place myself in one of the slots. But the truth is that I fit into too many categories for comfort. I can recognize myself in almost all of them — except the Mainliner. HOW ABOUT YOU?

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