

THE INNER MEANING OF EASTER

Easter has that special something that stirs the mind, cheers the heart and uplifts the spirit. Happy throngs pour into churches, exultant music, gay colors and happy children. The celebration of the Resurrection of Christ sounds the note of rejoicing.

Appropriately, Easter comes in the spring. After the apparent death of winter, there is resurrection throughout all nature. Mother Earth gives silent testimony to what Easter stands for — it stands for much in the human heart. It is in the human heart, that we find the inner spiritual meaning of Easter.

Easter is symbolic of the greatest human hope — immortality. This hope is paralleled by the modern theory of light; you light a candle and its rays start on their journey. Snuff out the candle and the rays go on forever. — Death may claim mortal man, but the immortal soul of him, like the beams of light, continue through eternity.

The Christian church, Protestant and Catholic alike, hold to the belief in Jesus Christ as the divine Son of God — in His death on the cross and in His Resurrection from the grave. More than 120,000,000 Americans belong to the churches which bear his name. They have various shadings of faith, but all bow before Him as the incarnation of Deity in the flesh.

The universal observance of Easter is an impressive witness that this current of faith runs deep and strong.

Review of Labor Relations

The following arbitration awards were received from Walter G. Seinsheimer who acted as arbitrator and heard the cases on Jan. 17-18, 1967.

Three of the seven arbitration awards received will appear in the April issue of the *Clan*.

GRIEVANCE 1-4-66

Grievance: The Union protests the fact that the Company assigned Welders to mount casters and locks on dollies built for handling cylinders containing uranium material. It is the Union's contention that bolting on of casters and the locks "do not resemble welding in any way" and, therefore, should not have been done by the Welders. It should have been done in the sheet metal shop.

In support of its claim the Union referred to the fact that the work involved was an "unlisted task" and under section 2 of Article XV, an unlisted task shall be placed within the duties of that classification which contains listed duties most nearly resembling the unlisted, both with respect to the type and to the level of skill required.

The Company position is that the "bolts and nuts attachment activity is not peculiar to any classification, nor to the type and level of skill of any of our job descriptions." The Company believes that there were any number of classifications that could have done the work in question but that it made sense to have the Welder then involved in the total assembly finish the whole job so the completed units could be rolled away intact.

Discussion: The charge by the

Union is that the Company has violated section 2 of Article XV of the 1966 Agreement. Section 2 states that the agreed upon job descriptions "are general in nature". A reading of the job descriptions in question clearly indicates that this is a fact. The descriptions do not specify what kind of parts the incumbents work on, or the tools used, or any very specific detail. The descriptions are truly general in nature and they clearly indicate that overlapping duties are a way of life and that jobs are not oriented on a strict craft basis.

In the Arbitrator's opinion, it would appear that the mounting of casters could be considered the work related to the duties of either classification. In his many years of industrial experience he has found that many Welders are required to do minor assembly work involving attaching parts with nuts and bolts and fasteners other than welding.

Award: It is the Arbitrator's decision that, based on the discussion and opinion stated above, the grievance be denied.

GRIEVANCE 1-7-66

Grievance: Maintenance Mechanics protest Materials Men performing the work of unloading one-ton chlorine cylinders with forklift.

(Continued on Page 3)

THE WINGFOOT CLAN

GOODYEAR ATOMIC CORPORATION

Portsmouth Area Gaseous Diffusion Plant

A Subsidiary of THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

VOLUME XIV

PIKETON, OHIO, MARCH, 1967

NUMBER 6



THE ERECTION of the Goodyear sign on Route 23 required a great deal of skill to "Protect Our Good Name". More construction details are shown on Page 3.

Clan To Feature Senior Pictures

The May edition of the *Clan* will feature sons and daughters of Goodyear Atomic employees who will graduate from high school and/or college this year.

Employees are asked to submit a small black and white picture of the student with the name, school, parent or parents working at GAT, and the department where the parent works. Also, on a separate piece of paper list any honor or honors the student will receive or has received this school term.

The deadline for submitting the picture to the *Wingfoot Clan* office is May 5.

Indonesian Government Agrees To Return Plant To Goodyear

An agreement has been signed by Goodyear and the Indonesian government providing for the return of the company's tire plant in Java.

The plant was taken over in March, 1965, by President Sukarno's government but last December the government ordered all foreign properties seized during Sukarno's regime restored to their former owners.

Goodyear reported it could not assess future plans for the plant until further discussions with government officials are completed. The Sukarno government had assumed management of the plant and other American plants and facilities in retaliation for United States support of neighboring Malaysia.

The plant is located in Bogor, Java, about 40 miles from Indonesia's capital of Jakarta. It was built by Goodyear in 1935. When operated at full capacity, the factory employed more than 1,500 Indonesians. It produced tires for automobiles, trucks, buses, tractors, farm vehicles and bicycles, as well as inner tubes, tread rubber, radiator hose, airbags and repair materials.

When the plant was taken over by the Sukarno government in 1965 it was operated by a government-appointed committee. American members of Goodyear management were refused entry to the plant from March 20, 1965. All of the 16 Americans and their families had left Indonesia, without incident, by mid-June 1965.

All of Goodyear's Indonesian production was sold within that country. To the extent that the plant under Indonesian control did not satisfy the market, the country imported additional tires and Goodyear participated in that business.

Meantime, negotiations are continuing for the return to Goodyear of two large rubber plantations which also were taken over by the Sukarno government in 1965. These plantations are the Wingfoot Estate with 40,000 acres and Dolok Merangir with 16,000 acres.

Several employees associated with Goodyear Atomic, have worked or are currently working in Indonesia. They are: Ralph Nance, shops maintenance; Lee Cormany, Earl Damron, Belvin Adams, J. H. Homan, H. J. Wuest, Lou Hochberg and Marv Lowman.

Womens Club Plans "Swing Into Spring"

The Goodyear Women's Club of Portsmouth and the recreation department will co-sponsor a dance to be held at the Portsmouth Elks Country Club on Saturday, May 6. Bobby Clinton Sextet will provide the music from 9 p.m. - 1 a.m.

A limited number of tickets will be sold at \$3 per couple. Tickets may be purchased from members of the Women's Club, Eileen Ward, X-710 Building or recreation.

\$898,319 Cost Savings Shown

G. F. Cooke, Special Assistant to the General Manager, has announced that a savings of \$898,319 was reported to the AEC in our most recent semiannual cost reduction report (period ending Dec. 31, 1966). There were 100 actions reported as cost reductions totaling \$677,080 and 14 cost avoidance actions totaling \$221,239. The largest cost reduction action was \$86,400; the smallest was \$5. The largest amount in any one category was \$44,231 (buying at minimum cost consistent with program needs).

Cost savings are separated into two general groupings; cost reduction and cost avoidance. Savings are grouped as cost reductions if they save programmed funds or have an

impact on a firm financial plan. This action must reduce the cost of an existing operation, method, piece of equipment or material. Cost avoidances are actions that reduce the amount of additional funds needed or avoid the expenditure of funds which are not part of a financial plan.

No one or no one group has a monopoly on the submission of ideas for cost reduction. They are developed in ideation sessions, value analysis sessions, top level conferences, staff meetings, safety meetings or any place where people get together to discuss this mutual problem.

The Oak Ridge office of the AEC has submitted three of GAT's reported actions to Washington for possible inclusion in the AEC's publication "Cost Reduction Abstracts".

"Cost Reduction Abstracts" is a booklet published by the AEC to circulate brief notes to AEC contractors on cost reduction actions, proven in practice, which may stimulate additional applications or ideas.

The actions submitted were:

1. The substitution of aluminum for copper in the fabrication of the X-705 cold traps in lieu of purchasing copper traps from an outside source.
2. The repair of aluminum compressor parts by machining the damaged area to a good base, rebuilding the area with aluminum welds and remachining to proper dimensions.
3. The reworking of bearing surfaces on axial compressor shafts without removing the rotor assembly from the shaft.

THE WINGFOOT CLAN

GOODYEAR ATOMIC CORPORATION
A Subsidiary of THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
ACTING UNDER U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION CONTRACT AT-33-27-1

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Goodyear Atomic Corporation

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As an employe of Goodyear Atomic, you can please your company, the public and yourself by serving the interests of other people. People will warm up to you — and you will gain new respect for yourself — if you follow these suggestions for everyday life:

KNOWING YOUR JOB and attaining a certain ease in your work evokes confidence in the people you serve. They feel more at ease when dealing with you. The quiet unobtrusive skill of a good worker makes a lasting impression on the other people — they can sense your mastery of your work. If you know your job well, the other people will respond gratefully.

TO WIN RESPECT in your job you don't have to be a walking Book of Knowledge. But you can have the ability to meet any possible situation and answer any question that a person may have. This special awareness and superior knowledge of your job will take time to achieve, but when you have it, your dealings with other people will greatly improve.

COPING WITH DIFFICULT PEOPLE is a question of self-conditioning. No matter what your job may be, you've undoubtedly had those moments of frustration with your associates. A policy of tact and gentleness can put these people at ease and completely destroy their unpleasantness. A smile can always work wonders, both for you and the Goodyear Atomic employes with whom you work.

SOME HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS to please yourself and others:

- Speak to people . . . there is nothing as nice as a cheerful word of greeting.
- Smile at people . . . it takes 78 muscles to frown . . . only 14 to smile.
- Call people by name . . . the sweetest music to anyone's ears.
- Be friendly and helpful . . . if you would HAVE friends . . . BE one.
- Be cordial . . . speak and act as if everything you do were a pleasure.
- Be genuinely interested in people . . . you can like everyone if you try.
- Be generous with praise . . . cautious with criticism.
- Be considerate of the feelings of others . . . it will be appreciated.
- Be thoughtful of the opinion of others.
- Be alert to give service.

DeYoung Gets Top Ohio Honor

Russell DeYoung, chairman of the board and chief executive officer, has received the Governor's Award, the highest honor that the State of Ohio can bestow on an individual.

The Governor's Award was presented by Gov. James Rhodes on Feb. 10 at the annual banquet of the Ohio Newspaper Association. It was given in recognition of De-

Young's work "for the advancement of the prestige of Ohio."

In accepting the award DeYoung said he did so "in behalf of more than 100,000 people who are members of the worldwide Goodyear organization." He said 30,000 of them work in Ohio, most in manufacturing plants in seven cities. Goodyear has been able to grow in Ohio, DeYoung said, "because of this state's

favorable economic climate."

He also paid tribute to the "many Ohioans who have contributed so effectively to creating and maintaining a healthy atmosphere for industry."

He is the second Goodyear executive to receive this honor. Edwin J. Thomas, chairman of the executive and finance committee, was similarly honored four years ago.

20th Year Celebrated By AEC

(Editor's Note: Last month's *Clan* carried the first of three installments reviewing the Atomic Energy Commission's dramatic 20-year history.

The second portion covers the period 1954-1965, significant years in the peaceful development of nuclear energy.)

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 marked a turning point not only for the Atomic Energy Commission, but also for industry and education. Replacing the 1946 Act that had been based on secrecy and government monopoly, the revised law encouraged the development of a private atomic energy industry both at home and abroad.

The 1954 law called for declassification of much that had been restricted, broad distribution of declassified information, industrial participation in developing peaceful uses of atomic energy, and a program of international cooperation that boldly supplanted the former secrecy.

Perhaps the most significant change caused by the 1954 Act was the end of the AEC's monopoly on reactors. Industrial and educational organizations could now own and operate a variety of reactors, including power reactors for the generation of electricity.

To encourage utilities to invest in the new, virtually untried energy source, the AEC began its Power Demonstration Reactor Program. The Commission offered research and development support and a fuel supply to utilities interested in experimenting with atomic energy; for smaller companies, the AEC also offered to pay for the construction and operation of the reactor part of the power plant.

Utilities were cautious. Many seemed to doubt that nuclear power would ever play a significant role in the generation of electricity.

Slowly a few utilities submitted proposals—four after the first round of invitations, four after the second, seven after the third. In 1957 the AEC's prototype power reactor at Shippingport, Pennsylvania, began producing electricity. In 1959 Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago began operating the first privately financed nuclear power reactor. And in 1962, in a further expansion of its extensive research and development program, the AEC invited proposals for the design, construction and operation of nuclear power plants under a modification of the third round of invitations. Two proposals for large-scale plants were

submitted and accepted.

In 1963, when 17 power reactors were being operated or constructed, Jersey Central Power and Light Company joined the utility industry by announcing that economics had led it to select nuclear power for its new Oyster Creek, New Jersey, plant. The Company said the atomic plant — to be built entirely with private funds — would be the least expensive type of electric generating facility it could build and operate.

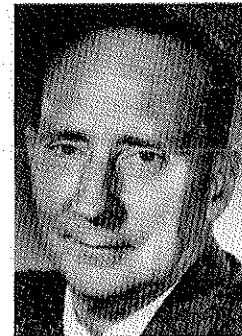
The utility industry's reaction was not readily apparent. No nuclear generating plants were announced in 1964.

Then in 1965 the change was abrupt; the industry announced plans for 10 nuclear power plants.

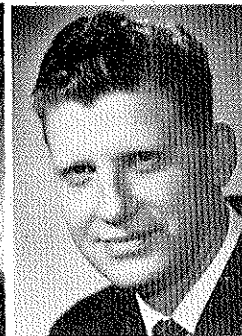
Nuclear power plants, according to the AEC, account for 55% of the newly planned thermo-electric generating capacity announced last year by U. S. utilities. This, the agency notes, would indicate that atomic energy will supply three times as much electric power by 1972 as AEC experts estimated in mid-1966 — exceeding "the most optimistic forecasts." Indeed, indications are that only limited capacity of the manufacturers of atomic reactors, and not any dearth of demand, has placed a ceiling on installations.

(From BARRON'S BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL WEEKLY for Feb. 13, 1967)

In 1966 the number leaped to 27 including two 1,000,000 electric kilowatt plants to be built in a low-cost fuel area by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Recently the AEC predicted that atomic power will be generating up to 25 per cent of the nation's electricity by 1980 (80 to 110 million electrical kilowatts) and one half by the year 2000.



W. H. TAYLOR



D. C. PATE



B. M. HAAS

Veteran Employees Reach Continuous Service Goals

March saw three veteran employes celebrate continuous service anniversaries totaling 90 years. W. H. (Bill) Taylor completed 40 years; B. M. (Bernie) Haas and D. C. Pate marked their 25th anniversary.

Taylor, assistant manager, technical division, began his variety of assignments on March 28, 1927, when he joined Goodyear-Akron's compounding department. From 1928 to 1935 he was assigned to Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation.

In 1935, Bill joined GT&R's research operation and was section head when he transferred to GAT in 1953 as superintendent of engineering development. In February, he was promoted to his current assignment.

Bill and Mrs. (Louise) Taylor are residents of Lake White.

D. C. (DC) Pate, instrument maintenance, joined The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. at Gadsden, Alabama, on March 31, 1942, as a member of the electrical maintenance department.

He served in the U. S. Navy from 1944-1945. After his discharge from the Navy he returned to the Gads-

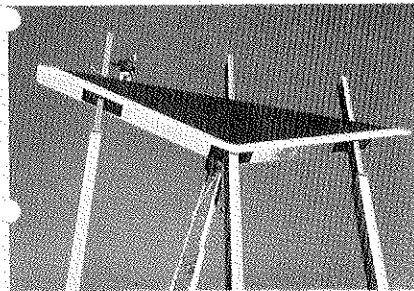
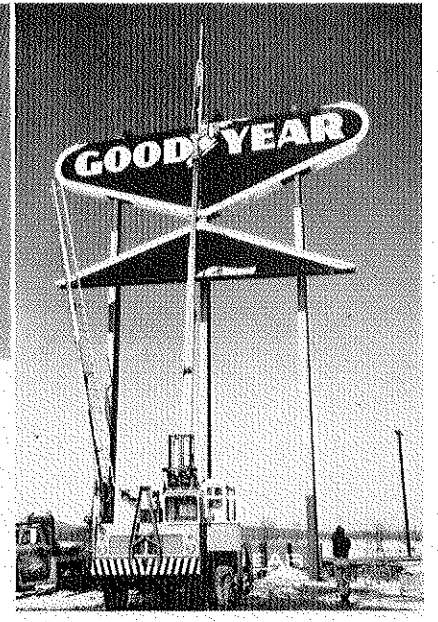
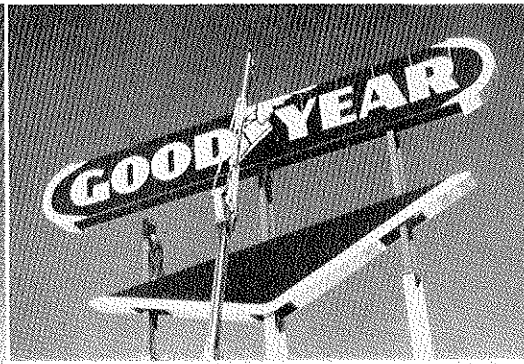
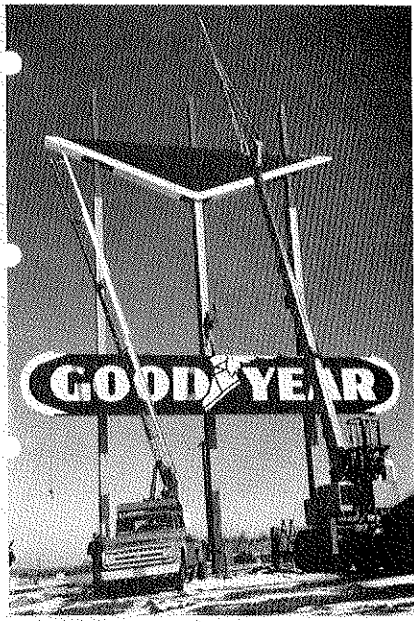
den plant as a member of the engineering staff. In 1953, he transferred to GAT as a member of the instrument maintenance department and was promoted to supervisor of the department in 1957.

DC and Mrs. (Edna) Pate have three children and reside in Chillicothe.

B. M. (Bernie) Haas began his employment with GT&R on March 18, 1942, as a receiving clerk. . . . Oct., 1942, he was promoted to supervisor of janitor services in Akron, and for two years was supervisor in charge of the GT&R yard gang.

In 1953 Bernie joined Goodyear Atomic in the receiving & shipping department. He is currently supervisor of shipping, receiving, stores and janitor services.

Bernie and Mrs. (Dorothy) Haas reside in Chillicothe.



A Sign Of The Times

Recent construction of the gigantic Goodyear-Goodyear Atomic sign was followed with profound interest by Goodyearites.

The new sign, standing 72 feet high and 42 feet at its widest point, is located north of the main entrance on U. S. Route 23.

The Goodyear diamond portion is 23 feet tall, 49 feet across and weighs approximately 8,000 pounds. To guarantee the installation would be permanent, the diamond was fabricated from stainless steel, painted with baked on enamel and reinforced with angle iron.

The diamond is supported by three 62 feet steel pylons, each weighing in excess of 6,000 pounds.

Approximately 48 yards of concrete was required to pour the base which measures 32 feet

wide and is 8 feet deep.

The sign was prefabricated in pieces and trucked to its present location. The pieces were bolted and welded together to make three large sections.

Erection began by setting the steel supports in the concrete foundation. A crane was employed to "thread" the three sections into place. Once completed all sections were welded together and catwalks installed. Starting left center, the candid photos show various stages of assemblage.

The parent company recently installed similar signs at their Logan and Jackson plants. The Columbus Outdoor Ad Company was the prime contractor. Allied Sign Company - Columbus subcontracted the erecting portion.



The Story Behind The Wingfoot

How did the wingfoot become the famous Goodyear symbol?

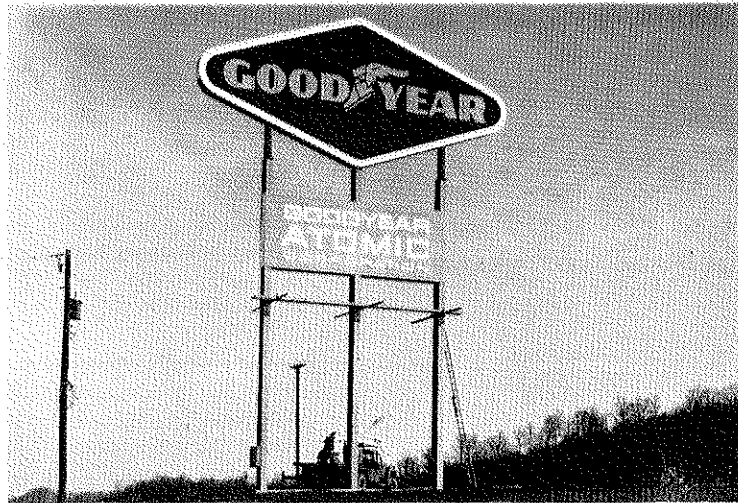
The responsibility for the adoption of the wingfoot as a symbol, known today in every civilized country on earth, rests to a great extent with F. A. Seiberling, who was founder of Goodyear and for many years its president.

On a newel post in the old Seiberling home on E. Market Street, in Akron, there stood a bronze statue of that famous god of mythology, perched on tiptoe, known to the ancient Romans as Mercury, and to the Greeks as Hermes.

A meeting to discuss the idea of a suitable trademark was held at the Seiberling home in August, 1900. Something distinctively Goodyear was needed to distinguish between Goodyear and Goodrich, since the names were so nearly alike.

At the meeting, which, among others, P. W. Litchfield, late board chairman, attended was a sketch drawn at Seiberling's suggestion built around the idea of the wingfoot — the winged foot of Mercury. Final decision was made to adopt the winged foot, to be set in the middle of the word Goodyear.

From the time the symbol was adopted the Goodyear emblem has played an integral part, accompanying the introduction of Goodyear products to all quarters of the globe.



Labor Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

In this case the issue of past practice is paramount. It is the Union's position that the task of unloading and loading the 2000 lb. cylinders of chlorine should not have been handled by the Materials Men but should have been continued to be handled by the Maintenance Mechanic classification that has done the work exclusively in the past. Until recently the loading and unloading of 2000 lb. chlorine cylinders had been done by Maintenance Mechanics using a mobile crane with a traversing boom, known as the Austin-Western. Due to a change in the method of shipping, these chlorine cylinders can now be loaded and unloaded with a forklift truck, a vehicle used by either the Maintenance Mechanics or the Materials Man. As the Materials Men regularly handle other chemical cylinders, such as a 1-ton sulphur dioxide cylinder, the Company assigned the handling of them to the Materials Men.

In support of its position the Union argued that Arbitrator Stouffer in 1965 ruled "that it is not the type

of equipment used but the duties that were performed." Other grievances were cited which the union felt upheld its claim that past practice governed assignment of work to classifications which have historically performed that particular task in the past.

The company's position is that it is the type and level of skill required for material handling that is significant, not what is the material itself. It pointed out that several classifications operate forklift equipment. The only reason the Maintenance Mechanics had been used in the past was because the job required skill in the use of the Austin-Western mobile crane, which was not considered part of the skill requirements of a Materials Man.

Discussion: In the opinion of the Arbitrator the word "work" in this case refers to the work of material handling. Included in the work of material handling are the tasks of moving chlorine cylinders, or moving sulphur dioxide cylinders or the moving of each kind of material or chemical is a task. The work is moving materials. In this context the Arbitrator states that material handling work, as such, belongs to or in

the classification of material handling.

Award: Based on the discussion and opinion above, the Arbitrator's decision is that grievants, when moving the chlorine cylinders with a forklift truck, were doing work within their classification of Materials Handling; therefore, the grievance is denied.

GRIEVANCE 1-8-66

Grievance: Painters protest the assignment of painting vaporizer bays to the Chemical Operator classification. The specific work in question was the "application" of a resin coating to the steam vaporization bays. In the past these bays have been painted by Painters with heat resistant aluminum paint, but since this paint didn't hold up, a phenolic resin was recommended for use.

The Union argued that the Company was evading the issue by playing with words such as "paint" and "apply". It maintained that the Company can't remove the job performed that utilizes painting equipment and principles from the realm of painting by using the word "application" for the work done. The Union pointed out that the Painters job

description indicates that all duties, use of equipment, etc., involved in applying the "coating" in question are included and inherent in Painters work and the work performed by the Chemical Operator was merely "applying with painting equipment" the phenolic compound.

The Company claims that the resin coatings are not paint but are chemical coatings that are applied by Chemical Operators.

Discussion: The Arbitrator explored the dictionary definition of the word "paint". He noted that the definition states that "to paint" is "to cover with coloring matter; to apply paint . . . to put on or apply like paint".

It doesn't seem to the arbitrator that there is much question that the work in question should have been done by the Painters. No substantiated evidence was presented to indicate that the application of the resin coating required any skills superior to or different than those required of the Painter classification.

Award: Based on the above discussion and opinion, the Arbitrator's decision is that the settlement requested in the grievance should be

(Continued on Page 4)

New Arrivals

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Spriggs (cascade operations), son, Robert Wayne, Jr.

Women's World



JACKSON GOODYEAR WOMEN'S CLUB OFFICERS recently held a meeting to discuss forth-coming plans. Club officers (left to right), are Mrs. Bill (Dean) Clements (D-711), Treasurer; Mrs. Quill (Anna Ruth) England (D-711), Vice President; Mrs. Alec (Winnie) Blair (D-712), President and Mrs. Bill (Mary) Allen (D-512), Secretary.

In February 1955, following a previous get-together of interested women who lived in Jackson Heights at that time, the Goodyear Women's Club of Jackson held its first organizational meeting. Officers were elected and the constitution of the club was adopted.

The club has met regularly since that time and has carried through many projects.

Meetings are held the third Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m. and are presently being held at the Fairgreens Country Club. Membership is open to women employes and wives of present, retired or deceased Goodyear employes. A recent revision of the constitution enables employes and wives of the newly-constructed Goodyear Aerospace Corporation of Jackson to be eligible for membership also.

Members are encouraged to participate in the many philanthropic and civic organizations of Jackson. As the great majority of the members come to Jackson from many different parts of the country, leaving

their own families far away, the prime purpose of the club is to foster a feeling of "kinship" among the members.

Present officers of the club are Mrs. Alec Blair, president; Mrs. Quill England, vice president; Mrs. William Allen, secretary; and Mrs. William Clements, treasurer. Mrs. Doris Hale and Mrs. Richard Neff serve on the Sunshine Committee and Mrs. Quill England and Mrs. M. E. Peterson serve on the calling committee.

Planned for 1967 are the annual Guest Night, with Portsmouth and Waverly women invited for a social evening; the annual family picnic in August; and the annual installation banquet in December with husbands as invited guests.

would be under the Contract provision governing assignment of "out of classification" work.

The Company admitted that Power Operators read the meters in question in areas where they work, but that the D. & I. Operator had been reading the meter at another facility, as an incidental detail performed at this unmanned station. The Company stated that there is nothing unique about meter reading.

Discussion: There is no question that section 2 of Article XV is the provision covering the situation. In the Arbitrator's opinion there are many different classifications who are required, as a part of their regular routine, to read meters of one kind or another. Whether these meters are wathour meters or any other kind of meter, they are not difficult to read, and an employee can be trained to read them in a very short time. To the Arbitrator, it seems that the task of reading meters is incidental to the Power Operators job, as well, in all probability, to many other classifications, and he does not believe that the description

French Lick Weekend Set

If you are interested in spending an enjoyable weekend at a famous resort hotel, then the dates of July 7, 8 and 9 should be set aside. GAT has 35 rooms reserved for personnel at the famous French Lick Sheraton Hotel, French Lick, Indiana.

The weekend fee of \$36 per person includes lodging and six meals, Friday dinner through Sunday lunch.

Special arrangements to extend the French Lick weekend can be made by contacting recreation.

Two, eighteen-hole golf courses are available at no charge. In addition swimming, (two pools), tennis, archery, ping pong, shuffleboard, croquet, hiking, horseshoes, dancing and movies are included in the reservation. Horseback riding, trap shooting, etc. also are available.

Better join in the fun by calling recreation department for reservations or for additional information.

Employes Head Music Group

Music lovers were delighted with the concerts presented by the Buckeye Community Concert Association in its first season. Three programs were scheduled and all were well received.

The Community Concert Association was organized by civic-minded volunteers, in cooperation with Columbia Artist Management, to bring fine music to Pike, Ross and Jackson area residents.

The concert association is spearheaded by a board of directors which establishes policies and selects artists for the programs. The board is currently forming plans for the 1967-68 season.

Goodyearites working on the 1967-68 board of directors are: Marian Shawkey, finance; Mrs. John (Peggy) Boggs, industrial hygiene and health physics; Joy Wilkins, programming and hand computing; Karl Beu, physical measurements; and Vince DeVito, uranium control.

Memberships for the 1967-68 season may be secured by contacting members of the board of directors or recreation.

CLASSIFIEDS

FOR SALE

Sunbeam Electric Lawnmower with card retriever. Brand new — 25% off purchase price. Phone Waverly 947-5495.

submitted for Power Operator is the only one that contains "listed duties most nearly resembling the unlisted task."

Award: Based upon the above discussion and opinion the Arbitrator rendered the decision that Article XV of the Agreement does not require that the Company assign the task in question only to the Power Operator classification; therefore, the grievance is denied.



If sufficient interest is shown, a series of beginner and intermediate golf lessons will be scheduled.

The sessions would be held in Waverly, starting in mid April and would be conducted outdoors, weather permitting.

Employees interested are requested to register by contacting recreation no later than March 31.

Anglers grab your gear, the 1967 GAT fishing contest is under way. The contest, open to Goodyear Atomic employes, will award prizes in four categories, largest bass, second largest bass, largest blue gill and largest fish (any species).

All entries must be caught within 100 miles of plantsite.

Winners will be announced after the contest closes on Oct. 15.

Additional information and official entry blanks may be obtained from recreation.

Bill Overman, chemistry, recently rolled one of the highest series ever recorded by a GAT employe. Rolling in the Waverly All-Star league on Feb. 14, he posted games of 244, 217 and 244, for an outstanding 705 total. Bill also has a sanctioned 300 game to his credit.

Golf Leagues Being Formed

GAT golfers interested in participating in a league certainly have plenty of opportunities. To date, men's leagues are being organized in Portsmouth, Waverly, Chillicothe and Jackson.

Jim Harshman, president of the Waverly men's league, reports plans are under way to play Tuesday or Wednesday nights at Skyline Golf Course in Waverly.

Heading up the Portsmouth league this season is Mike Stoops. Mike informs us that the league will play on Mondays at the Portsmouth Elks Country Club. A practice session is scheduled for April 24 and league play will get under way May 1.

The Chillicothe league, led by Dick Sparks, meets each Thursday night at the Chillicothe JC course. Interest is high and it appears this season will be an enjoyable one.

This is the second season for a GAT league in the Jackson area. This season looks promising with a number of new players taking up the game and renewed interest among the old duffers.

Jackson league president Dale Wickline, has made arrangements to play at Jackson Fairgreens Country Club on Monday nights.

GAT employes are encouraged to participate in company-sponsored events. Golfers interested in league play should contact the league officers or recreation.



DR. P. R. YINGER

Employe's Son Receives Degree

Dr. Paul Yinger, son of Paul P. Yinger, shipping and receiving, recently received his degree of Doctor of Chiropractic from Palmer College of Chiropractic in Davenport, Iowa.

Prior to attending chiropractic college, he attended Ohio State University and University of Cincinnati where he obtained the degree of certified medical radiologic technologist.

While attending Palmer College, Dr. Yinger had the distinction of being president of the Pi Kappa Chi professional fraternity and vice president of his senior class. He is also a graduate of Officers Candidate School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and served in the United States Army.

Dr. Yinger, his wife, Donna, and family reside in Fairborn, Ohio where he is associated with Dr. Donald Koon of that city.

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