

THE WINGFOOT CLAN

Christmas 1958



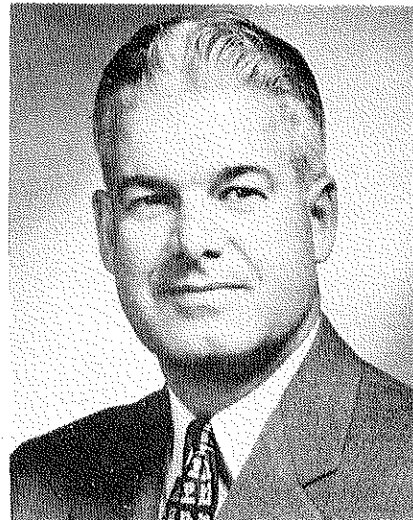
Season's Greetings



SAM DUPREE
Vice President



E. J. THOMAS
Chairman of the Board



RUSSELL DE YOUNG
President



D. H. FRANCIS
General Manager

A Christmas Message



CHRISTMAS is essentially a Family Holiday when parents and children, many of whom must travel great distances, gather at the home hearth in joyous reunion and celebration.

The Goodyear Family is a worldwide family, extending from the home office at Akron to the far reaches of the world. At the Christmas season, we are all drawn closer together, in thought and spirit, strengthening our ties of warm relationship.

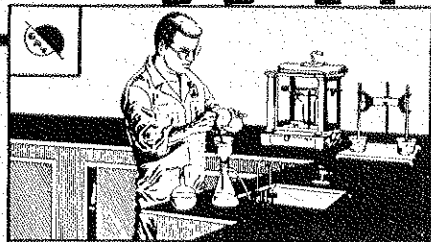
The peoples of the world are disturbed by ominous clouds which threaten the peace, just as the shepherds watching their flocks by night, were afraid when they first saw the angels. Like the Wise Men, however, they had faith and—following the Star —“rejoice with exceeding great joy” at news of the birth of the Prince of Peace.

May we also be firm in the faith that Peace is attainable and that men and nations who pursue the right can realize the true fruits of peace — joy and good will — at Christmas and throughout the year.

It is in this spirit that we extend to all members of the Goodyear Family our sincere best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

THE WINGFOOT CLAN

GOODYEAR



ATOMIC EDITION

THE BEST IS YET TO COME

VOLUME VI

PIKE COUNTY, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1958

NUMBER 6

PLANS COMPLETE FOR GAT'S SIXTH ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY AT WAVERLY HIGH SCHOOL THIS SATURDAY

Review of Labor Relations

Decisions covering six grievances have been handed down by Arbitrator Carl A. Warns, Jr. The grievances were heard on October 13 and 14, 1958.

Grievances II-209 And 210-57

The Union protests the Company moving permanently assigned production process operators from one area to another in the cascade as a violation of a verbal working agreement. The stipulated issue is as follows: "Is the local understanding as found in Grievance Number II-40, under the arbitration award of October 22, 1956, superseded by the terms of the 1957 labor agreement?"

Discussion

In Grievance II-40, Arbitrator Uible in effect incorporated the oral or side agreement into the written agreement "by reference" as a result of his interpretation of the parties' actions and agreement. This history of the negotiations of the 1957 agreement makes it reasonably clear that in this case where the agreement in regard to assignment is inconsistent with the practice elsewhere in the Plant the parties were desirous of changing the understanding in the interests of uniformity. The words used in the "Scope" of the contract support this conclusion. "Oral" practices accepted and not challenged by anyone are of course a part of the continuing day to day relationship — it is only when one of these practices is questioned and reach arbitration that its legal validity becomes an issue. All of us recognize that there are informal practices in every industrial organization. This Arbitrator interprets the word "written" in the "Scope" of the contract as intending to say that "legally enforceable understandings" which are inconsistent with the new agreement are invalid. This would cover arbitration confirmed practices which as a result of the arbitration decision become part of the written agreement and would exclude the numerous day to day informal practices which everyone lives with and nobody questions.

Award

The local understanding as found in Grievance Number II-40, under the arbitration award of October 22, 1956, is superseded by the terms of the 1957 agreement. Grievance denied.

Grievance I-312-57

The Union protests the assignment of chemical operators to operate the X-705 furnace stand beginning last June, claiming this work belongs to the Development Operator classification to which four men are on recall.

Discussion

The Arbitrator states his task is to decide whether there is anything express or implied in the collective understanding that prevented the Company from assigning the work challenged here to the Chemical Operators. The Management prerogative is of course, limited by the contract. Article VIII, Section 1 (g) undoubtedly was negotiated seriously and certain things were intended — one of them was that if the old job or classification opened up again the surplus employees would get it according to seniority. Section 1 (g) does not "freeze" job duties in the sense that new equipment, processes or changes in facilities may not require a reassessment or job responsibilities. The Union did not deny that the Development classification has more inclusive duties than those of the Chemical Operator and that the responsibility of the Development Operator toward the Furnace Stand utilized those more inclusive duties. Analyzing the evidence it does not prove that the Company assigned the Chemical Operators to the Development classification merely because of overlapping duties in regard to the Furnace Stand. It is generally understood that those charged with developing techniques may on occasion "operate" the equipment — this must be done if their procedures are to be realistic and not purely theoretical. But when the development phase is complete and production personnel take over, the work of the development is utilized by production. From the record before me, that is what occurred here. Although I have stated that I believe Section VIII and Appendix A establish implied limitations on Management's right to reassign duties outside a given classification in the absence of compelling circumstances,

(Continued on page 4)



SOME OF THE TOYS LEFT BY SANTA for the Sixth Annual GAT Christmas Party are given an appreciative glance by the members of the Toy Distribution Committee. From left to right, W. E. Elssesser, R. L. Adams, W. W. Stump, and H. H. Sloops, Jr., Chairman, R. G. Fetter, co-committeeman, instrument maintenance department, was not able to be present when the picture was taken because of shift work.

CHRISTMAS TOYS FOR CHEMISTS

Our childhood passion for chemistry sets has driven us into the laboratories of adults. Who can forget the joy of his first chemistry set — a joy full of romantic belief, inborn curiosity, and the desire to know? Twenty-five years later, our children stand at the same threshold, and we ask those questions which our parents asked: Are chemistry sets safe? Will the child learn anything? How old should he be?

A brief survey of Chemical Abstracts shows a remarkable paucity of information on this aspect of scientific education. Under Laboratory Experiments we find "putting thrills in, 31,3349." There is no entry for "Chemistry Sets." If this article was going to get written, a field trip into town was essential. Saddling up the old Plymouth, we kissed the wife goodbye, and with merry heart (for what male over twenty does not love a trip to the toy store?) struck forth in search of adventure.

The two chief manufacturers of chemistry sets are Porter (Chemcraft) and A. C. Gilbert. Their sets are similar in make-up and cost — from a few dollars to about twenty-five dollars. If these prices are too rich, you may buy at your local super market the Junior Scientist Chemistry Set from "The Toy House." Wrapped up in vinyl plastic sack are four chemicals, litmus paper, measuring spoon, test tube, clamp and metal dish — all for \$0.59. The scope of this set is somewhat restricted.

The sellers of these sets suggest that a boy eight or nine years old is ready for a chemistry set. Department

store representatives do not recommend the purchase of a set smaller than the five-dollar Chemcraft because of the limited scope of smaller sets. They suggested that larger sets might be purchased as the child got older, provided interest is maintained. They added that the child who is fundamentally uninterested is most likely to get into trouble, for he is the one who will not read instructions and who will make haphazard mixtures of chemicals.

The two major manufacturers of chemistry sets also offer small microscope sets. Even a child in second or third grade might use a microscope profitably. The instruction manuals present a number of interesting applications of the instrument: identifications of the textiles, how to tell hand engraving, examination of simple organisms, and many others.

If your budding scientist is inclined to astronomy, there are several medium-priced telescopes worth investigating. The Spitz Moonscope is a 32 power three-inch reflector, priced at \$14.95, available from Sears and from Edmund Scientific

(Continued on page 5)

Santa Has Reserved 11 A. M. Till 5 P. M. To Talk To Children

On Saturday, December 20, all roads will lead GAT employees and their families to the Waverly High School. This is the date all Goodyear children, up to and including 12 years of age, have been waiting for. Santa and his helpers have chosen this day for the big Annual Company-wide Christmas Party.

As in past years, the Waverly High School gymnasium will be the focal point of attention for little Goodyearites. A gaily decorated Christmas tree will be erected in the center of the gymnasium. Santa Claus will make his entrance at 11 a. m. remaining to talk to the youngsters until 5 p. m., the time for terminating the party. The children will have an opportunity to enter one of the four toy lines to select their gift. (Toys are pictured inside the back cover of the *Clan*).

Cartoon movies will be shown continuously throughout the day. The GAT Male Chorus will make two appearances, 12:15 p. m. and 1:30 p. m., to entertain with the singing of Christmas Carols.

Refreshments will be available for all persons attending the party. The refreshments for the children will include: an orange, an apple, and a bag of candy. The children's refreshments will be given to them as they leave the party. Coffee and donuts will be served to adults in the high school cafeteria.

There is ample parking space adjacent to the high school for GAT employees' cars. Members of the parking committee will be on hand to assist employees in and out of the school parking area.

A GOOD DEED

J. K. Stevenson, utilities maintenance department, recently practiced the true spirit of the "Golden Rule". He found a paycheck in the X-720 building belonging to a fellow GAT employee, R. M. Dye, seal shop. Stevenson gave the check to R. O. Jones, clerk, utilities maintenance department, who notified police department headquarters. Sergeant W. Millins, police department, delivered the check to Mr. Dye at his place of work in the seal shop area, X-720 building. Mr. Dye was unaware that he had lost his check.



CHRISTMAS PARTY COMMITTEE. The final meeting brought a look of satisfaction to the faces of committee members signifying that plans have been successfully completed for GAT's Sixth Annual Christmas Party, December 20, in the Waverly High School. Sitting clockwise about the table are: W. R. Pearson, decorations and transportation; M. V. Tucker, entertainment; R. G. Fetter, arrangement and presentation of toys; J. T. Rhea, parking; F. S. Kalisik, Christmas tree decorations;

D. J. Blanton, information; H. McClelland, distribution of candy and fruit; H. H. Stoops, arrangement and presentation of toys; R. C. Nelherton, M. D., first aid; W. M. Armstrong, refreshments; Ester Speck, secretary, recreation department; D. E. Schumacher, procurement; P. E. Smith, tickets and identification; F. D. Hyland, publicity; and R. F. Jones, general chairman.

Review of Labor Relations

(Continued from page 3)

this case illustrates a proper assignment of production duties to production personnel. This being true, there is no violation of the contract.

Award

The Company did not violate Article VIII and Appendix C in assigning Chemical Operators on the Furnace Stand in X-705 Building commencing 6-23-58. Grievance denied.

Grievance II-215-57

The aggrieved was a Production Process Operator discovered by a supervisor on August 14, 1958, lying down away from his assigned area, with some cloth material utilized as a pillow. The stipulated issue is as follows: "Whether or not the penalty imposed upon the aggrieved amounting to a two-week disciplinary suspension was for just cause within the meaning of the contract?"

Discussion

The aggrieved did not testify in his own behalf so the Arbitrator is unable to ascertain from his own testimony the extent to which he was unduly fatigued from his responsibilities in caring for a small daughter. The Company testified that at the time of the incident the grievant did not excuse himself for resting away from his area. Lacking evidence from the grievant himself that the Company failed to weigh extenuating circumstances, which may have been before Management, on the record before me, I am most hesitant to change the Company's assessment of the events as to their seriousness,

the effect that such actions have upon respect for Company rules and the necessity for alertness at all times. On the face of it, grievant's actions do not warrant discharge. But the Company did not terminate his employment — he was given two weeks suspension. Lacking evidence from the grievant that the Company was wrong in considering his absence from his work area a deliberate breach of duty, I have no choice except to allow Management's decision to stand.

Award

The penalty imposed upon the aggrieved on August 18, 1958 amounting to a two-week disciplinary suspension was for just cause within the meaning of the contract. Grievance denied.

Grievance III-93-57

The Union claimed supervision deprived Materials Men of certain duties when freon cylinders were withdrawn from cylinder storage on a weekend shift which the Company had decided not to man with that classification.

Discussion

The grievance leading to this arbitration suggests that the Company's decision not to man this particular shift was unreasonable in that work was done on the shift which should have been performed by the laid off Materials Man. This explains the Company's answer that most of the "issuance" was done by maintenance men who were "temporarily assigned" to this work with the supervision doing so little in this regard that the Arbitrator should disregard it as "de minimis". Arbitrators frequently use the "de minimis" standard even in cases of this kind where the contract

states that non-bargaining unit employees will not perform work which will deprive unit employees of normal duties. What the arbitrators are saying is that in practical day to day situations a little flexibility in contract interpretation is essential. If a supervisor issues a pair of gloves to an employee from the storage area in the absence of the supply man or in this case opens the storage building to permit the maintenance men to load a tank or two on a truck and then fills out a card showing the necessary data surrounding the transaction, the contract has not been violated if this happens only occasionally, that is, once or twice. If the Company fails to man a shift and then even once during the shift regularly permits the supervisor to go into the supply room and obtain items, filling out the record cards, the contract has been violated. The Arbitrator asks himself this question in this kind of case — is there anything in the context of events to show that the Company acted here in bad faith or is this an isolated occurrence lasting only a few minutes that may never happen again? A pattern of consistent "de minimis" intrusions on bargaining unit work of course cannot be allowed. But in this case the evidence does not show that the Supervision and the Foreman ever again permitted themselves to become part of a sequence of events normally falling within the scope of the responsibility of the Materials Man. What the Supervisory personnel did here amounted to only a few minutes work. There was no evidence of bad faith or a desire to injure anyone in the Union. This de-

(Continued on page 5)

THE NATIVITY

By Bob Considine

BOYS AND GIRLS, I want to tell you a story. It is the story of the birth of a little Boy, many, many years ago. A little Boy named Jesus.

I guess He was just about the most important little Boy who was ever born. But you wouldn't know it to look at Him. The only clothes He had was a shawl that His Mother, a gentle woman named Mary, took from Her head and wrapped around Him. The only bed He had was a manger, a sort of wooden box — open at the top — and sitting up on four legs. There was no mattress, of course. Just hay and grass, for this little boy Jesus had been born in a stable. There was no room for His mother and father in the Inn.

On the night Jesus was born some very strange things happened. Shepherds who were attending their sheep in the hills near Bethlehem — all huddled up and trying to keep warm — got a bad fright. They saw a great light in the heavens and heard sounds like the flapping of great wings. They were so frightened that they threw themselves on the ground and covered their heads. But at last they looked up and an angel was in the air above them . . . an angel who said that he had good news and meant them no harm. He told them about the birth of Jesus, and they hurried down into the town of Bethlehem and found Him. And knelt down around Him.

Now here's an odd thing: If God had wanted to He could have sent His angel to a king, or a prince, or a wealthy merchant of those days and told them about the birth of Jesus. Instead He chose these poor shepherds, who probably couldn't even read or write, as the first people who would learn about Jesus.

He did that I guess, because He wanted to show the whole world that there are more important things than money, and fine clothes, and fine houses to live in, and being famous, and having lots of things.

The shepherds were so happy when they saw the little Baby in the manger that they came closer and closer to Him, and for all we know maybe they picked Him up and held Him in their arms, like a doll. If they did, then that was the first Christmas present anybody ever gave. For in their arms the Child would have been warm. They gave Him warmth . . . which was just about the only thing they owned. And it made them happy to give Him that warmth.

Naturally they didn't expect any present from Him, for what present could a baby give to anyone? No, they were happy on that first Christmas because they gave something. They didn't bother one minute with receiving something.

It was not until about 200 years after Christ was killed that people began to celebrate Christmas. For a long time in Scotland it was against the law to celebrate Christmas, and this was true also in some of our New England States. But people got over such notions as time went on, and Christmas became again the happiest day of the year.

The English people invented a lot of the things we do around Christmas time. They were the first to decide that it was a good time to have a big meal. They still prefer a boar's head or a roasted goose, if they can get one, while we like turkey. The German people were the first to bring green things into the home, about the time of Christmas — such as trees and holly.

Now I'll finish by telling you where the name Santa Claus came from. Many, many years ago — back in the fourth century — there lived a fat, jolly bishop named Nicholas, who became St. Nicholas after he died. He was (and is) the patron saint of boys, and young men, and sailors. Centuries ago, when boys in the old world would find a little gift at their beds when they woke up in the morning, they believed that St. Nicholas had left it for them. The Dutch especially like the memory of St. Nicholas, and in the 1600's when the Dutch settled what is now New York, they brought along many stories about him.

After a time the British also appeared in New York and heard these stories about the old fellow who was so popular with the Dutch that each year in Holland, on December 6, which is St. Nicholas' feast day, presents are given to children. Well, the British people who once lived right near Radio City, when this was farmland and Indians were all around, couldn't pronounce the name of the Saint very good, when the Dutch told them stories about him. The Dutch called him "San Nee-ka-las." The closest the British could come to that was Sanny Claus, or Santa Claus. They did something else, too. They moved his feast day to December 25th, and made him a part of Christmas.

THE WINGFOOT CLAN

ATOMIC EDITION

THE BEST IS YET TO COME



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THE LITTLE TOWN IS LITTLE CHANGED

The little town where Christ was born is little changed.

Bethlehem stands on a hill, 2,500 feet above the sea. The military frontier between Israel and Jordan is close by its gates.

The town's stone, age-mellowed homes with their round balconies and flat-topped roofs line narrow, winding streets which bear the dust of centuries.

Bedouins from the east and south stride through the streets and market place wearing the typical Arab head-dress falling over their neck and shoulders and the wide-shouldered cloaks.

Most of the 10,000 townspeople are Christian, descendants of the Crusaders or the Crusaders' converts.

Near the center of the town is the Church of the Nativity, built above the grotto where Christ was born.

There are no factories, no large stores, few hotels. The people of Bethlehem work in the fields and vineyards or as tinsmiths, stone masons, carpenters or shoemakers. Whole families make their living carving beads and other religious articles from mother-of-pearl and olive wood for sale to tourists, the town's number one business.

Beneath the Church of the Nativity, a Moslem policeman stands guard over the star marking the spot where Christ was born. The silver star set in the stone floor of the rock-hewn grotto has been guarded night and day since 1873. Each regime to rule Bethlehem has continued the practice.

Because of calendar differences, Christmas is celebrated in Bethlehem three times — one for Roman Catholics and other Western churches, one for Orthodox churches, and one for the Armenians. These three groups share the Grotto of the Nativity.

On Christmas Eve, as the West knows it, the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem comes the short distance from the Israeli city of Bethlehem. There he conducts a ritual that has been observed without interruption for 612 years. It dates back to the Fourth Century.

At 10:30 on Christmas Eve, he takes his place at the altar of the Church of St. Catherine, adjoining the Orthodox Church of the Nativity.

The Patriarch celebrates the pontifical mass at midnight. At the moment of consecration, a huge star blazes over the altar, a children's choir breaks into "Gloria in Excelsis Deo," the bells ring throughout the town.

In the early hours of Christmas, the Patriarch leads a procession into the Grotto of the Nativity, carrying a statue of the Infant Jesus. He places the Babe first on the silver star and then in a manger.

GOODYEAR THEATER

Jackie Cooper stars in "Rave Notice," the story of a former child star who goes to terrifying extremes to win recognition as an adult actor, on "Goodyear Theater," Monday, December 22, at 9:30 p. m., over NBC-TV.

Christopher Shade (Cooper) is featured in a Broadway-bound play which has just opened in New Haven. The local critic writes a rave notice about the show but brutally pans Shade's efforts.

Shade, incensed over the review, resigns from the show, seeks out the critic and after a bitter argument, shoots him. He then realizes that in order to avoid the mandatory death penalty for murder, he must convince everyone that he is insane. His performance is convincing ("The greatest of my life," he assures himself), but it is overshadowed by an even greater one.

"Rave Notice" was written for "Goodyear Theater" by Jameson Brewer from an original story by James Poe.



JACKIE COOPER stars in "Rave Notice," the story of a former child star who goes to terrifying extremes to win recognition as an adult actor; presented on "Goodyear Theater," Monday, December 22, over NBC-TV.

LABOR RELATIONS

(Continued from page 4)

cision is of course limited to its facts, and on these facts I find no contract violation.

Award

The Company did not violate Article XV, Section 1(a) of the Labor Agreement during the weekend of June 14 and 15 when freon cylinders were withdrawn from cylinder storage. Grievance denied.

Grievance II-207-57

The following is the agreed stipulation of the issue: "Must the Company compensate an employee under Article X, Section 9, for time spent beyond the end of his scheduled shift while receiving medical treatment at the Company hospital for an occupational injury?"

Discussion

Social legislation in the form of Workmen's Compensation, negotiated provisions in the contract providing for make-up pay, and the providing of medical facilities by an enlightened management do not have the effect of saying that time spent in medical treatment is "time worked" under a general overtime clause. The concept of overtime is for time actually worked on the job. Article X, Section 9 speaks of "all hours worked". I interpret the Company rules regarding the necessity for immediate treatment of injuries as simply sound advice but not an order in the sense that a foreman tells the employee to perform a task relating to his job classification. It was not proved that any employee had ever been disciplined for failure to stay at the hospital or to receive treatment. In this case the aggrieved was required to stay 36 minutes beyond the end of his normal quitting time to complete his treatment for a chemical burn suffered on the job. Although the grievant's remaining on the Company premises for this treatment was in the best interests of all parties, I do not consider such time as "worked" within the intent of the overtime provisions.

Award

The Company is not obligated to compensate an employee under Article X, Section 9, for time spent beyond the end of his scheduled shift while receiving medical treatment at the Company hospital for an occupational injury. Grievance denied.

Grievance I-319-57

The aggrieved employee received an occupational injury on September 12, 1956. He continued working while receiving treatment at the Company hospital until June 17, 1957. At that time he was placed on a temporary total disability by the Industrial Commission of Ohio for an occupational disability and the Company started payments under Article XVI, Section 4. Effective June 30, 1958, the Workmen's Compensation Bureau approved a temporary partial disability for 40 weeks from June 30, 1958 to April 5, 1959. Effective June 29, 1958, the Company discontinued the occupational disability pay.

Discussion

Section 4 of Article XVI represents a negotiated contractual supple-

ment to Workmen's Compensation payments. There are several prerequisites before an employee receives any make-up pay: 1) he must be absent from work because of an occupational disability and as a result be on leave of absence, 2) the Company must approve the make-up pay which will be the difference between his Compensation payments and his straight time earnings. The problem arose when, as a result of certain findings at the Mayo Clinic and a subsequent examination by the Workmen's Compensation Bureau with a change in status to partial disability by the Bureau effective June 30, 1958, the Company discontinued the payments. The Company's position briefly stated is that with the Bureau determination of a change in status the grievant's continued absence was due to non-occupational disability and payments should be made under another provision of the contract.

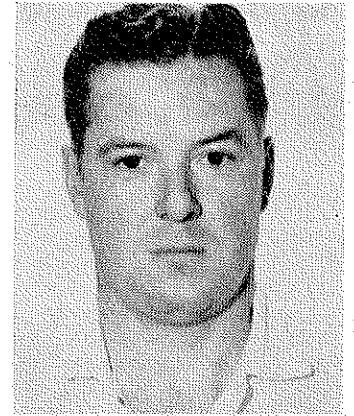
In summary, I interpret Article XVI, Section 4 as requiring the Company once disability pay has been allowed following an occupational injury to make an independent determination of the employee's status. Where that status is determined by the Bureau to be a limited one in terms of capacity to work, Article XVI, Section 4 requires the Company to pay the employee the difference between the Compensation payments and his actual average earnings. The Company's main argument of course, is that a supervening independent cause unrelated to the occupational injury prevented aggrieved from reporting to work following his status change. But my interpretation of the contract requires the Company to notify aggrieved to report for a physical exam and a review of available "light work". The record does not reveal that the Company took these initial steps. Under the ordinary law of contract, if the Company made an effort to reemploy the grievant in compliance with the Bureau's findings of partial disability and to offer him light work that was not physically or mentally burdensome and aggrieved refused, Management would not be responsible to the extent of the earnings represented by the available light work. I have concluded only that the Company violated the contract by discontinuing the make-up payments when the facts revealed that aggrieved's original leave of absence for occupational disability was still valid, and he was receiving Compensation pay for the original injury. All that the Bureau decided when they reexamined aggrieved was that the Company might be able to mitigate the "damages" by offering aggrieved limited work. The Company's failure to offer aggrieved such work constitutes their breach. They were in error in assuming that the Bureau's ruling justified a total cessation of all make-up payments for occupational injury.

Award

The Company violated Article XVI, Section 4 in ceasing to pay occupational disability pay to the grievant beyond June 29, 1958. The grievant will be reimbursed for all payments from that date. Grievance upheld.

WISE OWL CLUB

F. A. Porter, maintenance mechanic, recently was recommended for membership in the Wise Owl Club of America.



F. A. Porter

Mr. Porter was using a dowel puller to remove a metal dowel from a compressor. He was pulling in a vertical position from in front of him, and the dowel broke suddenly. The force that he exerted on the puller caused it to strike his right eye and right side of his nose. The right lens of Mr. Porter's safety glasses was knocked out by the impact. The safety glasses helped to prevent possible serious injury to his eye.

TOYS FOR CHEMISTS

(Continued from page 3)

Corporation, Barrington, N. J. Edmund also offers other telescopes (reflectors and refractors) as well as microscopes, binoculars and other optical wares. Both mail order houses and Edmund carry the Spitz Electric Planetarium (\$13.95) which is a miniature of the gigantic projectors used in the large planetaria.

For teenagers in this age of automation, computer kits may be of real interest. Geniacs, as these kits are called, are available from Oliver Garfield Co., N. Y., and Berkely Enterprises, Inc., Newtonville, Massachusetts. They consist of a number of switches which are wired into computing circuits.

Sets designed to teach elements of electricity are available from Gilbert. Several sets contain magnets, door bells, a telegraph key, compass, and other simple pieces of equipment for experiments in electricity and magnetism. The "Mr. Wizard Science Lab" available from Montgomery Ward, has a number of "trick" experiments in physics. For the older child interested in electronics, take a look in your Allied Radio Catalog.

Two other items which we spotted during our meanderings were a "Weather Station" by Airguide and mineralogy set. The "Weather Station" contained a barometer, thermometer, rain gage and a book, "The Ways of the Weather."

This has been fun. Our only regret is that our son is only three years old. Do you s'spose the wife could be talked into getting us one of those Geniacs for Christmas?

(Reprinted from Genesee Valley CHEMunications)

THIS ATOMIC WORLD

The American Museum of Atomic Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, is beginning the fourth year of the Atomic Energy Commission's high-school demonstration program "This Atomic World." This year's schedule will bring the program to 1069 schools in fifteen states before the end of the school year.

Accompanying each unit is an exhibits manager who has been specially trained in nuclear energy by the ORINS Museum Division, which administers the Commission's educational traveling exhibits. Demonstration apparatus for the program includes several animated panels, charts, a geiger counter, and a Van de Graff generator.

"This Atomic World" is a one-day program designed to give its young listeners an exciting glimpse of the present and potential uses of the tremendous natural force, atomic energy. During the first part of the program a demonstration-lecture is presented at a regular assembly of the school's entire student body. Following this general presentation, the exhibits manager arranges for experiments and detailed discussions in their science classes and science clubs for students with science background.

In his assembly program, the ORINS representative explains in simple language the fundamentals of atomic energy and its comparison with other types of energy. The demonstration equipment — charts, panels, and models — is used to show how nuclear energy is released through radiation and fission, and to describe its many uses in agriculture, medicine, research, industry, and other fields. A particularly striking demonstration involves the small Van de Graff electrostatic generator, which is capable of producing 250,000 volts of static electricity; it is used to explain how larger models are used in physics laboratories to study atomic structure.

Since its beginning in 1955, "This Atomic World" has traveled to high schools in every state in the union and the District of Columbia with

its program designed to stimulate the interest of young people in science and science-teaching careers. As with all AEC traveling exhibits operated by the ORINS Museum Division, the program is made available without charge.

GAT VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE

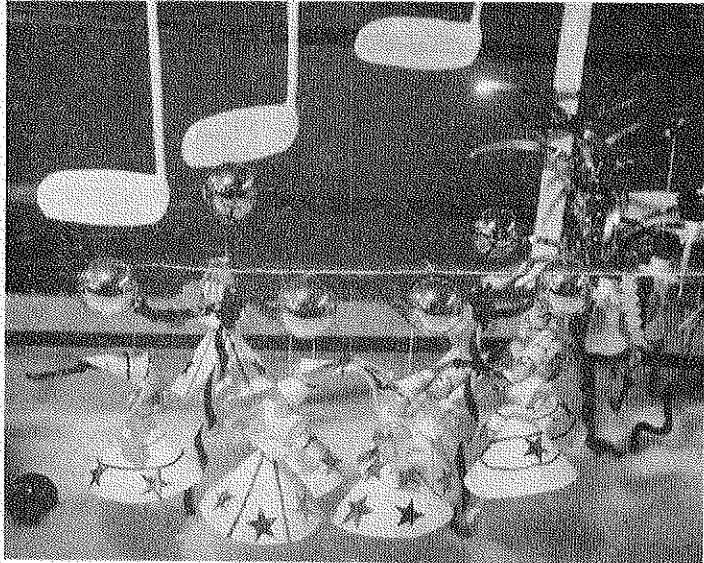
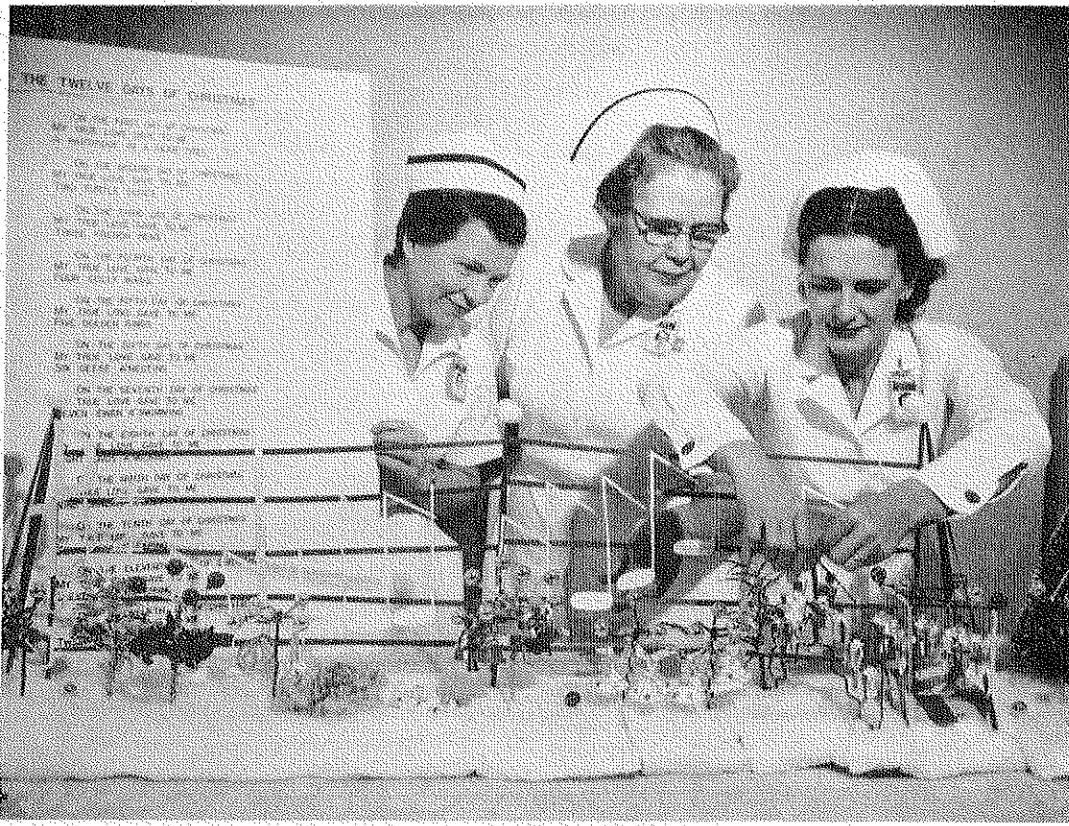
The GAT Volleyball League that competed at the Wakefield Elementary School has completed its schedule.

The "Laboratory" team coached by Elmer Litteral, uranium analysis department, won the league with an 18-3 record. Members of the winning team are: Elmer Litteral, captain; R. L. Spaeth, R. Sparks, M. Cannon, J. M. Danner, O. Vita, C. R. Walker, P. Q. Snyder, F. A. Christiansen, and J. Lane.

WONDER HEALER OF THE AGE

The Chillicothe Leader of November 1885 tells of James Emmitt's discovery. "A mule one day kicked the coal oil can, full of coal oil into a whiskey container. The mixture produced by this accident was found to contain wonderful curative properties. It was applied and gave people relief from rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, carache, backache, cuts, sprains and the like. It had been tested for the relief and cure of almost every ill that besets mankind, from corns to consumption. Mr. Emmitt spoke of it as the "Wonderful Healer of the Age." He had affidavits from many people who stated they had tried a number of medicines and it was only James Emmitt's discovery that relieved and cured them. Mr. Emmitt increased his income greatly by old 'Frank' just happening to kick in the right direction."

HISTORY OF PIKE COUNTY
Mrs. Harold McCormick



THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS. Pictured in the top photograph is a Christmas Display designed and made by Edna Rouff, RN. At left is Ruth Cook, RN. In the center is Helen Lewis, RN. The display will be set up in the lobby of the GAT Hospital. The bottom photograph is a close-up view of Mrs. Rouff's artistic handiwork.



Five Year Pins

Employees who will receive five year pins between December 17, and January 1 are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| J. T. Wolford | R. A. Watts |
| R. E. Munn | J. R. Allen |
| A. W. Lucas | R. Walters |
| P. L. Lallow | D. H. Caughlin |
| F. E. Kleinman | J. L. Coburn |
| M. C. Tulloh | F. E. Bennett |
| A. H. Bennett | D. H. Perry |
| J. O. McNeely | C. E. Bauer |
| E. L. Davis | R. H. Walls |
| H. I. Stroth | W. L. Miller |
| L. N. Miller | R. E. Heil |
| H. R. Sanson | D. L. Wright |

Classifieds

All Wingsfoot Clan ads must be typed or printed, and contain a "blind" address or telephone number to which initial contact can be made. The ad must be signed in ink and carry the employee's department number, badge number, and plant-site telephone number. This service is for employees who have items to buy, sell, or trade. No commercial ads can be accepted.

FOR SALE

Guitar, ("Serenader"). Good condition. \$10.00. Telephone Chillicothe PRospect 5-5042.

Registered Persian Cats and Kittens. Show and pet quality. Telephone — Waverly 923.

Chicago Roller Skates with toe-stops. Size 5. Excellent condition. Telephone Chillicothe PRospect 4-1136.

Coleman Floor Furnace. 50,000 BTU output. Used one year. 275 gallon tank. 30 feet of 3/4 inch copper tubing, and all electrical equipment. All for \$160. Telephone: Chillicothe, MOhawk 3-5955.

Beautiful one-story home, six rooms plus utility room and bath; stone fireplace; oil furnace; wall to wall carpet; drapes, electric water heater; marble sills; large garage; 100 foot frontage; Lake privileges. Home may be purchased with or without kitchen appliances. 345 George White Boulevard, Lake White, Waverly. Telephone: Waverly 8148-L.

European Tours Available To GAT Employees

Two European tours for Goodyear employees, retirees and members of their families are being planned for next year. Each tour consists of a 23 day trip.

Last summer 89 employees enjoyed a 16 day vacation in Europe under a plan arranged by the Employees Activities Committee of GT-&R. Next year's tours are scheduled on the basis that a minimum of 87 employees will make reservations for each tour. The tours will be cancelled unless the minimum reservation requirements are met inasmuch as 87 passengers are necessary for the special economy rates.

The first tour will leave Akron-Canton Airport via Trans World Airlines on June 19, and return July 13. The second tour leaves September 4, and returns September 27. Complete cost of transportation and tour is \$724 per person.

Only employees, retirees and members of their immediate families who live in Ohio are eligible for the tours.

England, The Netherlands, West

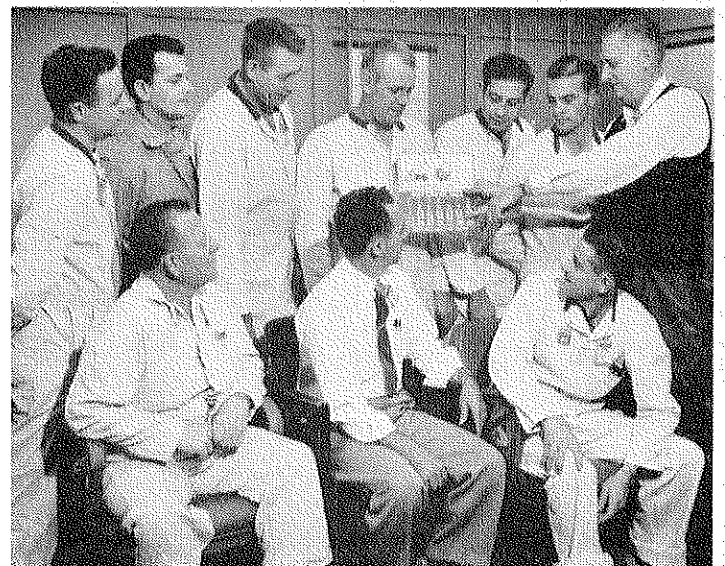
Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France will be visited, with stopovers in London, Amsterdam, Cologne, Heidelberg, Luzerne, Milan, Venice, Florence, Rome, Nice and Paris. Transportation on the continent will be by boat, train, and motor coach.

Those interested should contact the recreation department.

A deposit of \$50 per person must accompany the reservation. Checks should be made payable to the Goodyear Employee Activities Committee.

Refunds will be made up to 30 days before flight date. The balance of the payment will be spread over several months.

Government has no right to control individual liberty beyond what is necessary to the safety and well-being of society. —John C. Calhoun



FIVE YEARS COMPLETED WITH GAT. The employees shown above are all maintenance personnel. Standing at right is J. H. May, foreman, pointing to November 21, the date when C. M. Moore completed five years service with GAT, making this maintenance unit 100% receiving 5 year pins. Seated from left are: J. R. Peters; B. V. Adams, general foreman; and F. J. Bruch. Standing from left to right, C. L. Adams, G. Henneman, C. B. Flaig, Moore, J. C. Donini, C. D. Scott, and May. With the exception of Peters, this group has remained together since graduating from the training school.




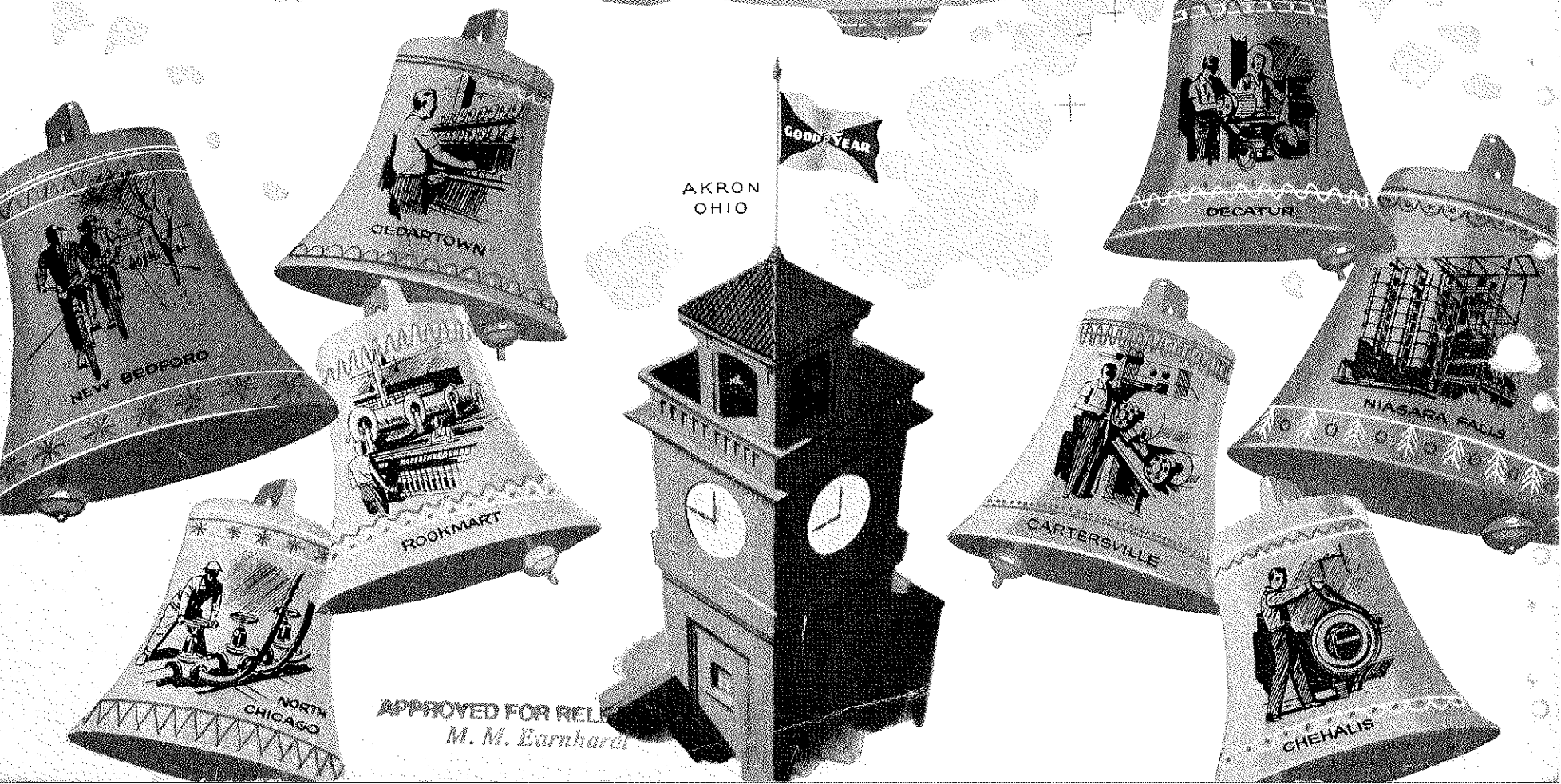
SANTA CLAUS CHECKS OVER HIS LIST OF TOYS before making the trip to GAT December 20, and the Sixth Annual Christmas Party. He will arrive at the Waverly High School Gymnasium at 11 a. m. and remain until 5 p. m. All the children of GAT employees, 12 years of age and under, will have an opportunity to talk with Santa during his visit. The assortment of toys shown in the above picture are: Three Bear Train, Bear, Fish, Romper Room Horse,

Rubber Dolls, Pla-Doh (Modeling Dough), Gun & Holster Set, Truck with Cannon, Coffee Pot Set, Colortorm Toy, Link-A-Beads, Paint Set, Zorro Target Set, Town & Country Costumes, Pencil Coloring Set, Assorted Books, Assorted Games, Gee Wee Game, Plane Model, Paint by Number Set, and Remote Jeep. The children will have an opportunity to go through one of the four lines to pick out their toy.



Season's Greetings

from...  **GOODYEAR**



APPROVED FOR RELIABILITY
M. M. Earnhardt