

The
Christmas 1965
Wingfoot Clan



Norman Rockwell



RUSSELL DEYOUNG
Chairman of the Board



G. H. REYNOLDS
General Manager

A Christmas Message

AS WE PREPARE to celebrate the Christmas season, there is a mingling of joy and sorrow throughout the world.

Many advances have been made by people of all faiths to eliminate want and suffering, and there seems to be hope of even further progress in the future.

At the same time, it is unfortunate that man's inability to curtail suspicion and greed has caused the eruption of armed hostilities in some parts of the world.

Goodyear families all over are familiar with the continually improving standard of living, and for that we are grateful.

We also appreciate the many fine contributions made by Goodyear people everywhere to our company's success during the past year.

As we enter the New Year, we want to take this opportunity to wish the best of health, success and happiness to Goodyear men and women and their families throughout 1966.

2 Months' Shipments Exceed \$19 Million

During the months of October and November, Goodyear Atomic shipped \$18.8 million worth of enriched uranium, most of which is being used in naval reactors. In addition, \$1 million worth was labeled for the Rover program.

At the present time the U. S. Navy has approximately 65 ships

Employee's Son Attends National Youth Conference

Frank Woltz, Jr., son of F. E. Woltz, operation analysis, was one of 15 finalists in the 7th Annual Youth Conference on the Atom Contest, sponsored by the Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company.



The contest was held in Columbus last month and, from a group of 125 participants, Frank was chosen as one of the 15 finalists.

The 15 winners attended the Annual National Youth Conference held in Chicago a few weeks ago.

The purpose of the National Youth Conference on the Atom is to present to a group of the nation's most gifted high school science students and teachers an authoritative and inspiring picture of the promise of the peaceful atom in its various applications, and to help advance interest in the study of science in the U. S.

Honor Roll

How many pints of blood have you given?

The community relations department wishes to establish a blood donors Honor Roll. This Honor Roll will carry the names of all employees who have contributed two or more gallons of blood.

If the amount of blood you have contributed makes you eligible for the Honor Roll, please call the community relations department.

National Program Beautifies Plant

One of the most impressive sights on plantsite is the beautiful well-kept grounds. In the summer time the green-manicured grass adds beauty which all employees may appreciate.

Earlier this year President Johnson authorized the beautification of government buildings and grounds. The results are now evident on plantsite.

Three evergreen and nine flowering crab trees are planted on each side of the road leading to the main drive gate. Twelve radiant crab trees have been planted, starting near gate "A" and proceeding south along the perimeter fence. Two Washington hawthornes, two scotch pine trees, 17 brown yews, eight upright yews, five winged euonymus, two fire-thorns and one L. L. viburnum are planted along the walk leading to the reception room of the X-100 building. Three hawthornes are planted near the flagpole.

The planting of these evergreens and shrubs will insure a lasting and increasing effect toward the improved appearance of the plant.

powered by nuclear energy. Ninety-eight submarines have been authorized of which 60 or more have been commissioned. Over 30 of these submarines are of the polaris or ballistic missile type. Surface ships include a cruiser, an aircraft carrier and two destroyers. The aircraft carrier is the USS Enterprise which, just recently, joined the Seventh Fleet in the South China Sea.

The purpose of the Rover program is to develop the technology for using nuclear rocket propulsion for space missions.

The current activity in the program includes the NERVA phase which is the development of a nuclear engine for rocket vehicle application.

The Rover program is directed by the Space Nuclear Propulsion Office (SNPO), a joint office of the AEC and NASA.

GAT Development Program Is Presented To AEC Committee

On November 30, 1965, a review of Goodyear Atomic Corporation's research and development programs was presented to four members of the Atomic Energy Commission, a member of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and a select group of GAT employees. The members from AEC, all of Oak Ridge operations, were S. R. Sapirie, manager; R. C. Armstrong, assistant manager; and C. A. Kellar and R. E. Leed of the production divisions. From GT&R was Sam DuPree, Executive Vice President.

The research and development effort at Goodyear Atomic Corporation is an important part of the Commission's efforts to maintain world leadership in the technology of isotope separation and particularly by means of the gaseous diffusion process. Recently, the Commission, jointly with Union Carbide Corporation and Goodyear Atomic Corporation, completed a reappraisal of the accomplishments, needs, and potential benefits of the development program for gaseous diffusion. As a result of this study a long-range plan and schedule for improvements was developed and approved for funding on a five-year basis beginning in FY-66. Goodyear's participation in this program is in the amount of \$1.25 million annually.

The development review was presented by various members of the technical division. C. D. Tabor, assistant manager, was chairman of the day's activities. Other participants and the paper presented were P. R. Seufzer, "Control of Barrier Permeability;" J. G. Henry, "Nickel-Aluminum Alloy Development;" K. E. Beu, "The Role of Physical Measurements in Development;" C. F. Trivi-

sonno, "Analytical Methods Development;" W. H. Taylor, "Development Associated With the Plant Test Program;" F. E. Woltz, "Developments in Cascade Analyses and Control;" G. F. Kauffman, "Isotopic Measurements Development;" and C. O. Langebrake, "Compressor Development Program."



R. C. FLEMING, employment services, will transfer to a staff position in the personnel department of the Goodyear International Corporation. The transfer becomes effective Jan. 3, 1966. Fleming came with Goodyear Atomic on Apr. 1, 1953, as an employe relations staffman. During his 12 years with the company, he has had various assignments in the employment department.

Power By Nuclear Reactors May Benefit GAT In Future

The Prehistoric Age. The Age of the Renaissances. The Age of the Automobile. The Jet Age. The Atomic Age.

There should be little doubt in anyone's mind that we are still living in part of the Atomic Age.

It started a few years ago with the dropping of the first atomic bomb. This triggered the need for a stockpile of bombs and atomic weapons. For a number of years nuclear energy was directed to weapons of war.

One of our greatest needs today is the production of atomic power by nuclear reactors.

The need for atomic power is more urgent in Europe than it is in United States. In U. S. it is estimated that the reserve supply of coal, oil and gas will last for another 100 years. This is not true in European countries. Sweden has no reserves while Italy, France and Britain are already in the nuclear power business.

One of the first roadblocks of supplying electricity by means of nuclear power was building and operating costs. At the beginning of the atomic era it was estimated that the reactor costs during 1950 would be high. The cost of building a nuclear power plant in the mid-1950's was three times that of a conventional plant. Today it costs about the same per kilowatt of capacity to build a large nuclear plant as a conventional plant.

A nuclear power plant at Oyster Creek, N. J. will be able to make electricity at a cost that would be lower than a conventional plant if one were to be constructed there. At the present time the comparative costs of making electricity by the two types of plants is dependent upon the location in which the plants are constructed. By 1980, the Federal Power Commission says that nuclear energy will be competitive with coal, oil and gas in most areas of United States.

The second roadblock of producing electricity by nuclear power has been the safety aspect. This has been disproved as there

have been only four major accidents and these accidents were associated with experimental reactors. Only one accident occurred in U. S. There have been no major accidents with an operating power reactor.

The use of atomic power is increasing by leaps and bounds. At the present time throughout the world there are over 80 atomic power plants in operation, 25 in the building stage and 40 on blue-print. It has been estimated that by 1980, in Europe alone, nuclear power will double every 3½ years. Ten years from now Britain expects that 20 per cent of its electricity will be produced by nuclear energy and by 1985, in France, reactors will be producing 35 per cent of the country's total electricity.

A few weeks ago in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, made the following statement concerning the production of electricity by nuclear power in United States: "In 1958 the net installed generating capacity of central station nuclear power plants in the U. S. was only 60 electrical megawatts. By early next year it is scheduled to be almost 2,000 electrical megawatts — that is, enough power to take care of the electricity needs of nearly two million American families. By 1970, the installed nuclear capacity of the U. S. will be approximately 6,500 megawatts, by 1980 between 60 and 90 thousand megawatts and by the turn of the century — only 35 years away — around 700 thousand megawatts."

This increased use of nuclear power throughout the world should have a definite effect on production at Goodyear Atomic. It is of the opinion of many experts in the field of atomic energy that U. S. will furnish most of the enriched nuclear material needed to run atomic power plants. If this is true our plant may play a bigger part in the application of the peacetime atom.

GAT Club Members Provide Program

The Waverly Chapter of the National Camper and Hiker Association was host to Chillicothe, Portsmouth, and Jackson chapters of N.C.H.A. at a dinner several weeks ago.

The guest speaker was T. G. Frye, Superintendent of Recreation, Division of Parks, State of Ohio. Other guests included Kenneth Legg, National Director of N.C.H.A. and Mrs. Legg who is State Director.

Q. R. Davis and R. C. Armentrout of the electrical maintenance

department, officers in the Waverly Chapter, were responsible for the evening's program.

RADIO HAMS

Some interest has been expressed in forming an Amateur Radio Club.

Employes with similar interest are urged to call the recreation office.

Actions Laymen Should Follow If Involved In Radiological Accident

(Editor's Note: This is the last in a series of four articles on certain phases of nuclear energy.

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

All federal agencies involved in any way with the production, use and distribution of radioactive materials, enforce very specific regulations designed to insure the safe handling of such substances under normal as well as emergency situations. Extensive radiological safety programs including training in safety are conducted by federal agencies such as the Atomic Energy Commission, Department of Defense, U.S. Public Health Service, and the Federal Aviation Agency. In the Armed Services and the AEC, great emphasis is placed on atomic weapons safety training.

The chances of the average layman becoming an active participant in an accident involving radioactive materials is most likely to be in connection with an accident in the transportation of the radioactive materials. It is quite possible that such an accident could happen many miles away from the agency responsible for the custody of the radioactive material involved.

In order to bring to bear the maximum available radiological emergency capability in the event of an accident of major concern, federal agencies associated in any way with the protection of the public health and safety from accidents resulting during the development, manufacture, use, or the transportation of radioactive materials, have developed an emergency assistance plan called the Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan (IRAP). This plan provides for the development of definite procedures whereby the agencies will furnish all available assistance in case of accidents involving radioactive materials. Since the AEC and the Department of Defense have been involved with radioactive materials for a much longer time than other federal agencies, both agencies have well devel-

oped emergency plans and teams with the capabilities to cope with accidents involving radioactive materials. These teams are located throughout the United States at AEC and military installations.

Other federal agencies that may be contacted include the Office of Civil Defense, Public Health Service and the Food and Drug Administration. A few states have organized radiological emergency monitoring teams that can be dispatched to the scene of accidents involving radiation or radioactive materials within their respective state boundaries.

A plan of this type might function in the following manner: Suppose a truck transporting some radioactive material belonging to an AEC facility is involved in a vehicular accident. The truck is, say, 50 miles from the plant having custody of the radioactive material. However, just a mile away is an Army Post. The local police arrive on the scene of the accident and immediately call the local Army Post. The AEC facility is notified of what has happened and that radiological assistance is being furnished by the Army Post. The radiological team from the Army Post arrives and with the assistance of the local police assumes command of the situation. This team remains in charge until the arrival of the authorized team from the custodian agency, in this case, AEC.

It should be noted that the accident took place outside the physical areas where trained and competent personnel would be immediately available to handle the situation. It points up the most likely situation in which a layman might, by chance, be at the scene of an accident involving radioactive materials.

If you were on the scene of an accident involving radioactive materials it might be difficult to decide what to do first if there were an injured or trapped person involved. The decision to act must be made with the knowledge that help will be needed as soon as possible and the sooner the authorities are notified the sooner help will arrive. Nevertheless, the saving of human life and care of injured is the first consideration and reporting will usually be second. Therefore, in any accident situation, whether or not it is clear what chemical or radiological hazards may be present, there are several emergency actions the "Non-Specialist" should follow:

1. Keep away from the wreckage, material, container or other material

involved, except to rescue people.

2. Report the accident as quickly as possible to the nearest local authority and notify the nearest AEC or military installation.

3. Warn sightseers to stay away, 500 yards or more if possible.

4. Stay out of smoke, mist, dust, or other visible substances that are airborne.

5. People who have been affected by the accident may have become contaminated and should be held in some nearby place for examination by emergency or rescue personnel before they are released to go their way. If they will not stay, get their names, addresses, telephone numbers and occupations to give to the emergency personnel or local authorities when they arrive.

6. Leave fire fighting to the firefighters, except under direction of an expert.

7. Do not permit people to handle debris or take souvenirs from the accident scene.

8. Remain in control at the accident scene until properly identified personnel arrive.

How might an accident involving radioactive materials be distinguished? None of the five senses can detect the presence of the radiations from radioactive materials. One cannot identify the presence of such a substance by smelling it, even if one could get close to it. Without proper instruments the layman must rely on other means to identify radioactive materials.

Paper or painted symbols and tags can be found on radioactive source containers. These symbols have a dual purpose: the identification and warning of the presence of a radiation source.

From what has been said the mere presence of radioactive substances should no longer automatically evoke fear. Because the transmission of nuclear radiations from radioactive materials can be greatly reduced or stopped entirely by means of shielding, the radioactive materials are shipped in containers that are apt to be rather bulky and heavy. All shipments are identified and marked in accordance with definitely prescribed regulations for the protection of the public health and safety. Below are examples of labels and placards used to identify radioactive shipments.

If you ever become involved in an accident with radioactive material, remain calm and don't panic. It must be emphasized that there is no substitute for good judgment and common sense.



DOUBLE TALK. R. M. Rutherford, manager, production division, right, and police captain, F. P. Humston congratulate each other upon completion this month of 30 years of service with Goodyear.

Veteran Employes Celebrate 30 Years Continuous Service

R. M. Rutherford, manager, production division, and F. P. Humston, captain, police department, have joined 15 Goodyear Atomic employes in celebrating 30 years of service with the Goodyear organization.

Rutherford joined Goodyear Dec. 11, 1935, as a member of the engineering training squadron and upon completion of training was assigned to the power division.

In 1941, he transferred to Goodyear Aircraft as a member of the engineering department and later was given the responsibilities for power and utilities operations.

In March, 1946, Rutherford was transferred to Goodyear - Jackson in charge of power operations and on Dec. 1, 1952, came to Goodyear Atomic as head of power and utilities. He was promoted to production division manager on Sept. 1, 1960.

Residing in Chillicothe with his wife, Dorothy, Mr. Rutherford has been quite active in community affairs.

He has been associated with the Ross County United Fund, a member of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, an active member in the Boy Scout program,

a member of the Scottish Rite and the Shrine and a member of the Board of Directors of the Chillicothe Country Club.

Humston started his career with Goodyear on Dec. 16, 1935.

During the first six years of employment, his work was closely related with the building of tires.

From 1941 to 1953, Humston had several promotions and transfers within the Goodyear organization and on Mar. 9, 1953, came to Goodyear Atomic as a captain in the police department, a position he now holds.

Throughout his life Captain Humston or "Cap," as he is known to his friends, has been active in athletics. Since his retirement from active participation, he has directed his interest to youth work. At the present time he is a coach in the Biddy basketball program, and an active member in the Booster's Club and Civic Club. Last summer he managed a Little League baseball team and during the past football season was an assistant coach at Valley High School.

In Memoriam

Glen A. Keyser, utilities maintenance department, died at work on Dec. 1, 1965.

John A. Newman, died Nov. 23, 1965, at Portsmouth' Scioto Memorial Hospital. A son, J. Forrest, is a member of the power operations department.

Mrs. Barbara Joe Pelletier died in Chillicothe Hospital on Dec. 10, 1965. A son, Clifford, works in mass spectrometry.



THE PLEASANT SMILE OF J. R. ARNDT. After major surgery and a long and tiresome period of convalescence, Bob is back at work. Good to see you again, Robert.

THE COVER

'Tis the night before Christmas, and while old St. Nick slumbers, millions of other Santa Clauses throughout the world wish they had such a scrappy crew of elves to help put the Christmas toys together. Our cover is from an original Christmas design by Norman Rockwell, courtesy of Hallmark Cards.



Social Security Amendments Of 1965

(Editor's Note: This brief explanation of "Medicare" is printed for your information. Though many of you will not benefit from it for a number of years, this information may enable you to advise your parents.)

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE AGED

The 1965 social security amendments established a broad program of health insurance, known popularly as "medicare," for people 65 or older.

TWO KINDS OF HEALTH INSURANCE

HOSPITAL INSURANCE — to help pay the bills when one is hospitalized.

Most people will not have to go to the social security office to qualify for protection under the hospital and medical insurance programs. You will not need to go to your social security office if you are getting social security, railroad retirement benefits, federal civil service retirement annuity, or public assistance payments.

You should go to your social security office if you are not receiving any of the above payments and if you have worked under social security but never applied for benefits or if you have never worked under social security.

MEDICAL INSURANCE — to help pay the bills for doctors' services.

This medical insurance program is voluntary. You decide whether to enroll for protection under the medical insurance program. All persons receiving social security or one of the benefits mentioned above will receive through the mail an application for medical insurance. This card, when filled in and returned, gives permission to deduct \$3 from your social security benefits, your payment for medical insurance.

WHEN CAN ONE ENROLL IN THE MEDICAL INSURANCE PROGRAM

The law provides specific periods of time during which one can sign up for medical insurance. The first enrollment period started Sept. 1, 1965, and ends Mar. 31, 1966. If you are 65 or older on Jan. 1, 1966, you must register before Mar. 31, 1966. If your 65th birthday occurs after Jan. 1, 1966, your first enrollment period runs for seven months beginning with the third month immediately before the month you reach 65, and ending three months after you are 65. For example, if you reach 65 in February, you may sign up any time between the preceding Nov. 1 and the following May 31. You will have protection as soon as you reach 65 only if you apply during the 3-month period just before the month in which you reach 65. **IN NO CASE WILL YOUR MEDICAL INSURANCE TAKE EFFECT BEFORE JULY 1, 1966.**

WHAT YOU WILL LOSE IF YOU ENROLL LATE

There are several good reasons for signing up for the medical insurance program during your first enrollment period. If you pass up your first opportunity, you will not have another chance to sign up until the next general enrollment period, Oct. 1, 1967 to Dec. 31, 1967. If you wait to enroll, you will have to pay a higher premium for the same protection, and your coverage will not begin until six to nine months after you enroll.

YOUR HEALTH INSURANCE CARD

After you qualify for the hospital insurance program you will receive a health insurance card by mail. If you enroll in the medical insurance program, your card will show that you have medical insurance coverage in addition to the hospital insurance program.

SOCIAL SECURITY TAX INCREASE

The Social Security amendments of 1965, voted by Congress in July, increased the tax contribution to 4.2 per cent of the first \$6,600 of a worker's earnings, or payments up to a maximum of \$277.20 annually. Those earning less than \$6,600 will pay proportionately less.

Assuming that you are earning \$127 weekly, you will pay \$5.33 weekly during the coming year. This compares with \$4.60 you are presently paying — or \$103.20 more per year.

Of the \$5.33 you will pay each week, 44 cents is for Medicare coverage and the remaining \$4.89 for social security.

Children To Benefit From The Action Of Engineering Group

Santa's toy bag will be a little bigger and a little heavier this Christmas eve when he visits Children's Hospital in Columbus.

The men and women of plant engineering, departments 701, 760, 761, and 762 decided not to exchange Christmas cards within the departments. The money spent on cards was donated to buy Christmas gifts for the many children who will be in the hospital on Christmas Day.

Children's Hospital was selected because of the number of children admitted from the four-county area — Jackson, Pike, Ross and Scioto. The total exceeds 400 children.

A \$70 money order, accompanied by a letter signed by W. A. Brown, manager, plant engineering and maintenance, was sent to Children's Hospital last week.

ABC's Of Safety

A—is for Accidents, which can be tabooed. The very first step is the right attitude.

B—is for the Boons safety brings in variety, to workers, their family, home and society.

C—is for Costs, seldom fully revealed; like icebergs, the far greater part is concealed.

D—is for Data, essential to bare. Just what are the actual problems, and where.

E—is for Education, which has no divorcement from sound Engineering and wholesome Enforcement.

F—is for Follow-up. Surveys are vain without further check whether hazards remain.

G—is for Guarding, and it's a disgrace when guards are not used, or not kept in place.

H—is for Housekeeping, a pretty good guard of whether a firm, safety-wise is of age..

I—is for Injuries, (outcome of flaws). They never just happen, there's always a cause.

J—is for Jargon. However sincere, the message is lost if the meaning's not clear.

K—is for Knowledge. But it isn't enough to know what to do; we must still do our stuff.

L—is for Life and the fruits of our labor. Work safely for your good and that of your neighbor.

M—is for Maintenance, powerful pal, to men, to machinery and to morale.

N—is for Now. Let us faithfully vow, to deal with all hazards, and deal with them now.

O—is for Observance of all safety rules, Obeyed by the wise, disregarded by fools.

P—is for Prevention (far better than cure) that Planning and Programs will help to insure.

(Continued on Page 6)



Goodyear will invest \$26 million in three new plants — one in Virginia and two in Canada — Chairman Russell DeYoung announced following a meeting of the board of directors this month.

The projects are a tire plant in Danville, Va.; a wheel plant at Chatham, Ont., and an automotive foam products plant at Owen Sound, Ont.

The three installations will create 700 new jobs initially, DeYoung said.

The Danville plant, the 10th Goodyear tire manufacturing facility in the United States, will contain 400,000 square feet of floor space. The single story building, situated on a 565-acre site, will be constructed to permit expansion and will be engineered with the flexibility necessary to accommodate future process and technology changes, DeYoung said.

Some 400 persons will be employed at the plant once production is attained in early 1967.

The plant at Chatham, some 45 miles northeast of Windsor, Ont., will produce passenger wheels for original equipment use, snow wheels and tail pipes. It will be operated by Motor Wheel Corporation of Canada, Ltd., a facility of the wholly owned Goodyear subsidiary, Motor Wheel Corporation.

The plant, expected to be in production in late summer of 1966, will employ 200 persons initially.

The plant at Owen Sound, on Ontario's Georgian Bay, will produce milled polyurethane foam articles for the automotive industry — seat cushioning, seat backing, bucket seats, padded instrument panels and other interior trim items.

One hundred persons will be employed initially at the plant, a facility of The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.

The three new plants will bring the total number of Goodyear production facilities to 42 in the United States and 88 worldwide.

Nelson G. Ball, director of personnel for domestic operations since 1956, has been elected vice president, industrial relations, succeeding Frank J. (Nick) Carter, who retires Dec. 31.

The promotion was announced by Chairman Russell DeYoung following a meeting of the board of directors this month.

The change also resulted in the reassignment of four other men. O. M. (Jerry) Sherman, manager of the Los Angeles plant since 1963, becomes Ball's successor as director of personnel; Donald E. Hill has been named plant manager at Los Angeles; Howard L. Ginaven succeeds Hill as manager of Plant 1 tires, and James R. Sankey returns from Goodyear's plant in New Delhi, India, to assume Ginaven's former duties as manager of Plant 2 tires.

Hochberg Reassigned — Cooke Promoted To Superintendent

L. D. Hochberg, shift superintendent, has been assigned as special assistant to the general manager. In this capacity Hochberg will assume the responsibilities of studying and investigating management and process innovations designed to continue economic improvements in plant operations, directing emergency planning, and coordinating GAT civil defense activities.

G. F. Cooke, process area, will replace Hochberg and assume the duties of "D" shift superintendent.



C. M. Terry N. J. Vulgamore

assume the same duties on "D" shift. All promotions become effective Jan. 1, 1966.

Cooke graduated from Waynesburg College in Pennsylvania in 1939 and joined Goodyear Feb. 9, 1942, as a production supervisor.

On Feb. 9, 1953, Cooke transferred to Goodyear Atomic as assistant process general foreman. In May, 1954, he was promoted to general foreman, process area and to supervisor in Feb., 1955.

Cooke's supervisory ability and his thorough knowledge of the cascade earned him the promotion to "D" shift superintendent.



G. F. Cooke E. F. Marsh

E. F. Marsh, is promoted to cascade coordinator and will assume the responsibilities of "A" shift coordinator.

C. M. Terry will assume the duties of assistant cascade coordinator, "R" shift and N. J. Vulgamore will

What Is An American?

An American is one who yells at the government to balance the budget and then takes the last dime he has to make a down payment on a home.

He whips the enemy nations and then gives them the shirt off his back. He yells for speed laws that will stop fast driving and then won't buy a car if it can't make 100 miles an hour.

An American gets scared to death if we vote a million dollars for education, but he's cool as a cucumber when he finds out we're spending three billion dollars a year for smoking tobacco.

He gripes about the high prices of things he has to buy, but gripes still more about the low prices of things he has to sell.

He knows the line-up of every baseball team in the American and National Leagues — and he doesn't know half the words in "The Star Spangled Banner."

An American will get mad at his wife for not running their home with the efficiency of a hotel, and he'll get mad at the hotel for not operating like a home.

He'll spend half a day looking for vitamin pills to make him live longer, then drive 90 miles an hour on slick pavement to make up for the time he lost.

An American is a man who will fall out with his wife over her cooking and then go on a fishing trip and swallow half-fried potatoes, burnt fish and gritty creek-water coffee made in a rusty gallon bucket — and think it's good.

An American will work hard on the farm so he can move into town where he can make money so he can move back to the farm.

He is the only fellow in the world who will pay 50 cents to park his car while he eats a 25-cent sandwich.

We're supposed to be the most civilized nation on earth, but still can't deliver payrolls without armoured cars.

In America we have more experts on marriage than any other country in the world — and more divorces.

But we're pretty nice folks. Calling anyone "a real American" is the best compliment you can pay.

Most of the world is itching for what we have, but they'll never have it until they start scratching for it the way we do.

Help The Less Fortunate Is Employee's Way Of Life

Many GAT employees give a helping hand to the less-fortunate people throughout the world. One of these employees is H. H. "Mike" Stoops, standard practice department.

For many years Mike has been donating money to send CARE packages overseas. Recently he received the letter shown below thanking him for his kind deed.

If you want to participate in the program, send \$1.00 to CARE (Co-operative for American Remittances to Everywhere), 660 First Avenue, New York 16, New York.

Nov. 6, 1965

Dear Friend:

As distribution of CARE boxes of food to poor and needed people of the town, we received a box of food with your name and address on and thought to write you this letter to thank for your useful to us gifts.

May God bless you and yours with best health and happiness.

I am a young girl have mother widow and two sisters one unmarried and the other married with two unaged boys 2 and 9 years old and we all are living to-gether. We are living in the village Dasoton which is at front of Greece.

We are poor and needed people and we are hardly getting along the living and we are suffering very much for we don't have steady job to work and therefore we are most time of the year without any work.

Thanking you again for the box of food you sent hope this finds you well.

Will enjoy very much if you will have the kindness to write me.

Sincerely,

s/ Virginia Simeonidou

Miss Virginia Simeonidou
Village Dasoton K. Nevrokopion
Drama, Greece

ABC's

(Continued from Page 5)

Q—is for Qualified. They understand. Production and safety should go hand in hand.

R—is for Reporting and Records, both needed for trends to be quickly discovered and heeded.

S—is for Supervision and experts agree, in safety the competent foreman is key.

T—is for Training, designed to instill, the desire to work safely, as well as the skill.

U—is for the Unsafe work practices that employers, employes, alike should combat.

V—is for Vision in hazard detection. And also for Vigor in hazard correction.

W—is for Waste (and how it can hurt). That safety and safety alone can avert.

X—is for Xmas with family cheer. For those who work safely the rest of the year.

Y—is for You, for whom safety is planned. It can't be complete unless You lend a hand.

Z—is for Zealous, each one a hero. Who strives to bring injuries closer to Zero.

From "California Safety News"



MARIANNE SANSON, daughter of H. R. Sanson, special and mechanical shops, is senior division All-Ohio winner in the "Make-It-Yourself with Wool" contest. As a result of winning in the state competition on Dec. 11, she will represent the Ohio Wool Growers Council in the national contest, Jan. 19, at Portland, Ore. Marianne is pictured in her blue all-wool cape, skirt and blouse outfit which she modeled in the district competition. Marianne is a junior at Waverly High School.

Many Drops Save Many Lives

BE IT RESOLVED THIS NEW YEAR OF 1966 THAT MY NAME WILL BE ADDED TO THE LIST OF DONORS WHO WILL CONTRIBUTE BLOOD TO THE GAT BLOOD BANK.

The next visit of the Tri-State Bloodmobile Unit will be Jan. 17 - 18, 1966. Headquarters will be set up in the south wing, first floor, X-100 building. On Jan. 17, the hours will be from noon to 6 p. m. and on Jan. 18 from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Appointment cards will be distributed by subdivision superintendents. If you are not contacted, but wish to give, call the community relations department for an appointment. Walk-ins will be welcomed.

All persons who donate a pint of blood will be asked to sign the "drop-of-blood" card that will be displayed at Bloodmobile Headquarters.

Bowling Tournaments Start Next Month

The women's and men's annual bowling tournaments are scheduled for the first and second weekends in January.

The team event will be held at Weiss Recreation Center in Waverly and the doubles and singles at the Sunset Lanes in Portsmouth.

The dates for the women's events

are Jan. 8 and 29. The men's events are scheduled for Jan. 15 and Feb. 5. The company championships will be held in Chillicothe Feb. 12 and 19.

Application blanks have been distributed to league secretaries. All entry blanks must be returned to the recreation office one week prior to the start of the tournament.

Just For Today

Just for today I will try to live through this day only, and not tackle my whole life problem at once. I can do something for 12 hours that would appall me if I felt that I had to keep it up for a life-time.

Just for today I will be happy. This assumes to be true what Abraham Lincoln said that "most folks are happy as they make up their minds to be."

Just for today I will adjust myself to what is and not try to adjust everything to my own desires. I will take my "luck" as it comes, and fit myself to it.

Just for today I will try to strengthen my mind. I will study. I will learn something useful. I will not be a mental loafer. I will read something that requires effort, thought and concentration.

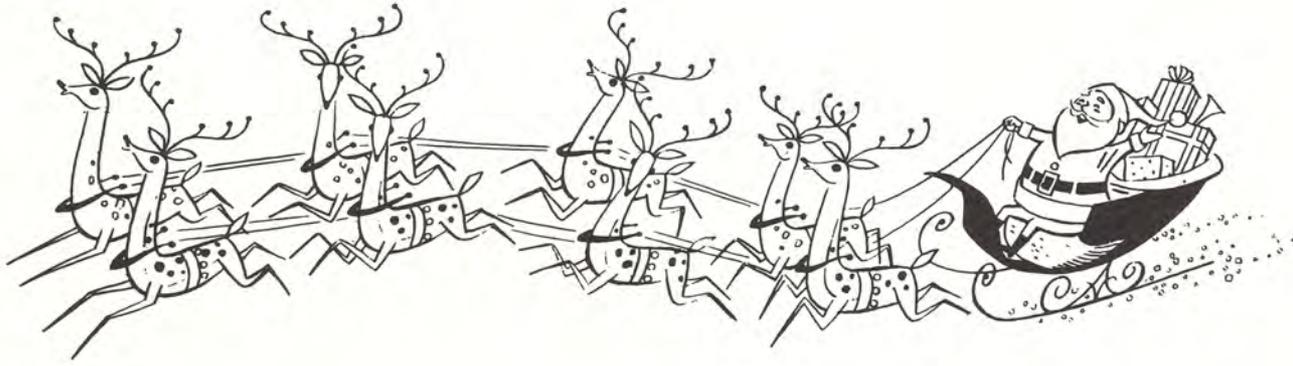
Just for today I will exercise my soul in three ways: I will do somebody a good turn, and not get found out; if anybody knows of it, it will not count. I will do at least two things I don't want to do — just for exercise. I will not show anyone that my feelings are hurt; they may be hurt, but today I will not show it.

Just for today I will be agreeable. I will look as well as I can, dress becomingly, talk low, act courteously, criticize not one bit, not find fault with anything, and not try to improve or regulate anybody except myself.

Just for today I will have a program. I may not follow it exactly, but I will have it. I will save myself from two pests: hurry and indecision.

Just for today I will have a quiet half hour all by myself, and relax. During this half hour, sometime, I will try to get a better perspective on my life.

Just for today I will be unafraid. Especially I will not be afraid to enjoy what is beautiful, and to believe that as I give to the world, so the world will give to me.



CHRISTMAS

Many Things ————— IS ————— Many Places

The arrival of the holiday season this year again finds Goodyearites scattered around the globe. Most will pause Dec. 25, to pray, open gifts, enjoy a festive meal and fondly remember past observances of the Christian world's most revered anniversary.

But the hours that are Christmas will be filled with nostalgia and a longing to be home for the thousands of employees, family members and friends who have been called upon to serve their country in military units dedicated to preserving the dignity of man in Vietnam, North Africa, Korea and dozens of other places far and near.

For those in major trouble spots, it will be an uneasy day — one filled with a desire to honor the Prince of Peace but overcast with the knowledge that aggressive elements may choose to unleash death and destruction at any moment.

The tire builder turned temporary Marine will feel fortunate in his Asian jungle tent if someone at home remembered to mail a package of cookies early enough to have arrived for Christmas munching.

For the rim plant apprentice serving a two-year Army stint, the chilling morning hours of Christmas mean plodding along the lonely 50-yard strip of land that separates east and west in Germany. Comes the dawn, he'll attend church services at a portable chapel trucked into his outpost headquarters, then have a typical holiday dinner with all the trimmings, also trucked into the field.

The lot of the factory accountant fortunate enough to have been assigned duty at an Air Force base in France is more pleasant. His eyes may be red and his shoulders sagging if he joined his French friends in the traditional get-together that lasted all night and ended when they trekked to dawn church services. The rest of his day may be dimmed by memories of time spent with loved ones, but the military dinner will be traditional and club activities will be planned around a typical American Christmas day of fun.

There'll be an abundance of snow and fir trees to serve as holiday reminders for the machinist now manning a listening post to guard against invaders in the isolated far north. It's a lonely vigil that seems even lonelier when Christmas carols waft from the short-wave radio.

Moving to a land of sunshine, the foam products salesman turned sailor has left his ship to spend Christmas in historic Rome. It is a time of reverence in a city where nearly all have fasted for the 24 hours prior to attending a Mass at midnight, again in the morning and another time in the evening.

There is a burst of gaiety on Christmas Eve when Italian families and friends gather to collect their gifts from an "Urn of Fate," and many invite

American servicemen into their homes for the event.

Moving northward into Germany, Goodyearites in uniform have been surrounded by a virtual sea of Christmas activity that began Dec. 5, the day honoring St. Nicholas and the time for a traditional gift giving ceremony for children.

During the week before Dec. 25, there is a constant round of festivities mixed with daily periods of solemn prayer. For those servicemen who dine with German friends, goose will be the main attraction, but most will enjoy the traditional turkey dinner in the military dining room.

In addition to the members of the military establishments, there are thousands of Goodyearites working for the company in other lands. Many will participate in local observances since the trimmings and food items normally associated with the holiday season at home are not available.

Those in Mexico can take part in what amounts to a community party. The season actually lasts from Dec. 16 until the observance of the Epiphany, or Old Christmas, on Jan. 6.

Highlight of the season is the celebration of the Posadas (inn), which lasts from Dec. 16 until Christmas Eve. During this period, nine families gather at one of their homes nightly for religious services and supper.

For Goodyearites in South America, Christmas

comes in the height of the summer and it sometimes is difficult to realize that it is the same holiday.

In Brazil, shoppers mill through outdoor market places examining a colorful array of gift offerings, but the most popular shops are those selling iced drinks.

Peruvians also crowd into the center of the towns on Christmas, but they are more lighthearted and treat the holiday as an occasion for series of gay parties. They also have serious moments for devotional services, with most attending church on Christmas Eve and again the following day.

In Chile, the Indians look forward to Christmas much as we do to the county fair. During the day they hold a gay fiesta highlighted by horse races. At night, they celebrate with a party featuring singing, dancing and colorful entertainment.

No area can rival the Scandinavian countries for the intensity of holiday season celebrations. Here, the inspiring story of the birth of Christianity becomes intertwined with the tales of pagan gods from an even more remote antiquity.

On Christmas Eve, every house is ablaze with candles to light the way for the lovely Kristine, the pagan deity who brings gifts to the children. It also is the custom of the land to set out loaves of the best bread so that even the birds may enjoy the Christmas festivities.

In the remote areas, families travel from house to house in sleds to form caravans for the trek to morning church services.

Filipinos spend much of the Christmas holiday in worship. Most attend church on Christmas Eve and again the next day. Outstanding event in most smaller communities comes when roving bands of young men and women assemble to present pageants concerning the life of the Saviour.

In Puerto Rico, the climate rules out the traditional Christmas stocking, so children make small boxes and put them on the rooftop or in the courtyard. Santa Claus then is supposed to fly through the community dropping his presents into the boxes.

These are only a few of the ways Goodyearites will observe Christmas this year — there are as many differences in celebrating the holiday as there are countries, regions or, actually, even people. Everyone has special memories to cherish during this memorable season and they are so personal that no two people can ever really share them completely.

But the most important sharing is not to be that of memories, and Goodyearites will join Christians everywhere in solemn observance of their mutual bond — the 1965th anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Peace.



(EDITOR'S NOTE: "Is there a Santa Claus?" is the question that Virginia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip F. O'Hanlon, put to the editor of the New York Sun in September, 1897. Her letter was received by Edward P. Mitchell who turned it over to his associate, Francis P. Church, to answer. With some reluctance Mr. Church undertook the assignment. The product of his fine nature, mellow wisdom and sound craftsmanship was the article, "Is there a Santa Claus?" the most famous editorial ever written. First published in the New York Sun on September 21, 1897, it has been reproduced in every conceivable form in every quarter of the globe.)

We take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of THE SUN:

"Dear Editor—I am 8 years old.

"Some of my little friends say there is no SANTA CLAUS.

"Papa says 'If you see it in THE SUN it's so.'

"Please tell me the truth, is there a SANTA CLAUS?"

"Virginia O'Hanlon,
"115 West Ninety-fifth street."

IS THERE A SANTA CLAUS?



Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole of truth and knowledge.

Yes, Virginia, there is a SANTA CLAUS. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no SANTA CLAUS! It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

Not believe in SANTA CLAUS! You might as well not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas eve to catch SANTA CLAUS, but even if they did not see SANTA CLAUS coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees SANTA CLAUS, but that is no sign that there is no SANTA CLAUS. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders that are unseen and unseeable in the world.

You tear apart the baby's rattle to see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

No SANTA CLAUS! Thank God! he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay, ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood.