

# All - In - One Contributors: People Who Care!

Congratulations Goodyearites for making the recent All-In-One Campaign the most successful in our history.

Employees contributed a record \$40,521.53. With the Company gift of \$14,000, a total of \$54,521.53 will be available for distribution to local area United Funds.

Two goals were set prior to this year's campaign: (1) An increase in the percent of employe participation through payroll deductions and (2) a 20% increase in total contributions as compared to those of a year ago. Both of these goals were met, thanks to the generosity of our employes. This year, of those employes participating, 79.5% contributed by payroll

deduction as compared to 75% last year. Total contributions this year exceeded last year's by 30.5%. The average individual contribution this year was \$20.85, also a new record, and an increase of \$0.60 over a year ago.

The AIO Co-Chairmen would like to thank the solicitors and other vol-

unteers for their all-out effort in making this year's campaign the success it was.

Funds were distributed to the United Funds as indicated by employes' pledge cards. The Company gift was divided among the counties according to the percentage of contribution established by the employes.

Following is a breakdown for each local area United Fund:

Jackson	\$ 5,221.49
Pike	14,482.88
Ross	11,513.61
Scioto	23,303.55

Contributions designated for areas other than the four counties will be forwarded to the specified United Funds.

## The WINGFOOT CLAN

Goodyear Atomic Corporation

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Volume 22

Pike-ton, Ohio, November, 1975

Number 11

## Area Mapped With Radar

Airborne radar that already has led to the discovery of billions of dollars in resources outside the U.S. now is at work searching for major hidden pockets of natural gas in a four-state Appalachian area.

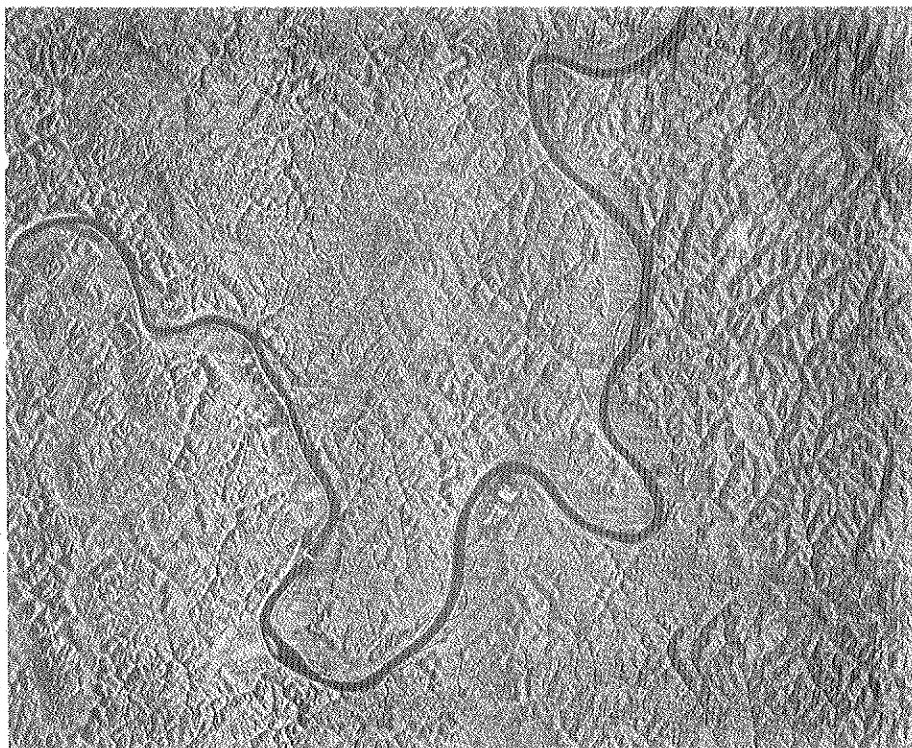
From seven miles up, parts of West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia are being mapped by the radar in the most extensive venture of its type ever undertaken in this country.

Radar used in the exploration mission originally was developed for the Air Force by Goodyear Aerospace Corporation of Akron, Ohio,

for military reconnaissance work. It is being flown over the four-state area by Litton Industries' Aero Service Division of Houston.

The radar imagery is being offered to oil, natural gas and mining companies, utilities and government agencies.

From the air, the radar produces imagery that can point out features of the earth's crust more distinctly than photos, Morris B. Jobe, president of Goodyear Aerospace, and Homer Jensen, vice president of Service, explained at a news conference here today.



Ohio River winds around a boot heel in this Goodyear radar image of the Ohio-West Virginia border. Ravenswood, W. Va., is on the "heel" at the right of the boot. Trained geologists can use radar imagery such as this 23-mile-wide strip to search for faults in the earth's surface that might indicate a source of gas or other natural resources. The imagery is part of a 23- by 56-mile mosaic made in 7.4 minutes from an altitude of 40,000 feet.

"The radar looks out sideways from the aircraft, viewing the terrain from an angle, and this helps provide geologists with information on faults and other earth formations, which cannot be seen as clearly on conventional photos," Jobe said.

Since Sept. 8, a radar-equipped Aero Service Caravelle jet operating from Columbus, Ohio, has mapped a 35,000-square-mile area stretching from Lancaster, Ohio, to Middletown, Ky., on the west, and to Morgantown, W. Va., and just south of Martinsville, Va., on the east.

"With the shortage of natural gas being blamed for the loss of a million man-hours of work last winter in Ohio alone, radar mapping now provides a major new tool in the search for new energy and mineral resources," Jobe said.

Jensen pointed out that Litton used the same Goodyear radar to map large areas of South America, leading to the discovery of a major new iron ore and in Venezuela and a previously unknown, 230-mile-long river in Brazil, lined with millions of dollars worth of exportable timber.

The radar has mapped huge areas of Brazil and now will return to that country to finish the job, mapping the final 1.4 million square miles not already covered. The total 3.28-million-

square-mile area to be mapped is larger than the contiguous 48 states.

"The Brazilians have discovered through experience the value of radar and are setting an example for the rest of the world to follow" Jensen said. "They now know more about the jungles and land beneath the clouds in the remote State of Amazonas than we probably know about some areas of our own country."

Flying high above clouds and weather, the radar sends electronic signals downward. When the signals bounce back and are processed — through electronic equipment and much like a photograph is processed — they provide maps especially suited for geological exploration.

Litton's Aero Service Division has explored and mapped millions of square miles of the earth's surface in aerial surveys for oil, minerals and other vital resources since it was founded in 1919. In addition to radar, it employs the airborne magnetometer and other sensing systems.

After aerial radar surveying is completed, on-the-ground exploration is required to expand the information. "Thus," said Jensen, "it probably will take two years before additional natural gas may become available following the Appalachian survey."

## Do You Want Your Claim Reimbursed?

### AVOID NEEDLESS DELAY!

Recently the Cashier's Department in the Finance Division which is responsible for handling insurance claims of GAT employes has been working unnecessarily hard. If you file an insurance form, make sure you completely finish your responsibility before forwarding it for processing. During October, 55% of the

claims were returned to employes due to insufficient information.

You can't have your claim approved unless you do your part by providing all the information asked of you. New insurance forms, which have recently been adopted, designate, in red, the sections which must be filled out by the employe.

# 3rd Quarter Sales And Earnings Released

Sales were up for the first nine months this year but earnings lagged as Goodyear reported it made only 2.9 cents from each dollar it took in during that period.

Chairman Charles J. Pilliod, Jr. said nine months sales were up 4 percent over the previous nine-month record from \$3,890,900,000 to \$4,047,100,000.

Earnings, however, of \$119,200,000 were below the \$119,700,000 in the same 1974 period, held down by the depressed state of the economy. This represented only 2.9 cents from each sales dollar as compared to 3.1 cents for the corresponding 1974 period.

"To maintain a healthy industry capable of generating funds for expansion and new jobs in line with our country's national goals and aspirations, a return to the traditional pattern of earning 5 cents or more on each dollar will be necessary," Pilliod said.

For the third quarter ending September 30 sales of \$1,394,900,000 were up 3.5 percent over the \$1,347,600,000 of sales for the third quarter of 1974. Net income for the third quarter was \$43,500,000, up 15.4 percent over \$37,700,000 in the corresponding period last year.

Third quarter earnings were equivalent to 60 cents a share, com-

pared with 53 cents in the third quarter of 1974. Nine month earnings were equivalent to \$1.65 a share compared with \$1.66 for the same period of 1974.

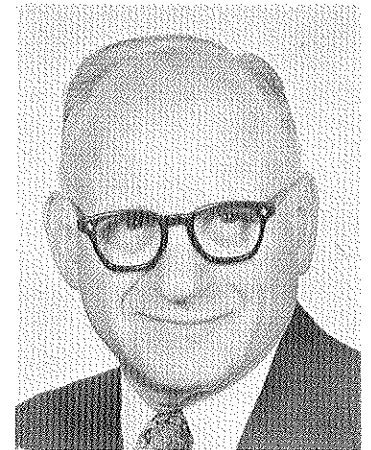
Goodyear expects to show further improvement in the fourth quarter, Pilliod said, and predicted that the company, barring unforeseen circumstances, will exceed 1974 sales and earnings.

The Goodyear chief executive said the record third quarter results were helped considerably by a strong showing in the replacement tire market in the United States.

Although foreign sales overall were up for the nine months, interna-

tional earnings are still depressed by the lagging European economy; however, business in Latin and South America is still booming, he said. Pilliod expects some improvement in Europe in the fourth quarter but he predicted that it will be the first quarter of 1976 before any significant signs of recovery will be seen in that region.

The Goodyear chairman said that in the United States both dealer and manufacturing inventories of tires and other rubber industry products are down and that the fourth quarter should see strong sales activity as efforts are made to restock.



## Kalmon Retires

Ben Kalmon, a veteran GAT employe, elected early retirement, effective October 1. Kalmon, with over 22 years service, was employed in the Environmental Control Department at the time of his retirement.

## 46 "I" deas

GAT employes accepted the challenge and submitted 46 "I" deas during the month of September which was designated Cost Reduction "I" dea Month. To those of you who participated, a sincere thank you for your efforts.

The continued interest by employes in the program is well demonstrated by 22 additional ideas that have been submitted since the end of September.

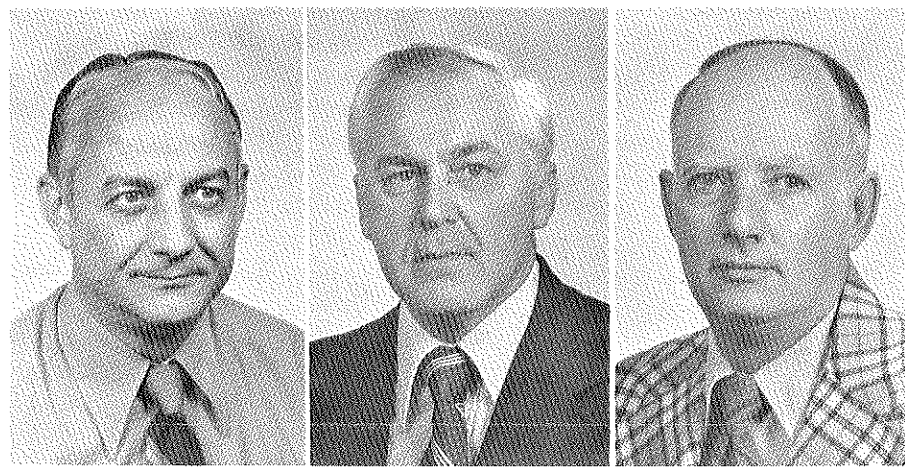
Cost reduction is a continuing goal and is a year-round responsibility of each of us. As a part of your daily work routine, why not look for a better way to perform your job! As you come up with new ideas, please do submit them.

Continuing in this issue of the *Clan*, employes having Cost Reduction "I" deas accepted are being recognized. The following are employes who had "I" deas accepted as of October 2.

M. C. Brown	D-812
D. L. Clark	D-341
R. B. Cornwell	D-552
G. M. Hairston	D-422
J. B. Hopper	D-532
J. D. Knauff	D-723
K. F. Newton	D-411
G. W. Parks	D-732
L. A. Simon	D-734
C. H. Skaggs	D-552
M. E. Tanner	D-828

a gummy substance called mastiche, derived from the resin of the mastic tree.

Most manufacturers today use synthetic rubber as the chewing gum base, instead of mastiche, or chicle used by Mayans, or spruce tree resin chomped by American Indians.



Born

Davis

Shugert

## Born's Appointment Has Ripple Effect

R. A. Born has been appointed Acting Superintendent, Electrical & Instrument Maintenance. Mr. Born joined GAT as a Technical Staff Trainee in June of 1953. He has served as a Process Area Foreman, Power Coordinator, General Foreman of Power Operations, Senior Engineer in Plant Engineering and was promoted to Section Head, Plant Engineering in March 1971. He was named Supervisor of Electrical & Instrument Engineering in April 1975. Richard is a graduate of the University of Dayton and resides at 1612 Lakeview Avenue in New Boston.

P. I. Davis was named Supervisor of Electrical & Instrument Engineering replacing Mr. Born. An alumni of Purdue University, Paul has been assigned a variety of engineering assignments in the Technical Division, and was named Supervisor, Mechanical Development in February 1974. He lives at West Huron in Jackson.

B. W. Shugert was promoted to Supervisor, Mechanical Development, replacing Mr. Davis. Boyd, a graduate of Carnegie Mellon University, has also held numerous engineering assignments in the Technical Division. He resides at 1729 Timmonds Lane in Portsmouth.

## Goodyear Inflates More Than Blimps

Joe Garagiola conducts the world series of bubble gum blowing and Kurt Bevacqua of the Milwaukee Brewers is this year's champ, but the gum is the big winner.

Small fry and big fry combined to spend pennies, nickels and dimes totaling more than \$670 million in 1974 to satisfy their chewing habits, according to Goodyear, a leading rubber supplier to the gum industry.

Americans are far and away the world's leading gum consumers, masticating a yearly average of 175 pieces per person in a veritable rainbow of colored gum sticks, balls, candy-coated squares and numerous other shapes, in scores of fruity and spicy flavors.

Ingredients in chewing gum have changed considerably since Greeks of the first century enjoyed chewing

## Bloodmobile Visit Declared A Success

On September 22 and 23 the Tri-State Bloodmobile made its semi-annual visit to our Plantsite. Once again support by our employes for this program was strong. Three hundred and eight pints of life-giving blood were collected and the continuation of our participation in receiving blood replacement was assured.

The new system of pre-scheduling or calling in advance worked well the first day but due to a delay in the donor room a lengthy delay resulted during the second day. Our next visit by the Bloodmobile will be in March of 1976 when our first three-day visit will be initiated. A new facility will also be necessary since the south wing of the X-100 is scheduled for remodeling. Full details will be available in the spring of 1976.

Accidentally, blood donor cards were sent to each employe who donated a pint of blood. These blue, orange, or yellow cards are necessary for the Pike County Red Cross' files. Please return them to Barbara Nelson in the X-100 building.

# SAFETY IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY

Safety is more than just a phrase for discussion at GAT. Our excellent safety records over the years have been the result of the proper attitude and concern of our employes and the efforts of the company to bring the proper techniques, equipment and mental reminders to every employe.

Protect yourself and your family today by making them aware of this information, and by making a resolution to think "Safety First", before it is everlastingly too late.

This special safety insert is intended to bring a variety of safety information to you as the Clan's contribution to improved safety awareness on plantsite and at your home.

## Tips For Safe Living

Home accidents can be prevented.

Broken toe from dropped trunk—cut hand from broken bottle—bruised eye from dark hallway—burned arm from spilled kettle—sprained knee from stairway fall . . .

Home accidents kill about 27,000 people and injure more than 4.2 million each year! For example: 9,800 die after falls, 5,700 die in fires, 2,600 die from poisonings. Home accidents kill more children (ages 1-14) than all next 6 causes of death.

Over 1 million people are injured by improperly lifting and moving things. The following are important safety tips to follow.

Here are some things you can do in your home to prevent falls. Arrange furniture to avoid an obstacle course of potential falls. Install handrails on all stairs. Use a stepladder for all out-of-reach projects. Place cords for electrical equipment away from walking areas. Buff floors to thoroughly remove excess wax. Walk at a safe speed to avoid falls. Keep cuffs of trousers at proper length to avoid catching heel. Wipe dry all spilled water, oil or grease. Have adequate lighting for all traffic areas — especially stairs. Place lights so they can be turned on from bed. Keep scatter rugs away from the head and foot of stairs. Install handrails for shower and bathtub. Use non-skid mats for bathtub and bathroom floor. Pick up toys, tools and equipment that could be tripping hazards. Keep stairs for walking, not for storage. Avoid groping in the dark. Repair loose boards and worn floor coverings. Keep vision clear when carrying things.

Here are some things you can do in your home to prevent fires. Be your own fire inspector, check your chimney, pipes and flues. Have your chimney cleaned once a year; look for and repair cracks, loose mortar, improper lining. Check your fireplace, always use a screen. Have andirons placed so logs can't roll out. Keep

paper, kindling, rugs, furniture away from area where sparks could hit them. Check your furnace. Be sure it stands free and clear of combustibles. If it is nearby the ceiling or the walls feel hot, add insulation. Have it cleaned and checked by a professional.

Remove rubbish, discard old newspapers, boxes, magazines, letters — empty wastebaskets and trash cans regularly — clean sawdust, shavings, scraps from basement workshop. Wrap up dust from vacuum cleaner or dust pan, etc. and put it in the trash can. Very combustible — keep it away from open fire. Don't keep old paint or solvent containers with small amounts left over — throw them out. Never accumulate rubbish under a stairway (worst possible place). Remove the Christmas tree and greens soon after Christmas. Clean out unused furniture, toys, clothing, "junk". Never empty ashtrays or toss matches into wastebasket unless you know they are out.

Here are some things you can do in your home to prevent lifting accidents . . . If it's too big, too heavy, too awkward to move alone — get help!

Know how to lift it. Look over the object to be lifted. Make sure it's not too heavy or too clumsy for good balance. Stand close to the load with feet apart for good balance. Make sure your footing is secure. Bend your knees — "straddle" the load somewhat. Keep your back as straight as possible. Get a good grip — many lifting accidents occur when the load slips from hand. Lift gradually — straighten your knees and stand. Use your leg muscles. Avoid quick, jerky motions.

Know how to carry it. Keep the load close to you to take full advantage of the mechanical leverage of your body. Always have clear vision over the load. Avoid twisting your body — change direction by moving your feet. Don't change your grip while carrying the load. Face the spot on which load will rest.

Know how to put it down. Bend your knees — keep your back straight and the weight close to your body. Allow room for the load without danger to your fingers or toes. Slide load into tight spaces — safer and easier than lifting. On bench or table place the load on the edge and push it forward with your arms and body. Be sure the load is secure — won't fall, tip, roll, or be in someone's way.

Here are some things you can do in your home to prevent poisoning accidents. With known poisons — it's mostly carelessness. Keep medicines locked — away from food, and out of reach of children. Never call medicines "candy". Give medicine only as prescribed — to person doctor specifies in the dosage called for. Never give "left-overs" to others. Keep in original containers — the information on the label may be vital. Pour "left-overs" down the drain. Wash container and throw it away. Make bottles foolproof — have safety caps — mark with red warning (use tape or nail polish). Take or give medicines with care — be watchful of older people with poor eyesight. Don't take medicines in the dark. Read — and re-read label!

With potential poisons — it's mostly unawareness. Household chemicals can be killers. Harmless? Not for a child to swallow. Read the fine print on label and follow instructions. Learn how and when to use. Look for precautionary labeling and be guided by it. Store household chemicals carefully. Keep out of sight and reach of children. Never put near food containers (a factor in 2/3 of accidental poisonings). Doorbells can be "death-bells". Over 75% of poison accidents occur when the mother is called away from the child. Never leave baby and a potential poison alone — even "for a second."

Here are some things you can do in your home to prevent accidents to children. In the first five years your job shifts from protection to education. Age 0-1: no pillow, use firm mattress. Avoid using old, shaky crib. Don't leave baby alone on table or

in tub. Never use lead-base paint on toys, crib, etc. Keep small objects (pins, buttons, small toys, etc.) out of reach. Use harness on high chair. Keep away from stove.

Age 1-2. He can open doors, drawers, cupboards. Beware of any cups, or insecticides. Put medicines away. He can take things apart (make sure they are safe things). He can climb (watch windows, have screens or guards). Be watchful during bathing.

Age 2-3. Up and down stairs: not waxed, gate at top and bottom, and free of objects. No running with things in mouth. Toys should be strong and safe — put away when not in use. Give child minor responsibilities. Explain reasons for safety.

Age 3-4. Teach him to ride his tricycle safely. Teach him a fire escape plan by practicing as a family. Teach him to use tools safely. Set the good example by obeying the safety rules yourself.

Know your appliances. Have only qualified repairmen make adjustments or repairs. Pull out wall plug when cleaning toaster or other appliance . . . unplug after use. Don't plug more than one appliance with heating element into same wall outlet. Never store or wrap cord around hot appliances. Make sure every appliance is properly grounded.

When buying — look for the seal of safe, dependable operation. Electric appliances — (UL) Underwriters' Laboratories. Gas appliances — American Gas Association.

Smell gas? Open windows and doors. Shut off appliance involved. Get out. Don't use matches or turn electrical switches. Don't use telephone — dial creates electrical arcs. Call the Gas Company from a neighbor's home.

So what? So — don't worry about home safety — *do something about it!* Provide safe conditions in your home. Make safety a family matter. Set the good example.

Just in case, be sure everyone in your family knows what to do in an emergency — from fire to first aid.

# We Believe . . .

. . . that every man bears the unalterable responsibility for keeping out of harm's way. This he owes to himself, his family, his fellows and his job.

. . . that no man lives or works entirely alone. He is involved with all men, touched by their accomplishments, marked by their failures. If he fails the man beside him, he fails himself, and will share the burden of that loss. The true horror of an accident is realization that a man has failed himself — and more — that his fellows have failed him.

. . . that accidents are conceived in improper attitudes, and born in moments of action without thought. They will cease to be only when the proper attitude is strong enough to precede the act — when the right attitude creates the awareness that controls the act.

. . . that the prevention of accidents is an objective which crosses all levels of rank, organization and procedure.

. . . that freedom from harm is not a privilege but a goal to be achieved and perpetuated day by day.

. . . that the elimination of injury and pain through accidents is a moral obligation upon which the final measure of our performance directly depends.

. . . Do You?  
— Borden's Safety News

## How Much Are Your Eyes Worth?

Nearly 4700 Ohio industrial employes have real reason to imagine what they are worth.

They are members of the Wise Owl Club, and have saved one or both eyes from serious injury or blindness by using protective eyewear.

The Wise Owl Club is an industrial eye safety incentive program of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness in cooperation with its affiliate, the Ohio Society. The National Society is the second oldest voluntary health agency in the U.S., and the only one solely concerned with blindness prevention.

"Wise Owl Club members are likely to think of their misery, unhappiness, and family strain," Frank Laderer, director of policy and employe safety for the Nationwide Insurance Co., and chairman of the

# AMERICAN DRUGGIST

# COUNTERDOSES FOR THE HOME

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<h3>POISONS</h3> <p><b>Acids</b> • 16  <b>After-Shave Lotion</b> • 8  <b>Camphor</b> • 1  <b>Carbon Monoxide</b> • 11  <b>Chlorine Bleach</b> • 15  <b>Cologne, Perfume</b> • 8  <b>Detergents</b> • 15  <b>Disinfectant</b>              with chlorine • 15              with carbolic acid • 3  <b>Food Poisoning</b> • 6  <b>Furniture Polish</b> • 14  <b>Gasoline, Kerosene</b> • 14  <b>Household Ammonia</b> • 13  <b>Insect &amp; Rat Poisons</b>              with arsenic • 2              with sodium fluoride • 10              with phosphorus • 12              with strychnine • 5  <b>Lighter Fluid</b> • 14  <b>Lye</b> • 13  <b>Wild Mushrooms</b> • 6  <b>Oil of Wintergreen</b> • 8  <b>Pine Oil</b> • 14  <b>Rubbing Alcohol</b> • 8  <b>Turpentine</b> • 14</p> <h3>OVERDOSES</h3> <p><b>Alcohol</b> • 8  <b>Aspirin</b> • 8  <b>Barbiturates</b> • 9  <b>Belladonna</b> • 5  <b>Bromides</b> • 6  <b>Codeine</b> • 4  <b>Headache &amp; Cold Compounds</b> • 8  <b>Iron Compounds</b> • 7  <b>Morphine, Opium</b> • 4  <b>Paregoric</b> • 4  <b>'Pep' Medicines</b> • 2  <b>Sleeping Medicines</b> • 9  <b>Tranquilizers</b> • 9</p>	<h3>DO THIS FIRST</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CALL A PHYSICIAN—IMMEDIATELY!</li> <li>• Keep the patient warm.</li> <li>• Determine if the patient has taken             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) A POISON</li> <li>(2) AN OVERDOSE</li> </ul> </li> <li>• While waiting for physician, give appropriate counterdose below.</li> <li>• But do not force any liquids on the patient—if he is unconscious.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">• And do not induce vomiting if patient is having convulsions, or if patient is unconscious.</p> <h4>To Find The Correct Counterdose</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In one of the lists printed at left, find substance causing the trouble.</li> <li>• Next to that substance is a number. This refers to counterdose bearing same number in the section below.</li> </ul>														
<h4>Keep All Poisons And Medicines Out Of Reach Of Children!</h4>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>1</b> Induce vomiting with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finger in throat, OR</li> <li>• 1 tablespoon of syrup of ipecac, followed by a glass of water, OR</li> <li>• Teaspoonful of mustard in half glass of water.</li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>2</b> • Give glass of milk, OR 1 tablespoonful of activated charcoal mixed with a little water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Induce vomiting (see #1) but not with syrup of ipecac if charcoal was given.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>3</b> • Induce vomiting. (See #1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Then give 4 tablespoons of castor oil.</li> <li>• Next give glass of milk OR the white of 2 raw eggs.</li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>4</b> • Induce vomiting (see #1) if patient is conscious.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give glass of milk, OR activated charcoal in water.</li> <li>• Give 2 tablespoons of epsom salt in 2 glasses of water.</li> <li>• Keep patient awake.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>6</b> • Induce vomiting. (See #1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Next give 2 tablespoons of epsom salt in 2 glasses of water—except in cases where diarrhea is severe.</li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>7</b> • Induce vomiting. (See #1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give 2 teaspoons of bicarbonate of soda in a glass of warm water.</li> <li>• Finally give glass of milk.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>9</b> • Give activated charcoal in water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Induce vomiting (see #1) but not with ipecac.</li> <li>• Give 2 tablespoons of epsom salt in 2 glasses of water.</li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>10</b> • Give glass of milk or lime water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Then induce vomiting. (See #1)</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>12</b> • Induce vomiting. (See #1);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don't let vomit touch victim's skin or yours.</li> <li>• Then give 4 oz mineral oil. Positively do NOT give vegetable or animal oil.</li> <li>• Also give 1 tablespoon of bicarbonate of soda in a quart of warm water.</li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>13</b> • Give 2 tablespoons of vinegar in 2 glasses of water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Then give the white of 2 raw eggs . . . or 2 ounces of vegetable oil.</li> <li>• Do NOT induce vomiting!</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>15</b> • Give patient one or two glasses of milk.</p> </td> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>16</b> • Give large quantity of water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give 2 tablespoons of milk of magnesia, or a similar antacid.</li> <li>• Do NOT induce vomiting!</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>11</b> • Carry victim into fresh air.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make patient lie down.</li> <li>• Give artificial respiration if necessary.</li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 25%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>14</b> • Give water or milk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Then give 4 tablespoons of vegetable oil.</li> <li>• Do NOT induce vomiting!</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>1</b> Induce vomiting with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finger in throat, OR</li> <li>• 1 tablespoon of syrup of ipecac, followed by a glass of water, OR</li> <li>• Teaspoonful of mustard in half glass of water.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2</b> • Give glass of milk, OR 1 tablespoonful of activated charcoal mixed with a little water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Induce vomiting (see #1) but not with syrup of ipecac if charcoal was given.</li> </ul>	<p><b>3</b> • Induce vomiting. 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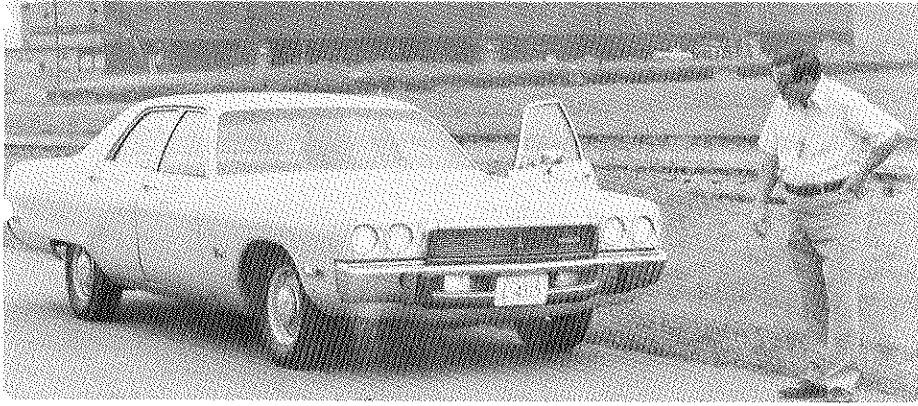
**Post This Chart  
On The Back Of Your  
Medicine Cabinet Door  
—Or On The Back Of  
Your Bathroom Door.**

Ohio Society's Safety Committee, said.

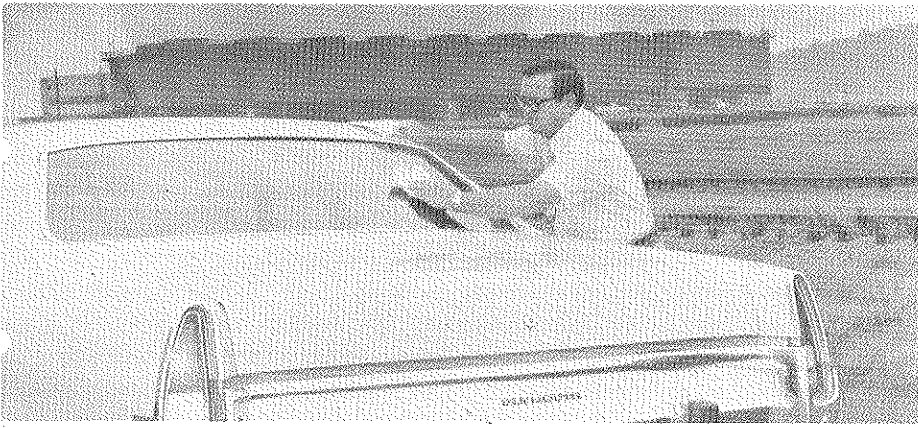
Eye accidents are the fourth leading cause of blindness, but if proper safety measures are taken, fully 90% of eye damage by accident could be prevented.

"But there's more yet in the economic aspects of those saved eyes," Laderer stressed. "The Ohio Society estimates that savings to companies and taxpayers in compensation that would otherwise have been paid stands at a minimum of \$21 million."





CHECK YOUR LIGHTS BEFORE YOU START TO DRIVE



VISIBILITY IS ESSENTIAL TO SAFE DRIVING

## Risk-Free Life Not Easy Task

America will go down the economic tube if risk-free existence becomes a national goal, President John H. Gerstenmaier told the Alabama Safety Council last week.

"It is popular these days for certain individuals in and out of government to imply that a riskless utopia lies just around the corner, waiting only for another law or regulation to be drafted," Gerstenmaier said. He spoke Oct. 9 at the annual meeting of the safety organization in Birmingham.

This philosophy of risk-free living, he said, goes beyond physical safety and permeates attitudes about whether to work or get by on welfare, and even to whether a business should attempt to finance a needed expansion. "I've heard of businesses that

have withered and died because their owners feared to risk the capital required to keep them growing and competitive.

"Auto manufacturers can't take all of the risk out of driving with seat belts and padding. No amount of safety devices on a machine can protect the worker who chooses to ignore or circumvent them," Gerstenmaier added.

"Yet the public is being fed the theory that risks of all types can be legislated away," he said. "If risk-free existence becomes a national goal, if we attempt to legislate risk clear out of existence, then our nation will surely go down the economic tube and fall behind those willing to mix prudence with a measure of reality and competitiveness."

Gerstenmaier noted that under some of the new government regulations, many pieces of production equipment "are virtually smothered in safety devices that go well beyond any reasonable probability—or even possibility—of risk."

Complying with such regulations, he said, "is costing American business thousands upon thousands of dollars at a time when the money would be used much better in other ways, like holding down prices.

"Meanwhile, the average citizen leaves safety up to the government and becomes convinced that if risk can't be eliminated for him, it's entirely the responsibility of others to protect him from it."

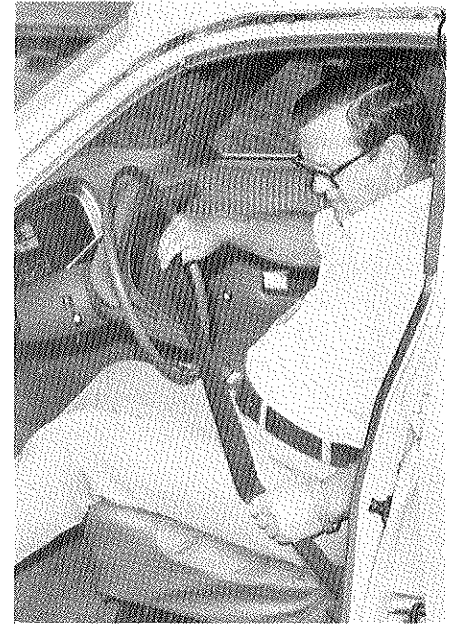
## Drive Safely

If nothing else can convince motorists to use seatbelts, an article in the Dallas Morning News may do it.

New York State's highest court ruled, in a recent lawsuit, that a driver who didn't have her seat belt buckled was not entitled to damages for injuries from a smashup allegedly caused by someone else.

The case involved a woman who, driving with seat belt unbuckled, was hit by a tractor-trailer at an intersection. She was thrown from her car, which rolled over and pinned her legs under a wheel. She sued the trucking firm on grounds that she had the right-of-way and that the truck driver was clearly at fault. The company countered that if her seat belt had been fastened she would not have been thrown out and injured. The jury agreed. She got nothing.

She ultimately took her case to the highest court in the state, and lost again, because — the verdict read — she had failed to "exercise due care, not only to avoid injury to herself



MAKE SURE YOUR SEAT BELT IS SECURELY FASTENED

but to mitigate any injury she might sustain."

Here is a precedent that insurance adjusters nationwide can latch onto. So, when you decide it's too much trouble to buckle up, remember: you may have to pay for that wheelchair yourself.

— Virginia Payette, United Feature Syndicate



## "C" Shift Wins Annual Safety Award

The 1975 Shift Safety Award was won by "C" shift. Present at the presentation of the award were: I. G. Smith, Director of Shift Operations and Plant Protection; J. P. Spriggs, Safety Supervisor; K. S. Smalley, "C" Shift Representative; F. V. Green, "C" Shift Representative; J. R. Thompson, "C" Shift Superintendent; C. D. Tabor, General Manager; L. A. Fleshman, "C" Shift Representative; and C. A. Mentges, Manager of Production.

## Radial Tires Don't Go In Snow

Radial tires are no substitute for snow tires in winter driving.

The National Safety Council's Committee on Winter Driving Hazards reported that tests conducted at Stevens Point, Wis., showed "snow tires provide more traction over a reasonably wide range of snow-covered road conditions than conventional radial tires that do not have a snow tread."

Several brands of radial tires were compared with bias belted highway tires and bias belted snow tires. Both peak and spinning traction were measured with the vehicle standing still and moving forward at 5 mph.

Snow conditions ranged from about one inch of medium packed snow to as much as eight inches of loose snow.

"Considering the outcome of these tests and earlier findings by the council," the council explained, "it is obvious that conventional radial tires (without a snow tread) are not a substitute for snow tires."

## In Appreciation

Paul D. Osborne, D-739, wishes to express his family's sincere appreciation to his fellow employees for their generous gift during his recent absence from work.

Only 500

## X-Mas Records

"Great Songs of Christmas," a long-playing record made especially for Goodyear will be available for sale to employees. It is the 15th consecutive year edition of excellent seasonal music. This album features many familiar artists, such as Henry Mancini, The Carpenters, Julie Andrews, Montovani, Ella Fitzgerald and other great artists. The price of this beautiful album is \$1.50. The record will be available through the Public Communications Department and further details will be announced when the records arrive.

# You Pay For What You Get

(Reprinted from Reader's Digest)

THE CITY of New York awoke from a disastrous dream last spring. For decades it had lived beyond its means. Many of its citizens had come to believe they could get something without paying for it — "free" college educations; huge welfare benefits; wage increases for city employes double and triple those in the federal government; extravagant, fiscally unrealistic pensions.

Result: The city found itself \$750 million short of meeting its current operating expenses, and was forced to pay close to \$2 billion yearly on its past debts. "No other city in the United States has provided such a range of free services and diversions," reported one news magazine.

The only problem was, those "services and diversions" were not free at all. In fact, the most elementary economic truth is: *Few things are really free.* We must always pay the piper when the dance is over.

In our personal lives, this pay-the-piper principle seems so logical, so matter-of-fact, that we seldom question it. Whether we're offering

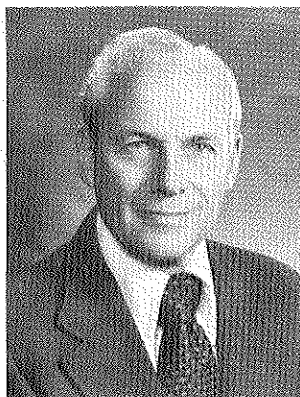
a child piano lessons, buying an air conditioner or choosing steak over hamburger, we weigh the benefits to be derived, and we expect to pay the price.

But somehow we seem to abandon this logic when we venture upon "social goals" — from poverty programs to health care to aid to education. The two most common signs of public departure from economic reality are the statements, "Let the government pay for it," and the current popular "Tax the big corporations — let *them* pay for it." But who really does pay? Let's examine just one case.

The Union Carbide plant at Alloy, W. Va., which produces ferro alloys for the steel and aluminum industries, used to be known as "the world's smokiest factory." It poured out 91,900 tons of particles a year, more than that emitted by all of New York City. In 1971, Union Carbide began to take steps to meet a clean-up schedule developed with state environmental officials — and today the air is clear over Alloy. Thanks to a vast complex of environmental equipment that requires almost as much room as the plant itself, emissions have been reduced by 97 percent.

What has the Alloy clean-up cost? Union Carbide spent \$33 million for the elaborate anti-pollution devices. Operation and maintenance of the system cost more than \$3 million a year. As a result, plant operating costs have risen more than 10 percent. Who will pay this cost? The company initially, certainly. But ultimately the clean-up has to be reflected in the prices of alloys for high strength and specialty purposes, and for aluminum products. Eventually, all of us, in buying goods made from steel and aluminum, will feel the economic impact.

## Rohr Speaker



Bill Rohr, Athletic Director of Ohio University, was the speaker at Goodyear Atomic's Sports Recognition Banquet, Friday, October 24 at the American Legion Post in Portsmouth.

Upgrading the sports schedules and building the new Convocation Center for basketball have been his two greatest accomplishments at O.U. He has coached with Paul Brown at Massillon High in the 40's, was basketball coach and athletic director at Portsmouth High, then held successive posts at Miami University and Northwestern before accepting his present position.

The Banquet was in honor of the winners of GAT Company-sponsored recreational activities, and for the members of the committees responsible for organizing and maintaining the various recreation programs.

## Two Promoted



Lebrun



Williamson

R. C. Lebrun was promoted from Maintenance Mechanic 1/C to Foreman-Maintenance, Department 731.

T. L. Williamson was promoted from Welder 1/C to Foreman-Maintenance, Department 723.

Most would agree that the clean air was worth the cost. Yet in setting each new social goal, we, as the people who ultimately pay, must ask ourselves: Are the benefits worth the costs?

Such decisions are easily resolved at the personal level. (Is the extra room on the new house, the tapedeck for your car, worth the extra dollar outlay to you?) But when it comes to social goals, we may not be fully aware of the facts, mainly because the decision-making is in the hands of our surrogates—Congressmen and regulatory-agency officials.

Whether the decisions they make for us are wise or unwise is ultimately decided by the voters — although it may take a long time. But whether these decisions will cost us money has already been immutably decided by economic reality. Americans, for instance, have spent an estimated \$2.4 billion extra on their automobiles since 1972 to accommodate various government-mandated combinations of wires, lights and buzzers to force them to buckle their seat belts. Ordered "on behalf of" the public, these devices proved to be overwhelmingly unpopular, and the law requiring them was finally rescinded by Congress as a "social goal" not worth the cost.

As you read this, other bills for social goals — many of which we may find admirable — are being totted up. We will pay for what we get, so we must be sure that as a nation we want, need and can afford them.

In the steel industry, for example, we must be prepared for the possibility that new, stiffer government anti-pollution standards will cause steel-industry costs to increase by \$25 to \$30 a ton over the next eight years. Other costs — energy, raw materials and labor — will also drive prices up. The companies will bear the

brunt initially, but *we consumer* will finally pay. (Steel men don't print their own products.) Part of the increased cost of a new car or refrigerator will go toward clearing the air over Chicago, Baltimore, Pittsburgh or Birmingham — wherever steel is made.

Or consider, for instance, the effect of a proposed federal regulation to require tire manufacturers to mold coded information regarding traction qualities, tread resistance, and resistance to generation of heat into the side of each new tire. Some companies estimate that this regulation will add at least 75 cents to the retail cost of each tire. In other words, according to the manufacturers, if you buy four tires, you will pay \$3 for both symbols you can't understand and additional testing that will add nothing to the safety already required by previous regulations. Presumably, astute consumers will bone up on traction, wear and heat-generation information *before* they buy their tires. We must ask ourselves: Is this regulation really worth the cost?

What all this means is that we as part of a complex and interrelated economy, cannot merely wish for or advocate some benefit for a "remote" part of our society. We must *also* be prepared to accept a part of the financial burden.

Only when we realize our fundamental financial role in the laws passed and regulations promulgated by our public officials will we be sure to get wise and realistic goals.

### CLASSIFIED

'67 Ford Galaxy 500. 4 door hdt. ps, pb, radio, a/c, new tires, new battery. \$550.00. Phone 775-6691.

#### FOR SALE

6 Room Ranch on double lot. Excellent neighborhood in Chillicothe. Call 774-3671.

## Christmas Bonus, Is Aid In Gift Selection

As a Christmas bonus Goodyear Atomic and Alcoa's subsidiary Wear-Ever, Inc. of Chillicothe are making available to GAT employes and retirees, a special discount rate on Wear-Ever merchandise as detailed in the attached brochure.

The response to a similar offer in the Spring was remarkable and the savings in this edition are even better. When you send in your form identify yourself as a Goodyear Atomic employe.

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