NEWS/PIC

Read by over 24,500 Johns-Manville employees, stockholders and their families

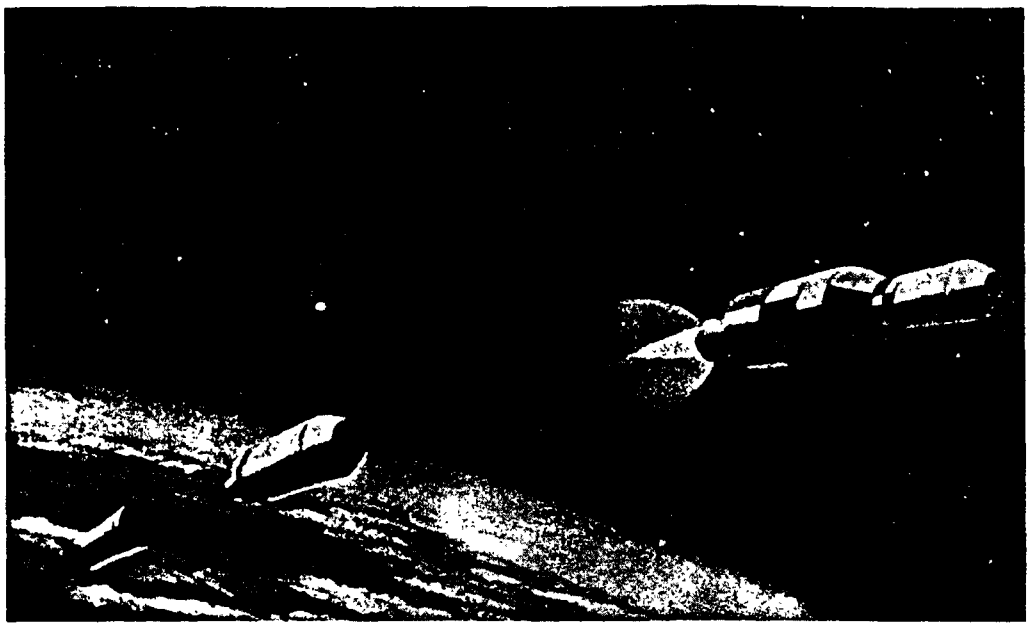
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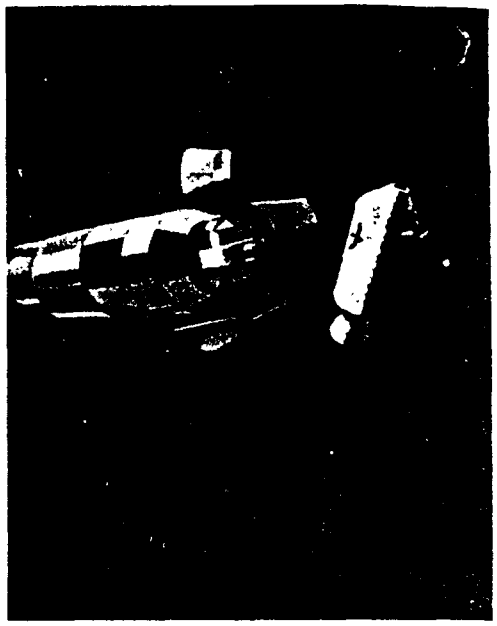
COLORLITH POOL TABLE... page 5

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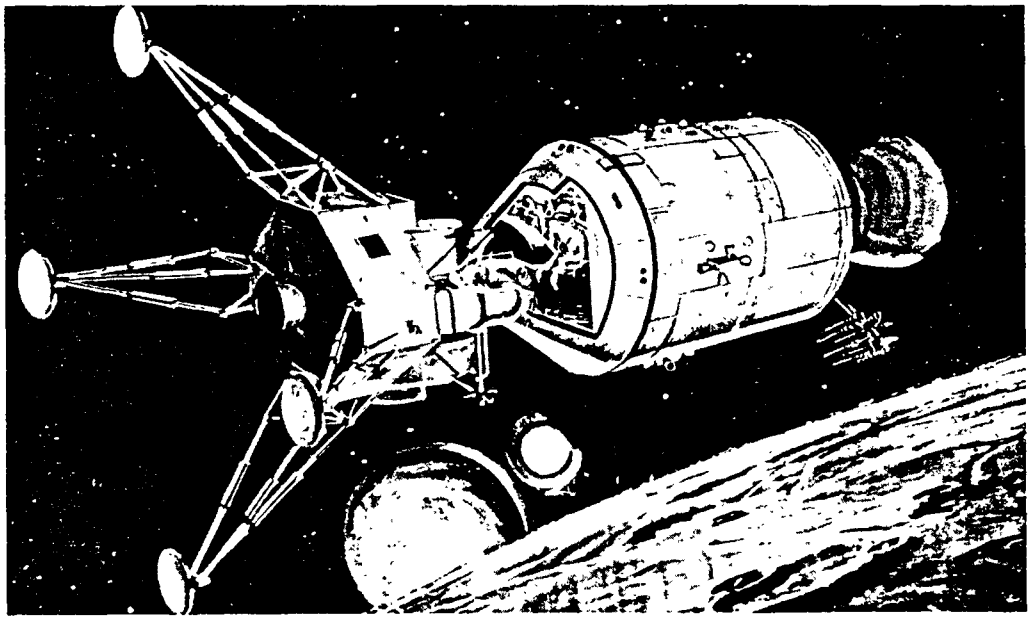
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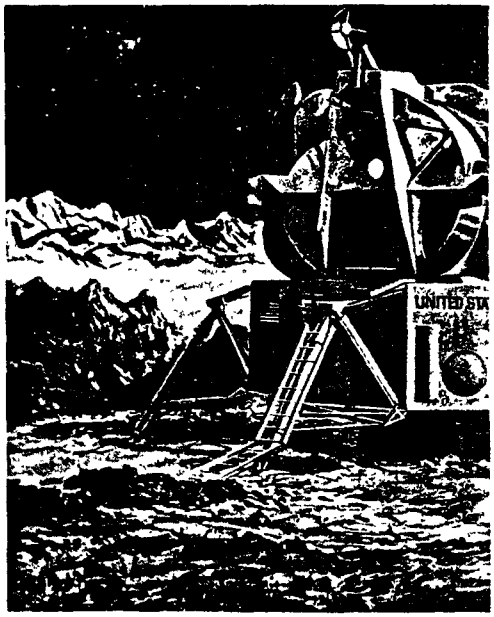
The first two stages of the Saturn will lift the Apollo from Cape Kennedy.



Later on, the Command Module



While circling the moon, two astronauts will squeeze into the bug-like LEM.

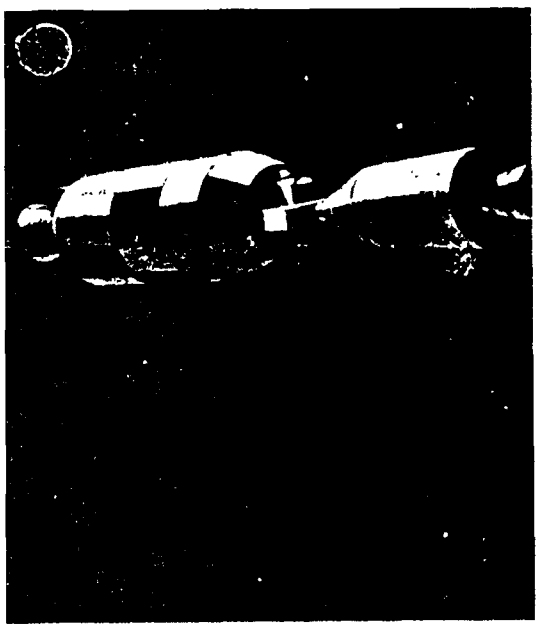


After touchdown, the astronauts

PROJECT.

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will turn around and attach to the LEM.



will take turns exploring the surface.

J-M INSULATIONS INCLUDED IN MOON-BOUND SPACECRAFT

WITH THE Mercury program completed and the last of the dozen two-man Gemini space flights scheduled for late this year, the United States will soon start the third and final phase of the most important and difficult project that has ever been attempted in outer space—landing a man safely on the surface of the moon.

The idea of such a feat has found fertile soil in men's imaginations for centuries. In 1865 Jules Verne first proposed the notion of shooting human beings into space in his book "From the Earth to the Moon." The American name for the 20th century version of this project is Apollo, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is at least a billion times more complex an undertaking than Verne ever imagined, even in his most vivid flights of fancy.



Project Apollo, which is scheduled to put an astronaut on the moon by 1970, was authorized by the late President Kennedy in 1961 and is expected to cost approximately $20 billion to complete.

Basically, the program consists of three separate phases, culminating in the lunar landing. The first phase involves flight tests of the Saturn rocket, the Apollo Command and Service vehicles, and the Lunar Excursion Module (LEM). The second phase, conducted simultaneously, is a series of seven soft landings on the moon by unmanned Surveyor space vehicles and five picture-taking Lunar Orbiter flights. The third phase is the sending of three American astronauts to the moon and bringing them back safely.

The first two phases of the Project have begun. Early in March, the 1.6 million-pound-thrust Saturn IB rocket lifted off from Cape Kennedy and transported an Apollo space vehicle 5,500 miles down the Atlantic and deposited it near Ascension Island, only 15 miles off target.

The Saturn IB will be used in all the manned Apollo test flights, but not in the actual moon shot. By that time the huge three-stage Saturn V booster will be operational. This rocket—as tall as a 30-story building and as heavy as 31 fully loaded 707 passenger jet planes—will develop 7.5 million pounds of thrust, or nearly 15 times as much as the Titan II, the rocket that is being used in the Gemini program.

Because of the great heat generated by the Saturn rocket, Johns-Manville MICRO-QUARTZ® insulation, encased in a highly resilient, non-scaling, non-magnetic knitted nickel-chromium-iron mesh, has been selected for thermal protection around the engines. Micro-Quartz, composed of 98 per cent pure quartz, is a flexible, fibrous insulation designed for temperatures to 2,000°F on applications where space and weight considerations are of great importance.

The Saturn IB test rocket will make two more flights this year to check the

APOLLO

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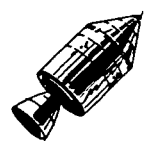
PROJECT APOLLO *(Continued)*

Apollo heat shield and other components. Late this year, or early in 1967, another Saturn IB will launch three men into a two-week-long earth orbit to test the workings of the Command Module and the LEM, which will make the actual landing on the moon.

The Command Module, which is the only section of Apollo that will return to earth, is shaped like a flattened cone. It contains the crew's living compartment, plus controls for the various in-flight maneuvers. The double-walled, pressurized chamber has three windows in front of the astronauts' couches, and two side windows for views into space.

The frames on these windows are insulated with J-M Min-Klad, which consists of molded MIN-K® insulation encased in specially formulated temperature-resistant rubber. Min-K, which was used on both the Mercury and Gemini flights, has a thermal conductivity lower than that of still air, traditionally considered the lowest possible. J-M MARINITE® asbestos silicate spacers are also used at various places in the Command Module as thermal separators between metal parts.

Attached to the Command Module will be the Service Module, a cylindrical unit containing the primary propulsion system for the space craft. Its stop-and-restart engine is used for several important maneuvers — mid-course correction during moon approach, slowing down to go into lunar orbit, takeoff from lunar orbit to earth, and mid-course corrections while earth bound. It also contains the electrical fuel cells for Apollo.



Flexible Min-K, which is Min-K insulation enclosed in a heat-resistant silica cloth, is used as insulation on these all-important fuel cells. The wrappings on the cells themselves are made from specially treated J-M asbestos paper.

The third part of the Apollo space craft is the LEM, which is the flight unit that will detach from the orbiting CSM (Command and Service Modules) and descend to the moon's surface with two of the three astronauts aboard. Called the "bug" because of its appearance, it has two windows, a tubular "mouth" for the astronauts to climb in and out, and four spidery "legs" for sturdy support after lunar touchdown.

The LEM has its own complete propulsion, computer, control, communications, environmental control, and guidance systems. Johns-Manville MICRO-FIBERS® Web has been specified by the manufacturer for use in insulating the complex guidance control system. Micro-Fibers Web is a light-weight, non-conductive glass fiber material. Flexible Min-K has also been specified for use on the heat shield of the LEM.

These two Johns-Manville products will therefore accompany the two astronauts who become the first human beings to land on the surface of the moon.

While these complex modules are being flight tested over the next year or so, the 2,250 lb. Surveyor spacecraft will continue the series of soft landings on the moon's surface. They will concentrate on perfecting soft landing techniques and on exploring lunar conditions. A series of five Lunar Orbiters will photograph possible landing sites to determine the most favorable location. All these tests are necessary to ensure the safety of the astronauts aboard the LEM.

Finally, when these first two phases of Project Apollo have been completed and the results analyzed and corrections made, a Saturn V rocket will lift off from Cape Kennedy with three astronauts aboard bound for the moon, 240,000 miles away.

The first two stages of the Saturn and a short blast from the third will lift the Apollo vehicle into a "parking" orbit about 100 miles high around the earth. Then, when computers on earth have selected the perfect flight pattern, the third stage of the Saturn will be reignited to send the astronauts toward the moon.

After some 64 hours in space, during which time the astronauts will have turned their Command Module around and attached it to the LEM and then jettisoned the third stage of the Saturn, the craft will be fast approaching the moon.

Retro-fire of the Service Module rockets will place the Apollo in a 90-mile-high lunar orbit. Then, two astronauts will squeeze into the LEM from the Command Module and descend to the surface of the moon.

Man's first visit to the moon will be no longer than 34 hours and may be as short as four hours. Both astronauts will take turns exploring in the immediate vicinity of the LEM and will conduct various scientific experiments — collecting rock and soil samples, photographing nearby mountains, and measuring the diameter of visible craters.



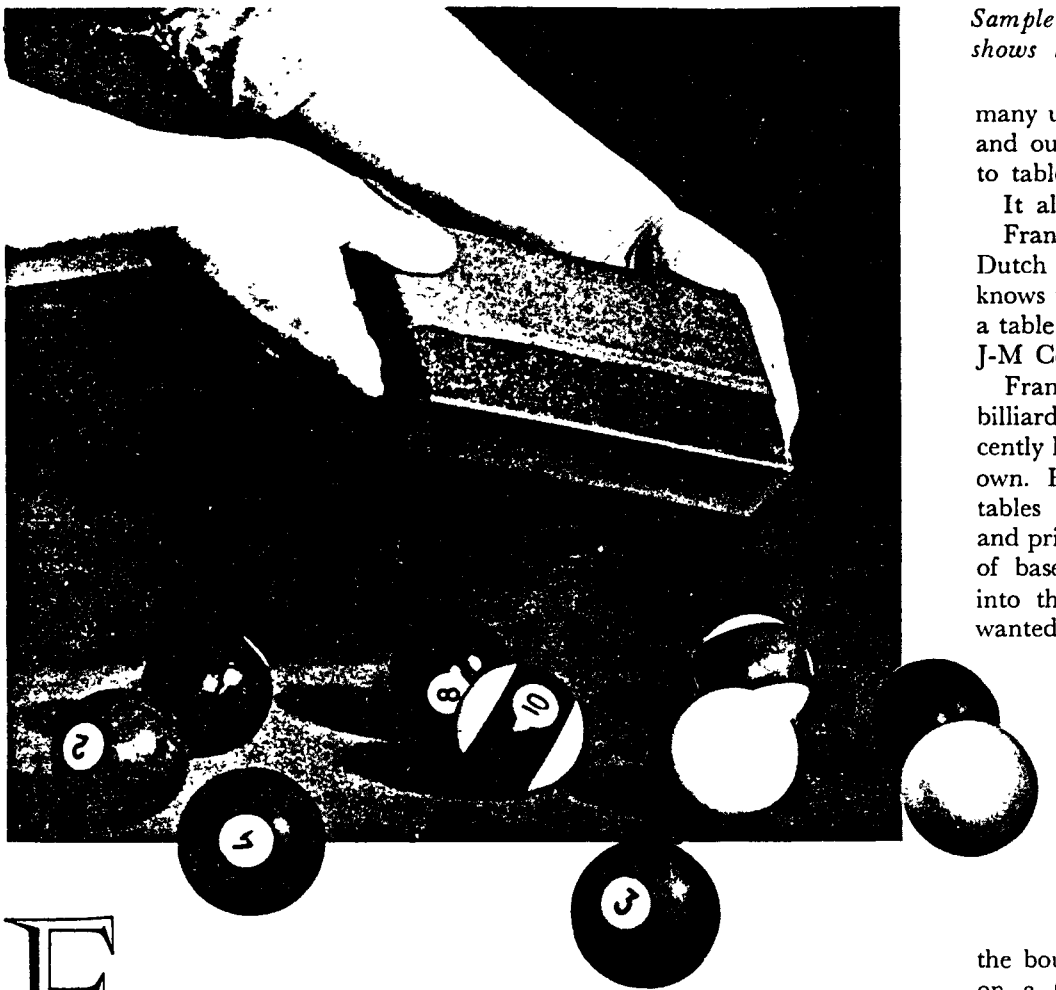
Finally they will re-enter the "bug" and blast off for the Command Module, leaving the lower half of the LEM—with an American flag painted on the side and Min-K insulation underneath—on the surface of the moon. After rejoining the Command Module, they will head back to earth. The upper section of the LEM will be left behind circling the moon in a lunar orbit. The total trip time from blast-off to splash-down will be almost 200 hours, or about eight days.

The completion of Project Apollo will not be the end, but only the beginning of America's great space program. The moon will become the gateway to the solar system. More Apollo landings are planned after the pioneer attempt, after which will come the setting up of Project Moon Base—a permanent outpost on the lunar surface with a staff of dozens of astronauts. And then . . . on to Mars.

And Johns-Manville products—developed and manufactured by skilled, conscientious Johns-Manville personnel—will continue to be used in these United States space programs, just as they were used in every phase of the manned space program, from Mercury to Gemini to Apollo.

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Sample of Colorlith wrapped in felt shows how it is used in the table.

EIGHT-BALL IN THE COLORLITH POCKET

WHAT WEIGHS 500 lbs., has six pockets, a cushion 24 feet long, a 4 x 8 ft. base slab of gray J-M COLORLITH®, and is green all over?

Would you believe a pool table?

Most people wouldn't because until just recently the very best bases for pool table surfaces were made exclusively from slate. Now, however, Johns-Manville has stepped into the pool table market with Colorlith, a dense, uniform board made from asbestos, cement, and chemical-resistant colorings and fillers. Colorlith is extremely durable and is highly resistant to common acids and alkalis. It has many uses, ranging from window sills and outdoor and indoor stone facing to table tops and blackboards.

It also makes a terrific pool table.

Frank Bidding, a lab technician in Dutch Brand research at Finderne, knows this for a fact, because he built a table in his cellar playroom, using a J-M Colorlith base.

Frank became interested in pocket billiards about five years ago. Recently he decided to buy a table of his own. He soon discovered that pool tables varied considerably in quality and price, depending upon which type of base, rails, balls, and cloth went into the manufacture. The table he wanted lists at about $800.

Frank decided to do a little more shopping. After checking around, he discovered that Johns-Manville supplies the billiard table industry with Colorlith. J-Mer Ozzie Agers, who demonstrates the qualities of Colorlith to pool table manufacturers, showed Frank that the bounce and roll of a billiard ball on a Colorlith surface is every bit as good as on the best slate top.

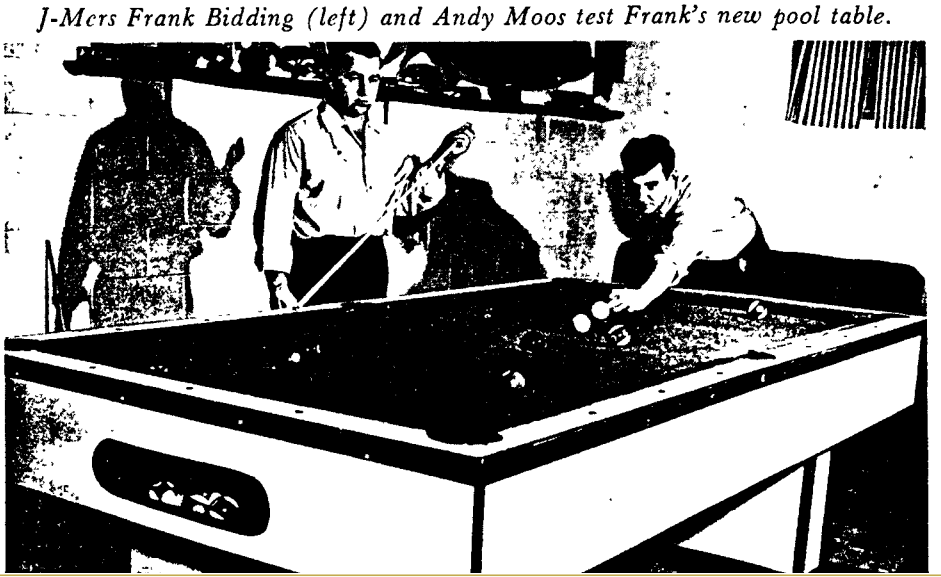
Frank was convinced. He purchased a 4 x 8 ft. sheet of Charcoal Gray Colorlith and, using a blueprint that Ozzie had obtained for him, began building a table.

The work took the better part of three weekends to complete. Andy Moos, a lab technician in Colorlith research at Finderne, helped Frank select just the right size and type of Colorlith for the table he desired.

The total cost of the table was approximately $220, including cue sticks, and billiard balls.

Was the project successful? Well, a pool table dealer played a game on it and admitted that the surface was equal to his finest slate-topped table—a fine recommendation for Frank's skill and also for billiard table surfaces made from J-M Colorlith.

J-Mers Frank Bidding (left) and Andy Moos test Frank's new pool table.



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Cover: Frankl[illegible]iddin[illegible]on of Finderne J-Mer Frank Bidding, eyes up a tough shot on the new pool table.

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DHQ's Roy Billings (left) shows J-M salesmen Otto Knopf (center) and Don Fosness how J-M Pipe-Pac teflon pipe thread sealant can be cut in half to go a long, long way.

EIGHTY PACKINGS PEOPLE MEET

NEARLY EIGHTY Johns-Manville salesmen, district managers, and DHQ personnel gathered at the Nassau Inn in Princeton, N. J., recently for the Packings and Textiles National Sales Meeting.

The sales force was divided into three groups. Each group-session lasted three days. The first and third days of each session were spent in meetings at the Inn. The second day was held at Finderne, where the salesmen practiced installing mechanical seals.

One highlight of the Meeting was a panel discussion with J-M Purchasing Agents, who gave the salesmen suggestions on how to improve their effectiveness in dealing with purchasing agents from other companies. Another highlight was the session on the new J-M Expansion Joints for duct systems.

DHQ personnel who participated in the Meeting included Marsh Cowan, Sales Manager, Packings and Textiles; Roy Billings, Manager, Packings Department; Norm Brown, Product Manager, Custom Asbestos Parts; Bud Chernack, Product Manager, Sheet Packing and Gaskets; J. J. Whalen, Product Manager, Mechanical Packings; Alex Mastro, Product Manager, Oil Seals; and Charles Miles, Staff Engineer, Manville. P&FM Advertising Manager Bill Wood and his staff, Hal Hastings and Clint Wood, each attended one of the sessions.



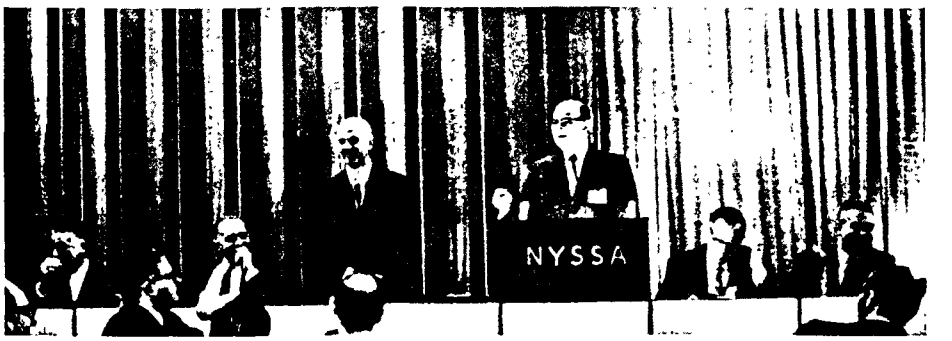
Pipe-smoking district managers R. J. Wigmore (left), Philadelphia District; and W. J. Alfriend, Jr., Atlanta District; listen to a product talk at the Nassau Inn in Princeton, N. J.

F. R. Ruppert (left), North Brunswick; and Ruddy Shupper, GHQ; were part of the second session purchasing agents' panel. The third member was Harry Cary, Finderne.



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PRESIDENT BURNETT LOOKS AT 1966 AND BEYOND



Luncheon Chairman Harry O'Connor (at lectern) receives questions from the floor for Mr. Burnett to answer. From left at the dais are J-M Vice President D. L. Hinmon, Society President T. G. Alexander, Mr. Burnett, Mr. O'Connor, a Society Director R. W. Michaud, and J-M Vice President F. L. May.



CLINTON B. BURNETT, Johns-Manville President and Chief Executive Officer, spoke at a New York Society of Security Analysts luncheon on Friday, May 13, in the Wall Street area of New York City.

The Society is the largest and most influential group of professional analysts, from brokerage houses, banks, insurance companies and other concerns, in the United States.

A major portion of Mr. Burnett's illustrated talk dealt with growth planning in J-M.

"Knowing where you are, where you're going, how and when you're going to get there, is, of course, vital to any company's success," he said.

"Much J-M executive time is devoted to growth planning. We hold periodic meetings outside Company headquarters—so the top management team can sit down, uninterrupted, for several days. These are ideal occasions to study and plan for the future. We completed one of these sessions just two weeks ago."

Mr. Burnett reviewed the results of that meeting. He said that during the past five years the production capacity of J-M plants and mines (in terms of the dollar value of the products that could have been produced if all of our facilities had been turning out their maximum possible volume all of the time) increased by 16 per cent; from $480 million in 1960 to $555 million in 1965. During the same period, J-M sales increased 32 per cent, from $365 million in 1960 to $480 million in 1965. The ratio between our actual sales volume and our production capacity increased from 76 to 86.5 per cent.

"The possibility of operating at a much higher capacity rate is limited by the nature of our business," Mr. Burnett explained. "Seasonal ups-and-downs in demand for specific lines, introduction of new products and phasing out of older or less profitable ones, directly influence our per cent of capacity rate."

Mr. Burnett then said that J-M expects to increase its plant and mine capacity by $145 million, to a total of $700 million by 1970. By that time J-M expects to sell about $600 million worth of products per year. This is an increase of $120 million over 1965's total sales.



"Our program for accomplishing this is well under way," Mr. Burnett continued. "Our capacity today is $575 million. We have $25 million in new capacity under construction, to be completed by year-end.

"We have also started construction of an additional $30 million in new capacity to be completed in 1967.

"Other projects to be started, for completion in 1967 and 1968, will add $20 million to capacity.

"We have under consideration and expect to approve in 1967 capital projects for completion in 1969 that will add an additional $50 million in capacity."



Mr. Burnett then discussed business prospects for 1966 and beyond.

". . . the sales outlook for Johns - Manville's markets must be regarded as highly favorable.

"I estimate that construction expenditures in the United States — including both new construction and maintenance and repair — will reach a record in 1966, near $100 billion.

"Although we look for a moderate decline in the rate of housing starts during the year, contract awards indicate continued good strong gains for other types of construction. New industrial plants, office buildings, shopping centers, schools and sewer and water facilities should offset this slight drop in housing starts.

★

"Our job in managing Johns-Manville is to see that we gain an increasing share of the growing markets. This can be done by prudent expansion of mining and production facilities, by continued reduction in our cost of doing business, and by increased volume through aggressive, worldwide marketing.

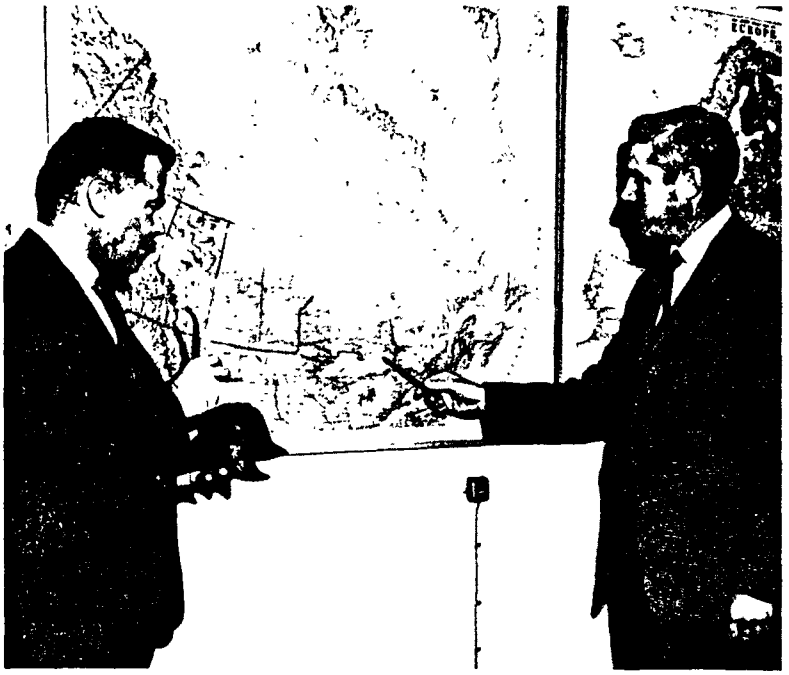
"We are doing all these things. The results are encouraging. Our prospects for further sound growth, immediate and long term, are attainable in my opinion."

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J-M TO OPEN NEW MINE IN ONTARIO

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT



R. C. Munro (left), Chief Geologist, and H. Keith Conn, Exploration Manager, pinpoint the Reeves property on the wall map.



Raymond Cote (left) and Denis Grondin examine diamond drill cores that were taken from the bedrock of the Reeves Mine.



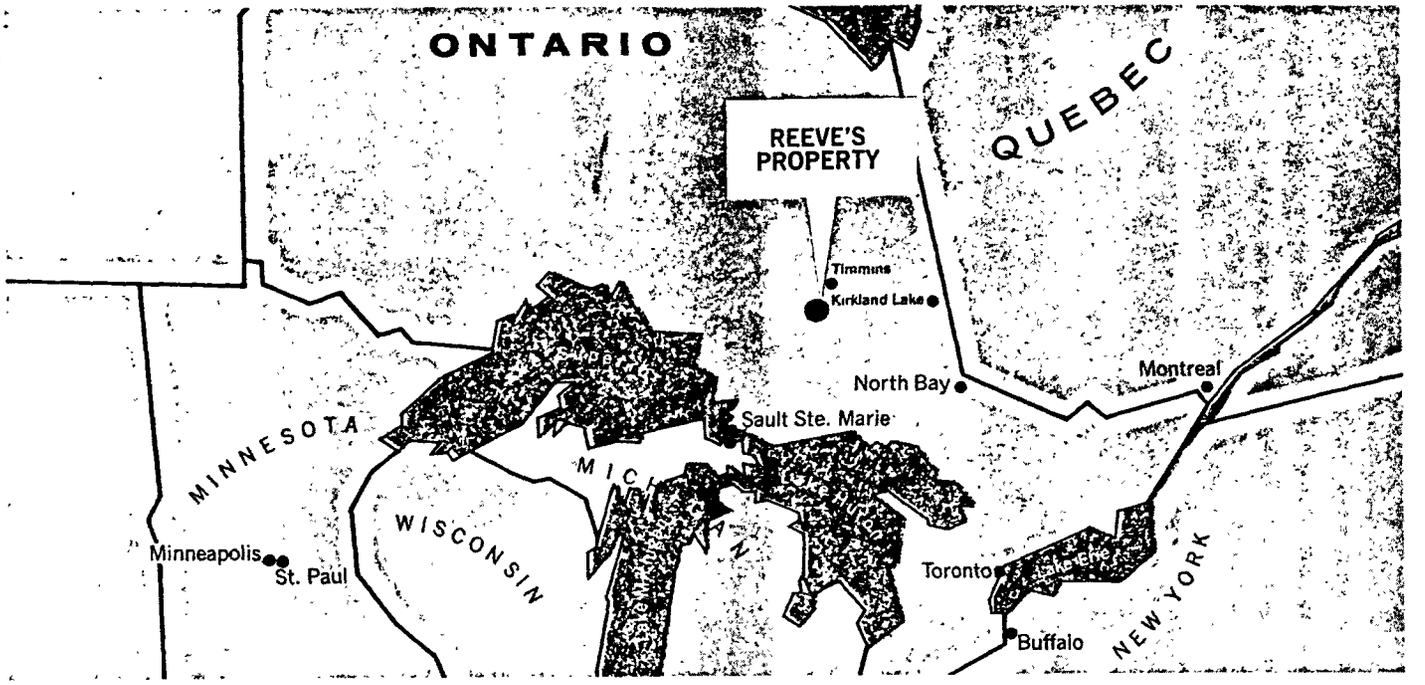
Malcolm S. McGinnis (right), Senior Fieldman, plots the diamond drill hole from information brought to him by Wendall Cook, a Fieldman.



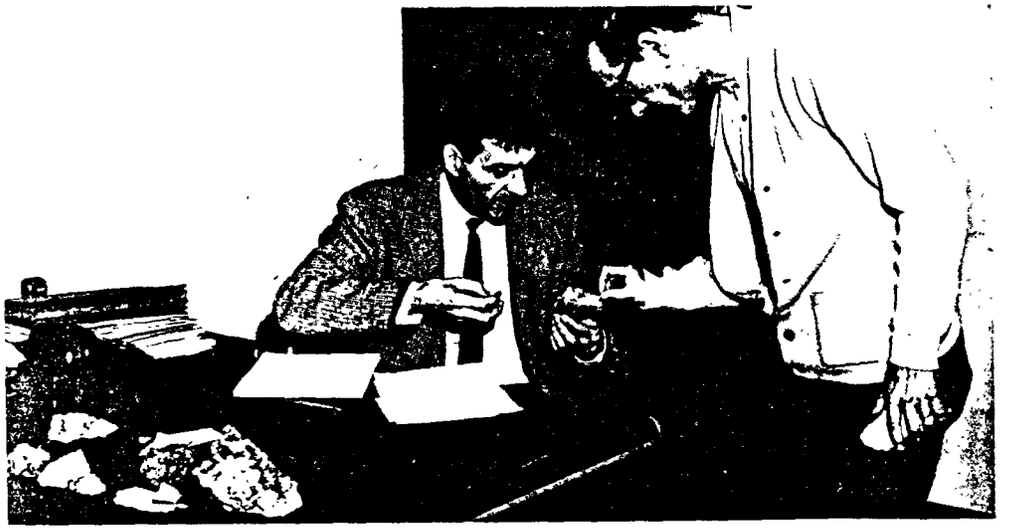
Armand Therrien, Senior Technician in the Exploration Dept., plots ore zones for the Advocate Mine of Baie Verte in Newfoundland.

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STUDIES PROVE REEVES TOWNSHIP PROPERTY WORTHY OF DEVELOPMENT



Roger Laliberte (seated), Geologist for Jeffrey Mine and Quebec, examines a rock specimen with Jean Marc Lauzier, Department Draftsman.



Adele Doucet (left), Librarian, and Gloria McDonald, Secretary, examine government geological reports.

J-M IS BEGINNING development of its fourth operating asbestos mine to meet increasing worldwide demand for asbestos fibre. The mine is on a 5,000-acre property in Reeves Township, Ontario, Canada.

Like the Company's mines at Asbestos, Quebec; Coalinga, Calif.; and the partly owned Advocate Mine at Baie Verte, Newfoundland, the Reeves Mine will include an asbestos milling operation to separate the fibres from the ore. Fibre production is scheduled to start in 1968. The Company's engineering plans call for open-pit mining. By 1968 the mine will employ approximately 150 people, many of whom will be residents of the area. Initial fibre production will be about 25,000 tons a year, and will consist of Group 4 long fibre. This grade is used primarily for manufacture of asbestos cement water, sewer, and irrigation pipe.

The J-M Exploration Department, which is responsible for finding new asbestos mines, discovered the Reeves deposit in 1951 while working in northern Ontario at the site of the former J-M Munro Mine. Company prospector Fred Kaltwasser had distributed samples of fibre to local trappers so that they would recognize

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J-M TO OPEN NEW MINE IN ONTARIO *(Continued)*

the mineral should they encounter it in their travels through the bush. Trapper Courtney Bromley brought back news of an interesting fibre occurrence in Reeves Township, 90 miles southwest of Munro Mine.

Exploration Dept. members proceeded with the same exploration procedures they use on every site found to bear asbestos. J-M Geologist H. K. Conn, now Exploration Dept. Manager, examined the claims in October of 1951 and immediately negotiated and signed a field option.



During 1952 and 1953 an initial exploration was made of the property. A diamond drill was used to collect ore samples at depths of 150 to 200 feet. The amount of asbestos and the grade of fibre indicated by these samples was so favorable that it was decided that J-M would acquire the property. By 1962, improved technology and increasing fibre demand made it economical for the Company to further develop the property.

"There was little exposed rock on the site," Mr. Conn said, "so when we resumed exploration, J-M borrowed the idea of hydraulicing (removing top soil with streams of high pressure water), which had proven itself successful in removing the earth from the bedrock on other mining properties. The bedrock so exposed indicated an extensive zone of fibre-bearing rock and the exploration program at Reeves was intensified."

F. J. Evelegh, Regional Geologist for Ontario, supervised the exploration program based on magnetic surveys from the air and the ground (the magnetism exhibited by bedrock indicates to geologists whether or not it is the type of rock which may contain asbestos), surface geological mapping, and seismic surveys to determine the depth of the top soil.

More than 36,000 feet of diamond drilling and a 277-foot vertical shaft with more than 1,000 feet of lateral underground workings were required for thorough exploration. A small pit was opened and over 13,000 tons of ore were processed and tested, supervised by the Fibre Development Dept.

Finally, J-M was convinced that the Reeves property was worthy of development as a mine.

The search for properties such as the Reeves Mine, continually takes exploration crews on searches in the United States and Canada to keep track of asbestos deposit possibilities. The 11-member department is headquartered at Jeffrey Mine, and is a part of the Asbestos Fibre Division. Branch offices are maintained in eastern and western U.S., Newfoundland, western Canada, and Ontario.



The department covers overseas exploration as far as Africa, South and Central America, and the Middle and Far East, and maintains a geological staff at each operating mine. It also maintains close contact with the prospecting fraternity throughout North America and the world. It is because of this continual searching that J-M is one of the free world's major producers of asbestos and asbestos-based products, and that the Company has adequate supplies of asbestos ore for years to come.



Though asbestos deposits are found in many places on Earth, only a few of these deposits have any commercial value. The commercial usefulness of an asbestos deposit depends upon the extent of the deposit and the type of asbestos fibre found in it. Therefore, J-M Geologists constantly review published reports, initiate regional exploration programs, and examine areas located by prospectors in order to delineate areas of interest.

Promising areas are thoroughly explored using all the methods available, from airborne geophysical surveys to prospecting on foot, often in difficult terrain, in an effort to locate fibre occurrences. When they are found, the steps mentioned in the Reeves exploration story are taken until the true potential of the deposit is finally determined.

Usually, many square miles of ground must be covered before a promising occurrence of fibre is located, and many occurrences are examined before a deposit with economic potential is found. All of this requires the combined efforts and skills of J-M engineers, financial analysts, milling experts, and geologists to provide all the information which J-M management needs in order to decide upon the advisability of opening the new mine.

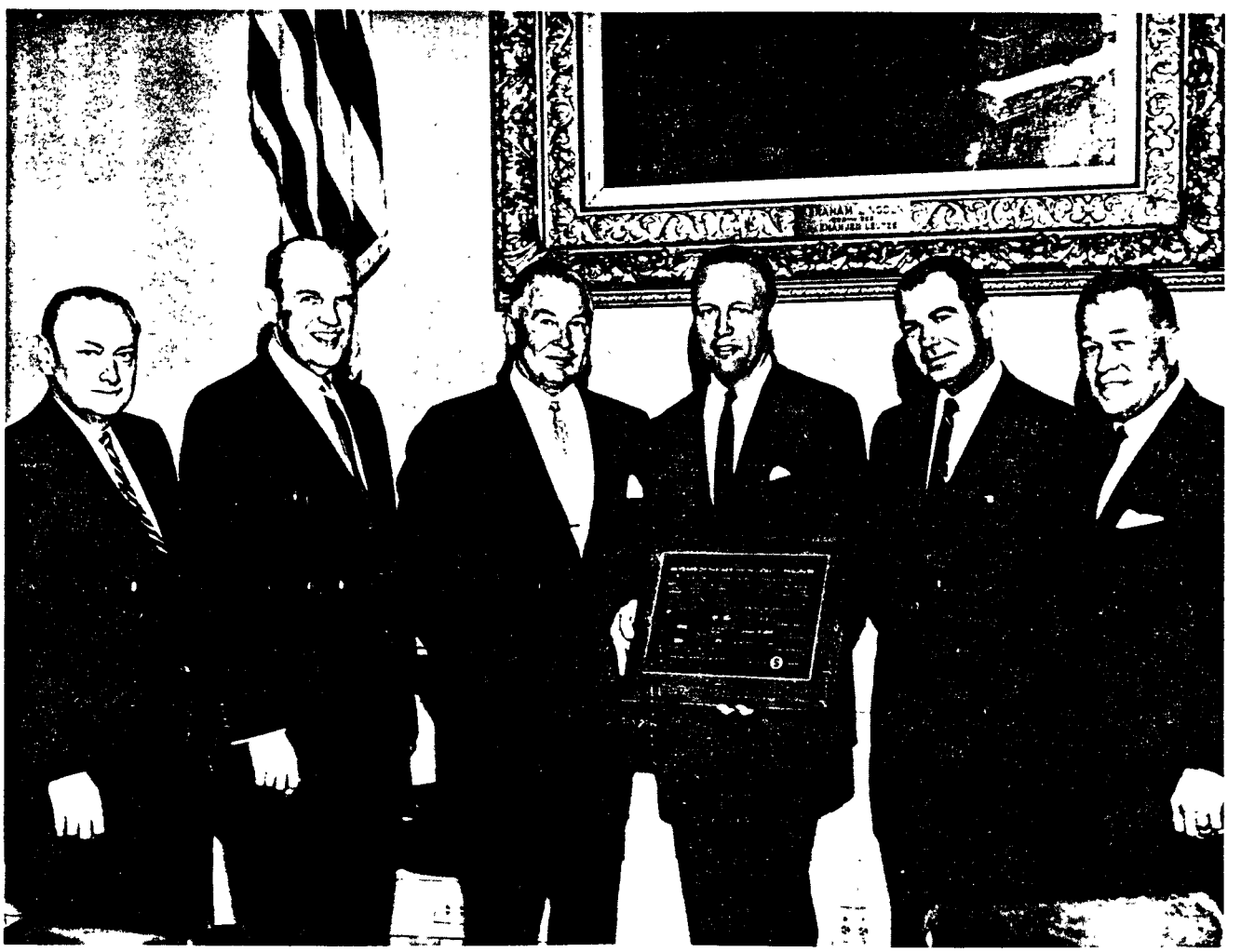
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Johns-Manville President Clinton Burnett has been re-elected a board member of the National Industrial Conference Board. The election is for a one year term. The Board, with headquarters in New York City, is an independent, non-profit institution for business and industrial fact-finding through scientific research. It serves as a source of information on all aspects of economic and business operations.





Johns-Manville has been honored for 60 years of providing essential product information to the Sweet's Catalog Service, a multi-volume compilation of product literature for building and industrial products. J-M began submitting material to Sweet's for its first edition in 1906. The catalogs are published by F. W. Dodge Co., a division of McGraw-Hill, Inc. Shown at the presentation are (from left) Director of Advertising for Building Products Robert F. Knapp; Vice President for Advertising & Public Relations F. J. Solon, Jr.; Corporate Vice President for Marketing George H. Martens, Jr.; Vice President of Operations and General Manager of Sweet's H. Victor Drum; Corporate Vice President for Building Materials Divisions Francis E. Dutcher; and President of F. W. Dodge Wallace E. Trendley.

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NEWSMAKERS JM NEWSMAKERS

Two dozen J-Mer graduates of the University of Arizona have banded together to form an alumni organization. The name of the new group is the Cats•N•J-Mers, which is a combination of J-Mers and the nickname of the Arizona football team, the Wildcats. Robert F. Orth, Vice President of the Corporation and General Manager of the Pipe Division, was inducted as an honorary Cats•N•J-Mers at the Pipe Division's National Meeting at Greenbrier. The members of the group are (from left, front row) J. F. Lewis, R. C. Chilton, Mr. Orth, and B. M. Hudgins; (second row) A. V. Humphrys, J. A. Powell, and K. P. Sutton; (third row) R. J. Humphrey, R. C. Todd, F. D. Layton, J. R. Anklam, and Monroe Harris; (fourth row) D. E. Clawson, J. F. Switzer, W. J. Smetana, and J. H. Turbeville; (last row) J. S. Tolley, J. A. Heyde, R. M. Barnhill, and D. J. Stinson. Not shown here are J. A. Caid, G. A. Conley, M. Glancy, S. J. McDuff, and J. P. Wilson.



J-M's Waukegan Plant ranks near the top among U. S. manufacturing concerns in total donations to a recent country-wide Red Cross drive. The employees donated a total of $2,389. Shown with a Red Cross "thank you" banner are (from left) Joe Cecere, Safety Superintendent; John Anderson, Industrial Relations Manager; Forrest McQuern, Safety Engineer and Waukegan Red Cross fund chairman; and Plant Manager, Norman Gray.

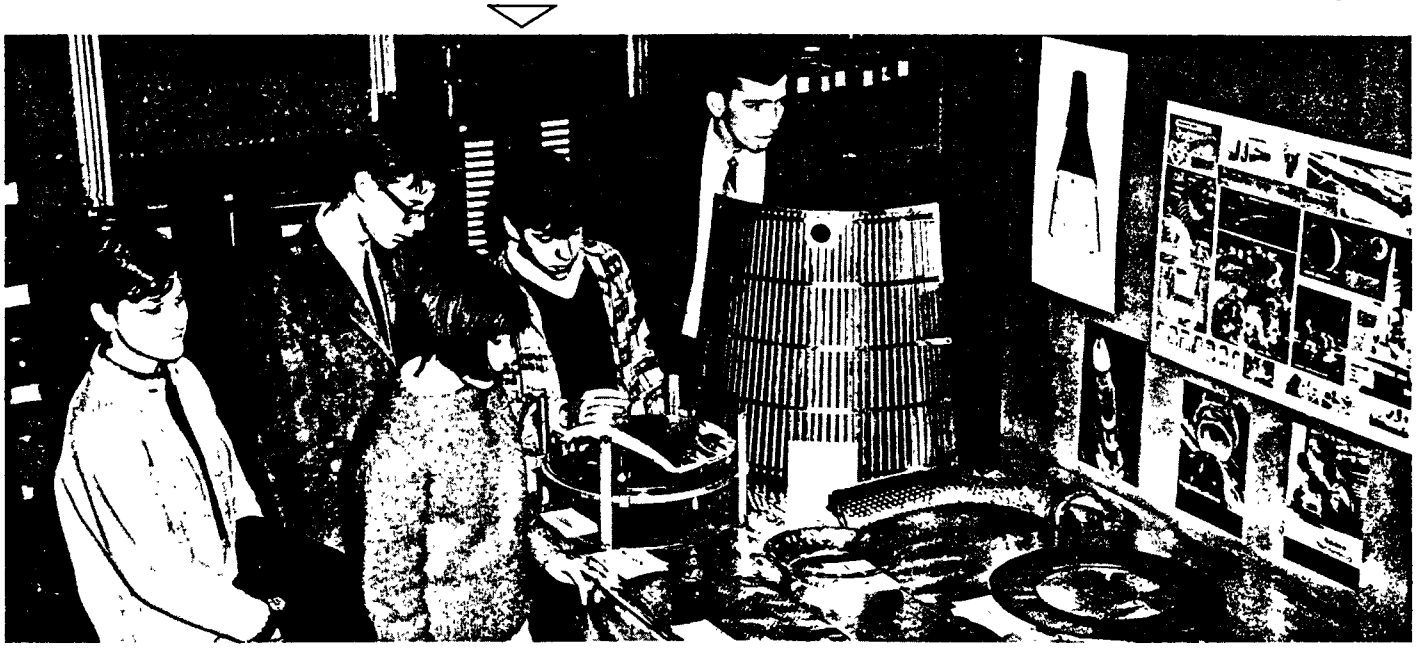
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Eight - year - old Stella O'Riordan, daughter of Building Products Salesman Oliver O'Riordan, reigned as Miss Smiling Irish Eyes over the annual St. Patrick's Day celebration in Pittsburgh. She is shown here with Lawrence Maloney, parade chairman.

A group of 38 science students from the Bridgewater Raritan High School West recently toured the Aerospace Department of the Manville Packings and Friction Materials Plant. The students learned about J-M contributions to the United States space exploration program. They also were shown a display of J-M aerospace insulations, and films on Apollo and Gemini 6 and 7. At the aerospace display are (from left) Susan Pasquinelli, David Stine, Linda DePierro, Arthur Camins, and Thomas Stolpman.



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ASSIGNMENTS



INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
General Headquarters
A. B. MARCHANT to Assistant Vice President for Industrial Relations from Production Manager, Building Products Division.



NEW BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C., Office
R. B. MASON to Special Representative, ACE Products, from salesman.



ASBESTOS FIBRE DIVISION
Jeffrey Mine
GERARD CORBEIL to Foreman, Mill Operating, from Foreman, Dryers.



INDUSTRIAL INSULATIONS DIVISION
Pittsburgh District
A. G. REINKER To District Sales Manager, Distributor Sales, from Contracts Manager, Cleveland District.



J. N. A. GAUTHIER to Open Pit Superintendent from Assistant Open Pit Superintendent.



Manville Plant
LAWRENCE TROVITCH to Foreman, Low Pressure Insulation, from Assembly Operator, Thermoflex Department.



D. P. R. SMYTH to Supervising Engineer, Fiber Development and Research Department, from Mill Superintendent, Advocate Mine.



THOMAS WEISS to Foreman, Min-K, Thermoflex, and Refractory Felt Finishing, from Assembly Operator, Thermoflex Department.



Advocate Mine
JAMES POWER to Mill Superintendent from Assistant Mill Superintendent, Jeffrey Mine.



PIPE DIVISION
Stockton Plant
CHARLES EARL FREEMAN to Maintenance Foreman from Working Leaderman.



BUILDING PRODUCTS DIVISION
Division Headquarters
T. J. MADDEN to Product Manager, Acoustical Systems, from Assistant District Manager, Cleveland District.



Long Beach Plant
FRANK DEMETER to Supervisor, Planning, Scheduling, and Finance, from Finance Manager, Zelienople Plant.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

QCC INDUCTIONS

STOCKTON PLANT, May 11
Lawrence E. Taylor

RETIREMENTS—July 1, 1966

CHARLES DEAN, Tilton Plant
JOHN M. DIVELBISS, Waukegan Plant
EARL L. GALE, Jeffrey Mine
OLIVER LINDSLEY, Manville Plant
GERALD E. MAST, Defiance Plant
THOMAS H. NANCE, Marshville Plant
HORACE R. NELSON, Stockton Plant
FRANK NEUNZIG, New York Office
LOUIS RIVELLA, Manville Plant
GERTRUDE E. SCHROEDER, GHQ
BRYANT T. SCOFIELD, Atlanta Office
HAROLD E. TOWNSEND, Richmond Plant

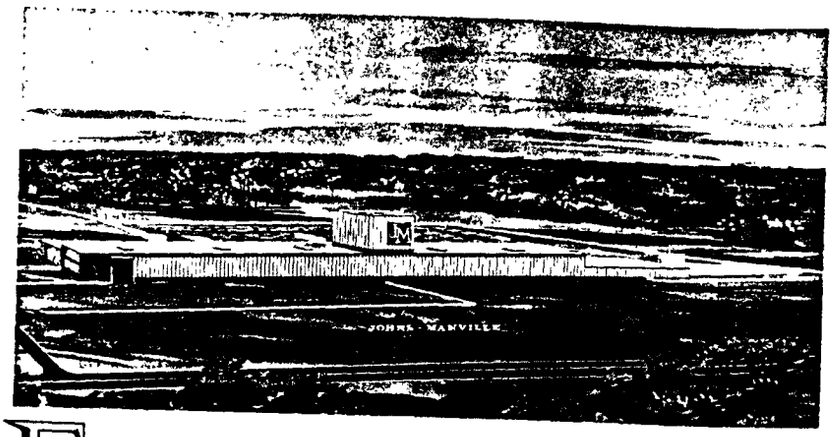
For addresses of individual retirees contact Industrial Relations GHQ, Johns-Manville, 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y. 10016

IN MEMORIAM (QCC and Retired)

JOHN HUZINEC, Manville Plant, April 1
WALTER M. O'CONNOR, Long Beach Plant, April 1
FRANK GOTTSCH, Finderne, April 3
EDWIN L. LANCASTER, Jarratt Plant, April 4
HENRY A. ANDERSON, Waukegan Plant, April 7
IVAN W. JOYNER, Alexandria Plant, April 9
JOSEPH M. SIMARD, Billerica Plant, April 9
GARLAND O. HARTZELL, Toledo Office, April 17
JOHN B. McCARTY, Pipe, DHQ, May 14

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FLORIDA HONORS J-M

JOHNS-MANVILLE is basking in the warmth of Florida's sun *and* its praises after receiving the Florida Development Commission's Industrial Appreciation Award in recognition of J-M's contribution to Clay County.

Green Cove Springs Pipe Plant Manager George E. DeLong accepted the plaque from Florida State Representative Louis B. Huntley at an awards dinner April 28. The event highlighted the fourth annual Industrial Appreciation Week sponsored by the Clay County Chamber of Commerce locally and the Florida Development Commission statewide.

Vice Chairman of the FDC William S. Johnson was the principal speaker at the dinner. He said the award was in recognition of the Johns-Manville contribution to the economy of Clay County and the State of Florida. He also conveyed the greetings of Governor Haydon Burns.

Some 250 prominent citizens of Green Cove Springs, including 25 J-M people and their wives or husbands, attended the dinner. In accepting the award, Mr. DeLong said J-M is glad to participate in community growth, and that it plans to be a good neighbor, taking an active part in community affairs.

Construction of the Green Cove Springs Plant was completed in 1965, and pipe production began early this year. With a complement of nearly 100 employees, the plant is producing water, sewer, and irrigation TRANSITE® pipe in sizes up to 18 inches. Epoxy-lined Transite pipe production began in May, and the plant is scheduled to begin production of RING-TITE® PVC pipe within the next few months.

State Representative Louis B. Huntley (left) presents the award to Mr. DeLong. Green Cove Bank President John P. Hall is at right.



NEWS/PIC

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BLUE RIBBON BEAGLE

HORTON'S SHINE is a four-year-old female Beagle Hound that has won a whole kennel of blue ribbons during the past year by "chasing the most amount of rabbits with the least amount of mistakes."

Owned, bred, and handled by Robert C. Horton, a machine attendant in the Defiance G-26 Insulations Department, and his wife, Betty, Horton's Shine (Bob and Betty just call her Shine for short) has proved to be an outstanding competitor in local field trials. During the past 14 months, she has collected three first, one second, one third, and three fourth place ribbons and trophies.

In addition to Shine, the Horton's maintain a whole kennel of beagles. The couple belongs to the Ottawa River Beagle Club, which operates a 160-acre trial field just outside Defiance; and also to the Lima Beagle Club, which Bob helped organize.

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