

Points East

By Ike Adams



Besides the 6 blood-related grand kids, Loretta and I have 4 other little girls and a grown up who call us Grandma and Grandpa.

In 1986 I started up an after school and week-end recreation and counseling program in Mount Vernon. Called the Rockcastle Teen Center, it was operated by The Christian Appalachian Project (CAP) which had a relatively long history of providing summer camp opportunities and week-end excursions at no cost to a few thousand teenagers.

The belief at that time was that kids who had access to supervised recreation were more apt to stay out of trouble than those who didn't. So the Teen Center catered to kids whose families simply could not afford the costs associated with extra-curricular activities at school and to those on the verge of academic failure because they couldn't afford tutors.

The first two kids I met during the course of renovating and readying a building to house the center, were twin boys, Jack and John Edwards, and for a bunch of reasons, they stuck to me like ticks. They were getting ready to enter their sophomore more years of high school.

First one and then the other and then both of them started coming home with me on Saturday nights. Loretta and I had just moved into an old house that came with a host of maintenance

problems.

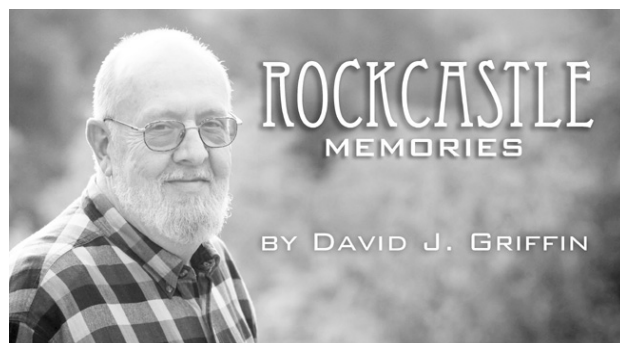
We also had lawnmowers, weed eaters, a tiller and a chain saw that needed frequent fixing. To this day I have no idea where they learned the skill but the Edwards boys knew the workings of small engines better than anyone I've ever met. They were both enrolled in vocational electrical and carpentry classes at school and they could fix anything.

They both loved running anything that had a motor and fixing it if was broken or not running as well as they thought it should. Nintendo had just made the scene and my kids had to have the very first one to hit the market. Neither of the Edwards boys had the slightest interest in Zelda but they might pause to play Nintendo golf or baseball if there was absolutely nothing else to do.

We heated with wood at the time but I never cut a stick. Jack and John would fight over who got to run the chainsaw. They'd take a lawnmower engine apart, put it back together, mow the lawn and try to convince you that they had the mower running better than it was before they dismantled and cleaned every single spring and needle jet in its carburetor.

After two years of working with teen agers. I moved into a management position

(Cont. to A4)



The Chevrolet Bowtie

While washing my '54 Chevy in preparation for a "Cruise-In" in Mt. Sterling, I noticed the small, blue bowtie of the Chevrolet emblem on the trunk. It made me recall my grandfather, Pop, explaining to me as a young man how the bowtie had been a symbol of the Chevrolet brand for as long as he could remember. Actually, it was 1913 when the bowtie emblem first appeared on a Chevy.

When I learned that the bowtie has been the logo for the past 100 years, it aroused my curiosity as to how that had come to pass. My research was not as easy as I anticipated that it would be.

On November 3, 1911, Swiss race-car driver Louis Chevrolet consulted with his friend William C. Durant to discuss founding a Motor Company in Detroit in order to compete with the popular Ford Model-T. It was a mere two years later that Durant introduced the Chevrolet logo. The origin of the design is somewhat vague, with three completely different stories that propose to explain how it was first designed.

Was it inspired by wallpaper in a French hotel? Durant's version of how the logo came into existence is well known. He and his wife were world travelers. They were staying in a French hotel when he noted the pattern of the wallpaper design in their room. As the story is told, Durant tore off a small piece of the wallpaper so that he could show it to his friends at the motor company. He said, "This will make a good nameplate for our new cars." This is probably the most accepted theory of how the Chevrolet bowtie first originated.

Was it a dinner-table sketch? Apparently, another tale came from Durant's daughter, Margery. In 1929, she published a book entitled, My Father. It was in

that book that she told of how Durant sometimes doodled nameplate designs on small pieces of paper at the dinner table. "I think it was between the soup and the fried chicken one night that he sketched out the design that is used on the Chevrolet car to this day," she wrote. However, this theory is not as accepted as the one of the original wallpaper that was told by Durant himself. I suppose that there could be some truth to both.

Was it borrowed from a newspaper ad? The third version of the bowtie's origin was recounted more than a half-century later by Durant's widow, Catherine. It was 1986 that she recalled being on holiday with her husband in Hot Springs, Virginia in 1912. While reading a newspaper in their hotel room, Durant spotted a design published in The Constitution, an advertisement by the Southern Compressed Coal Company for "coalettes," a refined-fuel product for fires. The logo for the ad contained the slant in the bowtie form, very similar to the shape that would soon become the Chevrolet icon. The date of that paper was said to be just nine days after the incorporation of the Chevrolet Motor Company.

(Cont. to A5)

On Call

By:
Rick Branham



Last week marked the twelve anniversary of 9/11. Many can still remember where they were the morning of the attacks, I know I do. I had the privilege of attending a ceremony in downtown Lexington to commemorate those lives lost on that day. Many lives were lost that day, but firefighters remember a specific number. That number is 343. That is the number of firefighters that answered a call and never made it back home. These firefighters started their morning like another other work day, like any day they were on call. But on September 11, 2001 they responded to the World Trade Center buildings doing their job, doing what they have been trained to do and that is to help people. Firefighters remember 343 and their sacrifice they made doing what they loved to do. We will never forget.

I know I missed last week's paper and I apologize for that. The question I left of with was concerning the length of air that a self-contained breathing apparatus or SCBA holds. The answer is, for Brodhead's department is 30 minutes. A typical SCBA cylinder will hold 30 minutes of air and that is what we use at Brodhead. There is other department s that uses larger cylinders. Lexington uses 30, 45 and 60 minute cylinders, but mainly 30 minute.

The 4 rescue engines and Rescue 1 uses 45 minute cylinders and they carry one in their rapid intervention team or RIT bag. The rescue companies have larger cylinders due to having to search a structure or carry out a rescue operation of a victim or a downed firefighter. A 60-minute cylinder is typically used in haz-mat situations when firefighters must wear a class-A haz-mat suit. This suit fully encapsulates the firefighter and wearing a 60-minute cylinder allows the firefighter to enter a hazardous area, do what task needs to be done and return to decontaminate them.

We as firefighters wear a SCBA any time there are respiratory hazards that are immediately dangerous to life and health or IDLH atmosphere. There are 4 common respiratory hazards with a fire. They are oxygen deficiency, smoke, elevated temperatures and toxic atmospheres.

An oxygen deficient atmosphere is an atmosphere with less than 19.5 percent of oxygen. Typically there is 21 percent of oxygen in the air at all times. When you start to fall below that you began to experience symptoms from the lack of oxygen. At 17 percent your breathing increases and you will have some impairment

(Cont. to A4)

Strange... But True?

by: Tonya J. Cook



The Curse of the Kennedys

Last week the subject of curses came up in the study of Giles Corey and the curse he left on Salem, Massachusetts, and its line of sheriffs. This week we will take a look at a curse that has followed the Kennedy family for many generations.

We are all familiar with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, then the same fate would follow his brother, Bobby Kennedy. In 1969, another brother, Ted Kennedy was involved in a serious auto accident where his secretary, Mary Jo Kopechne was killed. He was blamed for not doing more to save her and this incident followed him for years.

Another brother, Joseph Kennedy, was killed in an airplane crash while piloting an Air Force plane over England. The plane exploded in midair with no other aircraft involved. Through the years, other Kennedy family members have met with disaster and death, far too many to mention here.

It makes you wonder where and how the curse came to be, and why it follows a certain family. It is said that it may have begun in 1842 in County Galway in Ireland. Thomas "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald, Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy's father, is said to have discovered a hoard of treasure. As it turned out, "Honey Fitz" had dreamed that gold was

hidden, but didn't know where until he described it to an O'Malley who directed him to Ourid.

He soon settled there, and became a herdsman for local landowners. One night, he and others came upon a dying woman in the road. She was taken in at a near by house and got better during the night. On a big black pot hanging in the fire place there was an engraving saying, "The other side of the tree is just as good", that she interpreted from a foreign language. Soon "Honey Fitz" figured out what it meant and began digging around a hawthorn tree and found some gold coins.

However, they were supposed to be very unlucky, and most were afraid to touch them. If any one took the gold, misfortune followed. There were enough coins to share with people such as the O'Malleys. The coins, once found, even cursed the entire town, beginning with O'Malley's wife, who killed herself. The village was almost destroyed by high winds and what survived was wiped out by famine.

Later, Fitzgerald came to America, bringing the curse with him. There is another legend that claims to be the origin of the Kennedy curse. We will take a look at it next week.

Source: Sparechange News-Cambridge, MA

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- Jenny Delap, MSSW
Markey Cancer Center Social Worker
- Melissa Brock
Rockcastle Regional Oncology
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If you plan to attend, please call 256-7746 by September 27

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