

# The WINGFOOT CLAN

Goodyear Atomic Corporation

A Subsidiary of  
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Volume 21

Piketon, Ohio, March, 1974

Number 3

## GT & R Sales At New High; Earnings Down For 1973

A strong fourth quarter boosted Goodyear's sales last year to an all-time high but its 1973 earnings were down more than \$8 million from the year earlier or 4.4 per cent, according to Russell DeYoung, Chairman, and Charles J. Pilliod, Jr., President and Chief Executive Officer.

Sales reached \$4,675,265,000, a 14.8 per cent jump from 1972 sales of \$4,071,523,000. This record sales figure was aided by a 13.9 per cent fourth-quarter increase that gave the company an all-time high quarter of \$1,236,734,000. The \$603,742,000 sales increase was the company's largest year-to-year gain in history.

Net income for 1973 was \$184,756,000 or 2.53 dollars per share — down \$8,403,000 from the record \$193,159,000, or 2.65 dollars per share, posted in 1972. This represents a 4.4 per cent decrease in earnings.

The earnings decline on record sales is reflected in the fact that the company earned only 4 cents on each sales dollar compared with 4.7 cents in 1972. Only twice in the past 10 years has the net income per dollar of sales hit a low of 4 cents — in 1970 and again in 1973. In both of these years strikes by the United Rubber Workers seriously affected income.

Fourth quarter earnings in 1973 recovered to \$53,965,000, up \$24,325,000 from the \$29,640,000 reported in the third quarter.

Record sales and earnings were established during the first six months of 1973, but income declined sharply in the third quarter — principally due to strikes and the company's inability to recover higher costs under the cost of living council regulations.

The year 1973 was one in which the URW labor contracts came up for negotiations with all major rubber manufacturers. Goodyear was selected by the union as the target company for a strike. Although a satisfactory settlement was reached, strikes at seven of the company's largest plants resulted in the loss of more than 2-million man-hours and adversely affected earnings.

Other factors contributing to lower 1973 earnings included higher material costs, production losses due to shortages of raw materials, and substantially higher short-term interest rates.

DeYoung and Pilliod predict another year of growth for the company with domestic demand for radial tires increasing, the energy crisis and agricultural production placing even heavier demands on such prod-

ucts as truck, tractor and earthmover tires, and for conveyor belts, hose and other industrial products, sales in the replacement auto tire market increasing, and the lifting of price controls on tires.

The lifting of the price controls will help offset the higher costs of labor, materials and services in 1974, and it is expected that the dollar sales of the industry should rise in the neighborhood of 5 per cent, the company said.

Despite the depressed state of the European tire market, Goodyear's international operations posted record earnings while experiencing rapid growth, particularly in Latin America and in the rapidly developing markets of Asia and Africa.

In order to keep abreast of continued growth in both the U.S. and international markets, the company again invested more than 300 million dollars in new plants and equipment in 1973. The company's tire production was increased worldwide with new plants in Malaysia and Brazil, and with important expansions in Colombia, France, Peru, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, the Philippines, Zaire, South Africa, Thailand, Venezuela and Canada.

In the U.S., the company increased its production capacity in its chemical, plastic, industrial products and tire operations, with special emphasis on radials and tires for smaller cars.

Radial auto tires accounted for approximately 16 per cent of the market in 1973 and are expected to command over 25 per cent of 1974 sales. Goodyear said its custom steel-gard radial auto tire for the second consecutive year is the only steel-belted radial tire approved by all four U.S. car makers.

Goodyear in 1973 pledged to give highest priority to fuel conservation, energy-saving techniques and to the development and expansion of other energy sources such as atomic power. The company already has embarked on a major research effort both in equipment and the process of uranium enrichment.

DeYoung and Pilliod said Goodyear, like most industry, experienced disruptions in normal sources of supply for fuel and raw materials in 1973, but took steps to provide the ability to burn alternate fuels wherever possible and increased standby capacity to minimize future shortages both in fuels and raw materials.



GENERAL MANAGER C. D. TABOR presents membership plaque to Gene Mutter of Purchasing. The plaque certifies that the Goodyear Atomic Corporation is a member of the Columbus Regional Minority Purchasing Council. Mutter is GAT's representative on the Council. It was formed on April 10, 1973 and consists of 39 members representing local industrial, educational, Purchasing Management Association, Chamber of Commerce, and minority economic groups. The purpose of the Council is to actively foster and encourage the purchase of goods and services from minority-owned companies in the Columbus Metropolitan Area.

### Another Banner Year

## Credit Union Holds Annual Meeting

Atomic Employees Credit Union officials reported another banner year at the 19th Annual Meeting held January 27 in the Waverly High School Auditorium. A record amount of over \$1,806,000 was loaned between January 1 and December 31, 1973. Other new records established included total assets at the end of the year of over \$3,182,357; income for the year of over \$289,668; and a net profit of over \$218,323.

President Frank Voss reported that 6 per cent dividends were paid on share savings during the year and a rebate of 10 per cent of the interest paid on personal loans will be credited to members accounts. The dividends amounted to over \$144,851, while the interest rebate will be approximately \$20,420. There

were 208 members registered at the meeting. Three members were elected to the Board of Directors for a 3-year term; Gerry Komlos, Cliff Work (both incumbents), and Bill Poolos. Hold-over members are Art Bennett, Jim Brandt, Jay Furbay, Bill Lemmon, Joe Parker, and Frank Voss. Jim Spriggs was elected to a 3-year term and Charlie Brandt to a 1-year term on the Credit Committee. The third member of this committee is Bob Holland.

At a Board of Directors meeting held on January 31, the following were elected as officers for 1974: Frank Voss, President; Cliff Work, Vice President; Jay Furbay, Treasurer; and Jim Brandt, Secretary.

Copies of the Annual Report are available in the Credit Union office upon request.



**BREAKTHROUGH FOR TIRES** — Aerialists from the Florida State University circus test the strength of Goodyear's new Exten tire cord against that of steel cord used in tires. While the wire walker in the background strolls along a strand of Exten, a fellow performer breaks through a strand of steel tire cord of the same weight. Exten, used in the belts of Customgard, GT and is five times stronger than steel.

## GAT Wins Safety Contest

As a part of the Goodyear World-Wide Safety Contest for 1973, GAT has been declared the winner of the Chemical Division Trophy. Competition included 11 other plants or units in the Chemical Division category.

General Manager C. D. Tabor extends his personal congratulations to each GAT employe for his or her part in making this award a reality.

A trophy will be presented to GAT at a later date.

**LETTER TO THE EDITOR:**

The Goodyear Women's Club of Portsmouth is beginning a new club year. Last year, we had several successful projects, the biggest being our annual Christmas Dance, which was co-sponsored by GAT. We would like to thank Goodyear Atomic for its financial support and the many employees who attended the dance.

Because of the support of GAT and its employees, we were able to make substantial contributions to the Milk Bank Program, Scioto Technical College Scholarship Fund, and Happy Hearts School for mentally retarded youth.

We would like to take this opportunity to invite all area Goodyear women to join our club. Any employe, wife of an employe, mother, daughter, or sister is eligible for membership. If interested contact Mrs. Neville Trimble, President, Lucasville (259-4100) or myself at Portsmouth (354-2552).

We are looking forward to another "good year" and we hope many others will want to join with us.

Sincerely,  
Janet Noel  
Membership Chairman



**RECEIVE CERTIFICATES** — Gerry Althouse, Manager of plant engineering and maintenance, presents certificate to Buren Lamb for completion of the home study course, "The Successful Supervisor." Others completing the course and displaying their certificates are (l to r): Roy Hinton, Jr., Eugene Wilburn, and Leo Woods. Looking on are (l to r): Joe Eyre, Gerald Johnson, D. C. Pate, and Quill England.

## Women's Club Lists Events

The Goodyear Women's Club of Portsmouth is announcing several coming events to be sponsored by the organization.

A Rummage Sale will be held on April 6, 9:00 a.m., at the Wayne Hills Administration Building. Co-chairmen for the sale are Mrs. Guy Parks and Mrs. John Scribner. Persons having items they wish to donate may contact any club member to arrange for pick-up.

On April 20 a Spring Dance will be held at the Elks City Club with the "3-Ring Circus." Co-chairmen

for this event are Mrs. Pat Orth and Mrs. Louis Donini.

There will be a "Bake Sale" on May 4 at Martings.

### Two Retire

Dale Massie is retiring March 1 under "early retirement" provisions. Dale was a maintenance foreman in Grounds Maintenance.

Guy Douthitt retired for health reasons in January under "service award" provisions. Guy was a janitor in D-426.

## National Lead Contract Extended

The Atomic Energy Commission announced a three-year extension of its contract with the National Lead Company of Ohio for operation of the AEC's Feed Materials Production Center at Fernald, Ohio.

R. J. Hart, Manager of the AEC's Oak Ridge Operations which is responsible for the operation of the production facility, said that the new agreement extends through September 30, 1977. The current contract

expires on June 30, 1974. Clarence L. Karl is the AEC's Representative at the plant.

Approximately 700 persons are employed by National Lead Company of Ohio at the plant which is involved in the processing of uranium products from uranium ore concentrates. These products are uranium metal fuel elements for the AEC's plutonium production reactors in Richland, Washington; and Aiken, South Carolina, and purified

uranium feed material for the AEC's gaseous diffusion plants which produce enriched uranium for the nuclear power industry.

National Lead has been the operating contractor at Fernald since construction began on the plant in May of 1951. The plant, located on a 1,000 acre tract of land some 14 miles northwest of Cincinnati, represents a Federal investment of approximately \$117 million.



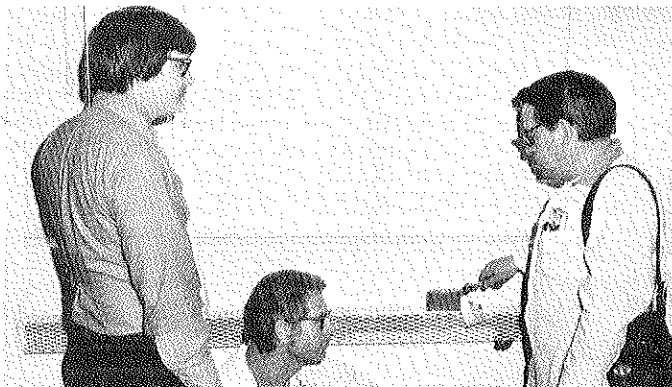
**LOWERING THERMOSTAT** — Ruth Haydon uses a delicate touch to lower thermostat setting. Every degree can help save fuel.

### Every Little Bit Helps

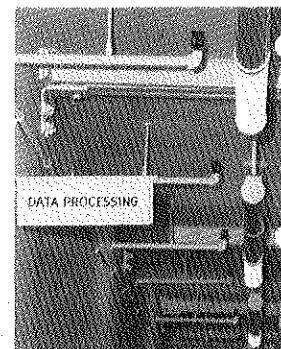
## Energy Saving In Action



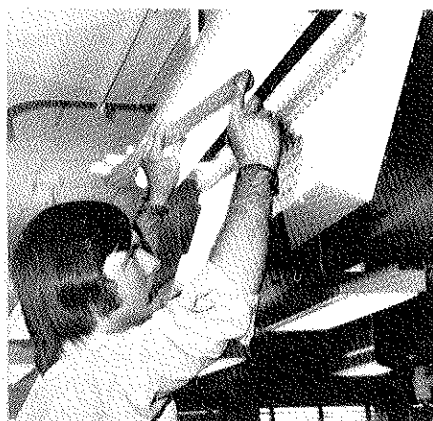
**BICYCLE POOL** — David Chaffin boards bicycle from X-100 pool to travel to outlying building in lieu of using a motor vehicle.



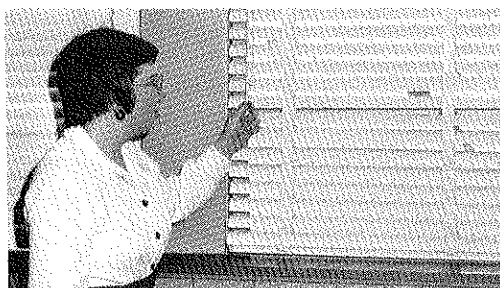
**TEMPERATURE CONTROL** — Maintenance personnel, Joe Henson (c) and John Doerr (r) check automatic temperature control valve on steam heating system as Engineer Dan Shelley (l) looks on.



**CORRIDOR LIGHTING** — Lighting level in corridors has been lowered consistent with safety considerations.



**REDUCED LIGHTING** — Larry Tieman removes fluorescent lamp from fixture to reduce power required for lighting in work area.



**KEEPING OUT THE COLD** — Janet Hieneman closes venetian shade. This helps keep out the cold in winter months.



**LIGHTS NOT IN USE** — Anita Brower switches off lights in work area at conclusion of day's activities.



# Dr. Ray Reviews Energy Picture

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Following is the text of a speech delivered by Dr. Dixy Lee Ray, Chairman, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, before the American Society of Association Executives, in Washington, D. C., recently.

Clan readers should find Dr. Ray's remarks of interest as they apply to the expected role of nuclear power in meeting our energy needs.

I am pleased to join you here today to spend a few minutes discussing long-range solutions to our energy problems. I will be able to touch only on the highlights of the Federal program, but I do want to leave you with the knowledge that your Government is moving forward aggressively in all facets of the energy field.

Before turning to the longer range, let me bring you up-to-date on where we stand today on nuclear energy.

Nuclear power already is making a major contribution to Project Independence. The 42 operating nuclear plants today have a capacity for generating about 25 million electrical kilowatts, or some 5½ per cent of our total electricity, thereby replacing the equivalent of about 700,000 barrels per day of oil or 65 million tons per year of coal. Without these plants, the current shortage would be some 25 per cent more severe than it now is.

The share of nuclear power in our total electric generation is projected to increase sharply. Under existing procedures, nuclear power is expected by 1980 to be replacing the equivalent of about 2.5 million barrels per day of oil or 224 million tons per year of coal while producing 20 per cent of electrical output. But, we are not resting on existing procedures. The AEC has underway a number of initiatives to speed up the licensing and construction of nuclear power plants so as to accelerate the rate at which nuclear power generating capacity can be increased. These include:

— Legislative proposals on nuclear power plant siting. The purpose here is to get locations approved ahead of actual construction time, so that site review procedures do not hold up the granting of each construction permit.

— Efforts to standardize nuclear power plant design. The concept is that a design could have one complete safety hearing, then could be approved without another full time-consuming hearing in each individual case.

— A task force working with the industry to identify major construction bottlenecks and see what actions can be taken to break them.

— A reexamination of AEC's internal licensing and regulatory procedures. The goal is to determine whether the time required to process applications for construction and operating permits can be reduced.

The combined effects of these actions are expected to reduce the total time for getting a nuclear power plant on line from the present 8 to 10 years to 5 to 6 years. Such a speedup could permit nuclear power to replace by 1980 the equivalent of as much as 3.6 million barrels per day of oil or 323 million tons per year of coal. This is more than half of all the coal produced last year. We at the AEC will continue our efforts in cooperation with industry to see that nuclear power does all it can to help meet the near-term goals of Project Independence. For example, a new high temperature gas cooled reactor is about to be hooked into the power grid, and a number of these "second generation" reactors are on order. Because they use uranium more efficiently than present water cooled reactors, they will help guarantee that nuclear power takes up its share of the total energy production load.

The sum of what you have heard here today makes it clear that the Nation has a realistic capability for energy self-sufficiency in the next few years. We have an adequate resource base, and proven technologies for converting those resources to useful energy. All we need is the



Dr. Dixy Lee Ray

determination required to use them, and, as Mr. Simon made clear, this Administration has that determination.

To improve our existing capabilities, this Administration has already begun a major expansion of the Federal energy research and development program. From a Fiscal Year 1973 level of \$672 million, Federal energy R&D funding increased in Fiscal Year 1974 to one billion dollars. It will almost double next year. The President's Fiscal Year 1975 budget will include \$1.8 billion for direct energy R&D, plus a \$200 million dollar increment to supporting environmental effects and basic research programs. This is the first increment of a Federal energy R&D program of over \$11 billion planned for the next five years.

Last December I submitted to the President, at his direction, a report entitled "The Nation's Energy Future" that outlined a national energy R&D program. This report recommended a Federal program designed to supplement rather than replace private efforts. The Federal energy R&D program has two main goals:

— Increase the efficiency of known technologies to reduce the cost of regaining energy self-sufficiency and

— develop new technologies that can guarantee our energy self-sufficiency for the long run.

The major R&D efforts in support of the first goal are:

— \$116 million (a 79 per cent increase over the FY 1974 level of \$65 million) for research in energy conservation. This looks for ways to use less energy while preserving jobs and productivity, and ways to improve the efficiency of energy conversion processes. Such improvements can help us reduce energy demand to the essentials and meet those essential needs with fewer resources.

— \$42 million (more than double the FY 1974 level) for better recovery from existing oil and gas fields, better ways to find new fields, better resource assessment and for oil shale development.

— A major acceleration of research in coal to \$427 million in FY 1975 compared to \$165 million for FY 1974. The goals are to learn how to mine coal more efficiently, burn it more cleanly, and convert it more productively into synthetic gas and liquids.

— \$61 million for an expanded program of confirmatory research in-

to the safety of light water reactors.

Results of these programs can be expected to make some contribution to the attainment of our near-term self-sufficiency goals. Still, their major impact will be felt in the years beyond 1980. The R&D investment proposed by the President can open up a wide range of options for using our available resources to meet the energy needs of a growing economy.

But, what of the more distant future? In our concern with immediate and near-term actions, we must not fail to begin now the vigorous and sustained effort required to guarantee that we are never again dependent on foreign energy sources. The longer-term energy prospects are for a gradual replacement of fossil fuels with nonfossil sources. The principal prospects for nonfossil energy are breeder reactors (that make more fuel than they burn), nuclear fusion, and solar power.

Abundant as our fossil fuel supplies are, they are still finite. Moreover they are needed now, and will be needed in increasing amounts in the future, for nonenergy uses. Last year the equivalent of more than 2 million barrels per day of oil or 170 million tons per year of coal were used as feedstocks to the fertilizer and petrochemical industries. By 1980, this need is projected to grow to the equivalent of 3.7 million barrels per day of oil or 326 million tons of coal per year. This is more than half of this year's total coal production.

The dollar and environmental cost of mining the quantities of fossil fuels required for energy and nonenergy needs will continue to rise as we use up our most easily accessible reserves first. In addition, we certainly want to leave adequate supplies of fossil reserves to future generations. For all these reasons, we must begin now to seek alternatives to fossil fuels for the energy needs of the next century.

The principal R&D efforts in the FY 1975 budget aimed at developing new technologies for continued self-sufficiency in the long run are:

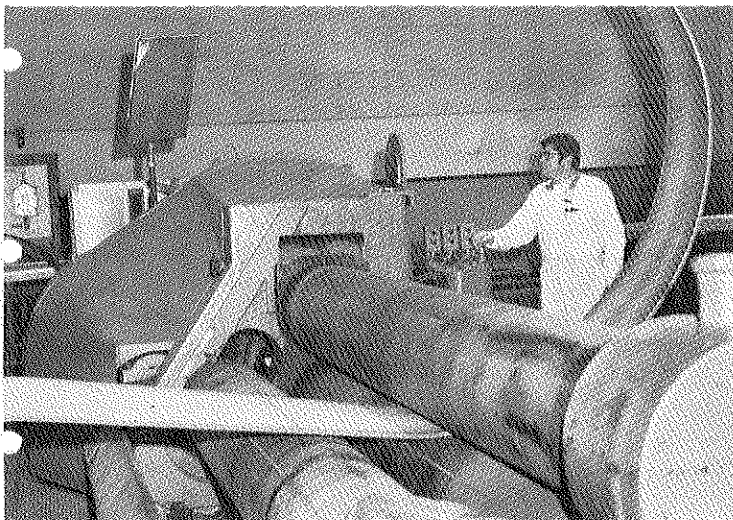
— \$484 million for the develop-

ment of breeder reactors. In 1973 the AEC signed a contract for the construction of the first demonstration plant for the Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor. Projected for completion in the early 1980's, the LMFB is the most promising approach now known to truly perpetual energy self-sufficiency. We are continuing work on other breeder reactor concepts as back-up options and as potential supplements to the LMFB. These include the gas cooled fast breeder, the light water breeder, and the molten salt breeder. Our strategy is to continue work on these alternate reactor designs until we are certain that the LMFB is going to be commercially feasible.

— Acceleration of our program on fusion research to a level of \$102 million. Last year we made significant progress in fusion. For the first time researchers were able to predict accurately the results of their experiments. Much work remains to be done to demonstrate that a controlled thermonuclear reaction is scientifically feasible. Even then, its engineering development will be a matter of some years. But the promise of fusion power is so great that we cannot afford not to pursue a vigorous and orderly program to see whether we can tap this virtually unlimited energy source.

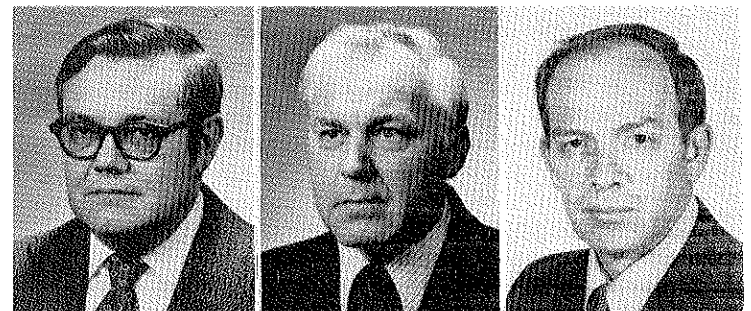
— \$50 million on solar energy research. This represents four times the FY 1974 level and is about all that can be spent prudently in one year's growth. The prospect of some near-term applications of solar energy to the heating and cooling of residential and small commercial structures has improved markedly with recent fuel price increases. The technology is now at hand. The problem is one of getting costs down to levels that are competitive with other fuel sources. The longer run promise of electric power generation by solar energy is largely a question of developing new materials and efficient, large-scale energy storage systems. The proposed research program expands the level of effort in both of these areas.

(Continued on page 4)



TOM KELLEY (D-722) rolls half-inch plate through pinch rolls. Tom submitted "Cost Reduction Idea" suggesting use of a mirror to better control rolling operation. The "Idea" was accepted and has been implemented.

## Organizational Changes Announced



Linville

Davis

Welch

Organizational changes in February within the Technical Division saw the Advanced Operational Planning group merged with the Operations Analysis Department to form the Operations Analysis and Planning Department. Bill Linville was appointed Supervisor of the new department and will continue to be responsible to the Manager of the Technical Division for Advanced Operational Planning functions. Paul Davis was named Supervisor of the Mechanical Development Department and replaces Clair Langebrake who has assumed Staff responsibilities in the Engineering Development Sub-division.

In a Production Division change, Bill Welch was promoted to Cascade Coordinator with "D" Shift responsibilities.



## Golf Plans Underway

With spring just around the corner, GAT employees are turning their attention to golfing.

Arrangements will soon be made for the 1974 golf season. Tentative plans call for holding tournaments, league outings, playdays, and company championships. Golfers interested in playing in a GAT league this year should contact Recreation (Ext. 2158).

## Energy Picture

(Continued from Page 3)

In summary,

— Nuclear power is already making a real contribution to self-sufficiency, and we are working hard to increase that contribution.

— A major acceleration of the Federal energy research and development effort is underway as an investment in our energy future.

— The near-term goal of energy R&D is to reduce the cost of energy self-sufficiency by improving the efficiency with which we can use existing energy sources: oil, natural gas, and coal.

— The longer-term objective is to bring into commercial application those technologies that can meet our future energy needs with less dependence on our fossil fuel resources, many of which will be needed for

nonenergy uses. The major long-term efforts are in breeder reactors, fusion and solar power.

The total energy picture that emerges, then, is one of:

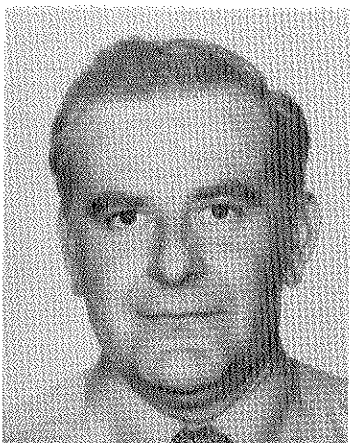
— A short-run challenge to overcome,

— A near-term opportunity to seize, and

— A long-term prospect to pursue.

We as a nation can and will emerge from our present energy situation stronger and better equipped than we now are to exert a role of world leadership. Why? Because we have the resources, the know-how to use them, the determination to do so, and the foresight to begin now to provide for our future needs. Few nations, indeed, are so blessed.

## In Memoriam



Ray

Charles F. Ray died suddenly February 5 while at work. Ray joined GAT in August, 1953 and had been Superintendent of Materials and Services since April, 1970.

Charles was a member of the GAT Foremen's Club and the Oak Hill Post of the American Legion.

He is survived by his wife, Judy, who is employed by GAT; two daughters, Linda Baldwin of Jackson and Nancy Detty of Columbus; a son, Danny, at home; and two grandchildren.

Edwin C. Zuhars passed away on February 9. Zuhars was employed in Plant Engineering at the time of his retirement in April, 1961.

He is survived by his wife, Esther.

## Tire Plan Expanded

Goodyear's Employee Tire Purchase Program has been expanded to include changeovers that upgrade from original equipment Goodyear tires to a more expensive line of Goodyear tires.

Under the new plan, whenever a vehicle tire changeover is made involving either a competitor's auto tires or Goodyear OE tires, the employe or retiree can get a refund of \$1 per tire for each tire changed.

Previously, the refund involved only changeovers from competitive brand tires. Company service stores and participating dealers will continue to charge \$12.50 for a five-tire changeover — that includes mounting and balancing.

If upgrading is involved, the charge to employes for the new tires will be based on the difference between the employe prices of the tires involved.

## In Sympathy

Miss Grace Tyler, sister of Nell Tyler, D-553, died at home on February 8 following an extended illness.

Josiah Wilson, father of Lloyd Wilson, D-222, passed away on February 14 at Chesapeake, Va.

## Employee Develops Modified Instrument

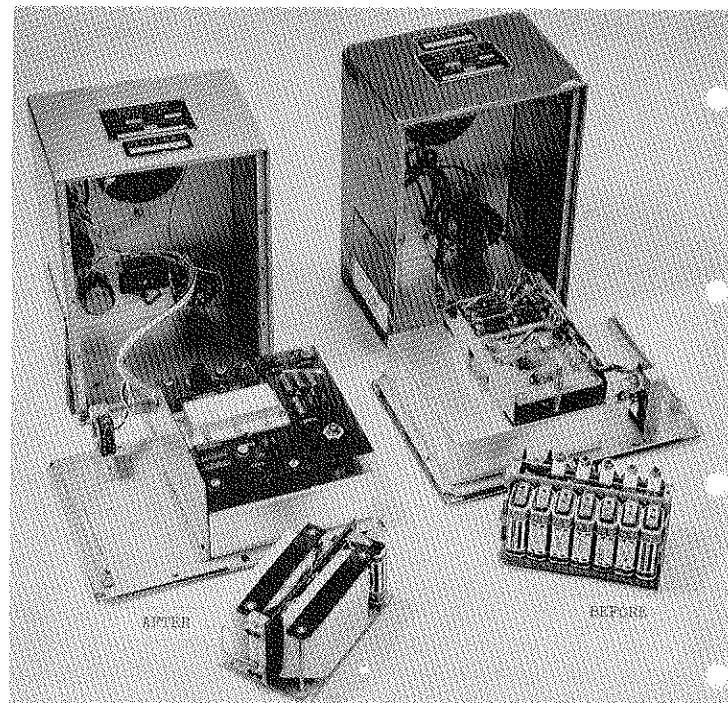


Martin E. Jacobs, Measurements Technology, has been credited with developing modifications to the Samson Survey Meter which is used to measure alpha contamination.

Jacobs successfully converted the amplifiers from vacuum tube circuits to solid state devices with two active components plus a common battery. These modifications have greatly improved instrument performance and reliability with resultant battery and maintenance savings.

The units previously in use were subject to continuous maintenance problems with the multiple battery vacuum circuits sometimes giving erratic performance.

Other contractors using the Samson Survey Meter have since adopted the modifications developed by Jacobs.



Samson Survey Meter

## New Equipment In Hospital

A recent equipment addition at the GAT Hospital is an electronic pulmonary function analyzer. The equipment measures the vital capacity of an individual and the fraction of the vital capacity that is expired in one second. It is being used by the Medical Department to determine if the individual has a deficiency in the above areas.

The instrument helps detect emphysema and other respiratory dis-

orders. Heavy smokers will frequently show a deficiency when tested. This may encourage the individual to reduce or eliminate smoking.

The pulmonary function analyzer will be utilized in conjunction with pre-employment, periodic, and special physical examinations. Since some employes must wear face masks from time to time, it is essential that they possess adequate vital capacity.

## Greathouse Receives Award

Charles Greathouse is the recent recipient of the Governor's Outstanding Citizen Award. Greathouse was honored with this award as the result of his influence in correcting building deficiencies in the greater Cincinnati area while employed there.

The presentation was made by Martin J. Hughes, Department of Industrial Relations, State of Ohio, in Columbus on January 25.

Charles joined forces with Goodyear Atomic in April, 1973 and is employed in Plant Engineering.



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GOODYEAR ATOMIC CORPORATION  
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