

# The WINGFOOT CLAN

Goodyear Atomic Corporation

A Subsidiary of  
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Volume 22

Piketon, Ohio, September, 1975

Number 9

## It Could Be A GAT Employee

### Goodyear Spirit Sought

The annual search is under way to find the employees from the worldwide Goodyear organization that reflect the outstanding personal qualities that have come to be known as the Goodyear spirit.

"It is fitting and important that we take the time each year to seek out and recognize the men and women who have given noteworthy service to the company," Board Chairman Charles J. Pilliod, Jr. said in announcing the 1975 Spirit Awards Program.

Criteria for nominations are general. Candidates may, for example, be individuals who display extraordinary job performance, initiative and enthusiasm, show more than average loyalty to the company, and who consistently deal fairly with others even in time of stress, conflict or crisis, Pilliod explained.

Some of a nominee's contributions might be made outside the corporation: working with minority groups, youth, the handicapped or the disadvantaged. Or he or she might be doing important work in their church,

political field or with charitable organizations, he added.

Again this year, Goodyear Atomic is privileged to participate in the Spirit Awards Program. The deadline for all GAT nominations is September 8. Nominations should be submitted to divisional representatives by the above date.

There is a potential of more than 100 awards at the area and division levels, culminating in the Edwin J. Thomas Award of \$1,000 and an engraved bronze medallion. Area (first level) winners will receive \$100 and a distinctive medallion. An additional \$400 cash award goes to division award recipients, plus an attractive barometer-thermometer plaque.

William R. Best, manager, general merchandise and materials control at Scottsboro, Ala., plant, was the winner of the 1974 E. J. Thomas Award announced at the annual corporate headquarters Christmas program. The award program was established in 1966 by retired board chairman

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### Bloodmobile To Visit

The next Bloodmobile is scheduled for September 22 (12:00 noon to 6:00 p.m.) and September 23 (7:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon).

Our blood program offers broad coverage. Eligibility includes not only employees and their immediate families, but parents-in-law, and all retirees and their spouses. Continued support by GAT employees is important to insure adequate coverage. Please thoroughly consider donating during this visit to ensure your supply in an emergency.

In the past, we scheduled some employees in advance and accepted walk-in donors on the day of the visit. The procedure has become unworkable and long delays inconvenienced our employees and wasted the Company's time. Therefore, the procedure will be as follows:

1. Pre-scheduling will give you the greatest selection of a donation time. Industrial Relations is going to schedule a maximum of twelve employees each fifteen minutes. Selection will be on a first-come basis by telephoning extension 2505 on September 16 and 17. Hourly employees working "O" shift should be scheduled as early on Monday as possible; "D" shift and afternoon shift employees from 4:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.; and "C" shift and night shift from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. on Tuesday morn-

ing. The fifteen minute periods will run on the hour, quarter hour, half hour, and three-quarter hour during the visit.

2. If employees have not pre-scheduled, they must call extension 2238 to determine during which fifteen minute period they can fit within the twelve employee limit consistent with their work schedule.

Gain the internal satisfaction from having done your part by selecting an appointment time when you are contacted by your divisional representative.

### Merit Scholarship Qualifications Set

For high school juniors it's time to begin thinking about college and the possibility of getting a scholarship.

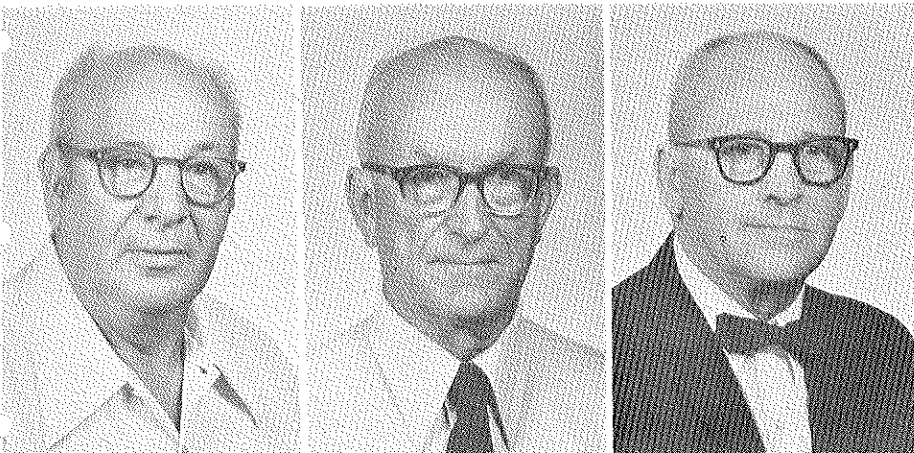
That's the way it is for any son or daughter of a Goodyear employee who wants to compete for a Goodyear Merit Scholarship.

They have until the end of September to register with their high school principals and arrange to take a qualifying examination. Those applying must be in their junior year.

Scholarship candidates must register in order to take the Preliminary Scholarship Aptitude Test/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test

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### Four Employees Retire



Wolfe

Wright

Trachsel

Roy J. Wolfe, Jr. elected to take early retirement on August 1 from D-856, where he was a Stationary Engineer with over 22 years of service.

August 1 was also the retirement date for Charles H. Wright of D-424, where he was a Materials Man. He retired under normal provisions with 21 years of service.

Clair B. Trachsel, former Maintenance Foreman in D-731, elected early retirement on September 1, after 22 years of service.

Nelle McKenzie also elected early retirement on September 1. An Accounting Clerk in D-311, she had accumulated over 21 years of service.

## People On The Move



Newman

Fannin

Weeter

Robinson



Hatfield

Dent

Bell

McGrail



Knauff

Kilgore

Nolfi

J. F. Newman is promoted to General Foreman, Power Operations, Department 851. He will be responsible for power coordination.

H. T. Fannin is promoted to General Foreman, Utilities Operations, Department 852.

F. J. Weeter, Jr. is promoted to General Foreman, Uranium Materials Handling, Department 829. Weeter, in addition to duties in Department 829, will be responsible for the operations in Department 821, Fluoride Generation, and Department 822, Feed Vaporization.

R. M. Robinson and G. P. Hatfield are promoted from Uranium Materials Handler to Foreman, Uranium Materials Handling, Department 829.

T. L. Dent is promoted from Chemical Operator to Foreman, Chemical Operations, Department 823.

J. E. Bell is promoted from Technical Assistant I to Foreman, Chemical Operations, Department 823.

T. J. McGrail is promoted from General Foreman, Department 731 to Supervisor, Shops Maintenance, Department 720. He is assigned responsibilities for Shops Maintenance activities in X-720 and X-705 Buildings.

W. G. Knauff is promoted from Foreman to General Foreman, Maintenance, with responsibilities for Machine Shop activities in Department 721.

C. D. Kilgore is promoted from Foreman to General Foreman, Maintenance, with responsibilities for Compressor and Miscellaneous Shops activities in Department 724.

R. M. Nolfi is promoted to Section Head, Engineering Services in Department 761.

## Goodyear Spirit Sought

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Edwin J. Thomas and his wife, Mildred, to honor employees for outstanding accomplishments.

Each area within a particular division is eligible for an area Spirit Award winner. Each of these winners becomes a candidate for a top award in the respective division. Each divi-

sion award winning nominee is added to the roster from which the Edwin J. Thomas Award winner is selected.

Any GAT employe can nominate a fellow employe. Retirees are eligible for the contest only if they have retired during 1975.

## Artificial Heart Developed

Problems facing builders of artificial hearts are extremely complex, not the least of which is that the human heart beats 42 million times a year.

So when research scientists at Goodyear in Akron search for materials to replace this vital muscle, they are looking for something with maximum durability.

One of the most promising materials to emerge for possible use in artificial hearts during Goodyear's 10 years of research is a new type of polyolefin rubber.

In standard industry tests, polyolefin has survived more than 150 million flexes, about five times as many as natural rubber, said Donald Hille-gass, Goodyear researcher.

The Goodyear scientist said that in order to be successful, the rubber material must eventually be able to function for at least 10 years, or nearly a half-billion flexes.

This would be equivalent to an automobile tire running more than 500,000 miles, Hille-gass explained.

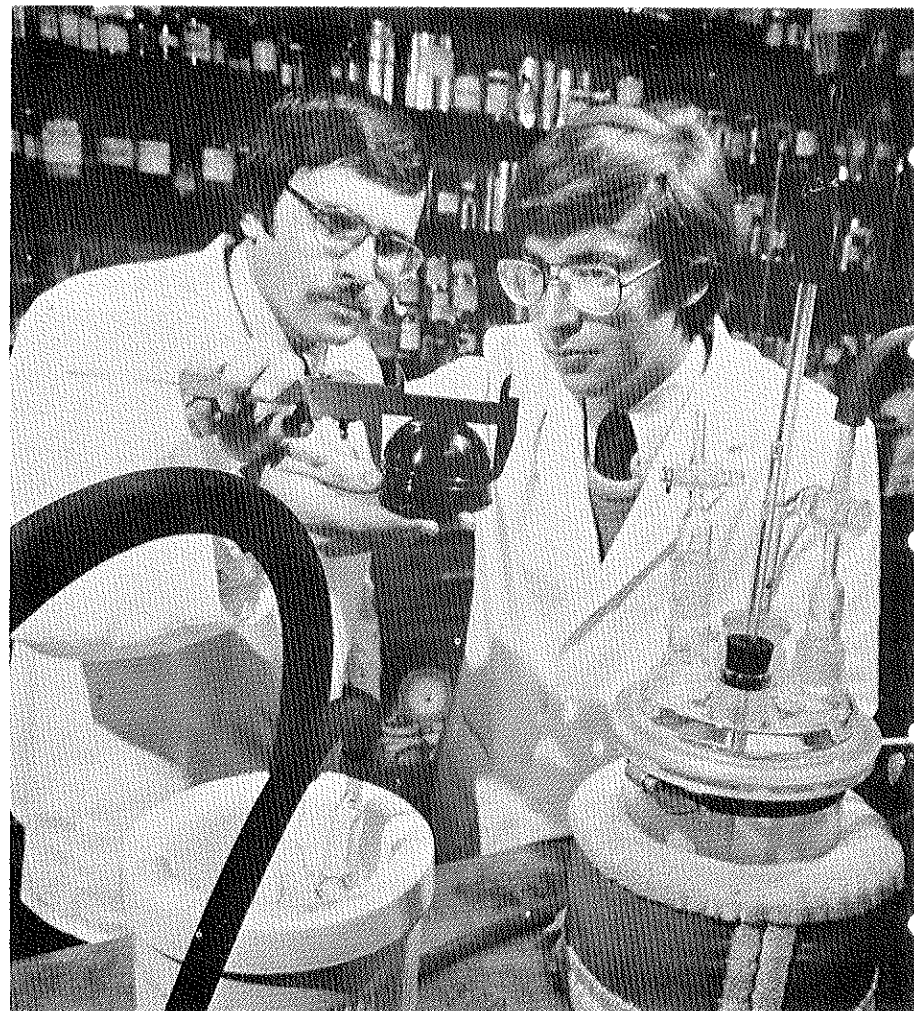
Another problem area where Goodyear researchers are gaining ground is blood clotting. Here the major advance was made through the development of a specialized material called

Electrolour, developed jointly with a medical team at Akron City Hospital. The material, a polyester velour fabric backed with an electrically conductive polyurethane coating, has been successfully used for arteries in animals for as long as four years.

Another major stride in artificial heart research has been the development of precision-made stainless steel molds to fashion major components. This technique permits the production of heart components far more rapidly and reliably than the older handcrafted method.

Artificial heart design has progressed to the point where medical scientists, working at such locations as the Cleveland Clinic, now have man-made hearts small enough to be totally implanted in a human. So far, experiments have been restricted to animals.

Experimental implantations in animals have been successful for as long as 94 days. However, an external power source still is needed to power the heart. Researchers are looking to the day when a small power source, perhaps atomic, can be implanted in the body to mechanically pump artificial hearts.



An artificial heart diaphragm molded from a flexible synthetic rubber is measured in Akron by Goodyear research chemist Donald Hille-gass, right. He and fellow researcher Dick Arconit are testing various rubbers to find the best suited material for this vital function.

## Nuclear Is Near Term Source

# ERDA Submits Plan

The Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) today submitted to Congress a National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Plan that outlines priorities for the development of U.S. energy resources and reflects ERDA's determination that five major changes are needed in the nature and scope of the Nation's energy RD&D program.

Dr. Robert C. Seamans, Jr., ERDA Administrator, said: "We have a serious and continuing energy problem in this country. Our problem now is that we are limited in our choices. More than 75 percent of our energy comes from oil and gas — a dwindling resource. About 20 percent of our energy is imported.

"The United States must shift to new primary forms of energy. Twice before, it has happened: from wood to coal in the 19th Century and to oil and gas in this century. Each time it took about 60 years to reach maximum use. We cannot afford to take another 60 years to accomplish the changeover we need now."

The national plan establishes priorities for three time periods — the near-term to 1985, the mid-term from 1985 to 2000, and the long-term after 2000.

To carry out the program, the plan calls for five changes which must be made rapidly and simultaneously in the nature and scope of the Nation's energy research, development and demonstration program. The changes consist of:

- Giving emphasis to overcoming the technical problems inhibiting expansion of current major energy sources, notably coal plants and light water nuclear reactors.

- Focusing immediately on energy conservation efforts — extending the technology, improving capabilities, demonstrating feasibility of methods and widely disseminating the results. The primary targets are automotive transportation, buildings and industrial processes.

- Accelerating commercial capability to extract gaseous and liquid fuels from coal and oil shale to gain needed experience with large-scale synthetic fuel production.

- Including the solar electric approach as a high priority among the virtually inexhaustible energy resources of the future, joining fusion and the breeder reactor in this category.

- Increasing the attention on underused new technologies that can be rapidly developed, principally solar heating and cooling and the use of geothermal power.

ERDA's task is to provide the research, development and demonstration efforts to assure the best use of the energy sources now available and to stimulate the promising new primary energy options.

"Implementation of the national plan will require coordination and cooperation among all sectors of society" Dr. Seamans said. "We will work closely with state and local governments and with other federal agencies that have responsibilities for energy-related programs. Academic institutions will be called upon to provide expertise and experience in research and training efforts. And, there will be a strong interaction with private industry which ultimately will be responsible for integrating new energy technologies into society."

For the long-term (2000 and beyond) the plan calls for vigorous pursuit of three essentially inexhaustible resources — solar power, fusion power and the breeder reactor.

However, while these long-term priorities are being pursued, energy options must be expanded in the near- and mid-term in order to meet demands throughout the remainder of this century.

In the near-term, until 1985, the plan places priority on expansion of existing major energy systems: coal, nuclear (light-water-cooled reactor), and gas and oil, both from new sources and from enhanced recovery techniques in existing fields.

Conservation is stressed throughout the ERDA report, with an especially significant impact in the near-term using known techniques to increase efficiency in all aspects of energy use.

In the mid-term, 1985 to 2000, the plan places priority on accelerated development of new processes to produce synthetic fuels from coal, to extract oil from shale, and to increase the use of such underused fuel forms as solar heating and cooling and geothermal energy, as well as more energy from waste heat.

Although all three of the long-range options are under development, none is now ready or assured of large-scale use in the future. Each could contribute energy before the Year



These cylinders carry the uranium that is becoming more essential for our nation's energy independence.

2000 but the major contribution would come in the 21st Century. Each also has unresolved technical, economic, environmental or social questions.

But the plan emphasizes that each has great promise and should be vigorously pursued, so when the time comes to make a commitment on which one or more of these sources to rely upon, there will be options available.

The national energy RD&D plan stresses that in order to deal effectively with the serious and continuing energy problem in this country, the task of creating choices for the future must be addressed now on an urgent basis. The Nation's RD&D activities must be designed to shorten the changeover time to new forms of fuel and not only must new choices be developed for the future but care must be taken to avoid overemphasis of single approaches that might tend to foreclose other options. The Nation's economy, national security and ability to determine life style are all dependent upon these efforts.

ERDA was created by the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 and for-

mally went into operation by Presidential Executive Order on January 19, 1975. The Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 directed ERDA to submit to Congress by June 30, 1975, a comprehensive plan for energy research, development and demonstration dealing with near-term, mid-term energy needs, together with a detailed program to implement the plan. The two-volume report contains such a plan and proposed implementation. Both nuclear and nonnuclear energy sources are covered. Volume I of the report lays out the plan and discusses priorities. Volume II, which is still in preparation, contains more detailed objectives, program descriptions and milestones.

ERDA plans to conduct public meetings in major cities throughout the country on its national plan and RD&D programs beginning in the fall.

An executive summary of the report has been prepared and may be obtained from ERDA's Office of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20545. Copies of the report will be available for public inspection at any ERDA office and at the Public Document Room, 1717 H Street, N.W., in Washington, D.C. Single copies may be obtained by writing to the Assistant Administrator for Planning and Analysis, Energy Research and Development Administration, Washington, D.C. 20545.

## Dividend Declared

Directors of Goodyear on August 5 declared a regular quarterly common stock dividend of 27.5 cents a share, payable September 15 to shareholders of record August 15.

# Patent Holders Honored

On August 6, General Manager, C. D. Tabor held a patent recognition luncheon for those GAT employes and retirees who were granted patents during their employment. These achievements provide two major benefits: (1) your government does not have to pay for use of technology that someone else claims is theirs, or go to court to prove prior invention, (2) the taxpayers of our great country can use, under license, developments his taxes helped obtain for personal gain, and in general terms, this benefits the national welfare.

When an employe joins GAT's payroll, he signs a waiver on his pat-

ent rights to any innovations and inventions he develops during the course of his/her employment. If the government relinquishes its interest in such new development Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company can accrue them for their use.

Goodyear patent medallions were awarded to the following employes, former employes, and retirees.

- 1960 W. R. Shields  
Pneumatically Operated Mass Spectrometer Leak
- 1961 P. R. Ogle  
Method for Purifying Uranium Hexafluoride by Reduction to Lower Uranium Fluorides

## Prescription Drug Plan Announced

A significant addition, a Prescription Drug Benefit Plan, has been made to the benefit package for all GAT employes and retirees, effective September 1, 1975.

This new plan provides for benefits to be payable if an employe or covered dependent, as a result of a non-occupational accident or sickness, incurs expenses for covered prescription drugs dispensed by a participating or non-participating pharmacy, upon the order of a physician licensed to practice medicine.

At a participating pharmacy, the employe pays no more than the first dollar for each prescription or refill.

If a prescription is purchased from a non-participating pharmacy, the employe pays the full cost of the prescription, completes a claim form, and applies for reimbursement. The employe then receives payment for the reasonable and customary cost of the prescription, less one dollar.

With prescription drug benefits now supplied under a separate plan, prescription drug and medicine charges are no longer a covered medical expense under the Major Medical Program.

New identification cards will be issued to employes approximately every four months. In the interim, duplicate or replacement identification cards will not be issued.

Participating pharmacies in the local area will have their Medi-Met emblem displayed in a conspicuous location.

Any questions covering the new plan should be directed to the Insurance Section of the Cashiers Department.

## CLASSIFIED

**FOR SALE**

**Antique Farm Tractor.** McCormick Dearing Model 15-30. Made in early 30's. Partially disassembled, but will run. Call 774-3671.

**House** — 8 rooms and bath, new wiring and driveway. Good condition. 607 Moulton Place, call 353-7698.

**House** in Minford area. Swauger Valley, 3 bedroom ranch. Call 820-8306.

## Qualifications Set

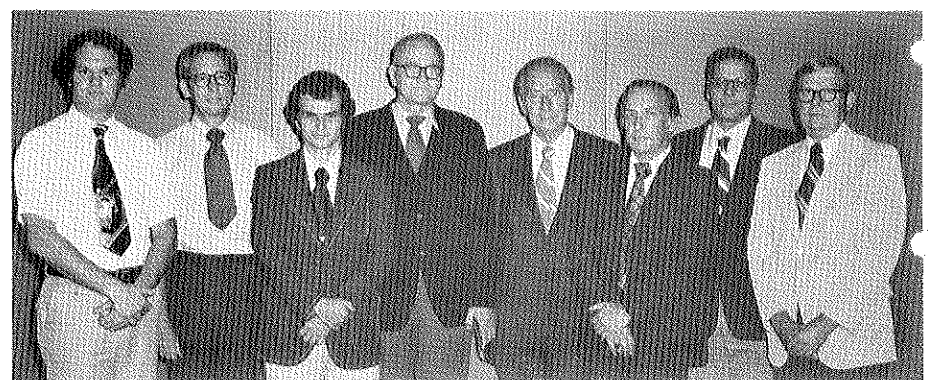
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(PSAT/NMSQT). The test is given only once each year and is made available in public and independent high schools throughout the United States.

The test is used to help determine 1977 college scholarship recipients. No special entry blanks are needed; the test serves as automatic application.

Goodyear sponsors 25 four-year scholarships for employes' children who become finalists. The scholarships range from \$1,000 to a maximum of \$3,000 per year — depending upon need — for up to four years or until bachelor's degree requirements are completed, whichever occurs first.

Finalists in the Goodyear Merit Scholarship Program will be announced by February, 1977. All scholarship recipients will be chosen from that group.

The Goodyear Merit Scholarship Program, established in 1965, is for the sons and daughters of full-time Goodyear or subsidiary company employes who have at least two years of service. The children of retired and deceased company employes also are eligible.



Patent holders receiving awards on August 6 were (left to right) R. I. Kaplan, E. A. Smith, L. G. Swope, C. E. Whitfield, W. H. Taylor, G. E. Bobo, A. Saraceno, and W. E. Wiehle.

- 1962 P. R. Ogle  
Method for Recovery and Purification of Gaseous UF<sub>6</sub> from Gaseous Mixtures and UF<sub>7</sub>NO and UF<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> Products Produced Thereby
- 1968 C. E. Whitfield  
Method of Making Alloy Powders
- 1972 A. J. Saraceno Recovery of P. B. Jones Chromates  
R. H. Walters from Water  
W. E. Wiehle
- 1973 W. H. Taylor  
Converter-Cooler Assembly Gaseous Diffusion Operations
- 1974 P. R. Ogle  
Separation of Uranium Isotopes by Chemical Exchange
- 1974 R. I. Kaplan  
R. H. Walters  
Method for Treating Gaseous Diffusion Barrier
- 1974 G. E. Bobo  
J. H. Hipple Gate Valve  
E. M. Petrosky
- 1975 L. G. Swope Gas Chromatograph Column Material  
E. A. Smith

W. H. Taylor, a GAT retiree who is a GT&R transferee, holds four other patents with the parent company in addition to the one previously mentioned.

The purpose of the luncheon was not to belittle other contributions which were not patentable. Many of them have been most effective in reducing labor and cost while increasing our operations efficiency. Mr. Tabor stated at the luncheon that, "it is our hope that recognition of this group will serve as a stimulus to others and yourselves to achieve the full potential of our employes and to show continued initiative and persistence. New ideas are vital as a part of any progressive Company."



W. H. Taylor, holder of five U.S. Patents receives his Goodyear Medallion from General Manager, C. D. Tabor.

Return Requested

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