

# THE WINGFOOT CLAN

## GOODYEAR ATOMIC CORPORATION

A Subsidiary of THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

VOLUME XIV

PIKETON, OHIO, JANUARY, 1967

NUMBER 4

### Soviet Scientists Delve Nuclear Energy Field

A number of articles have been written about Russia's program in the development of atomic weapons.

Have you ever wondered what efforts the Soviet Union is extending toward non-military uses of atomic energy?

Soviet researchers don't talk much about their work but their efforts greatly parallel those of the United States.

The Soviet scientists have high hopes that they can use nuclear energy to light their cities, heat the arctic wastes and make them usable, brew fresh water from the sea, and create easily portable packages of electric work for space travel.

The Soviets put the world's first industrial nuclear power station into operation at Obninsk, 60 miles south of Moscow, on June 27, 1954.

They now have at least six different types of atomic reactors in operation or in the test study phase. The idea is to determine which can produce electric power at the cheapest cost.

Some of these reactor designs are reputed to be more advanced than comparable models built in the United States.

Of these reactors, probably the most impressive is the super-heating device located some 900 miles east of Moscow in the Ural Mountains. Scientists familiar with nuclear research here and in the United States called this reactor "very advanced" and probably ahead of similar efforts in the United States.

The reactor first heats, then super-heats steam in one device. The steam goes to turbines that produce electric power. Superheated steam is more efficient.

The Soviets claim this reactor increases the efficiency of the power plant by 33 to 40 per cent and significantly decreases the cost of producing power.

The reactor began producing power from superheated steam on April 6, 1964. It has a capacity of 100 megawatts of electric power.

One type of reactor is compact and provides the power aboard a nuclear ship like the Soviet icebreaker "Lenin."

Another type can produce either electric power or fuel for atomic bombs. It is likely to be kept in the Soviet Union because of security reasons.

Soviet scientists working on power reactor designs have developed two

special purpose reactors, the TES-3 and ARBUS.

The Soviets claim the TES-3 is unique. They say it can be divided in sections and carried on four diesel tractor-trucks, and can generate electric power for 250 to 270 days. Tested since 1961, it opens up new horizons for remote, underdeveloped areas.

Similarly, the ARBUS can be broken down into seven parts and shipped to remote areas, especially the arctic regions. It takes two to three months after delivery to re-assemble and begin generating electric power.

The Soviet Union plans to double its electric power output every five years or so. Some areas have enough coal or hydroelectric resources to do the job. Other areas, distant from conventional power sources, may eventually rely on atomic power.

(Continued on Page 4)

### Inflammable Doll Is Sold Locally

(Editor's Note: Despite the fact that the inflammable doll description has been widely publicized, your Clan feels a definite responsibility to its readers, their children and grandchildren.)

The dolls referred to are 15-17 inches tall, stuffed with either sawdust or straw, cloth covered arms and legs, red, yellow or brown braided hair, various colored printed dresses and sold for around \$1.00.

The faces of the dolls are made of nitrocellulose which is a highly flammable plastic. Checks revealed the face can be ignited with a very small amount of heat; e.g., light bulbs, cigarettes, and matches.

In addition to being easily ignited, the dolls give off extremely toxic fumes while burning.

It is important that GAT employees check recent doll purchases since a number of local stores sold these dolls during the Christmas season.

### Employees Respond To Call For Blood



TWO OF 240 PINTS given at the recent Bloodmobile Visit were contributed by Walter Weeks, Cascade Operations, and Charles Knauff, Process Engineering, who reached their three and four gallon plateaus.

The response was excellent when the Tri-State Bloodmobile Unit visited plantsite January 9 and 10. One out of every five employees took the time and effort to support their blood program.

The 240 pints collected figured out to be 20 per cent of the employees. This was the second highest percentage in GAT history. The highest percentage was obtained in Jan., 1966, when 21 per cent participated.

Charles Knauff, process engineer-

ing and Walter Weeks, cascade operations, reached milestones of four and three gallon pins, respectively. A number of other contributors reached the one and two gallon plateau.

Participation in the blood program has always been outstanding. This January was no exception.

### Milone To GT&R

## Technical Division Changes Announced

G. H. Reynolds, general manager, announced five organizational changes in the technical division, effective Feb. 1.

Dr. C. R. Milone, technical division manager and deputy general manager, will transfer to the parent company as director of general products development.

Named to replace Milone as manager of the technical division is Charles D. Tabor, current technical division assistant manager.

Coupled with these changes are the promotions of:

William H. Taylor to assistant manager, technical division,

Dr. Frank E. Woltz to superintendent, engineering development, and,

Penrose S. Mellinger to supervisor, operations analysis.

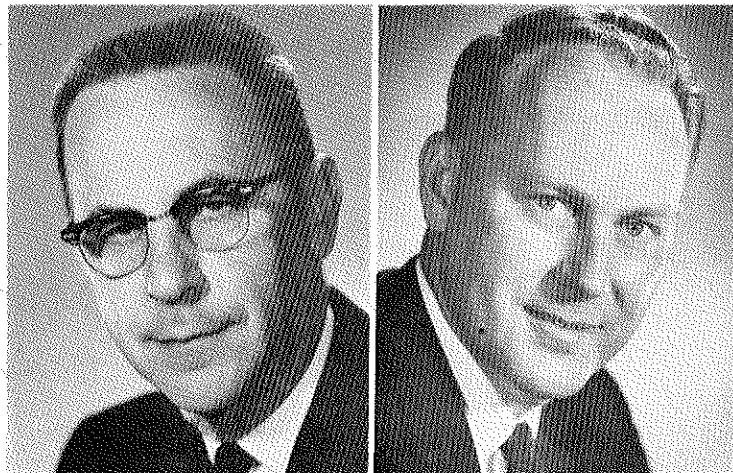
Dr. Milone, a native of Uhrichville, Ohio, attended Ohio University. He received his BS degree and did his graduate work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, earning

Ph.D. in Chemistry.

Joining The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in 1939, he was assigned to research in the Akron research laboratory. Milone was section head in high polymer research when he was transferred to Goodyear Atomic in 1952 as superintendent in the technical division. He assumed the additional responsibilities of deputy general manager in 1960.

Milone is active in civic affairs. He is a Ross County United Fund board member and vice president of Y.M.C.A. He is also a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Association for the

(Continued on Page 2)



C. R. MILONE

C. D. TABOR



W. H. TAYLOR

F. E. WOLTZ

P. S. MELLINGER



**LENDING A HELPING HAND** — "B" Shift Fire Department personnel helped the Salvation Army assemble and distribute food and toys for over 1,000 families. Preparing Christmas food boxes are (L to R): Ben Halcomb; Lonnie Coburn; Ralph Stewart; David Easter; Major Spencer, Salvation Army, and James Foster.

## Salvation Army Aided By B Shift Brigade

The Salvation Army, with the help of Goodyear Atomic volunteers, made Christmas a happier one for many of the underprivileged families in the Portsmouth area.

Major Gerald Spencer, Portsmouth commanding officer, reported, "That without the service of these GAT employes, distribution of food for 1,000 individuals and some 5,691 toys would have been virtually impossible."

Major Spencer said, "These employes and their families devote two or three days of work each Christmas season. Some have helped us for the past nine years."

A great deal of community cooperation is required to maintain the Salvation Army Christmas program. Numerous organizations, businesses, and individuals donate the required toys and food. During the month of December these are collected at the Salvation Army headquarters and finally distributed to the less fortunate just prior to Christmas.

A number of volunteer workers are required to sort, box, pack, and distribute the Christmas baskets. "B" shift fire department personnel recognized that there was a shortage of volunteers and decided to tackle the basket distribution as a group project. They first started helping some nine years ago and have continued every year.

Fire department employes giving a helping hand this year were Ben Halcomb, Lonnie Coburn, Ralph Stewart, David Easter and James Foster.

It is worth mentioning that several wives and children of these men contribute their services.

This Christmas, Major Spencer

and his volunteers boxed, packed and distributed 225 loaves of bread, 1,250 cans of canned goods, 200 pounds of margarine, 200 quarts of milk, 1,000 pounds of chicken, 700 pounds of potatoes, and 5,691 toys.

## Cantwell Appointed DeMolay Governor

Harlie Cantwell, office services, was appointed Governor of the 13th DeMolay District of Ohio effective January 1. The appointment was made by Chester Hodges, Executive Governor of DeMolay in Ohio.

Harlie's jurisdiction covers five (5) counties which include Pike, Jackson, Gallia, Lawrence, and Scioto.

Harlie has been affiliated with DeMolay for the past three years, serving as Chairman of the Advisory Council and Chapter "Dad" Advisor at Burr Chapter in Portsmouth.

Two fellow employes at GAT serve as district deputies under Harlie; they are Clyde Conley, shops, and Earl Bender, chemical operations.



H. E. CANTWELL

## Blood Donors Honor Roll

ONE GALLON	TWO GALLON	THREE GALLON
Frank Crain	Lou Donini	Walter Weeks
Jim Pieper	Carl Willis	
Zach Phillips	Norb Vulgamore	FOUR GALLON
Elbert Davis	Charles Strausbaugh	Charles Knauff
Gregory Inman	Ralph Sommer	
Dick Mullins	Harold Kelley	
Hugh Rucl		
Lawrence Craft		



**OCAW OFFICERS**, Elected by Local 3-689, to serve for the calendar year 1967, are, seated (L to R) W. R. Murphy, Jr., (D-858), President; F. S. Valentine, (D-814), Vice-President; Mike Migyanko, (D-711), Financial Secretary; Treasurer; H. R. Sanson, (D-724), Recording Secretary; and D. W. Clithero, (D-732), Sergeant at Arms. Standing (L to R) B. W. Lamb, (D-712), Guide; P. F. Yinger, (D-426), Trustee; J. T. Parker, (D-732), Trustee; and E. B. Nichols, (D-731), Trustee.

## DeYoung Forecasts Rubber Growth In '67

The nation's growing reliance on motor vehicle transportation promises continued growth for the rubber industry in 1967, Goodyear's Board Chairman Russell DeYoung has predicted.

Major reason is the rising demand for tires needed to keep the ever-increasing number of cars and trucks operating on streets and highways, according to DeYoung. By the end of 1967, domestic car and truck registrations are expected to reach 98-million, nearly 4 per cent more than at present.

"A record 108 million replacement tires will be sold in 1967, compared with 101.5-million sold in 1966," he explained. "And this will more than offset an expected decline from 47.5-million to 44-million in original equipment tire sales — the result of somewhat lower new car output.

"Overall, domestic sales of replace-

ment and original equipment auto tires are likely to climb to a record 152-million units in 1967 from 149-million in 1966. A similar trend is anticipated in truck tire sales."

While the rubber industry's growth in 1967 may be at a more modest rate than in 1966, it has several encouraging factors working for it, DeYoung noted.

One of these is increased emphasis on automotive safety, which should make motorists more conscious of the need to replace worn tires. The influence of this safety factor also is seen in the widening use of polyurethane foam for automotive safety padding.

## Changes Announced

(Continued from Page 1)

Advancement of Science.

Dr. and Mrs. (Helen) Milone have two children and are residents of Chillicothe.

C. D. (Charles) Tabor joined Goodyear Atomic in 1954 as supervisor of mass spectrometry and in April, 1957, was promoted to superintendent, works laboratory. In Feb., 1965, he assumed the duties of assistant manager of the technical division.

He received his bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering from Tennessee Polytechnic Institute and did graduate work at the University of Tennessee.

Tabor is president of the Jackson school board, treasurer of Jackson-Vinton counties community action, Inc., and moderator of the Jackson First Baptist Church.

Tabor and his wife, Mary Lee, have four children and are residents of Jackson.

Bill Taylor is a 39-year veteran, having joined The Goodyear Tire

& Rubber Co. on March 27, 1927. His experience and background with Goodyear has been widely diversified. From 1928 to 1935 he was assigned to the lighter-than-air dirigible at Goodyear Zeppelin Corp.

He was assigned to work in GT&R research from 1935 to 1939, and in chemical engineering until 1942, at which time he was appointed to the position of section head of GT&R research operations.

Taylor joined GAT in 1953 as a member of the original start-up team.

Bill holds a bachelor of science degree in chemical engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He and Mrs. (Louise) Taylor reside at Lake White and have a married daughter.

Dr. (Frank) Woltz joined Goodyear-Akron in 1944 as a lab manager. He was associated with the synthetic program and was senior compounder when he joined GAT in Feb., 1953.

Woltz did his undergraduate work in chemistry at Bethany College, W. Va., and received his master of science and Ph.D. in chemistry from West Virginia University.

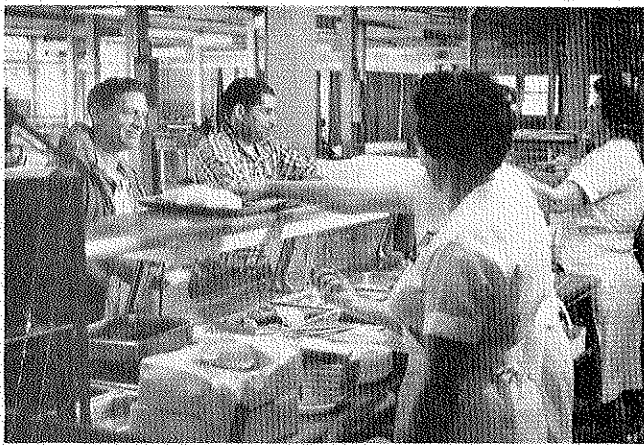
Last November, Woltz was elected as a member of the executive board, Chief Logan Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Dr. Woltz and his wife, Jean, and their two children, Earl and Lois Ann, are residents of Waverly.

P. S. (Mel) Mellinger came with Goodyear Atomic in 1953. He worked in the production division as cascade coordinator until 1960 when he transferred to his present position in operations analysis.

Mel is a graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology where he received a BS in mathematics. He spent 14 years in the Army Signal Corps, and attained the rank of lieutenant colonel before joining GAT.

Mel, his wife, Shirley, and their three children, Freddy, Tommy, and Virginia, are residents of Lake White.



LOOKING OVER THE MENU. Bob Smith (left), Cascade Maintenance, and Dorsey Tanner, (2nd left), Janitor Services, pick up carry-out lunches from Nancy Stollings (3rd left) and Edrie Gilmore (right).



HADDOCK OR HALIBUT? — In either case Nancy Stollings (right) and Mary Nice (left) bread enough fish each week to make a mighty fine "catch".



SALADS AND VEGETABLES are prepared daily by cafeteria personnel. The salad-tossing details fall upon Edrie Gilmore (left), and Beulah Brandt (right).

## Milk Change Is Announced

Valley Canteen, Inc., has asked GAT to announce to its customers, that effective February 6, the quantity of milk received from each 15c purchase will be reduced to one-third quart.

F. S. Crawford, Valley Canteen President, explained, "The quantity change is a direct result of an increase in the cost of fresh milk from our supplier. The fresh milk price, in turn, came from a recent increase by the Department of Agriculture in its base formula, on which all pricing of dairy products is established."

Valley offered its thanks to Goodyear employes for understanding the necessary change.



VENDING MACHINE SERVICE — Keeping plantsite vending machinery supplied and serviceable is no small chore. These problems fall into the hands of Autie Adkins who services and maintains all plantsite vending equipment.

## Servicing GAT Is No Easy Task

It takes a lot of cooking to prepare 13 tons of meat, fish and vegetables each year. It takes a lot more doing to eat that much food.

Your cafeteria estimates that each month it prepares 750 pounds of meat, 250 pounds of fish, and 1,200 pounds of vegetables, with 200 hours being spent preparing and serving it.

In addition to the food at the cafeteria, a sizeable quantity of vending machine food stuffs are also dispensed throughout the plant.

The task of supplying this quantity is in the hands of Valley Canteen, Inc. Valley began operation in 1961 when it assumed the responsibility of the vending facilities at GAT. After satisfactorily operating

the machines for two years, Valley agreed to assume the responsibility of the cafeteria and has operated it successfully since.

Valley Canteen operates out of their home base at Ashland, Ky., with GAT functioning as a separate branch. Valley employs local residents to manage and operate the cafeteria and vending facilities. In fact, it is interesting to note that all four cafeteria employees have sons, and/or husbands working for Goodyear Atomic. Edrie Gilmore who has worked in the cafeteria almost 13 years has a son, Don Gilmore, in cascade operations. Beulah Brandt, wife of Charles Brandt, chemical operations, and Nancy Stollings, mother of Curt Stollings, data processing, have also been in the cafe-

teria better than 12 years. The final member of the cooks' quartet is Mary Nice, wife of Orville Nice, electrical maintenance.

Operation of the cafeteria has not been easy. For a number of years lines were operated and a fairly elaborate menu presented. However, with the gradual reduction of company personnel and increase of food prices, it was necessary to reduce the menu to the point that it was economically practical and yet presented a satisfactory variety.

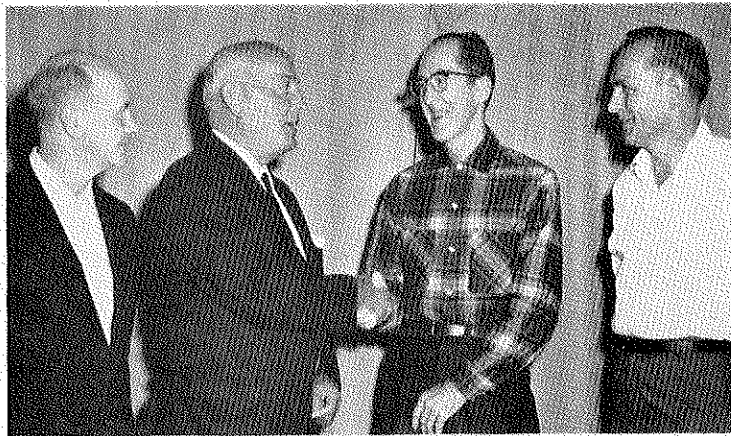
Another practical item introduced by Valley was the use of disposable plates, utensils and containers.

These changes plus the weekly and holiday specials have done much to make our cafeteria desirable to the majority of the plant personnel.



KITCHEN CORPS — Managing a cafeteria requires many hours planning, preparation and service. This responsibility falls in the hands of these four gals. L to R: Edrie Gilmore, Beulah Brandt, Mary Nice and Nancy Stollings.

# SAFETY CORNER



**SAFETY CONTEST WINNERS** — J. G. Ewing (second from right), and A. O. Clausing (right), receive congratulations from G. H. Reynolds (second from left), General Manager, and C. L. French (left), Supervisor of Safety, for their winning efforts in GAT safety contests.

J. G. Ewing, utilities, did it again! His slogan, "Anger Is Only One Letter Short Of Danger," was selected by 145 employees as the winner of the 1966, \$100 merchandise award.

Seven hundred and nine employees returned their ballots in the selection of the best slogan from the twelve monthly winners. Vicki Secrest, daughter of C. A. Secrest, converter shop, submitted the runner-up slogan receiving eighty-six votes. Ewing has compiled quite a record by winning three annual and twenty monthly safety slogan contests.

The 1,500,000 injury free man-hour plateau was reached Dec. 1, 1966, at 7:36 a.m.

A. O. (Andy) Clausing, data processing, won the arrival time of Dec. 1, 7:35 a.m.

R. H. (Bob) Gillespie, materials handling, with an estimate of Dec. 1, 7:38 a.m. was next closest followed by W. L. (Bill) Carson, office services, with an estimate of Dec. 1, 7:30 a.m. and Helen Hantower, engineering library, who estimated Dec. 1, 7:25 a.m.

## MONTHLY SAFETY SLOGAN CONTEST WINNERS FOR 1966 WERE:

- J. G. Ewing, D-852 — There's No Excuse For Safety's Misuse
- D. A. Deillion, D-423 — Think Twice! Lessen The Price!
- A. P. Romero, D-525 — Don't Get Hurt — Stay Alert
- D. A. Deillion, D-423 — Careful Attention Is Accident Prevention
- J. G. Ewing, D-852 — Anger Is Only One Letter Short Of Danger
- A. P. Romero, D-525 — Play It Safe And Live To Play
- A. P. Romero, D-525 — Common Sense Is The Open Door To Safety
- C. A. Secrest (daughter, Vicki), D-724 — Welcome To Goodyear Atomic Where Safety Pride Is Plantwide
- David Ludwick, D-222 — The Star Of The Safety Program Is You
- David Ludwick, D-222 — Do Your Share — Work With Care
- A. P. Romero, D-525 — Today Is The Gateway For Tomorrow — Live Safely
- J. L. Evans, D-712 — Drive With Reason — Enjoy Holiday Season

## Scientists Delve Nuclear Field

(Continued from Page 1)

Power is not the only aim. About three years ago the Soviets — like U. S. scientists — began trying to use atomic power to turn salt water into fresh water economically. A cheap method of desalting water could supply vast new water resources to turn desert into farmland.

This prospect holds great promise for inland territories of wasteland.

On the coast of the Caspian Sea, the Russians are building a reactor that can be used both for electric power and for desalting water. It is supposed to be ready in 1969. The cost of desalting is expected to be about \$1 per 1000 gallons of water.

The Soviets also have plans for construction of two other such reactors, with a capacity of nearly 160 million gallons of desalted water a day.

In comparison the United States is building a \$434.7 million atomic-powered facility south of Los Angeles to desalt 150 million gallons of sea water a day, enough for a city the size of San Francisco. This plant, to go into operation in 1971, is supposed to produce desalted water at a cost of between 20 and 30 cents per 1000 gallons of water.

There is no real element of a race between the United States and the Soviet Union in putting atoms to work for peaceful purposes.

## Employee's Son On Nuclear Sub

H. M. Keys, electrical maintenance and his son are in the atomic energy business from start to finish.

The start takes place here at GAT where the elder Keys contributes his share in the production of atomic energy.

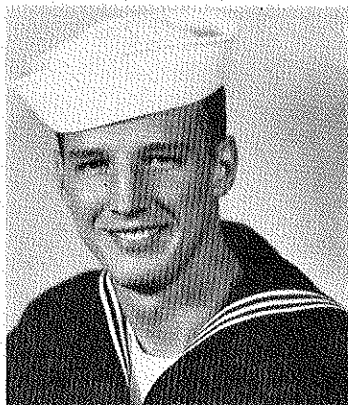
Keys' son, George, is aboard the nuclear sub USS Casmir Pulaski where the finished product is used in the defense of our country.

George enlisted in the Navy in June, 1961, and after completing "boot" training, attended submarine school, New London, Conn. Upon graduation from sub school he was assigned to the USS Diodon.

While serving aboard the USS Diodon, he was honored by a letter of commendation from his commanding officers. The commendation was the result of his exemplary part in the cutting of dock lines during the 1962 San Francisco pier fire. Cutting the lines freed the sub so that it could be removed from the burning pier.

Young Keys furthered his education by attending nuclear power schools at Mare Island, Calif., and West Milton, N. Y., and finally Electricians Mate B school at Great Lakes, Ill., where he graduated first in his class with a 91.7 average.

Upon graduation Keys received assignment as Electricians Mate 1/c on the Nuclear Sub USS Casmir Pulaski.



GEORGE KEYES

## CLASSIFIEDS

### FOR SALE

Upright freezer, 21 cu. ft. \$190. One year old. Phone Waverly 947-4539.

### FOR RENT

Three bedroom house, Waverly Estates, with living room and 2 downstairs bedrooms, carpeted, walnut paneling and built-in bookshelves in living room. Phone Waverly 947-4771.

### WANTED

Paying ride from Chillicothe, Western Hills Apt., "O" shift. Phone Chillicothe 775-9326.

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A DIVISION OF THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY  
4700 WOODBINE AVENUE, PIKETON, OHIO 45661

Published monthly in the interest of employees of the Goodyear Atomic Corporation.

Publication Office  
Industrial Relations Division,  
X-100 Bldg.,  
Box 628  
Piketon, Ohio

Telephone . . . . . Piketon 289-5511  
Editor . . . . . Gordon Johnson

Member — Association of Nuclear Editors  
and affiliated with the International Council  
of Industrial Editors.



## HISTORY REVEALS BOWLING IS CENTURIES OLD

Bowling is not only the most popular sport in America, it is also probably the oldest. Implements for playing a game with an ancient version of a ball and pins have been traced to 5200 B.C. having been found in an Egyptian tomb.

There is a gap in the known history of the game between that date and five centuries ago when a bowling game was popular in Germany and Holland.

It was a form of religious ceremony at that time. The pin, or object, was a symbol of evil and if a bowler was able consistently to knock down the pin it meant he was a devout man. If he was unable to hit the pin, it indicated a lack of certain virtues.

From the continent the game spread to England but was frowned on by monarchs who held it was a waste of time and not a fit means of preparing for war. Edward III and Richard II banned the sport. Although Henry VIII also ruled against it, he had his own private lane.

There is a story that Sir Frances Drake insisted on finishing a match before taking off with his fleet to meet the Spanish Armada.

Ninepins was the form of bowling which was brought to America by the Dutch early in the 17th Century. The game was first played in this country, according to some reports, in lower Manhattan, the spot still being known as Bowling Green.

In ninepins, the pins were set in a diamond shape with the kingpin in the middle. The object was to knock down as many pins as possible without spilling the kingpin. The game is played in some areas of the country today.

When the game's popularity spread through New England it became a gambling tool and led to legislation banning ninepins in the 1840's.

According to an undocumented legend, the game appeared to have been dealt a death blow in this country when some unsung pioneer evolved a new game by adding a pin. He set the pins in the present triangular formation and thus circumvented the law. Actually, the game of tenpins has been traced to the 1820's in the New York area.

The game became standardized in September, 1895, with the formation of the American Bowling Congress in Beethoven Hall in Lower Manhattan.

That group set standards which still prevail, such as the system of scoring, the 60 foot distance from the foul line, and the 4 1/2 inch width of the lane as well as the 16 pound maximum weight for the ball.

Bowling marked a milestone in 1952 with the introduction of American Machine & Foundry's automatic pinsetter.

Fred Schmidt, a machinist who lived in Pearl River, N. Y., in the early 1930's had the idea for an automatic pinsetter and constructed a working model in his turkey house, using makeshift parts. He sold the idea to AMF and that firm spent ten years perfecting it, adding parts and systems obtained from other sources.

The Brunswick Corporation followed with a similar machine a few years later. A third manufacturer, Bowl-Mor, also joined the above two with an automated pinbo.

Bowling became bigtime shortly after the introduction of the pin-spotter. Immense beautiful pin palaces were built as the game was free from the necessity of pinboys. With machines, all lanes were available at any hour of day or night.

In addition to automatic pinsetters, the age of the machine brought an automatic ball polisher, an automatic lane sander which led to consistent conditions, an automatic foul detector, and even an automatic score keeper which has not yet had more than field tests.

The GAT Bowling Committee has scheduled the following bowling tournaments for the 1966-67 season.

Women's Doubles and Singles	Jan. 28	Sunset Lanes, Portsmouth
Men's Doubles and Singles	Feb. 4	Jolly Lanes, Jackson
Women's Championship	Feb. 11	Shawnee Lanes, Chillicothe
Men's Championship	Feb. 18	Shawnee Lanes, Chillicothe

### Return Requested

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