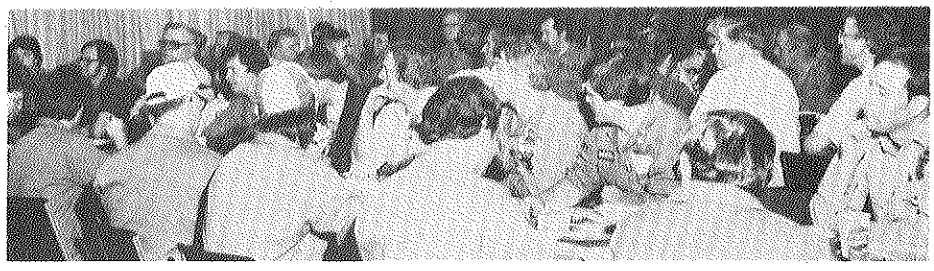
the WINGFOOT CLAN

Goodyear Atomic Corporation — *A Subsidiary of* The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Volume 33 | Piketon, Ohio | April 1985 | Number 4

The two shift superintendents with responsibility for "B" Shift during the fiscal 1984 were Buck Schweinsberg and Bill Potts (left), who accepted the award on behalf of the shift employees who again compiled a commendable safety record. They were honored at luncheons March 28 and 29.



Honors again go to "B" Shift

In special luncheons conducted March 28-29, the employees of "B" Shift were again recognized as the winners of the annual Shift Safety Award.

The shift earned the honor for its safety performance in fiscal 1984.

This is the fifth time over the past six years that "B" Shift has earned the honor.

W. T. "Buck" Schweinsberg was shift superintendent at the beginning of the year. Bill Potts then assumed the duty upon Schweinsberg's retirement.

Both were present for the awards luncheons.

James P. Spriggs, safety supervisor, commended each union safety representative for their dedication to promoting safe work practices.

Richard L. Shepler, GCEP plant manager, noted that "D" shift had tied, but not exceeded, the performance of "B" Shift. "We're at the top of the list in industrial safety," Shepler commented.

Vincent J. DeVito, GDP plant manager, noted that all shifts did a great job in maintaining safe work practices over the past year and for prior years.

But safety efforts will continue to increase, he noted. Management continues to require input and assistance from all employees for better and safer ways to do the job.

In the 30-year history of the honor, "A" Shift has earned the award five times, "B" Shift eight times, "C" Shift 10 times and "D" Shift nine times. There were two ties.

CLEAN UP!

Housekeeping week is May 6-10

The general housekeeping of a plant goes hand in hand with its safety record, the quality and quantity of its production and the morale of its employees.

Anyone, with a choice, would much rather work in a clean, neat and orderly place instead of one that is disorganized and cluttered and where general clean-up is neglected.

Good housekeeping is a necessity to insure efficient operation of the Portsmouth Area Uranium Enrichment Plant. Therefore, the week of May 6-10 has been designated as Spring "Clean Up!" Week.

During this period, all GAT employees are urged to clean up their work areas. All areas should be cleared of excessive supplies and equipment. Tools, instruments and other items should be returned to their appropriate locations.

Material contained in files should be reviewed against approved retention and disposal schedules.

Employees should use ashtrays located throughout buildings for their cigarettes instead of stairways, aisles, walls and floors.

Paper clips, rubber bands, peanut shells, pipe ashes, cigar and cigarette butts, paper and thumb tacks are just some of the items that create problems for cleaning equipment as well as causing safety hazards.

Good housekeeping should be more than just an annual project. It's an everyday job—a daily ritual—which requires that all employees be a little more conscious of clutter in their work areas and help keep them clean on a continuing basis. Employees in all buildings can do their part to help make their areas nicer places to work.

Remember! Improvements in housekeeping will come only through cooperation and working together.

If you do your part and clean up your own work area, maybe the person next to you will do the same. Accept the challenge to make the plant clean, neat, orderly and efficient, and one in which we can all take pride.

Systems differ

The explosion of licensing and regulatory requirements over the past decade in the United States is seen in comparison with the regulatory system in the United Kingdom. While the British Nuclear Installations Inspectorate has a staff of 97 assigned to reactor licensing, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has 1,500. The NII has published 45 pages of reactor safety guidelines; the NRC's run to 3,000 pages. The NII has no attorneys working full time on technical and safety issues related to nuclear power licensing; the NRC has 110.

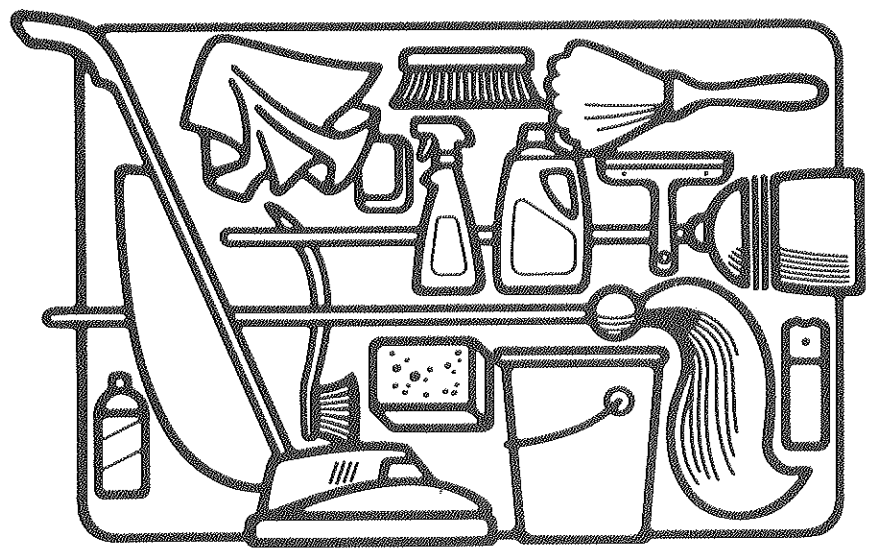
Graduate Portraits

Sons and daughters of Goodyear Atomic employees or retirees who are being graduated from high school, college or technical schools this spring will be featured in the June issue of The Wingfoot Clan.

Employees should submit billfold size photos of graduates to Public Communication, X-100 Building, M/S 1220, by Friday, May 17. Multi-image portraits, prints with an extremely light or dark background, or very low contrast photographs prove difficult for publication reproduction and will not be accepted.

Information must be written lightly (in ink) on the back of submitted portraits. This data is to include the graduate's full name and the name and type of school, as well as the first name, middle initial, last name and department number of the parent(s) working at Goodyear Atomic.

The employee's mail stop MUST BE INCLUDED in order for prints to be returned following publication.



Tornado season requires knowledge of precautions

On a warm, sunny, peaceful Spring day, Mother Nature can exhibit a mean streak.

Spring is tornado season in Ohio.

During this time of the year as warmer weather moves into Ohio, so does the increasing threat of tornadoes and severe thunderstorms.

When the National Weather Service issues a tornado watch, it means conditions are present under which tornadoes could develop.

A tornado warning means a tornado has been sighted and that people in the area should seek shelter at once.

In the event of a tornado warning, in homes with basements, go to the deepest and most sheltered part of the basement. If there's time, open some windows, but stay away from them to avoid flying glass.

In homes without basements, take shelter in the center of your house, preferably in a small closet with stout walls, or under heavy furniture.

In office buildings or factories, go to an interior hallway on the lowest floor or to a designated shelter.

Mobile homes and parked cars are especially vulnerable. Leave them and go to a shelter or a nearby ravine or ditch.

In schools, students should move to shelter areas or an interior hallway on the lowest floor.

In open country, move at right angles from the tornado's path. If there's not enough time, lie flat in the nearest depression with your arms shielding your head.

Learn the tornado danger signs. They include severe thunderstorms, hard rain and strong winds. Hail—bullets of ice from a dark cloudy sky—also may signal an oncoming tornado.

Listen for a roaring noise like many jet planes or trains.

An actual tornado funnel will look like a dark, spinning "rope" or column from the sky to the ground.

Even if a person isn't in a position to see the tornado, it definitely will be heard.

Remember, when the skies look threatening, listen to the radio. The National Weather Service and the Severe Storm Warning Center track all weather systems and may be able to give adequate warning of voilent weather conditions.

You Can Makx Thx Diffxrxncx

Xvxn though my typxwritxr is an old modxl, it works quitx wxll xxcxpt for onx of thx kxys.

I havx wishxd many timxs that it workxd pxrfxctly.

Thxrx arx 43 kxys that function wxll xnough, but just onx kxy not working makxs thx diffxrxncx.

Somxtimxs it sxxms to mx that a safxty program is somxthing likx my typxwritxr — not all thx kxy pxoplx arx working propxrly.

You may say to yoursxlf, "I am only onx pxrson. I won't makx or brxak a safxty program."

But it doxs makx a diffxrxncx, bxcausx a safxty program to bx xffxctivx, nxxds thx coopxration of xvxry pxrson rxlatxd to that program.

So thx nxxt timx you think you arx only onx pxrson and that your xfforts arx not nxxdxd, rxmxmbxr my typxwritxr and say to yoursxlf, "I'm a kxy pxrson in our safxty program and nxxdxd vxry much."

Slogan earns Florida trip

A retiree from Goodyear's Replacement Tire Division who now lives in Oklahoma City is the grand prize winner in Goodyear's seat belt/sober driving slogan contest.

Doyle Bridge's entry, "Link Up, Don't Drink Up," was selected by the judges, Brouillard Communications of New York City.

Goodyear employees from around the nation submitted almost 5,000 entries to the judging panel at Brouillard Communications.

According to Cal Crouch of Brouillard, there were hundreds of entries that linked the ideas of "sober up" and "buckle up," and scores of variations that included "buckle up," "wise up," "show up" and even "live it up".

For rhymes, the greatest number of entries preferred drive rhymed with alive. Another favorite was restrain or refrain. Also turning up, Crouch said, were an amazing number of entries that rhymed sobriety and society.

"Since the word 'belt' has an obvious double meaning, there were dozens of entries that admonished us to have a seat belt instead of a belt to drink," Crouch said. "And many were the entries that urged us to have a seat belt as 'one for the road.' "

Bridges won a three-day, two-night, expense paid trip to Disney World in Florida for up to six family persons for submitting the winning entry.

Goodyear is currently preparing posters and window decals that will feature Bridges' slogan. The materials will soon be available at all plant locations to encourage Goodyear employees and others to use seat belts and drive sober.

A road emergency kit and a CB auto radio were awarded to 10 runners-up.

In order of rank, they are Chuck McGary, Atlanta; Debbie Cabe, Akron; Peggy Smithey, Dallas; Robert Giamati, Uniontown, Ohio; Don Jordan, Tallmadge, Ohio; James Kimble, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Everett McFadden, Parkway Center, Pa.; David Furtney, Akron; Mark Gaston, Akron; and Tim Matchett, Goodyear Atomic.

"How Seat Belts Have Helped Me or My Family"

By Carol F. Thompson

It had been only three weeks since my son, Bob, passed his driver's exam when I let him use my pickup truck for the evening. He and his friend, Chuck, were driving on State Route 335 when Chuck suggested that they put on their seat belts.

The night was foggy and the road was wet. Suddenly, they came upon a sharp turn in the road. Startled, Bob slammed on the brakes and the truck started to slide out of control.

The truck went off the side of the road and over an embankment. It dropped approximately 80 feet and landed upside down on a railroad track. Miraculously both boys were only shaken up.

The patrolman investigating the accident told me that he expected both boys to be dead when he arrived, but instead they were walking around without a scratch. Their seat belts had saved their lives.

Retirees

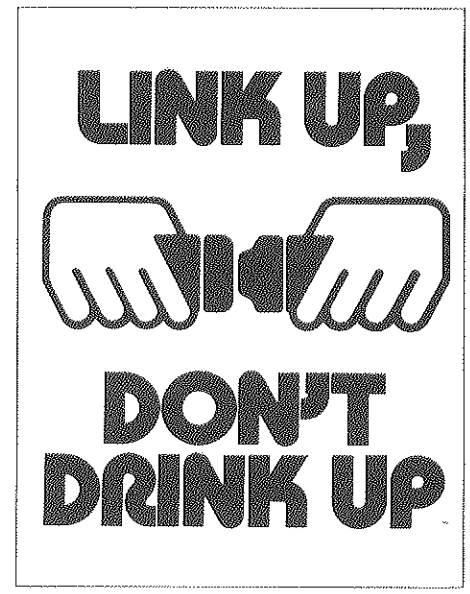
Edna T. Brackey, Portsmouth, Secretary IV (D-401), effective April 1, after nearly 13 years of service.

Carl I. Crawford, Jackson, Superintendent, Production Technical Services (D-840), effective April 1, after more than 32 years of service.

David E. Glenn, Chillicothe, Stationary Engineer, Steam Plant (D-856), effective April 1, after more than 31 years of service.

Olaf Jenkins Jr., Waverly, Instrument Mechanic l/C (D-712), effective April 29, after almost 32 years of service.

Irving C. Fannin, South Shore, Maintenance Mechanic 1/C (D-714), effective May 1, after nearly 15 years of service.



PERSONAL WINEMAKING

Government provides 200-gallon leeway for home production

Winemaking at home is a fairly simple process. It is not extremely involved and takes no expensive equipment.

Several GAT employees actively engage in a limited degree of winemaking for personal use. One is David L. Riepenhoff, Technolgist Technical Division, Staff (D-522).

Riepenhoff says that good sound wines with good keeping quality and good taste are easy to make as long as one understands the basic process and follows certain precautions.

Two basic ingredients are needed in winemaking: (1) a sweetened fruit juice or sugar-containing liquid and (2) yeast, preferably a wine yeast.

The sweetened juice can be chosen as to personal preference, availability, and cost. Grapes, apples, strawberries, etc., are seasonally available in this area and make excellent fruit wines.

Rhubarb, honey, elder flowers and dandelion flowers also make good wines, he noted, but almost any fruit or vegetable can be used.

The yeast can be either bakers yeast or a wine yeast. Port, Sherry, Madiera, Tokay, Champagne, and Burgandy yeast are but a few that are available. Wine yeast won't flavor the wine.

"The cost of good wine yeast should not be a limiting factor in winemaking," Riepenhoff said. One packet of wine yeast costs about 30 cents and provides enough to make five gallons of wine — one cent per bottle.

Yeast is a fungus that will reproduce in a suitable environment. During its growth and reproduction in winemaking, sugar is consumed, while carbon dioxide and alcohol are produced.

While fermentation is progressing, the amount of alcohol in the wine increases. The yeast is tolerant to only so much alcohol and will eventually die as its maximum tolerance is reached, Riepenhoff said.

With a suitable fruit at hand, the winemaker will select the best and ripest to make wine, removing that which is unripe or overripe. It generally takes two to four quarts of ripe fruit per gallon of finished wine.

The winemaker will then crush the fruit and sterilize it by boiling or by a sterilization solution that does the job in seconds and can be obtained through supply stores or a pharmacy.

"Sterilization is essential for all fruit, bottles, corks and supplies used in winemaking," Riepenhoff said. "Wild yeasts and acetic bacteria are always present in the air and on fruit, and can convert alcohol to acetic acid, thereby turning a prize wine to vinegar."

With the fruit crushed and sterilized, seeds are removed through straining. In the making of Port wine, seeds are left in the fermenting process for about seven days and then removed.

The basic process involves addition of a boiled water and sugar mixture to the fruit.

Yeast is added and then fermentation follows in glass jars or a polyethylene pail covered with muslin.

The necks of the jars should be plugged with cotton or fitted with air locks, available at supply stores.

Maximum alcohol and quick fermentation require temperatures between 65°F and 70°F.

As fermentation takes place and especially after it stops, a layer of dead yeast will settle to the bottom of the jar. This is part of the clearing process, Riepenhoff noted. When fermentation stops, a winemaker will let the wine set for at least a month to allow the yeast to settle out. Then, he will siphon the wine off the yeast — a process called racking — into another gallon jar, leaving the deposit behind. The liquid will set for another month before racking for a second time.

After one more month, the wine is again racked, but into bottles stoppered with sterilized corks.

This whole process from start to finish may take six to eight months, Riepenhoff noted. "One must be patient and not rush the bottling process, being sure to let the wine clear properly." Once the wine is bottled and corked, it should age for "at least seven minutes" before uncorking and tasting.

"This, of course, is merely a summary of the winemaking process," Riepenhoff said. Those who are interested can get much more involved by checking and adjusting acid levels and sugar content to make different types of wine, or by adjusting the amount of fruit and sugar to result in different products.

"The greatest expense in the winemaking process, other than buying fruit if one cannot grow or barter for some, is sugar," Riepenhoff explained, "two to four pounds per gallon of wine."

The cost per bottle with all ingedients and corks may run from as little as 15 cents to a maximum of $1.50.

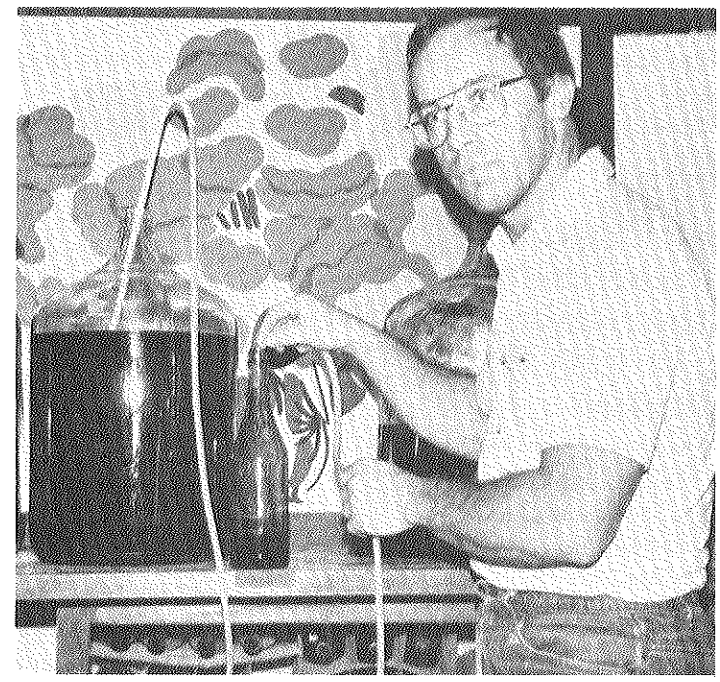
Riepenhoff grows fruits for winemaking, or uses wild fruit. His wines have been made from grapes, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, blackberries, red and black raspberries, strawberries, currents, and rhubarb, depending on annual yield. Elderberries, mulberries and wild grapes can often be found in the wild and make excellent wines.

Riepenhoff generally avoids orange, banana and other "exotic" fruits because of the cost, although he says they also make good wines.

Riepenhoff started making wine seriously about 13 years ago, and now makes about 40 gallons a year.

"This sounds like a lot," he said, "but legally one can make 200 gallons without a permit for personal consumption." The making of more than 200 gallons requires bonding by the Federal Government.

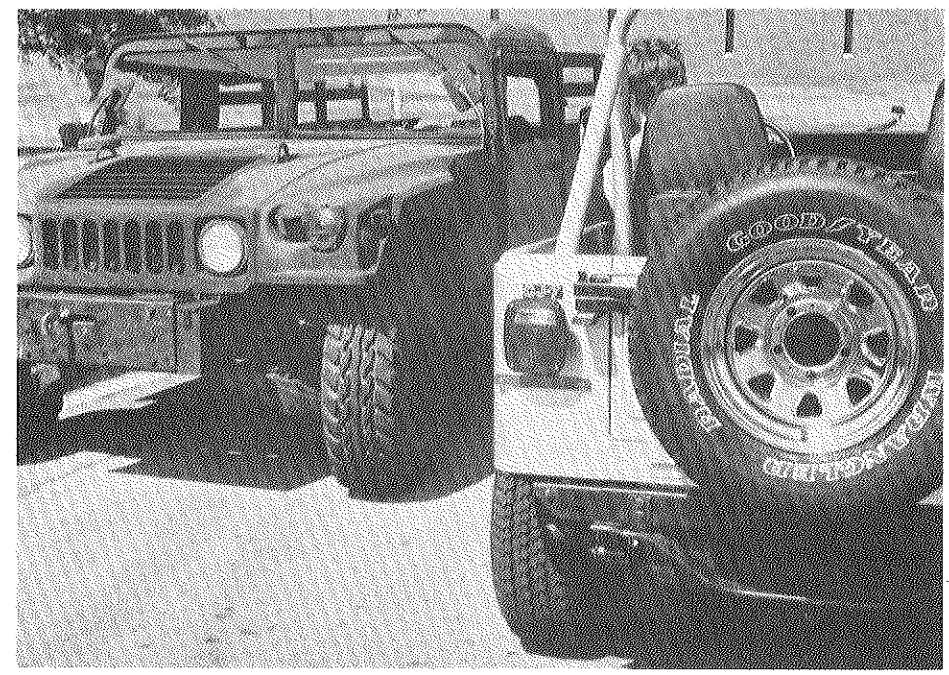
The home winemaker **cannot** sell his home-made wine, but Riepenhoff's personal label reads — "Trampled Acres Wines — We Sell Any Wine At Any Time," as a play on the Paul Masson commercial with Orson Welles.



Home winemaker David Riepenhoff prefers the use of seven-gallon glass jars for his craft. At the beginning, yeast is added to a mixture of boiled water-sugar mixture and fruit pulp. A sugar-water mixture is added after seven days, and again after 10 more days. After fermentation stops, the winemaker will let the wine set for at least a month to allow the yeast to settle. Twice at one-month intervals, the liquid is then siphoned from the sediment.

He has entered twice wine in contests at Brushcreek Vineyards in Highland County and taken second and first place for semi-sweet fruit wines. A red raspberry wine took "Best of Show" both years.

Riepenhoff says he can recommend several books as basic reference for beginning winemakers along with outlets for winemaking equipment supply.



Move over, Jeep!

The U. S. Army's new multi-purpose vehicle, the Hum-Vee (left) will replace the legendary Jeep. Goodyear is the exclusive tire supplier for the Hum-Vee, and a primary source for tires used on the ever-popular civilian Jeep.

Talda's 'Project Bluebird' took wing on plantsite

For several years now, GAT employee Albert M. Talda has been the master of the bluebirds at the Portsmouth Uranium Enrichment Plant.

As Cubmaster of Chillicothe Cub Scout Pack #14 in the 1960s, Talda found himself in need of a project in which to engage his troops.

After reading a newspaper article about the construction of bluebird boxes, Talda wrote for more information and plans.

However, with concern for the possibility of vandalism wherever the scouts might locate the boxes, he soon abandoned the idea as a Cub Scout project. But his personal interest remained at a high level.

Individual participation in bluebird programs throughout the country may help save it from extinction

After finding a bluebird nest on plantsite between two I-beams, Talda began thinking that the plant reservation would be a good place because of its remoteness and limited access to the public.

With its many acres of trees and groomed fields, the plantsite is a haven for many other species of birds as well as deer and other forms of wildlife.

With special permission and scrap lumber, Talda and his fellow workers began building bluebird houses—per recommended plans—during lunch breaks in 1973.

Talda then began placing them at recommended heights on electric poles throughout the plant.

Since then, Talda has built and placed a few additional boxes each year—also at lunch time—up to a total of as many as 37 in 1982. There are 35 boxes in place this year.

Talda has kept precise records of his placements and maintenance of the boxes, as well as the numbers of bluebirds which have occupied them. Each box bears a metal tag with its own special number.

Through 1984, his "Project Bluebird" boxes have yielded a total of 1,063 fledglings. The most was 19 from the 37 nests in 1982.

Talda also has continued to maintain good box repair and a regular program of insect treatment with rotenone dust, which is a common garden insecticide and sometimes available in pet shops for canary and parakeet cages. Larvae of the blow fly kill many young bluebirds if the nest is not treated.

Cleaning is required after the birds have departed. Bluebirds grow approximately the size of their parents after 15-16 days and then leave the nest.

Success in attracting bluebirds depends almost entirely upon how, when and where the boxes, or houses, are erected. Generally, five feet is the standard height. If the house is to low, there is danger of predators. Talda explained that it is desirable to use posts rather than trees, at a distance of at least 150 feet from a dwelling.

Specific plans for building and locating the boxes are available from various wildlife societies.

Talda says there have been several rarities in his plant bluebird boxes over the last few years. In both 1981 and 1982, tree swallows inhabited one of the boxes. The Aubodon Society has claimed tree swallows usually don't nest farther south than Michigan.

Tree swallow eggs are white, and their nests are lined with feathers. Bluebird eggs, appropriately, are blue. Their nests are made from straw and twigs. White bluebird eggs are very rare, but possible.

In 1983, a third tree swallow nest contained 12 eggs. There are usually a maximum of five to seven.

Also that year, one bluebird nest contained eight eggs; normal is four to six. In both cases, the birds abandoned the nests.

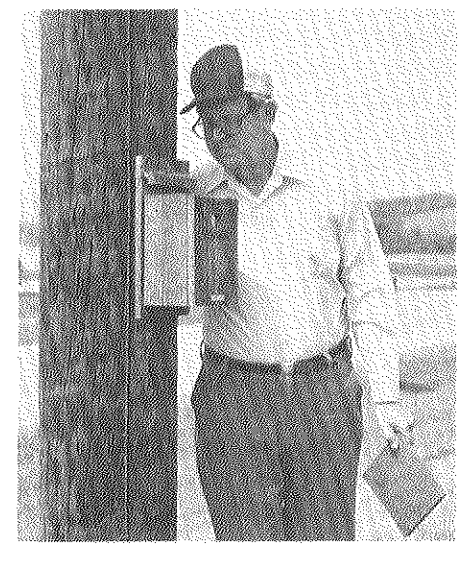
"It's given me great pleasure to spend my lunch time caring for the bluebirds," Talda noted. "They only live two years, and deserve every chance they can get."

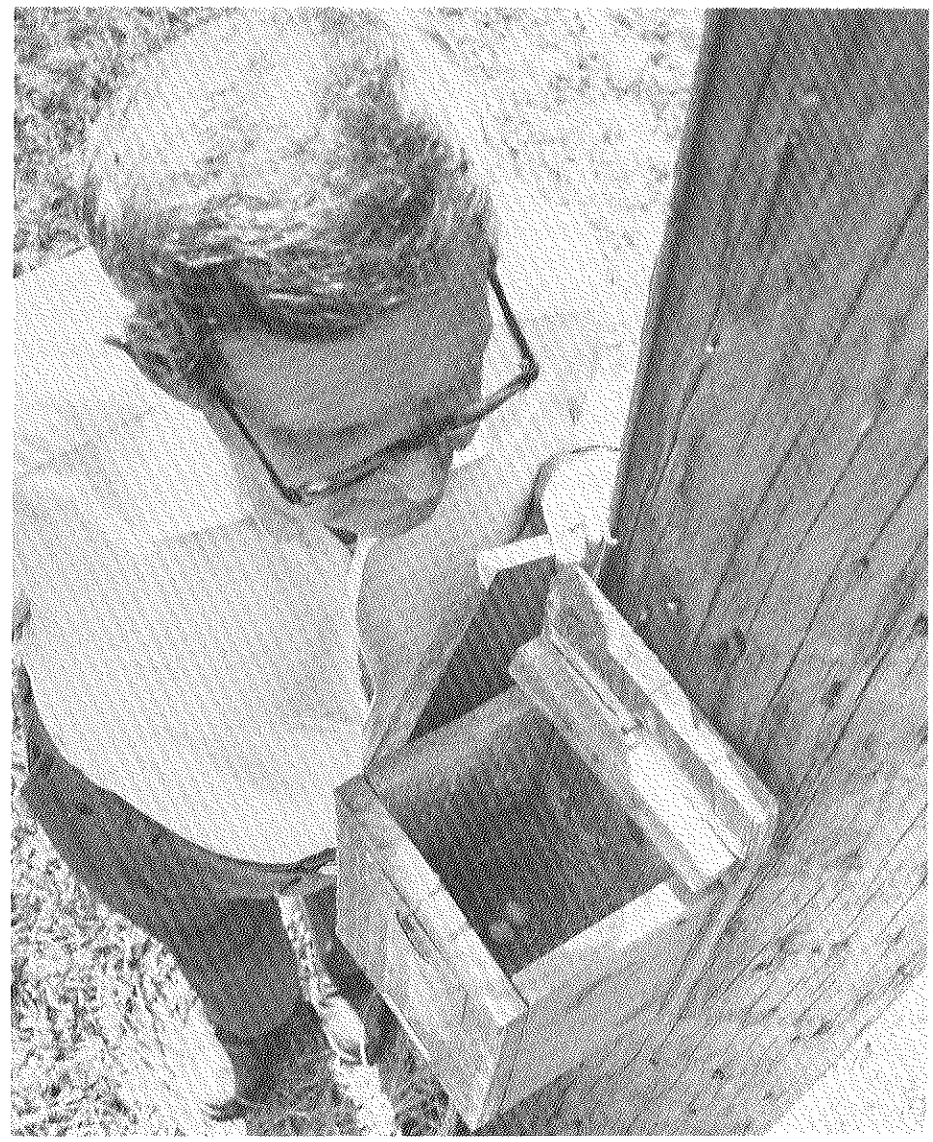
Naturalists consider the bluebird a species in danger of extinction. Aggressive house sparrows and starlings have usurped many of the remaining natural bluebird nesting places.

Talda has wanted to keep the fact that the bluebird houses exist low key. He didn't want any publicity because of his concern for the birds possibly being disturbed. A bluebird might abandon the nest if disturbed too often.

Talda is retiring at the end of April, and has been concerned for the future of the bluebird boxes. However, at least one co-worker has volunteered to assume the task. Talda hopes to continue to oversee those few boxes placed outside the restricted plant security area, checking on them once or twice each month.

Talda also plans to spend some of his retirement time speaking to civic groups, not only about the bluebird, but about astronomy and Halley's comet, which will return for Earth viewing in late 1985 and early 1986. He is an avid astronomer and one of 200 official amateur Comet Halley Observers registered with the "International Halley Watch."





Al Talda inspects his bluebird boxes

Blood pressure screening offered

May is National High Blood Pressure Month.

High Blood pressure has no symptoms, so you usually cannot tell if you have it by the way you feel.

The only way to tell is to have your blood pressure checked.

The Medical department will be offering a blood pressure screening program on May 13-17 and May 20-24 in the X-102 GDP and X-1000 GCEP cafeterias.

Two Medical Department nurses will be available at each location on these days from 11:00 a.m. until 12:05 p.m.

The blood pressure screening program is being coordinated by Barbara Halcomb, R.N.

Along with the painless evaluation of your blood pressure, many pamphlets and materials provided by the American Heart Association will be available to employees.

Information Services make data flow manageable

The management of information at Goodyear Atomic is a big task.

Each day 78 employees report to work in Library Services, Records Management, Office Services and Telecommunications and Services in a wide variety of professional, technical and clerical jobs.

These groups make up the Information Services Subdivision (ISS) of the Information Management Division, which has a twofold mission: to collect and manage the information products of the company; and to announce, reproduce and disseminate this information in the most efficient and economic manner as is required.

The subdivision is complex yet basic. It serves a broad and diverse group, ranging from the General Manager to the hourly laborer. It functions in an environment of paper and knowledge and is governed, for the most part, by long-standing practices and government procedures.

But it is also in one of the fastest changing areas of the corporation. Like many other information communities, it is faced with many new information management technologies and processes.

Electronic mail, teleconferencing, on-line data bases and Videoterm files of bibliographic and numeric data are all new technologies that are now available and in use for managing and communicating information.

Even though they will never take the place of face-to-face meetings, they are designed to augment and enhance the commminications process by allowing employees to "work smarter", faster, and more productively.

LIBRARY SERVICES

Goodyear Atomic libraries, both technical and engineering, are similar to local libraries except for the fact that they have no books by Mickey Spillane or Louis L'Amour. The information they contain includes technical reports, journal articles, conference papers, specifications and standards, translations, etc.

This type of library offering is not something one would normally curl up with on a winter night, but that required by managers, professionals, scientists, engineers and researchers who are engaged in scientific and technological efforts for the company.

The libraries are open during regular working hours and all employees are eligible to use their services.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Did you ever stop to consider how much paper there is on plantsite? Millions of pieces. In spite of this tremendous volume, there is order and systematic uniformity to its collection and storage. Otherwise, it would be useless.

Purchase orders, engineering drawings, payroll records, notebooks, reports, minutes of meetings, employment records — this paperwork includes thousands of notations.

The responsibility for knowing what information exists and where it can be located is awesome, yet the Records Management group works to locate, analyze, collate, maintain, schedule, safeguard and make it available in an effective and economical way.

If an employee has old records that have outlasted daily needs, they can transfer them to record centers for more efficient storage and control.

OFFICE SERVICES

Many don't realize that the Portsmouth enrichment plant has its own printing and publishing shop and a complete television studio.

Plant personnel complete photography, design/layout and graphic arts functions prior to printing and binding of documents.

"On-the-scene" photography is achieved with either still photo or television cameras, also applicable for use in a studio. Personnel can develop negatives, print positives, make enlargements, mount slides, and edit film or tape in black or white or color.

Office Services completes all of these graphic functions and also has the responsibility for completing budgeting and purchase arrangements in order to provide every department on plantsite with all the office equipment and furniture needed to perform daily tasks.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SERVICES

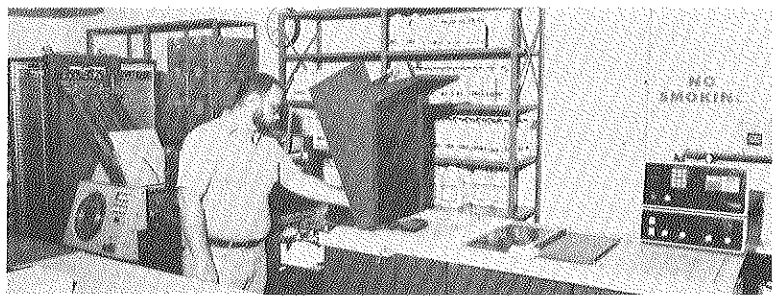
This group is responsible in part for handling and delivering almost 12 million pieces of mail each year and providing a telephone directory for hundreds of plant employees — many of whom move every few months to different departments, buildings, or even plants.

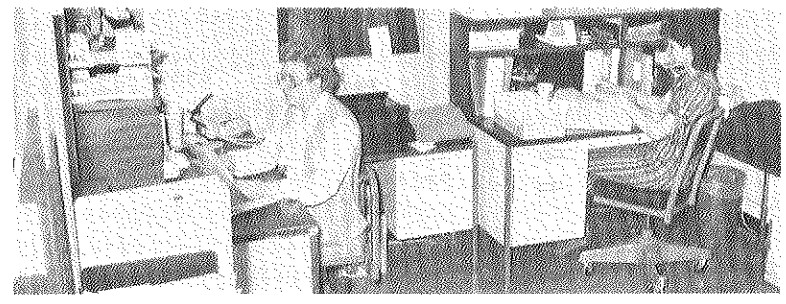
Keeping track of more than 45,000 government research and development reports is another task.

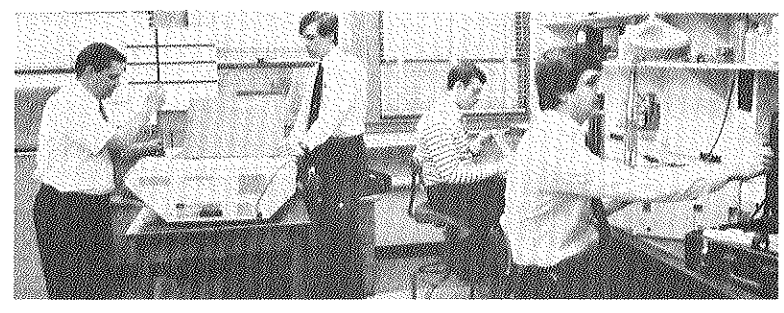
Group personnel also are responsible for answering almost 4,000 calls for service to office equipment — typewriters to copying machines, and everything in between.

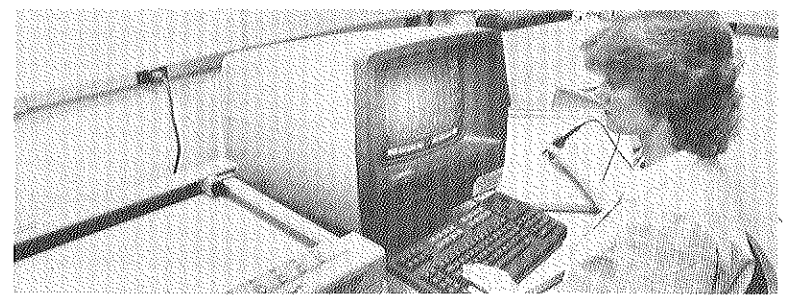
The telecommunications center and the telephone switchboard are operated by this department. This function involves the receiving and transmitting of more than 300 messages and answering of more than two million telephone calls per month, GAT's "interface" with outside publics.

The tremendous growth of information and information technology will have a definite future impact upon corporation. New technologies, with their dazzling capabilities and ever declining cost, will certainly effect the way we transfer and share information. By using these new technologies, the Information Services Subdivision plans to continue to provide improving services for all employees.

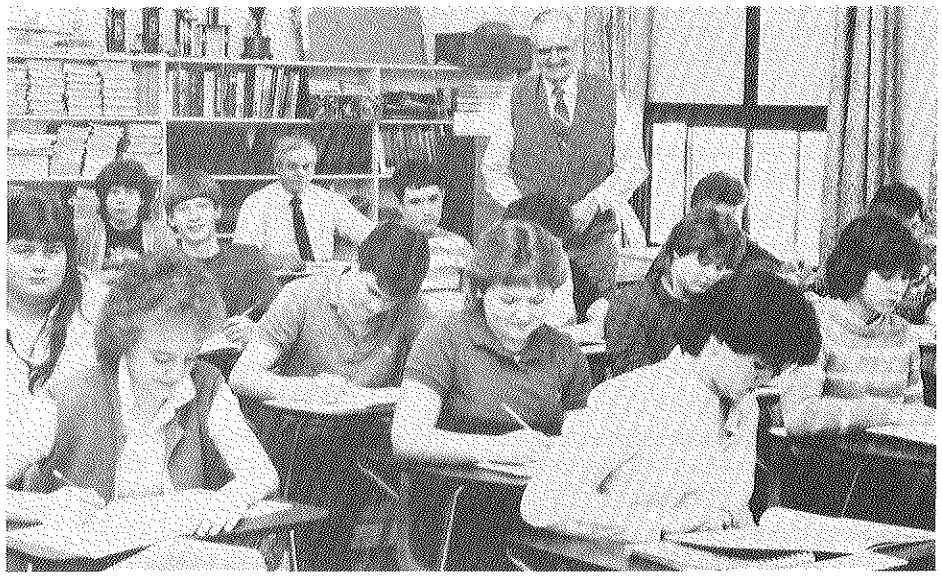








Only a few of the many activities of the Information Services Subdivision include (clockwise from upper left) operation of total copy systems in the print shop, creation of visuals through computer graphics equipment, operation of a television studio for production of training and other materials, and Records Management.



Junior Achievement is thriving in Pike County. The program was initiated by Goodyear Atomic Corporation and with the help of many interested county business and educational representatives, it has continued to grow. Two plant employees — Bill Poor and Francis Kovac — currently are directors of Pike County Junior Achievement.

Pike students benefit from JA; program began with GAT interest

Junior Achievement (JA) is fast becoming a successful multi-faceted venture in Pike County, thanks to the work of a group of business leaders and educators who have worked hard to introduce JA in county schools.

Junior Achievement is now completing its second year in Pike County and program directors are attributing its success to Pike County school systems' aggressive leadership, faculty acceptance of the program, high-achieving students, dedicated classroom consultants, and local business and industrial financial support which has kept the program solvent.

Junior Achievement (JA) is a non-profit, privately supported volunteer program to promote business and economic understanding among the nation's youth. Compments reach students of almost all ages.

During the summer of 1983, board members of the Pike County Division of Junior Achievement, Inc., projected a tentative, conservative five-year plan and budget with desired growth. This plan was to stay within a reasonable financial boundary, provide students with added educational benefits, and maximize the JA program.

Board members have noted their pleasure that the program is solvent and their intention to maintain this balance. "If we cannot meet our fiscal budgets, then the planned curriculum will have to be adjusted," said William M. Poor, Pike County JA President and Administrative Assistant to the Gaseous Diffusion Plant Manager for Goodyear Atomic.

"We are pleased with local acceptance and support of Junior Achievement in Pike County, and are anxious to provide additional educational benefits to our youth," he said. "With continuing local support, the Pike County Junior Achievement program is expected to continue to expand."

Junior Achievement's development and growth in Pike County began when Goodyear Atomic became interested, believing the program would be invaluable in providing practical business experience for local young people based on its proven effectiveness nationwide.

In June 1983, Goodyear Atomic General Manager Nate Hurt hosted a meeting of Pike County business representatives, industrial leaders and educators to recruit their support and participation in establishing local Junior Achievement chapters.

Junior Achievement leaders at the meeting noted that today's economy is sophisticated and difficult, and the Junior Achievement program would be a practical way to introduce students to the business world.

A steering committee was established to guide upcoming JA organizational activities and began working to finalize plans, prepare by-laws and a budget, and elect a board of directors.

The steering committee completed planning in July 1983 to start JA in Pike County during the fall following approval of Pike County school boards and support of the Pike County Chamber of Commerce.

The program started coincidentally at the same time that the Ohio legislature mandated that all schools offer some form of training in the business enterprise system.

Current board members include Poor as chairman and Francis M. Kovac, GAT Traffic Department, as 1st vice president.

Top Ten scholarship program extends into second year

The Goodyear Atomic Top Ten Club will again be offering two $500 scholarships to children of active GAT employees.

Only seniors graduating from an accredited high school may apply.

Applications for scholarships may be obtained from any Top Ten Club member or at the portals.

Applications must be completed and postmarked by June 10, 1985. The college of the applicant's choice will be honored.

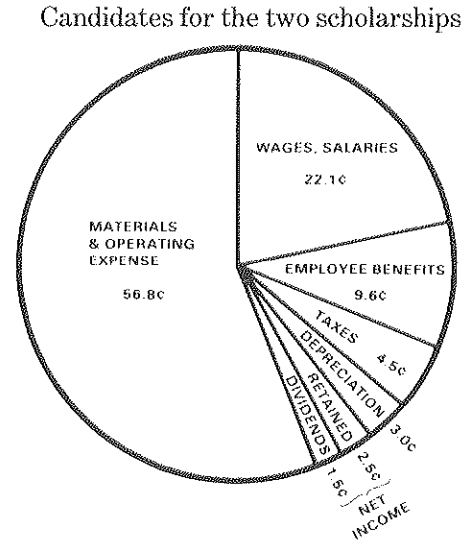
Scholarship applicants will be judged on scholastic achievement, extracurricular activities and merits for potential leadership.

The process of selection will be unbiased and all identities will be removed before the scholarship selection committee.

Candidates for the two scholarships should mail applications to Bill Poor, Top Ten Club Advisor, M/S 1224.

In its second year, the scholarship program is intended to provide a significant means of recognition for employees' children and a beneficial club activity.

GAT'S Top Ten members are appreciative to the plant employees for supporting the club's varied projects. Sponsorship of the two scholarships is an expression of thanks to the industry's finest employees.



How Goodyear spent its sales dollar in 1984

The company took in $10,240,800,000 in 1984. Most went toward materials and operating expenses, which accounted for 56.8 cents per dollar. This is paid for raw materials, supplies, and operating expenses including such items as freight, rent, advertising and interest on borrowed funds. Benefits encompass many items on behalf of all employees. Taxes are paid to federal, state, local and foreign governments in income and property taxes. Depreciation is that amount set aside for replacing machinery and equipment as it wears out or becomes obsolete. Net income accounted for four cents per dollar in the form of dividends (1.5 cents per dollar) paid to shareholders who invested their money to provide plants and equipment and retained earnings (2.5 cents per dollar) to provide for continuing growth and expansion.

Orders needed

All Goodyear Atomic employees who worked during Oct.1, 1983, through Sept. 30, 1984, are eligible to receive safety incentive awards.

Employees who have not returned their order forms to the Safety Department, M/S 1214, are urged to do so quickly. Any order forms received by Safety after May 31, 1985 will not be honored.

the WINGFOOT CLAN

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