Recently, I had occasion to read an address given by M. O. Malmberg, Public Relations Consultant to the bakery industry, on “Building Industrial Morale through Human Relations”. This subject is of great interest to me and I read Mr. Malmberg’s address with keen interest and appreciation. He presented his views with sincerity and deep understanding and his thoughts were both inspiring and enlightening.

The gist of his speech is that the cultivation of high employee morale should be the most important single activity of management. “That management which has not yet realized that its only enduring asset is its manpower” is doomed to failure.

Essentials to a company’s survival are the loyalty and co-operation of its employees. However, “you cannot see, weigh, measure, feel, touch or photograph them, for they are intangibles such as the spiritual powers which motivate men”. Loyalty and co-operation cannot be purchased with money but “only come as the free, willing gifts of men”. Loyalty and co-operation can be had only if we honestly deserve them. We must be fair and sincere with our employees and associates and, above all, we must be truly interested in their problems, their hopes and their aspirations. In short, we all must give more thought and study to the field of human relations if we hope to succeed in our work and if our company is to continue to prosper.

We must treat our fellow employees “with such respect and attention as will encourage their creative imagination and stimulate it into action”. Mr. Malmberg states that men do not think with their heads but with their hearts. We therefore must reach their hearts if we are to achieve harmonious employee relations.

Mr. Malmberg’s address is concluded with a story about William Holman Hunt, the great English artist who painted the famous painting called, “The Light of the World”. As related in the story, “He hung it in an art gallery in London and the critics came to view it. It was a picture of a gloriously beautiful garden at midnight. You could clearly see the beauty of it, in spite of the stygian darkness, for a man whom the people called Rabbi or Rabbom, meaning the teacher, stood there in the center of the garden holding a brightly illumined lantern in his left hand. That lantern revealed the garden in all its glory. The Master leaned with his right ear in the direction of a heavily paneled door; he was knocking upon that door, listening as though he were waiting for an answer from within.

“A critic said, ‘Mr. Hunt, lovely painting, but you’ve made a mistake. You’ve forgotten something.’ Mr. Hunt replied, ‘My friend, what is wrong with my picture?’ The critic said, ‘That’s a door upon which the Master is knocking, is it not?’ Hunt said, ‘Yes, it is.’ The critic said, ‘Well, what’s the matter with the door? Is it never to be opened? If it’s a door, you’ve got to have a handle or else how does one open the door?’

“Then Hunt smiled as he said, ‘My friend, that door upon which the Master is knocking and against which he is listening, is not just an ordinary door. It is the door to the human heart. It needs no handle, for it can only be opened from within.’

Sincerely,

[Signed] Henry Salvatore
this is the **DRILL**

that digs the hole
that takes the charge
that makes the shot
that sets up the reflections
to make a record
for seismic interpretation...

Working on the assumption that a seismic crew can be only as efficient and as accurate as its equipment permits it to be, 55 men at the L. A. Laboratory are engaged in developing, designing and building at least 15 kinds of major equipment and their thousands of component parts for Western seismic crews. In its effort to provide the best possible equipment in the least possible time, the L. A. Laboratory is Western’s answer to the ever-present prob-

An early portable rotary table manufactured by Western about 1935.
lems of meeting competitive developments in mechanics and electronics, satisfying the equipment requirements of new methods and replacing worn-out or obsolete machinery and tools.

Material built at the L. A. Laboratory falls into two categories — electronic equipment and mechanical equipment. To describe fully the electronic equipment, of which the recording unit is the most important development, a separate Western Profile article will cover its evolution and construction.

The mechanical category includes the drill units — rotary air and rotary water drills — water truck and shooting truck units and the various component parts used in their construction, recording truck bodies, reels and reel drives, as well as the mechanical parts of the electronic equipment. All mechanical parts of all pieces of equipment used in the field are made at the Laboratory with the exception of cables, chains, standard communications items, bearings and pumps. The trucks used to transport these major pieces of equipment are regarded only as auxiliary parts of the complete units.

No one piece of field equipment is more important than any other as each must fulfill its required function in order that the field crew may obtain an accurate seismic record for the interpreter. This, of course, is the purpose of a seismic field crew. Despite the interrelation of work performances, the drill looms highest both in the imagination and on the horizon. The sight of the drill truck with its skyscraper mast reared against the sky, while the drill pipe is raised to its height to be sent down into the earth to open its secrets, catches the imaginative eye and inspires the desire to understand its existence.

The eight-and-a-half ton drill not only dominates the landscape as a powerful working tool but has served its operators as a refuge from wild or enraged animals. Stories abound about drillers who have climbed the mast as an escape route from bulls, cows, dogs and even, on one occasion, an antelope. One driller has reported that the drill mast is an effective lightning rod. With one hand on a control lever when a lightning bolt struck the mast and raced down the earth-bound drill stem, the driller was thrown "end over end" for a distance of 20 feet. Such stories are as much a part of the history and growth of seismology as the development of the drill itself.

As developed by Western, the Company's present drill design came into being about 1940. It is the result of continuous changes and improvements from the time that seismic crews first began drilling shot holes with hand augers. To compare the hand auger of the mid-1920's with a standard 27-foot mast drill of today is to compare a bicycle with a 285-horsepower 1956 automobile. The hand auger of 1926 was the same as that now used in many areas to dig post holes. Its practical depth was 15 feet but, with the addition of several pipe lengths and the application of considerable muscle power, maximum depths of 30 and, occasionally, under very favorable conditions, 60 feet could be reached.

Drilling crews in those days were called "hole-digging" crews and worked under a hole-digging foreman. As many as a dozen men rode about in stake trucks to points previously marked by the surveyor. When possible, shot points usually were drilled in creek beds because the turning of the hand auger was much easier in the soft soil.

In their simplest form, hand augers were used for three or four years by the early seismic crews. Later, they were modified and adapted to gasoline engines and these...
still are used in instances of shallow, easy drilling or in swamp areas where the weight of the drill rig limits access. By the late 1920's, an auger had been mounted on a truck but, with the primary limitation of depth, it was obvious that a more effective drilling method was needed. Sometimes the truck-mounted augers were too heavy and tipped over in rough terrain.

In response to the need to overcome the depth limitation, geophysicists observed the rotary and cable tool (spudder) rigs being used at the time in the oil fields and applied the same principles to their drilling problems by building miniature rotary tables, drawworks, bailers, slush pumps, masts, drill stem, swivels, blocks and tools. The spudder drill was the first to come into usage in seismic work—about 1930-31, while the rotary rig followed by 1932. Along with the drill ideas, much of the terminology now used by doodlebugs everywhere came from the oil fields. "Rathole", "kelly" and "cathead" are among the names originated by oil well drillers.

Soon spudder drills and rotary drills were used for almost all seismic work. The spudder drill was a clumsy device which forced a hole into the ground by concussion from a chopping bit being picked up and dropped repeatedly. At intervals, the spudder was removed from the shot hole and the cuttings cleaned out with a small amount of water and a bailer. Then the pounding process was repeated until the desired depth was reached. With the spudder drill, shot holes could, in theory, reach almost any depth but, due to the slowness of the operation, the practical depth was about 25 to 30 feet.

Gradually the use of the spudder drill decreased and, although it was used until the mid-1930's, it was supplanted by the rotary drill which today is used with few exceptions for the bulk of all seismic drilling. The rotary drill was developed from a simple type of rotary table, a mast of more than 20 feet and a pump. It was chain-driven and all the chains were exposed. An essential of the rotary drill was, and is, the principle of circulation of water or mud through the pipe to clean out the cuttings from the hole. The cuttings then are pumped out into a slush pit, screened and the fluid recirculated.

With the advent of the rotary drill, it became feasible to drill beyond 100 feet with less effort and in less time. Western drills now are equipped to drill to a depth of 1000 feet and, in a few cases, depths up to 1500 feet have been reached. The type of kelly used in seismic drills contributed considerably to the ease with which these greater depths were reached. A kelly is a square, or round, steel rod approximately 15 to 20 feet long which is rotated by the drive bushing. It is the pressure transmitted through the kelly to the drill pipe which gives the cutting torque to the bit. There are two types of kellys — the hollow and the solid kelly. As early as 1934, Western was manufacturing drills with both types of kellys, but the hollow kelly was most commonly used throughout the industry at that time.

Despite the fact that the hollow kelly version of the rotary rig was the first type of rotary drill to be used in the industry, it was the least efficient due, among other considerations, to the necessity of making fast the drill pipe within the kelly. This was done by raising the kelly to the top of the drill mast. A man then climbed the

By 1936, the Western rotary rig was a 23,000 pound machine — powerful, rugged and efficient. However, at this time, Western's aim was to reduce the weight of the drill and increase its efficiency at the same time.

Western drills have worked practically every type of country even the most inaccessible areas. In Southern Louisiana, the drilling crew operates a portable rig from two flat bottomed boats in shallow water.
Welding a mast in the Los Angeles shop "back yard"—Frank Jones welds the lengths of pipe within a "jig" so that all the masts will be alike.

The drill frame (above, right) is built of assorted sheets and angles of structural steel and looks like a jigsaw puzzle with many missing parts. The detail (right) illustrates the completed drill frame before the rig is assembled.

mast, set the pipe clamp jaws and returned to the ground. Drillers, who have worked with the hollow kelly, tell of an unsanctioned practice known as "riding the kelly down". The driller helper stood on the swivel to lend his weight to the kelly and speed up the drilling. The driller with the heaviest helper was regarded as the biggest footman. Another aspect recalled by old-time seismic workers was that a pull-down rope was used which ran from a cathead to the swivel. This rope was wrapped about the right arm of the driller. When the mechanism was in operation, pulling the rope with considerable tension, the driller was transformed into a human vibrator.

Working with the hollow kelly was a slow and laborious process even after it was mechanized to the extent that the driller could secure the pipe and kelly from the ground. It is no wonder that Western abandoned the hollow kelly and soon turned exclusively to the solid kelly.

As currently used, the "solid" kelly is not really solid but the pipe does not pass through it as with the hollow kelly. Drill pipe now is threaded at the top to match the thread at the bottom of the kelly. The two are fastened together by the driller's helper while he remains at his usual post on the ground. By a simple and quick process, the kelly is unscrewed mechanically from the pipe. The helper swings the kelly aside, setting it in the rat hole, inserts the new pipe length, screws the kelly into it and the drilling operation continues with a minimum of time.

In the machine shop, several types of lathes are used to shape the hundreds of machined parts. Here, an overshot die collar is being turned. This lathe was used to machine the cover of rotary table cores shown above.
With both types of kellys, the water or mud is introduced through the swivel at the top of the kelly, circulates through the kelly and the pipe to the bottom of the hole and then is pumped back up the hole into a slush pit, which is dug beside the drill (or a portable slush pit is used). The cuttings settle to the bottom or are trapped by a barrier as the fluid is screened through a mud basket and the suction hose screen before again being run into the kelly through the swivel hose. The slush pit has a prominent place in seismic lore, as it is said that a crew man isn’t a full-fledged doodlebugger until he has fallen into one.

It can be said that the present Western drill became standardized in 1940-41. At that time Western completely revolutionized seismic drill design by introducing its drill utilizing the power transfer case. Prior to this development, all seismic drills were built around a line shaft. All of the individual units on the drill — the rotary table, pump, winch, etc., are driven at various speeds. On the old-time drill, a single shaft at one side of the drill frame held four to six sprockets and clutch assemblies of different sizes. Chains from the sprockets drove the units. In effect, the sprockets, clutches and bearings could be compared to beads strung on a wire. If the middle bead required repair, all the others from one end or the other had to be removed — sometimes the process disabled a drill for a week or more. Since the sprockets, chains and units were all exposed, the wear and tear were considerable. When the sprockets were placed in position at the time a drill was built, they were heated and shrunk to the shaft so tightly that they were extremely difficult to remove. Trouble quickly developed if the sprockets were not put on the shaft tightly enough. These factors made the line shaft-type drill a costly, inefficient tool to maintain and repair.

Western’s new design called for a power transfer case which provided a single source of power for each unit as it functioned on its own shaft, or two units can function from one shaft moving in two directions. The sprockets were enclosed in cases, which eliminated the wear caused by dirt and weather. All the enclosed parts moved in oil, removing the necessity of lubricating any moving parts and prolonging the life of the drill. The effect of the design change was to minimize expensive delays, simplify repairs, speed up the entire drilling operation and increase its efficiency. The power transfer case represented tremendous progress in the effort to lighten the drill rig and still increase its capacity to drill in rough, deep formations. Another effect was to cause an industry-wide changeover from the line shaft-type drill. Over 90% of all seismic drills today utilize this basic design.

Since this major development, the Western drill has been improved constantly — a host of mechanical and hydraulic innovations attest to this — but no basic change has been made in the company concept of an efficient, dependable and sturdy seismic drill. Part of the dependability of Western drills is insured by the carefully planned factor that all major component parts can be interchanged.
This view of the incomplete drill rig shows the power transfer unit in the foreground with the shaft leading to the double drum winch at the rear of the frame. The lever in the center controls the rotary table transmission. At right, near the winch, is the winch control bracket with its four levers.

among all Western drills. Each of the Division shops in Calgary, Casper, Midland, Shreveport and Los Angeles maintains a pool of these parts which are readily available to the crews in the respective areas.

Through the years, the L. A. Laboratory has received countless suggestions from the field which have aided immeasurably in improving the efficiency, strength and capacity of the Western drill. New drills often include at least one new feature which was developed from a suggestion received from a driller or driller-supervisor. Experience has proved that crew members working with the equipment develop the best ideas. Sometimes the same suggestion has been received simultaneously from two crew men working 2000 miles apart. L. A. Laboratory employees never have received too many suggestions and often feel that they do not receive enough despite the presence of a new suggestion in almost every mail delivery. The man who has sent in a suggested change might not personally see the improvement for a long time. Suggestions are applied to the drills-in-work which are sent, upon completion, to new crews or as replacements to other crews.

Western land equipment is used at temperatures ranging from 60° below zero to 120° above and from sub-sea level to more than 11,000 feet above sea level. There is scarcely a condition of climate or terrain in which Western equipment has not been used. Regardless of where a crew is going, its equipment must be adaptable to its working conditions before it gets there. For this reason, the guiding tenet at the L. A. Laboratory has been to build every drill, water or shooting unit to its ultimate in strength. By following this principle, it eventually is possible to build equipment so sturdy that practically no repairs are required during its normal life. When a Western drill is retired in accordance with Western standards, it usually is purchased by a private contractor and continued in active use for many more years.

In addition to improving the efficiency and operating capacity of the drill, Western has experimented unceasingly to find the best materials to be used in constructing the drill. Advances in the development of new metal alloys
by metallurgists have made possible constant increases in the capacities of all power transmission units, as well as other parts of the drill. Several different kinds of steel alloys are used — hard steel, mild steel and hard, leaded steel. These main types, however, can be adapted to meet certain requirements by changing the carbon content in the various steel formulas with different heat treatments. Each variation is selected after thorough study and consultation with steel company representatives as that best suited for a specific purpose. Western leans to the harder kinds of steel. Heat-treated chrome molybdenum ("chrome moly") steel is a tough, hard steel which L. A. Laboratory technicians maintain will out-wear and outlast any other type of steel. It is used in the construction of all shafts and tool joints.

Mild steel is softer and is used for parts subjected to stress but which require a high degree of machinability and weldability such as the truck beds and water tanks. Lead steel can be used anywhere that the chrome moly steel is used but is preferred when hard steel must be machined. The drill frame is made of structural steel angles and beams. A special cast iron is used for the brake drums as it will not glaze like steel. It can be cast to close tolerances and is easily machined. The mast lifts are of seamless tubing and the mast itself is made from steel pipe.

Most of the machined units, when they are completed and assembled, are filled with oil and sent to the testing bench to be run for about six hours. If the unit is not operating perfectly within pre-determined temperatures at the end of the six-hour period, it is disassembled, checked, reassembled and tested for another six hours, or until its operation meets the specified standards.

At the L. A. Laboratory, a Western drill takes shape from a collection of 28 major units which include about 2200 individual parts. Before a drill is constructed, most of these units are machined in the machine shop. Over 1500 items are machined before a drill can be put together. In the body shop, the drill frame and drill mast are prefabricated before assembly is begun. Two men usually work two-and-a-half days welding the rolled structural angles into a drill frame while two-and-a-half weeks is the average time required to build and assemble a complete drill.

When a truck is rolled into the body shop, it consists of nothing more than the truck cab, motor, chassis and four wheels. In this de-nuded state, the shop employees swarm over it and remove the gas tank. No truck is touched for either repairs or construction until the gas tank has been removed and the gas drained. In a matter of moments, the appearance of the truck has been altered considerably. Various portions of its running apparatus, such as the drive shafts, are removed.

Then begins a strip-tease in reverse as the shop crew works to assemble the truck into a drill rig. Western does not consider the trucks, as received, to be strong enough for the work required so supports are added to the frame. A strengthening plate, called the "fish plate", is bolted along the length of the truck frame. Behind the cab of

One of the largest installations on the drill frame is the 2200-pound mud pump. The electric hoist, which is used to lift all major pieces, is especially helpful when the pump is installed, as it enables the worker to guide the massive unit accurately and easily by hand.
the truck, the power take-off is installed in the center of the chassis before the drill frame is welded and bolted into place.

With the drill frame in place, the truck has the appearance of a broad, irregular bed with raised, curved fender wells for the wheels and various openings and cut backs awaiting the addition of the different operating units. The first of these is the winch, which is installed between the rear mast supports and consists of two drums—one to lift the Kelly to the top of the mast and one which hoists the drill pipe from the water truck and into and out of the shot hole. When the winch is installed, the rear and front supports are welded into place and the truck resembles an old-fashioned four-poster bed.

Behind the cab, in the center of the drill frame, goes the power transfer unit, which is built completely by the L.A. Laboratory machine shop and consists of 312 machined parts. This is followed by the rotary table transmission, which is placed near the rear of the drill frame immediately before the rotary table. The rear control levers are fitted at the left of the table. To install the pull down shaft just under the back of the drill frame, a body shop man must work from a position flat on his back on the floor. In this cramped area, he rivets, drills, and welds. With the pull-down shaft in place, the 411 gear box controlling the pull-down is installed in front of the rear control levers.

Next to be added is the rotary table, followed by the mud pump and the drill mast. With these installations, the drill rig assumes its customary appearance. However, there remain some 21 group installations before the drill assembly is complete. These include the hydraulic system, which goes under the “floor boards” or drill frame. The hydraulic system covers the mast lifts, pull down motor, hydraulic valves and reservoir. All drive lines and drive shafts, mud pump piping and the covers for all units must be fitted. Numerous miscellaneous accessory items are installed such as the rat hole, drill jacks which steady the drill, the break-out bar, throttle, vise, tool and bit boxes, drill pipe rack and locking rings. Clearance, drill and warning lights, starter and ignition (the emergency shut off at the rear of the rig), the dual exhaust system, which is connected to the front mast supports, grill and brush guards all are assembled. Mud pump gussets are bolted to the fish plate on the underside of the truck.

After these installations and fittings are completed, all the units are checked, filled with oil and sealed. The truck then is taken out of the body shop for rigging. It is run over the “hole”—a cased hole in the shop's back yard—where it is made perfectly level in all directions so that, when the mast is raised and the cables and chains aligned, the rigging will be true from every angle. The mast is trimmed to fit the mast “shoes”—small brackets which locate and hold the mast in its correct position when it is raised. After the Kelly cables, hoisting cables and the pull-down chain and cables are installed, the Kelly itself, with the Kelly bushing, double pin sub and the swivel, finally is assembled and the chains and cables hooked up to the swivel. The discharge pressure hose and suction hose are installed, with safety chains on all hoses. At this point the finishing touch—the break-out wrench—is put into place on the break-out bar. In this strip-tease in reverse, the drill now is fully “clothed” and is ready to be cleaned and painted in the well-known Western gray.

From start to finish—beginning with the machining of an individual part—a Western drill averages about 1100 man hours to build the parts and to assemble them. L.A. Laboratory efforts constantly are directed toward simplifying and consolidating parts and operations so that the building and assembly time can be decreased. Western's design engineers cover bales of drawing paper with designs intended to strengthen, streamline and develop new ideas. More than 20 years experience and observation, coupled with constant leadership in drill design and construction, guarantee the slogan of the L.A. Laboratory that the best seismic drills will continue to be built by Western.
An apology to the gravity crews

Mr. J. G. Ferguson, gravity department supervisor, has pointed out that the statement made by Mr. Salvatori on the “President’s Page” in the February-March PROFILE regarding Western’s gravity crews might be misleading.

It was stated that at the end of the year, 1955, two gravity crews were in operation. In his report, Mr. Salvatori gave the exact total of the number of Western crews in operation on the last day of the year, which in the instance of the gravity crews was two parties, despite the fact that six gravity crews had been operating every month throughout 1955. Shortly after the beginning of the New Year, six gravity crews again were in operation and are in operation at the present time.

The operations of Western’s gravity crews have been conducted on an impressive scale and the report on Western’s 1955 parties was not meant to detract in any way from the work of the crews or the length of their operations.

PARTY 9 — WASCO, CALIFORNIA . . .

AZILE PENNER EWERT, Reporter

DAAWSON VAN EWERT, Photographer

An ex-Navy man, Jim Gribbin insured his future as a landlubber when he completed his bachelor of science degree in geology at Miami University. Since joining Western in 1952, he has been working with the California crews. A sportsman, Jim enjoys golf, hunting, fishing and sailing. He and Eleanor have two sons, Jimmie and Jeff, who contribute considerably to their father’s pursuit of the active life.

JAMES H. GRIBBIN

With 13 of the 24 men on Party 9 receiving 1955 Safety Awards, the crew’s safety dinner in March was particularly significant. The combination of hungry doodlebugs and their wives, luscious sirloins and the fixin’s, plus a right smart bit of sociability and dancing made for a successful gathering at Cy’s Downtowner in Bakersfield.

Heading the award group was D. V. (Slim) Ewert, permit man, who received his ten-year award. Nine and a half of his ten years of safe conduct were spent on the drills. C. W. (Chet) Hill, driller, was close on his heels with nine years. Third high was W. Hollis Parker, surveyor, with six years.

Five-year awards were made to Don Christie, observer; Ernie Hershkowitz, driller, and Raymond Nelson, surveyor. Ed Bender, driller, received his four-year award,
while Carol Jones, driller, and Jerry Watson, J.O., received three-year awards. The remaining four men, William Covey, shooter; Voricie Darnell, helper; Dave Fanshier, helper; and Waldo Scott, helper, each received one-year citations.

Theoretically, Party 9 moved from Bakersfield to Wasco in February. Actually, only the office, Party Chief Jim Gribbin and family and the two trailer families—the Joneses and the Hershkowitzes—located there. Housing is not Wasco’s long suit.

Of course, the “rooted” Taft contingent, who have “stayed put” for over 32 months, still drive in from there. These include home owners Chet Hill and Don Christie, as well as ordinary renting doodlebugs Ed Bender, Jack Bithel, driller; Roy Alexander and Voricie Darnell of the recording crew; Waldo Scott, Dave Fanshier and Jerry Watson.

Cruising in from Bakersfield each morning are Jim Clinton, supervisor; Hollis Parker and Raymond Nelson. The rest of the crew, getting as close as possible to the office, live in Shafter, six miles from Wasco. This group is composed of Jim Griswold, senior draftsman, Hal Harris, chief computer; Sam Burnside, senior computer; John Hlastala, computer; Slim Ewert, William Covey and James Snow, helpers.

Since the move, Joe Duke, Judson Appley, George Mangrum and Douglas Drago have been hired as helpers.

Party 9 spent 15 months in Bakersfield and preceeded that by spending most of 17 months in Taft. So there’s nothing new on the work front—that is, except in the office. The three Jims—Clinton, Gribbin and Griswold—are fighting stenographer’s spread. Clinton is using drill stem for barbells in daily setting-up exercises. Gribbin has dusted off his golf clubs and we do mean merely “dusted”; while Griswold, the rodeo bronc rider, does a bit of track work at a Shafter city park whenever opportunity presents. The muscle men of the field crew are noticeably apathetic in extending sympathy for sore muscles and callouses.
PARTY 65 — McCAMEY, TEXAS . . .

RONALD C. WALTON, Reporter-Photographer

Greetings from the land of violent dust storms and drought. This is yours truly speaking once again for the pride and joy of Western's Party 65.

Party 65 has spent most of its time in Pecos, Texas, since our last report a year ago. Needless to say, our crew was beginning to feel very much at home until we made a jump to Big Spring, Texas, last November. And now we are in McCamey.

Big Spring made a big impression on Party 65. It was the largest town in which the crew had been located for some time, with a population of approximately 24,500 people. Big Spring is a typical West Texas town, retaining the friendliness and “howdy, podner” that Texas is so well noted for.

You’ve no doubt heard the story of the wife who sent her husband to the store for some milk and he returned with everything but milk? The Big Spring shopping district went to the heads of most of the crew members. Don MEEK, surveyor, went downtown to pay his rent and came home with a new car. Ron Walton, computer, went down to straighten out his car insurance and came back with a television set. Similar circumstances afforded the Roy Hilliard’s (driller), the Jesse Inay’s (helper) and the Roy McClure’s (surveyor) with their television sets. Shopping came to a standstill for a time and then it happened. Mr. MEEK traded cars again!

In addition to shopping, viewing television became the favorite pastime. This was quite a treat for most of us as television stations have been few and far between in West Texas. During the summer months, last year, we spent many enjoyable hours in the outdoor plunge at Balmorhea, 36 miles south of Pecos. In this area, water is a real treat. With the Davis Mountains to the south and the Delaware Mountains to the east, the rockhounds of our crew were out hiking around in search of that elusive substance known as uranium. Most of us came back discouraged but by no means empty-handed. Next to uranium in importance was agate. Many beautiful pieces of agate were collected, cut, polished and mounted into beautiful rings, brooches and earrings.

Several of the crew members became interested in the artifacts of the region. Some of the Indian tribes which had inhabited the West Texas area had lived in the natural caves, pockmarking the limestone cliffs and plateaus. On weekends, crew members visited these caves and, while sitting through the ashes of the fireplaces, found arrowheads, pottery, bones and an assortment of weird objects. Don MEEK has an unusual collection of arrowheads and other artifacts.

Another hobby of possible interest to PROFILE readers is that of Ron Walton, who has a six-inch reflecting telescope which he uses for astronomical study. It is understood that James C. Hilburn, driller, is at present involved in model ship building. This, possibly, is the beginning of another crew hobby.

In February, the women of 65 held a baby shower for Mrs. Don MEEK, who now is the proud mother of a baby boy, born on March 19.

The ranks of Party 65 have been increased by the arrival of Guy (Shorty) Anderson, observer; Robert (Bob) Mangum, computer, and Joe D. Shivers, computer. Other new personnel include Edward J. Duckworth, Billy D. McNew, Jerry D. Paige, Glen D. Grantham and

Continued on page 14.
Western's prepayment plan has been in operation for almost a decade. Originated since 1938 as part of the law now known as the United States Fair Labor Standards Act, the prepayment plan is one of several wage payment methods permitted by the government as within the laws covering wage payments to hourly employees.

Time after time, the benefits of this method of payment to Western's employees have been demonstrated. However, as an aid to greater understanding of the method, the Profile, in the person of the Western Prospector, seeks to answer the questions most frequently asked about the prepayment plan.

In our review, the Western Prospector is discussing the system with a young member of a field crew.

"What do you mean, prospector, when you say that a snowbound crew was part of the reason why we have the prepayment plan?" asked the young crew member. "Just what is the prepayment plan all about anyway?"

"W-e-l-l, those are natural questions, son, seeing that you haven't been with Western much more'n a year. Now you've seen how every once in a while bad weather can cost you work time when you're all ready to go, or how an equipment breakdown can send you back to camp in the middle of the day. Well, you still get paid for those hours, don't you? Didn't used to be that way. Used to be that you got paid for the hours you actually worked. If you didn't work, no matter whose fault it was, the law said you couldn't be paid.

"That's what happened to one of our crews. I remember it well. Whole crew was snowbound out in Wyoming for almost a full pay period. Time payday came, the paychecks just didn't amount to much. Whole crew had worked nearly no time at all, so they had almost no pay!"

"But, gosh, prospector, that was rough for those men's families."

"Sure was. Those folks would have had some mighty close managing to think about if Western hadn't sort of bent the rules a bit and paid them anyway. 'Course, you couldn't do a thing like that regularly. During the next pay period, the crew worked a lot of overtime but they still couldn't plan on a regular income.

"The trouble was, though, that this kind of thing could happen any time, specially during the winter. After that happened, Western looked into the rules and regulations and found that although there were certain things that the Company couldn't do to help the situation, there were some plans that could be worked out which would be permitted by the government.

"You see, back in Washington, they'd made some laws that certain types of jobs had to be paid by the hour. These are what they call 'hourly rated' jobs and men on hourly rated jobs can be paid only for the hours they work. This doesn't recognize that sometimes these men can't work even if they want to, so Western had to find..."
a way to pay its employees that would be within the law but would make it possible to guarantee each worker a pay check that he could count on, come rain or shine. The folks at Western studied the government plans, with the recommendations and approval of the Department of Labor. There was one method that suited our type of work and could guarantee a regular monthly wage to an hourly rated man, provided that he works a scheduled number of hours. This was the prepayment plan and it's the way you're being paid now.

"Yes, prospector, but why can't we just get a straight monthly salary and not bother with all these figures?"

"Answer to that is simple. It's not legal. The law doesn't allow it. If I remember rightly, the law is called the Fair Labor Standards Act. The government had studied a long time to regulate overtime wages for hourly rated workers so that all hours worked would be paid for.

"I'll buy that but I've got some other questions."

"Ask away, son."

Young Westerner: "Why do I go into debt?"

Western Prospector: "The Company has to pay you for every hour you work and it must pay you within the pay period that it is earned. You are guaranteed a minimum pay check that is almost like a monthly salary. Every Western field employee works a scheduled number of hours. Forty hours of this work schedule is paid at straight time. Anything over 40 hours is paid at time and a half. If you work less than the scheduled number of work hours for no fault of your own, the Company pays you the full amount. This overpayment is the debt you're talking about. It is like a loan and, according to the law, must be treated like a loan. Legally, the Company can't owe you money but you can owe the Company money if it has advanced you full pay for a pay period in which you worked less than the full time. You can repay the loan when you work more than the scheduled number of hours.

"Matter of fact, that's the only way you can repay your prepayment debt, by having overtime work hours."

YW "That's all right, but I've worked my regular schedule for this whole year; I never took any sick leave or anything and here I am in debt. How come?"

WP "That's simple. If you had a debt before this year and didn't work overtime during the year, then the old debt would still be there. You see, like I told you, the Company doesn't collect back its debt except through overtime work hours. The Company can't pay overtime if those overtime hours haven't been worked."

YW "Do I go into debt when I go on sick leave or vacation or on a holiday?"

WP "W-e-ll, yes, but only a little bit. The Company pays you for the straight time but not for the overtime on these off-work days. It pays straight time for vacations, holidays and sick leave. The small difference between the straight time and overtime on these days is paid to you, as a loan, and so becomes a small part of your debt."

YW "Somehow it still seems unfair that I should owe the Company money for a part pay period when I'm ready and able now to work my regular schedule and report for work every scheduled work day. Why can't the Company just forget the amount I'm supposed to owe if I haven't been goofing off?"

WP "It's part of the Fair Labor Standards Act plan that debts made under the prepayment method must be collected by the employer. The employer breaks the law if he doesn't collect.

"Important thing is that you've been guaranteed a regular wage and you and your family haven't been left without a pay check or a pay check less than what you planned on. The laws that permit this payment plan are meant to be fair to both the employer and the employee. Maybe there seem to be temporary injustices at times, but prepayment is about the best overall plan the law has allowed, covering our type of work schedule. It works for you hourly rated men in the field because the law of averages always comes up with an overtime schedule to make up for a short work period.

"'Nother important thing to think about is whether you'd like to go back to the old way of being paid when, depending on the weather, you'd get a small check on one payday and a bigger one on the next — never knowing how much you'd have 'til payday came."

YW "It does seem to work and I'll certainly agree that prepayment means a steady paycheck to take home to the wife.

"Thanks for taking the time to explain all this to me, prospector. I'll like the plan more now that I understand it better!"
PARTY PICKINGS  

C. Joe Tucker, who are all helpers 3/C.  
Until next time, this is Party 65 signing off with the wish that all Western personnel could spend just one week with us. We'll see ya'll.

PARTY F-11 — EDMONTON, ALBERTA...

LAWRENCE KLEEBEAUM, Reporter-Photographer

Party F-11 greets you from the province of Alberta, Canada. The office is in Edmonton, while field crews are working at Tofield, approximately 50 miles east of the office location.

A bush camp situation among the trees and muskeg 35 miles north of Edson, Alberta, was home to the field crews during this past winter. Communication with civilization was via a radio, “The Voice of the Muskeg.” Any spare time in the camp was used up playing cards, writing letters, reading and eating lunches.

The party chief of F-11 is Bill Rollans, who is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, where he sailed with the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve during the summer months. Bill and Marie have a one-year-old son, Shane.

While working in the bush, Fred Jost held the position of party manager. Fred's favorite expression is, "Don't rush, but please do hurry.” The Jost family is completed by wife Tony and baby son "Rick" (Frederick, Jr.). Assisting Fred with the office work is Computer-draftsman Lawrence Kleebaum (single and eligible). The recording crew consists of Larry Lohrenz, chief observer, (with wife Jemma and children Mark, four, and Greg, two) James (Pop) Jensen is Larry's assistant. The Jensen family includes wife Shirley and daughter Lynne. On the shooting end, we have Shooter Lou Shewchuk, who recently was awarded a six-year safety award. His wife is Sue, with family Sandra and Kenny Lou's helper is Howard Barclay, whose wife is Florence. Howard's hobby appears to be singing.

Two of the crew's drillers made trips to the altar during the past year. James Koshure married Adelle and Joe Miller married Greta. Driller Ralph Dench and wife Donna have a baby boy. Billy Completing the drilling gang are Helpers Archie Ewaskiw, Dave Jackson and Ron Thody, who are all eligible single. Our Surveyor is John Brasco, with wife Gwen and children Holly and Terry. Rod Steere, a recent hire, is John's helper.

The computing staff includes Percy Schacter, assistant party chief, and Ed Winnick. Both come from Winnipeg, Manitoba. Ed and his wife, Polly, were married last summer in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, while Percy remains single but looking about. The only female employee on the crew is Draftersman Adeline Walters. Vaughn Bruneau, newly hired, also is drafting.

PARTY 70 — NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA...

ROBERT ANDREWS, Reporter

AL NEWMAN, Photographer

With this, our third report to the PROFILE, Party 70 completes its third year of operation in the Crescent City.
of New Orleans, Louisiana. We believe that this establishes some kind of record for permanence in doodlebug work. This makes Party 70 a record crew as it is one of the oldest Western water crews and has the highest single day's production record as well as shooting more records than any other single crew.

Since our last report, we have had several changes among the personnel of the crew. Chief Computer Lenoye Harper and Computer Sammy Golosovker have joined us. Computers Hal Drummond, Carol Pfister and Tommy Nelson were called to military duty the first of this year. Hal is a private in the Army; Carol is an ensign in the Coast Guard and Tommy is an Army lieutenant. We hope to have them back with Party 70 when they complete their respective tours of duty.

Locally we have employed Barbara Seely and Beth Cocke to fill vacancies in the drafting department. Computers Jim Henderson, Ed Ledford, Fred Kupperman, Hesden Dick and Clerk-Computer J J Waddell also have been hired locally. We welcome them all to the crew.

Chief Computer Cecil Welch returned recently from several months' training at the National Guard Helicopter Schools in Texas and Alabama. Cecil is now a first-rate "whirly-bird" pilot and will be glad to take you for a hop just any time. In February, Computer Pete Treleaven returned to the crew following a semester at Southwestern Louisiana Institute at Lafayette, Louisiana. Pete is working toward a bachelor's degree in geology and will leave soon for the summer term. We are counting on Pete to return to Western and Party 70 when he receives his sheepskin.

Last winter, Party 70 was invited to participate in the New Orleans Commercial Athletic Association Sports program. Thus far we have entered a bowling team in the Winter Bowling League and were fortunate enough to have finished in second place in our bracket. John May acted as team captain and other bowlers included Party Chief Bob Nicholls, Supervisor Howard Dingman, Chief Computers Al Newman, Robert Scott and Bob Andrews. Also aiding the team when they were available were Fred DiGuilio, supervisor, and Jerry Schuller. The team has been entered in a higher bracket for the summer league and we will be aiming for that first place spot.

PARTY F-57 — PESCARA, ITALY...

JOHN J AMATO, Reporter

GOFFREDO ZAMBELLI, Photographer

Party F-57 moved into Pescara in May, 1955, with Bill Calledare as party chief. This crew had moved from...
What a change Forsyth is from Cody! There, we were surrounded by mountains with good fishing and picnicking spots just a short drive away. Here, there are no mountains, no trout streams and we’ve seen all the movies.

After working between six and nine thousand-foot elevations for the last year, the flat plains along the Yellowstone River in Montana, however, seem to agree with the field crew. The drilling is very good and, even though it is flat for miles, the recorders very seldomly see the drill masts. It really keeps our permit man jumping to have enough lines permitted for the drills. Although the recorders never seem to catch up with the drills, our production has been very good and we are looking for-ward to long weekends and many picnics this summer.

Heading the list of complainers about the poor fishing in this area are Party Chief Bill Brooks and Computer Chuck Carpenter. Chief Computer Ed Gaulke joined us in Forsyth. Draftsmen Nolan Anderson rounds out the office force.

Driller-mechanic Ed Borene heads the drill crew with Drillers Warren White and Harvey Moltor and Driller-helpers Roy Morris and Glenn Stuart. Running the client’s probe is Driller Austin Jennings. On the recording truck are Chief Observer Carl Sieg and Observer Joe (Bubba) Buschmilege. Carl is an 11-year safety man while Bubba holds a ten-year award. On the
shooting truck is a recent arrival from Canada, Shooter George Jones, with Assistant Shooter Ed Hansen Ed married a Cody girl and now is the father of a baby girl. Jughustler Gary Smith went back to Cody and returned with his bride. Roy Munnus also married a Cody girl.

Two of the five single men are on the survey crew — Surveyor Bob Tarrant and Rodman Clayton Andrews. It's quite a problem for the wives to find someone with an apartment large enough to accommodate the 13 women and 16 children for a coffee party. Evidently we'll have to hire a hall.

Our third safety dinner is next on our agenda and we are looking forward to it to brighten our Forsyth stay.

Single Side Band as soon as he can get all the parts together.

John W (Spider) Webb, C.C.F W., G.P., C.B.P., (Chief Computer for Western, Guardian of Pencils and Champion Bridge Player) is looking longingly at his fishing rod and the snow-covered peaks above Red Lodge.

Lamar Schofield, C.F W., N W W., N.L.R. (Computer for Western, Native of Wonderful Wyoming and Night Life Reporter) is looking at girls. (The office is in a beautiful new building across from the campus of Eastern Montana College of Education.)

Western participated in the client's "Helluva Handicap Bowling Tournament" in March and walked off with all sorts of trophies. (They gave "booby" prizes, too.)

The junior members of the crew, children Barbara Ann Smith and Dennis Webb, are looking for the merry-go-round to begin operating at Wonderland.

Gwen Smith and Margaret Webb are looking for bridge players, as Barbara and Dennis aren't big enough yet.

And we'll all be looking for you in the PROFILE.

Mrs. Walter H. DeVaan, Field Reporter

Danny URBACH, Field Photographer

Party 36 has had quite a few changes since our last report, not only among faces but among places. Vic Smith came from California to be our party chief. He and wife Gwen and Barbara Ann, who is quite the young lady at three years of age, were old friends to many of us on the crew.

Lee Carpenter, with wife Doris and daughter Sherry,
took over the surveyor’s tripod while Joel Davis, with wife Rose, joined us as permit man. Observer Lyle Powe, with Ruby and their sons, David, Earnie and Keith, added to our ranks. Dick Rogers is shooting now but wife Opal will remain in Thermopolis, Wyoming, until Joan, Bill and Wayne finish school. Our new drillers include Wilber (Max) Stedman, with Aileen and son Danny, and Jack Cooper, with wife Clara and son Jimmy.

Our moves have taken us to Mandan, North Dakota, with Walt DeVaan as party manager, while the office was five miles away in Bismarck. Our next move was to Dickinson, which, after a winter in Canada, helped some of us to thaw out in the summer heat of the plains. Then back we went to the Rockies. This time we located at White Sulphur Springs, Montana. From there we went to Hardin and now, Shelby, Montana.

Here we are in the midst of typical, rolling Montana prairie with a layer of rock just under the surface which makes drilling unusually slow. This meant the acquisition of another drill and water truck.

In September, proud owners Lowell and Billie Hull added their trailer house to our convoy. Their daughter Marlene now is anxiously watching their black cat for new additions. Darrell Clapsaddle passed out cigars and looked mighty proud when Joan presented him with a son in March, named Dwain Darrell. He’s a real husky and should be jacking stem for his dad soon.

Echo Allen and daughters Diane and Susie spent some time visiting in Utah while husband Frank stayed home. The rest of the crew still is single and, we assume, happy and includes Floyd Norrie, Jr., driller helper; David Sloan, a “real” reel truck driver and Drill Helpers Danny Urbach and Glen Feyhl. (The story teller) New hires are Chuck Oakes, George Olson and Clarence Seefried in the field. Arno Gillis, clerk, left in April to serve in the Army.

The weather has been extremely cold and wet since we arrived in Shelby but our spirits are still high with the hope that surely, when it is this late in the season, it can’t keep snowing too much longer.

PARTY 21 — NORMAN, OKLAHOMA...

VAN SULLIVAN, Reporter

JENNINGS SMITH, Photographer

While this is being written, we are in Norman, Oklahoma. By the time you read it—who knows where. We are always ready to throw our worldly goods into the nearest moving thing and face the landlords or landladies of a new town. We were in Hobart, Oklahoma, for three months and in Lawton and Norman six months each.

While at Lawton, which is seven miles south of Fort Sill, the girls became accustomed to the blasts of the guns. Undoubtedly, the men didn’t notice it as much because “Production” is their battle cry and they “shoot up” the countryside wherever they are. A record for this crew of 358 profiles was recorded in December.

The operation of this crew differs from most land crews because four-way dips are recorded on each shot hole. All of our lines are shot cross-country. This requires the surveyors to keep moving to flag the spreads and the recording unit to keep “hopping” to cover its usual ten to 15 holes per day. Drag-out cables are used exclusively, which speeds up production — the rough terrain is a hindrance to drive-out cables. Even with the numerous drive-arounds, creeks and gullies, production and crew spirit remain at a high level.

There have been a few changes in personnel including Computer Omar De Wald and wife Esther, from Canada, Driller John Gillespie with wife Eleanor and daughter Ann, Assistant Party Chief Jennings Smith with wife Nita and son Davy, and Surveyor Bob Brown with wife Gayle. Computer Bill Budd rounds out the computing crew. New to Western are Rodman Everett Smith, brother of our First Driller Mathew Smith; Rodman Rex Stewart and Computer Ed Ross. Fred Hilton, Leslie

Ray, D. E. Jones and Willie Stearns are helping to handle the jug line.

We held our second consecutive safety dinner last year Party Chief James Denniston gave a speech in which he complimented the crew upon its safety and production records. Surveyor Roscoe Sullivan was presented with his ten-year service pin. Chief Observer Monroe Taylor received his ten-year pin in September and Shooter Charles Holmes attained the five-year service pin in August. We are very proud to have men with such experience on the crew.

In December, we had a Christmas Party for the 20 children on the crew. The girls donated their time and money to the cause and we all had a big time. Omar DeWald made a wonderful Santa Claus — not much padding was needed and his “Ho-ho-ho’s” weren’t faked, as his beard was somewhat on the ticklish side.

Easter Sunday we had an Easter egg hunt for the children. There were only 12 youngsters present but the 90 eggs were found in very short order.

Two of the boys have gone the way of all good bachelors and now are among the apartment hunters. Bob Brown married Gayle Keck on Thanksgiving Day and Chief Computer Mabry Taylor married Sue Smith on March 26.

Until recently, exploration companies have been essentially “landlubbers.” The small, tightly knit and versatile unit was the thing. When they tackled the sea, however, radical changes in the organizational concept of this unit were brought about. Unity of command had to be maintained between elements geographically far apart. Mass production techniques were applied in assembling the information while the product remained a “custom job.”

This delicate but intriguing balance is handled admirably on Party 74 by Fred DiGiulio, supervisor, and R. D. (Bob) DeJournette, party chief. By astutely timing the flow of records from the field to and through the office, they are able to maintain a steady flow of custom jobs to the client. This means moving about 3000 records a month and allowing very little backlog in any department.

Like most others, our office crew is divided into the four general departments of computing, picking, plotting, and mapping. When James Maye, our “primary mover,” receives the records, he washes, sorts, cuts, and labels them for the computing department of Walter Donnell, Drew Dobbins, Don Hart, Ulger Michel, and Edward Hewes. Drew keeps a sharp eye on the navigational aid and Walter lays out the cross sections in his “spare time.”

The picking department, consisting of Tom Clutter, Ray Kilchrist, Arthur Porter, Delbert Reed, Lowery...

JUNE • 1956
LANE, SOULE MELLETTE, DAN WEEKLEY and HUBERT MOSS, constantly is being pressed by the computing staff to take the counted records off of their hands and by the plotters for more records to plot. Among the plotters we have HENRY BERNARD, IRIS LAUZERICH, MARY DAIL, JO ANN MACALUSO and VESTA RICKRUEDE. With plotting, bookkeeping and re-working sections, this little band puts in a full day.

At present, the records and cross sections are being reviewed by MAURICE LEWIS, HARRY HARWELL, ED McCUTCHEON and LEONARD KERRY. The mapping department, consisting of BILLY F KING, WILBUR GREEN and JOHN WHITE, is ably assisted by WILLIAM McMILLAN, KEN O'FAN and MARY CHASE. This group uses the patience of Job in gleaning the records time and time again so that it may get the most complete picture possible with the information available.

All this, of course, is closely monitored by Bob, whose 20 years of experience are invaluable in molding literally thousands of bits of information into one coherent seismic picture. Here, truly, we can say that he draws a straight line with a crooked stick.

Bob DeJournette often remarks that he has "never had a dull moment with Western." With 20 years of service behind him, this is ample evidence that he and Western are a good combination. A Californian, Bob took engineering at Glendale Junior College. He is a woodworker as a hobbyist plays tennis and hunts and fishes. An active community worker, Bob participates in Boy Scout programs. Married, he and wife Frances quite recently became the adoptive parents of twin daughters.

PARTY F-53 — CALGARY, ALBERTA...

WILLIAM SKULSKY, Reporter-Photographer

At present, Party F-53 is on 30-day operations from a camp situated in Esther, Alberta. Esther, a thriving metropolis whose population was doubled when Western moved in, is located in the heart of the western prairies. It is an area in which the government owns most of the land and for good reason, as it is a common belief that it would be best suited for a bombing range.

Even the green eyes of Texas would by-pass this part of Alberta without so much as a second glance. We can say truthfully that here we seldom may see eye-to-eye with our party chief or supervisors as there isn't enough level ground to support two or more people at one time. As some crew members express it, you either are looking up or looking down.

This winter has been exceptionally severe and, as a result, the crew has been waging a continuous battle against the age-old enemy of the local people — drifting snow. Roads and trails which have been cleared during the mornings are often drifted in by nightfall. Consequently, the crew has been rescued many times by "cat-skinner" KEV Epps, who, as a result, has become one of the most popular men on the crew. Only by the combined efforts of the local plows, blowers and our cat have the roads been opened as often as they have. However, our supply road, because of its length, has become almost an impossibility to keep open so that the services of a plane had to be acquired to transport supplies and the most welcome of all supplies — mail.

Thanks to our client, we do manage to obtain some excellent movies for entertainment. The local ranchers are invited and, if road conditions permit, our camp begins to look like Eighth avenue in Calgary during the
five o’clock rush. Jack McColl, our observer, has operated the projector with such professional ability that we are certain his talents soon will be discovered and land him a long-term contract in Hollywood.

Our office staff, located in Calgary, Alberta, is headed by a long-time Westerner, Ray Whitt, who has served in both Canada and the United States. Keeping him “out from under” are his able assistants, Bill Blyth and Arnold Aylesworth. Both are four-year men who have been stationed in Calgary for the past two years. The field crew, however, has not been so lucky as we have made many moves since the last Profile report. One would almost think we were strictly a spike crew John Sweetnam, party manager, had the chore of handling our moving problems but recently took his talents to a bush crew. A. B. Johnson took his place.

“Juggies” are Dan Fast and L. Cairns. Both are new hires who are adapting themselves to doodlebugging very well. Ray (Banker) Cook, junior observer, is the only crew member who never seems to run out of the green stuff Jim Nis, shooter, an old hand and possibly the best shooter in the business, hopes to become another trailerite. His helper, Don Sandham, is a good man on the poles and definitely has the largest appetite on the crew.

Our head driller, Joe Cloutier, who not long ago became the proud father of a son, is a long-term Westerner. F. Kenny handles the drill stem. Of course, the drill team would not be complete without “Leadpipe” Kern, whose lead pipe cinches turned out to be the only rubber toothpicks during the last two World Series and the Grey Cup games. Helper Tom Playfair is one upon whom Lady Luck never smiles and who, Kern claims, must get up from the wrong side of the bed every morning.

The survey crew consists of yours truly, Bill Skulsky, and Rodman Earle Hutton, who have named this prospect “the surveyor’s nightmare.”

Party F-53 became eligible for two safety dinners recently, but decided unanimously to buy baseball equipment instead of having the customary banquet.

Thus, from the land of wind and snow, is Party F-53.

PARTY F-82 — FALCONARA, ITALY...

GEORGE KOSTASHUK, Reporter

JOHN LUIGI DONA, Photographer

When a native of Alberta, Canada, comments upon the chill winter climate of Mediterranean Italy, he either has a short memory or has left his cold weather gear at home. In his seven years with Western, Party Chief George Kostashuk covered a considerable portion of the Northland. A university graduate with a bachelor of science degree in mathematics and physics, quiet-spoken George imported Miss Shirley Van Dusen from Calgary, Alberta, and they were married in March in Rome, Italy.

GEORGE KOSTASHUK

Party F-82 is just a fledgling in the Western family, having been brought into this world on December 1, 1955. The event took place early on a rainy morning when four freight cars, each with an equal number of crates the size of small houses, were rolled into a siding at the village of Falconara.

Shadows of men emerged from the thick fog and, as timbers were thrown aside, a transformation from wet boxes to shiny new trucks was made. With the addition of wheels, a few litres of fuel and a quick check of the motor, the shooting truck was edged off the flatcar. The men now had a winch to assist in the unloading operations. In order to mount the mast on the drill, the fire department was summoned from nearby Ancona. Russ Kaminsky, observer-supervisor, put the instruments through a rigid test program and another seismic crew was rolling.

An all-Western wedding took place in Rome on March 27, when Shirley Van Dusen, Calgary, Alberta, became the bride of F-82’s George Kostashuk. Michael A. Boccalery, vice-president in charge of Western Geophysical International, acted as official interpreter during the civil ceremony and gave away the bride in the church wedding. Tom Maroney, supervisor, was best man and William Cavicchi, driller with F-82, was vocalist.

Party F-82’s all-Western wedding took place in Rome on March 27. In attendance, from left were Tom Maroney, William Calledara, Donald Calledara, Mrs. Cavicchi, William Cavicchi, Mrs. Calledara, Mrs. Cynthia Tovar, Michael Boccalery, Mrs. Kostashuk, George Kostashuk, Mrs. Boccalery, Andrea Berardi, Russ Kaminsky and Canon Shreve of St. Paul’s American Protestant Church.
PROFILE Cover Contest

Your photograph can win $50.00

Turning a hobby into a profitable pastime can be a hobby in itself. Westerners now have an opportunity of profiting from the widespread interest among crew members in photography. Your photo, if selected by our Board of Judges as a cover for WESTERN PROFILE, can win $50.00. Each photograph selected and used as a cover will be reproduced with full credit to the photographer.

The rules are simple:
1. All employees, as well as members of their immediate families, of Western Geophysical Company of America, Western Geophysical Company of Canada and Western Geophysical International are eligible. At the time the photo is used, the employee must be actively employed.
2. All photographs submitted must be black and white prints and the negatives must be sent with the prints.

Negatives and prints should be mailed flat, protected by heavy cardboard or plywood, and must not be scratched, marred or damaged in any way.
3. Photographs must be accompanied by a complete description covering where, when and what is happening in the picture, with full information of names and positions of any persons appearing in the shot.
4. You may submit as many photographs as you wish at any time. There is no deadline
5. Payment of the $50.00 prize will be made when the photograph has appeared as a PROFILE cover. Please provide full information as to your name and Party number with each photograph submitted.

Those are the rules. Dust off your camera, keep watching for appropriate subjects and send the results to the WESTERN PROFILE Board of Judges. The $50.00 award may be yours. Good luck!

WESTERN WEDDINGS

Best wishes to:

PRODUCTION RECORD

Congratulations!
Dorothy and Wilbur Green, a son, Wylie Eugene, 6 lbs. 6 oz., December 22, 1955, Party 74 • Barbara and Willie Priester, a son, William Lee, 8 lbs., February 24, 1956, Party 77 • Sylvia and Jimmy Hull, a son, David Jim, 7 lbs. 4 oz., November 14, 1955, Party 77 • Joan and Darrel Clappshidle, a son, Dwain Darrell, 7 lbs. 10 oz., March 24, Party 36 • Lee and Leonard Linder, a daughter, Beverly Kay, 8 lbs. 5 oz., November 26, 1955, Party 18 • Ruth and John Knutson, a son, Albert John, 8 lbs. 8 oz., March 30, Party F-50 • Gwen and Orville McDiarmid, a daughter, Mary Lyn Florence, 7 lbs. 6 oz., January 20, Party F-10 • Frances and R. D. DeJournette, twin daughters, Teresa Ann and Mary Frances, adopted at two years, born April 10, 1954, Party 74 • Audrey and Vic Hunter a daughter, Linda Lee, 6 lbs. 3 oz., February 4, Party F-63 • Joao and Joe Saltamachia, a son, Glenn Joseph, 6 lbs. 4 oz., October 18, 1955, Party 70 • Bonita and James Talley, a daughter, Terry 5 lbs., November 23, 1955, Party 37 • Mable and John May a daughter, Teresa Marlene, 7 lbs. 6 oz., February 13, Party 70 • Helen and Eldred Won, a daughter, Pamela Carol, 5 lbs. 15 oz., March 15, Party F-30 • Janet and Ralph Scheidt, a son, Donald George, 7 lbs., April 16, Party F-50 • Marie and Daniel Barnee, a daughter, Janie Ann, 7 lbs. 4 oz., September 10, 1955, Party F-39 • Joan and Frank Macaluso, a daughter, Diane Cecelia, 6 lbs. 11 oz., April 13, Party 72 • Kay and Ken Dobson, a son, Stewart James, 9 lbs. 4 oz., February 10, Party F-39 • Bruno and Goffredo Zambelli, a son, Massimo, 8 lbs. 2 oz., July 15, 1955, Party F-57 • Kay and Bill Kachowski, a daughter, Debra Helen, 7 lbs. 11 oz., December 24, 1955, Party F-39 • Dorothy and Donald Good, a daughter, 7 lbs. 2 0z., March 24, Party F 10 • Alice and Maurice Lewis, a son, William Hunt, 7 lbs. 2 oz., April 26, Party 74 • Mary Ruth and Thomas Bouchillon, twin sons, Gary 6 lbs. 6 oz., and Gary 6 lbs. 3 oz., December 29, 1955, Party 13 • Jane and Richard Brunet, a daughter, Diane, 7 lbs. 10 oz., July 10, 1955, Party 72 • Dorothy and Robert Anthes, a daughter, Penney Susan, 7 lbs. 14 oz., April 20, Party 51 • Jo LaBene and Don Meck, a son, Danny Craig, 7 lbs. 4 oz., March 19, Party 65 • Roberta and Ed Hansen, a daughter, Holly Marcelle, 4 lbs. 14 oz., March 19, Party 58 • Mamie Lou and Billy King, a son, James Garrett, 7 lbs., November 23, 1955, Party 74 • Shirley Ann and Austin Jennings, a daughter, Janet Clare, 7 lbs., February 4, Party 58 • Joyce and Chester Armstrong, a son, Wayne Derry 7 lbs. 10 oz., January 13, Party F-61 • Vera and Cecil Ray Hall, a daughter, Nanci Lynn, 7 lbs. 7 oz., May 1, Party 32.

NEWS BREAK

Clinton
Named
Supervisor

With his appointment in mid April, James M. Clinton became Western’s newest supervisor. Having spent most of his four years with Western in California, largely as party chief of Western’s largest land crew — Party 9, Jim will continue in that area by working with California crews from his base in Bakersfield.

A native of Oklahoma, Jim is a geology major (B.S. degree) from Centenary College, Shreveport, Louisiana. He is married and is the father of two young sons.
A labor leader looks at Communism...

Too many in the free world fail to see the real nature of Communism as the mortal foe of everything that we hold dear, of every moral and spiritual value. Too many in the free world are still prisoners of the illusion that Communism is, historically speaking, a progressive system — extreme liberalism temporarily making bad mistakes.

Actually, Communism represents darkest reaction. It is an antisocial system in which there are imbedded some of the worst features of savagery, slavery, feudalism and life-sapping exploitation manifested in the industrial revolution of early-day capitalism.

Too many in the free world seem to have lost their capacity for moral indignation against the most brutal inhumanities when they are perpetrated by Communists. It is painful, but we must face the cruel facts of life.

We of the democratic camp must develop a far more vigorous moral attitude. We must rekindle our capacity to cry out against, to protest against, the Godless dogmas and savage crimes being perpetrated by Moscow.

Such struggles and such protests are not negative actions. They are positive. They are morally and politically constructive. I know of nothing more positive and constructive than a total struggle against the totalitarian cancer in the body politic of modern society.

It is rather disturbing to me that many people in our country who call themselves liberals are stone silent about the Soviet concentration camps. They never find the time to utter a word of condemnation against the Communist imperialist destruction of the national independence and democratic rights of hundreds of millions of people in Europe and Asia.

It is shocking to see the studied attempts being made by Western diplomacy to tear to shreds the Charter of the United Nations under the guise of the so-called pack age deal with Moscow and Peiping. Can it be that the free world is so weak in its moral spirit that it does not recognize this deal as appeasement of the worst kind?

I am all for a fight to the finish against racism in our own midst. Racism is damnable and detestable in any form. But racism in reverse — as now propagated in India and Burma by Khruschev and Bulganin — is just as reprehensible.

And the Communist imprisonment of hundreds of thou sands of hostages — so-called war prisoners — 10 years after the close of the war, in violation of every human right and international agreement — is morally reprehensible. One would expect the true liberal to cry out in protest against human beings being carted, tagged and shuttled about for weeks in rail yards of Russia, as if they were carloads of coal or bags of potatoes.

Not until we of the free world can give rebirth to a vibrant moral attitude, to a burning indignation against such frightful bestialities, can the freedom loving people be sufficiently stirred to gather the moral strength for resisting and defeating the totally antimoral dogmas and deeds of Communism at home and abroad. Yes, this means above all a moral struggle against Communism.

Communism is the very opposite of liberalism. Communism is the deadliest enemy of liberalism. Liberals should be the most consistent and energetic fighters against Communism. Liberals must also be on guard against developing a certain type of McCarthyism of their own. They must shun like a plague the role of being anti-Communist.

Only by refusing to be thus entrapped, can liberals shed every vestige of subconsciously and conscious regard for Communism as a movement with which they have something in common.

Much more regard must be shown by the democracies for principles — for the principles of human rights and human freedom. We must never sacrifice principles to expediency. This means being rigid in support of our principles.

Moscow is sure it has history's timetable in its pocket. Hitler once thought so, too. We have nothing to fear from peaceful competition. They need our help. We do not need theirs. They have nothing that can help us. What they have can only hurt us. But what we have they want from us in order to help and save them from the follies of Com munism and Soviet imperialism.

We must avoid the suicidal self-deception of the popular front and united front.

No country, no people, no movement can stand aloof and be neutral in this struggle. Nehru and Tito are not neutral. They are aids and allies in fact and in effect, if not in diplomatic verbiage.

In conclusion, I cannot emphasize too strongly to you The conflict between Communism and freedom is the problem of our time. It overshadows all other problems. This conflict mirrors our age, its toils, its tensions, its troubles and its tasks. On the outcome of this conflict depends the future of all mankind. I pray that, on the threshold of the atomic age, we — all of the free world — can muster the moral courage and total strength to preserve the peace and promote the freedom of the men and women of every continent, color and creed.
3. Cora and Jack Patton’s two boys, Rip (left) and Wes partake of Wes’ first birthday cake. P. 68.

4. Barbara Ann Smith, left, (daughter of Gwen and Vic) with her guests at her third birthday party. Next to Barbara is Billy Kerns, Ronny Zeiler and Dennis Webb, grinning at the camera. Dennis is the son of Margaret “Spider” Webb. Party 36.

5. Darrell and Joan Clapsaddle holding Duane Darrell . . . “Let me tell you about my son — he’s only nine days old.” Party 36.

6. When only one, Louise, daughter of LeRoy and Mary Hughes, P. F-69, could smile as captivatingly as this.

7. Nealy Cramer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Neal Cramer, supervisor, says he’s finishing a map report.
THEY SERVE

Service Anniversaries March, April, May

22 YEARS
Planck, George E.

21 YEARS
*Desmond, Jack M.
Prestine, V. E.
*Sheffet, David

20 YEARS
DeJournette, R. D., Jr.
Mollere, John C.

19 YEARS
Adams, John A.

15 YEARS
Heaney, Don B.
Ross, Walter T.
Shoup, George J.

14 YEARS
*Logan, Lloyd E.
*Morrow, Dallas C. (Feb.)
Wardell, R. H.

13 YEARS
Buschmihl, J. E.

12 YEARS
*Green, J. B.
Holbrook, Jack (Jan.)
Ivy, Robert L.
Maroney, Thomas P.
Pack, Bruce A.
*Phillips, T. J.
*Saad, J. D.
Thompson, David B.

11 YEARS
Steggall, Charles P.
Sullivan, Roscoe L.

10 YEARS
Bernhardt, Don

9 YEARS
Davis, John C.
*Eager, Margaret W.
*Hemenway, D. C.
Hilliard, Roy T.
Maines, John J.
Narlock, Raymond
Parker, William H.
*Paul, Nicholas
Smith, Victor W.
*Welch, Cecil A.

8 YEARS
Armond, L. L.
Bosch, Frank
Broughton, R.
Bryant, Robert K.
Campbell, John L.
*Childers, Clifton D.
Glenn, Hardy
Hanson, Ernest E.
Hepburn, Paul N.
Lammert, John F.
Martin, Charles E.
*Powe, Lyle E.

7 YEARS
Anderson, Clarence N.
Angus, William R.
Babiracki, T. L.
Bates, Arthur D.
Carpenter, C. D.
Chandler, James A.
Dick, Charles D.
Harding, John H.
*Jones, Frank A.
Kakoke, Arthur
*Kostashuk, George
O'Donnell, Arthur J.
Sivacoe, Arthur W.
Smith, Mathew J.

6 YEARS
Blevins, Hayden T.
Brick, Larry F.
Bynum, George R.
Childs, Berry W.
Cline, Wayne H.
*Kirkland, Jesse D.
Leriger, Laurence A.
Lesoway, Joseph G.
Lewis, Homer L.
*Nash, Robert T.
Nelson, Raymond E.
Novak, Stephen
Quinn, Jack K.
Schuller, Jerome A.

5 YEARS
Allen, Frank D.
Bates, Grant P.
*Conkey, B. W.
Dees, James A.
Downey, D. R.
Johnson, Alvin B.
*Kopper, Stanley R.
La Moure, Bronson C.
Larrabee, Harry
Long, Oliver R.
Loven, John W.
Stewart, Max R.
Taylor, Archibald
White, John D.

4 YEARS
Alexander, James P.
*Ames, D. A.
Aylesworth, Arnold
Blyth, William B.
Clinton, J. M.
Cooper, Jack
Farmer, William F.
Ising, Herman G.
*Jennings, Austin W.
Kolumbus, Lou
*Long, Murray B.
Melendez, Joe
Mitchell, T. W.
Moorehead, Carmel
Overstreet, C. W.
*Overstreet, Ralph
Priester, Willie C.
Ross, William F.
Seaton, Elton W.
*Spach, William H.
Stack, Robert J.
*Stevens, Stanley A.
*Stewart, B. R.
*Trotter, Jack F.
Watson, Jerry A.
White, R. W.
Won, Eldred
Xavier, Alberto G.

3 YEARS
Andrews, Robert
Anthes, Robert
Clingan, J. E.
Clem, Ronald J.
Dean, Lawrence
Dodd, Alan T.
Dornan, James F.
*Fore, Louis S.
*Grant, William E.
Hartwig, Edward
Kachowski, William
LeTourneau, Delor A.
May, Ubis P., Jr.
Mende, Billie D.
Miller, John W.
Moore, Roy
Nelson, William C.
Niederhauser, J. R.
*Peterson, George
Quam, Howard E.
Reinesto, James M.
*Rich, Harold D.
Riddle, William T.
Shapka, Edward D.
Venegas, William
Watts, Harold D.
West, Arnold W.

2 YEARS
Barham, Thomas L.
Blair, Jimmy
Brown, Wm. R.
Burnside, Samuel G.
Carver, Robert E.
Clapsaddle, Darrel
Cram, Ira H., Jr.
Cunningham, Harvey N.
Diaz, Christiano
Fairchild, Ollie R.
Haag, Ruth
Hanna, Lloyd G.
Hansen, Henry E.
Harrison, Lowell W.
Hollier, Lawrence A.
Krein, Oliver
Lan, Willie G.
*Lazenby, Lawton L.
Liebelt, Jake
Louis, Adrian
Luce, J. Donald
Marceaux, Paul D.
Mellette, Soule M.
Munn, Jimmy L.
Murrell, Ronald G.
Nardini, Guy
Pflab, Benedict H.
Raley, Kerney
Shivers, Joe D.
Stevens, Charles F.
Stoops, Richard A.
Talley, Frankie E.
Watson, Melvin K.
Williamson, Willie J.

*Interrupted Service

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THE COVER
A familiar sight to land-based seismic workers is the drilling crew’s portable landmark.

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IDA KEHL McCREERY, Editor
HOW MUCH DO TAXES COST YOU?

FOR 20 YEARS TAXES HAVE BEEN TAKING AN INCREASING SHARE
OF FAMILY EARNINGS WHAT DO THEY TAKE FROM YOU?

<table>
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<tr>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>$3000</th>
<th>$4000</th>
<th>$5000</th>
<th>$7500</th>
<th>$10,000</th>
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<td>TOTAL TAXES</td>
<td>$ 708</td>
<td>$1088</td>
<td>$1424</td>
<td>$2234</td>
<td>$3220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AND, THE MORE YOU MAKE—THE WORSE IT GETS

Taxes are eating away America’s future. And, as T Coleman Andrews, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says “taxes are an instrument for penalizing success and punishing those who somehow manage” to get ahead.

The NAM five-year plan would help more and more people save and invest and build a better future for themselves and for their children.

A FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR TAX-REFORM

As proposed by the National Association of Manufacturers

- Five successive annual reductions of 16% each in the progressive rates on all individual income taxes (For a total reduction of 80% in all surtaxes)
- A ceiling of 35% on all federal income taxes

Because of the nation’s expanding economy, this can be done without shifting the tax burden to any group in any way, and without taking essential revenue from the federal government.

YOU CAN HELP!

The program already is receiving wide support in all parts of the country (Gallup Poll survey) But, it needs more support from people such as you if it is to be adopted back in Washington, D.C. Here’s how you can help

Spread the word. Sell your friends and associates on this tax plan.

Get local groups to endorse and support it

Write your Congressmen They want your views

REMEMBER UNITY IN ACTION CAN GET RESULTS!