A Special Message
from the Chairman of the Board

As all members of the Western family are aware, Western Geophysical Company has been for some time a wholly owned subsidiary of Litton Industries, Inc. So far as the regular routine of Westerners' daily activities is concerned, the transfer of stock ownership to Litton has not made the slightest change. As most of you learned from my confidential memorandum to supervisors, party chiefs, and department managers prior to the public announcement, our written agreement with Litton provides that the present officers and directors will continue to manage the Company and set its policies. All present Company benefits, including our Profit Sharing Plan, will be continued within the framework of Western, independently and separately from the rest of the Litton complex.

In the weeks since the transaction was announced, many comments and questions have come to us from our professional and business friends. The comments, I am happy to say, have been uniformly complimentary, both to Litton and to ourselves. The questions usually are stated thus: "What will the merger mean to Western?"

To say that the change in ownership will have no meaning for Western, simply because the Company will continue to be operated by the same personnel and on the same well-tested principles, would be to ignore basic reasons for consummating the transaction. I believe that the merger of Western with Litton will be of great advantage to Western and to its people and that it will prove very beneficial to Litton.

A point of primary importance to every member of the Western family is that, by becoming a part of the great Litton corporate complex, Western's continuity will be assured regardless of the changes that time will bring in the personnel at the head of the organization.

The pioneer Westerners, especially, will understand and appreciate the fact that my sentimental attachment for our great organization and my pride in it would not permit me to leave its future to chance. Nor would it allow me to overlook the opportunity to obtain for Western the advantages of the large resources and broad scientific know-how offered by Litton. But these important considerations would not have sufficed if there had been any doubt that the management philosophy and employee relations of the Litton organization did not meet the high standards that we had set for Western.

The chief "architect" and "spark plug" of Litton Industries, Inc., is Charles B. Thornton, its chairman of the board and president, with whom we can all be proud to be associated. A capable, farsighted, and energetic leader, he has, in the course of only a few years, built Litton Industries into one of the most successful and dynamic organizations of its kind.

A warm and informal individual, "Tex," as he is called by his friends and associates, is highly respected and admired by all who work with him. He believes that the success of any organization is dependent on its people and they are his chief concern. Under his progressive policies Litton has become one of the leaders in the electronics industry, and there is every promise that its future growth and progress will be even more dynamic than in the past.

Litton Industries is engaged in many broad areas of the electronics industry. It maintains one of the largest company research and development staffs in the United States and has an outstanding reputation as one of the most technically capable firms working in the broad area of defense electronics, particularly on advance systems and equipment. Among current developments are those related to telemetering, inertial guidance devices, aircraft navigation, electronic computers and data processing systems, and classified "space research" studies. Litton also is a large factor in the production of microwave and other special electron tubes, precision transformers, and magnetic equipment. Although Litton is well entrenched in the military area, 55% of its total volume is commercial—including calculating, adding, bookkeeping, and specialized electronic business machines.

I am confident that Western's affiliation with Litton will open new horizons for achievement in our petroleum geophysical work and in related fields of geophysics as well. While each Litton division and subsidiary is autonomously managed and operated, each has full access to the specialized skills and knowledge of all the divisions and subsidiaries of the Litton complex. I have no doubt that Western and the other Litton groups working together will create new records of accomplishment that none could have attained alone.

Newy Saltonstall
No, Johnny dear, a “house organ” is not a musical instrument. It is a company publication—Western Profile, for instance. And getting together the news, features, and photos that go into it and then producing the printed masterpiece, takes a lot of doing. The editor’s path—if it could be recorded—would look very much like a high-energy trace, without AVC.

First, the editor proposes a table of contents. When President Dean Walling approves it, the rush really begins! Write letters—to supervisors, to party chiefs, to reporters, to photographers, to the offices, to the field… Record receipt of copy… Check spelling of names… Write “TOC’s”… Record data on all pictures submitted… Write articles… Edit copy… Type, type, type… Match selected pictures with their negatives… Rush to and from the photographer’s shop… Proofread… Go through hundreds and hundreds of personnel cards for They Serve… Dummy… Write, rewrite, and rewrite, ad infinitum, the cutlines… Retouch pictures… Outline pictures… Make paste-ups… Obtain number of personnel on each crew… Make address changes… Correct addressing machine rolls… Count names on mailing lists… Hurry to printing plant… Check press runs… Address envelopes… Fill in numerous copies of Canadian export forms… Prepare instructions for mailer… Figure foreign postage… Stuff envelopes… Run them through postage machine… Bundle and tie. Most minor details. A few major ones. But all a part of putting out the Profile.

The above “running” account may help answer the question you Westerners most often ask: “Why must I send my copy in so early?”
Production alone—making up the dummy (no, the “dummy” is not the editor; it is a preliminary “mock-up” of the magazine itself), writing the cutlines, doing the paste-ups, and printing—requires six weeks. This leaves only half of the average 12-week period between two issues of the Profile in which to request all information, copy, and pictures; receive them; write and/or edit all articles, reports, and news items and type them; select the pictures to be used and order enlargements; and have all type set, corrected, and in repro proof stage.

If all goes according to schedule—unfortunately, it seldom does, but if it does—all articles and short features are in the hands of the typesetter by the day the Party Pickings reports are due. During the next two weeks while we are working on these crew reports, the Windstrip items are trickling in. Then, while the “Pickings” are being set in type, we prepare Windstrip stories and pictures and They Serve.

Because Western operations are so widespread, the editor is surrounded by dictionaries, atlases, and other reference books—to be sure that the Profile is accurate regarding far-flung places where Westerners are. Also, for accuracy, we use three different sets of personnel cards to “check out” Westerners and members of their families.

Like People, Type Has Faces

Before the copy is sent to the typesetter, it must not only be checked for technical accuracy by a qualified geophysicist but also be marked up for the linotype operator. Marking up means noting the type face and size, width of line, italics (for foreign words and for emphasis), large and small capitals, and the like. A type face is one in which all letters of the alphabet have certain basic characteristics, and the type size is the height of the letters, from the bottom of the lowest descender (such as in g or y) to the top of the highest ascender (such as in b or h). Size is measured in points, one point equaling 1/72 inch. For example, articles and Party Pickings are set in 10-point Caledonia type. In measuring width and height of columns, printers speak of ems or picas. The pica, or standard em, is 12 points, or 1/6 inch. Thus, an article that is marked “10/12” (10-point type on 12-point base or slug) will have six lines of type to an inch (72 divided by 12).

Copy Goes from Typewriter to Linotype

In the typesetter’s plant the linotype machine casts the copy in these metal slugs (lines of type). As a letter on the keyboard is touched, a brass mold, which is called a “mat” or matrix and in which is etched the letter, goes down into the assembler. This has been set to the desired width of line; and when it is filled, the row of mats is lowered and molten lead pours over it. This forms the slug, with the etched letter of each mat now a raised letter on the slug. When all copy has been set, proofs of it are “pulled”—that is, the column of slugs is inked; a long, narrow sheet of paper placed on it; and a heavy roller run over this. All Profile proofs are read at least three times—by an employee of the typesetter, by the editor, and by one or more other persons in the Los Angeles office.

For each issue of the Profile we receive at least 150 small pictures and their negatives. From these are selected those that are technically suited for reproduction and best illustrate the subject. Quality of the picture for the front cover is particularly important, for it must be sharp enough to lend itself to an over-all enlargement of 8½ x 11½ inches and to a duotone (a picture printed first in a color and then, over that, in black).
Dummy Like a Jigsaw Puzzle

With all type set and all photo enlargements in our hands, we make the dummy, which is an accurate layout, page by page, of how the magazine will appear in finished form. Dummying is like working on a jigsaw puzzle—putting a picture here and a block of copy there, and then moving them around from spot to spot, or even page to page, until they fit. Each page is composed of approximately 50% story and 50% pictures, cutlines, heads, and white space.

Two facing pages are dummyed at a time so that the spread will present a harmonious arrangement of type, pictures, and color. With chippings of the type proof tentatively in place we start "maneuvers" with the pictures for the two pages. This involves scaling each picture with a wheel, similar to a slide rule, to get its dimensions when reduced or enlarged; and cropping, which is the deletion of undesired parts of the picture. For the printer we indicate with crop marks the area to be reproduced and attach a small tag giving him the required width and height and the key (page number and position).

As each page of the dummy is completed, a notation of the number of lines and width of each caption is made above, below, or beside the space for the photograph. With this information, the identifications sent by the photographers, and our character-count card (so many letters per so many picas), we spend the next week writing cutlines.

A second, small layout, called the color dummy, must now be made to show the printer which color in addition

Above—The make-up man is pulling a slug from a galley of corrections and will insert it in its proper place in the galley of Profile cutline type at his left. Like all printers, he reads the type upside down and from right to left, which is similar to mirror reading.

Right—Corrected slugs in place, the galley is put on the proof press. The roller in the left picture inks the type; then a strip of paper is placed over it, a heavier roller presses it against the inked type, and around comes the corrected galley proof, as seen at far right.

Non-office photos taken at Central Typesetting Company, Los Angeles, and Henry Offset Service, Glendale, as the March WESTERN PROFILE was being set and printed.
 Paste-ups Must Be Accurate

The paste-up is the master copy that is photographed and subsequently burned onto a metal plate from which the page is lithographically printed. Basically, the paste-ups are prepared in much the same manner as the dummy. Because each page is subsequently printed from a photograph of its paste-up and thus will appear exactly as the paste-up, even more care must be given to making the paste-ups accurate. Therefore, this is done on a drawing board equipped with a drafting machine.

When all of the repro proofs of the type—body copy, cutlines, and folio lines—have been cemented on the sheet and the picture areas and keys inked in with red, the paste-up is ready for the application of everything that is to appear in a color other than black.

The principal materials used to indicate color are frosted acetate, red adhesive cellophane, and register marks. Repro proofs of the headlines and initial letters are cemented to the frosted acetate, which is attached to the paste-up and through which the elements on the paste-up can be seen, thus assuring exact positioning of the color in relation to the black. The background color blocks and designs are indicated by the cellophane, cut to the size and shape desired for the finished product and also applied to this same acetate. The register marks (each a circle with an overlapping plus sign) are placed on both the paste-up and the acetate, one directly on top of the other, to help insure that the color does not “slip” even a hairsbreadth out of its intended area.

Lithography, the method by which the PROFILE is produced, is indirect printing. An ink-receptive image of the pages is formed on the surface of a flat, metal plate by photo-mechanical means while the non-image portions, the white spaces, are made ink-repellent. On the press the inked portions of the plate are printed on a rubber blanket, and the image is transferred to the paper. It's that simple! (Simple?)
Shooting and Stripping the Negs

In lithography the printer photographs everything that we have brought him, reducing or enlarging the pictures and other illustrative material and shooting the paste-ups to their actual size. A photo must be broken up into solid dots. This is done by photographing the picture through a screen (a sheet of glass with a series of opaque lines crossing at right angles). The lithographic cameraman does not seek a print of what he has shot; rather, his end result is a thick negative.

All of the elements of a page are not on one negative; rather, the material on the paste-up is on one, and all illustrations and all elements to be in color are on individual negs. These must be assembled into a composite by a process called stripping. The full-page neg is placed on a huge piece of yellow, glossy paper (one for each side of a sheet). The stripper inserts the negatives of the pictures according to their keys. Thus, everything that will be black on the page is together. He repeats the process for the color elements.

Plates Burned by Huge Lamp

Burning the plates from which the magazine will be printed is the next step. Each yellow sheet of negatives is placed over a presensitized aluminum plate on the bed of the burning frame and covered with a glass top. The entire frame is turned to face a huge arc lamp, which is so intense that in one minute it burns the image from the negatives onto the presensitized plate. The plate is developed with various materials that make the printing image repel water but receive ink and make the non-print-
ing background repel ink but receive water. The plate is then washed in clear water and coated with a preservative.

Before the plates go on the press, another proofreading is necessary to be sure that no pictures have been stripped into the wrong spots. Unlike the typesetter’s galley and repro proofs, the lithographer’s proof is not “pulled”—it is “burned.” Called a brownline, it is made on the same burning frame and in the same manner, with two exceptions, as are the plates. A large sheet of special paper is substituted for the plate, and the burning time for brownlines is three minutes.

The Profile is now ready to go on the press. As it is a two-color press, the black and the second color of one side of a sheet can be printed in one run, in the manner already described.

After both sides of all three sheets have been printed and dried, they go to the bindery. There each is folded, and then all three are gathered and fastened together on the side fold with two staples.

Though the books may appear finished, the pages cannot be opened because of the fold; also, three sides are bordered with a white “bleed” strip one-eighth inch wide. The magazines are placed, 30 at a time, below the blade of a huge power cutter, and both the white strip and the folded edges are trimmed with one fast slice.

Continued on bottom of page 7
The unexpected passing of Sydney J. Chester, 54, on February 19, 1960, ended 16 years of exceptional and dedicated service to Western Geophysical Company. Although he had been confined to bed at his home for several months, he was making rapid improvement and was in daily contact with his office.

It is no exaggeration to say that Sydney Chester's work as general counsel and secretary of our Company was the governing consideration of his waking hours. For months after it became apparent that his health was failing, Chester resisted the urgings of his associates that he slow down and give more attention to his condition. Until ordered to bed by his physicians, he continued to come to his office every day and to handle the large volume of legal and administrative matters crossing his desk.

Mr. Chester brought a rich background of administrative and legal experience to Western when he joined the Company in 1944. He held a master of arts degree in business administration and economics from William and Mary College and a degree in law from St. John's College in New York City. He completed additional courses in sociology and personnel administration at Columbia University. He had applied his combined legal and administrative talents to a number of positions in private industry and to several governmental assignments by Presidential appointment before joining Western.

Here he became noted for his business acumen, the depth of his legal knowledge, and his strict adherence to principles. He contributed greatly to Western's rapid progress during these important years. The impress of his character will long remain on the history of our Company.

Sydney Chester leaves his daughter, Jewel Ruth Foster, and her two daughters, Lori Ellen, 5 years old, and Joni Lynn, 2 years old, of Los Angeles; his mother and father, who reside in New York City, his birthplace; a brother, Henry, also of New York City, and a brother, Rudy, of Philadelphia.

PROFILE Goes to Press . . . Continued from page 6

Mailing to 'Wanderers' Is Complex

Mailing the PROFILE is a complex task because we must send the magazines by the fastest and yet most economical way to people who seldom are in the same place from one issue to another! PROFILE "subscribers" fall into six classifications: field parties, clients, universities, Westerners in the armed forces, special requests for the PROFILE, and supervisors.

Field parties' copies are mailed in bundles to each party chief and party manager by a professional mailer. The other five classifications are mailed in individual envelopes from the office. Client and university envelopes are addressed by a small machine, but those on the servicemen's, miscellaneous, and supervisors' lists are hand-typed since they are fewer. Because the bundles for the foreign parties are sent via boat, we try to speed at least one copy by air to each group of overseas Westerners.

After all envelopes are addressed and sorted (local, foreign, and all other—for both first class and third class), we are ready for "the big day." This begins when several cartons of Profiles arrive from the printer! For the rest of that day and most of the next, we are occupied with "stuffing" the hundreds of envelopes with magazines, running them through the postage machine, and tying them in bundles for delivery to the post office. Finally, the PROFILE is on its way to you. We breathe a sigh of relief—and eagerly start the next issue.
Our Jobs Are Like the Surrey

With the Fringe on Top

Once upon a time the term “fringe benefit” referred to the allure that a tasteful border of swishing fringe added to a woman’s dress. And—in that relatively uncomplicated era—“take home pay” was the portion that Pa knew he had better not try to hold out on Ma.

Yes, times indeed have changed.

“Take home pay” today refers to what’s left in the paycheck after deductions—voluntary, involuntary, and income tax. “Fringe benefits” represent substantial (if not immediately spendable) additions to a family’s income. These benefits take numerous forms: providing protection for oneself and one’s family in emergencies, income for retirement, and other “extras” that make one happier in his job.

Through the years some of these have become so much a matter of custom that they no longer are regarded as “fringes.” Nevertheless, they do require the employer to make a substantial expenditure beyond the figures on the payroll.

In the eyes of most Westerners, their number one “benefit” is their Profit Sharing and Retirement Plan, now in its tenth year. In addition to the Profit Sharing Plan, however, the Company provides other fringe benefits. To an employee earning approximately $400 a month, for example, these amount to almost $900 annually. This, of course, is in addition to contributions made by the employee towards some of these programs.

When Western’s Profit Sharing and Retirement Plan was inaugurated, Henry Salvatori emphasized that its purpose is to “provide future benefits for those of our employees who will remain with us over the years.” He also noted:

“This Plan . . . does much more than provide for retirement benefits. In effect, it makes every eligible employee an active partner in our Company, and he shares in the earnings of the Company in much the same manner as if he or she had made a substantial investment in the stock of the Company.”

Employee Fully Invested in 15 Years

Briefly, this Plan provides that a Westerner is eligible to participate in the distribution of a part of the profits for the year after he has had nine months of service as of December 31 in that year. His share for each succeeding year of participation is increased by a fixed seniority factor; thus the longer he stays with Western the larger his proportionate allotment becomes. Because the Plan is designed primarily to provide a substantial fund for those who devote most of their business careers to Western, no one may receive any part of his share (other than for death or total disability) until he has been a Westerner for four years. At the end of the fourth year he qualifies for vested ownership of 8% of the amount credited to his account. Each year thereafter he acquires another 8% interest until the ownership of the entire sum allocated to him is vested in him, which occurs at the end of his fifteenth year. Yearly statements are mailed to each employee, showing his total account and his vested interest.

Company profits placed in the Plan are invested to earn additional income. The earnings of the fund also are reinvested. Thus, a dollar placed in the fund in 1952 is worth $1.75 today. Income and increased value of holdings produced an 8.2% growth in the Plan during 1959. This aspect of Western’s Plan makes it especially attractive to families looking ahead to retirement or wishing to accumulate funds for education of children or some other special program. Many persons in business for themselves would be delighted to see their capital earnings mounting so substantially over a 15-year period.

In case of death or total disability at any time during the 15 years, the employee becomes fully vested for the amount standing in his name, as well as for his participa-
tion in that year's distributions. This provision gives the Westerner and his family an extra cushion in event of these emergencies. Especially during one's early years with Western, when he has little or no vested interest in his share, his account is in effect "paid-up insurance."

At the end of 15 years an employee may retire and receive his full holdings or he may remain with the Company and continue to take part in the Plan. If an employee terminates his connection with Western before the end of 15 years, he forfeits the portion of his account to which he has not acquired a vested interest. The forfeiture is distributed among the other employees.

The Bank of America is trustee for the Plan. Although the bank does not recommend specific investments, it does have the responsibility for approving all transactions. Management of the funds is in the hands of a Trust Administration Committee of three Westerners: Dean Walling, president; Joseph A. Holton, treasurer; and Ben Niehenke, observer-supervisor. A professional investment counseling firm has been retained to recommend common-stock purchases, based on a long-term evaluation of the economic outlook.

Distribution of the funds in the Plan among various types of investment on December 31, 1959, was: banks and federal savings and loan associations, 4.62%; U.S. Treasury bonds, 12.61%; short-term finance company notes, 14.346%; municipal bonds, 5.01%; corporate bonds, 6.52%; preferred stocks, 3.20%; common stocks, 34.82%; real estate loans, 1.23%; and rental properties, 17.21%.

Rental properties include buildings at 13040 Cerise Avenue, Hawthorne, California; 3308-12 Van Owen Street, Burbank, California; 2400 West Indiana Avenue, Midland, Texas; and 2301 East Second Street, Odessa, Texas.

Medical Insurance Features Unusual

High in importance on the fringe benefit list is Western's blanket Medical Expense Insurance Plan. It is quite different from the usual group hospital, medical, and surgical plans because it employs the principles of low-deductible insurance and co-insurance to control the payments rather than the schedules with fixed benefit allowances that insurance policies normally use. Such restrictive schedules often prove inadequate when the costs of serious illness or accident are to be met. Under the Western program, the employee pays the first $25 in expenses for each illness or accident. For everything over that amount, the insurance company pays 80 cents of each dollar of expense. This protects the employee for 80% of the bills over $25 up to $10,000 for himself or any insured member of his family.

A Westerner, whose wife became seriously ill, recently wrote to the Company an expression of appreciation for the Medical Expense Insurance Plan.

"The recent illness and hospitalization of my wife has proven to me that this is one of the best insurance policies ever provided an employee of a company," he said. "Each claim that I submitted, regardless of the amount, was handled promptly and paid fully without any question. This has certainly been a big financial help in providing the best possible care for my wife these past few months."

The Company bears more than two-thirds of the cost of premiums for the Medical Expense Insurance Plan. Single employees contribute only $1.07 a month for personal coverage. The rate for an employee with enrolled dependents is only $4.00 a month.

Pregnancy benefits are payable only after expenses of $500 have been incurred. On any amount over $500 up to $10,000, benefits are payable on the 80% basis. The insur-
ance company requires that there must have been a dependency coverage for nine months before the birth if the employee is to be eligible for payments. In cases of multiple births, the plan automatically pays $500 for each additional baby. The short-term attraction of this generous offer has been insufficient to counteract the long-term prospect of doubling up, or tripling up, on diaper changes, bottle-warming, tummy-burping, shoe-buying, and the like. The record of multiple births among Western families is below the national average.

A “baby bonus” of $100 is paid by the Company to each Western family announcing a new heir. The only eligibility requirements are that the husband must be an employee at the time of the birth and that he has been enrolled for dependency benefits under the Medical Expense Plan for nine months prior to the birth. The 1959 crop of Western babies numbered 48—$4,800 worth of bonuses. Mathematically-inclined readers will quickly determine that these infants will cost Uncle Sam $28,800 a year in income tax deductions and that they could not be purchased from their proud parents for $48,000,000—each!

**Life Insurance Provided by Company**

After a Westerner has been an employee six months, he becomes eligible for $1,000 of free life insurance. He may add to this protection at a nominal rate if he wishes. For example, the $400-a-month employee is eligible for $9,000 additional life insurance for only $4.50 a month.

If he were to obtain $9,000 worth of insurance for himself (at the best rate for ordinary life insurance at age 32), it would cost him $17.63 a month, or $21.13 more than he pays as a Westerner. This saving, a bonus above the fringe benefits, enables the Westerner to protect his family with more insurance than he might otherwise be able to do.

The entire administrative cost of the Western group life and group Medical Expense Insurance Plan, as well as the other benefit programs, is carried by the Company. This cost does not show as a fringe benefit although it is defi-

initely a Company expenditure on behalf of the personnel.

Western also provides an added cushion for employees during periods of illness. After the first year, each employee is eligible for 10 days of sick leave. Half of the unused portion each year is carried forward, to be available in case of prolonged illness.

**Vacation-Holiday Fringes’ Delight All**

A vacation is a delight to the employee—unless he has to spend it doing the home chores he put off all year—but it remains an expense to the Company. For the $400-a-month Westerner, it means $184.60 paid to him for two weeks out of the year when he does no work for the Company. After 10 years of employment, he is given three weeks of vacation.

Westerners pick up another six working days of paid holidays—worth $110.76 a year to the Westerner we have been discussing. These are New Year’s Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

Certain benefits are required by law. Payments of these benefits to employees are made by governmental agencies, but the money that makes the official vouchers good was contributed partly by the Company and partly by the employee himself. Social Security contributions by the Company will amount to $144 in 1960 for the $400-a-month Westerner. Unemployment insurance adds $38.70 to this. Workmen’s compensation insurance means another outlay of $96.96.

**Benefits Work Three Ways**

Western’s well-rounded program of employee benefits is founded both on humanitarian and economic principles. The management has long acknowledged that Western’s primacy in the geophysical field has been achieved through people whose ability, integrity, and industry are outstanding. To lift from these men and women, insofar as this is possible, the burdens of worry over future financial resources or present emergencies and to provide them with periods for rest and refreshment is to ease the cares and relax the tensions that are among humanity’s worst foes. Since the dedication of Westerners to their Company makes this possible, Western firmly believes that it should be done.

From a business standpoint, the Company has seen abundant proof that individuals who have a personal stake in the success of the enterprise and are not hampered by gnawing worries over personal security respond by contributing most effectively to the work of the organization. Thus, “fringes” may be said to “benefit” three ways: for the employee, for the Company, and, consequently, for Western’s clients.
Westerners Earn Safety Award

Once again Westerners have proved that they are safety-minded, and for their outstanding efforts to promote safety the Company received from the National Safety Council an Award of Merit.

The inscription on it reads: "National Safety Council Award of Merit presented to Western Geophysical Company of America for a noteworthy safety performance in 1959." Following its presentation to the Company in April, each crew received a bronze bar engraved with the above inscription, as well as a similar bar for the 1953 Award of Merit, both to be suspended from its 1956 Award of Honor plaque.

The National Safety Council's annual Safety Award Plan is not competitive in that any number of companies can win an award, based upon their own records. In other words, a company actually competes against itself, and Western's award for 1959 shows that the Company's record has improved over the past three years.

Because some types of work are more hazardous than others, the Council judges the entries in its contest according to industries rather than in one over-all group. Western Geophysical is classified in the petroleum industry as much as its operations are akin to those of the oil companies as far as types of hazards and safety are concerned. Within a company itself some jobs are recognized as more hazardous than others. In Western, for example, drilling and shooting crews are considered to be subjected to more danger than are others on the seismic and gravity field crews.

Western's safety record of 1959 was judged against a "par," which is computed from the average of its own and the industry's injury rates for the prior three years, 1956 through 1958. Thus each Council member-company strives to improve its own previous three-year record and to raise itself above the industry.

Western of America had only four lost-time accidents in 1959. This means that out of a total of 2,047,372 man-hours worked by Westerners on field crews in 1959 only 671 man-hours, or 61 days, were lost because of industrial accidents.

According to the Company's safety director, Carl Gerdes, 95% of the Westerners eligible in the safety program earned safety cards in 1959, indicating that these men had worked the entire year without an accident of any kind. In addition, 82% of them received medallion key chains, awarded for two or more accident-free years.

Success of the Company's safety program is further revealed by the number of men in the drilling and shooting jobs whose safety records have brought them awards for from 10 to 15 years. Fifteen men so classified have achieved this distinction.

Jay H. Fraizer, who was a top-notch driller before becoming shop supervisor in Midland, Texas, has not had an accident since the inception of the program 15 years ago. Jay's safety record is better than this, for he was "safety-minded" long before the Company began keeping an official tally for the Council.

For three others, all drillers, their total years of safety awards coincide with their total years with the Company—never an accident during their Western employment. They are: Chester W. Hill, now with Party 93 in Libya—13 years; John F. Lammert, with Party 88 in Bolivia—11 years; and Hubert E. Rosson, also with Party 93—11 years.

Mention of the above men specifically and of the other 11 with 10 or more safety awards does not minimize the records of the gravity crews and of the many seismic party managers, observers, surveyors, and permitmen who also have earned 10 to 15 safety awards or of all who have less than 10. Though the drillers and shooters have more dangerous jobs than the others, they alone do not make the safety record of a crew. That depends upon every man on the crew and also upon those who are responsible for initiating the program and being sure that every man is fully aware of the importance of safety and has a thorough knowledge of safety procedures—the executives, supervisors, and party chiefs. The safety-consciousness of any one man on a crew, no matter what his job, can be the inspiration for the crew to achieve a safety record. And thus does Western receive National Safety Council awards.
ROAD BAN — It But Hinders Seis

ROAD BAN” is a term familiar to all north-country Westerners, especially those in Canada. To their colleagues in warmer climes, however, both in the States and abroad, it is a different story. The observer on the boat in the Gulf of Mexico, the driller in the Libyan desert, or the office worker in Los Angeles may have heard of “road ban,” but few of such typical employees know that it is a consequence, a single facet, of the wonderful phenomenon of spring—the spring “breakup.” Nor do they have more than a vague conception, if even that, of how the road ban affects doodlebuggers working in the North.

“It has something to do with the muskeg’s becoming soft, doesn’t it?” queried one Los Angeles Westerner. “So soft that the crews cannot work, that even the bombardiers cannot make it? ‘Road ban’ means that most of the Canadian crews are ‘out’ all summer, doesn’t it?”

The answer to the above, for the benefit of all Westerners experiencing the same quandary, is no—but a qualified no. In the first place, some crews in the United States, as well as in Canada, are affected—simply because Jack Frost has no nationality. The road ban occurs in the prairie provinces of Canada and in some of the northern states east of the Rocky Mountains—wherever long periods of subzero temperatures permit the frost to penetrate to depths reaching below the road beds. (This discussion will deal mainly with Canada, however.)

It is true that the road ban is in effect at the time of the year when the muskeg begins to soften, but the term is road ban, not muskeg ban. As the frost starts coming out of the ground (usually in March), not only does it leave the ground a soft, and often spongy, mass, but also it “boils” and results in upheavals beneath the road beds. This causes the base and substructure of a road to become soft, and the pounding action of trucks and other heavy vehicles moving over the road—whether it be pavement or gravel—makes the surface crack and buckle. And roads, as every United States taxpayer knows, cost money—lots of money—and take a great deal of time to build or even to repair. Thus, they must be protected during this period of the year by the road ban.

Actually, the word ban carries its full meaning as defined by Webster: “Status of being officially prohibited or outlawed.” The official in the case of the road ban is not, as one might suspect, Mother Nature. It is, in Canada, the provincial and municipal governments that ban the use of highways and byways by trucks and other heavy vehicles at a certain time of year. (Montana and North Dakota are among the states that impose road bans.) District engineers (for the provincial highway departments) and town councils and the like (for the municipalities) are the persons who declare the road ban. Through independent judgment and action of these authorities, the bans are placed on different roads at different times—or simultaneously—and are rigidly enforced. This enforcement is effected on the highways by the RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) and on the municipal roads by the councilors, from whom permission must always be obtained for the operation of heavy vehicles on the local roads.

Road bans may vary in extent. For example, Highway No. 2 between Red Deer and High River, Alberta, might be banned only to the extent that trucks cannot be overloaded to exceed 80% of a specified tire/axle loading. A truck with 8.25 x 20 tires could permissibly carry a greater load than an identical truck with 7.50 x 20 tires. This is called a partial road ban. At the same time, the portion of Highway No. 2 south of High River to Fort McLeod might have a full ban placed on it. This means no trucks—absolutely none—only passenger cars.

The two factors that determine whether a ban should be partial (and how partial) or full are the design and structure of the road bed and the extent of the frost. If very little frost is in the ground, a short road ban—or even
none at all—would be declared. If the frost had penetrated deeply during the winter, greater saturation of the road bed would occur for a longer period during and after the breakup; this would dictate a severe partial or a full ban for a longer period, with load limits being gradually increased as the frost works out and as the road bed consolidates itself.

Though the periods of the road bans vary, depending upon the frost and the particular road bed, they definitely do not last all summer. Their beginning depends, of course, upon the exact time at which the frost starts coming out of the ground. The bans start in the south of Canada and move north with the warming weather and are both imposed and removed on sections of highways as local conditions dictate. There is no mass, blanket road ban or lifting of such.

Whenever possible, however, the authorities give the public two or three days’ notice before each ban is imposed. Western crews know, though, that if they get through March 15 without the road ban, they will be working on a day-to-day basis thereafter. Truck (wheel) crews if caught by the ban are “stuck”—sometimes literally, as well as figuratively—until the bans are lifted. In a few cases, Western has been confronted with the unusual situation in which a crew had to move out of the bush at breakup and proceed to another part of the province where no road bans were in effect or where there was little likelihood of any being declared. The unusual stumbling block in this transfer of operations was that the highways and roads between the two points were banned. On a few such occasions Western of Canada has shipped its trucks by rail to the new area of operations.

Track crews are not so affected by the road bans as are the truck (wheel) crews, for they do not use the roads in their work. Rather, they are out in the bush with their bombardiers, which are especially constructed for this type of country. The track crews are affected by the breakup, however, because they operate along bulldozed trails—seismic lines on which the bush has been cleared by bulldozers. Conventional ‘dozers are so heavy and thus exert such high ground-pressure per square inch of track that they cannot work in the muskeg after it has thawed but must do their work in the winter. The idea, therefore, has been to have the lines that are to be shot during the summer bulldozed during the winter. The ‘dozers then leave the bush before breakup—if they do not, they will not get out.

Some time ago a ‘dozer did “fall in,” and for a long time all efforts to extricate it from its 20-foot “grave” in the muskeg failed. Finally, after a large hole was pumped out and cribbed, the luckless ‘dozer was removed from the depths—but in pieces.

Even in the winter ‘dozers quite often fall through beaver dams and thinly frozen muskegs, but they usually can be pulled out by another “cat.” New developments in ‘dozing equipment, however, have recently proved that successful ‘dozing operations can be performed in muskeg areas in the summer. Machines used by one oil company for the past two summers employed special, wide tracks for flotation; and the success achieved offers the promise that these areas can be “opened up” for more flexible seismic programs in the summer.

What do the crews do during the road ban? The track crews working in the bush continue their operations. Truck (wheel) crews start rolling out as soon as the word comes that “that time” has arrived. For some, it is tough and goes as to whether or not they will make it.

During the road ban some of the men of the affected crews take their annual vacations; others are laid off temporarily and recalled when the crew begins operations again; some transfer to other locations as mentioned above; and a few local hires are terminated. (Many of the last are farmers who cannot farm when the ground is frozen but who, when the road ban is set, are ready to return home to prepare for their spring planting.) As far as the crews’ equipment is concerned, major repairs and maintenance are taken care of at this time.
Knox Scans the Universe

In a contest for the title of "Most Amazing Westerner of Any Year," the man to beat would be William Alan Knox, a supervisor for Western Geophysical Company of Canada. Knox is a fellow who spends his working hours analyzing the inside of the earth and his leisure hours analyzing the outsides of the sun and stars.

Knox's success in piling up contest points would not stem merely from his hobby or from his ingenuity in converting salvaged truck parts, plus a couple of small motors, into a telescope mounting capable of tracking a star across the sky. Neither would he win the title simply because of his patient persistence in the two-year job of constructing a delicate light filter—nor because of his physical stamina in pursuing his avocation at temperatures down to −10°F. when his equipment (not he) begins to freeze.

No, the quality that elevates Knox to the pinnacle among amazing Westerners is his daring. Although he is a working geophysicist—with Western since 1946—he built a permanent astronomical observatory annex to his home in Calgary! Fate was never so tempted.

In event of a major cataclysm—such as being transferred—Knox might install his 10-foot-wide observatory dome in the roof of a trailer without too much difficulty. But 500 pounds of telescopes and machinery? A concrete foundation pier? And how does one go about towing such a trailer to the interior of Nigeria or across the Andes?

Knox became interested in the stars (celestial, not Hollywood) in his early youth. His studies in astronomy helped fit him to become chief navigation officer of the Thirteenth Bomber Command of the USAF in the South Pacific theatre in World War II. During his years with Western in Canada he acquired more and more astronomical paraphernalia until finally he had more than he cared to lug back into the house each night. Then his devotion to his hobby overbalanced the natural reluctance of the doodlebugger to acquire anything that cannot be plucked up overnight. He built the observatory.

The aluminum-clad dome rests atop four rollers, bolted to the framework of the building, and rotates in either direction. A slit, 2½ feet wide and covered by two shutters, allows the telescopes to sweep the sky from the horizon to the zenith. The slit is uncovered by rolling the upper shutter back over the top of the dome; the lower shutter opens in the same manner as the lower half of a Dutch door.
A highly specialized coronagraph, designed to study features of the sun's atmosphere, is Knox's most prized instrument. Clustered with it on the equatorial mounting are a 10-inch reflecting telescope, a 5-inch refractor, and an 8-power spotting scope. The mounting was constructed from a salvaged rear axle and hubs of a truck. A 1/64th-horsepower motor drives the assembly to track the stars, sun, and moon. Timing corrections are made by push buttons that actuate another small motor. This, in turn, overrides the main drive motor to accelerate or slow the telescope.

The coronagraph (or heliograph) contains a disk that blocks out the bright face of the sun. The perimeter of the sun may then be examined through a special filter tuned to the frequency of red light of hydrogen. Knox says that this filter is technically termed a quartz polarizing birefringent monochromator. It consists of seven quartz crystal plates, cut to a precise thickness and each plate sandwiched between two polaroid films. Since the thickness of each plate is critical and since temperature changes produce corresponding changes in the thickness of the plates, the unit must be kept at a temperature constant to within half a degree. To minimize light loss due to internal reflections, the optical parts of the filter are immersed in a tank of oil. The passband of the filter (45 angstroms) is analogous to the passband of a seismic filter that is but one or two cycles wide. Knox decided to make his own filter. One factor that helped him reach this decision was the price tag. Cost of a commercial filter is equivalent to that of a fine car. The job required more than two years of spare time.

As explained by Knox, the sun has a most interesting structure. "The sun can be divided into three parts: the photosphere, the chromosphere, and the coronasphere," he says. "The photosphere is essentially the bright disc of the sun that supplies us earthlings with the bulk of heat and light. Features of the photosphere such as sun spots are readily visible through an ordinary telescope (provided the latter is suitably shaded to prevent the concentrated heat from reaching one's eye).

"The chromosphere forms the lower atmosphere of the sun. It is composed of a mixture of gasified chemical elements, of which hydrogen gas is a principal constituent. The chromosphere is 6,000 to 10,000 miles deep, and its temperature is around 6,000°F. At this high temperature, hydrogen gas emits a deep scarlet light. The chromosphere is in a continual state of agitation, and huge spectacular eruptions sometimes eject masses of hot gas two or three hundred thousand miles above the surface of the sun."

"The coronasphere is the tenuous upper atmosphere of the sun. The temperature of the coronasphere is of the order of a million degrees and is considered by some to extend from the chromosphere to the outer edge of the earth's own atmosphere. While eruptions on the sun may send quantities of hydrogen into the coronasphere, at more than 100,000 miles per hour, strong solar magnetic fields often cause coronal material to condense and rain back down into the sun."

"The visible ejecta from the chromosphere and condensations from the coronasphere are referred to as prominences. A prominence is composed of charged particles which sometimes gather in clouds that are shot outwards from the sun, causing magnetic storms, radio blackouts, and auroras. Prominences are very faint relative to the bright light of the whole sun. They can be seen with the naked eye only during a total eclipse, when the moon obscures the full glare of the sun. It is possible, however, to create an artificial eclipse with the aid of the coronagraph."

"To answer your unspoken question, I have not taken the time to look for the miscellaneous chunks of scrap metal that the Russians and the Americans are reported to have floating above the earth," concluded Astronomer Knox, Western's "daring" geophysicist.
PARTY 65—LINDSAY, OKLAHOMA...

MARY CONWAY, Reporter
BILL GOUDY and NORLEAN IRBY, Photographers

Hi, Doodlebuggers! Party 65 is reporting its recent happenings. (Ed. Note: Although Party 65 is now in Lindsay, this “Picking” describes its activities in Ardmore, Oklahoma, where the crew was located at reporting time.)

All on the crew were sorry to lose Party Chief Vic Bovay, Jr., to an overseas Western crew in Africa. Before his departure, friends of the crew, “Dink” and Hazel Taylor, gave Vic a farewell party, which was attended by the crew, at the Avalon Club in Ardmore. Party Chief G. O. Miller, together with his wife “Sunny,” made the short trip from Anadarko, Oklahoma, to take over the reins of Party 65.

Our crew is bursting with new arrivals. We have had five baby showers in the past five months. The stork has delivered three happy bundles so far—all female. Proud parents Barney Jares, driller, and wife Rosie have a darling Debbie, born January 16, who makes a new playmate for Tony, Jerry, and Mary. George and Mary Conway (he is a computer) are bursting with pride. Their daughter, Christine Marie, arrived March 14. Rick and Martha Young have their second little daughter, Marilyn, born March 11. Things are going to get a little tight in their trailer—Rick wants a baby boy. Sitting biting their nails are the Simmons, Ronald (Moose) and wife Pat also want a boy as a nice playmate for little Tammy, their cute daughter. Number five is Vera Carter. She and her observer husband Royce do not have long to wait. They also will be adding to their family of three.

Almost everyone went to their home towns over the Christmas holiday and, of course, had a happy time. Chief Computer Bill Reeves went to St. Louis, Missouri, his landing ground. A long drive, but it did not phase him.

William Hatton, a computer who was recently transferred to Party 34, was married to Marcia Houston of Anadarko on August 7. As Party 34 was located in Anadarko, Marcia was thrilled to be living in her home town.

With us again is Computer Bill Goudy, who has been with both Parties 65 and 34 from time to time. Computer Royall Frazier has joined us from Party 20. Roy is looking forward to a foreign assignment in the near future.

The Irbys, Jessie (shooter) and Norlean, are now living in a new house trailer. If anyone has doubts about just how nice house trailers can be, see theirs. It is a “beau.” They bought it when the crew was living in Durant, Oklahoma.

Another newcomer on Party 65 is Driller Dale McCoy. With wife Betty Jo and their boys, Dale transferred from Party 34.

At Party 65’s last safety dinner, Chief Observer Guy (Shorty) Andersen received a pin for 15 years continuous service without a lost-time accident. His wife Audrey and their two sons are very proud of his record. Shorty has been working for Western for more than 17 years.

The SNIP’s* are: Tony Drennon, age 4, darling daughter of Surveyor Paul Drennon and wife Mary; and Janna Morgan, age 2½, the “apple of Dale’s eye.” He is our playback observer. Mother Mary Jo is very proud, too.

*SNIP—want to See Name In Profile.
PARTY 7 — MOAB, UTAH…

NILES CRUTHARDS, Reporter and Photographer
V. W. SMITH and H. C. HOLDER*, Photographers

Many Westerners will recall the uranium boom of the early 1950's and how thousands of Americans, as well as many foreigners, poured west to the Colorado plateau in a modern version of the Gold Rush of '49.

At that time Moab, Utah, became a center of attraction as it was located in the heart of one of the world’s richest areas of uranium, vanadium, and other ores that are vital to America’s defense and are a future source of atomic power for industry and homes. The federal government initiated a search for these ores, and during those years many men became rich and famous overnight as they “struck it rich” with their claims.

This is all history now, and since those early wild days the demand for ores has been met and there are now ample proven reserves for future needs. As the “get-rich-quick” moved on, Moab again settled into its routine way of life.

But in this year of 1960 Moab has again become a “hot spot”; this time the search is for “black gold.” Though this new boom does not have the aspect of becoming as large or as famous as the first, Western’s Party 7 learned just how “hot” was the area when in late January the crew and equipment began assembling here. It was discovered that at least 17 other geophysical crews had preceded us!

Understandably, everyone was at first dismayed, for even without nearly a score of crews underfoot, it would be no simple task to locate housing for a dozen new families in a town of this size. Incredible as it now seems,
However, in less than a week everyone had found living quarters. Fortunately, several of the crew had their own trailers. As a matter of fact, Moab at present seems to have more trailers than houses, for trailers are parked everywhere—on vacant lots, alongside homes and businesses, and in the several trailer parks, which are jammed.

Since Party 7 is a new crew, so to speak, we shall introduce each crew member by job classification and where each came from to join the crew.

Party Chief W. T. (Bill) Brooks, wife Mary Lou, and two children Janet and Billy came to Moab after several months in Colusa, California. After the crew had settled, Mrs. Brooks gave a "get-acquainted coffee" for the wives of the crew, which was thoroughly enjoyed. Not long after that, the Brooks were transferred to Party 36 in Alaska. Early in April they left by auto for Anchorage, driving up the "AlCan" highway.

Party Chief Vic W. Smith, wife Gwen, and children Barbara Ann and Vic Jr., arrived prior to the Brooks' departure. Vic said that it was a real relief to get away from that Los Angeles traffic, which he had been fighting until assigned to Party 7.

The other three office members were formerly with crews in Louisiana and California. Chief Computer W. A. Williges has been with various water crews in New Orleans for the past seven years, but Bill, wife Gladys, and son Billy seem happy with the change of clime, for each weekend finds them enjoying the scenery in the vicinity of Moab.

Computer Niles Cruthirds and wife Kathleen drove in to join the crew from Party R-7 in Ventura, California, where they had been since returning from Iran last fall.

Following their arrival in Moab, they had an addition to their family; a daughter, Linda Lee, was born at Dr. Allen Hospital in Moab on March 4.

Also from California came Computer William H. Parker, wife Evelyn, and sons Timmy and Mike. They had been with Party R-2 in Bakersfield and were among the lucky trailer owners.

The field crew includes Observer Louie (Louie Bell) Bents, who was with Party 20 in Ft. Stockton, Texas, before coming to Moab. Louie and wife Doris and their three daughters, Darla, Shawn, and Glenda, live in their trailer. Louie is looking forward to a "hook-wetting" vacation this summer in Colorado.

Another member of the recording crew is Shooter Charles E. Holmes, who was also on Party 20. His wife Silvia recently gave a talk on her native land of Panama at the local Rotary Club. The Holmes have three girls, Sue, Mara, and Evonne.

Observer Neo Ferrar, wife Mae, and their three children, Keith, Trina, and Timothy, came to Party 7 from Party 70, Morgan City, Louisiana. Neo seems to like the change from the life of a sailor to that of a landlubber. Assistant Observer Everett E. Smith also is enjoying the land work after several years overseas with water crews. Everett's home is Greeley, Colorado. Recorder Helper Charles Ray Garner, a native of Missouri—"the heart of" that is—worked in Shreveport before joining Party 7. One wonders how his nickname "Muley" came about.

Among those in the drilling department there is Warren D. White, driller. With wife Evelyn and two children, Warren Wesley and Lori Lee, Warren had been with Party 68 at Sacramento, California. Driller Jesse Henson, a native of Alabama, came to this crew via Party 20, accompanied by wife Kathleen and sons Wallace, Don-
AIID, and WAYNE. Driller-Mechanic LOWELL D. HULL came down from Party 13 at Bowman, North Dakota.

Driller J. D. SNEAD had been on Party 75 in New Orleans before coming to Moab. His wife WILLIE JEAN has been aiding the community by doing substitute teaching in Moab. They have one son, JOHNIE. Drill Helper JAMES OLSON and wife DONNA joined the crew from Party 18, Stanley, North Dakota. They are the proud owners of a new house trailer purchased since their arrival in Moab.

ROBERT A. BROWN is surveyor, having been on Party 34 at Anadarko, Oklahoma. With warmer weather having arrived, Bob is finding it easier to lay out those spreads at elevations often more than 7,000 feet high. He replaced Surveyor JOHN HOLLANDER, who was transferred to a gravity crew in California in February. Rodman C. J. CORTEZ, one of the few bachelors of the crew, has one main complaint: "Where're all the women?" Maybe that is the reason for his frequent trips to nearby Grand Junction, Colorado.

Everyone is happy to see spring arrive in Moab Valley, for now perhaps there can be some outside activities such as picnics and more sightseeing trips. Utah does not lack in things to see, for within a few minutes' drive of Moab can be found the Arches National Monument. This area is famous for its collection of arches or windows formed in the sandstone cliffs by weathering through the ages. One could spend an entire weekend in the Monument as there are so many things to see.

Another famous tourist attraction is Dead Horse Point, southwest of Moab. This is a point 2,000 feet above the Colorado River on the canyon wall, and it affords a spectacular view of the river and of the multicolored strata forming the canyon. Many people feel that it rivals the Grand Canyon in beauty.

Also, there are the beautiful La Sal Mountains to the east, with peaks more than 13,000 feet high, which can be seen quite prominently from Moab. Fishing is to be had nearby, and at least two gem and mineral clubs sponsor field trips on weekends for those interested.

All in all, it can be said that we are all happy here in Moab, and some of us hope that we may be able to spend the summer here. The budding of the trees in our valley has been accompanied with the wearing of short sleeves lately. Surely, spring is here at last.

Before this report reached the typesetter, Chief Computer William A. Williges had rushed to us the following up-to-date news of Everett Smith and crew outside social activities.

On April 30 EVERETTE took the plunge—but not from Dead Horse Point to the canyon floor! Rather, he plunged from bachelordom into marriage. The former YVONNE LASSO and he took their vows in the First Baptist Church of Moab and took off on their honeymoon—destination Denver.

Party 7 had their desired picnic on May Day at the ranch of Bill Boulden, north of Moab on the Colorado River. Among the activities enjoyed by the crew members and their families were fishing, hiking, and riding.

The fishing produced nothing, not even any tall tales of the big ones that got away. The hiking might be rated more successful in that the Western hikers had the opportunity of seeing a rock on which were Indian pictographs. The riding was done on two horses provided by the host and in a horse-drawn wagon. The latter attracted not only the wives and children but also some of the men, who probably were remembering some of the hayrack rides of their early teens back home.

Mr. and Mrs. Boulden furnished a lamb, which was barbecued, and the Westerners brought the other picnic food. The weather co-operated in this social affair by being "perfect."

PARTY 58—WASCO, CALIFORNIA . . .

CAROLYN HARSH, Reporter
DARBY R. DOWNEY, Photographer

Party 58 is reporting in from Wasco, California, where the crew has been since a year ago last February. (Ed. Note: Since this crew reported, Hanford, California, has become its home base.) With the mountains beckoning from less than one hour to the east and the seashore from about two hours to the west, a visitor might find few of the crew and their families in Wasco on weekends.

Party Manager LOREN HARSH with wife CAROL and son TOMMY take off at every opportunity. TOMMY rides down the highway "yippeing" at the top of his lungs—a real adventurier at one year of age.
Surveyor Darby Downey, wife Yvette, and their Jean Ann and Ross are avid outdoor sport fans. Their tent and sleeping bags are always packed, and few people have more fun. The fishing poles Santa Claus brought the children are well broken in, and they have had some amazing catches.

Another amazing catch was reported by Shooter William (Mac) McCullen. It seems that he and his father-in-law were bass fishing when their boat stopped in mid-lake. A kind game warden wandered over to help them out—but he was not so helpful when he discovered far more fish than the law allows. As a result, they each paid $50, and wife Lulabelle had no fish for dinner. The McCullens and daughter Candy are awaiting a new baby. We guess that confuses a man.

Party 58 welcomes Observer Lyle Powe to the crew. He is not entirely new here as he served as vacation relief last summer. The Powe family has been bitten by the “Go-Kart” bug and probably will have its own by the time this goes to press. The boys, David, Ernest, and Keith, will find the Go-Kart a little like the Christmas train—it is the parents who play with it most. Ruby Powe was hostess at a baby shower in April for Lulabelle McCullen and Coy Needham. Coy is the wife of Jack Needham, of Wasco, a helper.

No report would be complete if it did not include T. M. Bylander and his wife Clara. “Riley” is the client’s permitman. Members of Party 58 consider them a delightful addition to our crew. They are expert bridge players and play duplicate bridge much of the time. Their miniature French poodle, Andre, along with the fanciest haircuts ever seen by us.

Party 58 is fast becoming surrounded by fancy dogs. Driller Dwight (Bud) Cooper and his wife Betty have a new dachshund. Many weekends find the Coopers with their daughters Fran and Georgia visiting in Taft.

Driller Richard Long and his charming Bolivian wife Yolanda have recently joined Party 58. They are finding visits with Computer Roberto Mills and his wife Daisy enjoyable as they all speak Spanish. The Mills are teaching both Spanish and English to their little daughter Isabella, who is not yet two years old.

Alaska was liked so well by Driller Eldon Finkbeiner, wife Elsie, and son Bruce that they would like to return there. With the summer heat in full force, we can understand why.

Two of Party 58’s helpers are local hires, James E. Deas and Jesse E. Nelson. Jim has a wife, Jean, and a son, Mike. Jesse’s wife is named Sheba.

PARTY R-6 — GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA...

JIM CONDREAY, Reporter

Since last reporting for the Profile, members of R-6 loaded the office equipment into a pickup and proceeded to a new location. This move did not break up the routine too much, however, as the new location was only three blocks away.

Computer Lou Cheveling took a back-to-school leave of absence and, with his family, returned to Stanford University, where he is working on his doctorate. Their leaving
was the occasion for a crew barbecue. Replacing Lou is
Chief Computer Jim Condrey, who was transferred from
Party 8. With the crew for a month as vacation relief was
Party Manager John Webb, who is now on Party 8.

Computer-Draftsman Danny Barton is the newest man
on the crew. Though new with Western, he is an old hand
at doodlebugging as he has done extensive work both in
the States and abroad.

Another member of the crew is Draftsman Hideo Iwana-
aga, the only bachelor. He has decided to stay that way
after baby sitting for his brother. (There were four chil-
dren.)

Party Chief Gene Schneider spends his time separating
the reliable reflections from the spurious events.

PARTY G-2—MOAB, UTAH...

MARIE SULLIVAN, Reporter
HOMER C. HOLDER, Photographer

Early in 1960 crew members of Party G-2 arrived in
Moab, Utah, coming from many different parts of the
United States. Moab was not unfamiliar, for it is an old
stomping ground for most of the crew inasmuch as they
had worked in the area for almost a year back in 1955.

Members of the crew enjoyed comparing notes on how
they had made the trip over the snow-packed roads, the
routes they had taken, and the number of days they had
spent traveling. It seems that Party Chief Homer C.
Holder had quite an experience on his trip from Shreve-
port, Louisiana. It took him one full day to travel 50 miles.
The roads were blocked by ice and snow.

Probably the happiest over his new location is Surveyor
Dick Stoops. From Moab he can make frequent visits to
his home in Ely, Nevada, and weekend trips to the Salt
Lake City area to ski. The crew is wondering if skiing is
his only interest there. Other happy Westerners are Meter
Operator Huey Butler and Surveyor Leonard Sullivan,
who were transferred from the ice, wind, and snow of
North Dakota to the mild weather of Moab.

New additions to the crew are Rodman Robert Math-
ews, from Twin Falls, Idaho; Charles A. Davies, from La
Sal Junction, Utah; and Thayne Coffin, from Pocatello,
Idaho.

As this is written, there are over 20 crews in Moab, and
more are moving in every week. Everybody is anxious to
see the results of the present census report to determine
the increase in population.

After staying in a motel for a few days, the only married
couple on the crew, the Sullivan, and daughter Amy
found an apartment. Two weeks later Western’s Party 7
moved to Moab. The Sullivan were very happy since
there were several couples with Party 7 whom they know.

With so many crews in town, the problem for the single
men is finding a place to eat breakfast. Computer Eual
Templer found a place close to where he lives. Soon, how-
ever, everybody else discovered it, too. If they arrive early
enough, though, they usually can be served before time to
go to work.

Moab, situated close to the Colorado border is an ex-
ceptionally scenic spot. Many points of interest can be
seen from one’s car, and others can be reached by short
hikes. To the north of Moab is the Arches National Monu-
ment. Another point of interest is Dead Horse Point, often
called Utah’s Grand Canyon. From there one can look
down 2,000 feet into the Colorado River canyon. During
this year Dead Horse Point is to be developed into a state
park. Moab is also known as the “Uranium Capital of the
World.” (Ed. Note: See Party 7 for additional information
about this uranium feature.)
HENRY SALVATORI, chairman of the board of Western, was elected to Litton Industries’ board of directors this spring. Other Litton directors are Charles B. Thornton, president and chairman, Roy L. Ash, Alfred B. Connable, Dr. Myles L. Mace, Glen McDaniel, George E. Monroe, Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, USAF, (Ret.), Fred R. Sullivan, and Joseph A. Thomas.

IF A WESTERNER were given the word steak in a free association test, he probably would respond with safety dinner. This would have applied particularly to the members of Party 13 between October 8, 1959, and March 12, 1960. They became eligible for the safety dinner on the former date, but a long, cold, bitter winter passed before they got around to having the steaks on the latter day.

Having traveled, during the intervening period, from Rawlins, Wyoming, to Bowman, North Dakota, with work "stops" in East Glacier, Montana, and Watford City, North Dakota, they selected the Flagstone Terrace in Bowman for their well-earned festivities. All crew members and their wives were present to enjoy not only the steaks but also the discussion of the topic of the day, safety, and the dancing.

Party 13 men who have received 1959 Safety Awards and their years of safety are: Joseph D. McDaniel, observer, ten years; Donald R. Johnson, then a driller but now a driller-mechanic, nine years; Vorcic A. Darnell, then a shooter but now an assistant observer, and William C. Frost, surveyor, both five years; and B. B. Bedell, surveyor, R. C. Ireton, helper, and Larry Swanson, helper (now with Party 18), all one year.—E. W. Seaton.

ONCE AGAIN THE POPULAR DAUGHTERS of G-4 Party Chief John Harris and wife Dorothy have been singled out at the University of Texas to serve as freshman advisors for the next school year. Daughter Jo, who is majoring in zoology, will receive her degree next January. Her sister Jean will start her junior year in the fall, and her major is bacteriology. Jo has been an advisor for three years. Appointment to this position is made by the dormitory and is subject to the approval of the dean of women. Although sisters usually are not appointed to serve simultaneously, an exception is being made in the case of the Harris sisters, which is indeed a tribute to their ability.

DEAN KERRY, weighing in at 6 pounds, 11½ ounces, took up residence in the trailer home of Howard and Sharon Quam. He picked up his option on the new quarters on January 27, 1960—just a bit too late to be an income tax deduction. Already present in the Quam home to welcome the new tenant were brothers Danny and Dale. Howard is a surveyor with Party 68 in West Sacramento, California.

DEATH NEVER TAKES A HOLIDAY, and on April 19 it suddenly claimed John G. Davis, 41, Granada Hills, California, a veteran employee of Western’s Los Angeles laboratory. On May 28 Johnny, as he was known to all, would have completed 13 years with the Company, practically all of which were in the electronic phase of the business. This well-liked employee was assistant electronic shop foreman at the time of his death, which was caused by a heart condition.

Though rather quiet, Johnny was an extremely popular person, one who got along with everyone. He was a capable and hard worker, but his character and personality were such that his interests extended beyond his job, embracing his fellow employees, his family, his hobby, and especially boys.

A past officer in the Y.M.C.A. Indian Guides, Johnny was active in several other boys’ organizations. In fact, on the night of his death he was to have held a committee meeting for a Cub Scout group. He also had worked with baseball’s Babe Ruth and Little Leagues. His hobby was photography, for which he had his own dark room and enlarger, and he often printed the pictures taken of the new equipment developed at Western’s lab.

Though he had had his first heart attack exactly a year before his death, Johnny had returned to duty after only two months’ absence and also resumed his work with boys. This illness did force him, however, to put aside one of his dreams, that of acquiring a bachelor’s degree. His physical condition would not bear the added strain of classes three evenings a week and the hours of studying. To this extent Johnny followed the doctor’s orders of “taking it easy.”

Born and raised in Williamsburg, Indiana, Johnny went through grade and high school with the girl he later married, in September 1941. In addition to his wife Marjorie, he is survived by their three children: Gary, 17, who was graduated from high school this spring; Derrel, 10, a fifth grader; and 2½-year-old Debra Jean.
ONE OF THE BUSIEST MEN at the annual Midwestern meeting of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists in Shreveport, Louisiana, April 4 and 5 was Supervisor C. W. (Chic) Nicholls. In addition to serving as housing chairman, he presented at the meeting a paper prepared in collaboration with Charles Bragg, of Union Producing Company. The paper was so well received that Chic has become much in demand as a speaker for other geophysical meetings.

Assisting in hospitalities for the ladies in attendance were these Western supervisors’ and party chiefs’ wives: Mrs. Neal Cramer, Mrs. H. L. Grant, Mrs. R. H. Wardell, Mrs. J. B. Jordan, Mrs. C. W. Nicholls, and Mrs. Bruce Pack. Mrs Fred Di Giulio was one of the charming models featured at the style show and luncheon at the East Ridge Country Club.

Westerners from out of town who attended the meeting were: President Dean Walling, Los Angeles, who is national vice president of S. E. G.; Carl Savit, Los Angeles, director of Western’s mathematical research department, who also presented a paper at the meeting; Supervisor George and Betty Shoup, Midland, Texas; Texas Supervisor Charles Dick, Oklahoma City; Party Chiefs O. G. Miller and J. W. Rush; and Bill Hamey, from Western’s New York City office.—Margaret Hale.

REPORTING IN ON THE SOFTBALL SCENE, as well as the social and safety fronts, is Party 8. Now sharing Colusa, California, as home base with Party 67, Party 8 glowingly announced that they are on top in the softball competition between the two crews. The fact that this report was made immediately following the first game of the season should not detract from their high standing. After all, Party 8 won the game in the ninth—which damn circumstances should double the prestige of the lone win over Party 67. The score was reported as “approximately” 12 to 7, whatever that means!

Batteries for the epic event were: Party 67 – B. W. (Red) Brown (party chief) pitching and Joe Buschmihle (observer) catching; Party 8 – Carl Sivage (chief observer) pitching and Jack Patton (party manager) catching. Umpire was “Lucky” ridge, otherwise known as Lawrence L., shooter with the losing Party 67ers.

Pitcher Sivage returned to Party 8 just in time for the “crucial” game. Everyone welcomed him back, not because of the need for his services in the big game but because they were happy that he had recovered from an extended illness.

Like the ballgame, Party 8’s social note concerns a shower. The latter, however, was a baby shower, not rain, for Fran (Mrs. Ed) Gaulke. It was held at the home of Margaret (Mrs. John W.) Webb on April 22.

Safety Awards for 1959 were presented this spring by Party Chief Ed Gaulke to Jack Patton, twelve years; Earl Floyd, nine years; John (Spider) Webb and Ed Hansen, three years; and Paul Schlemmer, one year.

THE GILLILAND FAMILIES of Party 75 have increased the male population of the world by two this spring. John Thomas chose February 13 to put in his appearance, joining the family of Chief Computer Richard D. and Gola Mae Gilliland. This almost-a-Valentine baby has a 4-year-old brother, Danny Dwight.

Party 75’s second Gilliland addition arrived March 4 in the person of John Ervin, Jr. Though he may be the second Gilliland addition as far as the Metairie-based crew is concerned, he is the first for his parents, Computer John E. and Elizabeth Ann.—Ken Bryant.

FROM MILAN COMES NEWS of additions to the families of some of the Westerners of Italy, two sons and a bride. Piero arrived January 22 to make it a pair of boys for Party Chief Giorgio Forlani and his wife. The birth of Brian on April 6 in Pescara to Party Chief William Caldeare and wife Maria meant a baby brother for Donald and Janet. Wedding bells rang April 30 for Observer Carmine Parrella and Filomena Fontanarosa.—Anna Massirio.

WITH TRUMPETS SOUNDING and banners streaming in the frosty Edmonton air, Western of Canada’s Party R-10 collided in a “bitter grudge match” at a local curling emporium with the team of another geophysical company. The ensuing action left the participants breathless, to say the least.

Under the able leadership of “Joltin’ Jack” Niehoff at the tee-head, the precision shot-making of Tom Wong, Jack Nar- dick, and Ed “E-bird” Eisler forced the mighty colossal (our competitors) to its collective knees. The plaudits of the vast throng of onlookers acclaimed a resounding 10 to 7 victory for the Westernites.

R-10 throws down its gauntlet and disdainfully awaits any bold challenger.—J. N. Dardick.

SERVICE PINS were awarded to 11 Italian Westerners during the April-May-June period, five for ten years with the Company and six for five years. Those receiving 10-year pins were Driller Francesco Bezzi; Emidio Guardiani, of the Pescara shop; Surveyor Terzo Prati; and Luigi Barberis and Cesare Grossi, both of the Milan office. Five-year pins were presented to Surveyors Ennio Corazzini, Domenico Lattanzio, and Giancarlo Occhetta; Observers Fulvio Gargano and Carmine Parrella; and Computer Corrado Rubino.—Anna Massirio.

IT’S A GIRL, Debra Arlene Boswell, born December 16, 1959. Coy and Jean Boswell are the proud parents of this latest addition to the Western family. Coy is a driller’s helper on Party 32, Bakersfield, California.—Youel A. Baaba.
PARTY CHIEF DOUBLES as assistant PROFILE photographer. Little did Party Chief V. W. (Vic) Smith know, when he was called from Party 13 to Los Angeles to assist in the Los Angeles playback office and the mathematical research department, that he would become assistant PROFILE photographer! But a man with the knowledge of photography and the skill in taking both good and unusual pictures that Vic has is not one to be ignored by the PROFILE editor.

Vic was pressed into service. Before he left in late March to take over the reins of Party 7 in Moab, Utah, he had served two magazines! A number of the pictures in the article about the PROFILE in this issue were taken by Vic, and he was “official photographer” for Carl Savit when a national industry magazine requested a photo of author Savit to use with his article.

Vic, who does his own developing, printing, and enlarging most of the time, arrived in Moab in time to unpack his camera and contribute some of the pictures that accompany his crew’s Party Pickings in this issue, as well as an outstanding photo for the cover. (See story on Cover Photo on inside back cover).

This could be a warning to Westerners summoned from the field for temporary duty in the Los Angeles office: If you are a “man with a camera” and photographic know-how, do not let this be known in the vicinity of the editorial office unless you do not mind double-duty! (P. S. To those who come and are willing—the PROFILE camera, film, and flash bulbs will be available to you—and the staff will take care of the developing, printing, and enlarging.)

GRADUATION OF TWO SECOND GENERATION Westerners took place May 26 in Midland, Texas. Receiving their diplomas from Midland High School were Delphine Dee King and Michael (Mike) Shoup. Delphine is the older daughter of Velma King and the late Dolbert F. King, veteran Western employee, and Mike is the son of Supervisor and Mrs. George J. Shoup. Delphine’s post-graduation plans have not been announced, but it is rumored that they include a fall wedding. Mike has made preliminary arrangements for enrolling in the University of Texas this fall.—Eloise Fraizer.

TWO CALIFORNIANS—TWO BAGHDADIANS. This happy birth was achieved when Youel and Alice Baaba, natives of Baghdad, Iraq, became the proud parents of a daughter, Sargina, who weighed a whopping 9 pounds, 6 ounces and was 22 inches long at birth. Sargina, whose father is chief computer on Party 32, was born on March 19 at Bakersfield (California) Memorial Hospital. The Baabas’ first Californian is a son, Raman, now more than a year and a half old.—Youel A. Baaba.

NO APRIL FOOL’S JOKE was this event even if it did occur on April 1. The incident that made this date a red-letter day for the family of R-7 Party Chief Ed Belosie was the birth of son number three to wife June. Born in Ventura, California, where Party R-7 is located, the baby was named Leland Blaise. His two brothers are Leroy Robert, 14, and Robert Bruce, 8.

"SEISMIC EXPLORATION in Mississippi” and “A Stratigraphic Seismogram—Continued” were the topics of the papers presented by C. W. (Chic) Nichols and Carl Savit, respectively, at the Midwestern meeting of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists in Shreveport, Louisiana, in April.

As summarized by the Shreveport Journal, the paper presented by Chic, Western supervisor in the Mid-Continent Division, and prepared by him and Charles Bragg, geophysicist with Union Producing Company, explained:

"With the marked increase in oil and gas exploration in Mississippi in the past few years, the greatest emphasis has been placed on the deeper horizons, and the geophysicist has been called on to provide reliable maps on the deeper horizons, often in areas previously regarded as nonperspective from the seismic standpoint.

"Mississippi can be divided into several separate provinces within which the objectives and problems of the geophysicist are roughly similar and can be attacked with similar methods. According to the paper, experience plus painstaking effort in recognition and treatment of such obstacles as weathering, double weathering, velocity phenomena, multiple reflections, terrain factors, and surface formation factors can help the geophysicist to successfully fill his role in present-day oil finding."

In his talk, illustrated with slides, Carl, director of mathematical research, reviewed the history and the development of seismic noise cancellation by mixing or compositing and the relationship of reflection signal character to filtering and AVC’s. The evidence indicates that there is enough information hidden in reflection signals to yield information on stratigraphy. What is needed to bring out this hidden information is a total elimination of filtering and a great reduction of AVC. If, however, filtering is to be eliminated, noise has to be suppressed by other means. Mixing and compositing, properly used, can eliminate noise better than can filtering. Mixing or compositing, performed after moveout and static corrections have been made, cannot damage reflection character.

As a culmination of all of these proposed techniques, Carl presented some Stratigraph sections that show an unusual amount of character and on which the Stratigraph traces are correlatable with E-logs in neighboring wells.

Miss Sargina Baaba alertly appeared to have her doubts about the photographer or the procedure when she posed for her very first portrait at the ripe old age of exactly 12 hours.
Service Anniversaries... April, May, June

26 YEARS
* Crosby, Russell T.
* Planck, George Edwin

24 YEARS
* De Journette, Robert D., Jr.
* Millere, John C.
* Stronge, Booth B.

23 YEARS
* Adams, John A.

19 YEARS
* Henney, Don B.
* Ross, Walter T.
* Shoop, George J.

18 YEARS
* Neal, Margaret
* Wardell, Richard H.

17 YEARS
* Buschmichele, Joe E.
* Hefele, John C.
* Hilburn, James C.
* Maroney, Thomas P.
* Quinn, Adrian L.
* Seale, J. D.

15 YEARS
* Stagell, Charles P.
* Sullivan, Boscoe L.

14 YEARS
* Bernhardt, Don
* Books, William R.
* Davis, Amon W.
* Leary, Harold L.
* Patton, W. J.
* Whitt, Rayburn H.

13 YEARS
* Herschowitz, Arnold L.
* Maines, John J.
* Narlock, Raymond
* Wells, Melvin J.

12 YEARS
* Bosch, Frank
* Browder, Walter C.
* Campbell, J. LaVall
* Dingman, M. Howard, Jr.
* Glenn, Hardt
* Hennion, E. S.
* Lammert, John F.
* Martin, Charles E.
* Ross, B. A.
* Staver, Thomas
* Williams, C. Q.

11 YEARS
* Anderson, Clarence N.
* Babineck, Theodore L.
* David, Vernon R.

* Grant, Henry L.
* Kakoske, Arthur
* Kostashuk, George
* McCutchen, Edgar O.
* Nicholls, Charles W.
* O'Connell, Arthur J.
* Scott, William T., Jr.
* Sebastian, Charles F., Jr.
* Sivacoe, Arthur
* Smith, Mathew J.

10 YEARS
* Asuchik, Leslie
* Brick, Veryl
* Byrum, George R.
* Childs, Berry W.
* Jackson, Richard
* Lewis, Homer L.
* Nelson, Raymond E.
* Richard, Carl R.
* Schuler, Jerome A.
* Scott, Robert D.

9 YEARS
* Bates, Grant P.
* Dees, James A.
* Downey, Darby R.
* Ervin, J. W.
* Kopper, Stanley, Jr.
* Larrabee, Harry
* Loven, J. Warner
* Ramsey, Bill J.
* Stewart, Max R.

8 YEARS
* Aylesworth, Arnold
* Boyd, Victor C., Jr.
* Denniston, James P.
* Farmer, William F.
* Gribbin, James H.
* Mitchell, Thomas W.
* Ross, William F.
* Stickle, Robert J.
* Trotter, Jack F.
* Walling, V. A.

7 YEARS
* Baird, James K.
* Brown, William R.
* Brunet, Richard D.
* Burnsides, Samuel G.
* Glinzer, John E.
* Deane, Lawrence
* Drennan, Paul W.
* Gaulke, Edgar T.
* Ives, James R.
* Johnston, David
* Letourneau, Dilor A.
* McClure, Roy J.
* Moore, Roy J.
* Nelson, William C.
* Sorensen, Herman A.
* Templer, Euel L.
* West, Arnold W.

6 YEARS
* Brannon, W. G.
* Carver, Robert E.
* Clapsaddle, Darrell
* Hanna, Lloyd G.
* Holler, Lawrence A., Jr.
* Lane, William R.
* Louis, Adrian
* Powell, Robert L.
* Stoops, Richard A.
* Tobol, Charles D.
* Woolverton, Ovcie W., Jr.

5 YEARS
* Adams, Lewis R.
* Burns, William R.
* Carter, Royce E.
* Diess, Cecil R.
* Larson, C. M.
* Patrasci, Aldo
* Propp, Donald C.

4 YEARS
* Blanco, Adam J., Jr.
* Brown, Dean
* Collins, Robert V.
* Condrey, James E.
* Cortez, Clifton J.
* Dyches, Arvis D.
* Frommeyer, William P.
* Gregory, Ernest D.
* Guyton, N. W.
* Henry, James L.
* Halata, John B.
* Kraus, Ralph R.
* Lindert, Russell J.
* Litchfield, Jack
* Livesay, John G.
* Milligan, David C.
* Nottage, Richard G.
* Thompson, Harry R.

3 YEARS
* Beauregard, T. A.
* Bishko, Ivan P.
* Blackburn, Ronald
* Brandon, Mark
* Graham, R. M.
* Middle, David
* Schoof, Walter
* Thomas, Abe
* Thomas, Joseph W.
* Thornton, Tommy

2 YEARS
* Arse, George
* Barrett, Donald
* Carlisle, Melvin Wayne
* Cassidy, Lloyd A.
* Chadwick, William
* Crawford, Leslie B.
* Fleming, Kenneth D.
* French, Wesley L.
* Ireson, R. G.
* Lee, Glyde
* Mosby, Jim
* Reeves, William H.
* Simmons, Ronald L.
* Swint, Donald
* Walz, William J.

* Interrupted Service

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THE COVER

This outstanding picture of the Double Arch is one of many natural phenomena in the Arches National Monument near Moab, Utah, Party 7 base. The young "model" is a member of Western's family, Barbara Ann, 7-year-old daughter of Party Chief V. W. Smith, who snapped this picture. He reports that, being quite a rock climber, she is really happy in the area.

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MARIANNE CLARKE, Editor
EVER BEEN tempted to list Uncle Sam among your dependents on your income tax form? Even though you cannot, of course, do that, he really is a dependent. After all, the average person works more hours a day to provide for him (2 hours, 16 minutes for taxes) than he does to pay for any other major living expense. So he depends upon you, all right!

Your other dependents, the ones you can list on that Form 1040, know what you think about how they are spending your money, don't they? But do you bother to inform Uncle Sam of what you think of the uses to which he puts your hard-earned cash? As a citizen of this country not only do you have the right and the privilege to voice your opinions but as a taxpayer you have the responsibility of making them known. Your opinion is just as important as the next guy's, be he rich or poor, in determining the policies of your government.

The Representatives and Senators sent to our Capitol by elections in which you cast a vote cannot reflect their constituents' ideas in their decisions about policies and spending unless the constituents tell them how they feel about such things.

And that is an easy thing to do. All you need is a sheet of paper, a pen, an envelope, and a 4-cent stamp. Write briefly and to the point your feelings about the subject you have in mind just as you would tell it orally to the fellow working next to you. Criticism that is constructive (suggests or requests specific action), will stand a better chance of receiving attention than a letter of mere griping. Also, a sincere compliment is always welcome—especially in a letter whose main purpose is to criticize.

These congressmen are just ordinary men as are most Americans, and no flossy language is necessary. Of course, if you want to be proper insofar as their titles and addressing them are concerned, the following styles are preferable:

For your Senator

The Honorable John Doe
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Sir: or
Dear Sir; or
Dear Senator Doe:

For your Representative

The Honorable Robert Roe
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

Sir: or
Dear Sir; or
Dear Representative Roe:

Thus, if you have something to say about your government—whether it be about taxes, national defense, overseas aid, roads, housing, waste, education—say it to the proper person, a congressman who is in a position to try to do something about the situation. (Hurry, though, before that 4-cent stamp becomes a 5-cent one! In fact, perhaps that is one subject about which you would like to express your opinion!)