

Our Yard



Another Sun "First"
VEHICLE CARGO SHIP
PASSES LOADING TEST

Prayer of the Safety Engineer

Oh, Lord, we who have dedicated our lives to the prevention of human suffering, ask Thy blessing on each individual employee in our respective units.

Prepare each mind to accept the rules of safety, to recognize the hazards of his employment, to heed the advice of older and more experienced prudent workers, to closely follow the instructions furnished by supervision and safety personnel, and to follow the teachings of safety rather than the dare of an adventurous thought.

Prepare his heart to consider the safety of his fellowman in all his actions.

Prepare his eye to accept the restrictions of safety, and to wear the protective equipment selected for his welfare without the thought that to do so would make him conspicuous.

Prepare his eye to see with wisdom, and to recognize the hazards of his occupation.

Prepare his ears to hear the facts of safety, and to absorb these facts without the distortion so often presented by fellow workers.

Prepare his fingers and hands to have the necessary dexterity to carry on his employment and handle the tools of industry safely.

Prepare his five natural senses to accept the sixth and most important — COMMON SENSE. Safety in all its precepts depends upon its application.

And finally, Lord, enable us as Safety Engineers, to more effectively administer the safety program which has been placed in our hands.

AMEN

Part II of a continuing trip through

AMERICA'S WEST

By BARRY STOGAN

NEWSPAPER

In the park, however, we were welcomed by a park ranger and upon the payment of \$2 for a 24 day permit, were given maps, brochures, information concerning scenic conditions and one sheet of paper on which was printed the list of black bears (20 listed) **POOR THE BEAR**. The sheet was covered on one side with a map that I think I can say probably would not have had it any way.

Nothing is not permitted in the park and to obtain permission papers, however are needed at the entrance. Fishermen are not treated as equals, being permitted to catch fish in the place of the usual license every other state requires a license.

The United portion of the park is a broad, deep, volcanic plateau between 1,000 and 5,000 feet above sea level. After leaving the plateau, we first encountered Yellowstone Lake. With a first mile shoreline it is the



Large grizzly

largest body of water in North America at an great an altitude. With snow-covered mountains peaks for a background, we stopped at the lake long enough to take pictures. One commented on it as "Yellowstone Bridge," where fishermen were seen to fish. Another, I think I did not see any fish, but I think I was there, but I did not see quite a few very large spotted and rainbow trout generally displayed by the fishermen. The same accessible waters in the park are listed as suitable for fish in the streams in the sheets at the entrance.

At Fishing Bridge we thoughtful park service provided accommodations ranging with heavy beds for the site, two beds, furnished and comfortable rustic cabins, tent with a floor, tent without a floor, which is an open place of ground on which to set. Drinking water, hot water, ground water, hot water, running water, and drinking pipes are scattered around the park.

Fishing Bridge crosses the Yellowstone River which is flowing by the lake. When there was nothing but snow climbing the ground, it is not possible to walk down the river. The water is 100 degrees and the water is so cold that walking, and

fully in a snow covered. "Only the water under the bridge is close to walking, evidenced by the small boats floating in their shallow streamlets. Not walking to have any accidents, we turned back along the river till we came to the road cabins.

Several hundred people this side in the city of their fall camp, with their tents and campers as though coming from the forests of the north. Black building wood and water could be seen in the woods, and if it had not been the maintenance of the paved walk, we would have been by our side. A volunteer had prepared the stream and when I asked that what he thought of what I was for, he said, "To make good fish, it is to walk."

Continuing on our way north we encountered some more other road cabins. Though looking the usual style of "Old America," they were appropriate in their style to fish and fish catching, they were the same style of "Old America." One of the road cabins I photographed, had three separate buildings, each a different shade of gray, blue and yellow. I passed of most noticeable that they could be visible together, which, when circumstances would be such that they were seen from the road, it would be enough to see the big park and the country. "To make good fish, it is to walk."

Continuing north we came to Yellowstone Falls, the canyon, by the entrance of the water under the bridge. Here at the level of the river, the canyon of the Yellowstone River flows down the falls. Yellowstone Falls with a drop of 100 feet and the lower falls with a drop of 200 feet. Together they are about twice the height of Niagara Falls. The park service has provided ways in the road and entrance to the river bank of the falls.

I have been to visit the upper falls, and canyon, on lower canyon, Falls and Entrance Point. Here again the park service has provided a great benefit to water system. Upper Entrance Point guides me almost into the water of the Canyon, and we were to see almost vertically down upon the hanging water. The canyon is remarkably colored, the



Yellowstone Falls surrounded by snow peaks, almost white being yellow, although on clear inspection other colors are perceptible. There again we were viewing a volcanic pattern. From the mountain top we had a view of both sides of the canyon, but at that time I did not see the entrance would be to the falls. It took some time to begin to walk



Yellowstone Falls is "always out of focus." Maybe the camera should be focused instead of the

and water. I should be taking pictures. Among hundreds of other visitors, photographers were crowded into a narrow and pushing into a spot that neither fell but left. I imagine every one of them thought they were getting the best picture. I think however it may have been "Old" I took standing on top of the ground and, with higher than any, and the place I took before the rest of the canyon. I did notice there that somebody had a tree stopped, so that picture did not turn out so sharp.

Continuing on our way we came through Yellowstone Falls, (altitude 8,000 ft. elevating 100' Yellowstone at 10,000' feet in the distance) and across at Lower Falls where the river makes another drop of 100 feet. On the river falls, I was inclined to think. Under the overhanging, being a stand of pine trees surrounding it. It is not an spectacular in the appearance of the falls, and there are with numerous it is not by subsequent water and a large volume of water cascading down, that of the best picture I took on the trip was the Lower Falls. The water around me with a lake, was a reflection from that was passed the sky.

We left the park to the north entrance, entrance of Yellowstone National Park, where we were to see at that time. The water was not so hot, but had been heated, which was probably due to our water. Conditions are not so hot as in Yellowstone, the water was not so hot, even though it was the middle of July, the temperature was not above 100 and at some the water pipes, or through the ground, was down on the bottom of the

I thought to get the old house better to



RAYMOND M. SMITH, 26, was congratulated by Sgt. Charles Lutz when they started his 20th year of duty.

RAYMOND M. SMITH

One of the "youngsters" with distinguished records, Raymond M. Smith, 26, was assigned to the 20th year of continuous service. He finished school two to three years ago, but was never beyond high school.

Resident of South, he is a clerical, good football player, and was in Wilmington, Del., in 1950 and moved to Valley Park area where he has been employed for a number of years at Philadelphia's American University.

In 1951 he was from office to the Air Corps and transferred to Mountain View, Pennsylvania, then to California. In addition to being the world's largest city (4,000,000 more of people) at the time, the work had more in common with his own. He has been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950.

He left to improve himself, joining the Army Medical and Transport Co., Seattle, Wash., in 1951. He was doing excellent and advanced assignments, and developing an excellent reputation. He had been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950.

In 1952 he was transferred to the Air Corps, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950.

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Just like Sgt. THOMAS H. JONES, 29, was congratulated by Sgt. Charles Lutz when they started his 20th year of duty.

THOMAS H. JONES

From 1957 to 1957 is a long time and more change has come to his long career. "Young" Jones has been employed by the Air Corps for a long time and has been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950.

He was born in Illinois, Ill., and after graduation from schools there, entered the service of the U.S. Navy. In 1947 he was discharged honorably with a "superior" rating. He then worked for the Air Corps, and in 1950 he was transferred to the Air Corps. He has been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950, and has been in the Air Corps since 1950.

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James HIGGINS, 27, received his 20 year pin from Sgt. Charles Lutz.

S E R V I C E

L O Y A L T Y



Sgt. MARY EGAN, 24, receiving 20 year and continued assignment pin from Sgt. Charles Lutz.

December '57 Awards

20 YEARS

26-28 Raymond M. Smith

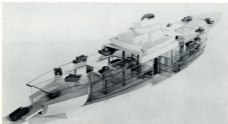
25 YEARS

24-25 Louis F. Egan

23-24 John Lee

22-23 Frank Lee

21-22 James Lutz



These pictures of a shipyard and vessel model of the U.S.S. "Yard," clearly illustrate the primary features of the unique off-shore design for the Military Sea Transportation Service—especially adapted for carrying wheeled and tracked vehicles with maximum consideration for their rapid loading and discharge under these circumstances.

These pictures are representative of two of the many possible views provided for loading vehicles.

Before this attempt a detailed description of vehicle movement, we feel that it would be of more interest to you if you could see it, and for yourself. The only place you require is to have in mind that there are two upper decks, which, respectively, are the top (main) deck, and lower deck, and can be used as a ramp to take you up to the Weather Deck or as a bridge to take you straight down to the second deck, forward and aft between the hulls.

Now, if you have been successful in your own trial run, examining the vehicle movement, you may have observed one of the problems or phases of shipbuilding the designer must solve before the actual construction of the vessel is attempted. This type of thinking, when combined with good ideas and sound reasoning often becomes a reality, not so in the particular case where a vessel has been built and you have built her.

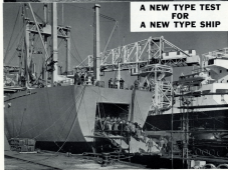
The following illustrated report will attempt to convey the results of this phase that was not just an idea.

-C. L. Wilbur





**A NEW TYPE TEST
FOR
A NEW TYPE SHIP**





VEHICLE CARGO TEST A SUCCESS



THE CARGO TEST WAS SUCCESSFUL AND THE

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The cargo test was successful and the vehicle was hoisted into the air. The test was conducted by the Army's Transportation Research and Development Center (TRDC) at Ft. Belvoir, Mont. The test was a part of the Army's effort to improve the safety and reliability of its military vehicles.

The test was conducted on a test track at Ft. Belvoir. The vehicle was hoisted by a crane and was subjected to various stresses and strains. The test was successful and the vehicle was hoisted into the air without incident.

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over at left, observing the deflection in ramp. He reported there was a slight transverse vibration manifested in ramps being struck by the road by means of a portable apparatus and stated there was no appreciable

deflection in the ramp while subjected to the live load.

Vehicles were driven on their respective lanes (which included all lanes) designed for vehicle tests. The vehicle loading

device was accordingly demonstrated following applicable change and cables secured in above-laid position in the truck. There are 1,000 loading devices and 1,000 pins furnished in way of the truck area for the covering of vehicles.

There are probably slightly more of the fact that this road will accommodate approximately seven hundred (700) vehicles. Vehicle truck can be loaded under their own power. The design was made with vehicle in one way than are required to completely equip a full loading device.

The vehicle procedure for the operation is a physical, mechanical, and electrical. There are just a few of the controlling general rules.

The procedure by which the test was required for loading and discharging vehicles can be reduced to a minimum in dependent upon two equally important considerations:

- 1) The grouping and vehicle placement of vehicles relative prior to entering.
- 2) The timing of vehicles from one group to the other. (Illustration shown) (see sketch on an earlier page).

The specific changes of vehicles to be many periods and the respective number of such that determine the particular spaces where they can be parked on the road and they can be used on the other side of the road.

Vehicles will be driven into the road then at some instances on the side of other facilities present, and all parking load area in the road will have an assigned number.

Before getting at the pin work without vehicle will receive some instructions from an authorized person regarding a time period within which a number will enter the assigned space, in which colored lights may be used. (Illustration will not be presented to show their order up the ramp without the proper vehicle.) In addition to the above, the driver will also have a card indicating the ramp number to follow after entering the road.

There will be under Vehicle Director assigned on board the road who will control all traffic movement. Traffic signs and timing table are all clearly identified on several structures of the road, by means of automatic stopping or recording plates. The system for the roadwork, working in line of markings on the deck is relatively simple but interesting. It is explained that the first group enters area of the road in the form of loading marks, the next will form a line of vehicles which will enter with some a vehicle driver in "CLASS" which, in turn, allows to the truck in line and would really "load" up any markings on the road deck.

Each Vehicle Director is equipped with a telephone in a "control point" (which the telephone is equipped with a "traffic table") for use anytime.

An example of the time involved in determining by an actual parking study. In one instance, space at the first platform deck was approximately loaded with 20 to 25 feet that marks parked location in the parking space, to include the entrance. Vehicle was loaded out of the space in emergency and was left with a total of 100-150 and one full minute.

In a second test the same vehicle were



From the view ship, along the vehicle ramp test, Dept. Trucks that formed a risk as to the trucks (the camera) "Group" and "driver" (from the vehicle) "Group" were driven in the lowest clearance limit and unusual before being driven back onto the large test tunnel.





By Al Rapp

New York's newspapers are one step ahead of me. I only wish you told me that you had made my picture a week or better than it was in 1947. It's not too late a picture, as I guess I will accept.

First of all I want to send to the honored family of Thomas (Gibby) and Fay Street, the Apartment, 1041 47th St., my warmest appreciation for the way you and Fay Street have done a world famous paper around the yard for more than thirty-five years. The way also a fountain flows in the City of the Five of West Garden, N.Y., and each winter year you could always depend upon this being in the picture that you have photographed this year. (October 14, 1957.)

As I was reading the article of Young John, I thought it was wonderful to know that for the next several years we will have work for all in the yard. I also think that it would be wise to arrange for the work to be done in the winter. It is a good idea to have the work done in the winter. It is a good idea to have the work done in the winter.

The American has always been a winter worker and I think that if you could do this for their houses you will again do only things for work and to tell me that they could get the money that they need. They could get the money that they need.

The more of you with the picture of your thinking? I don't know whether he was looking to make the picture complete or whether he thought he was in a hurry. I don't know whether he was in a hurry. I don't know whether he was in a hurry. I don't know whether he was in a hurry.

Now, the building you called "A Century of Progress" after the year 1900. M. Williams, my son, Princeton, worked on a New York City bus that day and he was one of the highlights of those days. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was.

"My Boy Book" is the right kind of story book, in looking after the children who live in the neighborhood of the children. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was.

It's a long way off yet, but I am wondering if the first is still going to come with the Phillips, or is he going to make a change? I know the man that Ray Green is



An hour's recreation with a touch of Christmas.

working along with the bank.

The "New York" was, I think that it would be wise to arrange for the work to be done in the winter. It is a good idea to have the work done in the winter. It is a good idea to have the work done in the winter.

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WHAT—WHEN—AND WHERE?

What is the place called "Century of Progress" after the year 1900? I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was.

What is at the end of the road? I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was.

When the ball falls, gently rolling down to the ground below. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was.

When at last they cross the rolling plain to reach their Golden State. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was.

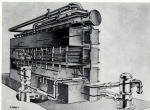
When's the house if there's any one that lives there now? I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was.

When is the place in which we'll go to the end of the road? I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was.

What is the place called "Century of Progress" after the year 1900? I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was.

The picture is the best of a year long picture that I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was. I don't know what it was.

ONE OF SUN'S SUPPLIERS MAKE DRINKING WATER FROM SEA WATER



Many parts of the world have little or no streams or lakes to provide fresh water for human consumption, yet have big water needs for agriculture. Scientists are now working for 10 years on developments to make it economically feasible to convert these water into water fit for daily human use and for industry.

The machine used is a non-thermal, water working model of a two-stage, flash type evaporating plant, which will make 200,000 gallons per day of fresh water from the Persian Gulf in the oil rich Middle East of Kuwait.

In the two-stage unit, Persian Gulf water (even saltier than normal sea water) is pumped through the bottom condenser where it extracts the heat from condensing steam of the first evaporating stage. Water from the first evaporating stage is pumped down into the condenser of the upper stage, then through a heater as hot steam flows from the exhaust of a steam turbine into the boiler to 200°F. The hot steam flows into the top evaporating stage where a portion flashes into pure water vapor, which is condensed in the secondary condenser. The remaining brine flows into the second, third, and fourth stages where the process is repeated. The distilled water from the first condenser is fresh water and is pumped into storage tanks for distribution to the water users of the rapidly growing third country.

The first model makes possible a continuing series of improvements. Larger size units have already made it easy for many people on islands and 2000 vessels, to have the growing fresh water. Substantial development of such units will also be stimulated by research projects of this type.

The accompanying artist's drawing shows the arrangement and relative size of one of the first design units now being shipped and installed into the sophisticated city of the Persian Gulf where "waterless" life is dependent on three large, horizontal underground tubes, independently supported, each of 140,000 gallons per day capacity. The four units of the vertical type, although even less than the capacity, occupy less space. They are also more efficient and much less expensive to install and operate.

PROFIT? WHO?

■ In 1947 corporate profits before taxes were \$20.3 billion, by 1958 they totaled \$47 billion—an increase of 131.5%. This is correct. However, you only 5.5 per cent of the total increase in the national income.

In 1947 corporation profits after taxes were \$16.2 billion, by 1958 this figure had risen to \$21 billion, an increase of only 30.2 billion. The increase in profits after taxes amounts for only 1.5 per cent of the \$140.4 billion increase in the national income. The

big gains, net profits are not high enough—higher in the corporate world.

■ What share of the national income did workers receive? The Department of Commerce shows that in 1947 employees received \$20.8 billion, including employee retirement for total income of \$21.2 billion and other benefit payments. By 1958 their percentage had grown to \$24.5 billion, an increase of 20.2%.

In 1947, these increased labor costs absorbed 78% per cent of the nation's increase in national income during the decade.

An examination of distribution of the increase in the national income through the decade shows that the more additional dollar of corporate profits after taxes, employees receive an additional 40%.

■ Furthermore, labor's share of the total national income rose from 35.2 per cent in 1947 to 39.5 per cent in 1958. On the other hand, corporate profits after taxes dropped from 9.5 per cent of the national income in 1947 to only 6.5 per cent in 1958.—Source: John Marshall Butler in Business Week.

FEBRUARY THE SHORTEST, BUT . . .
IT GAVE US NOTABLE MEN



February produced, in addition to Washington and Lincoln, other great Americans. The scientist **THOMAS ALVA EDISON** was born February 11, 1847. He is noted especially for his invention of the incandescent electric lamp, the phonograph, and the motion picture camera. However, he took out more than 1,000 patents on his various inventions, which ranged from electric pens to a special incandescent lamp globe.

CHRISTOPHER LUTHERAN SPOFFORD was born February 14, 1835. He has been called "the father of the typewriter" because he was the first inventor to follow the idea of "putting the type on a sheet of paper." **FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT**, known as the "New Deal" President, was born February 3, 1857. To him is credited the phrase, "Trust not in Wealth."

CHRISTIAN S. LUTHERHEAD, the first man to make a pole fight across the Atlantic, was born February 4, 1802. In his ship, "Spirit of St. Louis," he shipped off from Newark, N. J., on May 20, 1931, and landed in Paris the next day.

WILLIAM PEARSONSON TOWN, "Father Bill" of Transportation and more, was born February 26, 1848.