



OCTOBER 1952

*"On Tour"*

# On Tour



VOL. 14, NO. 9  
OCTOBER 1952

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**THE COVER** The Sespe Formation, in which Union Oil has found oil sands more than 2,600 feet in thickness at Torrey, outcrops near Simi, California, in this colorful display. Geologist Jerry Rickels is seen field mapping.

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# TORREY and OAKRIDGE DISCOVERIES

Assure Banner Exploration Year

by John Sloat



Two names that are figuring prominently in the oil news of California today are Torrey and Oakridge. Both were Union Oil wildcat ventures in the beginning, but have developed into producing oil fields. You may have wondered where they are, how they were found, and why they have been called the most

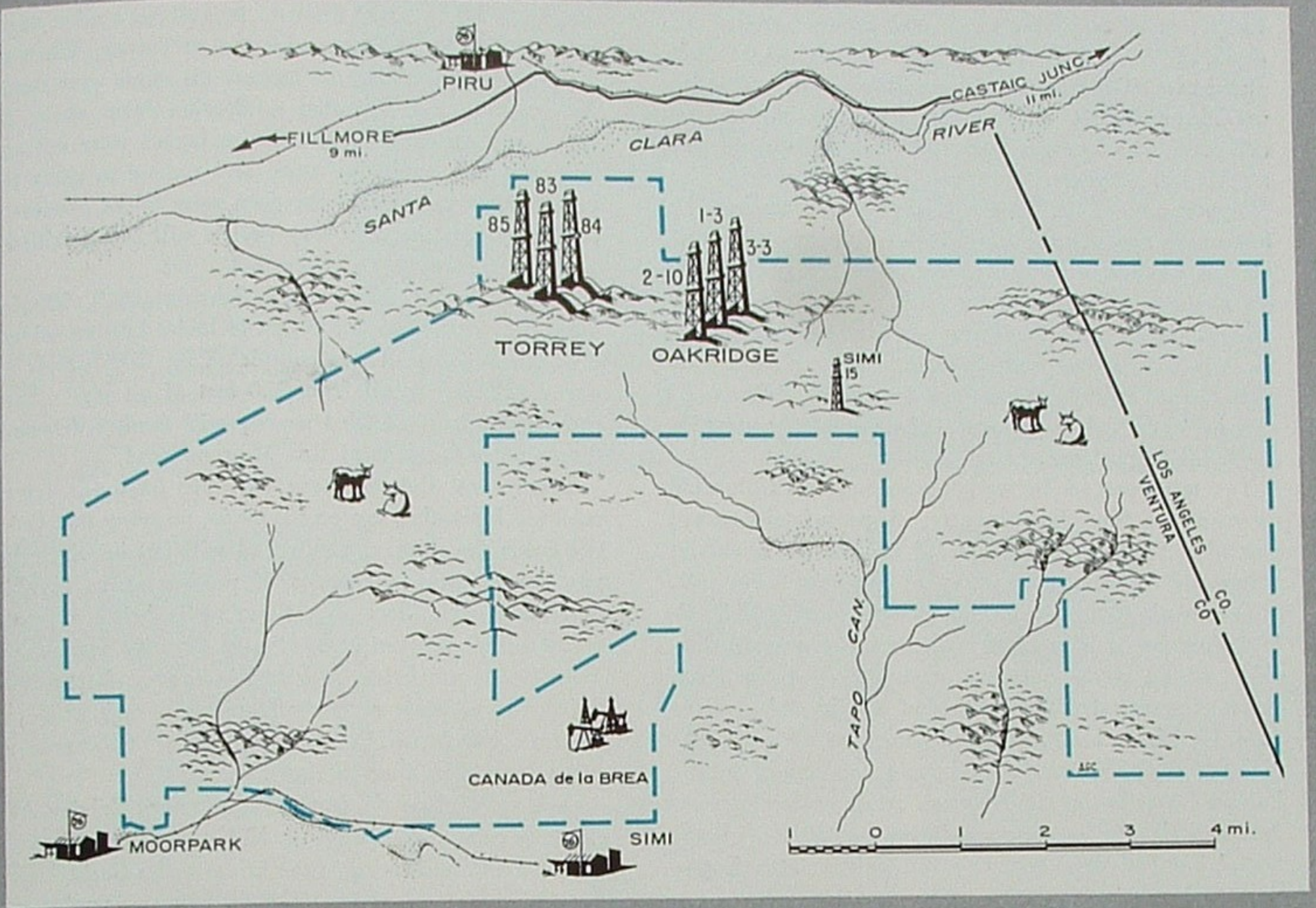
important Company discoveries in years.

The accompanying map shows a portion of the oil-rich Santa Clara Valley, only an hour's drive northwest of Los Angeles. Outlined on the map are 30,000 acres of Simi Fee properties, in which Union Oil has held mineral rights since 1904. A north part, 10 miles in width, of these fee holdings is traversed by the Santa Susana-Oakridge mountain range, rising abruptly over 2,000 feet above the Santa Clara River bed. It is along this mountain range that the new discoveries were made.

The old Torrey Canyon field, in the northwest corner of our property, has produced oil for some 50 years from Sespe sands at depths ranging between 800 and 2,000 feet. Until this year, all efforts to extend the rather limited area of production or to find deeper zones had failed.

In February of 1952, the Exploration Department started a wildcat, Torrey 83, in the heart of our old field. The intention was to examine formations beneath the shallower producing zones and look for oil that might be trapped by thrust faults below depths of 6,000 feet. This idea paid off in April when Torrey 83 cored

*The taller of two drilling rigs at right marks the discovery well, Oakridge 1-3, here seeking a second producing sand somewhere below 9,000 feet. The other rig and pumping well are exploiting 250 feet of Miocene oil sand. (Map sketched by Draftsman Andrew G. Chuvarsky)*



1,600 feet of Sespe oil sands and shales starting at a depth of 7,700 feet. Since April, Torrey 83 has produced over 50,000 barrels of oil from sands previously not known to exist. It is estimated that production from this one well may exceed one million barrels of oil over a period of 10 years.

Importance of the Torrey discovery was confirmed a few weeks ago when Torrey 84—second deep-zone test, located 800 feet northeast of the discovery well—broke all records in California by finding 2,600 feet of oil zone. Even then, at 9,944 feet, the drilling bit did not reach bottom in this producing sand. The well was completed as a better producer than Torrey 83. Other wells now being drilled or planned will undoubtedly magnify the field's importance.

Two miles east of Torrey is the second new Union Oil discovery on Simi Fee property. Appropriately named Oakridge Field, it is on one of the higher mountain ridges and near beautiful groves of live oaks to the east.

Teamwork of the Exploration, Engineering and Drilling departments is credited with the discovery of Oakridge. It all started last fall when geologists in Santa Paula recommended the drilling of a wildcat known as Simi 15, whose location also appears on the map. At a depth of 5,500 feet, an oil sand was found in the Luisian formation of the Miocene. After examining core data and electric logs, our engineers said this sand was "wet," but had good reservoir possibilities at a higher structural position.

In May of 1952, the Exploration Department recommended a location for this "higher structural position."

*The longevity of wells in the Torrey Canyon area is indicated by old jack-line operations dating back to 1904.*

and Oakridge 1-3 was drilled. It is about a mile northwest of Simi 15 and two miles east of Torrey. When the bit reached 2,800 feet, the Luisian oil sands were found. A formation test indicated production from about 250 feet of oil sand. However, the geologists were not content with one producing zone, and wanted to carry this hole further in quest of the deep zone found productive at Torrey. So, the discovery well is still being drilled—at present, somewhere below 9,000 feet.

Meanwhile, an offset well, Oakridge 2-10, 500 feet away, was drilled to 3,000 feet to bring Luisian oil into the tanks. The well was completed for 400 barrels per day of 21 gravity oil from 250 feet of oil sand. Three other wells being drilled nearby will further determine the value and extent of this Miocene sand.

Torrey and Oakridge are valuable finds for several reasons. First, they are on fee lands, meaning that Union Oil holds the mineral rights and will not be obliged to pay out a large percentage of production as royalties to land-owners. Secondly, these wells bring a greater return of oil per ton of steel used than do most of our other California fields, and steel is in very short supply. Third, the ultimate recovery from wells such as Torrey is great, which will help maintain our oil-reserve position for a long time to come.

Coming hard on the heels of our recent Belgian Anticline extension discovery at McKittrick and discovery extensions at Sansinena in the Los Angeles Basin, Torrey and Oakridge may make 1952 the best exploration year for Union in California since 1937, when Rio Bravo was discovered.

*These Union Oil veterans have produced for nearly half a century from shallow sands that are not very extensive.*



Faulting greatly complicates exploration in the Santa Susana-Oakridge mountain range. In the roadside outcrop at right three faults are plainly visible, showing how gigantic forces crack the earth and displace rock layers.



Geologists are given major credit for the Torrey and Oakridge discoveries. At left, Jerry Rickels uses a Brunton compass to determine inclination of a rock

layer; center, examines a sample of Miocene oil sand outcropping in the Torrey Field. At right, Bob Hacker assembles core information as Oakridge 1-3 is drilled



Geological data gathered over hundreds of square miles and, in this instance, after years of study, is plotted on maps by Draftsmen Arthur Dittrick and Charles Ross.



Division Geologist Ed. Hall and Secretary Rae Gazzaway reveal geological conclusions to management, who then must decide whether to risk the huge outlays involved.

**S**OME FOLKS, so the saying goes, spend their health trying to make a million dollars, then spend the million dollars trying to regain their health.

But Union Oil's Research and Process Department apparently live in accordance with a somewhat wiser policy. They elected to keep healthy first, and, in the process, became the Company's first millionaires. As of June 15, 1952, this group of more than 300 employees had worked 1,028,259 man-hours without a lost-time injury. Not since July 13, 1950, has any member of the department suffered an on-job accident severe enough to keep him from performing his normal duties. It is the best safety record ever achieved by an operating department of Union Oil Company.

A remarkable aspect of the record is that it was established during a period when the entire department was moving from former headquarters at Los Angeles

Refinery to the new Research Center near Brea, California. Despite having to become familiar with new moving tasks and an entirely new assemblage of research facilities, the 300 came through unscathed.

Of course, there were a few anxious moments during those million accident-free man-hours. Several women came to work on high heels and skated precariously over the new floors and walkways. A few preoccupied chemists tried walking through panes of the tempered-glass doors. And one of the closest calls to a lost-timer occurred recently when somebody sprained a muscle while reaching for a telephone book.

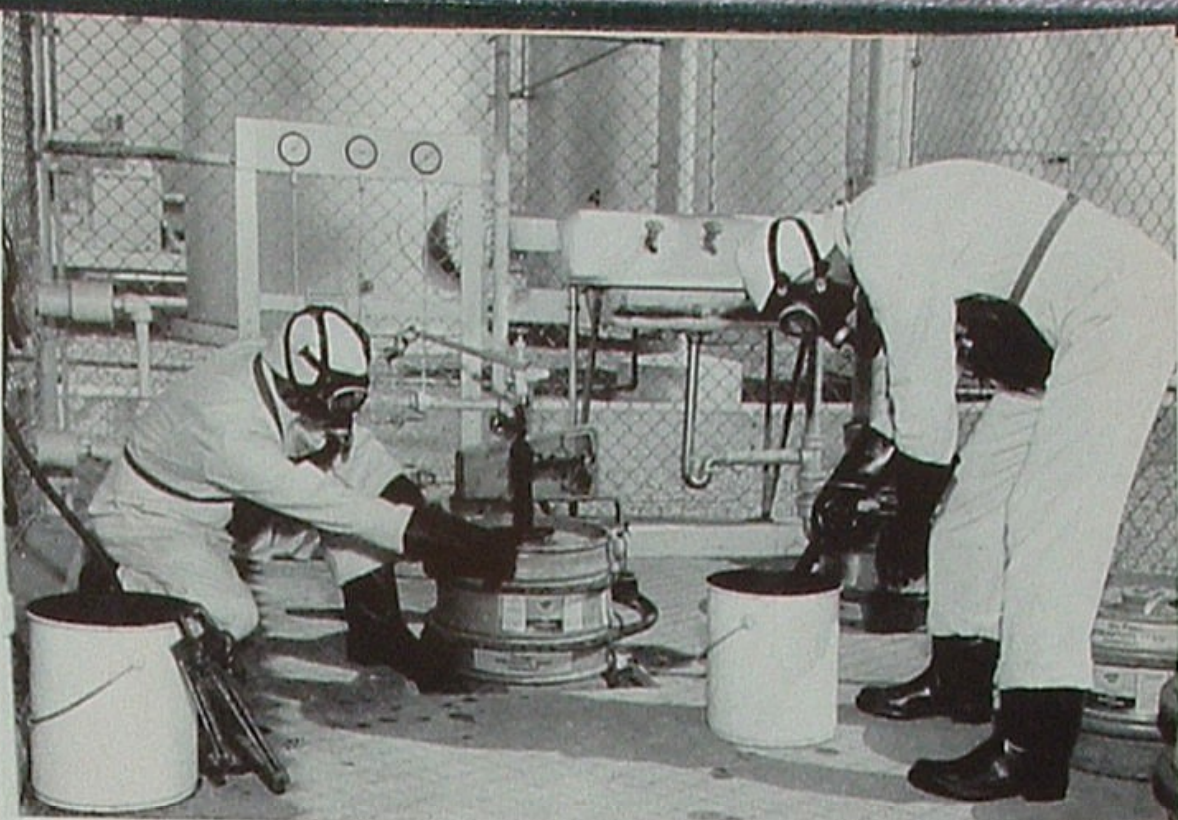
The hazardous nature of certain phases of research and process work is indicated in accompanying pictures. And on the following pages are illustrated some of the every-day precautions exercised by our safest working group. We challenge every Company department to break their record, now up to the 1,152,000 man-hour mark!

# M I L L I O N A I R E S

*Not one lost-time accident in over two years is the record set by 320 Research and Process Department Union Oil people.*



The excellence of this safety achievement is heightened by the fact that many phases of such work are hazardous. For example:



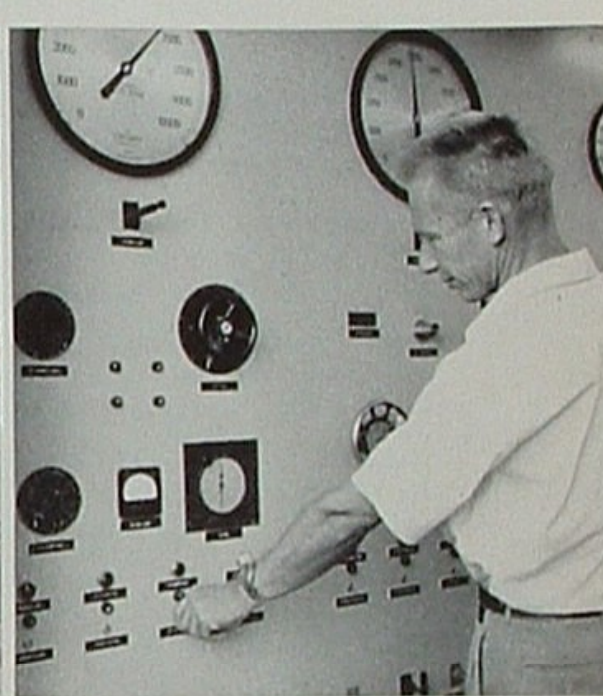
Above, Fred Hamilton and Elmer Holman are emptying a drum of tetraethyl lead, which in concentrated form is deadly poisonous if inhaled or brought into contact with skin.



Above, Juanita Cartmel works with a burn-producing X-ray machine; Thomas Jones and Frank Liggett adjust a pump

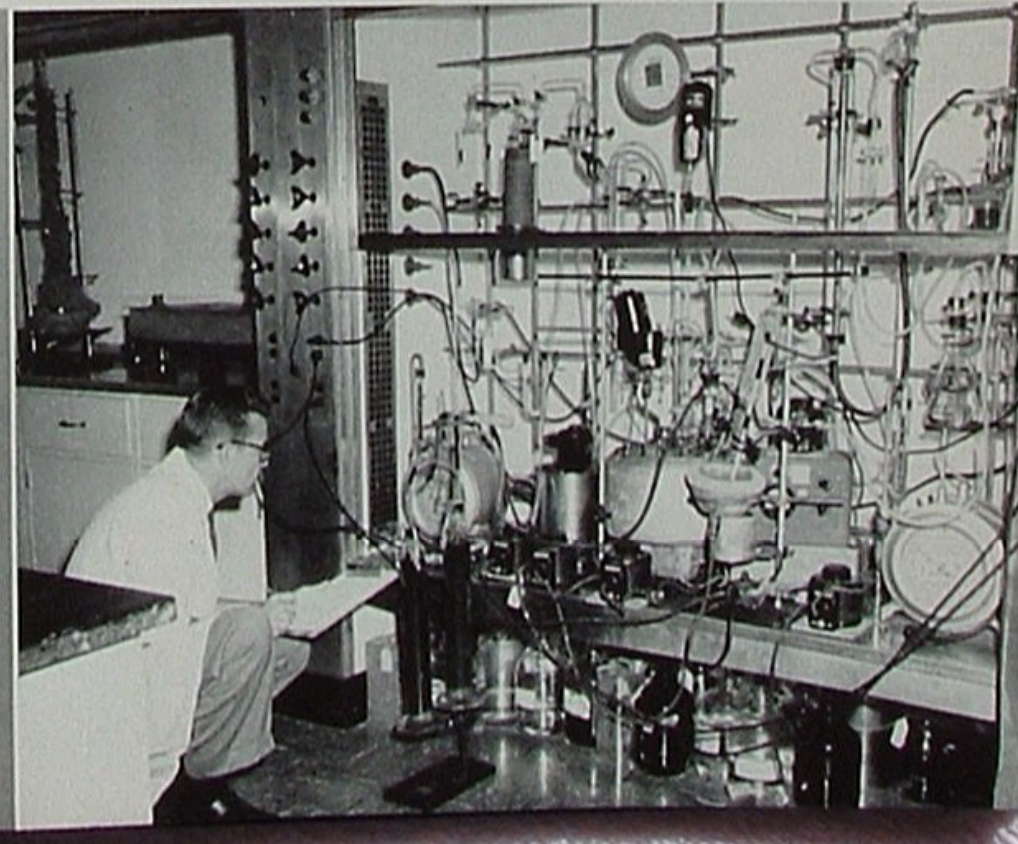
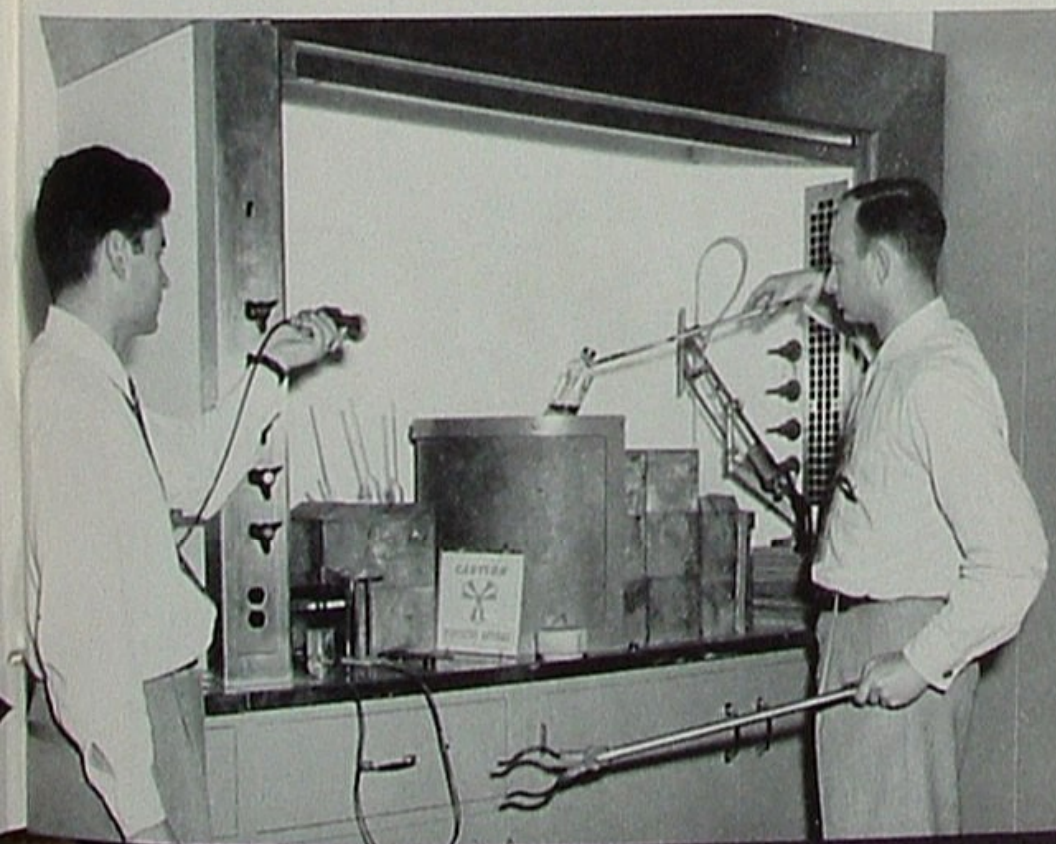


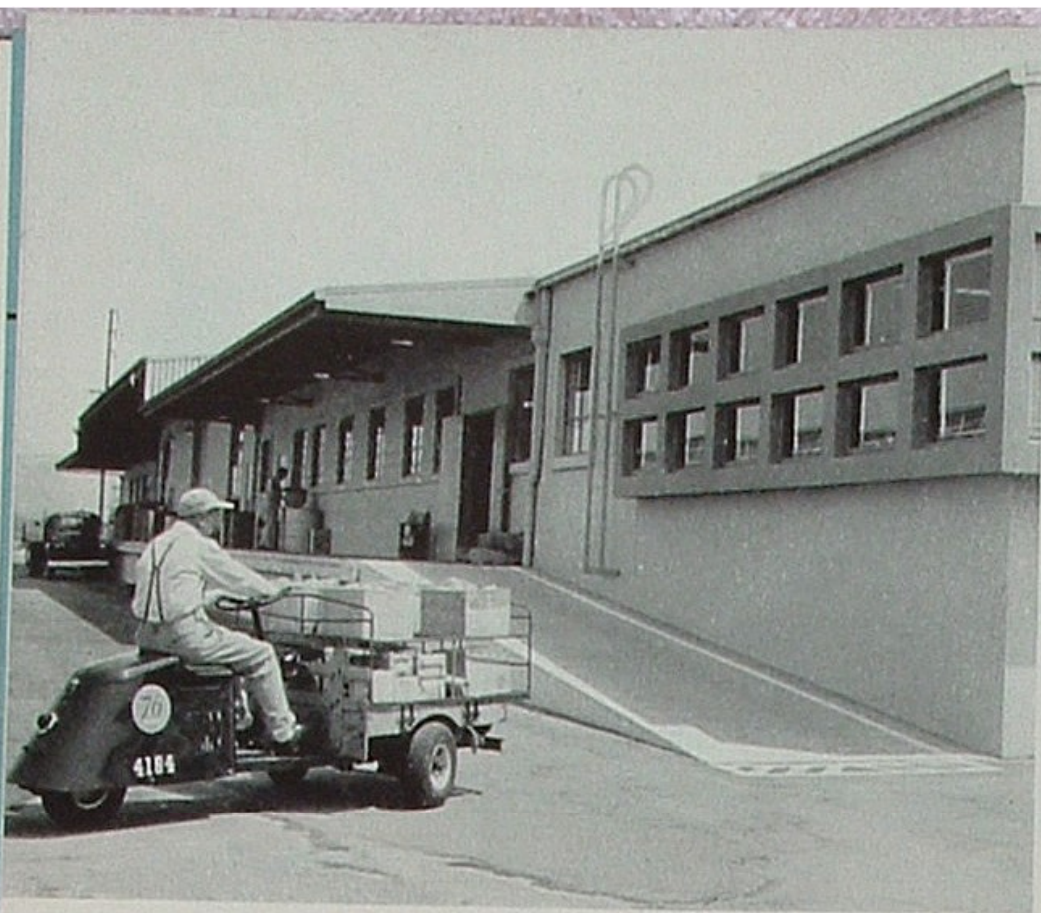
that could spray them with toxic acid; and Chemist John Wilson performs tests using pressures up to 10,000 lbs.



Below, hazardous also is this experiment being performed by Engineer C. R. McEwan and Chemist Burton Sandiford

with radioactive materials; and another by Chemist Curtis Christian as he ventures into new fields of science.





However, the Research and Process Department are confirmed practitioners in the art of taking no unnecessary chances:

*Above, Operator Hal Thorsen does the department's errands with a stake-car, thereby minimizing those common accidents attributed to the lifting or carrying of heavy objects.*

*Right, Fire and Safety Specialist Martin Gould could find no sink-spray on the market for quickly washing away splatters of dangerous chemicals, so he promptly invented one.*

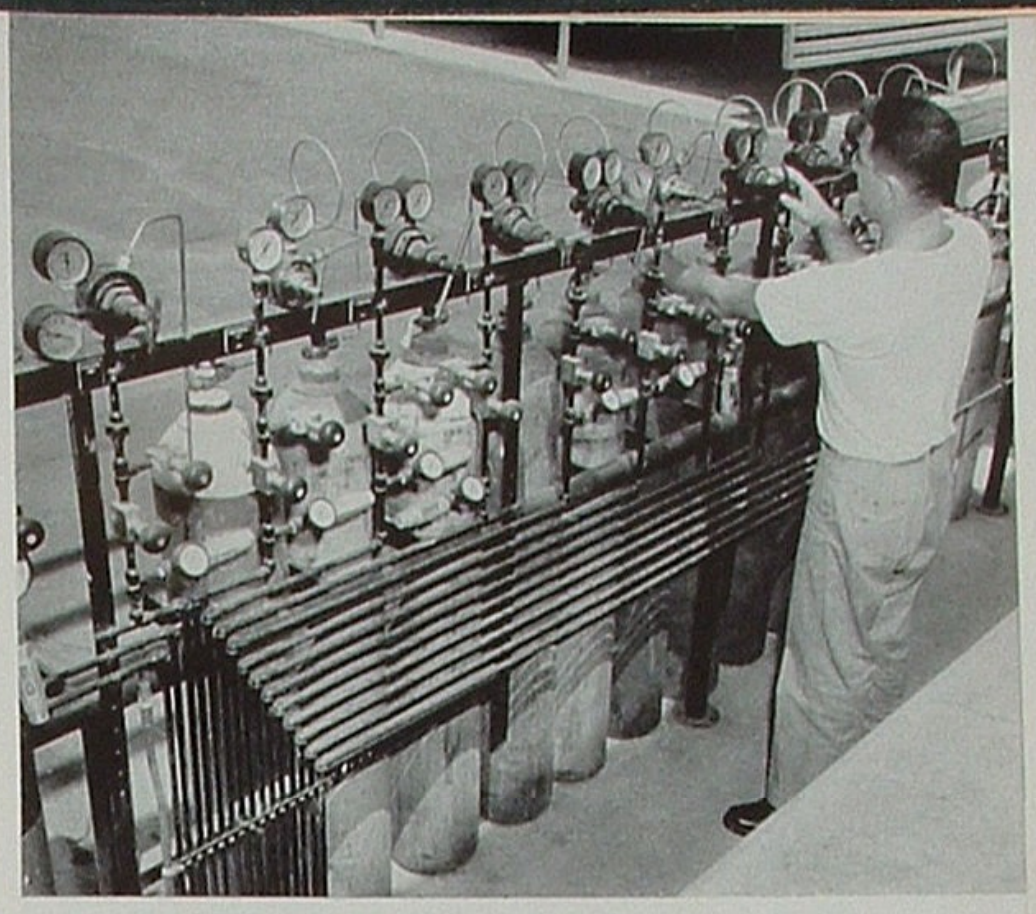
*Below, when running acid-solubility tests, Technician Robert Benson routinely protects himself from burns by using safety hood, face shield, rubber apron and gloves.*



*Below, Technician William Gentle must emerge every five minutes from sub-zero room to reset a switch. Otherwise, an alarm will sound and others will hurry in to rescue him.*







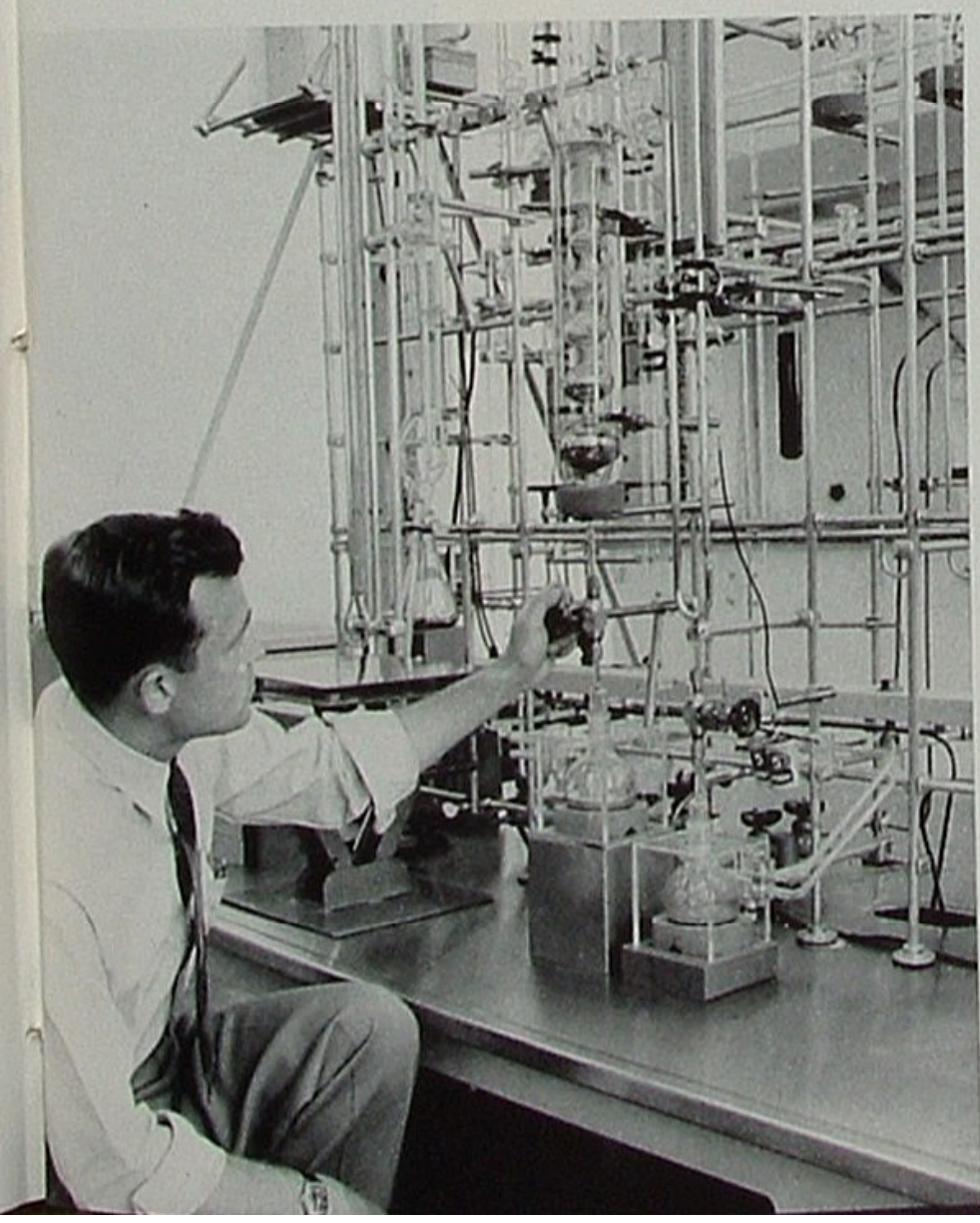
*Above, researchers in grease-making convene in their monthly safety meeting, a required departmental exercise to lessen risks and keep every employee safety conscious.*

*Above right, as a safety precaution all high-pressure cylinders of gas are stored outside and piped into laboratories. Attaching a new container is Kenneth Fort.*

*At right, in the engine lab. Donald Hollowell uses an electric overhead crane, portable motorstand and toolchest to prevent bruises and strains of motor assembly.*

*Below, Chemist Arthur Young has encased two flasks at the base of his experimental apparatus with plastic boxes, which arrest flying glass in case of explosion or implosion.*

*Below, Chemist Walter Roth receives bottles of chemicals from Don Wymore, left, in wooden carrying case. Such minor attentions to safety are worth a million at Brea.*

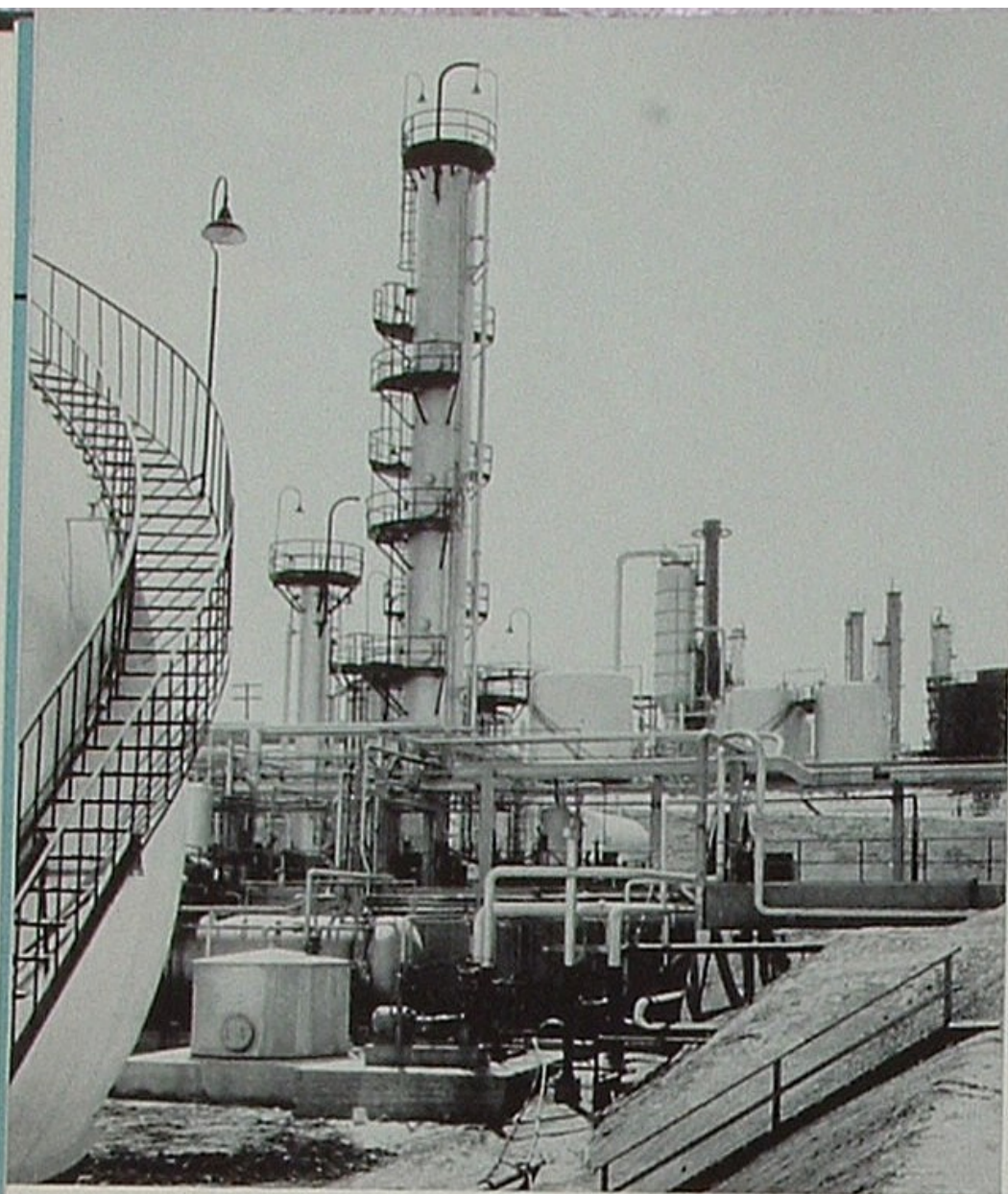


## Learning New

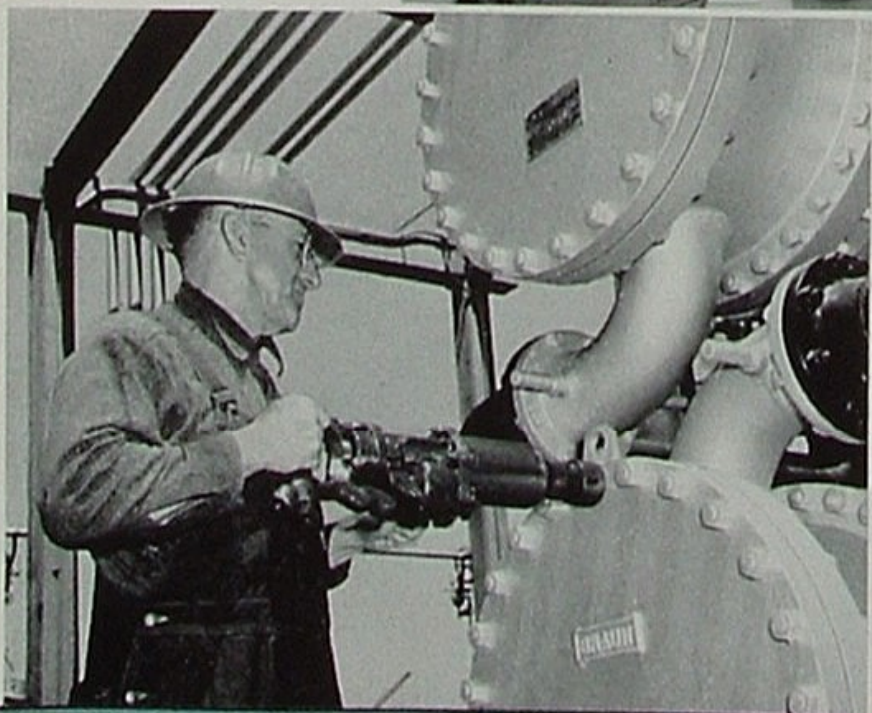
WHILE we are observing Union Oil's 62nd birthday anniversary during October, two new manufacturing units will be completing their first month *on stream* at Los Angeles Refinery.

UNIT 85, at left, is known also as the Unisol Unit. Its function is to treat light cracked gasolines for the removal of foul-smelling sulphur compounds, technically called mercaptans. The treating operation consists of vigorously washing the gasolines with a solution of caustic soda and methanol. This solution attracts mercaptans from the gasolines, after which the solution proceeds to two fractionating towers. Through the fractionation process, caustic soda and methanol are separated for repeated cycling through the Unit 85 process. The mercaptans are pumped into feed stock going to the TCC Cracking Unit, where they are converted to gasoline and hydrogen sulphide. The light cracked gasolines, when finished at Unit 85, are pumped into tanks blending 7600 gasoline.

UNIT 86, shown at right, is designed for the finishing of heavy cracked gasolines, which contain appreciable amounts of sulphur-bearing and gum-forming materials. The treating operation consists of vigorously mixing the gasoline with sulphuric acid and neutralizing chemicals.



*The Company's birthday present to Union Oil in October, 1952, is Unit 85 at Los Angeles Refinery, which removes mercaptans from gasolines used in blending stocks of 7600.*



*Keeping pace with the Company in its competitive race to do more and to do better are many employees who also become 62 years of age in 1952. Among them, at the refinery, we found (clockwise from left) Jim Sorrells serving his 26th year as a maintenance mechanic, whose only accident during that time was a blackened thumbnail, and who is abreast of the most modern tools; Dave Rahn, a machinist since 1928, who remembers when the TCC area was a tomato patch and marvels that it has grown to be the*

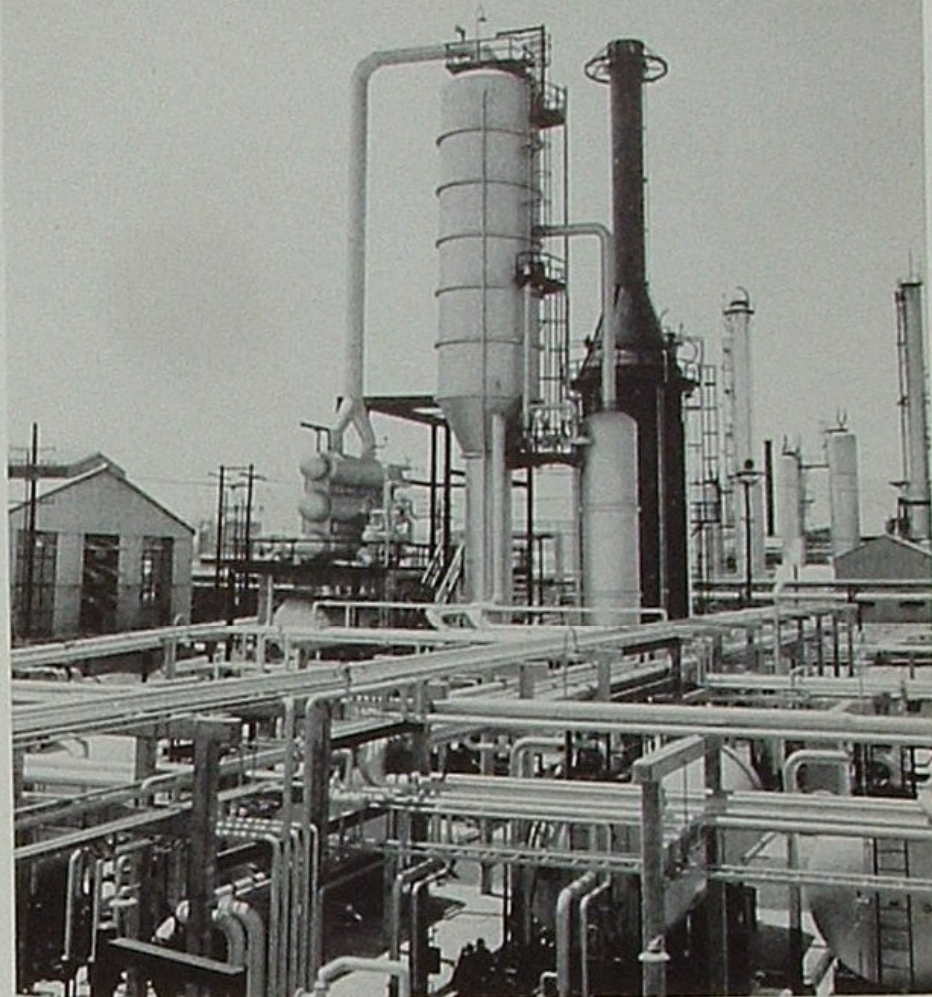
# New Tricks at 62

Acid reacts with the unwanted impurities to form a *sludge*, which is then removed from the gasoline and will be used as a raw material in our new ammonium sulphate plant now under construction. The treated gasolines, after being redistilled into fractions of proper volatility, are used as blending ingredients of 76 and 7600 gasolines.

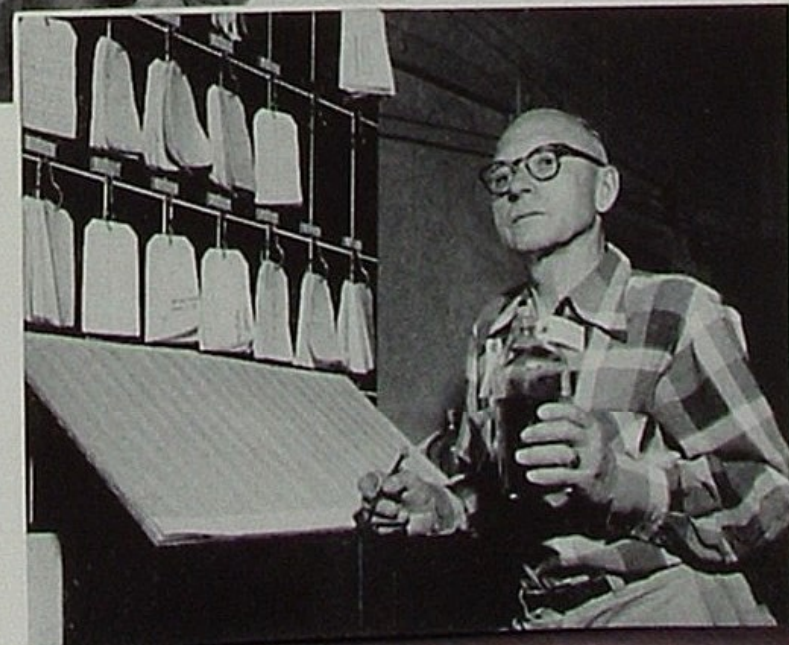
It can be seen that both processes not only add to the quality of our finished products but conserve for useful purposes hydrocarbons that formerly were considered waste or nuisance products.

They say you can't teach an old dog new tricks. Well, we wondered about that, and to prove or disprove a point, sought out every Union Oiler at Los Angeles Refinery who is celebrating his 62nd birthday this year along with the Company. Unfortunately, Claude Taylor and R. A. Graham were on vacation or off shift. But others born in the year 1890 were on hand and fearless of our camera.

Seeing these men at work—studying new techniques—using new tools—operating and maintaining both old and new types of refining units—was convincing proof that Union Oilers are keeping pace with their Company, even at 62.



Another asset to the refinery's increasing efficiency is the new Unit 86, a continuous acid-treating plant that removes sulphur-bearing and gum-forming materials from 76.



Pacific Coast's foremost producer of cracked gasoline; R. M. Fulton, who has handled four different assignments since coming to work in 1943, and is now learning how to use a fixed-monitor nozzle recently adopted by his Fire & Safety Department; Howard Cuyler, who spent 20 years in oil field work before starting an entirely new refining career in 1946; and Bob Cumiford, who takes expert care of samples in the laboratory warehouse, and meanwhile has reared a son to carry on in the Union Oil tradition.

ON TOUR

ON TOUR



## Fellow Citizens

AMERICA was founded on the concept of individual sovereignty. Political leaders were reduced to public servants and every citizen was elevated to the status of a king. Granted maximum liberty, the individual was free to do anything good and constructive—and to do things not classified as good and constructive so long as he did not interfere with the peace and sovereignty of other citizens living under similar guarantees of freedom.

It was largely "To secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity" that the Constitution for the United States of America was ordained and established. In fact, its first 10 amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, are concerned entirely with guaranteeing citizens against abuses of government. The whole tenor of that great document affirms the right of every American to go where he chooses; to say what he thinks; to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience; to own and enjoy property; to work in occupations, trades and professions of his liking; to use the products and rewards of his toil and ingenuity in any way that he sees fit; and to elect political servants who will not tamper with those fundamental American rights.

Under that concept of individual freedom, Americans have created the most efficient and dynamic industrial system ever known. Our average citizen lives better in many respects than emperors did a century ago. Our country has built and uses 72 per cent of the world's motor vehicles, 61 per cent of the world's telephones, 48 per cent of the world's radios, 92 per

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the Blessings of Liberty that the Constitution America was ordained and 10 amendments, known entirely with guar- of government. The document affirms the right he chooses; to say what to the dictates of his enjoy property; to work professions of his liking; wards of his toil and in- sees fit; and to elect po- tamper with those funda-

Individual freedom, Ameri- efficient and dynamic indus- Our average citizen lives a emperors did a century and uses 72 per cent of 51 per cent of the world's world's radios, 92 per

ent of the world's bathtubs—31 million electrically lighted homes. Yet we represent only six per cent of the world's population and hold less than six per cent of its land area.

More important, the American citizen bows to no ruler; dreads no secret police or concentration camp; is outspoken in his criticism of those in office; knows that he cannot be enslaved because of his political beliefs.

Freedom and the democratic way of life are not imperishable things. They have perished before in ancient Greece and among the Romans, and in several of our modern nations where the seeds of liberty did not take strong root. Freedom can perish in America also. In fact, there is some evidence that we are becoming unappreciative of what we have and are not safeguarding our American heritage.

Why Communism—in practice the antithesis of government by, for and of the people—does not choose to demonstrate its claims peaceably in the same world with Democracy only silent tongues can tell. But the die is cast. Communism has chosen to eradicate Democracy. This subtle and foreign threat to our freedom will continue until the dictators are either un- treated or repent of their world-dominating ambitions.

But possibly a greater threat to American institutions and gains are some of the philosophies being nurtured right here on home soil. Through forgetfulness, shortsightedness, or in the interest of expediency, there is a dangerous trend toward subjugating the individual to the group.

Any attempt to herd the American people against their will into social groups, or political groups, or industrial classifications, or labor organizations is a reversion to the old caste and class systems that early America found so revolting.

To arbitrarily place rigid limitations upon the kind and amount of work a man may do—upon when, how or whether he may work—and upon how he must conduct himself under authoritarian leadership—is a wide departure from industrial freedom.

To force large masses of people, regardless of their individual earning capacities, into inflexible wage formulas—or to take away any extra rewards they may earn through such a device as the graduated income tax—is the surest way in the world to stifle human incentive, ambition, progress.

This departure from individual initiative toward mass action has quickened immeasurably in a few years. It has split our country into large opposing factions whose chief instrument in attaining their objectives is power. It is a far cry from the spirit of our Bill of Rights and a near approach to the thing we should dread most—Socialism.

A very good time to get out of the mire and back toward a solid footing of freedom starts this November 4th. Let's assert our individuality at the ballot box. Let's elect honest, wise and freedom-loving Americans into public office. Then let's see to it that our individual sovereignty, so dearly won, manifests itself in all walks of life by thwarting the ambitions of every leader who would become a master over us.



# INDUSTRIAL SUMMARY

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Union Oil Company is one of the first in the industry to make a reduction in the work week of service station personnel.

The Wage Stabilization Board approved the Company's petition to reduce the work week of Company operated service station personnel from 48 to 40 hours per week. The petition applies to the Central and Southwest Territories only while a similar petition is pending approval by the Wage Stabilization Board which covers Northwest Territory Service Station operations.

*from W. C. Stevenson*

## FIELD

An important area in California, the Kettleman North Dome Field, is being unitized. We have a valuable interest in this field. The probable effective date will be October 1, 1952, and Standard, which has approximately half of the productive acreage, has been appointed operator. The unitized area embraces 16,000 acres, and the participating interest of Union Oil Company has been established at seven per cent, that of Los Nietos Company at a fraction of one per cent. Current production from the area to be unitized is approximately 22,000 barrels per day.

Unit agreements covering two additional areas in the State are currently being negotiated and will probably become effective in the near future. In both cases it is anticipated that our Company (or Los Nietos Company) will be operator. One will cover the Vaqueros Zone recently discovered by us in the Coalinga Nose Field, the other will apply to the Upper Chapman Zone in the Richfield Field, where plans are under way to initiate a full scale water flooding project. This latter program is under the active direction of Harry D. Aggers, manager of our Secondary Recovery Operations.

The scope of unitized operations in California has grown considerably in the last decade. At the present time, 14 Unit Plans are in effect with a combined daily crude oil production amounting to 127,000 barrels. Our Company is the operator under only two of these Plans, the Coalinga Nose Unit and the Binkley Unit in that

field. However, we have participating interests in nine of them, and it is of interest to note that our share of production from unitized operations today amounts to 12,700 barrels per day (excluding Kettleman North Dome). This is a fairly substantial part of our total controlled production of 95,000 barrels per day.

The advantages of unitized operations, particularly where the producing leases are widely held, are many. Primarily, it permits orderly development of the field, without regard to property lines, to the end that maximum oil recovery will be achieved. Unitization permits use of techniques aimed at accomplishing this objective, such as pressure maintenance through gas injection, and water flooding with the purpose of recovering oil which it would be impossible to produce under non-unit operations.

The following tabulation of data lists the Unit Plans in California in which the Company has a participating interest.

Unit	Union or Los Nietos Oil Share	June, 1952 Production B/D	Union or Los Nietos Share B/D
Buena Vista—27B	1.72807	15,053	260
Coalinga, N. E.	20.175	1,739	351
So. Coles Levee	11.72659	2,772	325
Paloma	6.1281	4,624	283
Rio Bravo	34.48292	12,231	4,218
Salt Creek	22.859	3,486	797
No. Belridge	1.19	776	9
Coalinga Nose	13.9	42,982	5,974
Binkley	27.8	1,728	480
		85,391	12,697

*from Sam Grinsfelder*

## MANUFACTURING

The Oleum dock, recently destroyed by fire, is now able to handle loading and unloading operations at both berths 1 and 2. Dredging operations are under way at the Oleum docks because of accumulation of silt which would prevent loaded tankers from reaching the docks. About 150,000 cubic yards of silt is being removed through a 24-inch suction line by an electrically operated dredge having a capacity of about 1,000 cubic yards per hour.

An additional 10-inch refined oil line is to be built between the Los Angeles Shiploading Plant and the refinery, which will result in reduced tanker loading and unloading time.

The new Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit at Los Angeles Refinery was shut down during September for inspection, repairs and adjustments.

A pressure storage tank called a "Noded Hortonspheroid" is being completed at Los Angeles Refinery. This tank has the general shape of an elliptical sphere and has a capacity of 80,000 barrels. It will operate under a maximum gauge pressure of ten pounds per square inch. This tank will be used for storage of stabilized natural gasoline and is one of the largest of its type on the West Coast.

*from K. E. Kingman*

## ● **MARKETING**

The aggressive sales incentive campaign being conducted throughout our eastern marketing area is producing some outstanding results. Quotas on Royal Triton, T5X, Unitec, Unoba and Red Line A. P. Gear Lubricants are established on estimated normal sales plus 15 per cent. After the first 60 days of the contest, the 10 winning distributors have exceeded their quotas by as much as 200 per cent.

We have just been awarded a Government contract for in excess of a half million gallons of Heavy-Duty Motor oil to be delivered within a six-month period beginning September 1. This award comes just at a time when we are completing deliveries on a previous contract for over a million gallons. In this instance actual orders from the military exceeded the contract by 112,000 gallons.

Union station pump islands have taken on a brighter appearance with the addition of new Royal Triton display signs. Featuring the slogan "America's Finest Motor Oil," the signs are 14 feet long and are finished in purple and white porcelain enamel. Over a thousand have already been installed and more are on the way. An unusual feature of the signs is a curve lip frame which permits special sales promotion messages to be inserted from time to time.

Sales enthusiasm in the entire Southwest Territory has been maintained at a high pitch since the beginning of the year. All the excitement is caused by their "Sales Challenge" campaign, designed to boost the sales of our entire line of lubricants. First quarter honors were won by Paul Boyd's Long Beach District, while the second quarter found Wiley Cole and the Santa Barbara District taking the lead. At this writing, third quarter results have not been announced, but results indicate

increasing competition between Districts as the fourth and final quarter begins.

A new Union Oil office has been opened in San Francisco to initiate centralized credit card accounting. Only Central Territory accounts were being handled there as of September 15. However, all Northwest Territory and Southwest Territory retail accounts will be transferred to San Francisco by about January 1, 1953. This centralized handling will speed up credit card accounting and eliminate expensive duplications of accounting machines and other facilities.

*from Roy Linden*

## ● **TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION**

Construction of a 24 inch crude oil pipe line from Edmonton, Alberta, to Vancouver, British Columbia, by Trans Mountain Oil Pipe Line Company, in which Union Oil has an interest, is progressing satisfactorily. Completion is expected in August, 1953. The Company has extensive land holdings in Canada and the construction of the pipe line will provide low cost transportation for any crude oil production which we may develop or which we may wish to purchase to augment California supply.

A contract has been awarded to Bethlehem-Sparrows Point Shipyard, Inc., for the construction of a sister ship to the SS SANTA MARIA with completion scheduled for late 1953.

*from Ronald D. Gibbs*

## ● **PURCHASING**

It is "Back to School" time for the Purchasing Department Personnel. Realizing the need for keeping up-to-date on purchasing methods and practices, some 46 purchasing and warehouse men and women are meeting once a month to discuss mutual problems.

Purchasing Department personnel will take an active part in the Purchasing Agents Inter-Mountain Conference to be held in San Francisco September 26 and 27. E. H. (Buck) Weaver, Manager of Purchases, will be in charge of panel discussion on standardization, and Ray Zell, Assistant Manager of Purchases, will also serve on the panel. Mr. Weaver's active work on this subject has been recognized by a Certificate of Merit from the American Standards Association, and he is also Chairman of the National Association of Purchasing Agents' Committee on Standards.

The welcome mat is out for Ralph Clark, who for the last two years has been a Major in the Army and is now back to purchasing. Also for Jack Sturgess, who for than a year has been our Washington Representative, guiding construction and material applications through the maze of government bureaucracy.



## Why and How the Petroleum Industry is

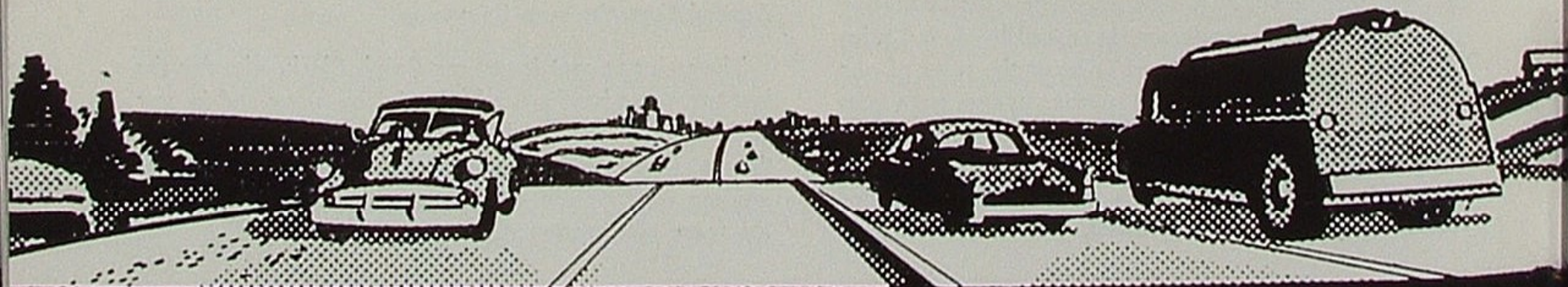
# Minding Our

**I**N 1952, as probably throughout all preceding years, sinister influences are at work sowing bitterness and discontent. Some of these influences stem from deliberate attempts of known enemies to divide free nations and bait various segments to contend against each other rather than unite against their real antagonist. Other influences, though lacking in unity and objective, are perhaps equally threatening to our national well-being. They are the age-old influences of ignorance, hearsay, gossip and misunderstanding. One is planted; the others seem to grow spontaneously like weeds; but all are detriments to our civilization and have to be kept uprooted.

Mindful of the dangers, the petroleum industry is counter-attacking with a campaign of facts. Committees have been recruited from practically all branches, companies and job levels within the oil business. These committees have as their goal a program of public enlightenment so broad and complete that any mistruths, half-truths or groundless rumors about oil companies will be generally recognized for exactly what they are.

One such group now doing very effective work is the West Coast Oil Information Committee. Their announced purpose is "To help strengthen the faith of the American people that their individual interests, as well as those of the nation, in peace or in war, are best served by competitive, privately-managed businesses."

Under direction of the Western Oil and Gas Association, the West Coast Oil Information Committee has set up six state committees, one each in Nevada, Northern California, Southern California, Washington, Oregon



**YOUR PROGRESS AND OIL PROGRESS GO**



Petroleum Industry is . . .

# Our Own Business

and Arizona. Two of these groups are chairmened by Union Oilers Basil Kantzer of Los Angeles and H. W. Bragg of Portland. Under the state committees are 272 so-called Grass Roots Committees comprised of some 1,600 West Coast oil men, of whom nearly 100 are affiliated with Union Oil.

It is upon these 1,600 men that final success of the program now depends. Each becomes Mr. Oil in his community—the man who either knows the answers to most oil industry questions asked or is able to get the answers from reliable sources. They use the radio, television, press and speaker's platform to get their message across. Their audience includes every group in town, from school children to civic organizations, that can be induced to hear the facts. Tools of the committees include motion pictures, sound-slide films, billboards, newspaper ads, pamphlets, illustrated books, lectures and many other means of spreading information. Much of their material is supplied by the American Petroleum Institute through its Oil Industry Information Committee.

Effective though it has been, this defensive barrage of facts can be strengthened greatly through the help of several thousand additional and unofficial Committees of One. We who spend every day on the job ought to be good authorities on such subjects as oil reserves, conservation practices, operating efficiency, product improvements, wage and employment standards, and advances in every field of petroleum operations. We are the first to be amused when malicious charges are hurled against the industry. Instead of keeping silent, wouldn't it be

a good idea to speak out occasionally in support of the way in which we earn our daily bread?

October 12 to 18 is "Oil Progress Week." Tell your family, tell your neighbor, tell your town, tell the world a few facts about your job and the industry of which it is a part. There is no better way to counteract ignorance and malicious propaganda.

Every oil worker is invited to make use of excellent printed and illustrative material now available. If you have difficulty in contacting a W. O. I. C. member, send your questions or requests to ON TOUR. We'll cheerfully serve as a clearing house for the duration.



S GO HAND IN HAND

## Where Fellers Find a Friend



Bob Pyles

WAY back in the Lakeview Gusher days, around 1910, young Bob Pyles got a job as mule driver for Union Oil Company. It proved to be a good start. Bob moved up the petroleum ladder of success and eventually started an oil company of his own. He had rough going for a while, but oil finally brought him most of the good things in life.

Then, several years ago, Bob caught sight of some folks who hadn't been quite so lucky—young folks about 10 or 12 years of age—full of energy and mischief and fight, but handicapped by poverty, bad environment, lack of love and understanding.

Bob Pyles did something more than shake his head in sympathy. He built a camp in the Sierras, 55 miles northeast of Porterville, California. He equipped it with good food, cots, horses and all sorts of outdoor games equipment. He hand-picked a group of helpers who liked boys. Then to police chiefs and sheriffs in a number of oil communities

he said: "Send me all the problem or delinquent boys you can find—the ones who have never quite had a square meal. I want to give 'em a two weeks vacation from delinquency—about 240 boys per summer season."

So the R. M. Pyles' Boys Camp came into existence. Already it has started hundreds of boys back to town with new health, new pride, new confidence, new hope, new resolve, and the assurance of hearing from Bob regularly.

And Bob gives full credit not to himself but to the petroleum industry. Oil made it possible and oil people ought to keep it rolling, he thinks.

No, this is not an appeal for financial help. But if you like boys and you'd like to invest a little chunk of friendship in something really big and good, start thinking about spending your next summer's vacation with Bob and his boys. It might well be the grandest adventure of your life.





## Union Oilers

◀ **A SEMINAR** of industrial sales engineers held at Seattle August 1 brought together Union Oilers from throughout Northwest Territory, including Alaska. In the meeting were, from left, Emil Nyman, G. F. Williams, J. S. Bassett, C. C. Kinsey, C. B. Mallory, J. W. White, A. R. Ousdahl, T. G. Wise, W. A. S. Wright, L. C. Burklund, Ivan Moore, W. E. Thompson, T. P. Hansen, R. O. Snodgrass, J. L. Thayer, S. L. Jackson, J. R. Wakefield, A. F. Olsen.

## EVERYTHING BUT FOOTBALL

By R. D. Roberts

After 35 years on the payroll, little did I think anyone would tap me on the shoulder and suggest two weeks of book learning at Stanford University. But it happened and, along with 54 other "freshmen," all credit and financial executives of long experience, I checked in at Roble Hall (girls' dormitory, by the way) on July 6. We met our very charming "dorm mother," sat down to a fine dinner, and made our first acquaintance with the instructors.

Next day, when each of us discovered he was in big league company, the old competitive urge arose.

In fact, we responded so enthusiastically to the four courses of study arranged that many burned the midnight oil until two o'clock in the morning and 12 hours of study was about an average day. Solicitous of our welfare, the instructors soon begged us to go easy and not set too fast a pace for the younger generation.

The study courses, under carefully picked experts of the business and educational world, had to do with problems of credit and financial management, development of executive abilities, and management policies. Classes convened each day from 8:15 a.m. to 2:45 p.m. Study groups were purposely diversified to include, for instance, a banker, an

oil man, a treasurer and an industrial man. Each dipped into the treasure chest of his own experience and one or more usually had the answer. With the Problem Analysis Test out of our way on the last day of school, we staged a collegiate hijinks party, good for more than two hours of side-splitting laughter. Beyond the academic value, which was tremendous, the two weeks spent together was productive of riches beyond price—friendships.

As the 55 "freshmen" left for home, all voiced the hope of returning in '53 and '54 to complete the three-year program. It was instituted jointly by the Credit Research Foundation and Stanford's Graduate School of Business.

Union Oilers Robert D. Roberts and Thomas J. Fahay stand 2nd and 6th from left in front row of this Stanford photo.





▶ **NEARLY FIRST** in the opinion of judges was "Our Lady of Fatima" float on which five Union Oil girls of Seattle lavished their time and handiwork. The five are, from left, Corona Woll-

schlager, Mary Taylor, Rosemary Goetz, Claire Venables and Olivia Slanzi, all members of a Catholic young people's group in Seattle.

The float contained 100,000 hand-made carnation blossoms of tissue,

so realistic that persons standing close to the float insisted they must be garden-grown. Judges deliberated a day before awarding the float second instead of first prize in Seattle's Seafair Parade.

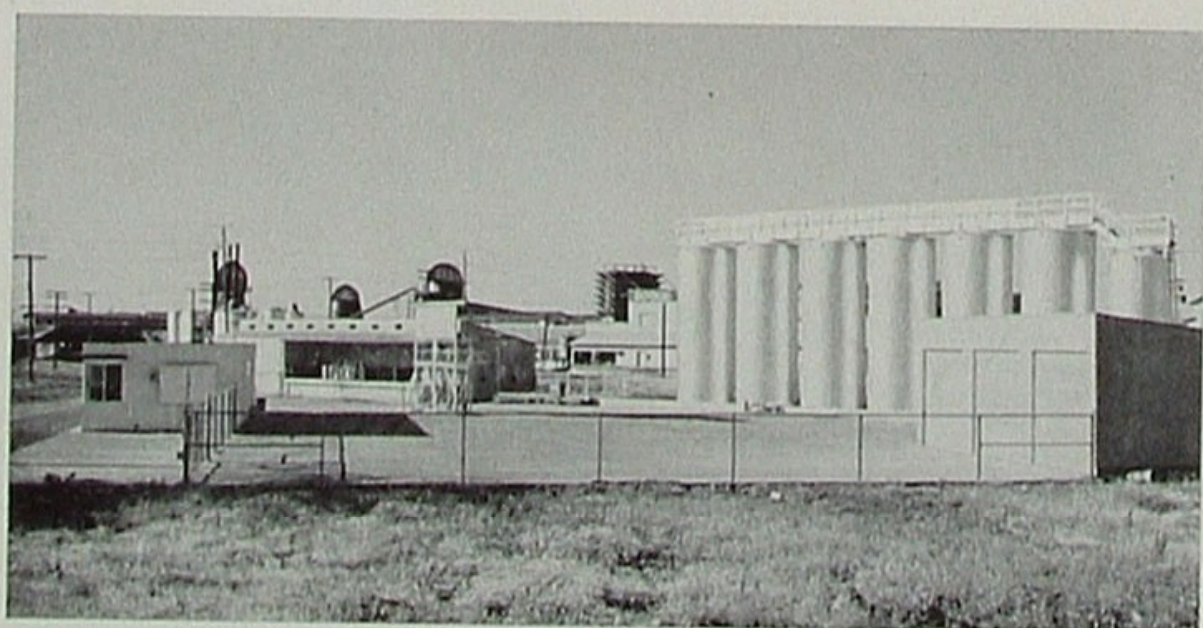
*from Gudrun Larsen*



▶ **GRATEFUL** for excellent new marketing facilities, lower left, erected this year at Medford, Oregon, are Union Oilers (front row, from left) L. W. Brown, W. A. Samuelson, R. M. Clark, R. L. Linder, G. J. Bryant; (back row) W. L. Reed, Sr., George Choate, N. S. Shore and C. D. Naslund. Among former buildings to give way was a stable for tank-wagon horses.

*from Ethel Cline*

▶ **LT. HARRY F. POLL**, chemical engineer at our Brea Research Center, appears below in the cockpit of a new F2H Banshee twin-jet fighter. He recently finished two weeks of training as squadron ordnance officer in the Naval Air Reserve.





▶ **SWEEPSTAKES AWARD**, during Santa Paula's Golden Jubilee parade, went to Union Oilers for their 1902 version of a "Saturday Night in Santa Paula."



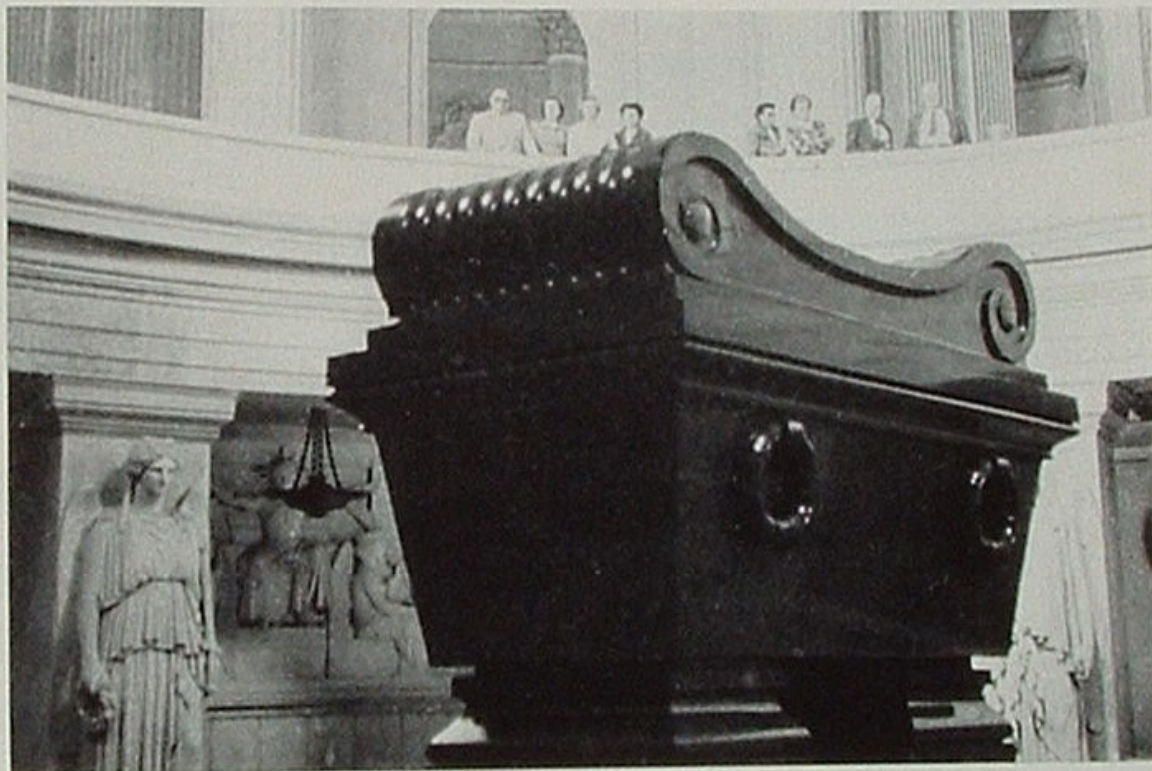
All decked out on the float's front porch are, from left, Jack Nixon, Robert Hacher, Kimberly Ham, Stanley Jeffries, Rae Gassaway and Nina Matthews. In the bathtub scene are Geraldine West, Karen

Matthews, Jerry Leverett, Becky Lewis and Harold Matthews. The colorful celebration took place August 1, 2 and 3 and ran the full gamut of entertainment. A crowd of 15,000 saw the parade.

from Paul A. Wilson



▶ **OFFICE ROMANCE** blossomed into marriage on August 2nd when William C. Weldon of the Tax Department, Home Office, escorted Linda Romer of Refinery and Foreign Sales to the Methodist Church altar in Las Vegas. On returning from their honeymoon in Yellowstone Park, San Francisco and points in between, they concluded the wedding must not have been a quiet one. Linda's desk was beautifully gift-wrapped, and people who weren't supposed to know said, "Hi, Mrs. Weldon!"



▶ **DELUXE VACATION** was the lot this year of Florence Barth, San Francisco office, who saw practically everything in Europe. Napoleon's Tomb above was one of the historic monuments she visited while accompanying a group from the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. Her trip included the British Isles, Holland, Switzerland, France, Italy, Belgium, the Azores, and Canada. She was impressed most by the cleanliness of Holland, the costliness of Monte Carlo, and the glamour of an egg shampoo at Antoine's in Paris.

from Ethel Cline





**◀ SERVICE RECORDS** at Cut Bank Refinery are growing more impressive as time marches on. Recipient of a 15-year service emblem was Refinery Foreman Frank Kilminster, and of a 20-year service emblem was Maintenance Foreman Mike Ward, center, who has been working steadily at the plant since it came on stream in 1933. Presentation of the pins was made in August by Superintendent of Plants Frank Lammerman, right, witnessed by Assistant Superintendent and Photographer Linn Kelleher, who has since been transferred to Oleum Refinery.

from D. Y. Wilson, Jr.

## Sports



**▲ BIGGEST GOLDEN TROUT** caught this season, and reportedly the second biggest ever caught, was the thrill of O. A. Benefield, retired Union Oil employee. He hooked the 32-inch, 7½-pounder in a High Sierras stream, then had to wade in and finish the catch by hand. Fisherman and fish both appeared September 3rd over KECA television.

**◀ FASTEST CATCH** we have ever heard of was made August 9th by Union Oilers Rowland Hansford, H. F. Wilkinson, I. Bergsteinson, Gordon Moores, Davis Skinner, Eric Hedborg and John Bills of Research, accompanied by A. R. Ousdahl of Home Office. The lucky eight hooked eight limits of albacore, 80 fish, between 8:05 and 10:30 a.m., from ocean waters off Newport Beach. Fishing was never better in Southern California waters.

from Ray Rogers



## SERVICE BIRTHDAY AWARDS

OCTOBER 1952

### EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION

Cariker, Luther M., Santa Fe Springs.....	35
Gragg, Alden O., Richfield .....	35
Nendel, Raymond, Orcutt .....	35
Allen, Samuel A., Orcutt .....	30
Johnson, Leslie C., Dominguez .....	30
Stratton, Fred D., Dominguez .....	30
Todd, Lester, Richfield .....	30
Brant, Cecile H., Santa Fe Springs.....	25
Bragg, Jack L., Orcutt .....	15
Dormaier, Emil, Bakersfield .....	15
Barnes, Charles C., Orcutt .....	10
Wood, George E., Coalinga .....	10

### PIPELINE

Shultz, John P., San Luis Obispo.....	35
Cole, Harold M., Santa Fe Springs.....	30
Doty, Earl, Santa Fe Springs.....	30
Margaroli, James, San Luis Obispo.....	30
Marston, Lawrence, San Luis Obispo.....	30
Morlan, William E., Santa Fe Springs....	30
Souza, Joe, San Luis Obispo.....	30
McLean, William, San Luis Obispo.....	25
Roberds, Ernest W., San Luis Obispo....	15

### MANUFACTURING

Johnston, Byron L., Bakersfield.....	35
Pedersen, Clarence E., Oleum.....	30
Bernhardt, Clyde S., Wilmington.....	25
Dahlgren, John V., Oleum .....	25
Silva, Leslie J., Oleum .....	25
Taylor, John, Wilmington .....	25
Wise, Calvin C., Oleum .....	25
Crivelli, Louis T., Wilmington.....	10
Lively, Joe, Wilmington .....	10
Orr, G. H., Wilmington (7/8/52).....	10
Quill, Margaret M., Oleum .....	10
Seal, Ivan Milton, Wilmington .....	10
St. Clair, John P., Oleum .....	10
Skyko, John C., Wilmington.....	10
Timms, Cloys E., Wilmington.....	10
Bertelsen, Adolph B., Cut Bank.....	10
Corbetta, Lucille S., Oleum.....	10

### MARKETING

Baxter, Paul H., Central America-Balboa	30
Hansen, Thomas P., Ketchikan .....	25
Fiddler, Claude, Los Angeles.....	20
Nyman, Emil A., Tacoma .....	20
Pickett, Betty D., Los Angeles.....	20
Robinson, James L., San Francisco.....	20
Wootten, Edwin P., Jr., Los Angeles....	20
Austin, Esther L., Los Angeles.....	15
Dickason, Lucile, Wilmington .....	10
Mimms, Jesse A., Fresno .....	10
Potter, Ray F., Rosecrans .....	10
Purdy, Alchin W., Los Angeles.....	10
Sellman, George Wann, Colusa .....	10
Seruntine, Louis H., Los Angeles.....	10

### PURCHASES

Brown, Harry W., Home Office.....	35
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### MARINE

Weidemann, Otto, Seattle .....	30
Abbott, Claude V., Wilmington.....	20
Montgomery, Dale L., Wilmington.....	10

### AUTOMOTIVE

Labory, Raymond F., Home Office.....	20
Hansen, Oswald S., Emeryville.....	10

### COMPTROLLERS

Hardy, Edwin R., Home Office.....	15
Jones, Thomas R., Jr., Home Office.....	15

### TAX

Davis, Leonard E., Home Office.....	15
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### RESEARCH & PROCESS

Anderson, Eleanora W., Brea .....	10
Skinner, Davis A., Brea .....	10

## Retirements



A grateful Company and host of well-wishing employees are bidding farewell to the following Union Oilers who have concluded long careers of Company service and are retiring:

### HENRY KINDADE

Field Department  
Employed 1/18/22—Retired 10/1/52

### LESLEY R. HOLLAND

Field Department  
Employed 1/24/28—Retired 10/1/52

### WILLIAM H. GLUYAS

Field Department  
Employed 3/7/29—Retired 10/1/52

### JANE B. CHURCHILL

Research and Process  
Employed 1/9/35—Retired 10/1/52

## IN MEMORIAM

With deep regret and with earnest sympathy toward their families and intimate associates, we report the death of the following employees:

On August 8, 1952

### THOMAS V. SHEFFIELD

Cut Bank, Montana

On August 9, 1952

### ALBERT V. NELSON

Southern Production  
Retired February 28, 1947

On August 11, 1952

### LESLIE R. DANA, SR.

Northern Division Pipe Line  
Retired December 31, 1948

On August 13, 1952

### JOSEPH WILLIAM WADE

Southern Production

On August 15, 1952

### ROBERT LEE TALBERT

Coast Production  
Retired March 31, 1947

On August 16, 1952

### HARRY SAUL WILLIAMS

Oleum Refinery

On August 16, 1952

### FRANK E. INGRUM

Santa Paula  
Retired November 1, 1938

On August 19, 1952

### E. D. COOK

Field Department  
Retired October 1, 1931

On August 21, 1952

### FRED J. BORCHARD

Southern Production  
Retired April 16, 1944

On August 24, 1952

### HARLEY E. ROBERTSON

Los Angeles Refinery

On August 26, 1952

### ANTONIO CUNHA

Oleum Refinery  
Retired December 31, 1947

On September 2, 1952

### HARRY O. SACRY

Los Angeles Refinery  
Retired May 31, 1945

On September 6, 1952

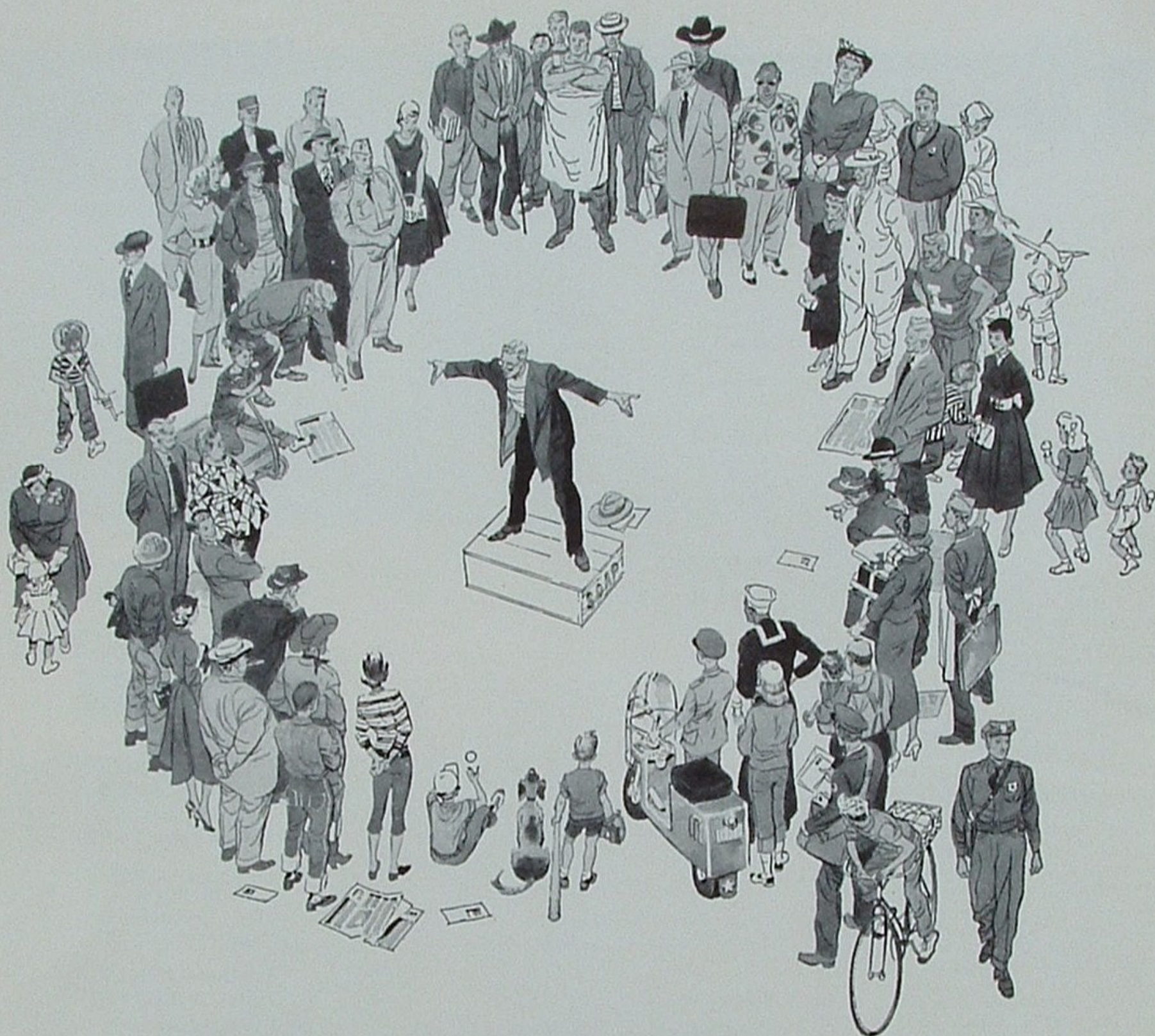
### CHARLES THOMAS MUIR

Exploration Department

On September 7, 1952

### RALPH B. ATHERTON

Southern Production



## JUST WHAT GOOD ARE PROFITS ?

During the last 20 years a great many uncomplimentary things have been said about profits. Left Wing propaganda has been so successful that many honest Americans were actually beginning to wonder if maybe there wasn't something evil about profits after all. But the answer is plain if we understand one of the most important functions of profits in our economy. It is simply this:

**The chance for profit** constantly encourages the development of new and improved products. Because of the competition for profits, every business strives to put out *better and more useful products, with greater efficiency,*

*at lower prices.* (At Union Oil, for example, we're spending \$10,000 per day on research—and our competitors work just as hard as we do on product improvement.)

**Because** of this essential function of profit the American people have better products in greater abundance than the people of any other country. *As a consequence, we enjoy the highest standard of living the world has ever known.*

**It's not hard to see,** then, why the profit motive must be preserved. Yet present tax policies and government controls are discouraging production

by destroying the profit motive. *And without this incentive we Americans cannot possibly show the progress in the future that we have shown in the past.*

### UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED IN CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 17, 1890

*This series, sponsored by the people of Union Oil Company, is dedicated to a discussion of how and why American business functions. We hope you'll feel free to send in any suggestions or criticisms you have to offer. Write: The President, Union Oil Company, Union Oil Building, Los Angeles 17, California.*

MANUFACTURERS OF ROYAL TRITON, THE AMAZING PURPLE MOTOR OIL