

UNION OIL BULLETIN

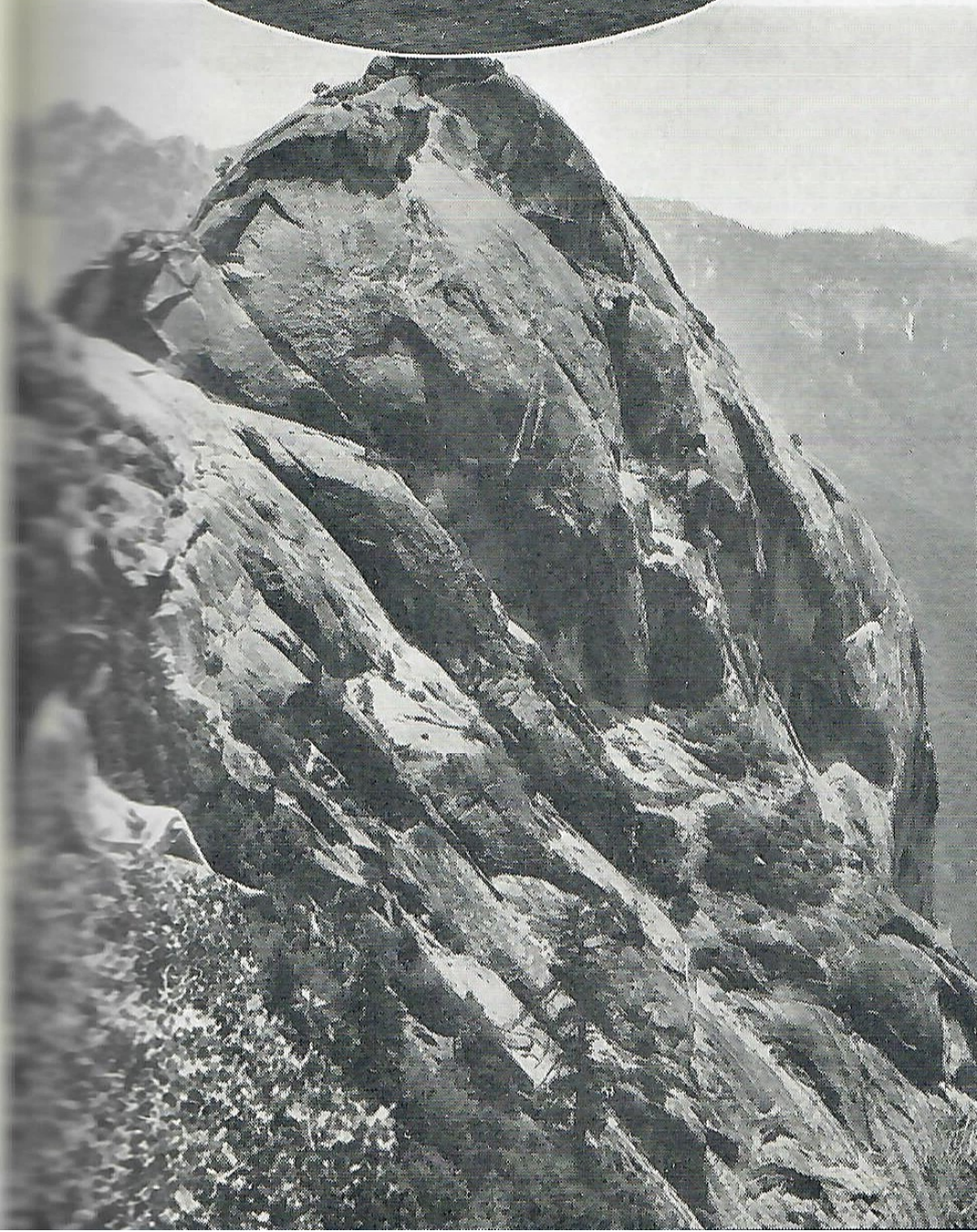
JULY 1932



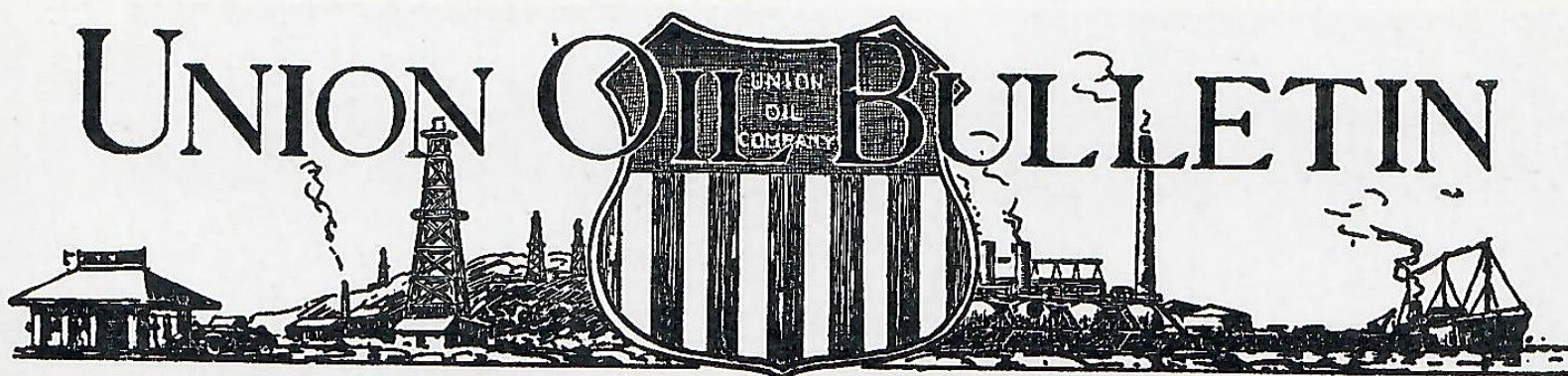


Vacation Season Is With Us

Gabriel Moulin of San Francisco, Union Oil Company stockholder, sends these pictures to THE BULLETIN from Northern California vacation spots. At the top is Donner Lake in the High Sierras on Victory Highway, near the California-Nevada border. In the oval is a motorboat race on Lake Tahoe. Moro Rock, Sequoia National Park, is shown in the lower left photograph, while on the right is a scene along the Russian River.



UNION OIL BULLETIN



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JULY

BULLETIN No. 7

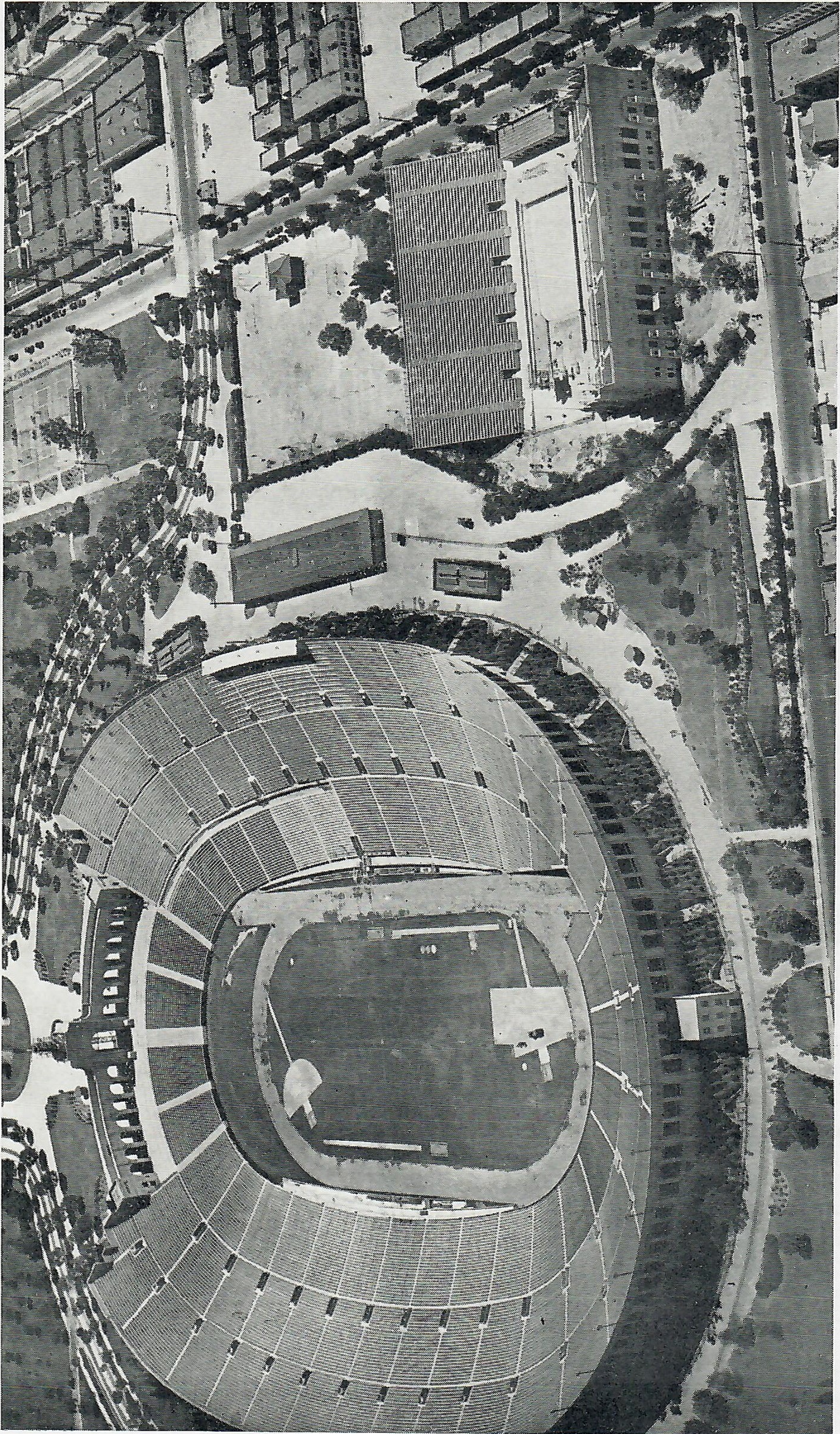
Tenth Olympic Games

WERE Baron Pierre de Coubertin, internationally-spirited Frenchman to whom virtually sole credit is due for the revival, in 1896, of the Olympic Games in their modern interpretation, to visit the city of Los Angeles, he would be astounded at the site of the Tenth Olympic Games and elaborate plans which are being culminated to successfully stage the athletic events during the sixteen days from July 30 to August 14.

The United States Olympic Games Committee, ably assisted in every respect by local organizations throughout the country, has left nothing unfinished to make the Tenth Olympic Games rival in splendor and color the grandeur of the ancient festivals, the first of which is believed to have been held at Olympia, in Elis, in 882 B. C. In that year, Iphitus, king of Elis; Lycurgus, king of Sparta, and Cleosthenes of Pisa revived the games which had been discon-

tinued during the Dorian invasion. The history of these earlier events is clouded, and even the date of the revival of the games has been a subject of much dispute among ancient writers. It is agreed that the first Olympic games were not employed as a chronological era until 776 B. C. Olympia was apparently not an important industrial city of antiquity. Rather it was a spot where the sturdy Greeks met every four years to fete the deities and attend games in honor of Zeus.

In tribute to the gods, there was a total cessation of hostilities during the period of the games. Armies were withdrawn from the field and the finest youths of the country were selected to compete in the tests of strength and skill. Few of the marble effigies, the monuments erected in honor of the winners of various events, have been unearthed in a preserved state. Most of the data concerning the heroes of the early



THE Olympic Stadium, site of all track and field events during the Tenth Olympic Games. The huge bowl has a total seating capacity of 125,000. On the right, in the floor of the stadium, is the 100 meter and 200 meter straightaways. The circular track is 400 meters. The broad and high jumping pits, pole vaulting, javelin, shot and discus runways are inside the oval track. In the lower right hand corner of the photograph is the Olympic Swimming Stadium which has a seating capacity of 10,000.



The \$500,000 Olympic Village, comprising more than 1000 two-room and four-room cottages, is shown in this aerial photograph. The long buildings in the center are mess halls. The village sits on Baldwin Hills overlooking metropolitan Los Angeles.

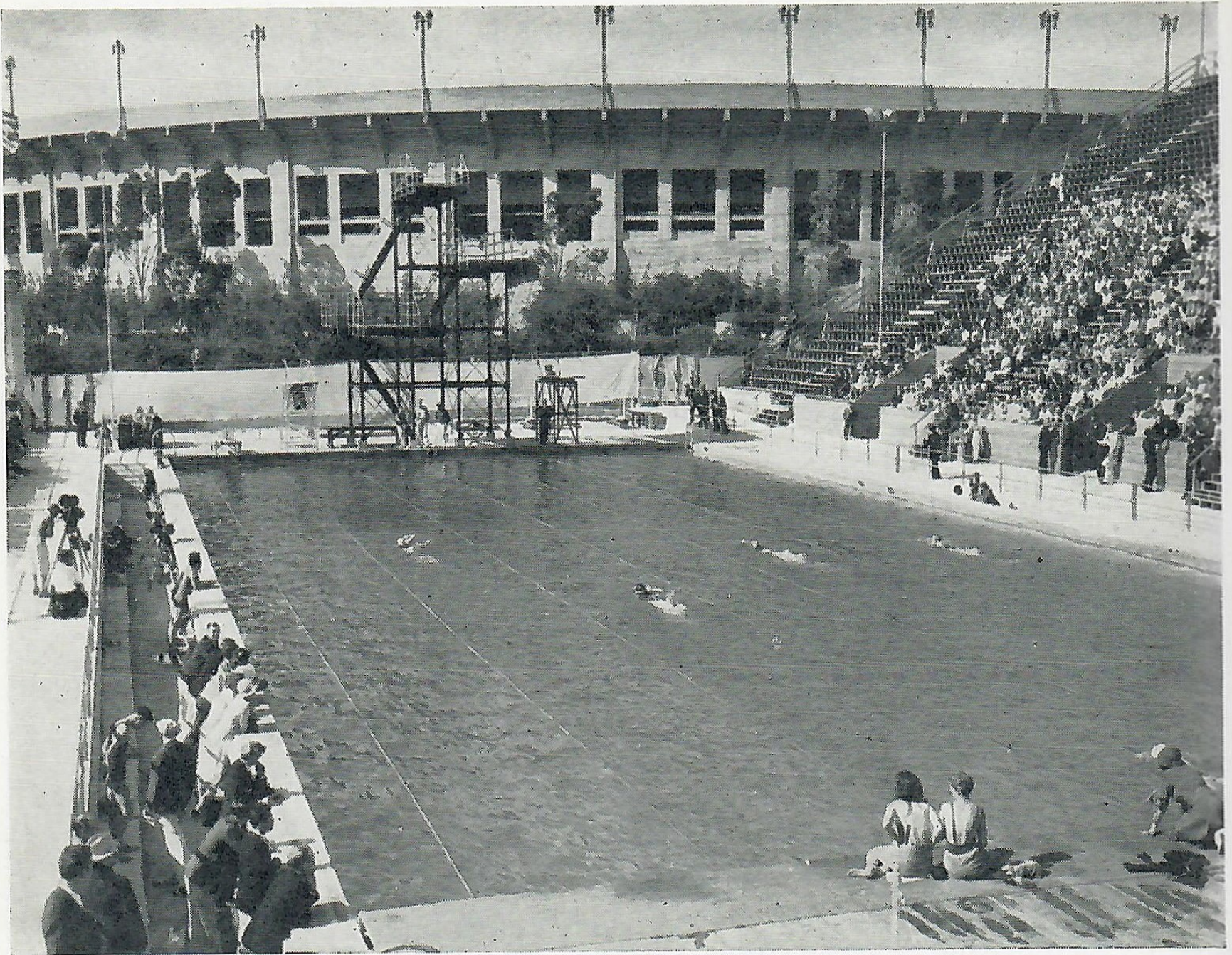
contests has been handed down in Grecian legend and literature. The ancient games were celebrated more than a thousand years, finally being abolished in 394 A. D., by a decree from Emperor Theodosius that no more festivals should be held in honor of Zeus.

In 1892 Coubertin, in whom, since the early age of seventeen, the desire to promote international athletics had been fostered, proposed the revival of the Olympic Games. No immediate action came as a result of his suggestion, so early in 1894, he addressed communications to all national athletic associations stating that "before all things it is necessary that we should preserve in sport those characteristics of nobility and chivalry which have distinguished it in the past, so that it may continue to play a part in the education of the peoples of today as it played so admirably in the past days of ancient Greece . . ." It was not until the athletic congress convened in 1894, in the Amphitheatre of Sorbonne,

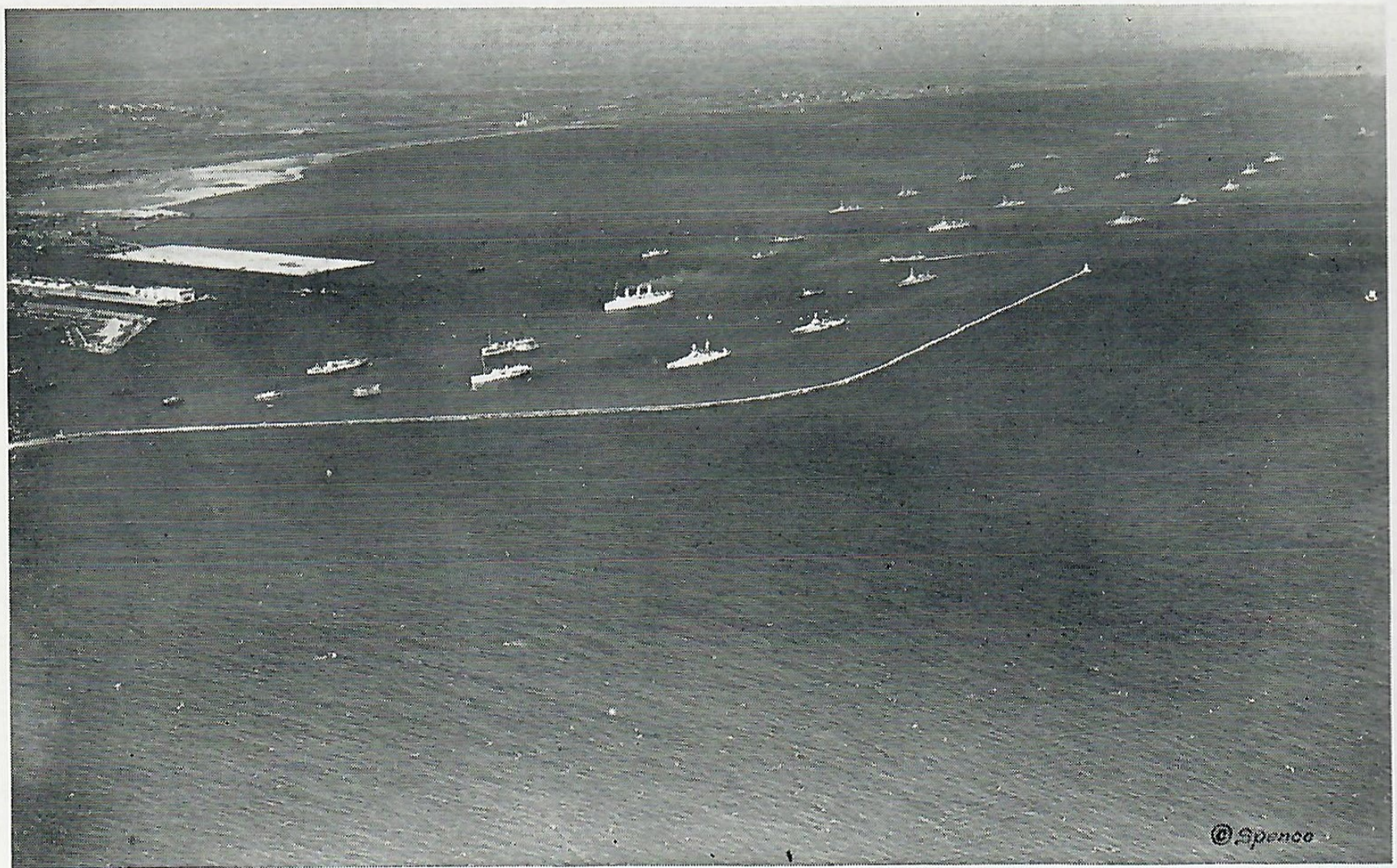
that any definite movement to revive the games was begun. At this conclave the International Olympic Committee was created. Coubertin appropriately recommended the first revival be held in Athens. The first modern games were held in that city in April, 1896, and have been produced at four year intervals since that year, excepting 1904 and 1916.

The second modern Olympics were held in Paris in 1900; the third, St. Louis in 1904; fourth, London, 1908; fifth, Stockholm, 1912; seventh, Antwerp, 1920; eighth, Paris, 1924; and ninth, Amsterdam, 1928. The sixth Olympic Games, scheduled for Berlin in 1916, were not held because of the World War. The 1904 Games in St. Louis drew representatives from only three countries and consequently are not regarded as comparing in scope with the others.

The international Olympic organization is composed of the International Olympic Committee, National Olympic Committees,



The Olympic swimming pool, photographed during one of the pre-Olympic matches.



The probable sight of the yachting events to be held during the Tenth Olympic Games is identified in this wide expanse of the Pacific Ocean just off the Los Angeles harbor breakwater. Beyond the breakwater the Pacific fleet can be seen riding anchor.

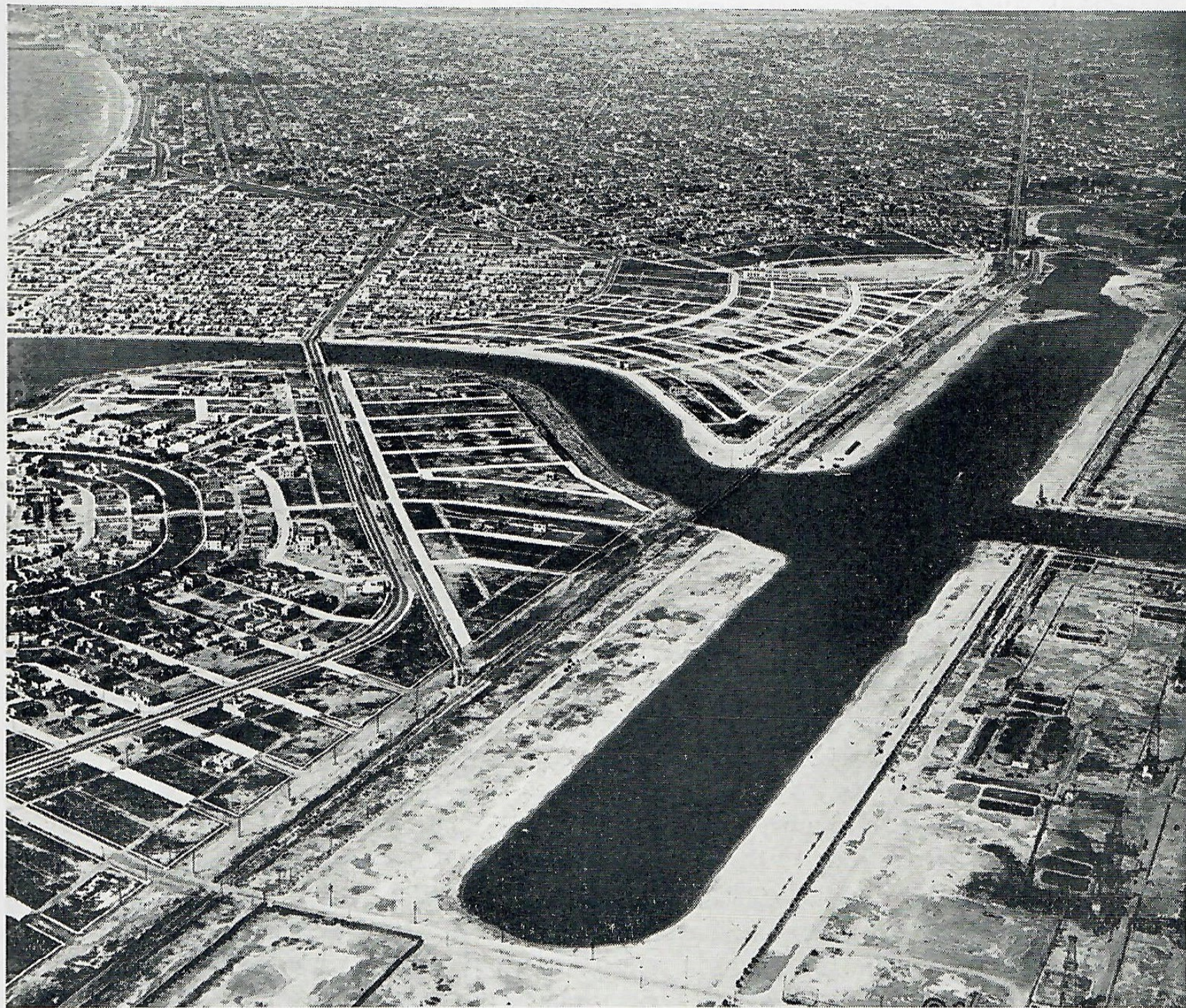
International Sports Federations, and the Organizing Committee. Count de Baillet-Latour of Belgium is president of the International Olympic Committee, on which from one to three representatives of each country sit. Permanent headquarters are maintained at Lausanne, Switzerland. Forty-seven countries are represented on the International Olympic Committee by sixty-eight members. Their function is that of the central governing body of the modern Olympics. The committee has written the rules and regulations which comprise the constitution of the modern games.

The National Olympic Committees are permanent groups in the various countries. To these committees is intrusted the work of selecting and training the teams which are to represent the various countries during the games.

Each sport on the Olympic program is

internationally governed by one of the International Sports Federations, of which there are fifteen. Supplementing the international groups are national federations which supervise the particular event in each country. The international body sets the rules for competition, selects the judges and officials, and arranges the daily programs during the games. The Organizing Committee is charged with the task of preparing the celebration of the games.

William May Garland is largely responsible for bringing the Tenth Olympic Games to the West Coast and Los Angeles. In 1920 during the games at Antwerp, Mr. Garland presented to the International Olympic Games Committee invitations from the state of California and the county and city of Los Angeles, requesting the privilege of holding the Eighth Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Learning that both



The Olympic Marine Stadium, Alamitos Bay, where rowing contests of the Tenth Olympic Games are to be held. A grandstand is to be constructed along the water's edge. The city of Long Beach can be seen in the upper portion of the photograph.



Looking down upon the site of the equestrian sports for the Tenth Olympic Games, the Riviera Country Club, in Santa Monica Canyon, forty minutes from downtown Los Angeles.

the eighth and ninth games had been awarded, he pressed the case of Los Angeles for the Tenth Olympiad. He was rewarded for his perseverance when the Tenth Games were granted to the United States, then to California, and in 1923, at a meeting of the International Olympic Committee, to Los Angeles.

Because of the dry Southern California summers, there is no possibility of interference in the progress of the games by the elements. Warm days assure loosened muscles and maximum performance ability on the part of the athletes. Cool nights spent in the well-aeriated houses which comprise the \$500,000 Olympic Village atop the Baldwin Hills guarantee a chance to recuperate from the day's trials and prepare for the more grueling ones to follow.

During the games, Olympic Park, in which are included the Olympic Stadium, Olympic Fencing Pavilion, Olympic Swimming Stadium, and the Olympic Fine Arts Museum, will be the center of activity. The Olympic Stadium is a mammoth reproduction of the ancient Grecian Coliseum. Oval

in shape, it is now identified as having the largest seating capacity of any permanent structure in the world. Enlarged within the past year, it boasts of a reserved-seat capacity of 105,000, and slightly more than 125,000 people can be accommodated if all available space is utilized.

For more than a year the turf on the floor of the stadium has been under careful cultivation. Straightaways and the 400-meter circular track has been subjected to the best care available. New pits have been built for the field events. Underground tunnels from the dressing rooms to the field have been completed. On the peristyle of the stadium a giant column has been erected, from the top of which incense smoke, symbolizing peace and fellowship, will curl upward during the period of the games. Powerful flood lights placed around the rim of the huge bowl make it possible to illuminate the interior to a point approximating daylight. In the stadium the opening and closing ceremony, equestrian jumps, all field events, semi-finals and finals of field hockey, the demonstration of



Track cycling events are to be held in the Rose Bowl, Pasadena, shown here, already nationally famous as the locale of the colorful East-West annual New Year's Day football game. This picture was taken at the S. C.-Tulane game in 1932.

American football, gymnastics, lacrosse, start and finish of the marathon, and all track events, will be held.

The Olympic Swimming Stadium was completed two months ago and officially dedicated at a pre-olympic aquatic meet. It is located in the southwestern corner of Olympic Park, and has an imposing appearance despite the fact that the stadium, but a few hundred feet away, dwarfs its actual size. Seats to accommodate 10,000 have been installed in sharply inclined tiers on either side of the water. The plunge meets all Olympic requirements. It is 50 meters in length and 20 meters in width. Depth ranges from 1.5 to 5 meters. All diving and swimming, and the swimming tests of the pentathlon will take place in the swimming stadium.

The Olympic Fencing Pavilion is large and roomy, affording ample space for the

preliminary and finals of the sword events. The Los Angeles county museum will house the Olympic Fine Arts Exhibits, at which will be shown the work of living artists in art, music, and literature.

Boxing, weightlifting, and wrestling events are scheduled to be held in the Olympic Auditorium, which has been the site of important boxing and wrestling matches for the past seven years. All of the 10,400 seats which it contains are located for maximum visibility of the center of the auditorium, where all finals are to be staged.

Known throughout the United States as the site of the annual New Year's Day clash between football teams of the East and West, the Rose Bowl, in Pasadena, during the Olympics will be the scene of the cycle events. It has a seating capacity of

74,000 and ample parking space for automobiles.

Lovers of horses and those who thrill to the sight of a thoroughbred taking a jump will congregate at the Riviera Country Club in Santa Monica Canyon, where all equestrian events, including those of the pentathlon, will be held. Will Rogers' Ranch and the Uplifter's Ranch, within walking distance of the Riviera club, have been designated as practice fields for those preparing for equestrian sports. The Japanese, Irish, and American entries are already conditioning themselves and their mounts at these fields. All three locations have polo fields on a par with any in the country.

At the University of California in Westwood, amid a beautiful setting of modern buildings and the rolling hills, the preliminaries of field hockey will be held.

According to the experts who have seen the course, the new Olympic Marine Stadium in Long Beach, where all rowing events will be held, is one of the finest in the country. It meets all Olympic requirements for length, width, and depth of water. A grandstand with large seating capacity is being erected to provide accommodations for the large number of people expected to witness the rowing events.

Rifle and pistol shooting of all classes, and the shooting events identified with the pentathlon, are to be run-off on the range at Griffith Park. The range is large and ample space for spectators is assured.

Yacht races will be held off the Los Angeles harbor breakwater, between San Pedro and Santa Monica Bay. Tide and wind conditions will be taken into consideration before the course is definitely established. Racing will include all type of craft. Facilities for anchoring the boats and housing the crews have been made available in Los Angeles harbor.

The cycle road race is scheduled to start in the vicinity of Girard, at the northwest end of the San Fernando Valley, thence over Topanga Canyon to the Roosevelt Highway, and terminates in Santa Monica. Specific start and finish marks will not be located until shortly before the race.

Through their National Olympic Committees, approximately 40 countries have



Course over which road cycling races will be run.

already declared themselves in active support of the Tenth Games and plan to send representative teams to Los Angeles. The organizing committee in Los Angeles anticipates a maximum of 4000 athletes, trainers, and coaches, and accommodations for that number are being prepared. The Olympic Village, on top of the Baldwin Hills in the southwest portion of the city, overlooking Los Angeles, and within five minutes by automobile of the Olympic Stadium, has approximately 1000 two-room cottages, housing four men to a cottage. The Olympic Village plan provides for the segregation of athletes and trainers by countries. Consideration has also been given to the fact that many athletes will be performing at night and others, on the same team, will demand an early breakfast to prepare for morning events. The houses are modern in every respect, with shower and tub baths at regular intervals throughout the village. Running water is available in every room. Comfortable furniture has been provided. Women athletes will find commodious living quarters in the residence halls of the University of Southern California, both of which are within three minutes' walk of the Olympic Stadium. In both the Olympic Village and the residence halls, only actual participants and official attaches of the respective teams will be granted quarters.

UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Crude Oil Prices for Its Current Purchases at the Well

Effective 7 A. M., June 26, 1932

Price Per Barrel in Fields Indicated

(All gravities above those quoted take highest price for that field)

Gravity A. P. I.	Alamitos		Athens		*Playa		Olinda		Kettle-		Bel-		Kern River		A. P. I.				
	Signal Hill	Seal Beh.	Hunt's Beh.	Roscrans Dominguez	Torrance	Sta. Fe Springs	Del Rey Coyote	Brea Canyon	Richfield	Montebello	Santa Paula	Orcutt	Coal-inga	Hills		Lost Hills	Bel-ridge	McKittrick	Sunset-Midway
11-13.9°																			11-13.9°
14-14.9	\$.65	\$.65	\$.65		\$.65		\$.65	\$.65	\$.65	\$.65	\$.65		\$.50		\$.50	\$.50			14-14.9
15-15.9	.65	.65	.65		.65		.65	.65	.65	.65	.65		.55		.55	.55			15-15.9
16-16.9	.65	.65	.65		.65		.65	.65	.65	.65	.65		.55		.55	.55			16-16.9
17-17.9	.65	.65	.65		.65		.65	.65	.65	.65	.65		.55		.55	.55			17-17.9
18-18.9	.65	.65	.65		.65		.65	.65	.65	.65	.65		.55		.55	.55			18-18.9
19-19.9	.65	.65	.65		.65		.65	.65	.65	.65	.65		.55		.55	.55			19-19.9
20-20.9	.69	.69	.69		.69		.69	.69	.69	.69	.69		.59		.59	.59			20-20.9
21-21.9	.74	.74	.74		.74		.74	.74	.74	.74	.74		.62		.63	.63			21-21.9
22-22.9	.79	.79	.79		.79		.79	.79	.79	.79	.79		.65		.69	.69			22-22.9
23-23.9	.84	.84	.84		.84		.84	.84	.84	.84	.84		.68		.75	.75			23-23.9
24-24.9	.89	.89	.89		.89		.89	.89	.89	.89	.89		.72		.81	.81			24-24.9
25-25.9	.93	.93	.93		.93		.93	.93	.93	.93	.93		.75		.87	.87			25-25.9
26-26.9	.97	.97	.97		.97		.97	.97	.97	.97	.97				.91	.92			26-26.9
27-27.9	1.00				1.00			1.00							.94	.97			27-27.9
28-28.9	1.03				1.03			1.03							.99	1.02			28-28.9
29-29.9	1.06				1.06										1.02	1.07			29-29.9
30-30.9	1.09				1.09										1.05	1.12			30-30.9
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*Subject to a gathering charge of 5c per barrel.

Carl G. Brownlee

TO the men employed at the Los Angeles refinery, death, which May 31 terminated Carl G. Brownlee's twenty years of service with the Union Oil Company, took away more than a refinery manager. It removed from their lives a friend whose cordial leadership had contrived to make more pleasant the routine operations of the refinery.

Most of the men knew him as "Doc," a nickname acquired shortly after starting to work at the Oleum refinery and while he was in charge of first aid supplies. The informality of the nickname is indicative of the relationship which existed between him and the men who served under him.

He started his service with the company at Oleum as a chemist, six months after receiving a degree in mining engineering at the University of California; that was in January 1911. Five years later he was advanced to research chemist and a year later was made refinery foreman. In August, 1919, he was transferred to the Los Angeles refinery, then



Carl G. Brownlee

under construction, as foreman. The year following he resigned to go to Massachusetts with the New England Oil and Refining Company. He remained in the east until June, 1921, when he returned to the Los Angeles refinery as assistant to the superintendent. That same year he was placed in charge of Union's refinery at Port Moody, B. C.

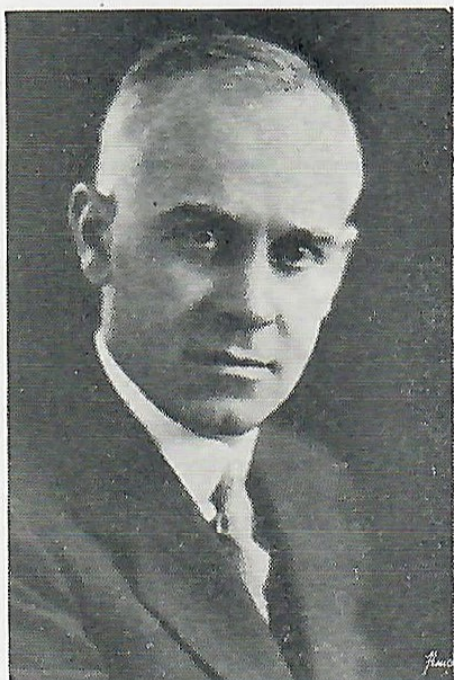
In July, 1926, he was returned to the Los Angeles refinery as superintendent, which title was changed to manager, a short time later, following the general reorganization of the administration of the Los Angeles and Oleum refineries.

As refinery foreman, as superintendent and as manager, he enjoyed a wholehearted popularity

that grew out of a pleasant relationship between himself and the men who served under him. There was no sting to his criticism of a man who might have blundered, and his office was always open to those who sought his counsel. He died at the Long Beach Community Hospital May 31, following a major operation.

New Manager of Los Angeles Refinery

John Salmond, appointed manager of the Union Oil Company's Los Angeles refinery last month, following the death of Carl G. Brownlee, has been with the company since completing his post graduate work at the University of Chicago early in 1919. For the past six years he has been superintendent of



John Salmond

the Los Angeles refinery, in which position he was assistant to Mr. Brownlee.

His first position with the company was in the Gas Division in which he engaged in experimental work. He was transferred to the Los Angeles refinery as night foreman in June, 1919, and later the same month was made refinery foreman. His appointment to the refinery superintendency followed the general reorganization of refineries in 1926, when refinery managers were appointed for both Oleum and Los Angeles.

Mr. Salmond is a graduate of the University of Vermont.

Union Oil Man Chosen as Olympic Games Judge

W A. MONTEITH, jobbing oil sales representative of the Union Oil Company, has been selected to judge the high jump events in the I C 4 A meet to be held at Berkeley, July 1-2, the final U. S. Olympic team tryouts at Palo Alto, July 15-16, and in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Monteith has been with the Union Oil Company for the past twelve years and has been an A.A.U. official on the Pacific Coast for the past 15 years. While he was a student at Yale he competed in the high jump and 440-yard race and since he has been officiating for the A.A.U. has specialized in field events, particularly the high jump. Because of the many controversial points that arise in connection with high jumping, especially as to legal and illegal forms, proficient and accurate judging is necessary. Monteith's selection for the three major competitive events of the year is a real tribute to his past performance as a field judge.

The I C 4 A meet, which is being held at Berkeley, in the new University of California stadium, is the peer of all inter-sectional college track meets of the year. It has never before been held on the Pacific Coast.

Company Ships Crude To French Refinery

Two shipments of Kettleman Hills crude oil, consigned to the Raffinerie de Berre, Port de Bouc—a Mediterranean port near Marseilles—last month were delivered by the Union Oil Company to tankers of the United Molasses Company fleet at Port San Luis. The first tanker, the Athelsultan, was loaded June 18, and the second, the Athelmonarch, June 25.

The two cargoes represent the first shipment of California crude oil to a Mediterranean port.

Loading Fuel Oil for South Australia



Athelknight, United Molasses Company tanker, loading fuel oil at Los Angeles marine terminal for delivery in South Australia.

Change In Sales Personnel

Appointments of G. W. Schattner, for the past twenty months district manager sales, Portland, to the same post in the Sacramento district; of C. S. Myer, who has served in the managerial capacity of the Fresno district since Sept., 1930, to succeed Mr. Schattner at Portland, and W. E. Davenport, for the past fourteen months manager at Sacramento, to fill the post made vacant by Mr. Myer's transfer, were announced June 15.

The following sales organization changes were made effective June 25: E. B. Connell, assistant district manager sales, Portland; E. A. Bishop, assistant district manager sales, Sacramento; and J. G. Mackie, assistant district manager operations, Sacramento.

26 New U. S. Stock Car Records Set With Union "76"

A 12-CYLINDER Auburn roadster and brougham, fueled with Union 76 gasoline and lubricated throughout with Union lubricants, were driven to twenty-six new American stock car records over an electrically timed course at Muroc Dry Lake, California, June 13 to 20, by Eddie Miller, a member of the experimental department of the automobile division of the Auburn factory.

Twelve of the new records are credited to the roadster and fourteen to the brougham. They range from the standing one kilometer to 500 miles, and exceed the former marks by approximately a half-mile to 15 miles an hour. They represent the fastest times that have ever been made by an American stock car, regardless of class. The Auburn, having a piston displacement of 391 cubic inches, comes within the class B division, in which the piston displacements range from 305 to 488 cubic inches. The Class A division cars have a displacement greater than 488 cubic inches, but these cars have yet to better the marks made by Auburn.

The fastest time was made by the roadster in the flying mile, covered at a speed of 95.1090 miles per hour. The former record was 91.7930. In the hundred mile grind the roadster maintained a speed of 92.159 miles per hour. The former record was 90.355 miles per hour.

In the 500-mile run the brougham established a record of 80.8622 miles per hour beating the former mark by 8.5022 miles per hour.

The races against time were made over five and ten-mile courses under American Automobile Association supervision, with A. C. Pillsbury, Western regional representative of the A. A. A. contest board, in charge, assisted by George Stephenson, technical supervisor, and H. R. Harper and J. F. "Doc" Betz, veteran timers who checked the electrical timing instruments.

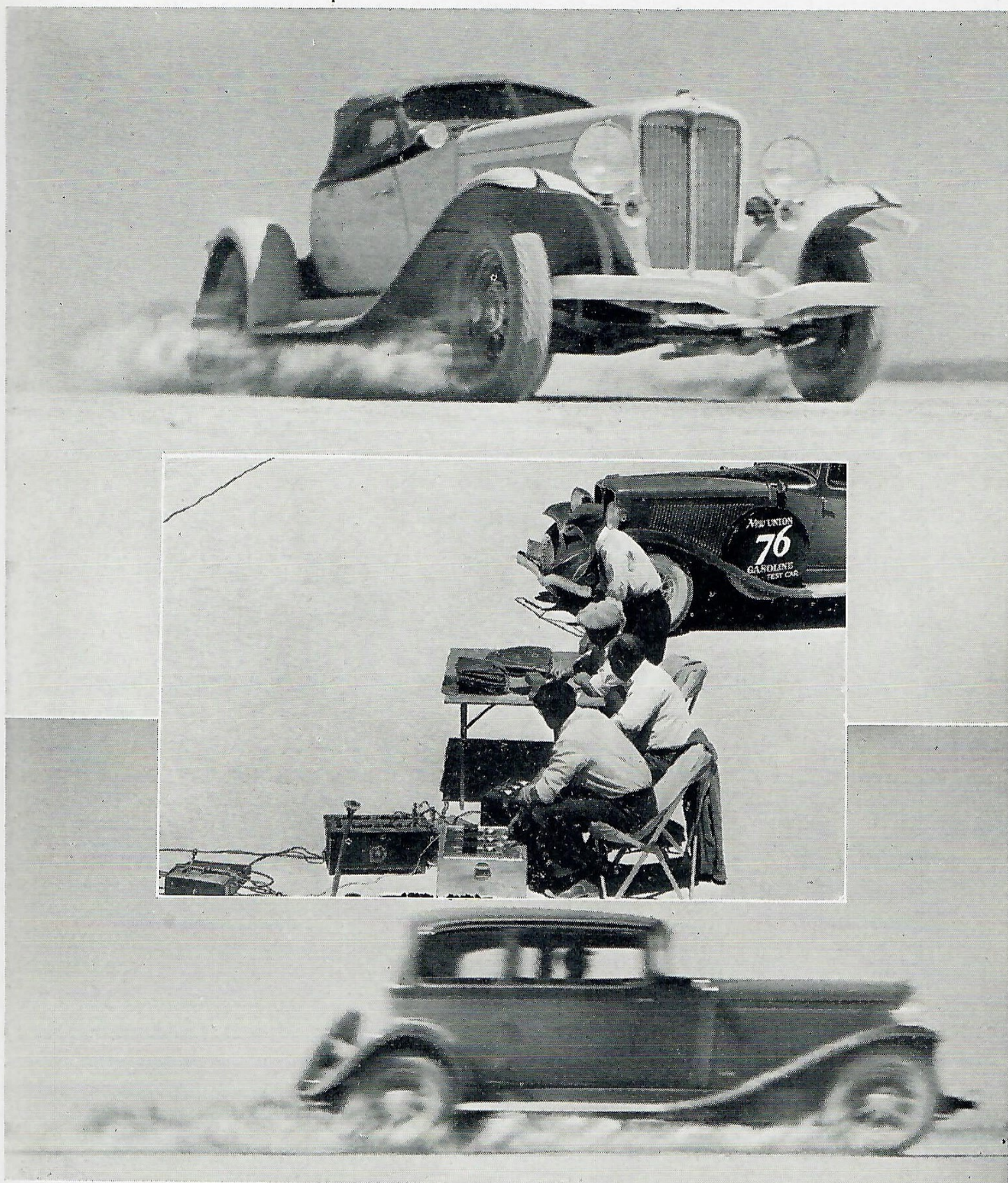
The cars, stock in every particular, were raced fully equipped, just as they were taken from the showroom floor of a Los Angeles Auburn distributor. They were kept under A. A. A. supervision from the time of their selection until the final check-up following the runs.

Union 76 gasoline, which fueled the record-breaking cars, and the Union lubricants used throughout the two machines, were also certified to by the A. A. A. representatives. The gasoline was taken from a dealer's pump, sealed in barrels, and all refuelings were made by Mr. Stephenson.

Driving conditions on the lake were far from ideal, wind and high temperatures being encountered a greater portion of the time.

The twenty-six new records, which are still subject to confirmation by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association at Washington, D. C., inasmuch as the times and distances were taken from field calculations, are as follows:

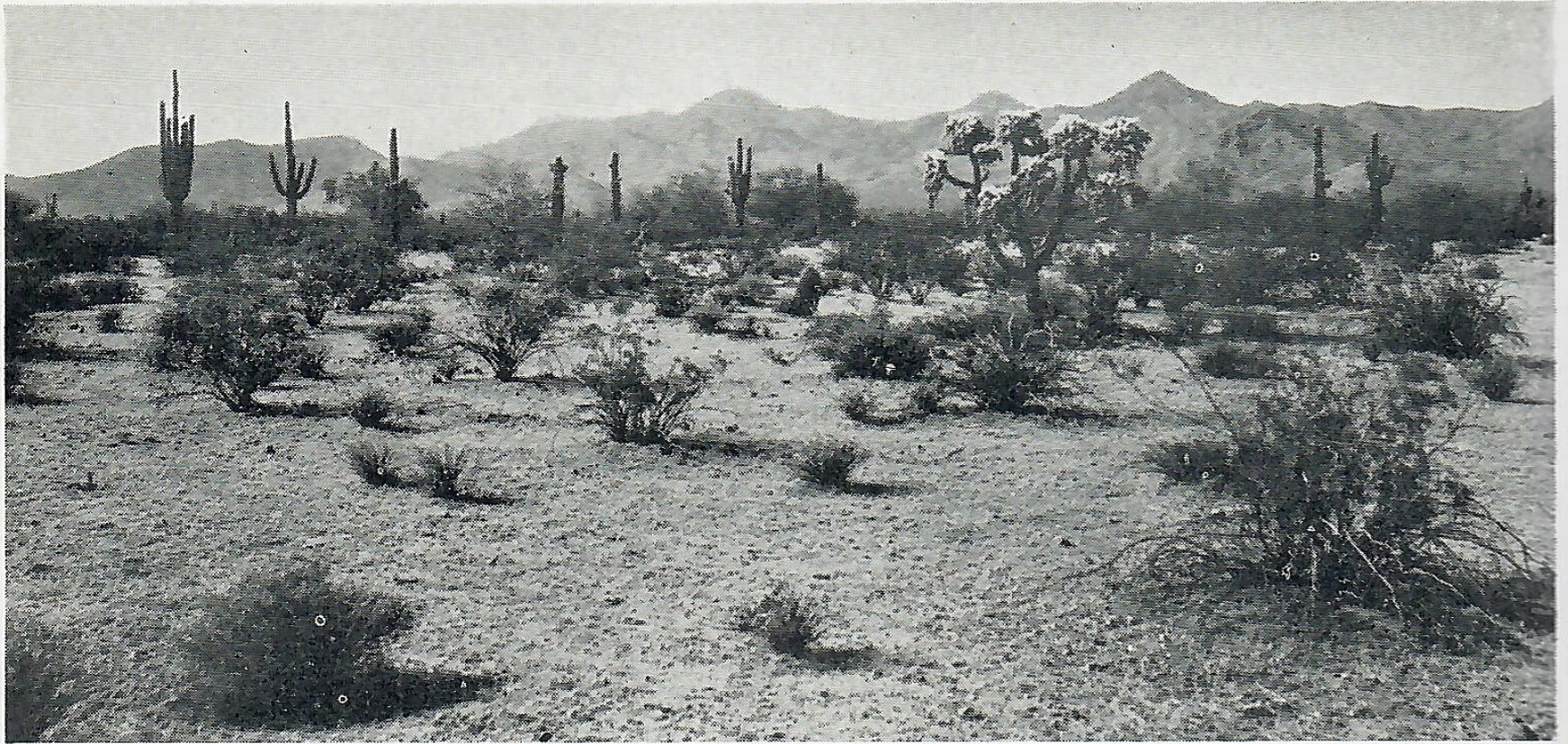
AUBURN ROADSTER		
Event	Former Record M. P. H.	New Record M. P. H.
Flying Kilometer	91.6210	94.6370
Flying Mile	91.7930	95.1090
Standing One Kilometer	58.936	59.3950
Standing One Mile	66.6320	67.0310
Flying Five Kilometers	91.255	93.7360
Flying Five Miles	90.744	93.334
10 Miles	90.702	92.707
25 Miles	90.613	92.564
50 Miles	90.4810	92.2699
75 Miles	Open Record	92.265
100 Miles	90.355	92.159
One Hour	Appx. 90.04	92.205



95.1090 miles per hour was the speed recorded by Auburn roadster, shown in top picture, as it sped through flying mile event in record-breaking runs. The inset shows A. A. A. officials and electrical timing devices, with which all times were calculated. Bottom photo shows Auburn brougham as it was driven to new flying kilometer record of 91.0803 miles per hour.

AUBURN BROUGHAM

Flying Kilometer	90.1980	91.0803	200 Miles	72.0000	84.282
10 Miles	71.5990	86.8971	Three Hours	72.0000	83.6968
25 Miles	Open Record	87.0554	250 Miles	72.0000	83.687
50 Miles	72.5680	87.0792	300 Miles	72.0000	83.916
75 Miles	Open Record	86.8826	400 Miles	72.0000	82.883
One Hour	72.6850	86.774	Six Hours	72.0000	81.2785
100 Miles	72.8190	86.6856	500 Miles	72.36	80.8622



Desert as it appeared before work of subjugation started.

Pimas and the Plow

“IF anyone had told me five years ago, after having lived with Indians for twenty-eight years, that the time would come when I would live with a tribe of Indians who were natural born farmers, who farmed for the love of farming, I would have strongly doubted the statement, as then, I too believed there were no such Indians.”

The speaker was Superintendent A. H. Kneale, who with the Rev. Dirk Lay, Presbyterian Missionary, directs the affairs of the Sacaton Reservation of the Pima Indians. His remarks were addressed to representatives of the Union Oil Company's Phoenix district office who stood beside him under one of the many palm and shade trees of the reservation school grounds watching the gathering of the Pima mothers, fathers and relatives for the May Day festivities.

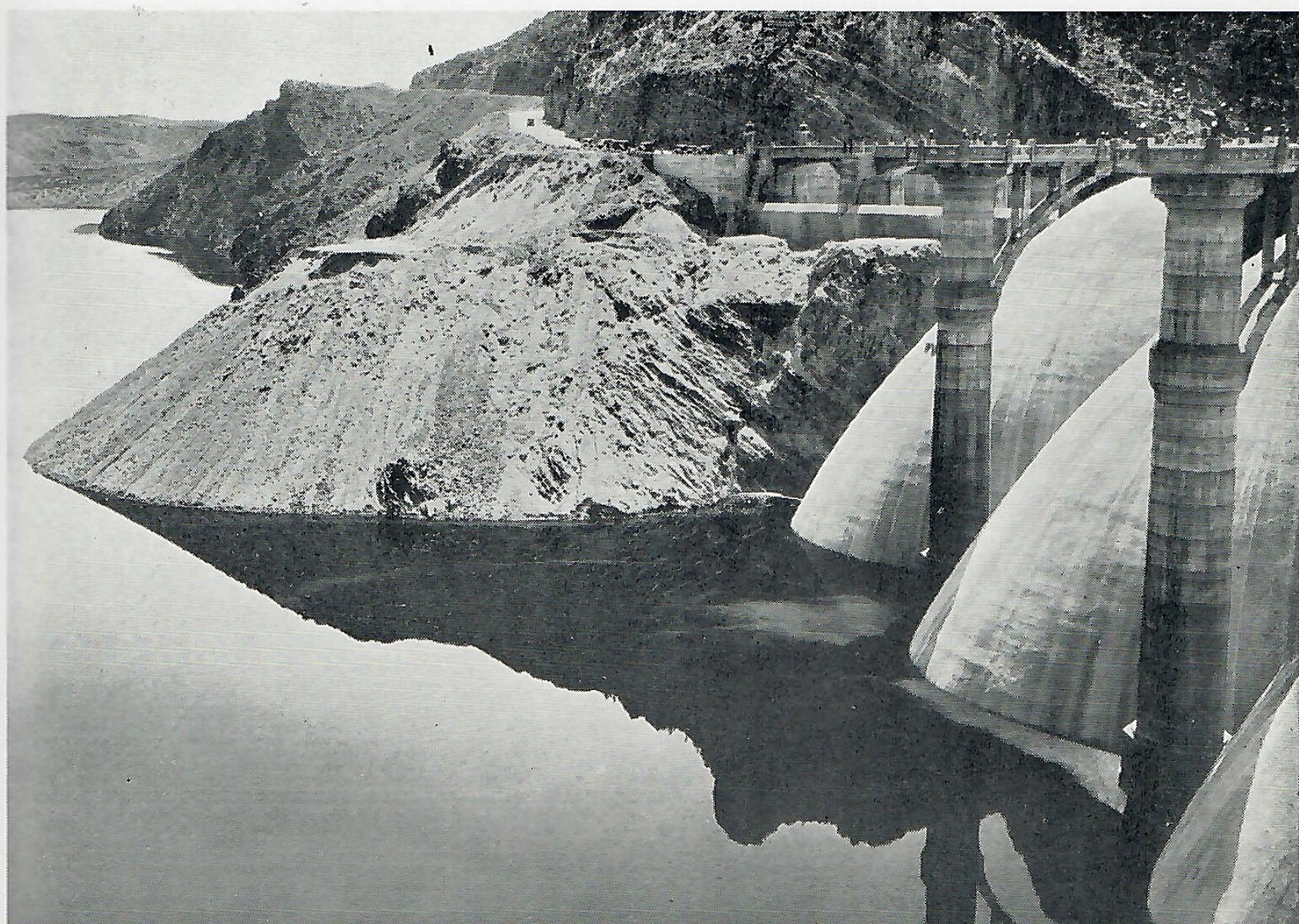
Except for their darker complexions it would have been difficult to have distinguished them from the average agricultural American family. Their dress was conventionally Western, and their linen had a freshly-laundered appearance that belied ancient traditions. It was evident from their appearance that the Pimas, one of the oldest of the Southwest Indian tribes, had

gone modern. It was also a tribute to the Reverend Lay who has given years of his life to the Pimas and trained them in the ways of American citizenship. With the aid of Mr. Kneale he has gradually changed the methods of educating the children on the reservation to conform more closely to those employed in the schools for white children.

Sacaton, now a bright spot in the Arizona desert, three years ago was a barren waste. Half of its 50,000 acres have been cleared of mesquite, brush and undergrowth and a large portion is under cultivation. This work is progressing systematically under A. E. “Burt” Robinson who is in charge of farming operations. He has personally designed many implements used and has effected a saving of many thousands of dollars to the government. The effectiveness of his guidance is shown by the fact that the acreage under cultivation is bearing abundantly.

The history of the Pimas discloses that the tribe has for centuries wrested a living from the soil.

But from here on we will let Supt. Kneale tell the story of the tribe and the project he is assisting to direct, as he told it to Union's representatives during the May Day festival:



Coolidge Dam, completed in 1929, which has enabled the Pima Indians to reclaim land tilled by their ancestors centuries ago.

“The first record we have of the Pima Indians is of their success as irrigation farmers. Father Kino, when he visited this country in 1694 to write a record of the Indians, mentioned in his story the fact that there was a tribe of Indians living on the Gila river bottom who were successful irrigation farmers.

“Should you ask the average American to paint a picture of an Indian of 1694, in the picture would be a buffalo, a half naked

man, a horse, and a bow and arrow; but if you are going to have a true picture of the Pimas of that date, there must be an irrigation ditch, a shovel, and a growing crop of some kind.

“So far as we know, these people have never known or practiced magic; they have never supported themselves by the chase, and they were never a warring tribe. The only wars that the Pimas engaged in were wars to drive back raiding bands of



At the left a battery of tractors is preparing the land for cultivation and at the right is shown the wheat crop raised with the aid of irrigation.



Supt. A. H. Kneale addressing Indians at reservation during May Day festivities.

Apaches, who were almost continually stealing their possessions and plundering their homes.

“Father Kino made a second visit to this country and left his record corroborating his first statement, and various other people, as the years went by, came and found the same unusual conditions,—an agricultural people sustaining themselves by irrigation farming.

“The Pimas were not only capable of raising enough for their own needs, but actually raised a surplus. The truth of this statement is borne out by the fact that during the Civil War the Pimas sold to the United States Government more than 2,000,000 pounds of wheat and large quantities of forage. Other tribes sold skins and pelts, but so far as any information is available, this agricultural record stands alone,—a record of 2,000,000 pounds of wheat sold to the United States Government during a time of stress and need, by a tribe of aborigines.

“Immediately following the Civil War, white people began settling on the upper reaches of this Gila River,—the river from which the Pimas for countless generations had obtained their supply of water. As the years went by and more and more white people settled on those upper stretches, di-

verting water for their own fields, it developed that there was not sufficient water for all those desiring to use it, and naturally, those living higher up the stream had the advantage of first access to the water, and those living further down the stream suffered a serious shortage of water.

“As early as 1871 there was a lack of water on this reservation due to those upper diversions by the white people, and from 1891, up to the time the Coolidge Dam was finished, which was the first of January, 1929, only the flood waters, which the people along the upper reaches of the river were unable to control, came down to the reservation and were diverted by the Pimas onto their fields. During some years there was an abnormal rainfall, but taking this long dry period as a whole, it might be said that they were without water, because a farmer in an irrigation country cannot depend on irregular floods, and rains that fall only two or three times a year, to raise a crop of corn, wheat, alfalfa or cotton.

“I have often said that these Pimas farmed just like a bird builds a nest,—by instinct,—and I believe the statement is true, for throughout the forty-year period of drought, when it was almost impossible to get water, some of these old Indian men never lost their desire to be tillers of the

soil. They continued to plant their fields every winter; the seeding season is in the winter and there is usually enough moisture in the ground at that time of the year to germinate the seed. They put their seed in the ground, it germinated, grew to a height of four or five inches, and the first hot winds of spring dried it up and blew it away. Only about once in five years were these people able to raise a partial crop, and yet, through it all they did not lose their love of the soil or their agricultural instinct.

"However, this was the case of only a few of them. A large majority of the Pimas of necessity abandoned their farms and found some other means of sustaining their families. They became day laborers working for the white settlers in the Salt River Valley, Florence, and Casa Grande. They worked on the railroad, the highways, and wherever they could find a day's work. Some became peddlers of wood for fuel, carrying their loads to the neighboring towns.

"Of course, there was a change in the mental outlook of the Pima, where formerly he had looked to his fields for support he now looked to the wages of the day. He had learned to live from hand to mouth and depended for tomorrow's food on today's earnings. The farming equipment all disappeared and their skill for making it died out; naturally, as they had no use for it. Their fields that they had been farming reverted to type, mesquite, sagebrush and greasewood again coming into their own. Their ditches filled up with silt and blow sand, the rains washed gullies across their fields, and the winds raised dunes upon them.

"Then came the Coolidge Dam, built for no other purpose than to restore the irrigation waters of the Gila River to the Pima Indians. It was not practicable to build this dam without reclaiming some land other than the 50,000 acres belonging to the Pimas, as the cost would have been excessive, so 50,000 acres of the white man's land lying in the vicinity of Florence and Casa Grande was added to the project, making 100,000 acres in all. By dividing the cost over this area, it became practicable to build the dam.

"The dam was finished the first of Janu-

ary, 1929, and the gates were closed. The first water received by the Pimas was in the fall of 1929, and since that time they have had an abundant and dependable supply. The Indian Bureau realized that it was impossible for the Pimas to subjugate their land because of the fact that they had no equipment to work with, because they had no credit, and because of the further fact that they were dependent for their daily food upon a daily wage, so an appropriation was made by Congress for the purpose of subjugating the land.

"The subjugation work began early in 1929, and as we had no precedent to follow where a people had subjugated 50,000 acres of land, we had to build up our own subjugation unit. We started with one tractor, building in our shops certain implements to be used, sent these into the fields to do their work behind the tractor and built more implements. In three years our tractor equipment has grown from one to twelve, and we are today operating twelve of the 60 H.P. tractors and two smaller tractors of the same make.

"To date we have about 25,000 acres of land ready for cultivation, including the land we have subjugated and the lands these old Indians held on to and carried over during that long period of drought. At the present moment the Indians are harvesting their first cutting of alfalfa, and will in all probability harvest something like 10,000 tons from land that but a short time ago was barren desert. In addition to this, they will harvest probably 350,000 bushels of wheat, enough to give every man, woman and child on the reservation, if evenly distributed between them, seventy-five or eighty bushels. They are harvesting other things in proportion, and most of them have gardens and poultry, and some few have hogs and either milk cows or milk goats.

"The depression has affected us in a measure, as just about the time we began this work of subjugation the price of all farm products fell to a point at which they cannot be profitably produced, but the Pimas have been through a long forty-year depression when their one object has been to find food to satisfy the pangs of hunger, and wheat at 85c a hundred makes just as wholesome bread as wheat that is worth \$2.25 a hundred."

Service Emblem Awards



Complete Twenty-Five Years

THE ranks of twenty-five year employees of the Union Oil Company last month were increased by two when John McPeak, secretary of the company, and Charles Drake, head well puller on two Coast leases, were presented with a third ruby for their service pins in recognition of a quarter-century of constant service.

Charles Drake received his early training in the oil fields of West Virginia and Pennsylvania with the Carter Oil Company. He came West, and in 1907 entered the employ of the Union Oil Company at Orcutt, Calif., where he worked on a well-pulling gang under J. C. Knoke. For a number of years Drake was in charge of production on the Fox, Hobbs, and Kaiser leases. He was later transferred to the Squires and California Coast leases as head well puller, the position which he now holds.

Only two of the executives of the Union Oil Company, Vice-President W. W. Orcutt,



John McPeak

and Treasurer J. M. Rust, have been identified with the company longer than Mr. McPeak, who began his employment as cashier in June, 1907. Eighteen months after joining the company he was elected assistant secretary and since that time has been identified with the secretary's office. He was elected secretary in April, 1916, following the death of Mr. Kellogg.

Twenty-Year Employees

During June Robert Annand, J. B. Bradley, W. J. O'Neill, and Frederick Ruddock were recipients of service emblems studded with two rubies, significant of twenty years of uninterrupted duty.

Employed in the marine department, in Vancouver, B. C., Robert Annand's first three years with the company was spent in loading coastwise boats with fuel oil. Four years were spent in the Canadian army during the World War, after which he returned to his station at Van-

cover. In 1924 he was transferred to the Oleum refinery, where he has spent all of his time in the asphalt department. He has worked through the positions of gauger, sampler, fireman, and at present is asphalt stillman.

Driving a 6-horse fuel oil wagon over the cobblestones on the steep hills of San Francisco was the first position John Bradley held with the company. There is considerable contrast, Bradley says, between those days and the pres-



ROBERT ANNAND

JOHN B. BRADLEY

FREDERICK RUDDOCK

W. J. O'NEILL

ent. For the past sixteen years he has been driving automotive equipment in the San Francisco area and is well known to fuel oil customers in the Bay area.

William J. O'Neill's first few months with the Union Oil Company were spent doing miscellaneous work around the Oleum refinery. Within the first year he was transferred to the power plant, where he spent two years firing boilers. In 1915 he was made re-run still fireman. For the past fourteen years he has been employed as crude stillman.

In 1912 when the Union Oil Company first launched itself into the Canadian market, Frederick Ruddock terminated his services with the Canadian Pacific Railway and joined forces with the company. In 1918 he was appointed Vancouver agent, under the supervision of W. C. Condlon. Four years later he was elevated to the position of manager of fuel oil sales for the Vancouver district, the post which he now fills.

Fifteen Years

Adam, Carl F.....	Head Office-Oleum Mfg.
Adams, Jesse N.....	Seattle Sales
Alger, Harry	So. Div. Field
Brundige, C. A.....	Oleum Ref. Mfg.
Faria, Frank G.....	Oleum Ref. Mfg.
Lemmon, Roy	So. Div. Gas
Merrick, I. B.....	Head Office Field

Pope, John	So. Div. Field
Ruppert, Ida	Seattle Sales
Wilson, James	Oleum Ref. Mfg.
Johnston, A. Z.....	Head Office Tax

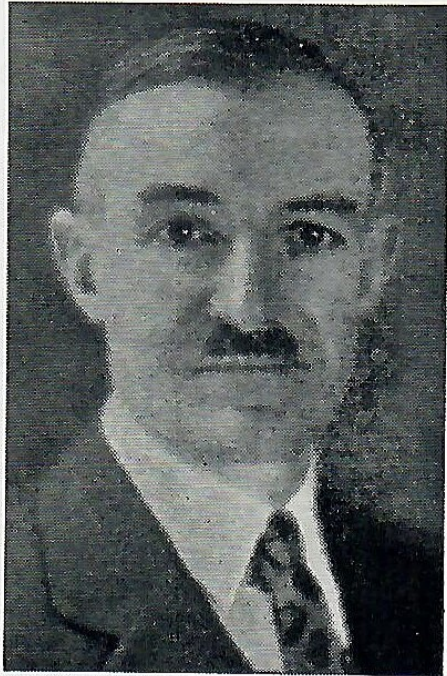
Ten Years

Anderson, Maude	Los Angeles Sales
Bartholomew, H. L.....	Santa Fe Springs Pur.
Blanchard, B. F. Jr.....	No. Div. Field
Bonner, James C.....	Seattle Sales
Brock, Jean L.....	Head Office Sect.
Buniouski, John A.....	Los Angeles Ref. Mfg.
Burroughs, E. H.....	Research Mfg.
Campbell, Emma A.....	Head Office Compt.
Campbell, Henry	Panama Sales
Cherry, Harry C.....	Oleum Ref. Mfg.
Clementson, C. C.....	Spokane Union Ser. Sta. Inc.
Colton, L. F.....	Oakland Sales
Conner, Charles A.....	L. A. Union Ser Sta. Inc.
Craig, David N.....	San Francisco Sales
Dearborn, Joseph E.....	No. Div. P. P. L.
Dumont, Albert P.....	Sacramento Sales
Edwards, R. E.....	So. Div. Field
Fahey, Peter	Oleum Ref. Mfg.
Harvey, Sandy	Head Office Pur.
Harbaugh, Genevieve	Oakland Sales
Irwin, Edward H.....	Los Angeles Ref. Mfg.
Jenkins, Louis B.....	Oleum Ref. Mfg.
Karr, Wm. C.....	Phoenix Sales
Lee, David	Seattle Sales
McBride, Gregg B.....	Los Angeles Ref. Mfg.
McLucas, Solomon A.....	No. Div. Field



This picture, taken in 1915 in front of the San Francisco plant, shows John Bradley, twenty-year employee last month, driving 6-horse fuel oil wagon team, with which he made deliveries.

Heads Wilmington Chamber of Commerce



A. O. Pegg

A. O. Pegg, superintending marine engineer of the Union Oil Company, last month was elected to the presidency of the Wilmington, California, Chamber of Commerce. His elevation to the new high post comes in recognition of the conscientious service he has rendered and the active interest he has manifested in the affairs of the city of Wilmington over a period of years.

Ten Years—(Continued)

McManus, Peter	S. S. La Brea Marine
Maloney, Francis J.....	Head Office Cashiers
Merriken, Samuel A.....	Los Angeles Sales
Percival, Dewey V.....	Sacramento Sales
Pollock, Charles E.....	Los Angeles Ref. Pur.
Seeley, Harold D.....	Head Office Sales
Shell, Milton W.....	Los Angeles Ref. Mfg.
Silva, Frank M.....	Oleum Ref. Mfg.
Stukel, Elmer C.....	Portland Sales
Swanson, John S.....	Fresno Sales
Swenson, Andrew J.....	Oleum Ref. Mfg.
Wilson, Harold V.....	Oleum Ref. Mfg.
Woods, Imogene	Phoenix Sales

Mr. Pegg is also president of the Bilge club, organization with which representative men in the marine shipping and allied industries in the Los Angeles harbor are affiliated.

Builds Miniature Service Station



J. R. Humphreys is shown here at work on scaled model service station which he built.

A scaled miniature of the Union Service Stations, Inc., station at Wilshire and Wilton, Los Angeles, complete in every detail, last month was worked out by J. R. Humphreys, head office twenty-year employee.

The model has been placed on display window in the head office and an exhibit of company products arranged around it. Humphreys has a particular ability for building scaled replicas of various objects and has been doing such work

as an avocation for a number of years. In the model of the service station he has used real metals and wood to give it authenticity as well as stability. Tiling on the roof is of cut hard red fibre tubing. Walls are of sugar pine, finely carved. The grounds around the station consist of fine grey crushed rock. Steel is used in fence posts, brass in lamp posts and light brackets. Light globes are reproduced with the use of beads; sidewalks are clay, and the flag decorations of silk.

Men Behind Atlantic Union Sales In New South Wales



Group of Head Office executives and New South Wales sales staff photographed on roof of Sydney office building during the Easter sales conference.



The Sydney "World's" fleet of Chevrolet utility trucks are fueled and lubricated exclusively with Atlantic Union products.

Company To Again Broadcast Hollywood Bowl Concerts

CELEBRATING the eleventh anniversary of its inception, the Hollywood Bowl Association launches its annual series of Symphonies Under the Stars on July 5, with the first radio broadcast, which the Union Oil Company will again sponsor, scheduled for July 9.

Due to the presence of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the current season of Star Symphonies is to be identified as the Olympic season. The appearance of internationally famous guest conductors and artists on the concert program, and the presence of representatives of virtually every country in the world in the audience, drawn to Southern California by the Games, will give the concerts a truly cosmopolitan flavor.

The current season's broadcast of the Saturday night concerts is the sixth consecutive which the Union Oil Company, through its sponsorship, has brought to lovers of classical music on the Pacific Coast. This season's renditions by the orchestra will comprise the works of modern and contemporary composers, and include also favorite compositions of past masters. The National Broadcasting Company's Pacific Coast chain, including KGO, San Francisco; KECA, Los Angeles; KGW, Portland; KOMO, Seattle; KHQ, Spokane; KFSD, San Diego, and KTAR, Phoenix, will carry the program every Saturday night from July 9 to August 27. Each concert starts at 8:00 o'clock.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS NEWS

Health As An Asset

IN continuation of the suggestions on this page in the June issue of this Bulletin, we would like to call the attention of the employees to a further recommendation for the preservation of their health as set forth in the following letter of one of our Medical Directors:

"It would be wise, at some time, for our medical board to issue very definite instructions to all our employees that they should never take a physic on account of a stomach ache. It would be much cheaper for them and for their fund if they would remember that an acute pain in the abdomen, followed very soon by nausea and vomiting, may be an attack of acute appendicitis, or some equally serious illness, which is only made worse by the taking of a physic. It would be much safer for them if they would call a doctor as soon as they realize that their pain is at all persistent. An acute appendicitis never should be left for two days without calling a doctor.

"I believe it would be helpful if instructions

were printed in connection with appendicitis alone. If our employees are made thoroughly conversant with the dangers thereof, the knowledge will become widespread and will, no doubt, aid in the care of their families, saving them needless heartaches and much money."

This suggestion speaks for itself and we earnestly recommend that employees immediately communicate with the proper representative when a condition such as this presents itself.

A view of the modern drug store would seem to indicate that no condition now exists that cannot be cured by patent medicines. Although a certain proportion are highly recommended by physicians and surgeons, we feel that no employee should attempt to administer his own medicines or to take lay advice in this matter, because each case is very likely to be different in spite of similar symptoms. The initial advice of a doctor will invariably prove cheaper in the long run, and save the employee unnecessary worry and discomfort.

Girls' Club Elects Officers

Celebrating the fourth anniversary of its inception, the Union Oil Girls' Club, head office women's social and service organization, convened for a luncheon at the Women's Athletic Club in Los Angeles, June 18. The Olympic Games motif was carried out in the program and decorations.

Newly elected officers, Aileen Carmichael, president; Margaret Gibson, vice-president; Margaret Callahan, recording secretary; Kathryn Field, corresponding secretary, and Jane Milne, treasurer, were introduced by Ruth Carpenter, retiring president. Department heads and others who have proffered assistance to the Girls' Club in its various enterprises were guests for the occasion. Alice Scott was general chairman of the meeting, assisted by Helen Curran, program chairman.

New Appointment for Wm. Groundwater

William Groundwater, director of transportation of the Union Oil Company, May 24 was notified from New York City of his appointment

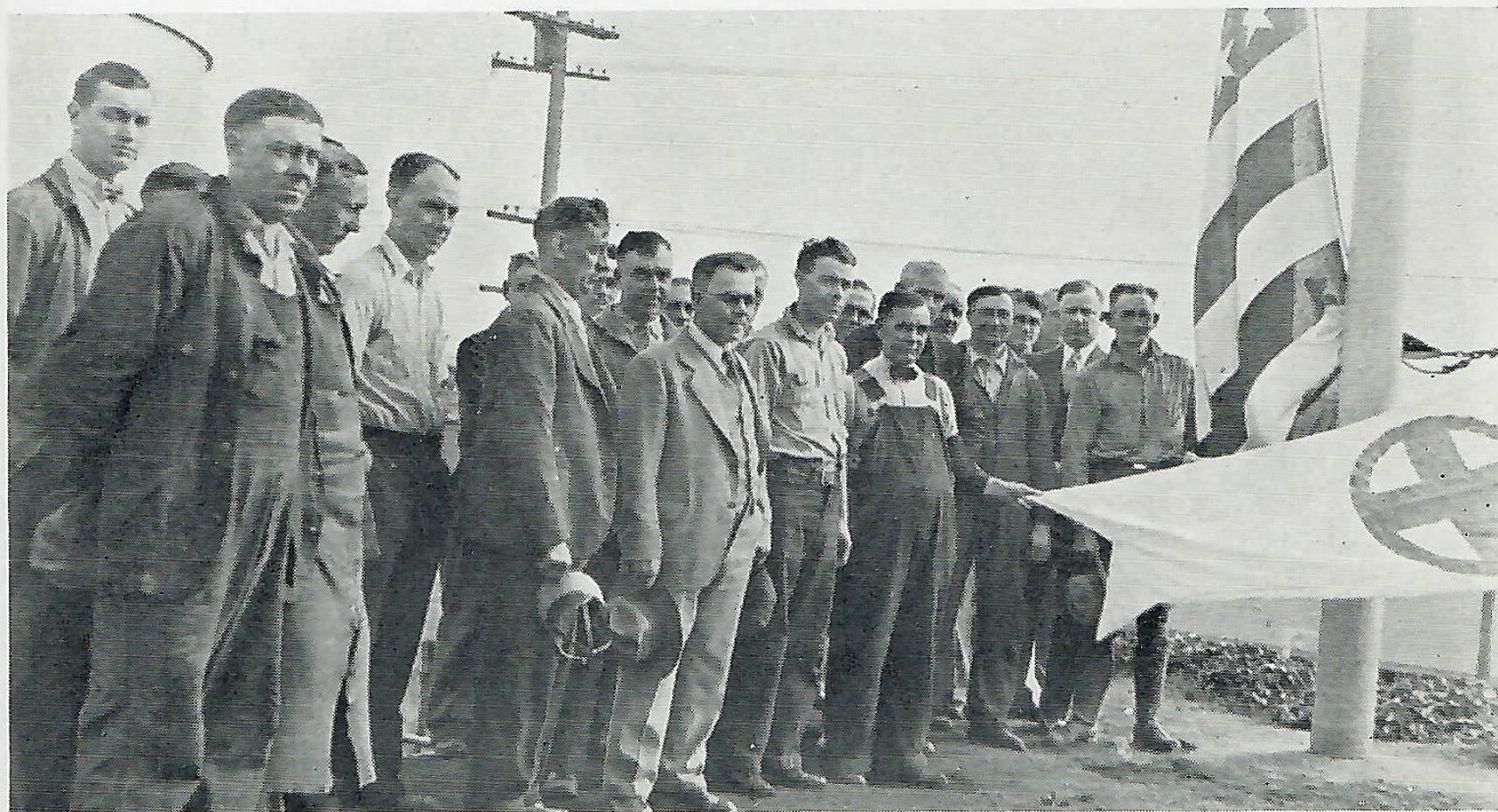
to membership in the American Bureau of Shipping.

Mr. Groundwater's new post comes as a signal honor, inasmuch as he has for several years been a member of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, internationally known British group whose interest is in the marine shipping industry and the problems directly bearing on its management and growth. The American Bureau of Shipping serves, more specifically, for the American marine transportation industry. In his new capacity, Mr. Groundwater will be called upon to advise with other national figures on problems relating to marine shipping, such as rates, port duties, and marine insurance.

Golf Team Beats G. P.

Scoring 9½ points to the 5½ made by its perennial opponents, the Union Oil ten-man golf team on June 25 won its annual tournament with the General Petroleum Corporation aggregation in a hectic match at the Flintridge Country Club, Pasadena.

SAFETY IN THE UNION



Seattle City Sales Force Raises Its Safety Flag.

There is more real satisfaction for all concerned in raising the first six months safety flag than on any of the subsequent occasions when stars are added for actual years of perfect record. The first flag is hard to win. All the old inertia of habit has to be overcome. What does the flag mean to a sales station? No accidents to trucks or cars, no disabling personal injuries to men for six consecutive months!

The accident rate of the company has shown the effect of the intensive campaign for safety conducted by its largest group, the sales department. At the end of May, 1932, the cumulative

accident record for the company as a whole was 25 per cent better than in 1931. The wholesale marketing force during the same period bettered their last year's record by 70 per cent. The present record is very close to the remarkable figures achieved by the winners of the National Safety Council trophy during the past several years. The boys at Seattle whose picture heads this page deserve much credit for what they have done,—as do the hundreds of others from the Mexican border to Alaska who have helped make Union Oil Company "a safe company to work for."

The safety trophy illustrated here was recently awarded to Oakland Sales District of the Union Oil Company, by the East Bay Safety Council, for the best truck fleet accident record in the East Bay area, including the cities of Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, El Cerritor, Albany and Richmond. The trucks and salesmen's cars at the Emeryville plant and Alameda substation were entered in this competition. To the personnel of these two plants goes the entire credit for earning this award of merit. Trucks and cars at these two plants traveled 73,585 miles per accident



during the period of the contest, September, 1931-March, 1932, while the closest competitor for first place traveled 47,410 miles per accident.

The formal presentation of this trophy was made at Emeryville plant by S. D. Herkner, District Manager, Oakland, who expressed his appreciation to the employees of Emeryville and Alameda plants for the excellent safety record they had made. Congratulations are in order for J. F. Gallagher, plant superintendent at Emeryville, and E. F. Goeltz, agent at Alameda sub-station, and their crews, on this remarkable record.

REFINED AND CRUDE



By RICHARD SNEDDON

One of the most terrifying experiences imaginable is to hear your neighbor driving nails, just after he has borrowed your silver-backed hair brush.

* * *

And although a saxophone makes the same sort of noise as a cow, remember it doesn't give any milk.

* * *

In addition, while hens may not look so intelligent, you must admit that their capacity to lay eggs the exact size of our egg cups is a remarkable achievement.

* * *

Which recalls the predicament of the young woman who obeyed literally her cook-book instruction to "put the egg batter on a hot stove and beat it for ten minutes." When she came back, of course, it was burned to a crisp.

* * *

"Mother" said the small son of an oil worker, "do they have pipe lines in heaven?" "Gracious, no, dear," replied mother, "it requires engineers to build pipe lines."—Pipe Line News.

* * *

Perhaps, by the way, you have heard of the fellow who advertised for a wife, and received replies from two men, both stating simply, "You can have mine."

* * *

And, can you remember the good old days when the corn cure ads only showed a picture of the lady's foot?

* * *

This is a queer world after all. Remain silent and you are suspected of being ignorant; talk and you remove all doubt of it.

* * *

As a matter of information our readers will be interested to know that Bif is perfectly harmless to human beings, although other insects perish immediately they come in contact with it.

* * *

And that Solvidor is derived from two latin words—"Solvis" meaning "I wash" and "doro" meaning "as clean as a whistle."

* * *

The depression is not quite such a universal affair as we are sometimes led to believe. For instance, there is no apparent diminution in the volume of deliveries to this F. O. B. factory.

* * *

In these times, however, it is the distinct duty of every working man to extend a helping hand to his less fortunate brethren. As the herring remarked, "Am I not my brother's kipper?"

* * *

Actually the sheriff is about the only individ-

ual who has any license to put on the writs at the present time.

* * *

"Doctor, can't something be done about my husband talking in his sleep? It's all so indistinct!"—Life.

* * *

When you are asked to pass judgment on your wife's new dress, be sure your criticism is perfectly candied.

* * *

And here's one culled from a book of "Breaks" by W. A. Scott: "By an unfortunate typographical error we were made to say on Tuesday that Mr. Blank was a member of the defective branch of the police force. This, of course, was intended to read "the detective branch of the police farce."

* * *

Speaking of breaks, when Junior saw his first hail storm, he swore it was raining bath salts.

* * *

A certain caddy, who was in the habit of accompanying a Union Oil Co. golf enthusiast on his regular Saturday tour of excavation, asked permission on one occasion to take his little brother along. The permit was granted cheerfully, and the experiment was quite successful, until, after a piece of particularly messy driving, the caddy chirped to his little brother, "See, Bobby, now ain't you glad you didn't go to the circus?"

* * *

As an alibi for a poor golf game, by the way, a sprained ankle is really a very lame excuse.

* * *

"Bridget, if that's Mrs. Gabbler, I'm not in." Bridget, returning, "It was Mrs. Gabbler, and she was very glad to hear it."—Montreal Star.

* * *

It is said that the story of Cinderella is to be found in every European language. So is that other one about being kept late at the office.

* * *

Mother: "I don't think the man upstairs likes Johnnie to play his drum."

Father: "Why?"

Mother: "Well, this afternoon he gave Johnnie a knife, and asked him if he knew what was inside the drum."—OIL WEEKLY.

* * *

Now that vacation time has arrived most of us are arranging to spend our usual two weeks on the sands, and will in consequence spend the remainder of the year on the rocks.

* * *

In conclusion, we agree that a vacation is a fine thing, but after all there is nothing to beat the feel of a good desk under your feet.

Olympic Park and its relation to downtown Los Angeles is shown in this Spence air photo.

1. Olympic Stadium.
2. Olympic Swimming Stadium.
3. Olympic Fencing Pavilion.
4. University of Southern California track where women athletes will train.
5. Olympic Auditorium.
6. Olympic Fine Arts Museum.

