Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013.023



The Luffkin Line

SECOND QUARTER, 1937 » Vol. XVI « No. 2

Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023

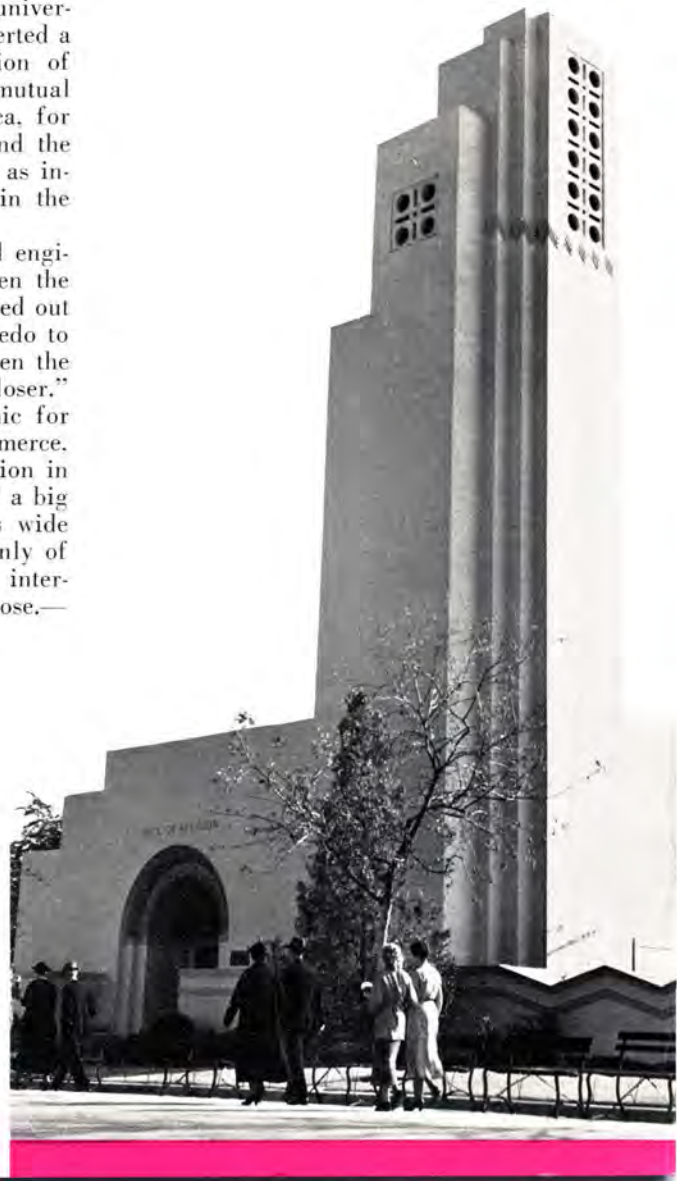
PAN-AMERICANISM *with a Purpose*

THE INTEREST MANIFESTED by leading public officials such as President Roosevelt and Ambassador Najera cannot fail to be reflected in legislation leading to the stimulation of trade between the American nations, and the Pan-American Exposition in Dallas will serve an invaluable purpose in impressing the people of both continents with the mutual economic interdependence of the nations of the New World. Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico, commenting on the coming exposition, recently took occasion to point out how closely linked economically are Mexico and the United States. "Our merchandise exports to Mexico," he pointed out, "increased from $32,575,000 in 1932 to $76,042,000 in 1936. A demonstration of our neighbor's good will is the fact that in 1936 Mexico bought 59 per cent of its world purchases from the United States. Our country reciprocated in 1936 by purchasing 61 percent of all products sold by Mexico to the world." And he expressed his belief that "the influence set in motion here will overflow the borders of this imperial commonwealth and impress upon all the truth that 'no nation liveth unto itself'."

During the course of his remarks Mr. Daniels said: "We are slow to learn that world commerce makes for world brotherhood, and world brotherhood makes for peace." When such a fundamental truth is expressed so simply it inspires the sober reflection that it is surprising indeed that it is not universally understood. But commerce between the American nations has exerted a strong influence on international understanding and the preservation of peace, while at the same time it has contributed materially to the mutual economic prosperity of all. Cotton and oil exports to Latin America, for example, form an appreciable item in the export trade of Texas and the South, and innumerable other commodities will find readier markets as international good feeling begets more sensible commercial policies in the United States and its neighboring nations.

Not to be overlooked, of course, is the influence of scientific and engineering progress on the development of trade and good will between the American nations. Speaking particularly of Mexico, Mr. Daniels pointed out that "the formal opening of the new international highway from Laredo to Mexico City and direct connections by rail, air and steamship between the two countries are forging chains that bind the two peoples closer and closer."

In any event, the Pan-American tradition, nebulous and academic for decades, is today a vital, pulsating force in the direction of world commerce, world brotherhood and world peace. And the Pan-American Exposition in Dallas—world's fair, to be sure, with all the glamour and bombast of a big show—is nevertheless an integral part of that movement. It merits wide loyalty and support, and its success will redound to the benefit not only of Dallas and Texas but of all nations which seek the upward road to international prosperity and peace. It is Pan-Americanism with a purpose.—DALE MILLER *in* "*The Texas Weekly*."



PAN-AMERICAN HOSTESS HOUSE

Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023



Texas Hall of State. The magnificent structure erected by the State of Texas at a cost of $1,200,000. This houses the display of relics of pioneer Texas days. This structure will be used to house the ancient Yucatan exhibit, one of the world's most noted exhibits.

By GARFIELD CRAWFORD

Pan American Exposition

TO BIND REPUBLICS OF NEW WORLD . . . OIL INDUSTRY TO HAVE PROMINENT PART

WITH ALL OF THE COLORFUL GLAMOUR of fourteen Latin American republics as a background, the Pan American Exposition, featuring the commercial and educational progress of our Central and South American neighbors, opens its gates Saturday, June 12, as the only international fair of the New World for 1937.

Founded upon the policy of neighborliness, the exposition becomes another link in a chain of friendly overtures which is binding the republics of the New World into one great fraternal union. This Western Hemispheric solidarity received its initiation in the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine. Then came conferences and the formation of the Pan American Union, the promotion of railroads, telegraph and cable lines, and the building of the Pan American Highway from Ottawa down the backbone of North America to the Panama Canal. This great international ribbon of concrete has been completed as far south as the city of Mexico and within two years should be completed to the canal. Topping all of this progress is the establishment of the airlines flying a regular schedule, daily, from Brownsville to all nations of the southlands.

Pan Americanism is a virile, living program, therefore it was logical that the 1937 Texas exposition should take for its theme, "Be a Good Neighbor." Texas sits as the last frontier between the nations of the north and their brethren to the south. The traffic of the two continents, flowing north and south, travels Texas highways and railroads. Its ports send fleets to the south and the air traffic begins and ends in Texas.

A tour of nearly two months, made by air, carried Dr. Roscoe R. Hill of the Department of State, Washington, D. C., and Charles H. Abbott, Dallas, as good will ambassadors to the capitols of the Latin American republics over a distance of 17,000 miles. This good will tour was



LOST CONTROL. "When she put her arm around me I lost control." Here is Texanita Helen Young giving the mayor a few violin instructions. Can you blame the old boy!

Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023



Esplanado de las Americano; flying the twenty-six flags of the Americas.

completed in Cuba on April 20. Such a trip is practically impossible other than by air, but when the Pan American Highway is completed down to Buenos Aires on the East Coast and Santiago, Chile, on the West coast, these nations will be brought to Texas' door by automobile. These are the ultimate destinations of the Pan American Highway.

This great highway runs through Texas from North to South. Beginning at Laredo, Mexico has completed its leg of the highway south to the City of Mexico. From there to Panama sections of the highway have been built, but there is much work to be done to fill the connecting links. Uncle Sam is building the bridges along this route and when the highway is completed Washington will have direct highway connection with its big ditch that severs North and South America.

Latin American republics have entered into the presentation of the international exposition whole heartedly. The million dollar Pan American Palace has been given over exclusively to these nations and already exhibits from participants have begun to arrive. All these exhibits will be in place before opening day, June 12. These exhibits are not only exceedingly entertaining but highly educational. They bring these nations directly to the people of the United States.

Brazil will have its coffee plantation; Colombia its cocoa grove and others will have medicinal and rubber tree exhibits. Natural resources will play an important part in each and all of the exhibits. Mexico, with its extensive exhibit near the main entrance of the Palace, will feature educational and commercial progress, as well as natural resources. One of the features will be the development of the mail system of Mexico from the post runners down to modern air delivery.

Guatemala, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Peru, Honduras, Costa Rica, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Colombia, Porto Rico, Cuba and Uruguay have assembled exhibits according to space allotted them. The importance of the 1937 international Exposition has been recognized not only by commercial and industrial concerns of the United States, but Mexican, Central American and South American enterprises have joined in with their governments.

Ancient Yucatan will be presented in an archeological collection gathered by Tulane University, New Orleans. This is one of the world's most noted exhibits. It will be shown in the Texas Hall of State, the magnificent structure erected by the State of Texas at a cost of $1,200,000 to house the display of relics of pioneer days of the state under the rule of six flags.

But Pan America is not to be exclusively educational. Quite to the contrary, it is to have a generous sprinkling of fun and amusement. More than a million dollars is being poured into entertainment features. This investment is being made in the Pan American Casino, the band shell productions, special events and the "Cavalcade of the Americas," giant



One of the most famous bits of early architecture in the world, the rose window was carved into the Mission San Jose around 1723. The mission still stands as one of the monuments to early explorers and educators at San Antonio, Texas, and is reproduced for the Pan-American Exposition.

Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023

The Cover . . .

NATURE IN ALL ITS GLORY—
A mountain stream after a storm.
The trees are cottonwoods.
—Keystone View Company

historical extravaganza to be presented on the world's largest stage.

Near the main entrance gate is the Pan American Casino which, as a night supper club, will feature a huge girl show, now in preparation in New York by Chester Hale, famous dance director of Hollywood and New York. Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees, Ted Fio-Rito, Phil Harris and Benny Goodman and their bands will be brought to the Exposition for engagements. Here noted stars of the stage and screen will play leading roles in the regular stage shows.

Once again the talents of Jan Isbelle Fortune have been called upon. It was she who wrote the script for the "Cavalcade of Texas," which played to 1,250,000 paid customers in 1936 to set a new high attendance record for outdoor spectacles. The new Fortune production highlights the history of the Western Hemisphere from the landing of Columbus on Watling Island, West Indies, in 1492, down to President Roosevelt before the Buenos Aires conference.

The new production requires the services of more than 300 actors and a stage 300 feet long by 160 feet deep. The story is flashed across the space of one hour and fifteen minutes. Casting and costuming is practically finished and group rehearsals are under way. Six performances will be given daily under management of A. L. Vollmann, producer.

Pan America becomes the sports capital of the New World in July when the Pan American Games open on the 15th. Several of the athletic contests will be of world Olympics calibre. Stars representing the score of nations will come thousands of miles to vie in a friendly but spirited manner for Pan American championships and glory. Here, also, will be the greatest and best known athletes of the United States to defend their laurels.

The Pan American Exposition promises in every sense of the word to become the educational and entertainment center of the New World for 1937, dramatizing the progress in friendship and peace in Greater America.



Black Forest Tower, in the Village of the Rhine.

Five winners of McClelland Barclay Texanite Contest; left to right: Velma Stephenson, Eleanor Akers, Monetta Darnell, Helen Sexton and Janet Adams.



Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023

Eyes OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

Reprinted by permission of "Our Sun"

By
JOHN H. LANGSTON
Chief Scout
Sun Oil Co., Dallas



Sun Scout R. L. White gets some samples of formations drilled at a Texas well.

Each Oil Scout a Hard Traveler, a Keen Observer and a Trained Man Who Is on the Alert in the Service of His Company

Oil scouts are a fine, intelligent and upstanding group of men who devote their abundant energies to the securing of information on which many policies of the 14-billion-dollar oil industry are based. There are several hundred of them, scattered from the lonely desert places of the United States to the more pleasant portions of the country, where there are good roads to ride on and recreation spots where the scout can spend his occasional spare hours.

These men constitute what may be termed the eyes and ears of the oil companies. Their business is the getting of information and the scope of their inquiry is as broad as that of the industry. Who is supposed to know ahead of everyone else when a location is made for a wildcat well? The scout. Who reports that a new pipe line route is being surveyed? Answer, the scout. Who, as a rule, first detects unusual activity on the part of a company, in leasing, drilling, or any other form of expansion? Again, it is the scout.

Theirs is no haphazard, roving job. The scouting department is organized as definitely as is any other branch of an oil company. Scouts are assigned to stated districts and given so much territory to cover by their respective companies. Anything that happens therein is the business of that scout. Whatever has a bearing upon his company's operations is news that he must report. It may seemingly be an event far removed from the oil business, but there may be an influence, faintly discernible, which later will be of importance to the scout's company. It is his business to perceive it.

Mention has already been made of a scout's reporting about a new wildcat location, and we can take that as an example. He tries not only to get in his information most promptly but to include in it such facts as who is to drill the test, how deep the test is to be drilled, whether rotary or cable tools, or a machine spudder is to be utilized in the drilling, the exact location of the test, what other test is drilling or has ever been drilled in the area, the formations logged and at what depths in any surrounding test so that the new attempt may be correlated with the former test. These and other items are obtained by the scouts and sent in to their respective companies. If there are interesting or important showings of oil or gas encountered at that point, the scout's own company can act advisedly with regard to the securing of acreage in that area.

When a showing of oil or gas is struck in a wildcat test the scouts are generally the first to report it, and report it accurately. Oftentimes the scouts have to stay on a test until it is drilled through an important forma-

Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023

tion which might carry oil saturation or gas. Such a job is not the most pleasant on a cold night when about the only shelter afforded is the scout's own automobile in which he steals as much sleep as he possibly can during the night he is attached to such duty.

Scouts in East Texas and the Gulf Coast are generally extremely active (and for a good reason) during the summer nights when they have to remain around a test to watch its drilling, and when they are gathering samples of an important formation being drilled. They can tell tall stories about their experiences with mosquitoes in those areas during those watchful nights of waiting, and have ample proof by many large welts raised by the long-billed insects when the scouts were off guard for a minute. Scouts in West Texas and the Panhandle districts are generally not bothered by such attacks from the air, but many of them can tell chilling stories of near contacts with diamond back rattlers which infest those regions.

A scout may be encountered miles from any lodging place as he traverses the many miles he often has to make to scout an extreme wildcat well. Especially is this true in the wide open places of West Texas where miles and hours mean nothing when he is after the "dope" (as information is commonly referred to by the fraternity). Or you possibly might find him "stuck" when roads are bad or when the car "acts up." Again, you might run upon him trying to extricate some unlucky tourist or other traveler from a ditch or out of the mud, for a scout is one of the good Samaritans of the highways.

Nearly every district in the different oil states has its own climatic conditions, with different terrain, roads and highways. Drilling methods vary too; machines, spudders and cable tools may be used in one district, whereas in another district rotary rigs alone are used. These and other matters pertinent to scouting the districts are subject to variation. As a consequence of such differences a scout has to be extremely versatile, for he is transferred now and then from one area to another, and regardless of these differences has to get the job done. But a scout's infectious good nature, his ability to meet people and make friends, his knowledge, ability and courageous attitude help to get him straightened out

■ CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

MEET THE OIL SCOUTS . . .

Here is the story of a group of men who function in the petroleum industry to keep their respective companies informed of developments in the fields. Their calling is an interesting one, and those who follow it are versatile men, adaptable to circumstances, keenly alive to all that's going on. Just what is expected of them and how they measure up to those requirements are well told in this informative article.









Above: A well has just been brought in, and a scout is on hand to secure a sample of the oil.

Circle: Watchful waiting. A group of scouts, swapping yarns and badinage, are shown waiting for a well to come in.

Right: A Sun scout and his car on a sun-drenched Texan "highway." The terrain is characteristic of much of the Texas territory that is covered.

Lower right: When an arroyo (gully) fills with water after a rain, it's unfortunate for transportation when the only available road happens to cross that arroyo.

Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com * 2013:023

THRU LENS and SHUTTER with the LUFKIN CAMERAMAN

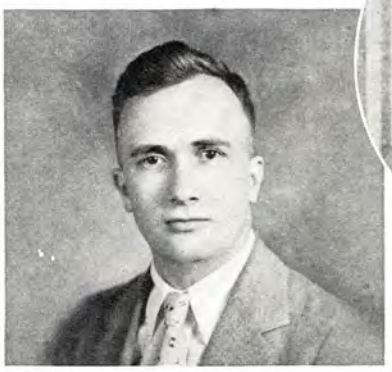


Standing, L. to R.: Lufkin's Bayo Hopper and George Henson. Seated, L. to R.: Deep Rock's Walter Allen; Lufkin's Tulsa Manager, Doug Reid; Deep Rock's Wichita Superintendent, Jack Smith.



British American's (L. to R.) Don Makins and German French, Bemis Pool.

British American's Van D. Bennett, Supt., Bemis Pool, Kansas.





Marshall Fagin, Engineer, Magnolia Pet. Co., Dallas.



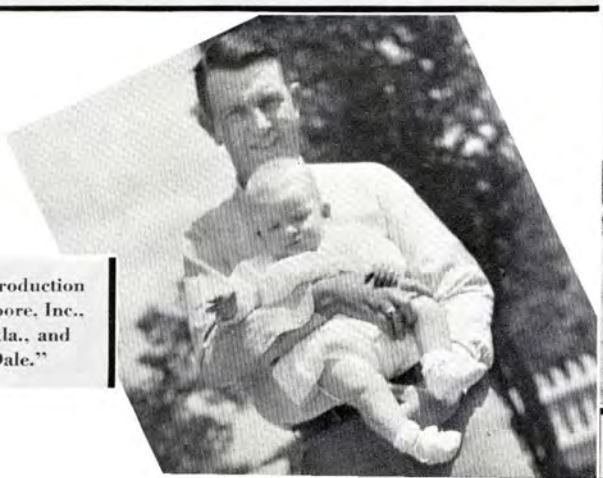
Deep Rock's L. N. Smith, District Supt.; and Rodney Reickard, Foreman, Seminole, Oklahoma.



Senior Petroleum Engineering Class of Texas University on recent visit to Lufkin plant.



Carter's Ransome Holland, B. M. McGraw and Edward Harrison.



Paul Gattis, Production Supt., E. H. Moore, Inc., Fittstown, Okla., and son "Joe Dale."



Deep Rock's Seminole Camp.

Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023



E. H. Moore, Inc., Fittstown Office. Front row, L. to R.: J. R. Monty, Phillip Wimbish, J. A. Mitchell, Ralph Howard. Back Row: Ira M. King, C. O. Brown, W. E. Barnes, Boy Hays, E. L. Beller.



L. to R.: E. H. Moore's E. B. Gill, J. E. Mabee, Levi Ackley, E. W. Burns.



Carter's Frank Bruner, District Foreman, Keokuk, Kansas District.



Carter's Brien Alexander, Keokuk District, Kansas.



Lufkin's Newell Lynch; E. H. Moore's L. C. Irwin and L. B. Northcutt.



L. to R. Atlantic's Clyde Baker, Rex Smith, D. A. Jordan, Supt.



Magnolia's Eldorado, Kansas, Force. L. to R.: Joe Mihols, Lee Cummins, L. A. Dalton, J. F. Conley, R. T. Guild, and E. G. Cornell.



Carter employees at Fittstown: L. to R.: Frank Huddleston, C. M. Wilbanks, W. J. Kennedy.



E. H. Moore, Inc., Fittstown, Okla. Office and Camp.



E. H. Moore's I. J. Reis, Fittstown, Okla.

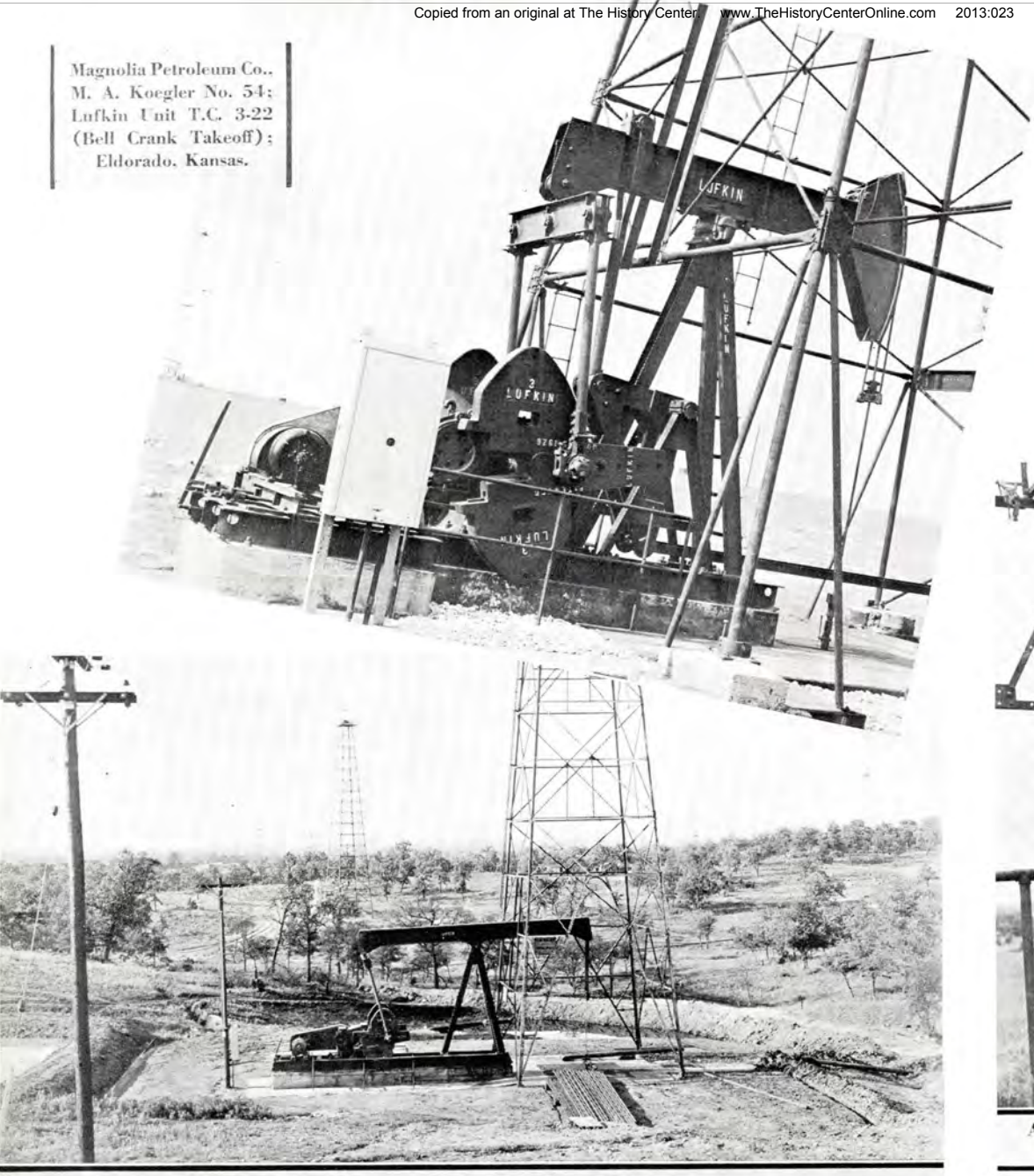
Copied from an original at The History Center www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023

Lu

INSTALL

in T

KANSAS and OKL



Magnolia Petroleum Co., M. A. Koegler No. 54; Lufkin Unit T.C. 3-22 (Bell Crank Takeoff); Eldorado, Kansas.

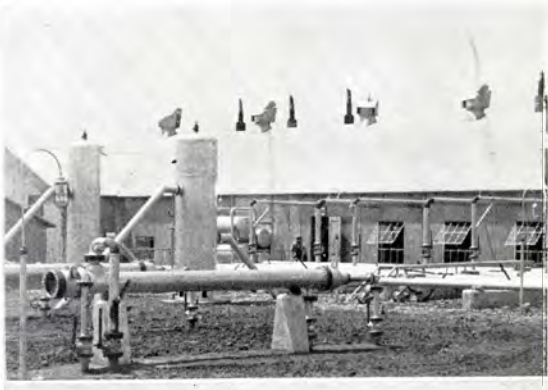
E. H. Moore, Inc., Smith B31; Lufkin Unit T.C. 1-41; Fittstown, Okla.



Atlantic Refining Co. Foreman No. 4; Lufkin
G. C. Ragsd



E. H. Moore, Inc., M. Akers; Lufkin Unit T.C. 1-41; Fittstown, Okla.





Top: E. H. Moore, Inc., Cou
Bottom: Carter Oil Co., Ga

Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023

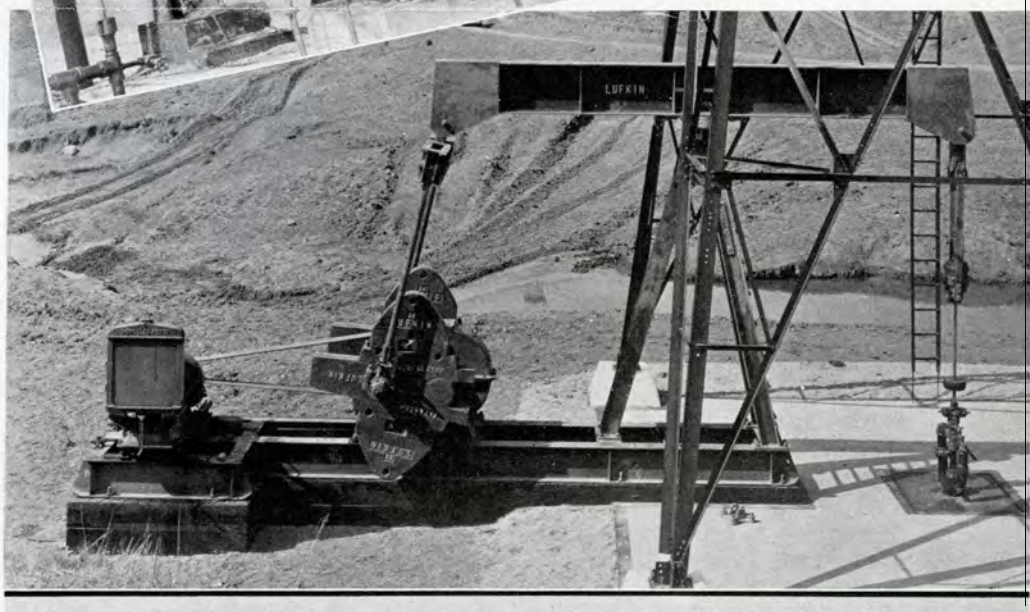
fkin
LATIONS
the
LAHOMA FIELDS



Carter Oil Co., Aldridge No. 2; Lufkin Unit T.C. 2-31C; Seminole, Okla.



kin Unit T.C. 3-18; B200; Earlsboro, Oklahoma, agsdale, Pumper.

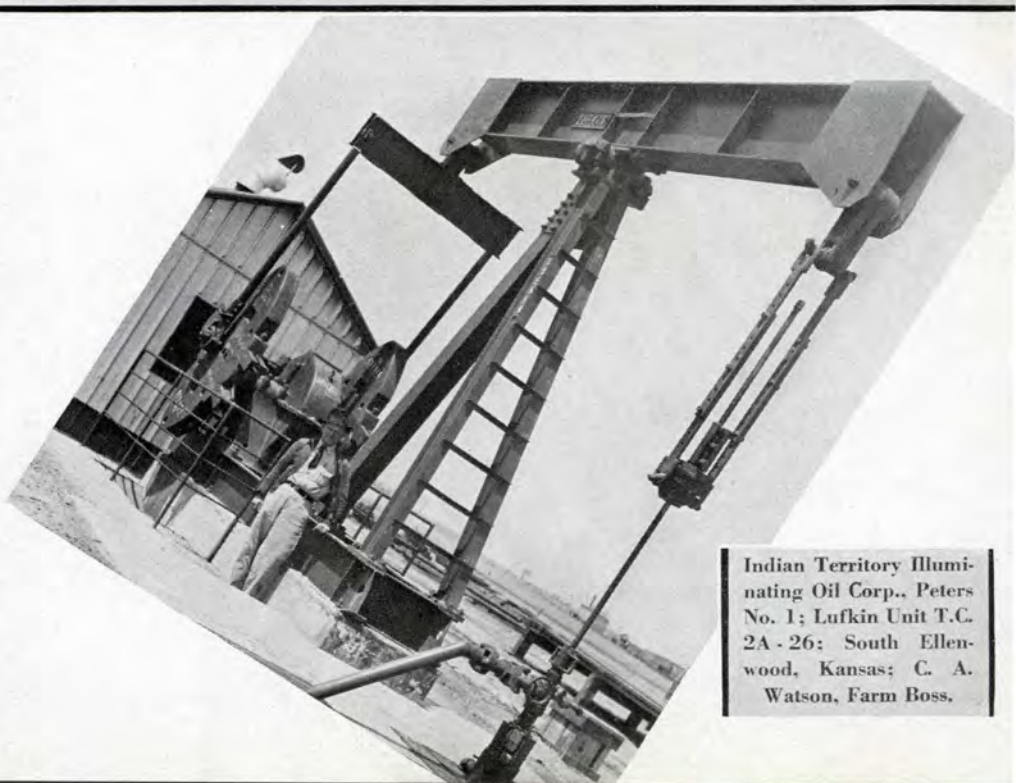


The British American Oil Producing Co.; Bemis No. 3; Lufkin Unit T.C. 2A-1020C; Ellis County, Kansa





Compressor Plant, Fittstown, Okla.
Gasoline Plant, Fittstown, Okla.



Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Corp., Peters No. 1; Lufkin Unit T.C. 2A-26; South Ellenwood, Kansas; C. A. Watson, Farm Boss.

Copied from an original at The History Center. | www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023


1


2


3


4


5


6


7


8


9


10


11


12


13


14


15

WITH THE

California Division
—A. P. I. dinner.

Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023



























Lufkin Cameraman AT THE SPRING MEET,

Southwestern District A. P. I. Division of Production . . . Dallas

JOHN RITTER, chairman of the dinner-dance affair, gives the other divisions something to shoot at with Chez Maurice party. As nearly as we can figure it out, begging your pardon where identification is impossible, we present, reading: 1, Jack Frost and Harold Byrd, Dallas; 2, Heath of the Sun and Staggs of Atlantic; 3, Humble's Midland superintendent, John House; 4, Texas Seaboard's M. Schwartz; 5, British American's W. K. Whiteford; 6, Shell's R. D. Risser; 7, Standard of Texas' L. G. Lewis and Atlantic's R. H. Reese; 8, John Herschbach, Dallas; 9, H. S. Moss, Dallas; 10, Carl Reistle, Larry Ogden and Bowman Thomas; 11, Harry Bass and Jack Pew; 12, Ed Salrin, Carl Young and Edwin B. Hopkins; 13, Edwin B. Hopkins, H. J. Hawley and George Hill; 14, D. V. Carter, chief engineer, Magnolia.

AND NOW FOR THE PARTY: 16, Silk-stocking girls at the "Chez Maurice"; 17, Walter Mier, Bert Childs, Charles Rowan, Charles Sutton, Rex Hamacher, Hugh Harris and L. J. Maxwell. This was not a posed picture—the boys were just acting natural; 18 and 19: In this group: John Ritter, Bill Boyd, George Hill, Arthur Levy, Jake Hamon, Walter Mier, Charles Sutton, Carl Young, and their wives; 20, W. F. Herbert properly representing the Texas Company; 21, D. V. Carter, George Nye, W. H. Boden and others; 22, H. M. Harris, H. E. Potter and C. A. Dunlop, Humble's board of censors at the party; 23, Carl Reistle, George Nye and party; 24, Alcorn of Pure, Kitchel and LeMex of Humble; 25, Little of Lufkin, Bowman Thomas and Mrs. Little; 26, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Hopkins and Mr. and Mrs. Leon Russ; 27, Walter Trout of Lufkin, John Ritter of Sun, general chairman of the party, and "Maurice" himself; 28, Dale and Mrs. Mount, Harry and Mrs. Bass.

Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023



One of the fight scenes, climaxed by the arrival of Miss Dunne at the head of a carnival troupe, bringing into the fray performers, clowns, roustabouts and even the ponderous elephants of the circus.

High, Wide and Handsome

By L. HEATH

Paramount's new picture depicts birth of Oil Industry in Pennsylvania and battle between land owners and rail interests when first pipe lines were laid.

THE BACKGROUND OF THE OIL INDUSTRY in America will be seen this summer in the nation's motion picture theaters, for the first time, as the story basis of a major screen production.

The picture is Paramount's "High, Wide and Handsome," starring Irene Dunne, under the direction of Rouben Mamoulian.

Two developments of outstanding significance in American industrial history, in that they generally are credited with making possible the machine age, are motivating influences in the story's plot—the drilling of the first oil well and the laying of the first pipe line. Both occurred in Western Pennsylvania in the middle nineteenth century.

While departing from factual records for the sake of story value, in some instances, and substituting fictional characters for real, the producers claim to have made every effort to recreate the physical operations involved with close regard for authenticity.

"High, Wide and Handsome" has been made as a historical drama, with a background of romance and music. And yet the music is not merely accidental, for the various numbers, including those sung by Miss Dunne, have been made to play a definite part in the development of the story.

Story and song lyrics are by Oscar Hammerstein II and music by Jerome Kern, thus reuniting the collaborators of "Show Boat" and other Broadway successes in the operetta field.

Miss Dunne's supporting cast includes Randolph Scott,



Pipe line laying scene showing movement over a seemingly insurmountable obstacle as the mountain at Oxbow.

—All photos copyrighted by Paramount Pictures, Inc.

Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023

Dorothy Lamour, Akin Tamiroff, Raymond Walburn, Ben Blue, Charles Bickford, Elizabeth Patterson and William Frawley.

In the story Miss Dunne is a medicine show entertainer who, with her father, becomes stranded at Titusville, Pa., in 1859. They are sheltered at the home of Randolph Scott, young farmer who is experimenting with the country's first drilling rig, convinced that the rock



An 1859 locomotive which was purchased and reconditioned for Paramount's new picture, "High, Wide and Handsome." The first oil derrick and drilling equipment were faithfully reproduced for the picture.



Irene Dunne, star of Paramount's "High, Wide and Handsome," is supported by Randolph Scott. In the story Irene Dunne is a medicine show entertainer who, with her father, becomes stranded in Titusville, Pa., in 1859.

oil which long has seeped to the surface of Pennsylvania farms may be brought to the surface in more profitable quantities. Scott and Miss Dunne fall in love and are married. On the day they are married, Scott's well comes in—a gusher.

From that point on the story recounts the bitter fight between the farmer oil-land owners and the transportation interests who, by levying excessive rates on oil shipped to refineries, hoped to gain control of the new industry.

It was in an effort to thwart these high rates that the first pipe line was conceived and put under way. And the picture shows its progress over acres of farm land, over rivers, and over such a seemingly insurmountable obstacle as the mountain at Oxbow, where the pipe line was carried section by section, with the aid of bos'n chairs, up the sheer face of the cliff and over the top. All this in the face of determined resistance offered by hired ruffians, armed with blacksnake whips and clubs.

The fight scenes, climaxed by the arrival of Miss Dunne at the head of a carnival troupe, bringing into the fray performers, clowns, roustabouts and even the horses and ponderous elephants of the circus group, were weeks in production before Director Mamoulian was satisfied with the drama and action of his shots.

Most of the exterior action in the film was shot on location at Chino, Calif., about fifty miles from Hollywood, where the topographical aspect of the countryside approximates that of Pennsylvania. Hundreds of people and tons of equipment, including the entire circus outfit, were moved to this location, Miss Dunne, Scott and some of the other principals piling up a total of almost 5000 miles each in automobile transportation back and forth before the work was finished.

Research for "High, Wide and Handsome" was in the hands of William Gilmore Beymer, born and brought up on the banks of the Allegheny River and known as one of the foremost authorities on Americana before, during and immediately after the War between the States. We understand also that a great deal of the historical information was obtained through the research department of the Tide Water Associated Oil Co., the builders of the



Scene of one of the bitter fights between the farmer oil-landowners and the transportation interests and their hired ruffians armed with blacksnake whips and clubs.

Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023



Lufkin Unit makes potential test record

What is believed to be a record potential for Kansas has been made by a Lufkin Unit which produced 3278 barrels on a 24-hour potential test pumping 41 strokes per minute. Photo shows the record breaking Lufkin Unit, which is a single reduction type. Many such installations are to be found in the Mid-Continent area.

Below—Royalty Service Corporation, Community No. 2, Wilmington, California.



first pipe line to the Coast. The picture's rugged setting and scope of its background make it Paramount's most ambitious screen project, physically, since "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," according to studio executives.

An old farmhouse near Chino was rebuilt to fit the period, part of an oil boom town was built, a cliff was constructed above a natural hillside to reproduce the mountain at Oxbow, the first oil derrick and drilling equipment were reproduced faithfully, a gusher was created by mechanical means, a stream was dammed to make a sizeable river, an 1859 locomotive was purchased and reconditioned and, finally, more than 5000 period costumes were provided by the studio wardrobe department.

Viewing the film in rough form, Paramount executives announced that because of the magnitude of "High, Wide and Handsome" it is to be released during the summer, probably in mid-July, as a road show attraction.

Eyes of the Oil Industry

▪ CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

soon in a new territory and he never worries as to such a transfer.

The scouts have their associations and they hold conventions. In their meetings they add to their understanding of the business. In recent years, they have been addressed by geophysicists, geologists and lawyers, for it is essential that the scout knows what is going on in the business of finding oil and in the laws which surround its production. One organization, the National Oil Scouts Association, publishes a yearbook covering operations in Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana and Arkansas. This book has come to be a standard reference work.

It has long been the writer's privilege to be identified with this association. In fact, it was a Sun scout, M. G. Hale, who was responsible for its formation. Through his efforts, a group of scouts met at Graham, Texas, in 1924, and it was at this meeting that the first definite movement for a permanent association was made. B. M. Bell, another Sun scout, was elected at the initial convention held later, as the first president.

The business of scouting began at an early date in Pennsylvania. Those were the days—in the late '70's and the early '80's—when speculation in crude oil, with the accompanying rapid and unpredictable fluctuations in price, was not only an annoyance, but a source of frequent loss to operators. Speculators, especially the "bears," started rumors of new discoveries. The news would get around that a gusher had been completed, and down would go the price.

To offset these destructive tactics, operators began to employ scouts. In a little while it was possible to establish the truth of the rumors and, equally important, to ascertain their source.

Frequently, the early day scout was chosen partly for his ability at fisticuffs. He had to be ready to meet any situation that might arise. By and large, they were men

Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023

of integrity, loyal to their employers and quick to sense openings in this new industry that would be to the employer's advantage. That spirit has always persisted. "Wrong ones" have been few in the scouting service; traditions of the service for loyalty are bright.

Scouting today is organized and it is cooperative. Years and years ago the scout was strictly an individualist. He secured his information as best he could, using methods and stratagems he thought necessary. He would peer from behind trees and rocks, sometimes with field glasses, at wildcat wells whose owners wanted to conceal details of their activity. Sometimes the information he gained from his lone quest was really valuable; sometimes his efforts were futile.

It would be practically impossible for one scout, working alone, to visit all drilling tests in any district and report on them, so scouts in various districts have long followed the practice of splitting the area up into counties or fields and each man taking one of these divisions to check. This division of the main district into subdistricts by the scouts for their mutual benefit does not in any way conflict with the original districts assigned to the scouts by their respective companies. In making these assignments each week at what is known as "check meets" of the scouts, usually no scout is assigned the same area to scout twice in succession but they rotate from one area to another until each scout covers the whole district.

Regarding check meets, the scouts in a district gather at some regular meeting place the latter part of each week, generally on Thursdays so as to get their reports copied and typed and into their main offices by Saturday of that week or the following Monday. One scout is named as president or head of each check meet and he assigns the territories each week and presides at the weekly meetings.

In a large district where there is a considerable number of scouts, at least a full half day is required in these check meets to check drilling wells, secure copies of logs on completed wells, check casing date, "shooting" information, maintain records on acid treatment, and report all elevations and tops on important geological formations. Fluid and gas records are maintained, land and royalty trades, new locations and completions are reported at this time.

In the afternoon of their meeting day they all gather in an empty store building or some other available and suitable place to split sample cuttings (i.e., samples of the formations penetrated at various depths by drilling wells).

Sharing the Samples

This detail of "sample cutting" may be explained in this way:

During any particular week each scout picks up samples from all available wildcat wells and certain of the "field wells" in the area he is to cover for that week. These samples are all brought to the meeting headquarters on the day of the check meet and taken directly to the sample room or place of distribution. After the check gathering is over, the scouts go to this sample room where each scout receives his portion of all the samples previously deposited there.

Sample cutting consists of taking an average sample, usually consisting of about ten feet of cuttings, and dividing it so that each scout present receives a portion of the sample. The cuttings are placed in paper sacks by the scouts, and each sack is stamped to show the location of the well, name of operator and the depth from which that sample was taken. Succeeding samples are handled likewise until that particular well is finished. The samples are then bundled together in large sacks and each company represented receives a full set of the samples. Each well in the entire district, from which samples are being taken, is handled in this way weekly.

The scout of today is a versatile man. He has to be. He must know something about geology, for the companies need every shred of information that it is possible to get. A wildcat well encounters certain critical formations on which judgment can be based as to the probabilities of production. The scout must know, after he learns the depth at which such formations were reached, what the information means. And too, he should know a little law.



Two Sun scouts: Pressley Langley, whose headquarters are at Houston, and H. L. Payton, a pipe line scout who works out of Tyler, Texas.



An oil scout's car is behind all this mud. The photo was taken a few years ago, but still is typical of conditions sometimes faced.

His field is a wide one. He is to the oil company all that a reporter is to a newspaper. Frequently he is more, for he may be entrusted with highly confidential missions.

He is a fast traveler, and his car often carries him 5000 miles in a month's time. But he originates many a road of his own, as broken springs or a mud covered car will testify.

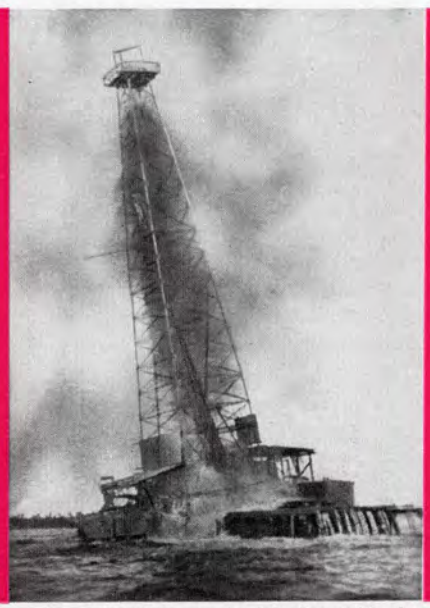
He works hard and, like a doctor, is subject to call at all hours. He may be a specialist, such as a pipe line scout, keeping track of how much oil is run from certain fields; a production scout, reporting on what the wells in his district are producing. He may be watching wildcat wells in a certain area. Again, he may be charged with the duty of watching everything. Whatever his work, he usually has plenty to do.

When scouts meet in Annual Convention, they exchange the greeting "How deep are you?" This shibboleth is supposed to refer to their stock question when they visit a well. But it might also have another meaning, for the scout is pretty deep, mentally.

Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023



The pressure of gas and oil undermined the piles in the bed of the lake on which the derrick and machinery were erected. The drilling crew escaped in a launch and the derrick slowly subsided as the cavity below grew larger.



As the derrick began to fall the drill pipe forced from the hole caught under one of the girts and remained in this position for one and one-half hours. The gas continued to escape in greater volume and at increasing pressure.

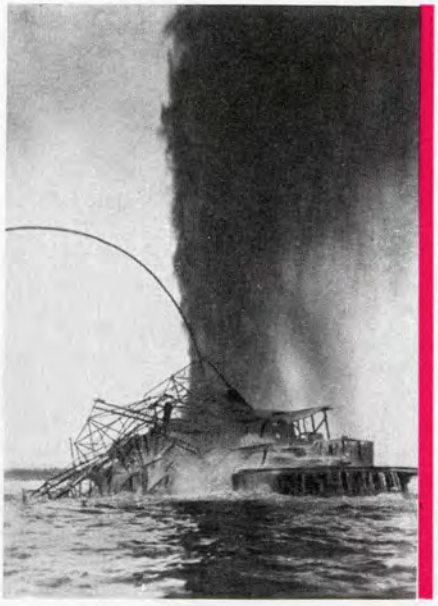


The falling derrick carried the drilling machinery with it into the lake, at the same time freeing the drill pipe, which was at once blown into the air. The total length of the pipe blown from the hole was 1100 feet.

THE LOST WELL OF *Maracaibo*

FROM FAR-OFF LAKE MARACAIBO, in Venezuela, comes the accompanying account of a disappearing oil well. At least the operations disappeared when this oil well was being drilled in the lake bed.

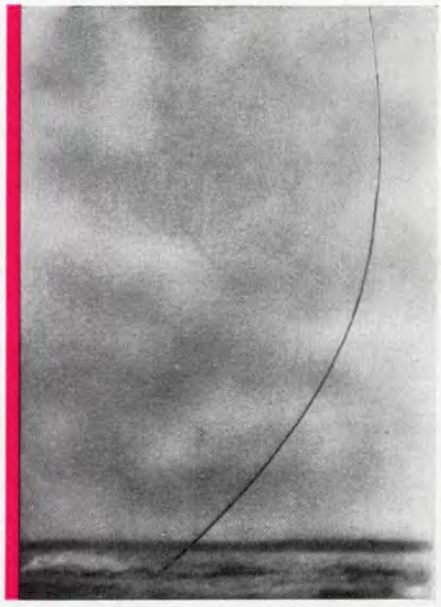
The well had been drilled about 1 kilometer (3281 feet) from shore, and came in unexpectedly at a depth of 1860 feet while a 6-inch drill pipe was being pulled. Although the hole was full of mud, the pressure was so great that the pipe could not be lowered to close the blow-out preventer. In the end, only the National 6-inch seamless pipe was recovered, and not a fault or fracture was found in the entire 1100 feet blown from the hole.



When the derrick collapsed the end of the drill pipe still in the hole was forced clear and straightened out in the air to a height estimated at 800 feet.

The drill pipe falling back into the water. It landed in the lake not 30 feet from a launch containing the drilling crew. It was National 6-inch seamless steel interior upset pipe, and examination of the entire length failed to disclose a single fault or fracture.

—Courtesy U. S. Steel News.



Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023

The Lufkin Line

Published to promote Friendship and Good Will with its customers and friends and to advance the interest of its products by the Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co., Lufkin, Texas
AL E. CUDLIPP, Editor

DISTRICT OFFICES

HOUSTON, TEXAS
806 2nd National Bank Building
DALLAS, TEXAS
1016 Kirby Building
KILGORE, TEXAS
Phone 875
LONGVIEW, TEXAS
131 Sidney Street
ODESSA, TEXAS
Drawer 83
ALICE, TEXAS
Drawer N X
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
5959 South Alameda
BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA
30th & M Sts., c/o Valley Warehouse
TULSA, OKLAHOMA
1203 Philtower Building
SEMINOLE, OKLAHOMA
312-8th Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.
149 Broadway, "Luffo"

Vol. XVI **2nd QUARTER, 1937** **No. 2**

There's nothing half-way about this country. We jump from walkathons to sit downs.

★

Income taxes could be a lot worse. Suppose we had to pay on what we think we're worth.

★

A heathen is a person who must be saved so he can learn to suffer from our kind of civilization.

★

Now that we have Social Security, all we have to worry about is living long enough to cash in on it.

★

It has been suggested that we give the country back to the Indians. No! We gave them enough of a raw deal when we took it away from them.

★

Definition of a drunken driver: A wreck looking for some place to happen.

★

A cynic is a fellow who insists that a "silver lining" is 75% alloy and 25% imagination.

★

The song writers have it that the best things in life are free. How we wish we had an imagination like that.

★

It's a funny thing, but the man who sets out to fool the public is usually more successful than one who tries to help them.

★

Every twenty-four hours the world turns over on some fellow who was sitting on top of it.

★

One man does everything to get the order; the second man does everything but get the order; the third fellow does nothing but get the order.

Last week I was walking down Fourth Street with Ed Olson, when a vision came along. "Where have you been keeping yourself, Beautiful?" Ed inquired. "What makes you think I've been keeping myself," was the snappy comeback.

★

Pa: "I think I'll go down stairs and send Nancy's young man home."
Ma: "Now, Elmer, remember the way we used to court."
Pa: "Gosh, I hadn't thought of that. Out he goes!"

★

A honest burp I do not fear
Not e'en an awkward stumble.
But how I cringe when'er I hear
My stomach start to grumble.

Shocked and disillusioned, the beautiful young bride burst into paroxysms of burning tears. She had just compared her husband to the B. V. D. advertisements.

★

Among the things making it difficult to travel on the road to success is the heavy traffic coming back.

★

"Was she pleased when you gave her that lovely undie for her birthday?"
"Yes, but she cried a little."
"She did?"
"Yes, she said it was her first slip."

★

"Did you get any replies to your advertisement that a lonely maiden sought light and warmth in her life?"
"Yes, two from an electric company, and one from the gas people."

★

"It says the man was shot by his wife at close range."
"Then there must have been powder marks on the body."
"Yes; that's why she shot him."

★

Jingle: "First it was love. He fascinated me—and I kissed him."
Bells: "Yeah, I know, and then he began to unfascinate you—and you slapped him."



STICK TO YOUR JOB

Diamonds are only chunks of coal
That stuck to their jobs, you see.
If they'd petered out like most of us do,
Where would the diamonds be?
It isn't the fact of making a start,
It's the sticking that counts, I'll say.
It's the fellow who knows not the meaning of fail,
But hammers and hammers away.
Whenever you think you have come to the end
And you're beaten as bad as can be,
Remember that diamonds are chunks of coal
That stuck to their jobs, you see.

—MINNIE RICHARD SMITH.

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Copied from an original at The History Center. www.TheHistoryCenterOnline.com 2013:023



Watch Lufkin!

—a by-word of the oil industry

» As pioneers in the development of gear reduction units for oil well pumping, the oil industry has naturally and rightfully looked to "LUFKIN" for leadership in the furnishing of the finest and most efficient equipment to be had for this job . . . and, by concentrating all of our time and effort to the perfection of machinery for this task, we feel no hesitancy in inviting the industry to continue to "WATCH LUFKIN!"

» At no time in the past were we in position to do a better job. Our policy is one of continual improvement. So . . . "WATCH LUFKIN!" and you'll see the parade of tomorrow's equipment today!

Lufkin Units are manufactured in Lufkin, Texas, by the Lufkin Foundry & Machine Company . . . Branches in Houston, Dallas, Tulsa, Los Angeles, New York City, Kilgore, Alice, Odessa, Bakersfield, Oklahoma City and Great Bend.

LUFKIN PUMPING UNITS