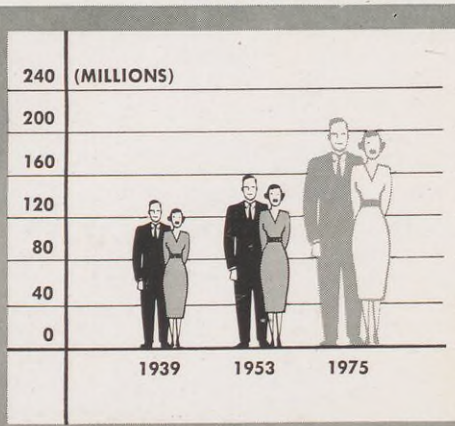
SHELL NEWS

JUNE 1954

the FUTURE and

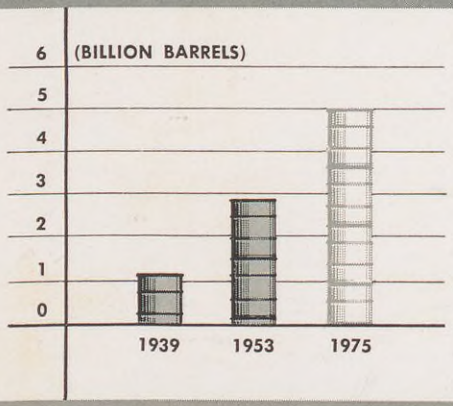
THE NATION'S FUTURE

POPULATION GROWTH



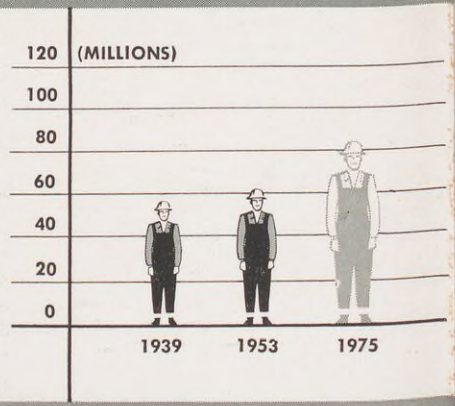
STEADILY RISING POPULATION will mean a dynamic prosperous economy with expanding markets.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF OIL PRODUCTS



STRONG OIL DEMAND is indicated by the population trend and improving standard of living of the American people.

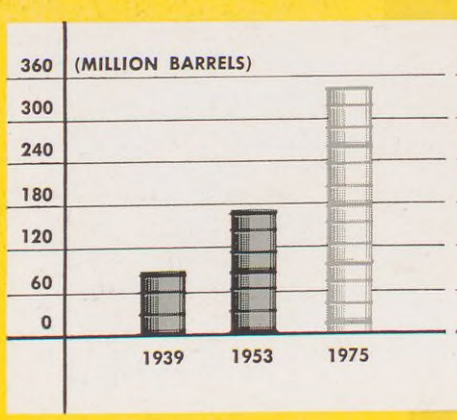
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE



NEW WORKERS totaling 20 million will be added to the U. S. civilian labor force by 1975 thus stimulating business expansion.

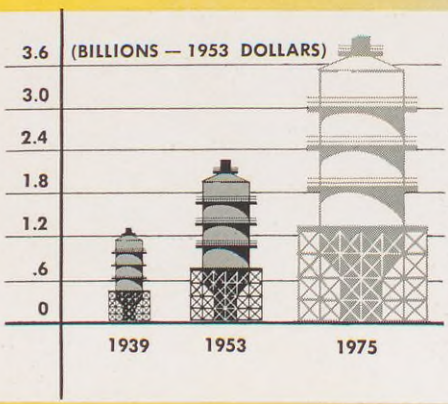
SHELL'S FUTURE

SALES VOLUME



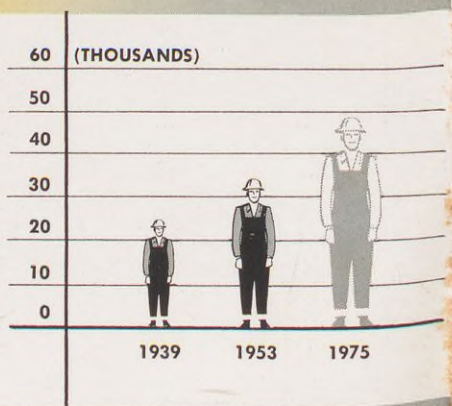
RAPIDLY GROWING DEMAND for Shell products is indicated by the healthy outlook of the American economy and the part that Shell plays in it.

PLANT AND FACILITIES REQUIRED



MORE PLANT AND EQUIPMENT will be required by Shell to handle the anticipated increase in sales volume in the next 22 years.

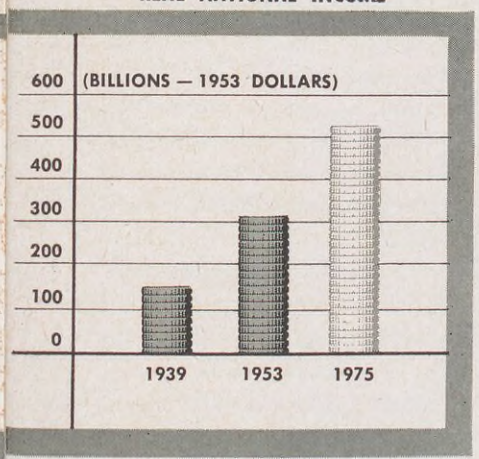
NUMBER OF JOBS



MORE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES will result from the growing demand for Shell products.

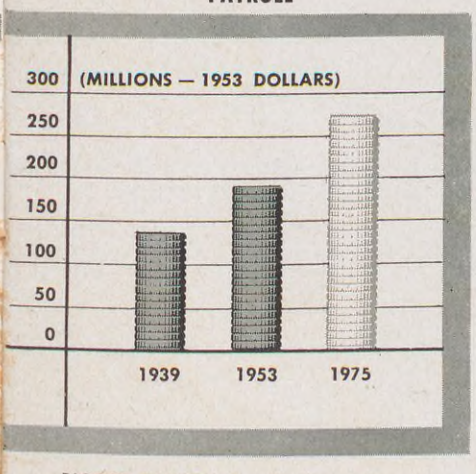
SHELL

REAL NATIONAL INCOME



RISING REAL NATIONAL INCOME (income in 1953 purchasing power) will provide effective market demand for both new and established products and services.

PAYROLL



BIGGER PAYROLL for Shell's workers will result from increased employment.

THE United States is still growing vigorously, and the American economy is an expanding one. Population is on the rise and will pass the two hundred million mark by 1975. The working force in the nation is steadily increasing, markets are expanding and real national income is going up. The economic future of our country is bright.

This same promise applies to the oil industry. The population trend and gradual rise in the American standard of living point to a sizeable and continuing increase in consumption of oil products. Shell will play an important part in supplying this need and this, in turn, means increased facilities, more jobs at Shell, and bigger payrolls. The charts on these pages, prepared by Shell Oil Company's Economic Development Department, show significant figures relating to the past and present, and some encouraging predictions for the future.

Economic Development Department cautions, however, that while the figures for 1939 and 1953 are known facts, those for 1975 are calculated guesses. These estimates for the future are based on trends and factors which cannot be predicted with certainty, and should be read with this qualification in mind.

SHELL NEWS

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Dedicated to the principle that the interests of employees and employer are mutual and inseparable

Employee Publications Department
New York, N. Y.

contents

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TEXAS BLOSSOMS

Azaleas bloom in profusion in front of the Houston Laboratory of Shell Development's Exploration and Production Research Division. Making a springtime picture against this scarlet background, on this month's SHELL NEWS cover, are Shell Receptionist Mary Ann Bartlett, foreground, followed by Stenographic Supervisor Irene Miller and Stenographer Virginia Jewitt. The hexie azaleas shown here are famous, even in a city known for its azaleas, for they begin to bloom about one week ahead of other members of the same family and continue in blossom for a longer-than-average period.

Mrs. America
she's in the Shell family

The Queen of Homemakers Is the Wife of a Wood River Chemist

WHAT'S it like to find your wife chosen "Mrs. America"?

"I was numb," says Mansfield M. Jennings, Chemist in the Control Laboratory at the Wood River Refinery. But not so numb that he couldn't perform a typical husband's chore amid the pomp and fanfare when Mrs. Jennings was crowned the nation's No. 1 wife. Naturally, tears of happiness came to her eyes. So. Mr. Jennings stepped forward, kissed her, and gave her his handkerchief.

Tall and beautiful, a 28-year-old sandy blonde, Mrs. Wanda Jennings received her Mrs. America crown April 25 at Ormond Beach, Florida, following a week of homemaking competitions and frequent appearances before judges, newsreel and newspaper cameramen. She was there as a contestant because she had been crowned "Mrs. Missouri" in St. Louis the month before. And she won the national crown over an attractive field of 49 other wives from all the other states, the District of Columbia and Canada. She will reign as "Mrs. America of 1955" until April of next year.

The Mrs. America contest stresses homemaking qualities in addition to personal appearance. Each contestant must demonstrate how well she can cook, bake, prepare menus, sew, and iron for her family. One of the dishes Mrs. Jennings prepared was a pumpkin pecan pie. It's a favorite of Mr. Jennings' and of their 8-year-old son, Michael.

Mrs. Jennings was selected as Mrs. America because of her overall homemaking abilities and her statuesque beauty. In this particular case "statuesque" means 5 feet 9 inches tall, weight 135 pounds, bust 35 inches, waist 25 inches, hips 36 inches.

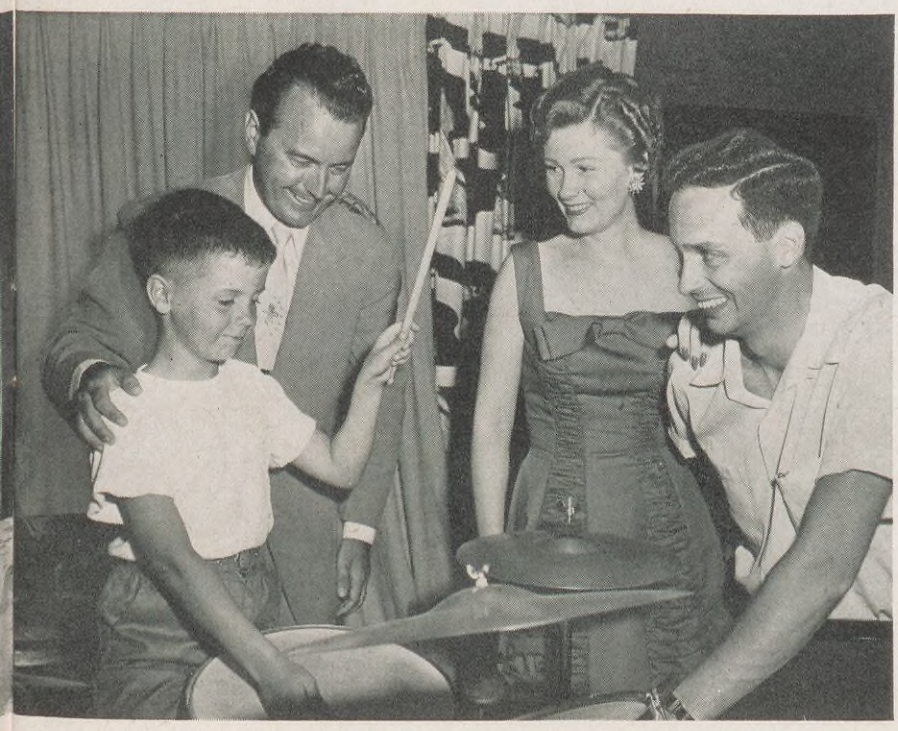
Mr. Jennings and Michael accompanied the new Mrs. America to Florida for the contest. As a reward for winning the title, Mr. Jennings served his wife breakfast in bed on the morning after the award ceremony. She also won prizes valued at $15,000 and a tour of Europe for herself and Mr.

Jennings. They hope to make the trip sometime next fall.

Though Mrs. Jennings is a part-time fashion model, she has never before entered a contest of any kind. She read about the Mrs. America competition in Better Living Magazine, a sponsor of the event, and impulsively decided to enter. She insists that at no time was she really confident that she would win the title.

Mrs. Jennings met her chemist husband at a dance 10 years ago while he was in the Army and stationed at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. At the time she was a high school senior in nearby St. Paul, her home town. They married a year later.

Mr. Jennings attended the University of Minnesota and the University of Illinois, and later received a Bachelor of Science Degree at Washington University in St. Louis. He joined Shell in 1949, and for a year the Jennings lived in Alton, Illinois, to be near the Wood River Refinery. They moved to Bellefontaine Neighbors, a St. Louis suburb, in 1950.



Mrs. Wanda Jennings, "Mrs. America of 1955" and wife of Wood River Refinery Chemist Mansfield M. Jennings, will reign as America's No. 1 homemaker until April of next year and turn over her crown to the next winner of the annual competition. At the extreme left on the opposite page, Mrs. Jennings is shown shortly after she was crowned Mrs. America in Ormond Beach, Florida. She is holding the "Better Living Trophy" presented to her by Better Living Magazine, a sponsor of the contest. Also on the opposite page, she is shown being crowned "Mrs. Missouri" by Liberace, television star. Above, the Jennings and their son, Michael, are shown boarding a plane for Florida and the Mrs. America contest. At left, while in Ellinor Village, Florida, Michael fulfilled a desire to sit behind the drums of a big dance orchestra.

movie mart

Helping People Learn More About Oil Is the Business of Shell's Film Libraries

A print from a Shell Film Library is put in a mailing case, above, for shipment several days in advance of the requested date. Last year, the Libraries handled 130,000 bookings. At right, a label is pasted on a new print before it is stocked on the shelf.

Withdrawing prints from Shell's Brooklyn Library shelves, above, left, are Film Librarians Alexander J. Cline and Robert H. May. Shell circulates 6,500 prints. Wearing white gloves which help their fingers feel tears or burns, Cline and May run through prints and repair them, right, before they are again shipped out.

OIL is a vast and complicated business. And until a few years ago, an average high school or college student might have had to dig deep into many sources to learn about the petroleum industry.

Since 1947, however, millions of young people have had screen-side seats as the drama of oil was unfolded before them in a group of 22 sound films produced by Shell. On classroom movie screens, for instance, "wildcat" wells have been brought in by drilling crews, pipe lines have been laid and crude oil has been distilled into innumerable products.

Shell's film program is intended principally to give the public a better grasp of fundamental operations within the petroleum industry. But there also are movies dealing with allied aspects of the business, including various sciences, safety and aviation.

Technically accurate and wide in appeal, Shell's films were seen last year by some 9,000,000 persons — members of service, fraternal and museum-study organizations as well as students. Through television screenings, the story of oil was brought into the homes of another 22,000,000.

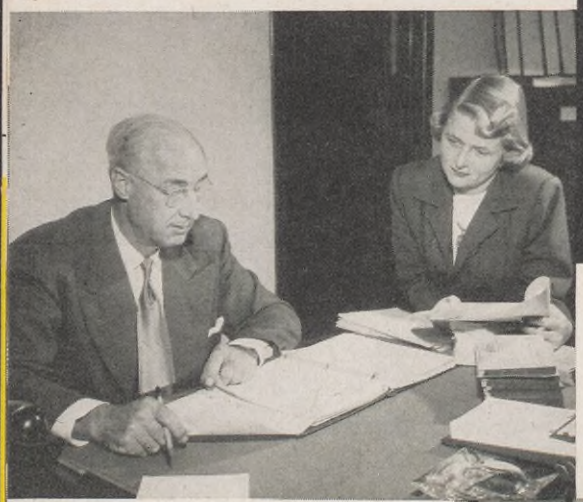
To answer promptly the stacks of film requests (they numbered 130,000 last year), Shell has five centrally-located lending libraries, in Brooklyn,

Shell's latest film catalogue, a descriptive folder and teachers' guide material are shown below.

Brooklyn Film Librarians Cline and May weigh and put postage on mailing cases containing prints (right). Libraries allow seven days for delivery. Shell pays the outgoing postage, users that on returning prints.

An average day's shipment of Shell prints from the Chicago Film Library, left, is being prepared by Film Librarian Dorathea Kercher, Earl Grimes and Jean Mostieka.

The day-to-day booking life of every print in Shell's Film Libraries is kept in card files, such as those above, being checked by Houston Film Librarian Art Meyer. If a film has been shipped, he can tell when it is due and will be available for another booking.



Public Relations Representative C. E. Crompton with Jean Lunsten prepares the San Francisco Library's monthly recap.

Right, a Long Island University student audience views a Shell film during a science class.

San Francisco, Chicago, Houston and Calgary. They handle the bulk of day-to-day circulation and film-maintenance work. However, each Marketing Division and Exploration and Production Area Office has on hand one or more prints of each Shell title, as a convenience when employees need a film on short notice.

Movie-making is supervised by the Head Office Visual Aids Division, but once films are released, prints are circulated under the direction of the Special Projects Division of the Head Office Public Relations Department.

Films are booked in and out of the five Film Libraries so quickly that a print rarely remains on the shelf more than a few hours. As a matter of fact, demand has grown so rapidly that Library personnel have no small task in keeping up with it. Currently, 6500 prints are in circulation.

There are virtually no restrictions on who may borrow Shell films—only that they are an organized group, have a 16 mm sound projector and a qualified operator.

Permanent loans, a growing part of Shell's film program, are another matter. After careful review of requests, prints may be assigned on a September-to-June basis to certain colleges, universities, metropolitan school systems and other large organizations that can guarantee a wider circulation than Shell would be able to get otherwise.

A permanent deposit of some 150 prints in the Los Angeles school system, arranged several years ago, has accounted for annual audiences averaging 2,000,000 students. Similarly, a 100-print deposit was made recently with New York City schools. Altogether, nearly 1100 prints are on permanent loan in the East and nearly 700 in the West.

The pictures on this and the previous pages illustrate the elaborate and careful handling of movie requests by Shell's Film Libraries.

Shell People In The News

Shell Oil Company

Manufacturing Personnel Changes

THE following personnel changes in Shell Oil Company's Manufacturing Organization have been announced:

D. W. GLENDINNING

Name	New Position	Former Position
D. W. Glendinning	Manager, Dispatching Department, Martinez Refinery	Manager, Economics and Scheduling Department, Martinez Refinery
R. H. Findley	Manager, Economics and Scheduling Department, Martinez Refinery	Senior Technologist, Houston Refinery
R. H. Tubman	Manager, Catalytic Cracking Department, Wilmington Refinery	Manager, Thermal Cracking Department, Wilmington Refinery
F. S. Hummel	Manager, Alkylation Department, Wilmington Refinery	Manager, Dispatching Department, Martinez Refinery
M. F. Smith	Manager, Thermal Cracking Department, Wilmington Refinery	Assistant Manager, Thermal Cracking Department, Wilmington Refinery

R. H. FINDLEY

R. H. TUBMAN

F. S. HUMMEL

M. F. SMITH

Shell Chemical Corporation

Manufacturing Personnel Changes

C. P. BOUTTE

THE following personnel changes announced by Shell Chemical Corporation, became effective June 1, 1954:

Name	New Position	Former Position
C. P. Boutte	Chief Engineer, Norco Plant	Chief Engineer, Ventura Ammonia Plant
G. A. Daniels	Chief Engineer, Ventura Ammonia Plant	Senior Engineer, Ventura Ammonia Plant

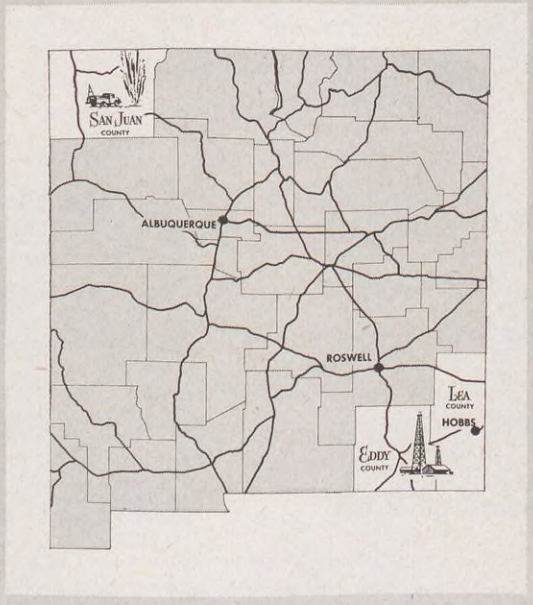
G. A. DANIELS

New Mexico

Deserts, Mesas and Rugged Mountains Give Vivid Beauty to this Southwestern State Rich in Natural Resources

AMONG its blessings, New Mexico counts scenery, history, cattle and oil. A snow-white desert, fantastically-eroded rock, towering mountains and enormous caves await the traveler. For the amateur historian, there are Spanish inscriptions left by the Conquistadores and the crumbling ruins of ancient Indian pueblos. The big annual round-ups emphasize the fact that New Mexico is one of the great stock-raising states of the West. And more than 7,000 producing oil wells give an indication of the great petroleum reserves underlying the state.

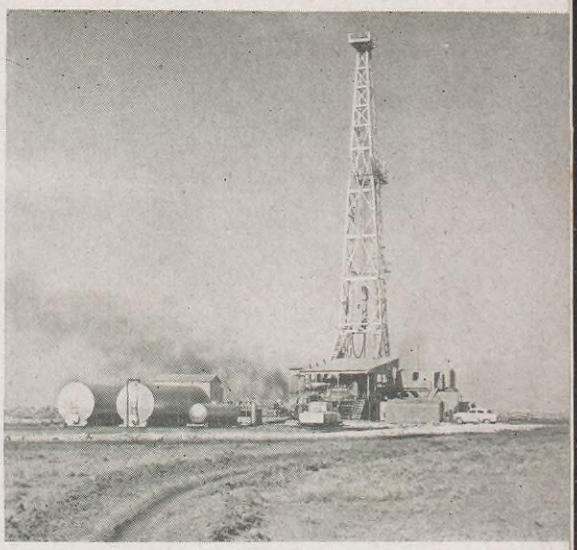
In the southeastern corner of New Mexico, and extending into West Texas, lies the underground depression called the Permian Basin. One of the great oil-producing areas of the world, the Basin was once an enormous sea teeming with plant and



Windowless, adobe huts called "hogans" are used as homes by Indians on reservations in northwestern New Mexico, an area currently under exploration for oil and gas possibilities. Meanwhile, exploration continues in the rich producing counties of the state's southeastern portion (see map above).

Shell's first well in New Mexico, completed in 1930 near Hobbs, flowed until 1947, and has been produced by pump since that time.

Production Foreman H. G. Starling is shown here checking pressure gauges during the acidizing of a producing well in Denton Field.



In some sections of Denton Field, drainage ditches must be dug. In case of heavy rain, this one will carry water away from Rig 14.

animal life. Over the ages, the Basin filled with water and emptied several times but in the end the water disappeared and the depression was filled up with sediments, creating the current plains area. Salts from the ancient seas formed the potash beds which underlie New Mexico, and the minute forms of marine life which lived in the water were slowly turned into crude oil.

New Mexican oil was tapped in 1923 and Shell brought in its first well, Thorpe No. 1, in 1930. Situated east of the city of Hobbs, the well is still producing.

Following Thorpe No. 1, Shell expanded operations rapidly through Lea County (in the southeastern part of New Mexico) and today is fourth largest producer in the state. The Company's production from the above-mentioned general area in December, 1953, was 447,189 barrels of crude oil—approximately 30 per cent of the amount produced in the entire Midland Exploration and Production Area which takes in also an important portion of West Texas.

Shell's present production in New Mexico is handled from the Northern Division Production Office at Hobbs, a unit of the Midland Area. Another Midland Area office, at Roswell, supervises the Exploration and Land activities for the southeastern part of the state. Shell Pipe Line Corporation moves crude oil from this area of the Permian Basin.

Currently, Shell has over 300 wells in New Mexico. The major fields involved include Hobbs, Denton, Vacuum, Monument, Eunice and Penrose-Skelly, and there are many promising smaller ones. Production is reached over a wide variety of depths, 3,000 to 12,000 feet, and deep drilling has increased sharply since the end of World War II. Shell has part interest in a gasoline plant in the Denton Field. Propane, butane, and natural gasoline are produced there, and dry gas is sold to a pipe line company.

Drilling is sometimes slow because of the hard formations encountered. Both acidizing and hydraulic fracturing have been used on older wells in efforts to open up the limestone and let the crude oil flow more freely. In the former method, hydrochloric acid is injected into formations under pressure, to honeycomb the rock and open channels through which oil may flow. The latter system employs a mixture of sand, gelatin, and oil, also injected into formations under pressure, to penetrate the oil-bearing rock. Both methods are used to improve the output of wells being drilled today.

At the present time, most of the oil production in New Mexico is found in the southeastern portion of the state, bordering Texas. Shell's production activities are directed from the Northern Production Division Office at Hobbs, a unit of the Midland Exploration and Production Area.

This shot being fired by Seismic Party 170 near Carlsbad, points up Shell's exploration activities in the state of New Mexico. Seismic work is continuing in the state's southeastern section.

Another problem which has developed in New Mexican drilling, particularly in the Denton Field, is the loss of drilling mud circulation. Drill pipe boring through rock often strikes fissures or cavern-like structures and the mud enters these. Pressure drops, and the mud no longer returns to the surface as it should.

To overcome this problem inexpensively, mixtures are injected to seal off the fissures. Substances which have been tried, with varying degrees of success, include an oil-clay mixture, cement, cotton seed hulls, walnut hulls, plastic chips, ground up rubber tires and rope.

Despite these problems, New Mexico continues to be a major oil-producing area. Its oil reserves are estimated at 803 million barrels and the state contains abundant supplies of natural gas. Shell and other companies still carry on extensive exploration activity in the southeastern counties.

Meanwhile, another promising area has been opened at the opposite end

Seismic parties at work use sensitive equipment to chart underground formations but are often forced to rely on simple tools plus muscle-power to make their way through sandy country.

Operator J. J. Polansky and Party Chief M. C. Wicker check the log after a series of shots. Sound impulses, recorded as marks on paper, indicate the nature of underground structures.

Members of Seismic Party 15 live like modern nomads. They travel and camp in aluminum trailers which provide rooms, baths, kitchens, office space, and generators for electric power.

of New Mexico, in the northwestern corner of the state. Here, in the San Juan Basin, natural gas has been produced for several years and there are indications of oil. Roads are few and far between in the Basin, which is dotted with Indian reservations housing the Apache, Navajo, Jicarilla and Jemez tribes.

The San Juan Basin is part of Shell's Pacific Coast Exploration and Production Area. Currently, Seismic Party 15 is carrying out exploratory activity aimed at establishing a broad picture of this part of the state. Shots are made several miles apart, over the sparsely inhabited territory, and the results yield a general picture of the area. After these results have been studied for potentially interesting formations, the party will carry out close pattern shooting for more intensive exploration of selected locations.

Members of Party 15, working under the direction of the Pacific Coast's Seismic Office at Albuquerque, are following trails blazed some 400 years ago by the Spanish explorer Coronado as he searched for treasure in the New World. The hardy adventurer retired without the gold he sought, but he opened the Southwest for later generations who are still discovering riches under the sandy soil.

The current demand for uranium causes seismic party members to become amateur mineralogists. Here, a rock sample is tested for possible radioactivity with a geiger counter.

Trekking up and down canyons and mountains creates healthy appetites in these seismic party members. Before breaking camp, representatives of this group will go ahead to pick the next camp site; preferably one near a good highway, the shooting site, and a town of reasonable size.

Prickly cactus, shifting sands and rock-covered hills make rough going for surveyors working in the deserts of northwestern New Mexico.

STRONG MAN ACT

The Materials Used in Shell Equipment and Facilities Go Through Back-Breaking Torture in a Laboratory to See How Good They Are

HOW tough is steel? How strong is a plastic pipe? How tired can a pump rod get?

These are just a sampling of the hundreds of questions oil men must answer before they select the materials for new drilling equipment and refinery units, before they adopt a chemical manufacturing process or introduce a new product on the market. The answers tell the oil men how well their equipment can be built, how long it should last.

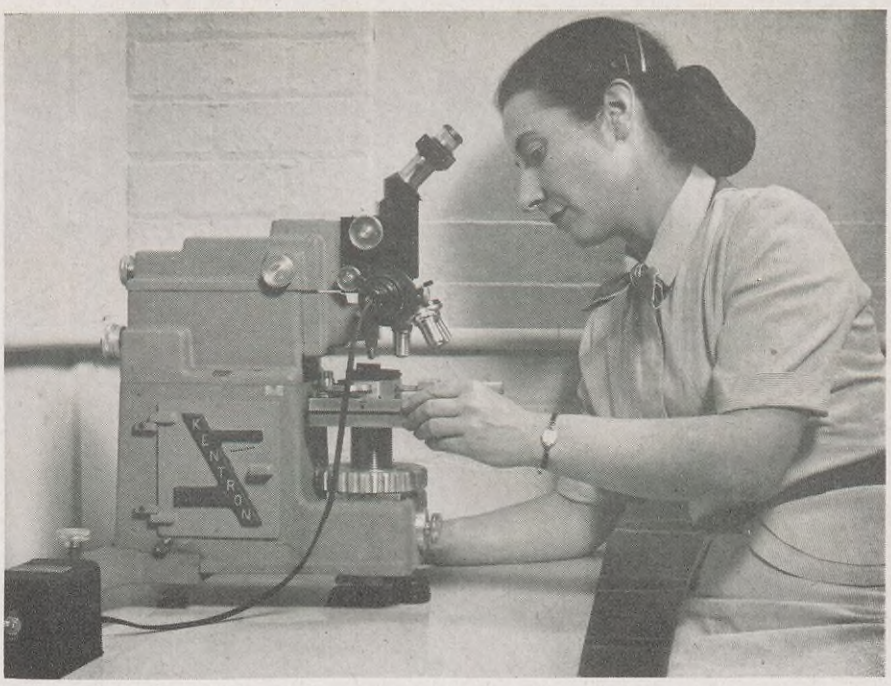
But a man can't poke a piece of steel with his finger to tell how hard it is. He'd need some help to break a pipe in two. His eye isn't sharp enough to detect signs of corrosion fatigue in a pumping oil well. These feats of strength and perseverance he nevertheless performs with ease. He uses huge machines and delicate testing equipment like that housed in the Materials Laboratory at Shell Development's Emeryville Research Center. Here, under the control of the research staff, the machines put a variety of materials through their paces. In the grip of one huge machine capable of exerting a 200,000-pound

He pulls a pipe in two with ease. In the Emeryville Research Center's Materials Laboratory, Chemist Martin Weber controls a huge universal testing machine as it pulls on a sample of glass-plastic pipe. See the result below. The machine can exert a force up to 200,000 pounds but only 22,000 pounds was needed to break this pipe.

force, a steel pipe becomes as pliant as putty. In another, less pretentious instrument, a sample of plastic may be pulled apart. There are more than a dozen specialized machines that twist, pull, crush, bend, batter, abrade or otherwise punish materials to their breaking points. All the while the staff is noting and recording the strength or weaknesses and final failures of the materials and coming up with information that can be obtained only in this type of physical testing. At times inspection of a single crack in a chunk of metal can tell the whole story behind a failure in the field.

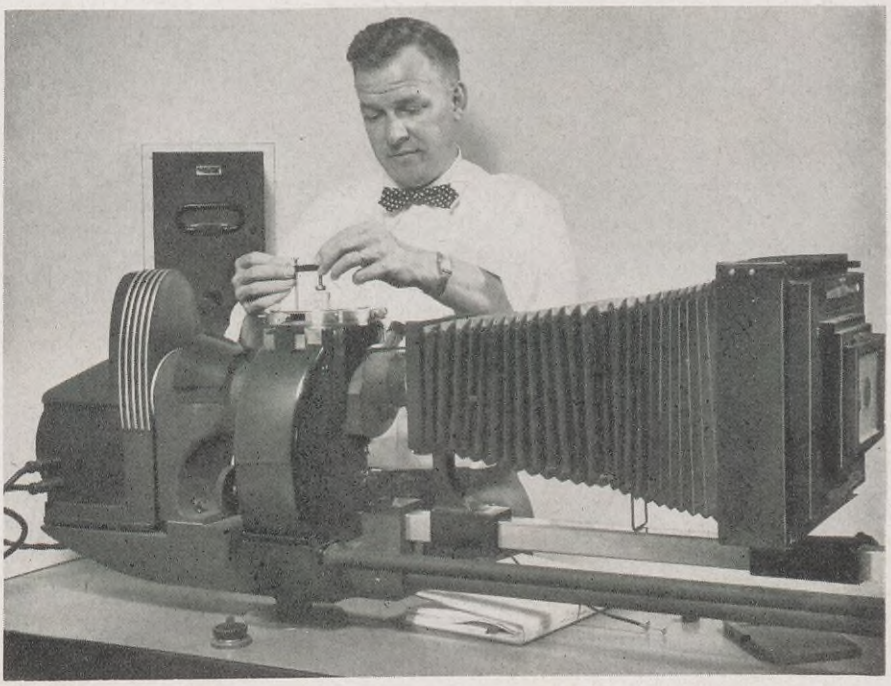
The origin of Shell Development's materials research center goes back to 1938 when Dr. Aaron Wachter and two assistants began research to prevent corrosion in product pipe lines. Working in a small laboratory with modest equipment, they came up with the Shell Corrosion Inhibition Process, widely known as SCIP. This and other early successes set the stage for a number of projects that required additional facilities, among which is the modern laboratory into which the materials research staff moved last year. Thus, research has broadened to include study of any materials Shell might use, such as metals, plastics, rubber, ceramics, glass and wood, from the mechanical as well as the corrosion point of view.

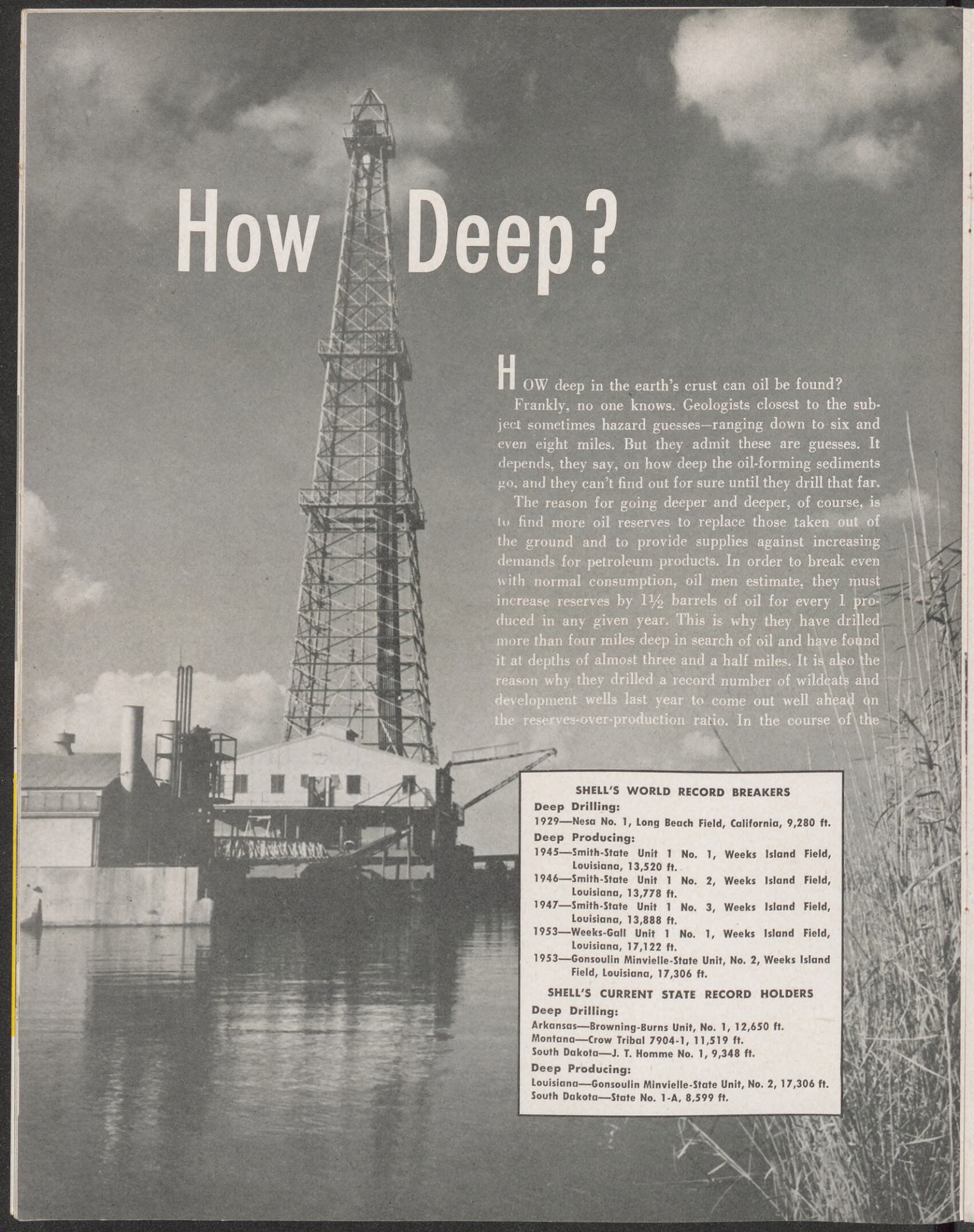
The scope of the laboratory's work may be judged by recent projects in progress. Chemists Martin K. Weber and Walter H. Sharp are experimenting with glass-plastic laminates for use as pipes. Metallurgist Theodore M. Swanson is seeking the causes of certain metal failures in oil fields, chemical plants and refineries. Chemist John P. Fraser is investigating the sudden cracking of gas well tubing that occurs in certain high pressure wells. Physicist William R. Heller does basic research on the fundamental properties of materials. And Mrs. Zona Hodges and Jack F. Judd, Laboratory Assistants, aid them.



Another piece of the laboratory's equipment, a micro-hardness tester, is being operated, above, by Laboratory Assistant Zona Hodges. With this device, Mrs. Hodges can test microscopic components of a metal for hardness. Though only a small sample is used, the test may dictate type of metal for heavy equipment.

A high-power metallograph, being operated below, by Metallurgist Theodore Swanson, is often used by the Materials Laboratory staff to make microscopic examinations of metal surfaces and structures. The instrument also makes photographs of the samples under study for permanent records and later reference.





How Deep?

HOW deep in the earth's crust can oil be found?

Frankly, no one knows. Geologists closest to the subject sometimes hazard guesses—ranging down to six and even eight miles. But they admit these are guesses. It depends, they say, on how deep the oil-forming sediments go, and they can't find out for sure until they drill that far.

The reason for going deeper and deeper, of course, is to find more oil reserves to replace those taken out of the ground and to provide supplies against increasing demands for petroleum products. In order to break even with normal consumption, oil men estimate, they must increase reserves by 1½ barrels of oil for every 1 produced in any given year. This is why they have drilled more than four miles deep in search of oil and have found it at depths of almost three and a half miles. It is also the reason why they drilled a record number of wildcats and development wells last year to come out well ahead on the reserves-over-production ratio. In the course of the

SHELL'S WORLD RECORD BREAKERS

Deep Drilling:

1929—Nesa No. 1, Long Beach Field, California, 9,280 ft.

Deep Producing:

1945—Smith-State Unit 1 No. 1, Weeks Island Field, Louisiana, 13,520 ft.

1946—Smith-State Unit 1 No. 2, Weeks Island Field, Louisiana, 13,778 ft.

1947—Smith-State Unit 1 No. 3, Weeks Island Field, Louisiana, 13,888 ft.

1953—Weeks-Gall Unit 1 No. 1, Weeks Island Field, Louisiana, 17,122 ft.

1953—Gonsoulin Minvielle-State Unit, No. 2, Weeks Island Field, Louisiana, 17,306 ft.

SHELL'S CURRENT STATE RECORD HOLDERS

Deep Drilling:

Arkansas—Browning-Burns Unit, No. 1, 12,650 ft.

Montana—Crow Tribal 7904-1, 11,519 ft.

South Dakota—J. T. Homme No. 1, 9,348 ft.

Deep Producing:

Louisiana—Gonsoulin Minvielle-State Unit, No. 2, 17,306 ft.

South Dakota—State No. 1-A, 8,599 ft.

year, the world's record for deep production was broken three times—twice by Shell wells.

Since 1927, when world-wide producing depth figures were first tabulated, the record depth has increased almost two miles. Title holder No. 1 produced from 7,591 feet.

With five of its Weeks Island, Louisiana, wells on the list of record-breakers, Shell is the holder of more deep production titles than any other company. Shell made the list for the first time in 1945; broke its own record the following year with the second well on the same lease; and repeated the feat the year after that, again on the same lease. Early in 1953 another Weeks Island well put Shell on the record-breaking list for the fourth time; and the fifth record came a few months later when a nearby well was completed at 17,306 feet.

The record didn't hold up for long, however. Late in 1953 it was broken again when the Richfield Oil Corporation completed a well in California at 17,892 feet. There the record stands. But for how long remains to be seen.

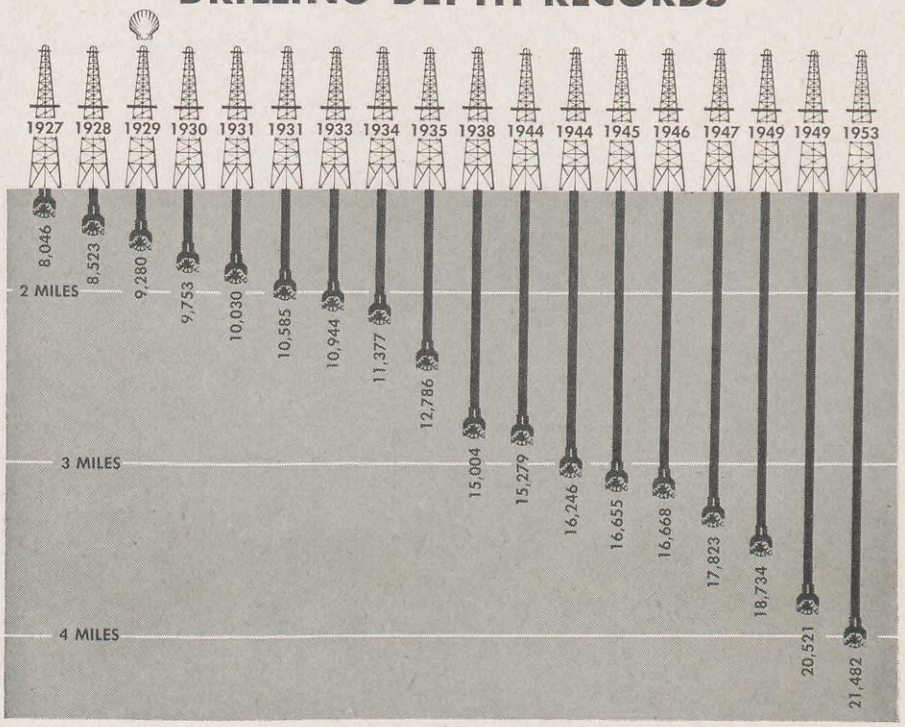
Deep production records, impressive as they are, don't tell the full story of how far down oil companies have drilled in search of oil. While finding and producing deep oil, they have probed almost a mile farther without success. Thus, "producing depth" and "drilling depth" records are two distinct and separate things. The list of the deepest drilled holes can—and does—include dry holes.

The world's deepest drilling, a hole 21,482 feet deep, was logged late in 1953 by the Ohio Oil Company in the Paloma Field of California. It tops a list of 18 official world records—and is more than 13,000 feet deeper than the first title holder.

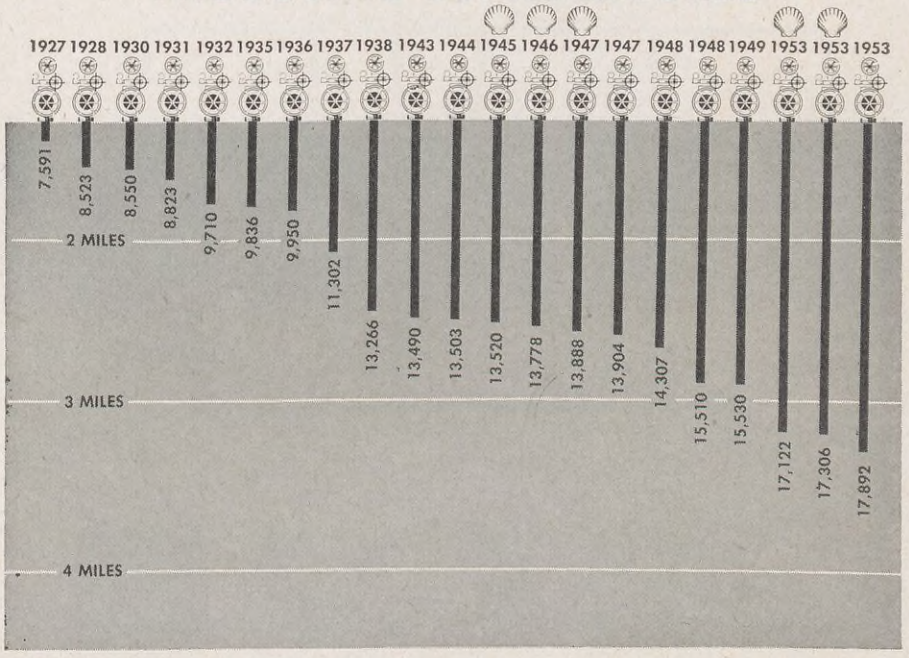
Naturally, the increasing number of deep drilling ventures involves an element of risk and huge expenditures in time, equipment and money. But the risk and cost have been more than balanced by the steady increase in proven reserves. The proof of the pudding has been that as drilling bits have gone deeper estimates of reserves have gone higher and higher—more than keeping pace with rising production rates.

A little more than 900 million barrels of crude oil were produced in the United States in 1927, the year when production and drilling records were first kept. In 1953 the annual total was up to 2⅓ billion. Estimated proven reserves totalled only about 10 billion barrels in 1927. At the end of 1953 they had reached the record total of 29 billion barrels!

DRILLING DEPTH RECORDS



PRODUCING DEPTH RECORDS

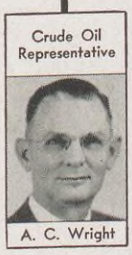


Shell pectens on the charts indicate Shell wells.

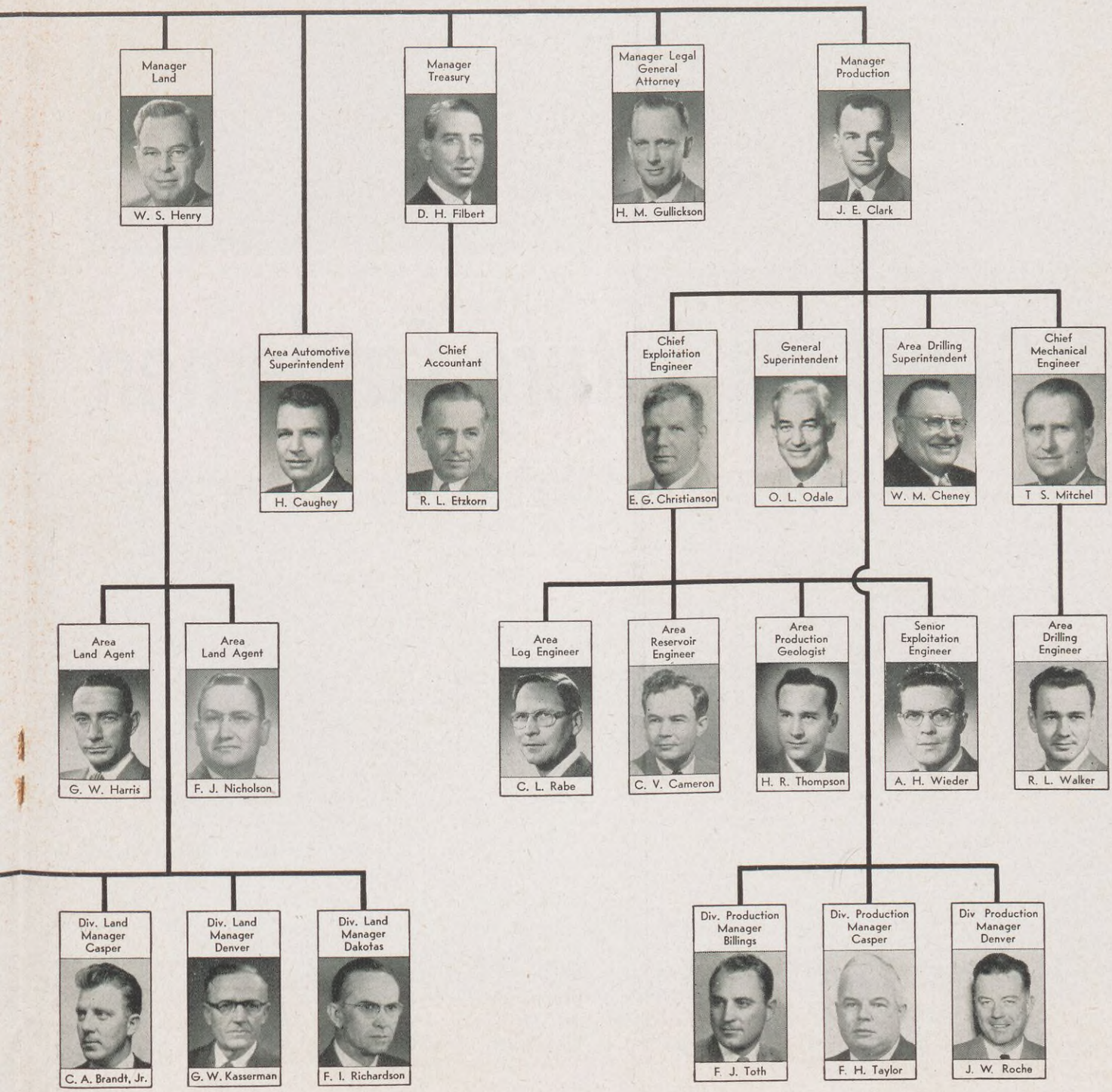
The eighth in a new series of organization charts

Shell Oil Company

June—1954



DENVER EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION AREA ORGANIZATION CHART



A start in the cattle business is what these barefoot boys will have if they catch a calf in the Houston Fat Stock Show Calf Scramble.

A Boost for Future Cattlemen

THE cattle business long has been one of the mainstays of Texas. The industry dates from the state's early frontier days and has grown steadily to make Texas far and away the nation's biggest beef producer.

And as the quantity of beef has increased, so has its quality—a growing emphasis seen annually in many livestock shows organized to stimulate interest in good livestock and to give recognition to outstanding cattlemen.

One of many throughout the state's vast reaches is the Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition, a 12-day event in which other industries take a direct interest by sponsoring events designed to encourage and educate farm and ranch youths in the raising and breeding of high quality livestock. Shell is among the companies represented.

Shell's part in the show centers around a deadly serious, yet comical, event called the Beef Calf Scramble, in which future cattlemen hustle to catch future beef steers. The Company contributes the cost of one of the more than 100 calves awarded in the contest. A further contribution—this one of time and energy—has been made by Walter "Pete" Peterson, Dockmaster at the Houston Refinery. On the Scramble committee for the last six years, he served as chairman of the group which obtained calf sponsors for the 1954 show.

Last year, Chick Carter, a Roby, Texas, youth, won the first calf sponsored by Shell. Chick took his place with 19 other boys at one end of Houston's Coliseum arena and at a signal raced toward half as many calves set free at the other end. The process is repeated nine more times, 10 boys emerging as winners each time until 100 calves are caught.

"Scramble" is an understatement. It's a wild and noisy skirmish of eager boys and frightened, bawling calves as the youths try to halter the animals and drive or drag them bodily back to the finish line. For better toe holds in Scramble competition, most boys go barefoot.

Successful Scramblers don't actually keep the calves they catch. Instead, each calf is tagged with a sponsor's name and the sponsor gives the catcher $125 toward the purchase of any beef calf he wishes to buy later on. In this, the boys usually seek the advice of experts in their communities. An important rule of the Scramble is that calf winners must return the following year and enter their animals in the Houston Fat Stock Show competition.

There also is a similar Scramble for dairy calves, both being interspersed throughout the show.

Chick Carter is quite typical of Calf

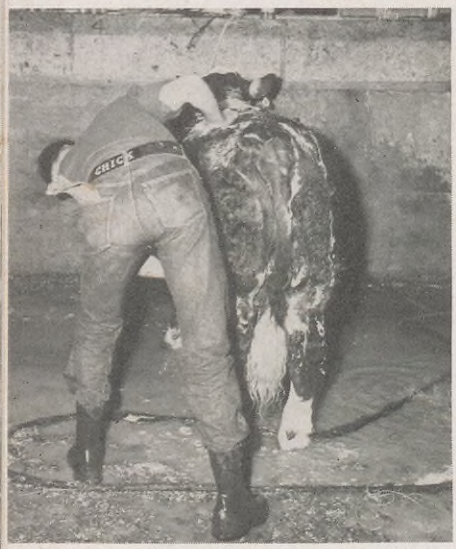
Through the Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition, Shell Helps Young Men in Another Industry

It's a Shell-sponsored calf Chick Carter discovers, above, after catching the animal at the 1953 show and checking a tag on his ear. With him are Shell's Walter Peterson, left, and County Agent Frank L. Crowder, Jr.

There were countless feedings for "Shell Special," right, before he was entered in the 1954 edition of the Houston show. In less than a year, he gained more than 700 pounds on his carefully prepared diet.

A trip to a Roby, Texas, cotton gin to weigh his Hereford, above, was a monthly task by which Chick kept tab on his progress. Helping him get "Shell Special" aboard for the short journey are County Agent Crowder, left, and Chick's dad, Edd Carter.

Months of patient care and planning point toward Houston's Coliseum arena, above, where Chick proudly took his entry for the 1954 Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exhibition.



"Shell Special" got a thorough scrubbing, above, before going before the judges. Chick used a regular household detergent.

The big moment arrived, above, and Chick paraded his entry before the critical eyes of the livestock experts. The judges felt and poked at the animal and discovered his loss of weight, a result of a pronounced dislike for Houston's chlorinated water and a resultant loss of appetite.

Eliminated in the first round of judging, Chick sold his entry for an above-market price and earmarked his check for helping finance a college education.

Scramble youths. He was selected by his county agent and other experts for his potential as an outstanding cattleman. But in some respects Chick's experience with his Shell-sponsored calf probably is unique among the Scramblers.

With a check in his pocket, soon after last year's Scramble, Chick, his dad, and County Agent Frank L. Crowder, Jr., drove to Fredericksburg, Texas, for a special Scramble winners' calf sale. Chick bought a handsome registered Hereford, a 200-pounder, and named him "Shell Special." But not until after he had the calf back home in Roby did he learn that the animal was an unusual one—and unfortunately so. He was a hemophiliac, or what is more commonly called "a bleeder," a condition occurring in only about one in every 700 calves. It can be detected only if the animal receives a scratch or similar injury.

On two instances before Chick was to take him to the 1954 show, "Shell Special" came close to bleeding to death. Each time, a hurriedly summoned veterinarian saved the animal's life with blood transfusions.

Despite the animal's condition and hard luck, he thrived under Chick's expert care. He was groomed frequently to keep up the quality of his hair and hide. There were innumerable feedings and records kept of the type and quantity of foods. For example, during January, the month before he was entered in competition,

Chick's stay in Houston included a tour of Shell's refinery and docks. He is talking, left, with Dockmaster "Pete" Peterson, who also owns a ranch and raises cattle on the side.

Chick's records show that "Shell Special" ate four bales of hay; 150 pounds of oats; 150 pounds of corn; 35 pounds of Calf Manna, a special vitamin supplement; 30 pounds of cottonseed meal, and 16 pounds of wheat bran.

Each month, Chick took "Shell Special" to a Roby cotton gin for weighing. By the time of the 1954 show, the animal's weight had climbed from 200 pounds to 915 pounds, and Chick had visions of winning some prize money, possibly a scholarship to the University of Houston or to Texas A. & M.

On the long trip from Roby to Houston, Chick knew that "Shell Special" would lose some poundage. But he also knew that heavy feeding and watering when they arrived should restore it. This wasn't the case with "Shell Special," however. The animal snubbed Houston's chlorinated water, and he ate very little. By judging time —more than 36 hours after arriving in Houston—"Shell Special" had lost more than 50 pounds. His sides had drawn in and he was eliminated in the first round of judging.

Still, everything wasn't black for Chick. He sold the animal for an above market price. What's more, a Southdown Crossbreed lamb, which he also entered at the stocks show, won second place in its class. During seven years of showing lambs, Chick has won nearly 100 ribbons, more than half of them for the first three places.

After his calf's elimination, Chick was taken on a tour of the Houston Refinery. His reception there largely dispelled his earlier disappointment. His visit ended at the refinery docks, where his old friend "Pete" Peterson showed him around an ocean-going tanker, the first Chick had ever seen. They also talked about cattle, a subject on which "Pete" is eminently qualified. The 25-year Shell veteran has a ranch about 200 miles from Houston on which he raises Herefords and Palamino horses.

Chick's talents also include raising prize-winning sheep and cultivating cotton. He is shown above, left, with a Southdown Crossbreed lamb that won second place in its class at the 1954 Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exhibition. With him are his three brothers and his grandmother.

Catcher of the 1954 Shell-sponsored calf is Chuck Edmonson, above right, who gets an assist from Houston Refinery Manager M. P. L. Love. Chuck will show a calf at the 1955 show.

Meanwhile, back at the Houston Stock Show, there was another excited youth eagerly making plans to purchase a Shell-sponsored calf. He is 15-year-old Chuck Edmonson, whose home is near Big Sandy, Texas, not far from Kilgore. Like Chick, Chuck will gain valuable experience as a cattleman as he raises his calf for stock show competition.

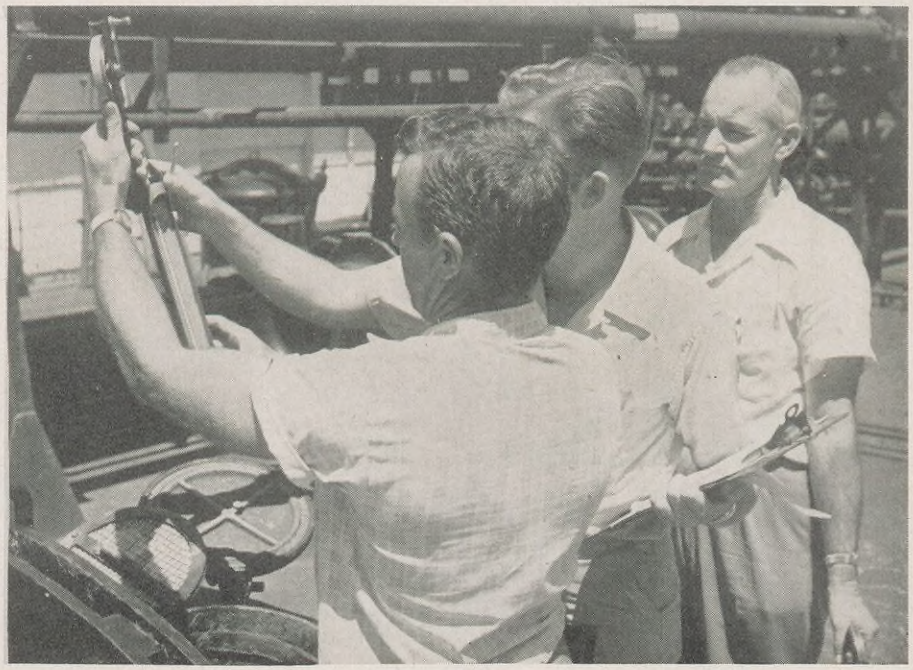
TAKING STOCK at the dock

WHEN the "S. S. Tillamook" tied up recently at a South Florida port, James Lawrence, an Atlanta Marketing Division Auditor, was at the pier to meet it. Was he expecting someone aboard? Not at all. He happened to be at Shell's Port Everglades Terminal on a routine audit. Arrival of the Tillamook, with a cargo of Shell products to be checked, simply added another step in his audit.

The Port Everglades Terminal is at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, about 25 miles north of Miami. It supplies South Florida with products from the Houston and Norco Refineries. The job that Lawrence did there is duplicated periodically at other Shell ma-

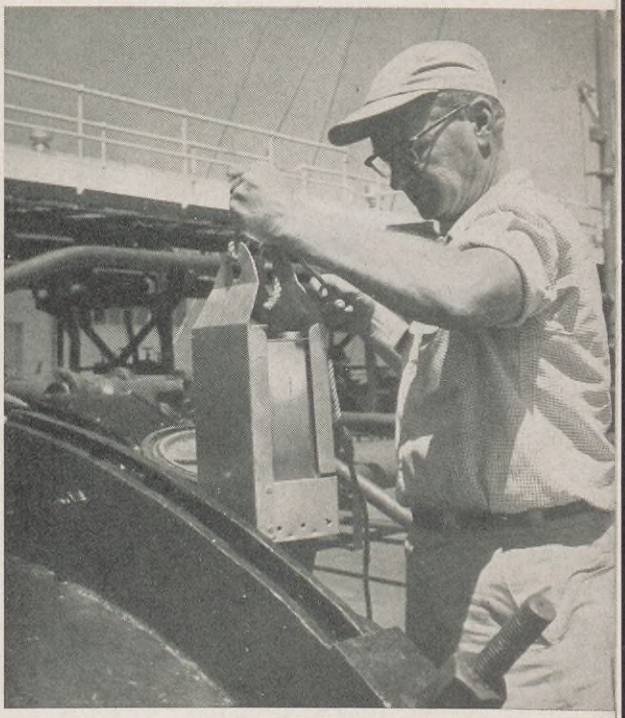
Duties of Shell Marketing Division Auditors Carry Them to a Wide Range of Locations, Including Aboard Ocean-Going Tankers

Before auditing the Tillamook's cargo, terminal tanks are gauged, above, by Auditor James Lawrence, right, and Warehouse Foreman T. L. Bettis.



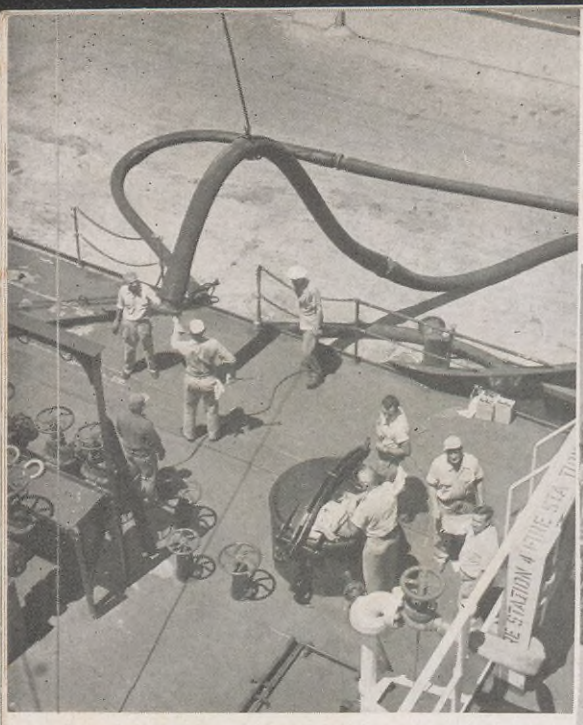
A depth reading is the first check made aboard the tanker. Another step in the audit is a temperature reading, above, that Lawrence, center, takes to determine possible expansion or contraction of the cargo. Russell W. Lewis, a clerk at the terminal, helps as Bettis watches.

A third check made of the cargo is for water content. Lawrence stands by, above left, to note finding of Plant Superintendent Robert W. Wright. If any water had been in the compartment, it would have gone to the bottom. Its level would be shown by a color change of a paste smeared on the plumb bob that Wright holds. Gasoline will not affect the color of the paste.



Samples are taken of all products aboard. They are checked on the spot, then forwarded for further checking to the Houston or Norco Refinery. Wright designed the sample can holder he is using above.

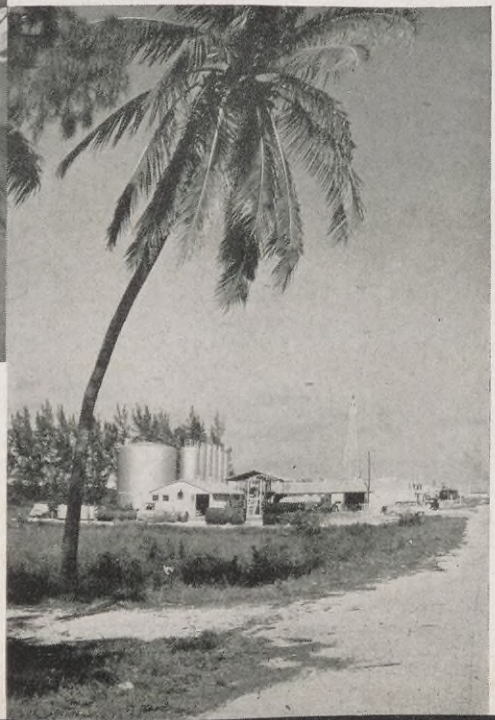
At the Dock (cont'd)



During the audit, the ship's crew begins hoisting aboard the large hoses through which the products are pumped from ship to shore. Five different products can be discharged at a time. After being pumped ashore, the products are again checked.

The Tillamook is tied up at a public dock and before pumps start to discharge the cargo to shore tanks, port security policemen move a sign into place to warn away all but those concerned with the actual pumping operations.

As pumping begins, a final step for Shell men is to draw off a line sample, left, to make sure the product is going into the right storage tank. Wright takes the sample as Lawrence watches.



Shell products in South Florida are distributed from the Port Everglades Terminal, right, about a mile from the dock. All but a few products are stored in large tanks inland. A pipe line for each product connects the storage tanks to truck and tank car racks at the terminal.

rine terminals that dot the coastlines of the United States.

The Tillamook is a deep-sea tanker of 138,000-barrel capacity, owned by the Trinidad Corporation and operating under contract in Shell's service, primarily to haul products from the Company's two Gulf Coast refineries. Aboard the vessel, Lawrence made his audit with the cooperation of men from the Port Everglades Terminal. Besides gauging each of the tanker's compartments, they took temperature readings and checked for water that might have collected in the compartments. The audit is much like gauging procedure in an oil field or elsewhere in the petroleum industry.

In his check of the Tillamook, Lawrence was concerned only with premium, regular and 100-octane aviation gasoline, the only products destined for Port Everglades on that particular trip. However, the terminal also handles solvents and lube oils, which are shipped in by rail tank car.

In any routine check of a tanker's cargo, samples are taken of all products. The samples are checked on the spot, then forwarded for more complete analysis to control laboratories at Houston or Norco, depending on the products' origin. In the case of aviation gasoline destined for Port Everglades, an additional sample is taken for Air Force inspection. After hoses are connected to discharge the cargo, samples also are taken from each line to make certain each product goes into the right storage tank.

While Lawrence's audit was an exacting one, speed was important too. Costs pile up if a vessel and crew are unnecessarily delayed. Yet, no products can be moved from the ship until the check is finished. In the Tillamook audit, Jim made his verifications and more than 60,000 barrels of products were pumped ashore in little more than 13 hours. Then the vessel was on its way. The balance of its cargo was bound for another Shell terminal at Jacksonville, Florida.

They Have Retired

F. H. BANGERT
Wood River Refinery
Dispatching

H. C. BERGLER
San Francisco Division
Operations

R. BOYES
Wilmington Refinery
Control Laboratory

I. L. COLLINS
Head Office
Legal

H. L. EVERSBERG
New Orleans Area
Exploration

R. GILLIS
Wood River Refinery
Engineering

R. J. HAASE
Portland Division
Operations

C. T. HAGGARD
Wilmington Refinery
Effluent Cont. & Util.

C. S. HODGES
Houston Refinery
Dispatching

S. T. LANE
Wood River Refinery
Control Laboratory

G. J. MADDOX
Tulsa Area
Production

L. H. MAURER
Pacific Coast Area
Gas

R. J. POTTER
Wilmington Refinery
Alkylation

W. C. REYNOLDS
Products Pipe Line
East Chicago, Ind.

P. N. RICHARDSON
Wilmington Refinery
Marine Loading

S. L. SANFORD
Pacific Coast Area
Production

W. J. SCHLESINGER
St. Louis Division
Operations

C. SERAK
Sewaren Plant
Compounding

T. F. SHAW
New Orleans Area
Gas

W. A. SHOEMAKER
New York Division
Sales

J. C. SINCLAIR
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
West Texas Area

H. L. SWANSON
San Francisco Division
Operations

F. W. SWANZY
Sacramento Division
Treasury

L. F. THALE
Indianapolis Division
Treasury

M. F. TRAUNECKER
Wood River Refinery
Engineering

J. VENTURA
Wilmington Refinery
Engineering

coast to coast

U. S. Novice Ice Skating Champ

FIFTEEN year old Patricia Kilgore, daughter of Guy Kilgore, Control Laboratory, Wilmington Refinery, recently won the National Novice Ladies' Combined Figures and Free Skating Championship of the United States at Hollywood, California.

The new champion first donned skates seven years ago and started on her championship climb one year later, by winning the Southern California Juvenile Girls Title. Since that time, she has won many awards and trophies for competitive skating. Last year she won the Southern California Seniors Women's title and was sixth in the National Event.

Patricia comes from a Shell family. Her father is a 19 year Shell veteran and her grandfather, R. W. Irwin, retired from the Company in 1947 after 24 years of Shell service.

She didn't get the championship without hard work. She averages over 16 hours each week of practice and training on an indoor rink. Although she is now a Champion, Patricia has done all her skating on artificial ice and has never once skated on natural ice.

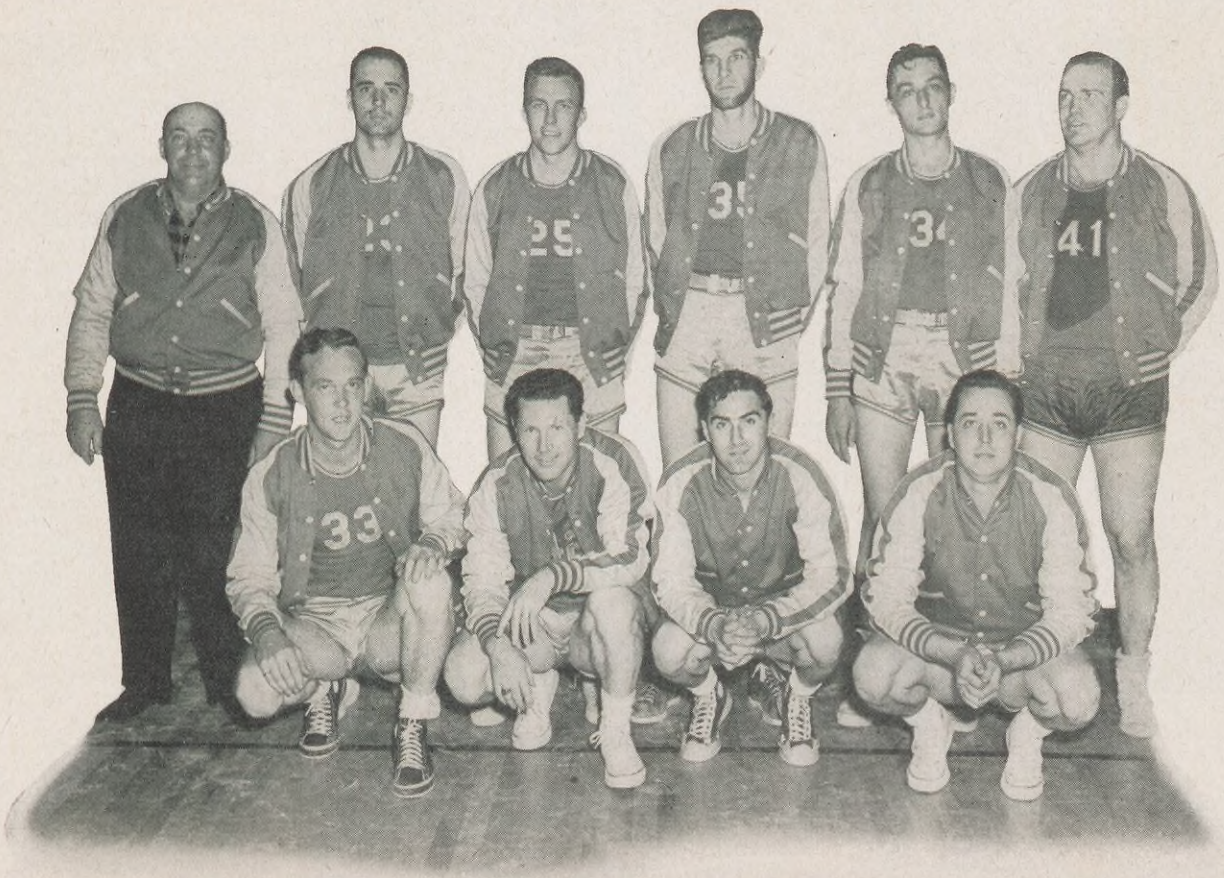
Now that she has won a national title, she does not intend to take it easy—on the contrary, she plans to increase her training. Her objective is to someday represent the United States at the Olympic Games.

Patricia Kilgore is presented the first-time-awarded Heaton R. Robertson Memorial Trophy by H. Kendall Kelly, President of the Figure Skating Association of America. This trophy is emblematic of the Novice Ladies' Combined Figures and Free Skating Championship of the United States.

Making mobiles is the unusual pastime of Janet Consterdine, Shell Development Company, Emeryville, California. A mobile is a comparatively new form of modern sculpture which consists of several objects suspended by fine wire or string from a central support, and delicately balanced so they sway and move at the slightest breath of air (hence mobile). Janet is pictured at right, making a careful final adjustment of her latest creation—composed of objects of various sizes and weights representing the many functions of Shell.

H. A. Rogers, Tulsa Exploration and Production Area, and a veteran of 25 years of Shell service, has an interesting hobby. He not only tunes pianos and organs, he also completely rebuilds them, replacing ivory keys, making and fitting striking bars and hammers and replacing strings. He estimates he has repaired 1,180 instruments.

Before packing away their uniforms after a winning season, the Wood River Refinery Industrial League basketball team posed for a picture. The Wood River Basketball League is composed of teams from various industrial companies in the area. The team from Shell's refinery won the championship after winning 11 league games and losing three. Below are: (front row, l. to r.) J. J. Wood, G. G. Lamb, J. H. Hickey and W. H. Shields; (back row, l. to r.) Manager K. I. Harpole, M. D. Hubbard, K. R. Zumwalt, V. E. Oehler, J. E. Pazerio and W. B. Davenport.



Raiders' Reunion

TWENTY-ONE of the men who went with General J. H. Doolittle on the historic raid over Tokyo in 1942 held their 12th annual reunion recently in Galveston, Texas. The Doolittle Raiders gained fame and the admiration of the nation when they launched the first American air raid on Japan during World War II by flying B-25 bombers off the aircraft carrier, U.S.S. Hornet. After the war, their famed raid was made into a motion picture, "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo."

Unlike most reunions, this one had a serious keynote—the need of civil defense. To emphasize this need, a public showing of "Operation Ivy," the technicolor film of the H-bomb explosion of 1953, was shown. The Raiders and the citizens of Galveston were among the first in the nation to see the film, for it had been released for public view just two weeks prior to the reunion.

When General Doolittle arrived in Galveston by helicopter, he was greeted by the Raiders attending the reunion. In the picture at left, he is being welcomed by (left to right) Col. Richard A. Knobloch, Lt. Col. Jack A. Sims and Col. C. Ross Greening. Colonel Greening, who invented the special bomb sight used by the Raiders on their Tokyo mission, has recently been assigned as U. S. Air Attache in Australia.

Head Office employees cooperated with New York City's Department of Health during a recent city-wide Chest X-Ray Survey. Shown at left are members of the Head Office Public Relations staff as they wait their turn at the X-ray machine. They are: (left to right) Irene Longstrom, A. A. Wachsman, Patricia J. Stevenson and Sally E. Jaggard.

Service Birthdays

Thirty-Five Years

F. W. LITTELL
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Head Office

Thirty Years

W. H. ALDERSON
Wilmington Refy.
Distilling

R. V. BAILEY
Chicago Div.
Operations

M. E. BLOCK
Pacific Coast Area
Exploration

H. J. BORGSTEDT
St. Louis Div.
Operations

H. L. BRYANT
Tulsa Area
Production

H. E. CARY
Products Pipe Line
Effingham, Ill.

A. CLIFTON
Midland Area
Production

E. J. DAVIS
Pacific Coast Area
Production

W. W. DAWLEY
Sacramento Div.
Sales

J. E. EDELL
Wilmington Refy.
Engineering

G. F. GARIBALDI
San Francisco Div.
Operations

R. R. GAYER
Tulsa Area
Production

R. V. HEILMANN
Tulsa Area
Production

G. A. HERNDON
Wood River Refy.
Thermal Cracking

F. LITTLER
Pacific Coast Area
Production

E. T. MAGUIRE
Wood River Refy.
Control Lab.

C. G. McLAREN
Head Office
Purchasing-Stores

F. MIRAMONTES
Martinez Refy.
Engineering

W. T. MITCHELL
San Francisco Div.
Operations

L. K. MOWER
Houston Area
Exploration

J. J. NOLAN
Martinez Refy.
Lubricating Oils

G. G. ROBERTS
Portland Div.
Operations

L. O. ROBERTS
Wood River Refy.
Engineering

F. P. ROBINSON
Wood River Refy.
Distilling

J. W. SNYDER
Portland Div.
Operations

M. G. SOOTER
Pacific Coast Area
Production

J. W. SOUTHWORTH
Detroit Div.
Manager

B. D. VISHANOFF
Head Office
Expl. & Prod.

C. H. WAECHTER
Los Angeles Div.
Operations

T. C. WILSON
Martinez Refy.
Distilling

Twenty-Five Years

B. L. ADKINS
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Texas-Gulf Area

B. F. ALLEN
Sacramento Div.
Mktg. Service

B. S. BELL
New Orleans Area
Production

F. W. BENEDICT
Pacific Coast Area
Production

B. BOLGER
San Francisco Off.
Transp. & Supplies

C. BRISTLIN
San Francisco Div.
Operations

H. M. BROWN
Cleveland Div.
Sales

E. E. CALER
Shell Chemical Corp.
Head Office

C. B. CAMBRE
Norco Refy.
Distilling

R. B. COLEBURN
Baltimore Div.
Sales

Twenty-Five Years (cont'd)

E. S. DARGER
Martinez Refy.
Fire & Safety

N. E. DAVIS
San Francisco Off.
Legal

D. A. DILL, JR.
Norco Refy.
Cat. Cracking

H. L. DUHE
Norco Refy.
Engineering

L. A. DuROCHER
Norco Refy.
Engineering

E. B. ERLER
Wood River Refy.
Engineering

J. M. FAIR
Wood River Refy.
Compounding

P. M. FARMER
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Texas-Gulf Area

L. P. FARRELL
Boston Div.
Real Estate

A. I. FINDLEY
Tulsa Area
Production

W. S. FLOYD
San Francisco Off.
Purchasing

A. F. GAINES
Houston Area
Production

W. W. GAINES
Houston Area
Production

V. B. GARBER
Seattle Div.
Operations

E. L. GORMAN
Boston Div.
Operations

R. C. GREEN
Portland Div.
Treasury

C. J. HAEMMERLE
Wood River Refy.
Engineering

J. H. HALL
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Mid-Continent Area

R. E. HARRAWOOD
Wood River Refy.
Distilling

H. S. HARTKOPF
Wood River Refy.
Catalytic Cracking

G. W. HEARNE
Shell Development Co.
Emeryville

R. C. HENSEL
Pacific Coast Area
Purchasing-Stores

B. A. HILL
Wood River Refy.
Dispatching

H. E. JAMES
Boston Div.
Operations

A. J. JOHNSON
Shell Development Co.
Vice Pres. & Director

B. L. JOHNSON
Tulsa Area
Production

D. C. JONES
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Texas-Gulf Area

H. D. JUNKENS
Tulsa Area
Production

W. C. KELLEY
Boston Div.
Operations

C. A. KELSO
Pacific Coast Area
Land

P. J. KELSO
Chicago Div.
Operations

C. V. KIEFER
San Francisco Div.
Sales

W. B. KING
Wood River Refy.
Lubricating Oils

R. D. KNOX
Atlanta Div.
Mktg. Service

A. R. LAMBKA
Norco Refy.
Engineering

J. B. LASTERIE
Wood River Refy.
Engineering

E. C. LAWRENCE
Wood River Refy.
Engineering

E. J. LOUSTEAU
Norco Refy.
Treating

N. B. LOWELL
Sacramento Div.
Sales

J. MATIS
Norco Refy.
Engineering

W. D. McBRIDE
Pacific Coast Area
Production

J. H. McCARTY
Norco Refy.
Engineering

N. H. MILES
Head Office
Marketing

H. A. MILLER
Shell Development Co.
Houston

L. S. MORGAN
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Mid-Continent Area

L. G. MORRIS
San Francisco Div.
Treasury

C. H. NOBLE
St. Louis Div.
Mktg. Service

J. PAAR, JR.
Head Office
Financial

O. G. PARCHER
Tulsa Area
Production

R. L. POMROY
Wilmington Refy.
Engineering

L. M. PRATER
Martinez Refy.
Cracking

G. PURCELL
Shell Chemical Corp.
Houston Plant—Mgr.

L. F. RANDALL
San Francisco Div.
Operations

M. W. ROBERTSON
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
West Texas Area

W. R. RODMAN
Houston Area
Production

S. E. SALMON
Seattle Div.
Operations

E. W. SANDKER
New York Div.
Real Estate

E. G. SAXON
Shell Chemical Corp.
Houston Plant

W. O. SCHMIDT
Wood River Refy.
Engineering

O. A. SCHMIEGE
San Francisco Div.
Treasury

Twenty-Five Years (cont'd)

J. G. SCULLY, Head Office, Marketing
L. M. SECLEF, Martinez Refy., Engineering
R. N. SHIRAS, Shell Development Co., Emeryville
H. S. SIMMERING, Tulsa Area, Production
W. J. SIMMONS, Wood River Refy., Compounding
D. V. SMITH, Wood River Refy., Distilling
L. H. SMITH, Products Pipe Line, East Chicago, Ind.
O. G. SMITH, Wood River Refy., Compounding
H. N. STARKEY, Wood River Refy., Engineering
E. C. SWANSON, Baltimore Div., Treasury

A. H. THIELKER, Head Office, Prov. Fund & Pens. Trust
F. E. THOMPSON, Wood River Refy., Engineering
H. R. THORNBURGH, Pacific Coast Area, Exploration
F. G. TRAVIS, Wood River Refy., Engineering
E. J. UHL, San Francisco Off., Marketing
A. R. ULRICH, Portland Div., Mktg. Service
J. G. WEATHERFORD, Shell Pipe Line Corp., Texas-Gulf Area
H. J. WELLS, Cleveland Div., Operations
D. R. WHITEHORNE, Head Office, Financial
S. W. WOODS, Wood River Refy., Engineering
F. E. ZERINGUE, Norco Refy., Thermal Cracking

SHELL OIL COMPANY

Head Office

15 Years

J. A. Hargraves ..... Transp. & Supplies
N. S. Hinman ..... Transp. & Supplies
B. C. Moomaw ..... Transp. & Supplies
Mildred L. Shannon ..... Financial

10 Years

G. W. Foster ..... Industrial Relations
Winifred M. Patterson .. Organization & Salary

San Francisco Office

20 Years

J. C. Schultz ..... Marketing

Exploration and Production

HOUSTON OFFICE

20 Years

E. W. Jones ..... Transportation & Supplies

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION (HOUSTON)

20 Years

G. E. Archie ..... Engineering
J. D. Milburn ..... Engineering

DENVER AREA

20 Years

F. J. Nicholson ..... Land

15 Years

H. D. Reynolds ..... Production

10 Years

W. K. Cook ..... Exploration

HOUSTON AREA

20 Years

A. M. Christofferson ..... Treasury
W. A. Fletcher ..... Production
D. P. Harkness ..... Automotive
W. R. Kemper ..... Land
F. A. Rice ..... Production
P. P. Unkel ..... Production
C. E. York ..... Automotive

15 Years

J. W. Moore ..... Production
F. G. Phillips ..... Production
H. F. Pierce ..... Production

10 Years

A. H. Beaver ..... Automotive
P. D. Lucky ..... Production
M. L. Ross ..... Production

MIDLAND AREA

20 Years

T. S. Edrington ..... Exploration
F. J. Howard ..... Gas
W. T. Thomas ..... Production

15 Years

S. T. Allega ..... Production

10 Years

J. G. Freeman ..... Gas
R. L. Hughston ..... Legal
E. Lucas ..... Production
R. L. Williams ..... Gas

NEW ORLEANS AREA

20 Years

J. W. Gammage, Jr. ..... Production
W. C. Gorden ..... Production
J. W. Gravis ..... Exploration
M. Hebert ..... Production
A. M. Lawrence ..... Production
T. G. Moore ..... Land
G. H. Starritt ..... Production
I. T. Turner ..... Production

15 Years

K. E. Fink ..... Production
M. F. Williams ..... Production

10 Years

O. J. Alleman ..... Production
L. A. Glynn ..... Production
D. Hebert ..... Production
J. Hoffpauir ..... Production
A. Lambert ..... Production
M. Miller ..... Production
F. L. White ..... Production

PACIFIC COAST AREA

20 Years

A. B. Bilbo ..... Production
L. C. Coffey ..... Production
M. W. Hurley ..... Exploration
C. S. Jensen ..... Production
R. H. Keesee ..... Purchasing-Stores
W. R. Mainland ..... Gas
W. F. McIntyre ..... Exploration
G. M. Neilson ..... Production
C. W. Ryan ..... Treasury
E. H. Stinemeyer ..... Exploration
R. W. Wingo ..... Land

15 Years

A. R. Cowan ..... Production
J. M. Fouts, Jr. ..... Production
C. G. Reynolds ..... Land
D. H. Sears ..... Exploration

10 Years

R. B. Carney ..... Production
E. W. Colvin ..... Production
R. L. Garcia ..... Production
F. P. Irwin ..... Production
S. R. Jeffreys ..... Exploration
L. W. Marlar ..... Production
T. B. Tucker ..... Gas
F. E. Wilson ..... Production

TULSA AREA

20 Years

M. A. Asbury ..... Automotive
E. C. Fick ..... Production
R. F. Hays ..... Production
D. A. Marston ..... Production
J. W. Milligan ..... Production
R. Noll ..... Production
C. R. Stanley ..... Treasury

15 Years

B. V. Barker ..... Production
H. B. Bridges ..... Production
W. C. May ..... Production
E. F. McGeehon ..... Treasury

10 Years

A. M. Fream ..... Treasury
S. A. Vaughn ..... Production

Manufacturing

HOUSTON REFINERY

20 Years

R. G. Funk ..... Lubricating Oils
J. O. Rollins ..... Engineering

15 Years

G. P. Hinds ..... Research
J. F. Lee ..... Control Laboratory
V. Riley ..... Engineering

Q. C. Stanberry.....Research
L. E. Vaughan.....Engineering
A. E. Walters.....Engineering

10 Years

E. C. Davis.....Engineering
T. E. Finch.....Thermal Cracking
E. R. Heidrich.....Engineering
E. P. Leamons.....Personnel & Indus. Rel.
W. G. Ogden.....Engineering
J. E. Strickland.....Stores
A. L. W. Washburn.....Gas

MARTINEZ REFINERY

20 Years

D. M. Anderson.....Engineering
H. F. Bradeen.....Cracking
E. C. Coppola.....Engineering

NORCO REFINERY

10 Years

L. A. Anderson.....Engineering
L. J. Englade, Jr.....Catalytic Cracking
J. Gendron.....Engineering
P. Gendron.....Laboratory
E. A. Granier.....Engineering
E. N. Hotard.....Stores
E. J. Landeche.....Engineering
E. Lee.....Engineering
C. J. Martin.....Engineering
C. R. Weber.....Engineering

WILMINGTON REFINERY

20 Years

D. L. Cleveland.....Effluent Control & Util.

15 Years

C. A. Kelly.....Engineering
B. J. Penner.....Engineering

10 Years

W. R. Bush.....Dispatching
E. D. Culberson.....Distilling
H. W. Ericson.....Compounding
J. R. Garrish.....Engineering
Norma O. Grogan.....Treasury
G. E. Sternad.....Engineering

WOOD RIVER REFINERY

20 Years

J. H. Harmon.....Engineering

15 Years

F. G. Blumberg.....Compounding
D. M. Boyle.....Engineering
G. D. Brokaw.....Control Laboratory
W. H. Bunse.....Gas
L. W. Case.....Engineering
J. B. Chamness.....Engineering
W. D. Doak.....Engineering
T. A. Dodson.....Engineering
L. E. Donaldson.....Treating
H. V. Edgar.....Engineering
L. A. Edwards.....Engineering
R. E. Franklin.....Engineering
M. A. Garcelon.....Engineering
O. G. Gilbert.....Engineering
J. E. Gray.....Engineering
F. J. Hess.....Fire & Safety
J. K. Howard.....Fire & Safety
W. G. Korte.....Engineering
J. L. Leverett.....Engineering
M. J. Levi.....Engineering
L. R. McNeilly.....Control Laboratory
V. R. Meuntnich.....Engineering
C. D. Milford.....Engineering
W. F. Monahan.....Catalytic Cracking
H. E. Read.....Engineering
W. S. Rives.....Engineering
C. E. Rushing.....Engineering
M. E. Ruyle.....Engineering
G. E. Schaaf.....Dispatching
R. C. Scheffel.....Engineering
E. C. Schuette.....Engineering
F. W. Sedekum.....Engineering
F. O. Smith.....Catalytic Cracking
R. F. Stringer.....Engineering
N. E. Tomlinson.....Alkylation
A. W. Uhlig.....Engineering
E. A. Wade.....Engineering
B. L. Walters.....Treating
W. F. Weeks.....Lubricating Oils
R. L. Whitten.....Engineering

10 Years

D. L. Ballentine.....Utilities
I. O. Baumgart.....Experimental Laboratory
E. F. Cox.....Engineering
W. H. Helfer.....Thermal Cracking
H. C. Herbstritt.....Engineering
J. D. Howorth.....Engineering
P. L. Jones.....Engineering
F. E. List.....Personnel & Indus. Rel.
J. Lucketich.....Research Laboratory
G. L. McAtee.....Engineering
E. A. Nolan.....Engineering
F. A. Poole.....Lubricating Oils
H. D. Pulliam.....Utilities
H. E. Redenbarger.....Engineering
S. L. Riemer.....Control Laboratory
A. B. Simpson.....Engineering
D. G. Skinner.....Engineering
R. H. Solomon.....Utilities
J. R. Sullivan.....Utilities
J. M. Wilhite, Jr.....Utilities

Marketing

MARKETING DIVISIONS

20 Years

F. C. Hoffman.....Albany, Operations
M. L. Millard.....Boston, Operations
G. E. Fry.....Chicago, Operations
E. J. Stiles.....Detroit, Operations
H. K. Elwood.....Indianapolis, Operations
O. B. Allison.....Los Angeles, Operations
J. C. Worrell.....New York, Mktg. Service
M. E. Timmer.....St. Louis, Treasury

15 Years

M. C. Cook.....Albany, Operations
P. C. Waldman.....Baltimore, Mktg. Service
J. H. Bos.....Boston, Sales
J. J. Kroeger.....Boston, Real Estate
F. W. Spooner.....Cleveland, Sales
J. T. Parker.....Los Angeles, Operations
L. E. Bottiglier.....New York, Operations
R. A. Albright.....Portland, Operations
R. W. Bjorkquist.....Portland, Operations
D. C. Dagman.....Portland, Sales
J. L. Cerutti.....Sacramento, Operations
F. S. Rowland.....San Francisco, Operations
M. B. Havnaer.....Seattle, Sales
C. M. Sweeny.....Seattle, Sales

10 Years

E. Rhodes.....Albany, Operations
J. H. Altman.....Atlanta, Operations
E. K. Dryden.....Baltimore, Operations
Donna J. Young.....Chicago, Treasury
M. K. Fish.....Indianapolis, Operations
Mary A. Boland.....Los Angeles, Mktg. Service
J. T. Ward.....Los Angeles, Mktg. Service
A. L. Ready.....Minneapolis, Sales
H. F. Schuldt.....Minneapolis, Operations
H. A. Hence.....New Orleans, Operations
D. H. Pace.....New Orleans, Operations
L. B. Corbin.....New York, Operations
J. M. Kraniak.....New York, Operations
A. G. Mitchell.....New York, Operations

SEWAREN PLANT

20 Years

W. G. Clark.....Depot

15 Years

L. D. Genovese.....Asphalt
M. O. Hunt.....Asphalt

10 Years

Emily H. Lee.....Treasury
J. F. O'Rourke.....Compounding

Products Pipe Line

15 Years

V. O. Lipperd.....Wood River, Ill.
R. Tharp.....Springfield, Ohio

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

20 Years

E. C. Blanchard.....Dominguez
H. E. Hughes.....Houston
B. T. Peterson.....Martinez
M. Barbica.....Shell Point

15 Years

Elizabeth Haupt.....Dominguez
C. L. Jones.....Houston
W. C. Dietrich.....Martinez
J. R. Minnich.....Torrance

10 Years

W. M. Bluhm.....Houston
C. R. Carter.....Houston
M. L. Tanner.....Houston
H. L. Thomas.....Houston
F. J. Davis.....Martinez
R. D. Zirker.....San Francisco

SHELL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

20 Years

G. R. Barber.....Houston
C. F. Lee.....Emeryville
O. H. Milmore.....Emeryville

15 Years

E. T. Bishop.....Emeryville
G. J. Carlson.....Emeryville
J. W. Gibson.....Emeryville

10 Years

G. W. Bond.....Emeryville
Virginia Z. Deal.....Emeryville
L. C. Fetterly.....Emeryville
Marguerite Naps.....Emeryville
L. R. Sivley.....Houston
S. K. Talley.....Emeryville
J. E. Watson, Jr.....Emeryville

SHELL PIPE LINE CORPORATION

20 Years

S. B. Bean.....West Texas Area
J. A. McCormick.....West Texas Area

15 Years

D. R. Joseph.....Head Office
J. E. Wagner.....Head Office

10 Years

M. B. Anderson.....West Texas Area
M. C. Brown.....West Texas Area
W. W. Dunn.....Mid-Continent Area
E. L. Merrill.....West Texas Area
D. L. Townsend.....West Texas Area
B. L. Underwood.....Mid-Continent Area
R. T. Woodrow.....West Texas Area

matters of *Fact*

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CALGARY

For one week every year, the town of Calgary, in Canada's Alberta Province, plays host to thousands of visitors bent on viewing the Calgary Stampede, one of the major cowboy roundups on the continent. Incoming tourists find a pleasant city of 156,000 people situated 3,500 feet above sea level at a point where the rolling prairies of western Canada give way to the foothills of the Canadian Rockies.

Visitors of a different sort have come to Calgary in quantity in recent years, for the Canadian city has become a major oil headquarters. More than 500 companies engage in the oil business in Calgary and the city's refineries process thousands of barrels of crude each day. Natural gas fields near Calgary (including Shell of Canada's Jumping Pound Field) supply the city's industrial and domestic requirements. Shell Oil Company maintains an Exploration and Production Area office in Calgary. Division and district offices are located at Calgary, Edmonton and Regina. Shell seismic and drilling crews are currently roaming the vast areas of the Western Provinces, battling climate and terrain in the search for new oil and gas fields.