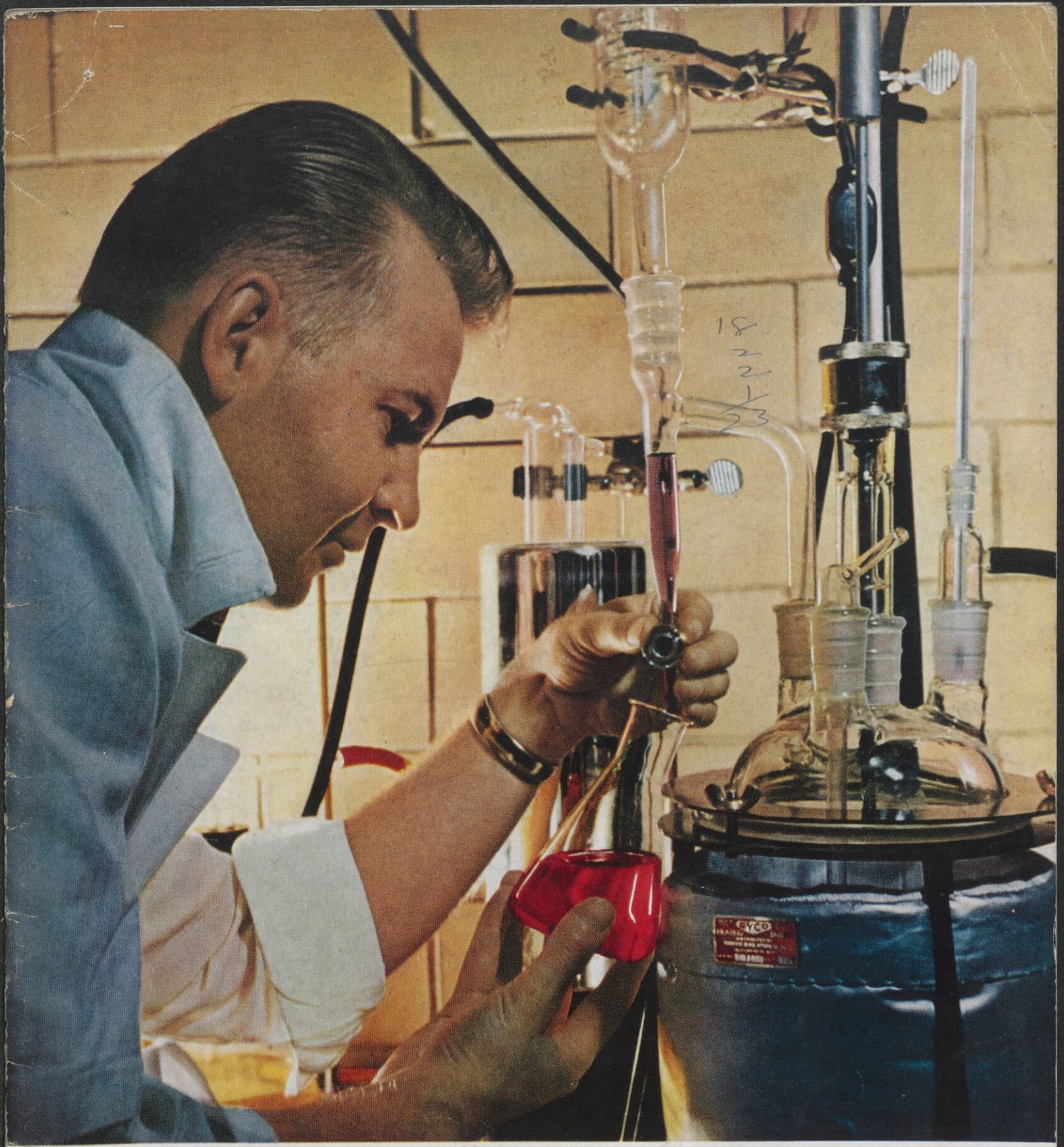
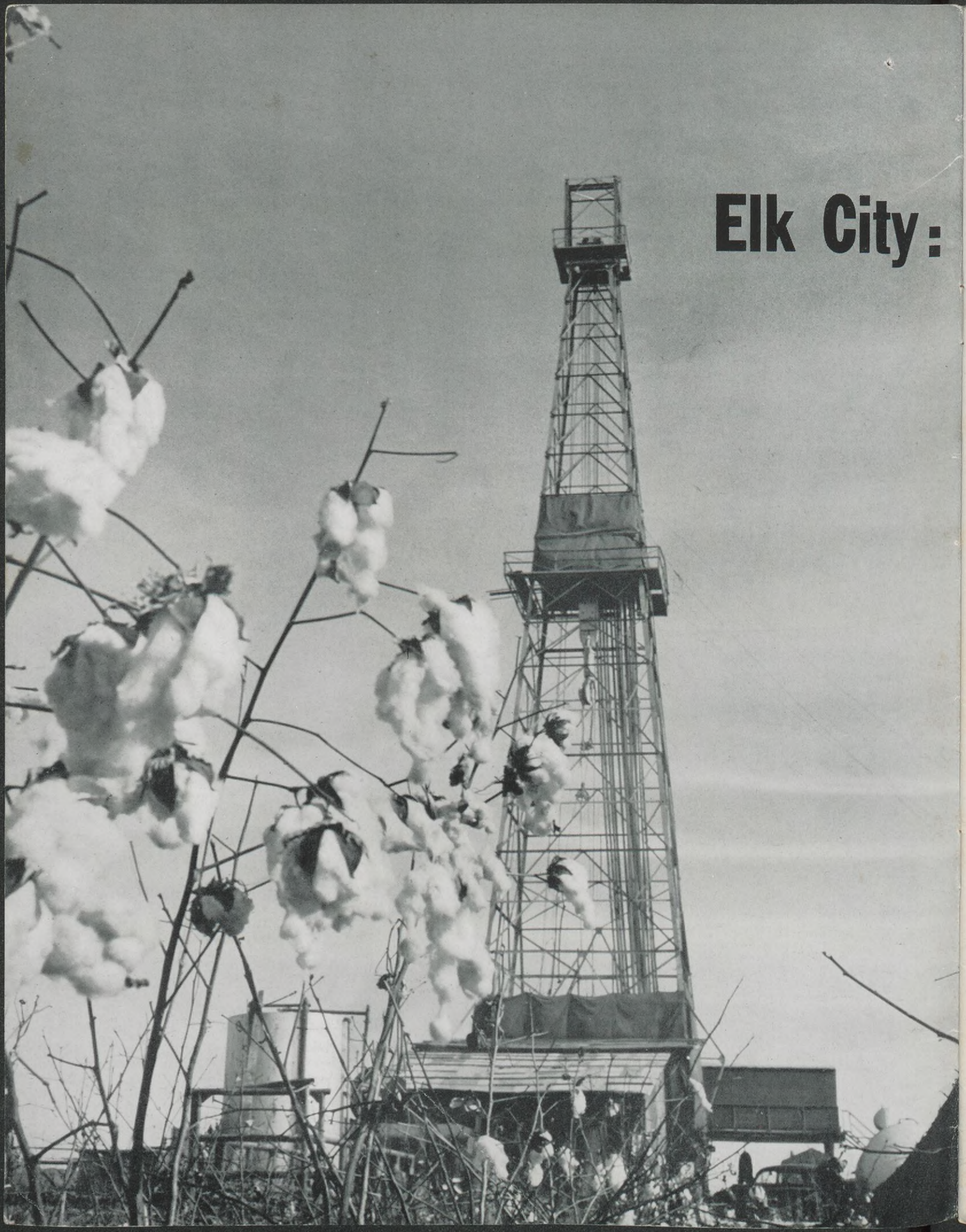


SHELL NEWS

MARCH 1950



Elk City:

SHELL NEWS

VOL. 18 — No. 3 MARCH, 1950

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

Employee Publications Division
Personnel Department, New York

A Great Oil Field

A New Oil and Gas Discovery in Which Shell Owns Most of the Leases Shows What Can Be Done for Both Operator and Community Through Orderly Development

THERE was no dancing in the streets of Elk City, Oklahoma, when Shell spudded in its No. 1 J. G. Walters well five miles south of town, though it could portend a rich new oil pool beneath the land. For some, there was the hope that the drillers might find oil, but for the most part, farmers and townsmen alike pointed to a nearby dry hole abandoned by another company eight years before and reckoned the Shell people were wasting their time on a hole that would turn out as dusty dry as the winds which sweep across that western Oklahoma prairie. Even Joe Walters tempered hope with skepticism as the bit ground deeper into his cotton field.

But that was September, 1946, and the nearest oil of consequence was at Apache, 54 long miles to the southeast. It was a time when two oil companies had released all interests in the area—one without even attempting to drill—and you could have your pick of leases almost for the asking. Today the land just south of Elk City is a booming oil field producing crude oil, gas condensate and gas, all from one huge reservoir more than 9,000 feet down. It has been among the bigger strikes in the country, and you can run a tractor with the amber liquid taken right out of the well.

Town Expands Without Growing Pains

But while Elk Citians now have every reason for tossing their hats in the air, they are not suffering the growing pains that rocked such boomtowns as Seminole and Borger in the late 1920's. Rather, the development of the Elk City Field and companion growth of the town have been orderly. True, the town is bursting at its seams in some instances, but a housing program and plans for civic development are coping with the influx of business and new residents without undue discomfort. Shell, as the biggest operator in the field, is grateful.

Proving the old saw that finding oil is nine parts know-how and one part luck, the clue to the presence of the rich Elk City pool was picked up when impassable roads led a seismograph party off its planned shooting line. Back in 1942-43 Shell gravity crews had explored a

< Symbol of a new crop pouring from the land south of Elk City, Oklahoma, a tall drilling rig rises from the cotton rows. Scenes like this, common now in the new Shell-discovered oil, gas and condensate field, depict the transition of a community from an agricultural to petroleum economy. The rig shown here was on the Ada Smith property and, when completed, extended the limits of the field a mile to the northwest. Semi-exploratory drilling in one-mile stepouts has sped defining of the field's limits and potentialities. Building of a gasoline plant has been authorized.

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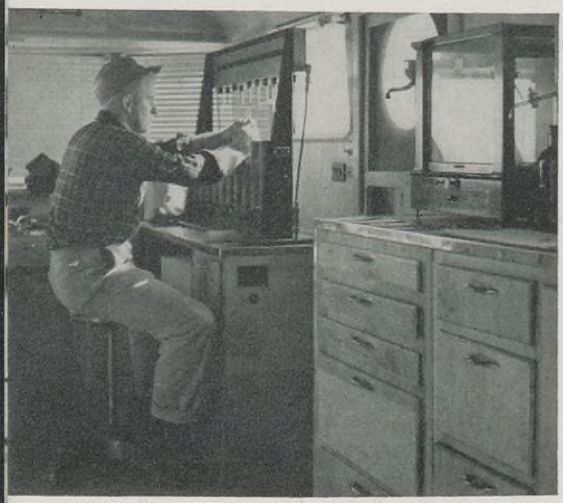
CUSTOMERS' LABORATORY

Shell Chemical's new Technical Service Laboratory in Union, New Jersey, examines petroleum derived chemicals under a variety of conditions, testing them for wider industrial use in surface coatings (particularly lacquers and synthetic enamels), in hydraulic brake fluids, anti-freezes and many other products.

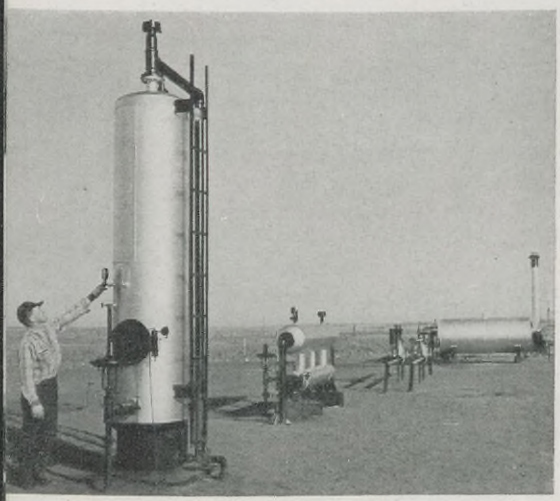
On this month's front cover, Clifford V. Wittenwyler, Laboratory Chemist, is shown making a synthetic resin for surface coating work by reacting an Epon* resin with fatty acids, using a typical glass resin reaction kettle. Hal Power, Public Relations photographer in the New York Office, took the picture.

* Registered trademark.

A Christmas tree marks the Shell No. 1 J. G. Walters, Elk City's discovery well.



A portable core analysis lab housed in a trailer serves each new step-out test.



Separators on each lease handle triple (oil, gas and condensate) production in the field.

wide sweep of the Anadarko Basin along the northern slopes of the Wichita Mountains, including the areas north and south of Elk City. On the basis of indications revealed in the gravity work, Shell took leases on about 4,000 acres south of town. While investigating these leases, a Shell seismograph party found its way blocked by a washout in the rutted, icy road. When the party moved two miles east, instead of the usual one mile, it discovered the west end of the huge anticline which holds the riches now pouring from the field.

Drilling Elk City's discovery well was no mean feat in itself. For 15 months—a year longer than it takes to drill a well in the field today—the rig's crew wrestled with everything in the driller's book of woe short of a wild well. Even that was an even bet at times as the bit probed high pressure stuff and the drill pipe bucked and kicked. About eleven times as much surface casing as is ordinarily used was set to take care of all exigencies. Below 12,000 feet the ill-mannered well attempted to blow out and the crew literally nursed every foot that was drilled.

Time for Decision

When the well reached 13,133 feet and even higher pressure was encountered, drilling was halted to take stock of the situation. Was further effort to deepen worth the try? Several oil and gas shows had been encountered up the hole, but their value was still an unknown quantity. Shell had already spent 11 months and nearly three-quarters of a million dollars on the hole and didn't want to up the ante if the well was going to turn out like the million-dollar dry hole just four miles away.

Following a careful review of sample analyses, electric logs, seismic data and everything else that might give a clue to what lay below the surface, it was decided that drilling deeper in this test was impossible and Shell began backing up in the hole, testing as it went, but with an eye on a possible pay zone a little below 9,000 feet. The fate of the well, and probably of Elk City as an oil town, hung in the balance.

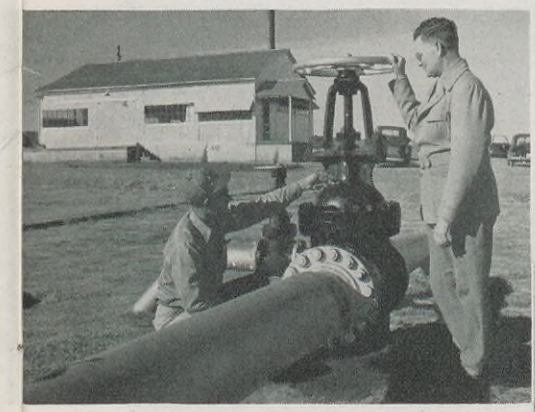
In one of the last possible test zones, large quantities of natural gas, with some condensate and crude, were found. Moreover, the pay turned out to be a full hundred feet thick—from 9,260 to 9,360 feet. Elk City had a producer and a new oil field was born! Shell puts the official birthday at November 24, 1947.

Even with the completion of the discovery well, Elk City did not surge into the pell-mell rush of development that ordinarily marks a new oil find. After completion of the well, Shell engineers began evaluating well tests and geological data and planning for the field to come, proceeding only when they were sure that premature drilling would not waste gas, condensate and crude. Development of the Elk City Field really started rolling with the start of drilling on two offset wells in August, 1948.

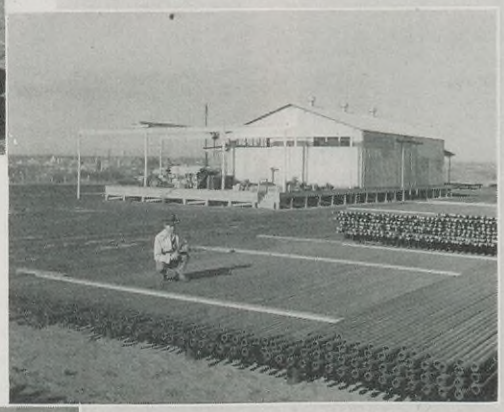
Scramble for Leases Begins

With Shell moving ahead in the field, one of western Oklahoma's most active lease plays got under way, in spite of the fact that Shell already held the bulk of what may be the best part of the pool. Shell's holdings now amount to about 38,000 acres. Few operators had shown any interest in leasing until the first two offset wells had been completed, then a brisk scramble for nearby leases was started and prices quickly outstripped a cautious man's pocketbook. Mineral rights at the time Shell came to Elk City could be had for only a few dollars an acre, but today you don't make an offer unless you're talking in four figures.

Early in 1950, the number of wells flowing in the Elk City Field had reached 30. With as many as 17 drilling rigs operating at a time, Shell's well completions during the year should average about one a week. Other companies and independents are currently operating about half that many rigs and by the end of the year there may be some 100 producing wells in the field. Already in the year and a half of the field's development about 15 million dollars have been spent in development, exclusive of exploration costs. By the end of 1950 the total should top



Elk City production necessitated a pipe line to Cushing. The new pump station at the field end (left) is one of several on the line.



Shell built this warehouse and railroad siding (right) to handle the 18 carloads of materials required for the drilling of each new well it puts down.

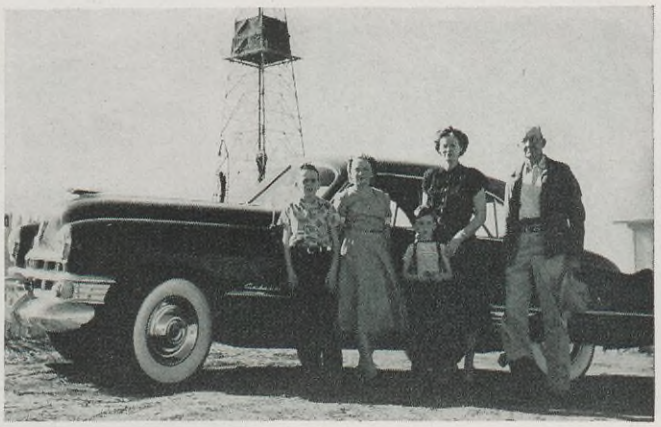
The seismograph party that found Elk City field has moved on but exploration offices (left) are kept there to study nearby areas.

Production Foreman R. H. Miller (center below), H. E. Nachitgal (left) and Clayton Creager await drill stem test results at Company rig.

$32,000,000, including costs of drilling, pipe lines for handling oil, gas and condensate, and a proposed new gasoline plant.

In contrast, up to the first of the year the field had produced slightly under 800,000 barrels of oil total, with a net value after royalty payments and production taxes of approximately $1,750,000. On the assumption that production allowables will not be changed, and that there will be no change in price, it takes only a little mental arithmetic to see that it will be several years before costs of development are recovered

Oil field workers' children play along Shell Boulevard in one of several housing developments in Elk City's new building boom.



Farmer Cleo Walter and his family plan a trip to Hawaii next summer and improvements on their ranch with new royalty income.

and the companies making huge investments in the area begin to achieve reasonable profits. On the other hand, of course, daily production will increase as the number of flowing wells grows larger, and careful scientific production should keep the pool an active producer for years.

Characteristics of the Crude

As a general rule, Elk City crude is a sweet, 51° A.P.I. gravity oil which yields a high percentage of gasoline. Production comes from an extremely hard "Pennsylvanian" conglomerate made up of granite pebbles and sand washed down from the tops of the Wichita Mountains after that Pre-Cambrian "basement" had been pushed up by some gargantuan earth movement millions of years ago.

Development so far has not been without mishap. One Shell well being drilled by a contractor went wild and a spark caused by friction ignited high pressure gas. A column of flame roared 150 feet in the air. The light from the fire could be seen 50 miles away. The steel derrick and rigging valued at several hundred thousand dollars melted down in a matter of minutes. After several days of back-breaking preparation, fire-fighters extinguished the blaze by blasting it with high explosives, but it caught again. Before another charge could be prepared, shifting sand inside the hole shut off the gas and the fire went out.

To determine the area of the field as quickly as possible and confirm development plans, Shell has been stepping out wells in one-mile strides. In effect, this makes the wells semi-wildcats, but as each one "proves" a new addition to the field's producing area other rigs are moved in to infill the gaps. At present the field is about two miles wide and six miles long.

It takes from 80 to 90 days to complete a well in the hard formations common to the Elk City pool, but drillers are shooting for a 65- to 70-day mark. They are aided by recently developed equipment, some of which is being used here for the first time. This and other innovations in drilling practice are also cutting down the expense of development. For example, by improvising a mud salvage system whereby excess drilling mud from one rig can be used at another, the cost of this single item was reduced from $20,000 for the first development well to around $6,000 to $8,000 for wells drilling today. Mud for the troublesome discovery well cost over $120,000.

The Route to the Refinery

The natural gas is collected and piped 14 miles to the main lines of a utility company which buys it. Elk City crude leaves the field through a 165-mile pipe line to Cushing and thence to Wood River Refinery through the Basin-Ozark System. A pump station, office, and homes for Shell Pipe Line employees have been constructed in the field. Plans are now under way for the construction of a large-scale gasoline plant there, capable of handling something like 100 million cubic feet of gas per day; the exact size and type of plant will depend on how the field develops, but the cost will probably be in the neighborhood of $6,000,000.

Royalties Add to Incomes

Such expenditures mean a great deal to the people of Elk City and the surrounding country. Heretofore the main business of the town has centered around four cotton gins and a cottonseed oil mill. A brisk trade in broom corn also kept things rolling. Now the discovery of oil in their back yard not only means big royalty income for some Elk Citians, but an improvement for all types of business and employment in general. Since last April Elk City's population has jumped from about 8,500 to nearly 11,000. As a result, retail sales are substantially higher each month than they were a year ago.

On the farms where the drilling rigs stand in orderly rows there are many indications of what oil means to the property owners. Perhaps the most prophetic of things to come is the farm of John Long, on whose land the field's first offset well was completed. A brand new home stands beside the modest ancient farm house where Mr. Long, now blind, and his wife had lived since before Oklahoma was a state.

Among those townsmen prospering

in the boom are local carpenters and building contractors, for Elk City is also amidst a building boom the like of which it has never seen before. Everywhere new homes are being constructed or old ones enlarged. A housing development has mushroomed at the edge of town, with most tenants employed in the oil field.

A new wing of the community hospital was completed recently and a larger movie house is going up on Main Street. Shell has constructed a new warehouse and siding to handle the 18 carloads of materials needed for each new well. Oil field service and equipment companies have put up their own one and two-story offices, because no other space is available.

Shell, which leases the entire upper floor of the spanking new First National Bank Building, had to find additional offices across the street to headquarter exploration parties still working in the area.

Other organizations are feeling the housing pinch, too, notably the schools. Enrollment in Elk City's consolidated grammar and high schools increased nearly 20 per cent last term, and there is talk of holding classes in church basements or dividing the schedule into half-day classes. The churches themselves are enjoying unprecedented attendance and frequently hold special services for oil field workers and their families.

The people of Elk City have few qualms that the quickening of life and the expansion in the business and residential districts will prove to be a bubble, easily pricked when the boom days of the field are gone. In the first place, the field's development is being mapped for a maximum production for a long time to come. Too, the discovery of the field accelerated exploration activity in surrounding country, and they feel that other new pools are bound to turn up. With Elk City already established as an operating and supply center, the town is well out ahead as the possible hub of any new play.

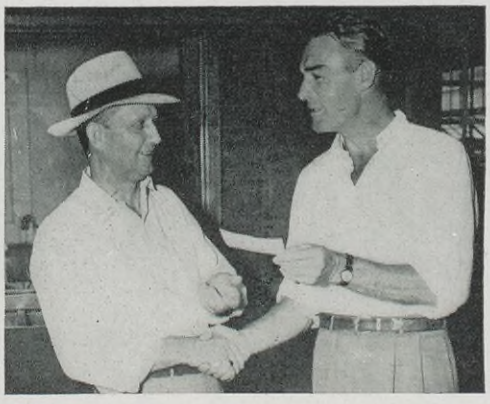
In the meantime, they are enjoying the fruits of a great oil field of their own.

This staking ceremony on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Long (center) marked the beginning of steady development of the new field.

E. M. Woody, owner of Elk City's hotel, who leased 80 acres to Shell, shows map of it to City Commissioner Arthur Hall.

Oil field trucks and cars of new residents keep traffic lanes humming along Elk City's once quiet Main Street.

Paul Wade, editor-publisher of the *News*, has interpreted benefits of the field to the community from the start, predicts long prosperity.



Movie actor Randolph Scott owns leases and royalties in Elk City's field. Here he makes a royalty deal with local merchant.

Banker A. L. Thurmond, Sr., and son, who own productive land leased to Shell, see a bright future for Elk City.

Tracing Dolls' Family Trees

A Shell Attorney-Hobbyist, Aided and Abetted by His Wife and Daughter, Has Turned Genealogist and Collector of American and Foreign Dolls

The aged couple Mr. Davis shows here are two prized Mexican wax dolls remarkable for their minute details.

J. M. DAVIS, attorney in the Tulsa Area office, got a doll for Christmas. Fact is, Mr. Davis will probably be getting dolls for Christmas and on his birthdays for some time to come; for he, along with his wife and 16-year-old daughter, makes a hobby of collecting authentically costumed antique examples of the doll maker's art. Right now the Davises have more than 750 pieces in their collection and they're adding to it nearly every week.

What Mr. Davis searches for are authentic products of renowned toy and fashion doll manufacturers the world over. The idea is to build up a sort of illustrated genealogy of the several branches of the doll family tree from the time they were first manufactured commercially.

Naturally the older the doll the better collector's item it is. The oldest examples in the Davis group are two hand-carved wooden figures known as Crèche dolls. They are several hundred years old and were carved and painted by Italian artists to depict scenes of the Nativity. A Chinese warrior, dating from 1824, is still dressed in his original costume. The collection contains dolls made of about every material known to the trade, including wax, wood, brass, tin, china, bisque, parian, stone, paper-maché, plastics and even gourd fiber. The smallest are of metal, about three-quarters of an inch long. The largest is a German doll three feet tall. Every country in Europe, most of South and Central America, parts of Asia, Alaska and other far corners of the globe are represented.

"Fashion Dolls" in Collection

Among interesting and valuable dolls in the collection are petite "fashion dolls" made in France around 1860. These little ladies were sent by fashion designers to ladies of the courts of Europe to use as models for their wardrobes. Each fashion doll had a large selection of the latest creations for approval. An 1870 bisque flower girl mounted on a music box is another prized find. When the music is played—still clear and melodious—the doll turns her head and moves her arms. The Davises' rarest item is a parian doll known as a Carrie-Ordway, made sometime between 1850 and 1870. It would bring several hundred dollars in a collector's sale.

Mrs. Davis really started the collection before she was married, with several dolls given her by a grandmother. But the Davises made little effort to add to the collection until their daughter, Kay, began showing

These wooden figurines (at right) were carved by Italian artists to depict Nativity scenes. They are hundreds of years old.

an aptitude for dress and hat designing. The whole family then began to concentrate on collecting.

Because many of the antique dolls are discovered in tatters or with no clothes at all, Kay and Mrs. Davis have re-costumed at least half of the collection. They spend long hours poring over costume portfolios and early fashion magazines, then copy dresses meticulously according to the period in which each doll was manufactured. Mrs. Davis, in addition to her ability at sewing costumes, is also an artist at restoring bodies and heads of broken dolls. Shelves are lined with heads awaiting new bodies. Her sewing basket is always handy so she and Kay can sit down for a few moments of work each day. Kay also designs and makes her own hats, collects miniature items of all kinds, plays the violin.

Mr. Davis, while shying clear of the costuming, acts as roving buyer. He says he sometimes takes ribbing enough when men in the oil fields spy a doll sticking from his pocket without word getting around that he sews, too. He joined Shell in 1937 at Houston and has worked in the Legal Departments at St. Louis, Centralia and now Tulsa, keeping an eye open for dolls in each location. He has scouted attic treasure troves on vacation and business trips in New England, the mid-West and throughout the South.

Whenever Mr. Davis visits a town he never fails to look through one or more antique shops. He also makes purchases through listings published in special sections of hobby magazines—for doll collecting ranks high among hobbies—and receives tips on other dolls through telephone calls. It is surprising he says, how many people will call to tell you about their or others' dolls once they learn you are a collector.

Dickering for dolls sometimes brings up aspects beyond ordinary trading techniques which make his legal training an asset. Mr. Davis once bought an entire collection of

Kay, the Davis' daughter, (at right) holds a paper-maché lady made in 1858. The 1845 blonde wax doll next to her on the chair is rare because of its violet eyes.

Mrs. Davis (below) displays some of the bisque collection. They range in age from 1860 to 1910, in size to 36 inches. The big one next to her is German.

French "fashion dolls," still wearing their original costumes, were made in about 1860. Mr. Davis holds an 1870 music box doll which moves head and arms as the tune plays.

Not all dolls are obtained intact. Mrs. Davis fashions new bodies and then she and Kay costume them according to period of origin. Meanwhile, heads are alcove decorations.

93 pieces. Another time, after tracking down the heirs of a deceased Irishman in Oklahoma, he was balked in buying a fine old china doll. The dead man had $600 hidden somewhere when he passed away and the heirs thought it might be tucked away in the doll's sawdust body.

Expert in Identification

After years of practical experience, and after reading many books on the subject, Mr. Davis can, without the slightest hesitation, name the year of manufacture of a doll by identifying distinguishing characteristics such as hair style—peculiar to each manufacturing period. By these characteristics he can also determine a doll's worth, one reason why his own collection is valued at several thousands of dollars.

According to Mr. Davis, the most valuable dolls today are those made of three types of material—bisque, parian and china. Essentially there is little difference in the three except for the amount of coloring put into the material and the grade of clay used. The characteristics of these are being studied by ceramists today, Mr. Davis says, in attempts to copy the early valuable dolls. So far he has been able to distinguish the imitations from the museum pieces.

In buying dolls, he has concentrated on the old ones. But since he considers the collection an investment as well as a hobby, he has also had an eye out for modern novelty dolls. For example, a Shirley Temple doll, now packed away, will some day have a definite and valuable place in doll making history. If the price is right, he also buys duplicates of dolls now in the collection, because their value will increase as long as he keeps them.

Because of space limitations in their home, the Davises keep most of their collection stored in cases, taking them out periodically to treat them against moths or on special occasions to show to friends. Meanwhile dozens more brighten their living room and sun parlor. They hope some day to have a museum of their own with adequate space for the entire doll family tree.

Photographs by Forrest Adrian, Houston Regional Office

Shooting in the Gulf

Aboard the shooting boat (in the inset), just prior to the actual explosion, the charge is connected (at top) to the shooting circuit.

TWENTY-TWO miles southeast of a Mississippi Delta fishing camp known as "The End Of The World," Shell's Seismic Party No. 17, New Orleans Area, carries on the offshore search for oil.

Working from boats, over open water, this crew uses seismic methods similar to those employed on land and in swampy areas. Dynamite charges, in this case exploded under water, send out elastic waves which are picked up and recorded by sensitive seismometers resting on the Gulf floor. Interpretation of the resulting seismograms shows the structure of the geological formations under the sea bottom, indicating whether or not conditions are favorable to the accumulation of oil.

Such operations are typical of one phase of Shell's part in the exploration activities of the Gulf of Mexico oil play, illustrating the methods employed in the shallow near-shore waters of the Gulf. Shell is also engaged in the exploration of the deeper waters lying further offshore, employing similar equipment mounted on craft suited to such waters.

This is a rapidly expanding development which has already cost participating companies many millions of dollars.

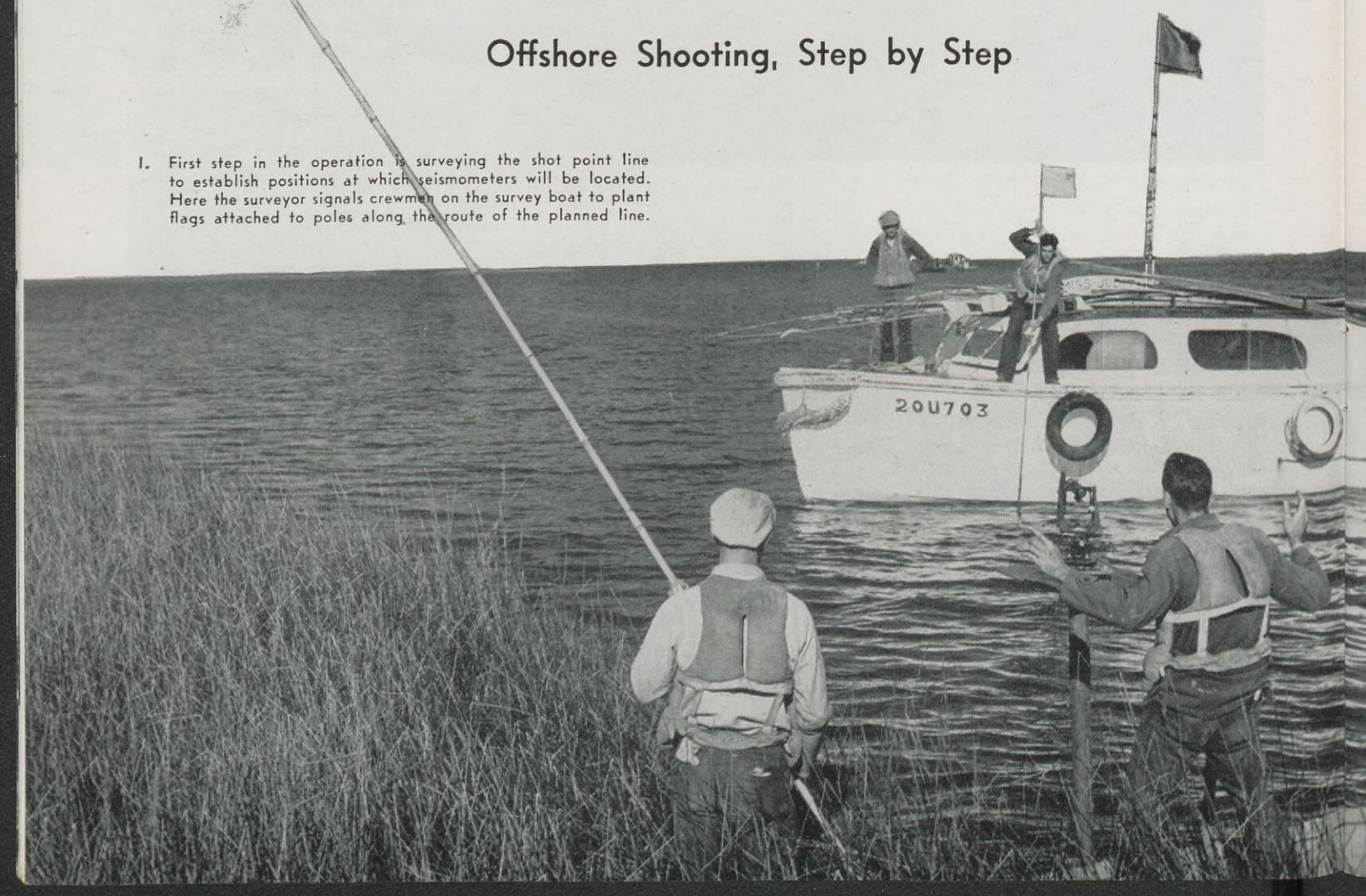
2. Seismometers, attached at 200-foot intervals to a cable run out from the instrument boat, are sunk on the ocean floor along the line marked by flags previously planted from the survey boat.

3. From a special barge, a shot hole is drilled in the ocean bottom, and crewmen then prepare the charge to be exploded in the hole by screwing together long, slender cans of dynamite.

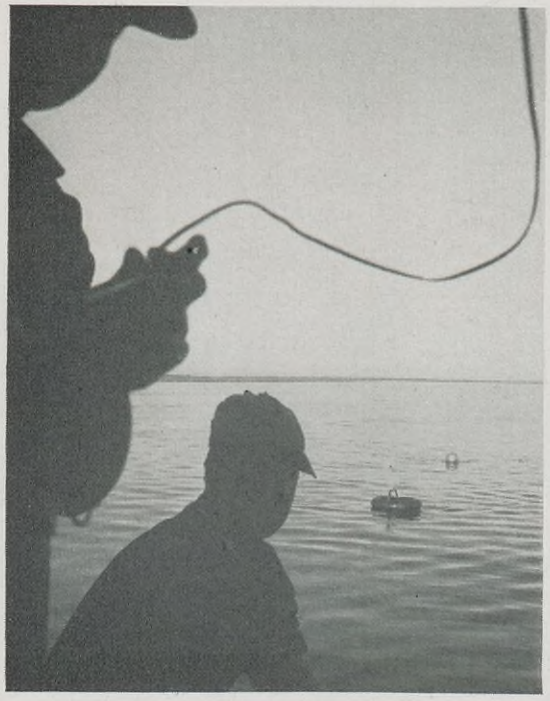
4.

Offshore Shooting, Step by Step

1. First step in the operation is surveying the shot point line to establish positions at which seismometers will be located. Here the surveyor signals crewmen on the survey boat to plant flags attached to poles along the route of the planned line.

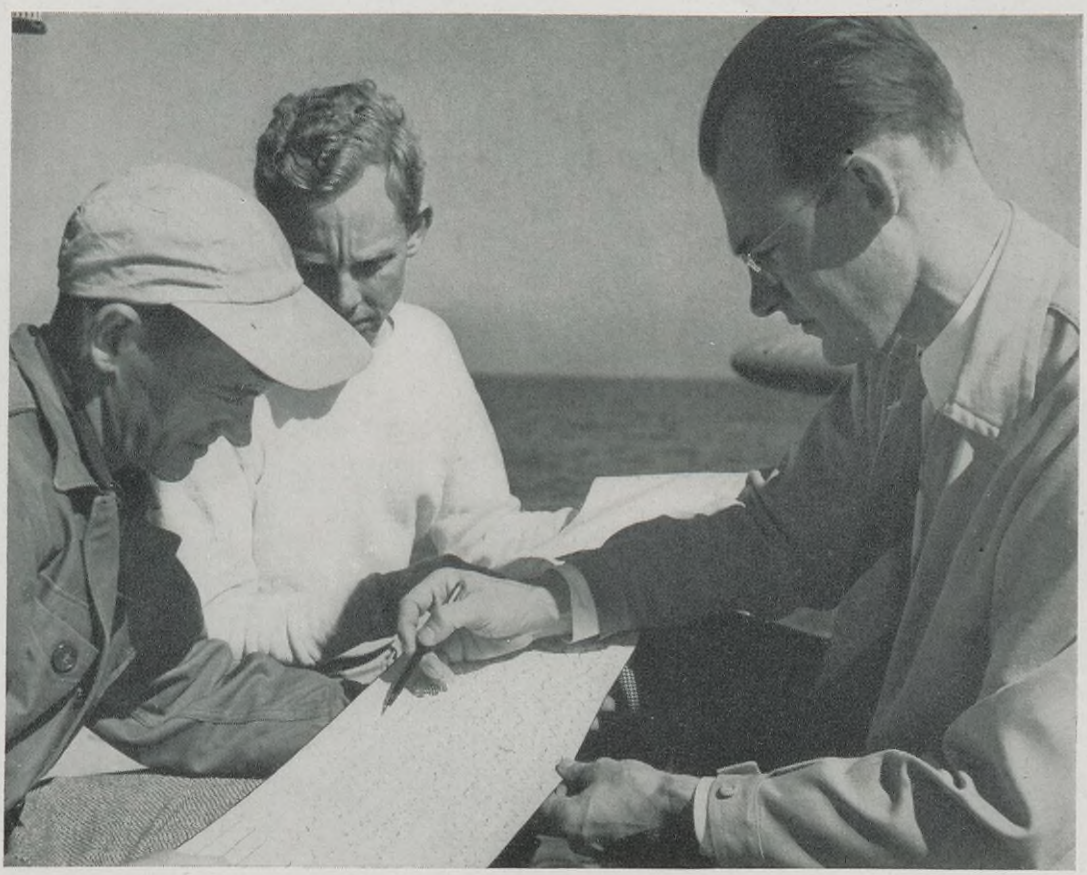


4. The shooting crew lowers the dynamite into the casing which lines the 80-foot-deep shot hole. When they are out of range, the charge will be fired from the shooting boat.



5. The shooter prepares to set off a suspended charge (hung from the toy balloon beyond the buoy). This technique is sometimes substituted in offshore operations for the shot hole system.

6. As the shooter pushes the button, contact is made and the suspended shot is detonated, causing a geyser of water to shoot 100 feet into the air some distance from the boat.



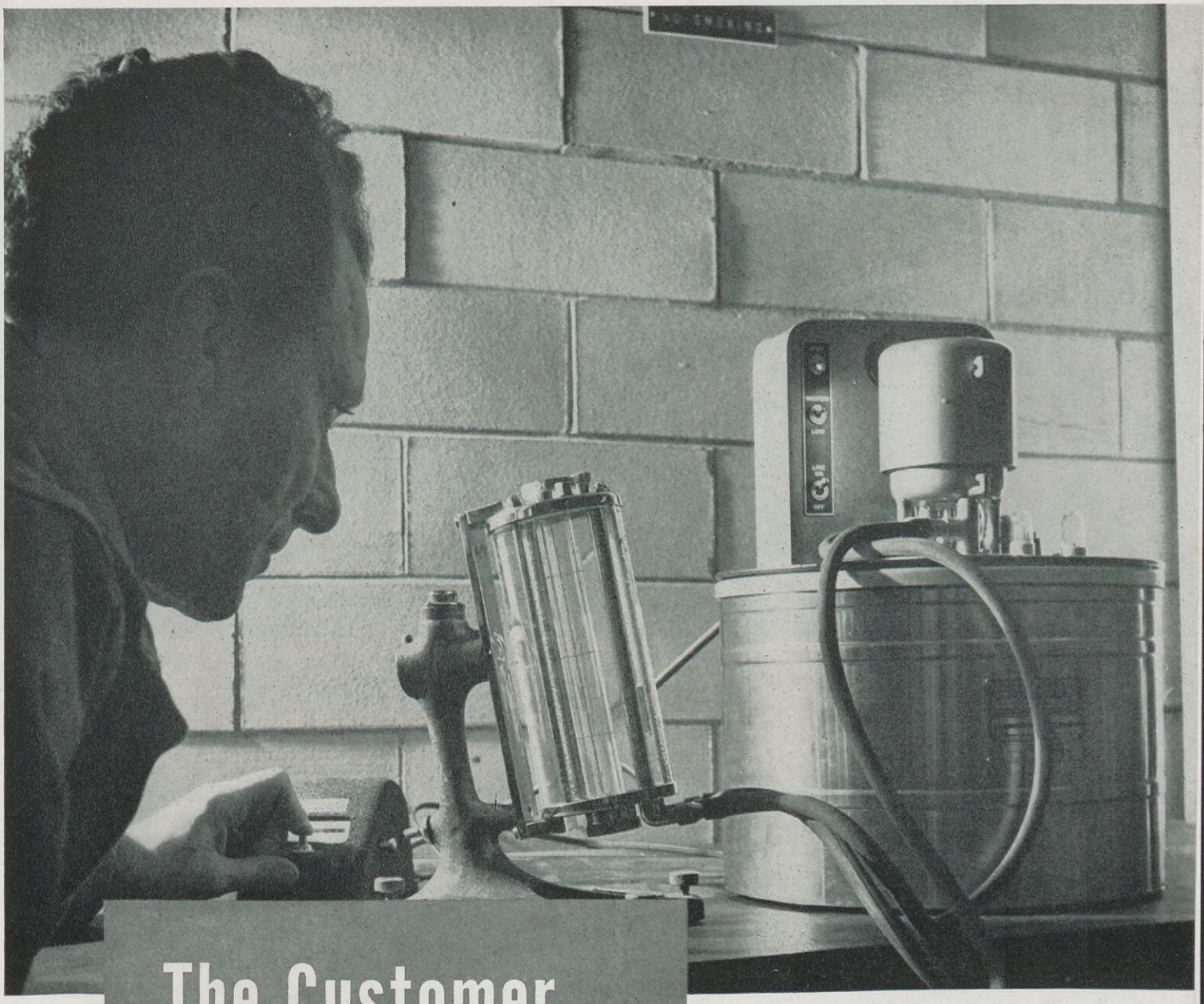
7. On the instrument boat, the seismologist checks the seismogram for reflections.

8. Men of Shell's Seismic Party No. 17 return every night to the quarter boat (above), which serves as their home during their week-long tour of duty.

9. Movies (below) form part of the recreational program provided aboard the quarter boat, on which the crew members relax after a day's work in the Gulf.

10. The seismic crews eat well aboard the quarter boat, from supplies of food brought aboard semi-weekly and stored in its deep freezers.

11. Speedy service is maintained between the quarter boat and mainland, with aircraft often being used to carry seismic records and supply crew members with necessities.

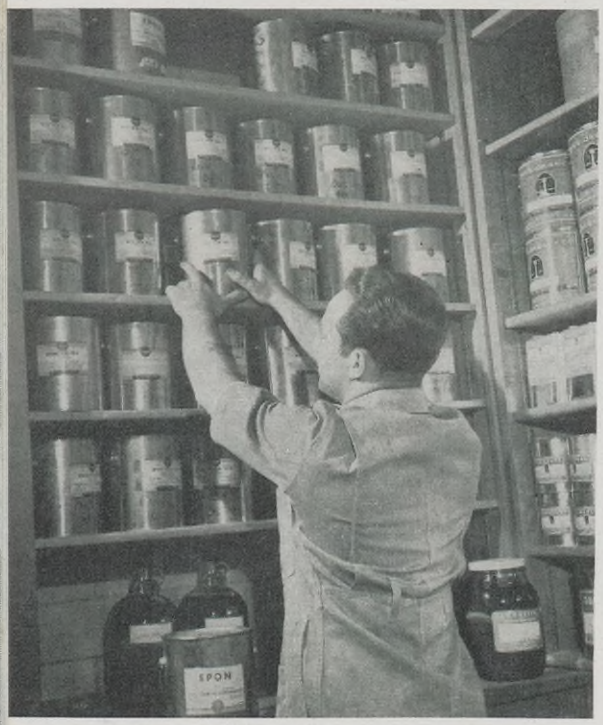


The Customer Receives a Helping Hand

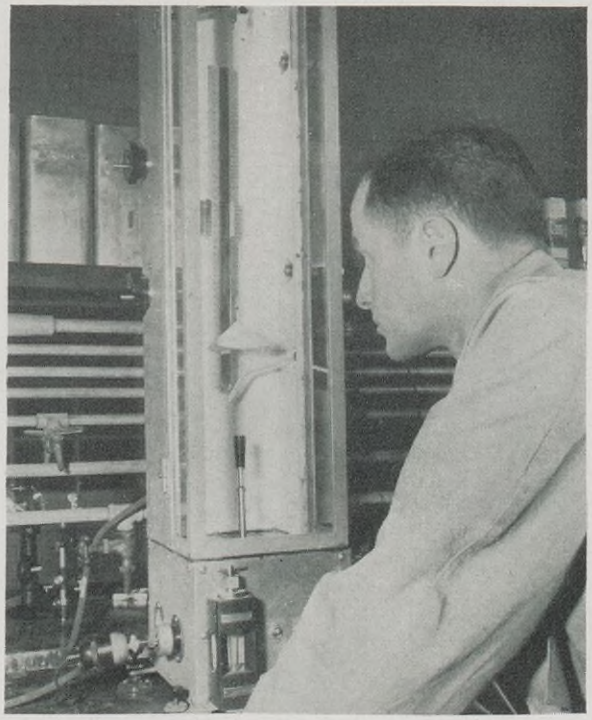
Shell Chemical's New Technical Service Laboratory Helps Chemical Consumers Solve Their Own Operating Problems

OPENING this month in Union, New Jersey, is a new Shell Chemical industrial research laboratory which tests petroleum-derived chemicals as they are used in industry. While the industrial laboratories of most companies work to make their products meet customer needs and wishes, Shell Chemical's new technical service laboratory goes one step further . . . it helps the customer improve his own products.

Shell's answer to the growing importance of service in the chemical industry, the new research-for-the-



The new laboratory stocks a variety of industrial products. Ed Flannagan pulls down a resin for comparison with a Shell product.



Developed by Shell Development Company the evaporometer observed by Ed Birns is used to determine the relative evaporation rates of volatile solvents such as lacquer thinners.

Claude Brice (left) and Labora Herr discuss ticklish chemical qu them out into the laboratory for

consumer laboratory is an outgrowth of an earlier and much smaller technical service laboratory set up in 1946 as part of the laboratory at Shell Chemical's Martinez Plant. Like its predecessor, the new laboratory is designed to work closely with Shell Chemical's customers (the manufacturers of plastics, surface coatings and the countless other items made from petroleum-derived chemicals) in developing new product applications for the eventual benefit of all users and in helping individual consumers with specific immediate problems.

How the Laboratory Operates

The new laboratory functions something like this:

Suppose the manufacturer of a furniture lacquer is having trouble applying his product in humid weather . . . due to the tendency of his lacquer to "blush." This happens when the solvent used in a lacquer evaporates too fast and water condenses out, leaving a white glazing or "blushing" effect on a piece of furniture.

With the help of his Shell Chemical salesman who makes the necessary arrangements, the manufacturer places the problem in the hands of the laboratory staff, and discusses it with them in a general way. When the problem is narrowed down to the probable area of solution, it is turned over to a research specialist for further work.

In the case of "blushing", the answer may lie in reformulation of the lacquer to include a slower evaporating solvent, or a change to a solvent that picks up less water. But in any case, when the laboratory finds the answer, it turns its recommendations over to the manufacturer and continues to work with him until he gets the result he desires.

A one-story structure having approximately 22,000 square feet of floor space, the building housing the new laboratory occupies a landscaped two-acre plot and has access to five adjoining acres for possible future expansion. Laboratory space takes up 80 per cent of the building, with the remaining 20 per cent comprising a technical library, maintenance shop and office space.

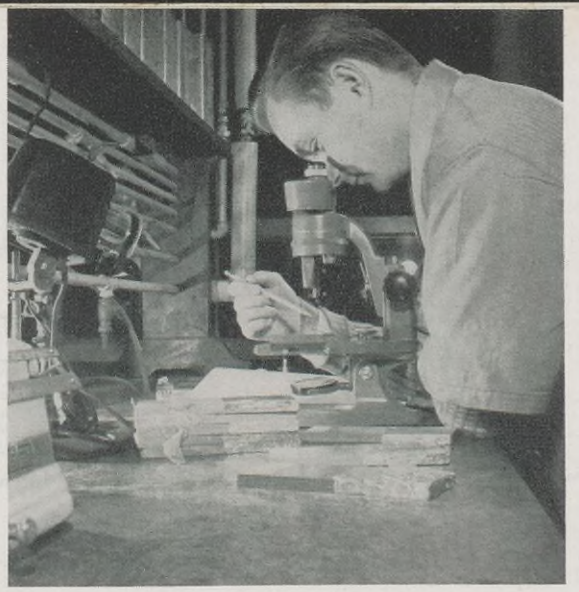
Staff Includes 11 Chemists

Operated under the jurisdiction of Shell Chemical's Sales Development Department, the laboratory is staffed by eleven research specialists, a four-man maintenance crew and a secretarial staff of three, under the direction of Dr. Donald S. Herr.

Research in the new laboratory today involves problems as diverse as the extraction of oil from rice bran and the development of a suitable lacquer for the wooden heels of women's shoes. In the future, much of the work will be in the surface coating field, with special emphasis on

tory Director Dr. Donald estions before Brice takes further experimental work.

Using the low temperature bath pictured here (which steadily reduces the liquid's temperature until it freezes), Brice cautiously determines the freezing point of an anti-freeze.



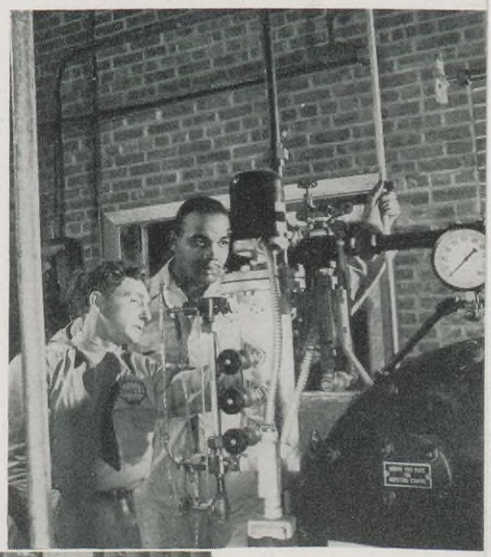
The lacquered panels which Jack Nelson is carefully examining for durability under a three-dimensional binocular microscope had been previously exposed to the elements generated in the laboratory's weatherometer.

synthetic enamels and the many types of lacquers and resins used as protective coatings for furniture, automobiles, etc. Other work will be done on brake fluids and anti-freezes, and on solvent extraction.

In addition to adapting Shell products to the customer's specific needs, the new laboratory is designed to benefit all industries using petroleum-derived chemicals. To this end it will make all important findings, except those undertaken on a confidential basis, available to industry through its own publications and through bulletins and brochures released generally.

With chemical requirements changing every day, with new products being quickly outmoded by still newer ones, the laboratory has a future limited only by its ingenuity in developing new applications for Shell products. It is an important step in the growth of Shell Chemical Corporation.

In the boiler room, Frank Tesar (left) and Bob Slade check the high pressure boiler that provides the power for running laboratory process equipment. An up-to-date reference library (below) provides Saxe Dobrin and other laboratory researchers with the latest information on products and processes.



The fourteenth in a new series of organization charts

Shell Oil Company

March—1950

Manager

P. E. Hurley

Assistant Superintendent

J. B. Dunlap

Chief Engineer

T. O. Larsen

Manager Distilling & Cracking

B. J. Lehmann

Manager Gas

S. F. Good

Manager Dispatching

C. J. Troxler

Manager Marine Loading

L. C. Oubre

NORCO REFINERY ORGANIZATION CHART

Financial Control

Office Manager

G. M. McCawley

Manager Laboratory & Treating

W. N. Day

Manager Stores

C. E. Wightman

Chief Technologist

S. J. Oertling

Manager Personnel & Ind. Relations

G. J. Bleakley

2000th Pensioner

SHELL'S Retirement Program reached a milestone this month as Quinton Brice Davis became the 2000th pensioner under the Shell Pension Plan which began in 1938. Saying goodbye to his many friends at Houston Refinery, Mr. Davis, a Valve Repairer No. 1 in the Engineering Field Department, concluded a career with Shell which began 21 years ago at the same location.

As many retired employees before him have done, Quinton Brice Davis went back home. Home to him is the sandy, rolling land of East Texas.

Retirement did not catch the Davis family unaware. Knowing well in advance the exact date of his retirement, Mr. Davis began saving his money in order to buy a 48-acre farm in the fertile area near Livingston, Texas, sixty-five miles northeast of Houston. The fact that a well stocked pond lies partly on the property made it all the more attractive to Mr. Davis, as he is an enthusiastic fisherman. Four years ago he bought his farm and from that day on began looking forward to retirement.

First Come Needed Repairs

Now, with his Shell days ended, Mr. Davis has discovered that he hasn't retired after all. His land was idle those four years preceding his retirement and there are many improvements that need to be made. Right now, farming his acreage must wait. Fences need to be mended and barns must be repaired. Also, there is a major project of building a new road out to the state highway serving the area.

In the meantime, he has planted a sizable garden, which will furnish fresh vegetables during the spring and summer and will provide Mrs. Davis with a variety of items to can

< With vegetables from the garden and plenty of home-grown meat, food no longer is a major item in the family budget. Here Mr. Davis shows off a fat yearling, which has been earmarked for the frozen food locker.

Chores done, the Davises find time for recreation and visiting. At right, they are walking home after calling on a neighbor.>

or store in her new frozen food locker.

He has only five head of cattle at the present time, but in the near future he hopes to increase his herd to between twenty and thirty head. "That isn't many cattle for Texas," he admits, "but I want just enough to keep me busy most of the time and still not saddle me down so much that I can't take off on a fishing trip occasionally, or go down to the Houston Refinery for a short visit with my old friends."

Since 1938, Shell pensioners have settled in many states where they are engaged in a wide variety of interesting and sometimes profitable avocations. In whatever field they may select, their leisure time gives them the opportunity to practice old skills and to develop new interests. Contacts with old acquaintances are still important and sometimes are more firmly established, as in the case of almost a dozen Shell employees who chose to retire to the same small community of Paradise, California, in the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas.

Shell People in the News

C. J. NOBMANN

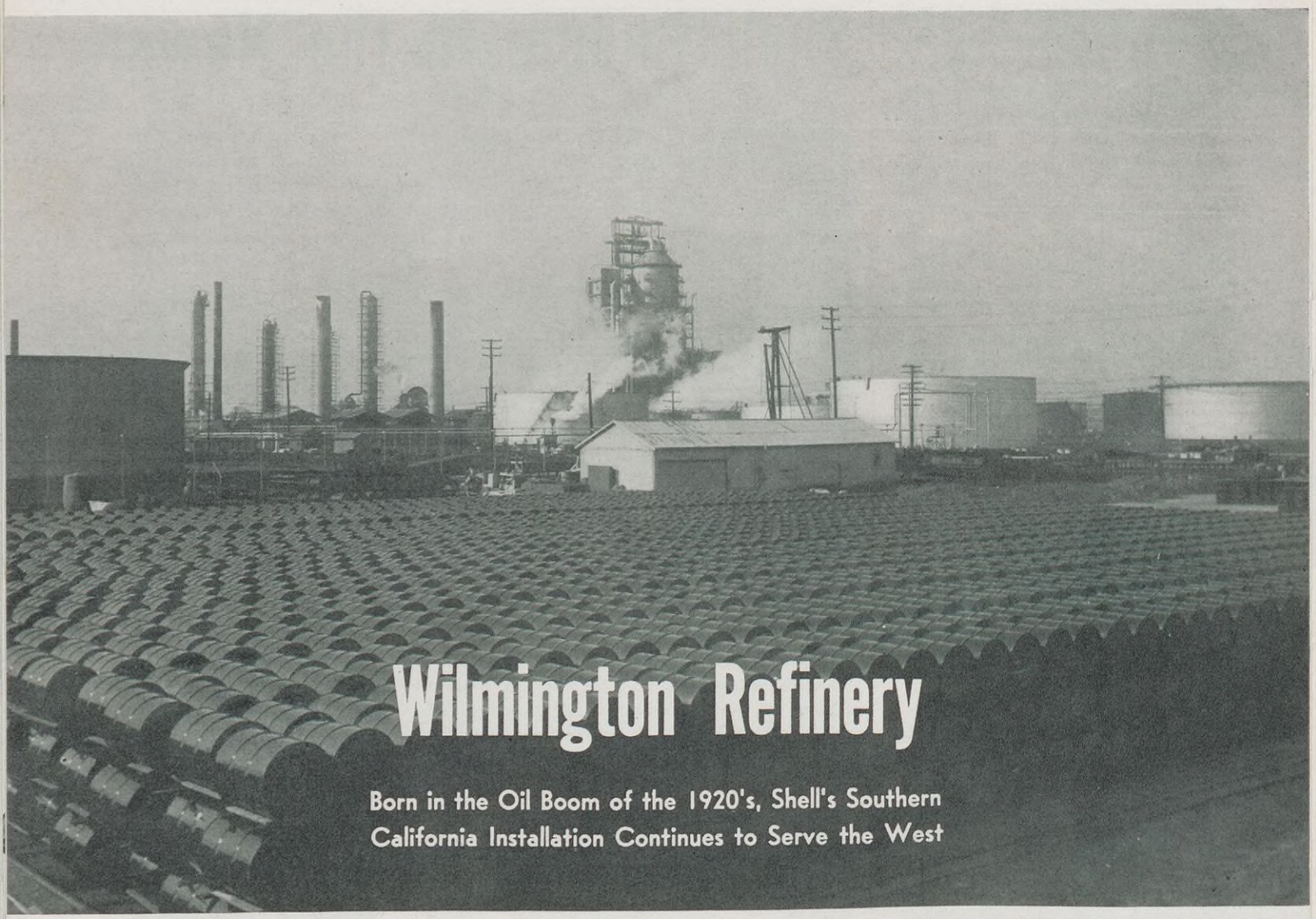
C. J. NOBMANN has been appointed Manager of the Marketing-Engineering Department in Shell Oil Company's New York Head Office. A University of California graduate with a degree in civil engineering, Mr. Nobmann came with Shell in 1922 as a Structural Designer in the San Francisco Office. He progressed through a variety of engineering positions there prior to becoming Manager of the Marketing-Operations and Safety Department in 1937. In 1940 he was transferred to the Sacramento Marketing Division as Operations Manager. Following a special assignment in Washington, D. C., from 1943 to 1945, Mr. Nobmann returned to the San Francisco Office, and from late 1945 until his new assignment he served as Manager of the Marketing-Engineering Department at that location. In his new position he will be responsible for Marketing-Engineering activities throughout the Company.

THORNTON BEALL

THORNTON BEALL has been named Superintendent of Operations in the Marketing-Operations Department in the New York Head Office. Holder of both graduate and undergraduate degrees in mechanical engineering from the University of Colorado, Mr. Beall joined Shell Oil Company in 1926 as a Mechanical Engineer at the Martinez Refinery. In the years that followed he held several Marketing-Engineering positions in the states of California, Utah and Washington. In 1946, shortly after returning from a three-year military leave of absence, he was given a special assignment as Operations Manager in the San Francisco Office. Mr. Beall was made Manager of the Planning Department at the same location two years later and late in 1948 was transferred to the New York Head Office as Manager of the Marketing-Plant Department.

W. S. FLOYD

W. S. FLOYD has been appointed Manager of Purchasing—San Francisco. Holder of a B.S. degree in civil engineering from the University of California, Mr. Floyd started his Shell career in 1929 as a Draftsman in the Marketing-Operations Engineering Department in Shell Oil Company's San Francisco Office. He was named a Purchasing-Stores Inspector at the same location in 1936 and continued in this position until 1944 when he became a Purchasing-Stores Buyer. In late 1944 he became Assistant Manager, Purchasing-Stores, Los Angeles, and he served there until 1947 when he returned to the San Francisco Office as Assistant Manager, Purchasing-Stores.



Wilmington Refinery

Born in the Oil Boom of the 1920's, Shell's Southern California Installation Continues to Serve the West

STIRRING times are no novelty to Californians. The discovery of great riches in the earth, widespread industrial expansion, the speedy rise of large cities have all been taken in their stride by the people of the Golden State. Ranking high among exciting events in the state's history was the great oil play of the early 1920's.

In open country and under city lots, valuable oil sands were tapped day after day. Producing wells were completed by the hundreds in proven areas and wildcatters raced to drill test wells in likely locations. But even in the midst of the continuing excitement, it was something of a climax when Shell brought in the discovery well in fabulous Signal Hill field near Long Beach on June 25, 1921. Shell's production in California the following year exceeded 12,000,000 barrels of crude.

Like a stone tossed into a pool, discovery of the Signal Hill field had a widening series of effects. Among them was construction of the Wilmington Refinery, built about five miles from Signal Hill, between the city limits of Los Angeles and Long Beach.

A major need, after Signal Hill was brought in, was storage space for the great flow of crude. Shell's reservoirs at Martinez and Coalinga were overflowing with petroleum from the new find. Naturally enough, the first construction at the Wilmington site was a pipe line from Signal Hill and a series of storage reservoirs which eventually could hold 8,400,000 barrels.

Meanwhile, work was begun on the refinery itself, which went on stream in September, 1923. The original Wilmington installation had two distilling units plus other equipment necessary to make gasoline, kerosene, stove oil and residual fuel. Also completed were a marine terminal at Mormon Island, part of the Los Angeles Harbor area, and a four-mile pipe line connecting the terminal and refinery.

Along with the tremendous production from Signal Hill, the Company had another important reason for building the new refinery. In February, 1922, Shell purchased the properties of the Union Oil Company of Delaware, including its marketing outlets in the busy Los Angeles area and a modern new refinery was needed

to serve this added sales territory.

Construction of the Wilmington Refinery gave Shell a manufacturing center in southern California to supplement the output of Martinez Refinery, near San Francisco. The Company had a plentiful supply of crude, from Signal Hill and other fields, and a briskly expanding marketing organization. By the mid-twenties, Shell had reached major status in one of the world's great petroleum centers—the Pacific Coast.

Wilmington Expands

Four distilling units (two more had been added to the original pair) plus gasoline treating plants gave Wilmington a daily capacity of 35,000 barrels of crude in its early days. But as oil fields in the vicinity were further developed, including Shell's deep zone production at Ventura and Signal Hill, the refinery began to expand. In 1926 a natural gasoline stabilizer plant was added, along with an office building. In the same year eight small Dubbs thermal cracking units were installed to convert heavy residues from the distillation units into gasoline, and in 1928 an Edeleanu plant for treating kerosene was built.

Meanwhile, California's constantly growing demand for petroleum products, plus the clearly demonstrated value of the cracking process in increasing gasoline yield, called for still larger refining facilities.

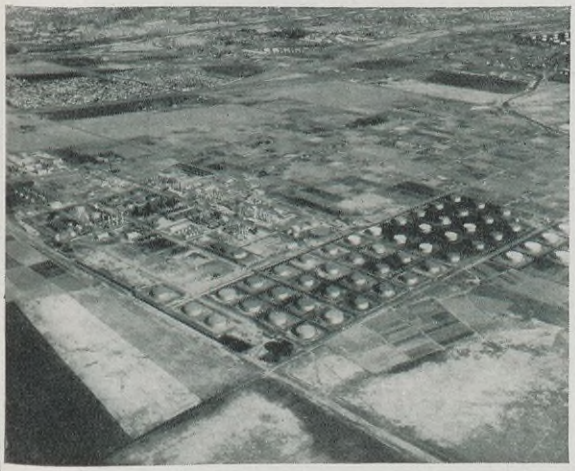
Wilmington's 236 acres did not permit any extensive expansion. But the Company owned a tank farm near Dominguez oil field, less than four miles north of the refinery, and bought enough adjoining land to make up a 448-acre tract. Construction began, and in 1927 Dominguez Refinery went on stream with eight Dubbs units of improved design. Additional processing units were constructed later, and during World War II a catalytic cracking unit, toluene plant and other units for the manufacture of high octane aviation gasoline were built.

Operations of the two refining units complement each other, and are under one management. Crude oil is processed at Wilmington where it is separated by distillation into gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuels and residue. The residue then goes to Dominguez where it is cracked to make more gasoline and other products. The daily crude capacity is 55,000 barrels, with facilities for throughput of natural gasoline and additional cracking stock to give the refinery a combined rated capacity of 85,000 barrels.

Wilmington, along with the Martinez Refinery, serves the entire Pacific Coast. Because of its location and excellent loading facilities, the Mormon Island Terminal is used by tankers which carry Shell gasoline and other fuels all the way to the Pacific Northwest and Hawaii. Barges from this terminal carry petroleum fuels to San Diego for distribution to cities and ranches along the Mexican border. Wilmington's products find customers as far inland as Arizona, near as Greater Los Angeles.

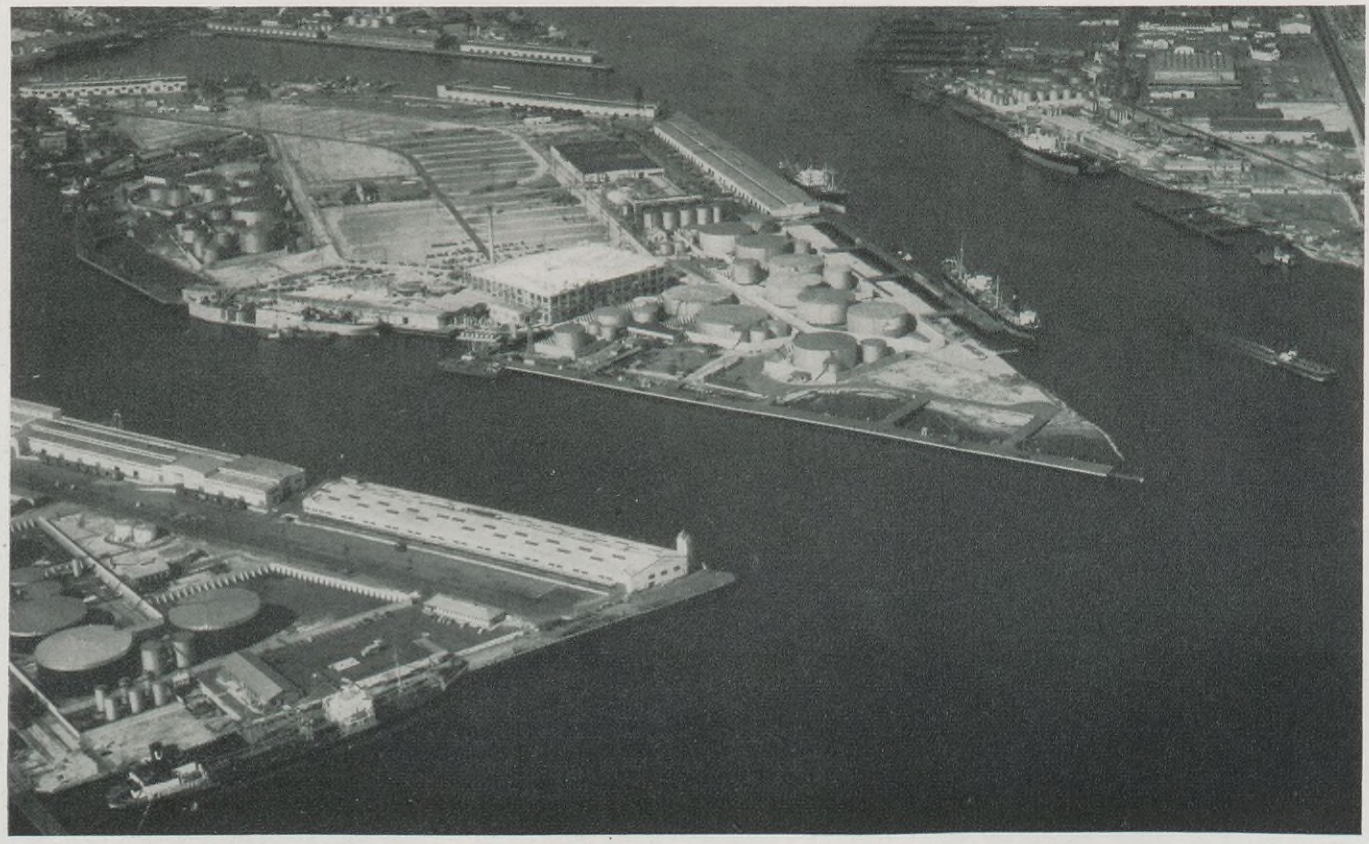
Efficiency and safety have gone hand in hand with growth at Wilmington. During the war, for example, both the toluene plant and the catalytic cracking plant won special praise from the Armed Forces, yet the same period of peak efficiency saw the refinery win the National Safety Council's Award of Honor for Distinguished Service to Safety (1944). Repeat awards for safety followed in 1947 and 1948.

When Wilmington Refinery was under construction (below) in 1923, "mulepower" was the source of energy on most major jobs.



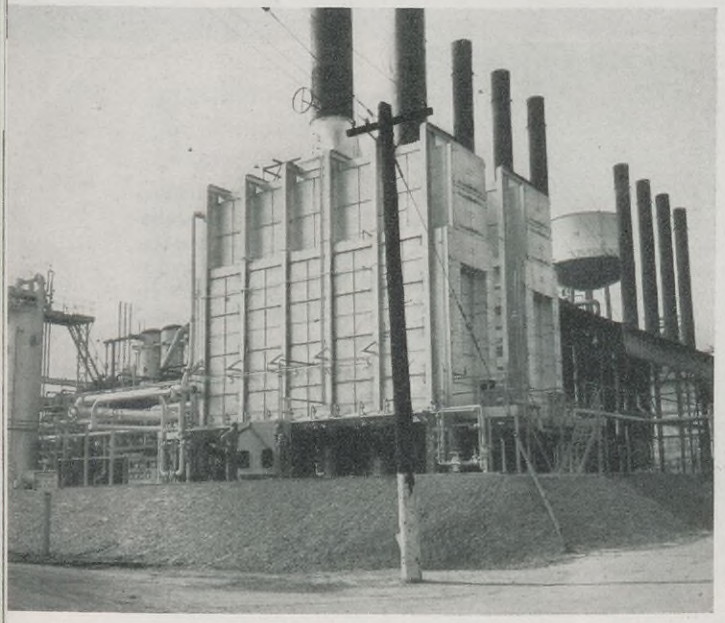
The Wilmington Refinery includes the installations at Dominguez (far left) and Wilmington (left) which process crude oil, natural gasoline and cracking stock.

In 1935, Shell Chemical Corporation built a plant at Dominguez to utilize refinery gases recovered in the cracking process. Working from these raw materials, the chemical plant specializes in quantity produc-

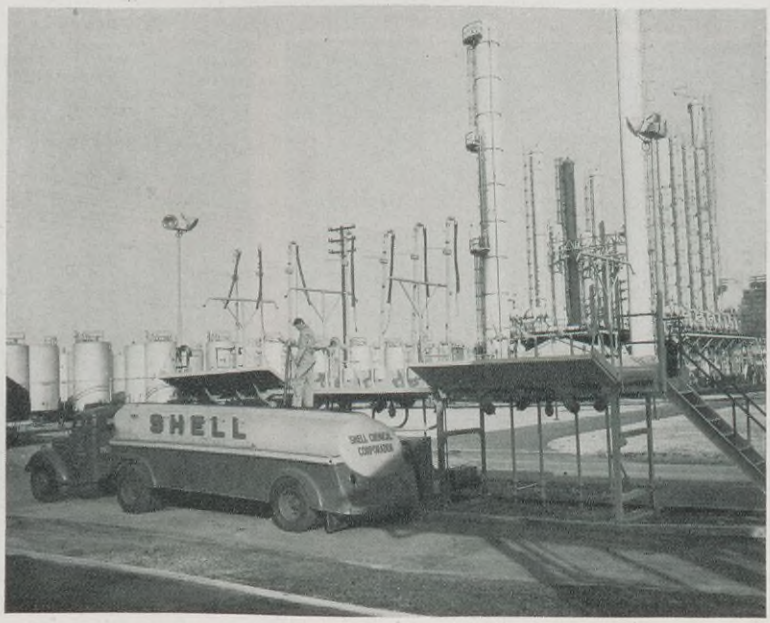


A pipe line connects Wilmington Refinery with the Mormon Island Terminal where tankers load products for markets as distant as Hawaii.

tion of high quality alcohols and ketones, the most important being isopropyl alcohol and acetone. Bulk deliveries are made in tank cars to various market areas in the country, in tank trucks to Southern California industries, and in drums to overseas markets. The chemical plant also serves as the distributing center in the Southern California area for products made at other Shell Chemical locations.



On this spot, the first crude was distilled at Wilmington Refinery. Trumble units (background) are the original ones, modernized and still in use, but the heaters in front are new.



The fractionation columns at Shell Chemical's Dominguez plant turn out alcohols and ketones which are hauled in Clipper trucks to industrial customers in the Los Angeles area.

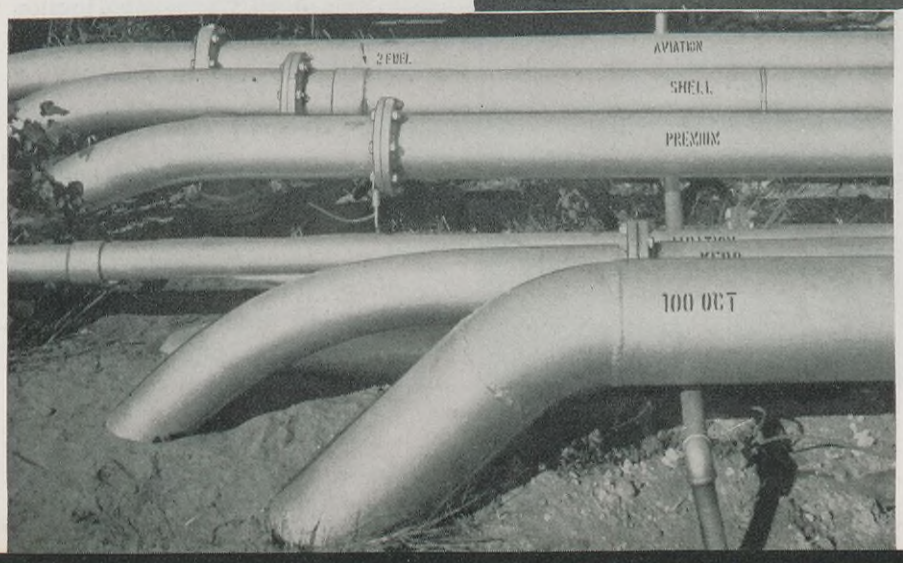
Large-scale Distribution Plus Handling
A Variety of Products Help Explain the New
Jersey Installation's Impressive Growth

The SEWAREN Story

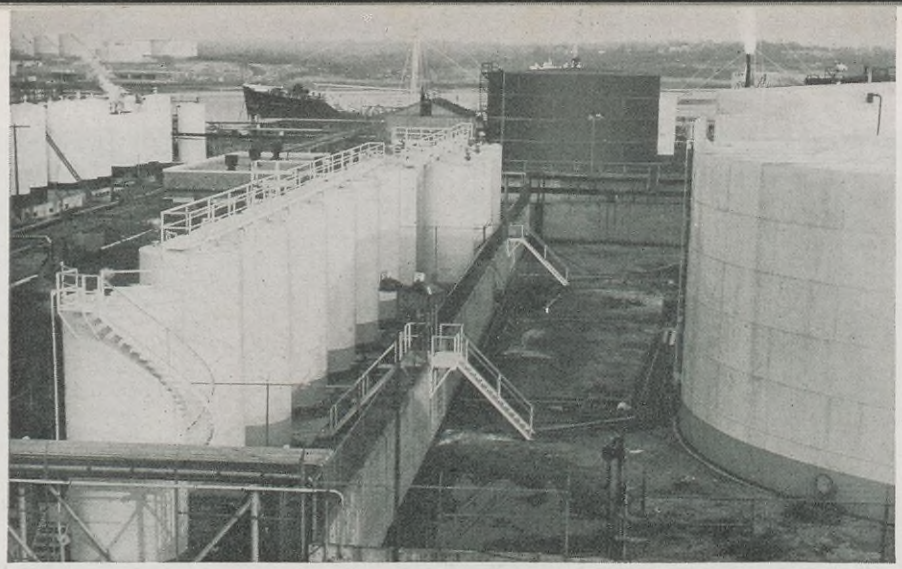
FOR the past 25 years, the petroleum industry has been increasing the number of its products at a rapid rate. Once distilled only for kerosene, crude oil is now made into hundreds of products in addition to the familiar stand-bys: gasoline, fuel oil, kerosene and lubricating oils. This increase in number of products has affected both the size and complexity of distribution facilities.

Ample proof of this is to be seen in the Sewaren Plant. Located as it is on the New Jersey shore, Sewaren is primarily a terminal for the receipt of tanker loads of gasoline and fuel oil destined for the populous markets of New York, New Jersey and parts of Pennsylvania and Connecticut. In addition, its facilities for the blending, compounding and packaging of other products are gaining in importance as these products claim larger markets.

The increase in number of products alone cannot explain Sewaren's growth. Then general rise in demand for the basic petroleum products—gasoline and fuel oils—has made more storage space and handling facilities necessary. Further, Sewaren



Big, ocean-going tankers bring as many as 12 types of products in a single cargo to Sewaren for East Coast distribution. Dockmen quickly couple hose to a network of labelled or colored pipe lines ashore and the new products flow to large storage tanks or to various plants where they are further blended, compounded and packaged in hundreds of ways.



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A discharging tanker can be seen here over the tops of the white storage tanks of the chemical plant, newest addition to Sewaren Plant's diverse facilities.

< Dirty drums placed in this unit come out clean and ready for painting at the other end. About 400 of the containers are reconditioned in an eight-hour shift.

More than 13 million barrels of petroleum derived products flow through Sewaren during a year, as is attested by this busy scene in the dispatching office.
∨

blends many products to meet customers' special demands. Such service has required new compounding units and laboratory equipment as well as additional units for handling and storage. For these reasons, this Shell installation has become a multi-purpose one made up of terminal, compounding, asphalt blending, and chemical handling facilities.

Plants Within a Plant

Operations are conducted in several separate—though interrelated—areas on Sewaren's 175 acres. The terminal area includes the docks in the passage between Staten Island and the Jersey coast near Perth Amboy, a bulk depot for Shell's New York Marketing Division, equipment for blending asphalt and handling alcohol and chemicals, and related installations like tank farms and loading racks. Across the road is the compounding plant for motor, marine and industrial lubricants; a specialties plant for compounding and packaging a variety of products, a control laboratory for all operations, and a products application laboratory. Last year, 13¼ million barrels of products flowed through these Sewaren facilities.

Sewaren's effectiveness lies in its favorable geographic position and its ability to take full advantage of all available means of transportation. Gasoline and fuel oil which come into the terminal for distribution to important eastern cities arrive from Shell's Houston and Norco Refineries by tanker, usually the most economical means for shipping petroleum products. Base stocks for compounding and asphalt blending and products from Shell Chemical's Houston Plant also are received by water transportation.

Storage Capacity Vast

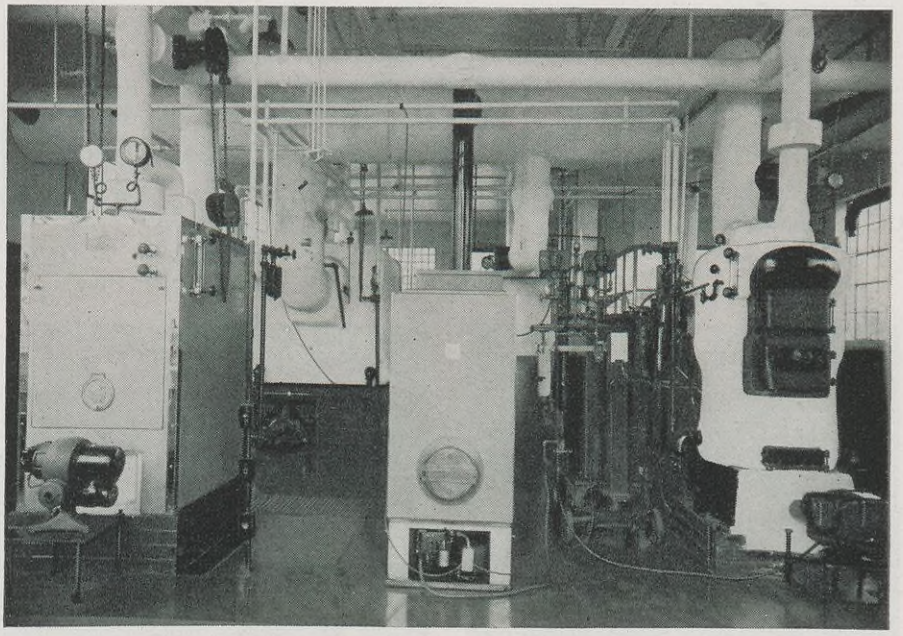
Arriving bulk products are pumped into the tanks of a 2½-million-barrel tank farm which serves as a temporary storage point. Further blending is effected if required and the finished products are then shipped direct to customers or to Company distribution points in nearby areas.

clude almost the entire line of both Shell Oil Company and Shell Chemical Corporation.

Ocean-going tankers and big barges berth at Sewaren's "L" shaped dock. Five barges can receive outgoing shipments simultaneously, and each can be loaded at the rate of 1,000 to 1,750 gallons a minute. About 175 barges, with capacities ranging from 1,250 to 20,000 barrels, are loaded each month with products for New York Harbor, Albany, ports on Long Island and for Bridgeport, New Haven and Hartford, Connecticut, and other points in New England.

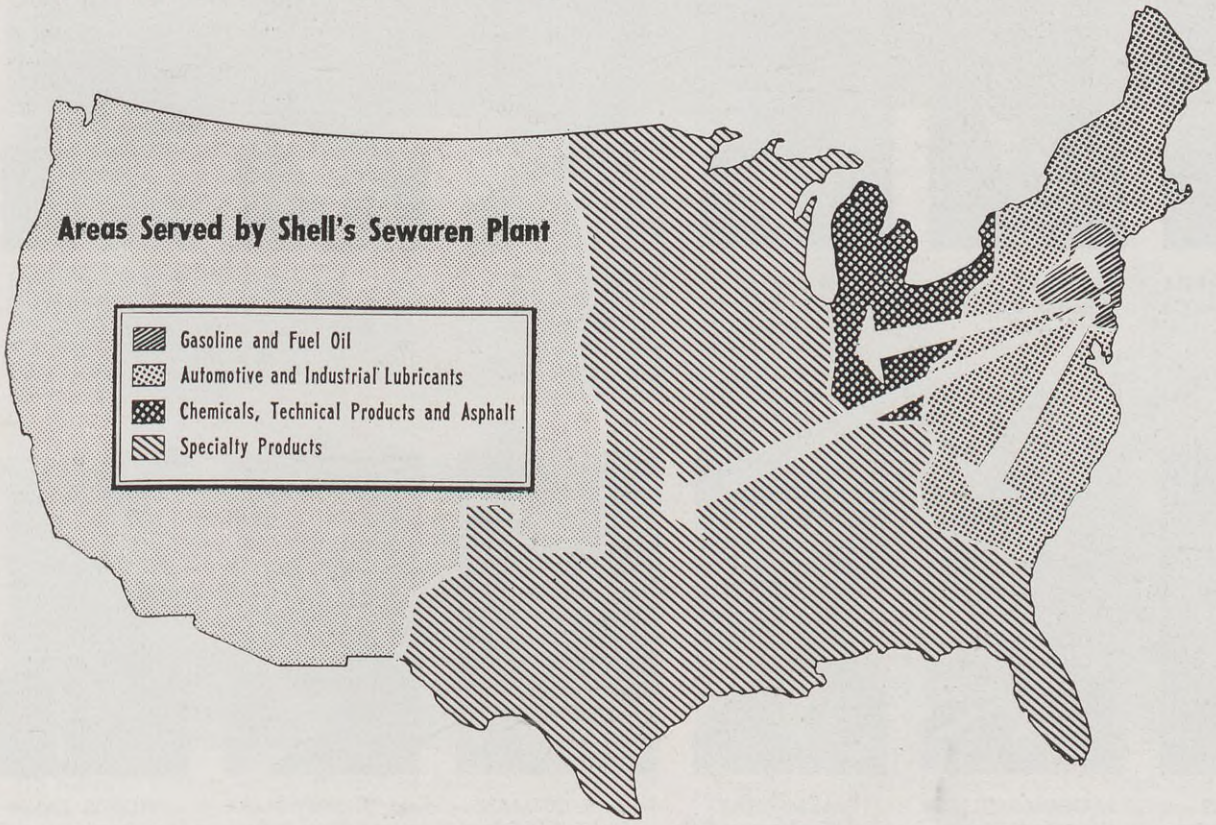
Trucks, Lighters, Railroads Used

Over 200,000 drums of products are shipped annually in trucks and boxcars and aboard lighters to the New York metropolitan area, New England and as far west as Detroit. Tank trucks haul another 1,860,000 barrels of bulk products to supply industrial plants and Shell service stations within a radius of 100 miles of Sewaren. Rail shipments account for approximately 858,000 barrels annually.



Continuous research backs up Sewaren's varied operations. The products application lab (above) has become well-known for its developments in the oil heating field.

A strategic location in the heart of an important marketing area plus the ability to store, process and distribute a wide variety of products account for Sewaren's past growth. It can be expected to keep pace with the future expansion of the petroleum industry.



They Have Retired

H. C. BARR
Minneapolis Division
Operations

E. F. BJERRING
Coastal Division
Production

J. F. CARROLL
Wilmington Refinery
Engineering

H. E. DAVIS
Chicago Division
Sales

Q. B. DAVIS
Houston Refinery
Engineering

A. G. ERICKSON
Shell Chemical Corp.
Shell Point Plant

DOROTHY FARRELL
Shell Development Co.
Emeryville

W. P. GILLESPIE
Boston Division
Operations

C. W. GRAY
Los Angeles Basin Div.
Production

R. S. GROVE
Coastal Division
Production

C. E. JOHNSON
Shell Development Co.
Emeryville

R. H. KEMP
Los Angeles Basin Div.
Production

E. M. LEVI
Wood River Refinery
Engineering

ANDREW MOLSEED
New York Division
Operations

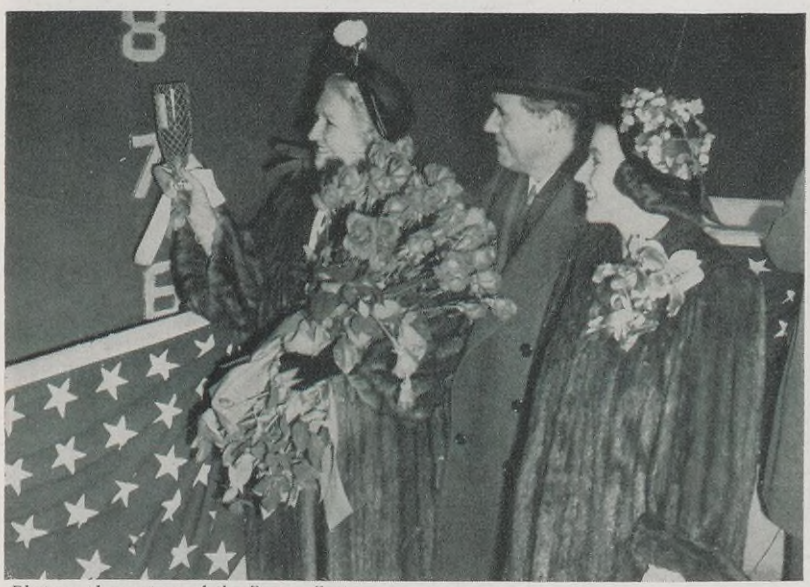
F. L. MURRAY
Shell Development Co.
Emeryville

E. S. OTTMAN
St. Louis Division
Operations

H. J. SHEWMAKE
Wood River Refinery
Cracking

VICTOR ZAHN
Shell Development Co.
Emeryville

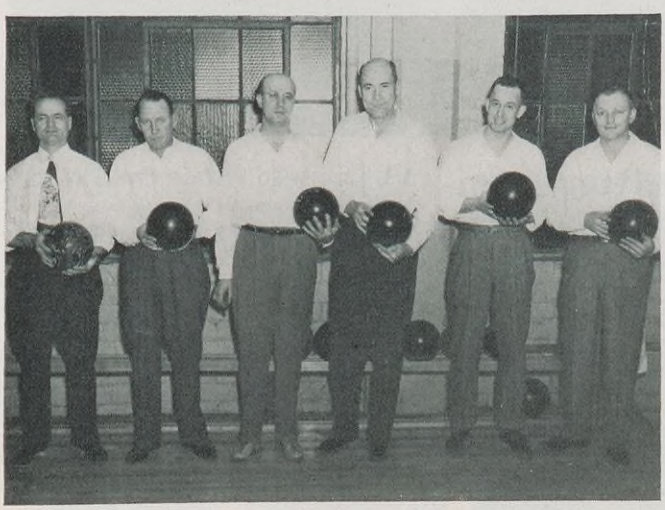
coast to coast



Photograph courtesy of the Boston Post.

Pictured above with Mr. Fraser and daughter, Mrs. Sheila F. Bowman, Mrs. Alexander Fraser christened the new bulk oil tanker, *S. S. Caperata,* in a ceremony held Wednesday afternoon, February 8, 1950, at the Quincy, Massachusetts, shipyards.

W. W. Stillman, salesman in the Los Angeles Division's San Diego District, was 1949's "Salesman of the Year" for Pacific Coast Marketing Divisions.



The Industrial Bowling Team at Wood River Refinery is leading local league competition through the first two quarters of the 1949-1950 season. The team is composed of (left to right) R. B. Boyd, K. D. Baker, J. L. Nagy, W. F. Fiessel, R. E. Anglin, and G. R. Adams, Captain.

A recent picture of the Directors of the Wood River Shell Athletic Club included: (back row) P. Jones, R. Neuhaus, E. Gillespie, J. Hmurovitch, R. M. Brown, H. McConathy, C. Romani; (front row) W. Ogg, C. Andrews, P. Ufert, C. Meyer, L. Reynolds and F. Hagerman.

< A new bowling league was formed on January 10 in the Sacramento Marketing Division under the auspices of the Division Recreation Committee. Virginia Peekma, William Mitchell, Robert Hall and Ruth Woodall (left to right) comprise the Shell Clippers, one of the teams participating in the new seven-team league.

John Reed, an employee of the New Orleans Area's Personnel and Industrial Relations Department, was recently elected President of the Personnel Management Association in New Orleans.

^ DISTINGUISHED VISITOR: When the Duke of Windsor expressed a desire to see a modern petroleum refinery during a visit to Houston, a tour of Shell's Refinery and Chemical Plant was arranged. Here he is greeted by E. D. Cumming, Vice President, Exploration and Production (left, facing camera); F. E. Caddy, Superintendent, Houston Chemical Plant; General W. F. Heavey, Houston Port Commissioner (shaking hands with the Duke); J. L. Miller, Refinery Superintendent (behind General Heavey); Mrs. Heavey and P. E. Foster, Refinery Manager (at right).

< New members of the Ten-and-Over Club of the New Orleans Exploration and Production Area were welcomed at a banquet held in the Roosevelt Hotel on February 9.

Service Birthdays

Thirty Years

A. D. BUDD
Portland Division
Operations

D. E. BURROUGHS
Head Office
Treasury

C. C. DYER
Los Angeles Basin Division
Production

L. F. FALCON
Norco Refinery
Distilling

W. F. FAUCHEUX
Norco Refinery
Dispatching

J. M. FLAHERTY
Head Office
Treasury

J. R. FLEMING
New Orleans Area
Production

M. FRANKLIN
Norco Refinery
Engineering

E. R. GOODRICH
Martinez Refinery
Engineering

R. F. GRAY
New Orleans Area
Treasury

C. C. IRWIN
Tulsa Area
Production

R. S. JONES
Tulsa Area
Production

L. L. LOCKWOOD
Tulsa Area
Production

B. L. RYAN
Midland Area
Administration

C. E. SCHOENDUBY
Head Office
Treasury

N. WALLACE
Midland Area
Administration

Twenty-Five Years

S. BUCKSTAFF
Houston Area
Exploration

M. H. CLARK
San Francisco Office
Treasury

T. S. C. CUMMINGS
Seattle Division
Treasury

M. G. DANIEL
Head Office
Purchasing-Stores

W. C. DONNAL
Tulsa Area
Production

H. V. EKBERG
Wilmington Refinery
Engineering

M. J. EKLUND
Seattle Division
Sales

F. G. ENGEL
Los Angeles Basin Div.
Production

J. R. FAUGHN
Wood River Refinery
Engineering

C. O. FONES
Wood River Refinery
Personnel & Ind. Relations

J. A. FOSTER
Coastal Division
Production

C. M. FRIDLEY
Cleveland Division
Operations

C. C. GOFF
Tulsa Area
Production

A. J. GUILLORY
Norco Refinery
Engineering

A. C. HARRIS
Wood River Refinery
Engineering

F. C. HEGEMAN
Wood River Refinery
Engineering

E. A. HILL
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Mid-Continent Area

OLIVER HOWELL
Sacramento Division
Sales

EARNEST HURST
Tulsa Area
Production

H. B. KINCAID
Wood River Refinery
Cracking

F. A. MAHON
San Francisco Division
Operations

F. E. MALONE
Chicago Division
Sales

A. K. MARQUEZ
Los Angeles Basin Div.
Production

N. J. McGAW
Vice President
Economic Development

H. T. MORRIS
Wood River Refinery
Engineering

W. E. NEWMAN
Wood River Refinery
Engineering

L. E. ORR
New Orleans Area
Exploration

JAMES PETERSON
Coastal Division
Production

J. R. PRATHER
New Orleans Area
Production

F. O. PROCHASKA
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Texas-Gulf Area

B. F. ROBERTS
St. Louis Division
Sales

F. W. SCHWARZ
Wilmington Refinery
Treasury

J. C. SMITH
Coastal Division
Production

W. R. STARKS
Indianapolis Division
Operations

B. P. TATE
Seattle Division
Treasury

H. D. TOY
Coastal Division
Production

C. W. VOGEL
Wood River Refinery
Engineering

G. WERNER
Houston Refinery
Engineering

C. P. WILSON
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Bayou System

G. J. WILSON
Sacramento Div.
Sales

L. A. WILSON
Wood River Refinery
Engineering

V. V. WOODRUFF
Coastal Division
Production

J. S. YOUNG
Wood River Refinery
Lubricating Oils

SHELL OIL COMPANY

Head Office

20 Years

M. H. W. Dent ..... *Transp. & Supplies*
G. C. Dick ..... *Manufacturing*
Mary D. Dobrowska ..... *Treasury*
H. A. Dohrenwend ..... *Retirement Office*
Elizabeth Esposito ..... *Legal*
H. W. Getting ..... *Treasury*
R. F. Ichord ..... *Personnel*
L. H. Jacoby ..... *Treasury*
W. L. Mannion ..... *Treasury*
I. S. Maxwell ..... *Treasury*
Katherine B. O'Melia ..... *Treasury*
Irene C. Rigney ..... *Treasury*
P. C. Shivell ..... *Marketing*
W. D. Young ..... *Treasury*

15 Years

D. S. Pereau ..... *Marketing*

10 Years

J. T. Cashman ..... *Transp. & Supplies*
A. T. Sibley ..... *Marketing*

San Francisco Office

20 Years

R. E. Coplen ..... *Treasury*
E. J. Griffin ..... *Marketing*

Exploration and Production

HOUSTON REGIONAL OFFICE

20 Years

L. D. Wessling ..... *Production*

HOUSTON AREA

20 Years

W. E. Brown ..... *Exploration*
S. S. Sibley ..... *Legal*

15 Years

C. W. Fisher ..... *Land*
H. K. Harrison ..... *Treasury*
F. C. Moore ..... *Production*

MIDLAND AREA

20 Years

R. A. Riggs ..... *Production*

10 Years

D. H. Lewis ..... *Gas*
C. W. Stout ..... *Production*

NEW ORLEANS AREA

20 Years

J. A. Shattuck ..... *Production*

15 Years

D. L. Barron ..... *Production*
A. L. Dugas ..... *Production*
E. P. Fruge ..... *Production*

10 Years

J. M. Dillon, Jr. ..... *Gas*
A. J. Folse ..... *Production*

TULSA AREA

20 Years

F. E. Edmiston ..... *Treasury*
E. T. Moose ..... *Production*
C. A. Newbery ..... *Production*
L. E. Rinker ..... *Gas*
O. E. Ross ..... *Production*

10 Years

C. P. Atchison ..... *Crude Oil*
A. J. Brychta ..... *Drilling*
R. E. Jackson ..... *Production*
C. E. Williams ..... *Production*
E. J. Wilson ..... *Production*

COASTAL DIVISION

15 Years

L. L. Hunting ..... *Production*
H. McGlinchey ..... *Production*

LOS ANGELES BASIN DIVISION

20 Years

H. G. Stuveling ..... *Production*

15 Years

V. P. Douglas ..... *Production*
J. L. Warner ..... *Production*

SAN JOAQUIN DIVISION

15 Years

F. A. Smith ..... *Production*
R. J. Whitson ..... *Production*

10 Years

A. L. Fennell ..... *Production*

PIPE LINE (California)

15 Years

N. G. Acebedo ..... *Pipe Line-North*

Manufacturing

HOUSTON REFINERY

20 Years

J. D. Gore ..... *Lubricating Oils*
L. L. Hay ..... *Cracking*

15 Years

C. W. Murrell ..... *Engineering*
M. C. Rodriquez ..... *Engineering*
E. D. Runnels, Jr. ..... *Gas*

10 Years

F. G. Remkes ..... *Lubricating Oils*
R. E. Spencer ..... *Engineering*

MARTINEZ REFINERY

20 Years

R. V. Clark ..... *Research Laboratory*
S. Russo ..... *Dispatching*

15 Years

J. A. Kennedy ..... *Dispatching*
T. T. Rodia ..... *Engineering*

NORCO REFINERY

20 Years

S. P. Chauvin ..... *Engineering*

10 Years

L. W. Duhe ..... *Engineering*

WILMINGTON REFINERY

20 Years

R. E. Corbett ..... *Alkylation*
R. W. Sitton ..... *Compounding*

15 Years

R. R. Peters ..... *Engineering*

10 Years

U. B. Stair ..... *Engineering*

WOOD RIVER REFINERY

20 Years

R. B. French ..... *Compounding*
E. B. Harrison ..... *Compounding*
J. F. Hoffner ..... *Engineering*
E. J. Jahn ..... *Research Laboratory*
R. O. Keilback ..... *Compounding*
S. Maher ..... *Engineering*
J. C. Nelder ..... *Distilling*
O. D. Powers ..... *Dispatching*
A. R. Rich ..... *Cracking*
T. R. Scott ..... *Cracking*

15 Years

C. W. Barnett ..... *Control Laboratory*
E. H. Behme ..... *Stores*
K. L. Bruning ..... *Stores*
R. A. Darner ..... *Gas*
K. I. Scroggins ..... *Control Laboratory*
J. M. Sheraka ..... *Experimental Laboratory*
O. E. Thrasher ..... *Automotive*
H. G. Vukelich ..... *Alkylation*
C. M. Williams ..... *Lubricating Oils*
L. E. Wilson ..... *Compounding*
G. R. Wohlford ..... *Engineering*

10 Years

R. S. Cobbel ..... *Engineering*
C. A. Crites ..... *Engineering*
J. Gregor, Jr. ..... *Experimental Laboratory*
T. J. Kelly ..... *Engineering*
C. D. Maroe ..... *Engineering*
J. F. Murphy ..... *Engineering*
E. E. Parjanie ..... *Engineering*
R. V. Soapes ..... *Engineering*
A. H. Strebler ..... *Control Laboratory*
S. Szegedy ..... *Engineering*

Marketing Divisions

20 Years

W. J. Hannan ..... *Albany, Operations*
R. F. Kinsley ..... *Albany, Operations*
R. E. Purinton ..... *Baltimore, Sales*
D. W. Barrows ..... *Baltimore, Sales*
J. M. Hannum ..... *Baltimore, Sales*
H. E. Holmes ..... *Baltimore, Treasury*
C. C. Keller ..... *Baltimore, Operations*
D. D. McDaniel ..... *Baltimore, Sales*
H. O. Schramm ..... *Baltimore, Sales*
F. L. Smith ..... *Baltimore, Sales*
C. A. Burke ..... *Boston, Treasury*
E. S. Farrell ..... *Boston, Operations*
F. E. Farrell ..... *Boston, Operations*
S. E. Morawetz ..... *Boston, Sales*
R. A. Thomas ..... *Cleveland, Operations*
W. D. Penman ..... *Detroit, Sales*
P. C. Shivell ..... *Los Angeles, Operations*
F. J. Rodney ..... *Minneapolis, Marketing Service*
J. H. L. Flood ..... *New York, Operations*
D. E. Moore ..... *New York, Operations*
H. W. Helmboldt ..... *Portland, Operations*
M. E. Hurlbutt ..... *Portland, Operations*
W. L. Waite ..... *Portland, Sales*
T. L. Wallis ..... *Portland, Treasury*
A. T. Perrett ..... *Sacramento, Treasury*
R. L. Tyrrell ..... *Sacramento, Sales*
S. H. English ..... *St. Louis, Sales*
J. L. Fosher ..... *St. Louis, Treasury*
L. A. Beck ..... *San Francisco, Operations*
R. C. Brehl ..... *San Francisco, Treasury*
G. B. Robinson ..... *San Francisco, Operations*
E. P. Tillman ..... *San Francisco, Operations*
S. C. Evans ..... *Seattle, Purchasing-Stores*
F. R. Poquette ..... *Seattle, Operations*

15 Years

T. L. Gavin ..... *Albany, Operations*
J. J. Grady ..... *Boston, Operations*
T. F. Stevens ..... *Boston, Operations*
A. G. Woodward ..... *Boston, Operations*
W. Spark ..... *Chicago, Operations*
J. L. Wheeler ..... *Chicago, Sales*
R. H. Harmon ..... *Indianapolis, Operations*
M. E. Schroeder ..... *Indianapolis, Treasury*
R. T. Bean ..... *Los Angeles, Operations*
E. Rickards ..... *Portland, Sales*
L. K. Wade ..... *Portland, Operations*
L. E. Moersch ..... *Sacramento, Operations*
T. J. Steiger ..... *St. Louis, Operations*
J. H. Arthur ..... *San Francisco, Operations*
H. E. Schuurman ..... *San Francisco, Sales*
J. H. Barrie ..... *Seattle, Administration*

10 Years

J. P. Desrochers ..... *Boston, Operations*
E. S. Zurkan ..... *New York, Sales*
G. F. Moman ..... *Portland, Operations*

Products Pipe Line

15 Years

J. I. Ammann ..... *Clinton, Ill.*

Sewaren Plant

20 Years

W. W. Anderson ..... *Engineering*
R. E. Kauffman ..... *Depot*

10 Years

L. J. Jordan ..... *Depot*

SHELL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

15 Years

E. L. Bastin ..... *Emeryville*
W. B. Milligan ..... *Emeryville*
J. A. Samaniego ..... *San Francisco*

SHELL PIPE LINE CORPORATION

20 Years

D. Arnhart ..... *Mid-Continent Area*
T. V. Brownlee ..... *West Texas Area*
R. J. Kurrus ..... *Head Office*
T. McGill ..... *Texas-Gulf Area*

15 Years

H. C. Brown ..... *Mid-Continent Area*

10 Years

D. N. Andrews ..... *West Texas Area*
F. L. Belcher ..... *West Texas Area*
D. R. Hayley ..... *West Texas Area*

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FAMILY PORTRAIT

FILE CLERK

ANNE HAIGNEY

Record files in a Marketing Division Office might stack more than a quarter of a mile high if they were placed on top of one another, yet today, numerous as they are, any individual paper among them can be located on short notice. That's because an efficient files section regularly sorts and groups the office records, files them systematically in numerical and alphabetical sequences, and studiously prunes out material that has lost its value.

Like 190 other File Clerks in Shell offices throughout the country, Albany Division Office File Clerk Anne Mary Frances Haigney has this job of storing and finding documents for fellow employees. Living with her mother and brother in her Albany home, Anne will become eligible for her ten-year Service Award Emblem this September. In addition to being an active and able bowler, she spends as much time as she can in travel . . . a hobby that has already led her to Bermuda, New Orleans, Cape Cod and Canada.

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