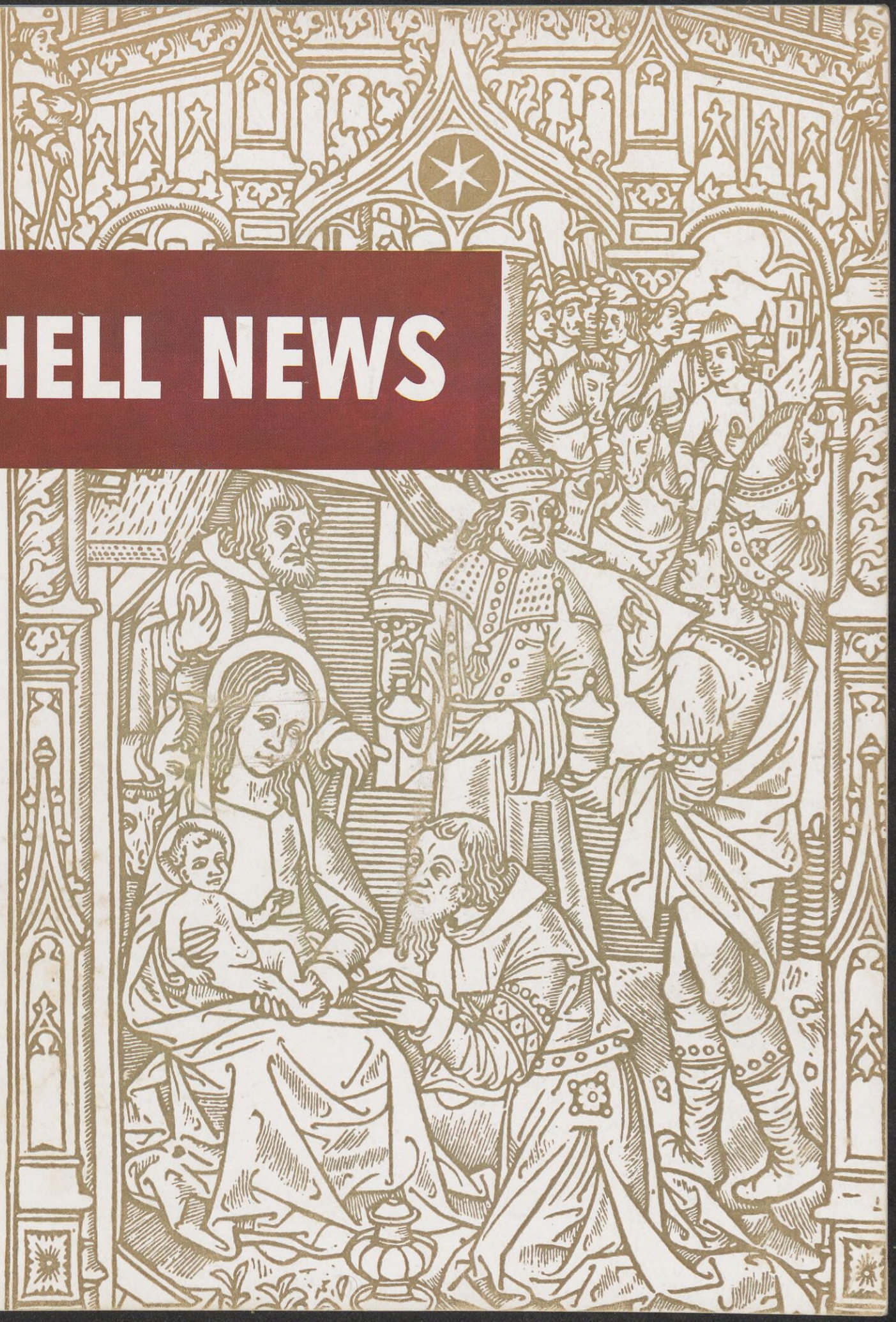
SHELL NEWS



December 1954


VAR
N
3 N LATITUDE
3 16 50
VARIATION WEST
VARIATION EAST
W
E
LAT
5 8 3
AIR MILEAGE
8 3 10
W LONGITUDE
S
THE SKY IS T

SHELL NEWS

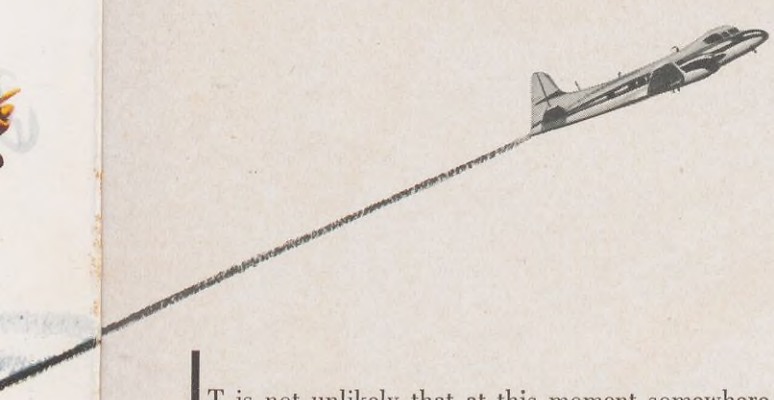
VOL. 22—No. 12 DECEMBER, 1954

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

Employee Publications Department
New York, N. Y.

contents

Published by Shell Oil Company (H. S. M. Burns, President; A. G. Schei, Treasurer; J. A. Horner, Secretary) for its employees and those of Shell Chemical Corporation, Shell Development Company and Shell Pipe Line Corporation. Address communications to Employee Communications Department, Shell Oil Company, 50 W. 50th St., New York 20, N. Y.



S THEIR WORKSHOP

IT is not unlikely that at this moment somewhere in the United States or Canada a Shell man is piloting an airplane on Company business. For Shell uses airplanes as working tools in the search for oil, in the maintenance of pipe lines, and in the business of selling aviation products.

Shell's use of airplanes piloted by Company personnel goes back a long way. The Company was one of the pioneers in recognizing their convenience as working tools. The number of planes used by business firms in the United States has increased fourfold since the end of World War II. Today there are approximately 21,500 "company" planes in service—17 times the number operated by regularly scheduled airlines in this country. Their increasing number, and the fact that they flew an estimated 903 million miles last year alone, are evidence of the mounting importance of privately-operated aircraft in business, particularly in the oil industry where installations and drilling locations are scattered far and wide.

As far back as 1928 Shell used a tri-motored Fokker airplane to help link its operations. Today, more than a dozen modern planes are now assigned to various operations. They are used in most Exploration and Production Areas, in several Marketing Divisions, and by Shell Pipe Line Corporation to patrol pipe lines. Twenty-five Shell men are directly concerned with their operation. In Marketing, however, flying plays a secondary role to the pilots' jobs as salesmen. In a few cases in Exploration and Production Areas, the men who maintain the planes are also mechanics for other vehicles and equipment.

In fact, the importance of planes and pilots to Shell operations has reached the point where earlier this year a Chief Pilot was appointed to act as advisor and coordinator of all activities pertaining to the operation of aircraft by Shell Oil Company and Shell Pipe Line Corporation. He is R. E. "Bob" Porter, a veteran Naval transport pilot and formerly a pilot in Shell's Pacific Coast Area.

ADORATION OF THE MAGI

The universal and recurring theme of adoration of the Christ child at Christmastide is portrayed on this month's front cover. The woodcut by an unknown artist is especially appropriate as an illustration of an event close to the hearts of all people, because it first appeared in a book published in 1499, at a time when printed books were supplanting hand printed manuscripts, thus making devotional material available to more and more people.

Chief Pilot Porter has his headquarters in Head Office's Aviation Department in New York, but many of his "office hours" are spent aloft somewhere between Los Angeles and Boston, or perhaps between Calgary and Tulsa, as he checks and advises on such matters as the choice of new aircraft or the hiring of a new pilot. Together, Porter and the other Shell pilots and co-pilots log more than 12,000 hours in the air each year.

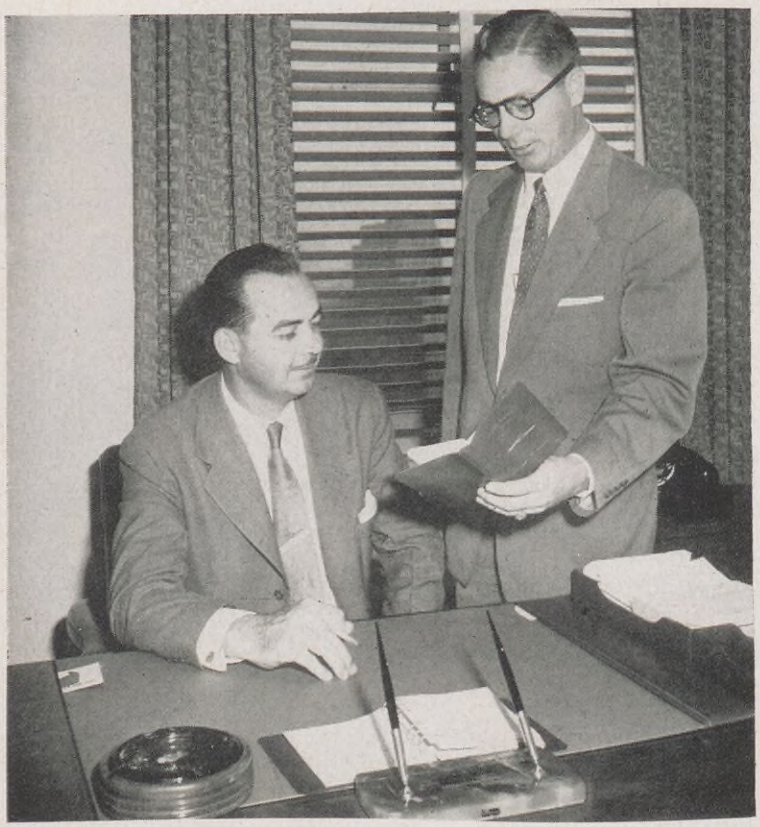
Shell Pilots' Activities Are as Varied as Their Number

TO date, Shell men who pilot planes on their jobs have spent an accumulated total of about 115,000 hours in the air. That's something like 13 years of continuous flight. Their pre-Shell flying was in planes ranging from little more than "crates" powered by converted automobile engines to the big four-engine bombers of World War II. But many of the problems of flying them were similar to those in the single- and twin-engine "work" planes they now operate — some of which can be equipped for takeoffs and landings on snow or water.

For all their variety of background and duties, Shell flyers to a man scoff at the widely held idea that their jobs are exciting ones. They consider themselves and the planes merely as aids in the important and recurrent problem of logistics—having the right man, the right materials and the right tools in the right place at the right time.

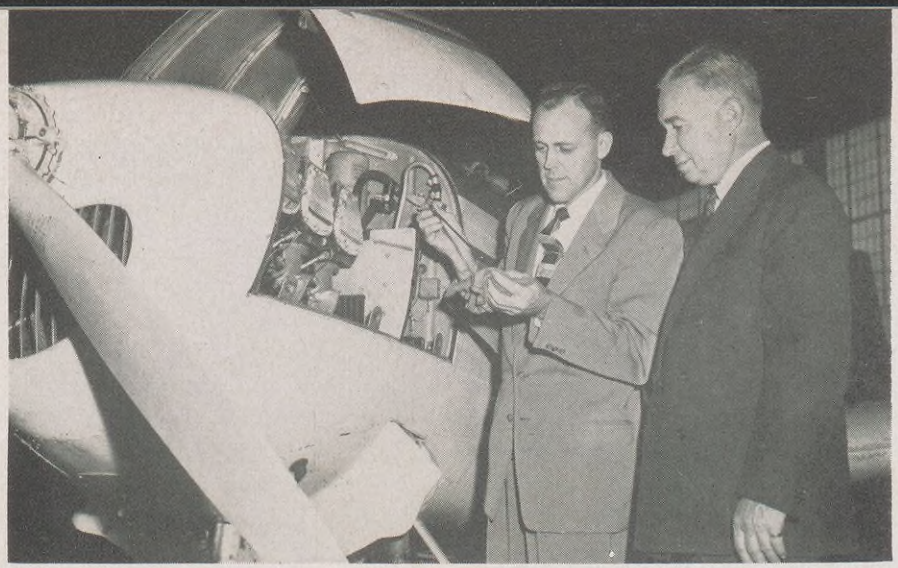
Nevertheless, any group of men who travel more than 1½ million miles a year on the job are bound to come across some interesting situations, some of which afford opportunities to make friends for Shell with the public. This is particularly true of Shell Pipe Line pilots who, patroling the lines, must fly low and keep a sharp eye on the ground.

For example, a Shell Pipe Line pilot once warned a farmer of a creeping brush fire that was threatening the farmer's property, by dropping one of his weighted message bags. Another pilot warned a farmer that one of his cows was on a nearby railroad track in imminent danger of being killed. The warning gave the farmer time to rescue the animal and made a lasting friend for the pilot and Shell.



George G. Hughes, Assistant to the Aviation Manager, Head Office, above, left, goes over new flight manual for Shell pilots with Ray W. Knipple, Atlanta Marketing Division Aviation Manager, during a recent visit by Knipple to New York City.

Gordon C. Thorne, above, pilots a versatile deHaviland "Dove" in Shell's Calgary Exploration and Production Area. His air interest came from his father, a World War I pilot.



R. E. Porter, Shell Oil's first Chief Pilot, above, left, checks the oil of a plane at LaGuardia Field in New York as A. J. Hamon, New York Marketing Division Aviation Manager, looks on.

Like several other Shell pilots, West Coast Aviation Representative Ray J. Wilson, above, is licensed to fly everything from "Cubs" to four-engine transports, such as the one at whose controls he sits. He has logged 8,000 hours in various types of craft in his career.

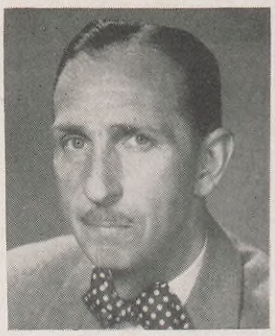
Right, J. E. Wagner, recently retired Shell Pipe Line Chief Pilot, watches Aircraft Maintenance Supervisor S. W. Millard use a micrometer to measure for possible piston wear during an engine overhaul. Millard also pilots planes in test checks after repairs.

Denver Area Co-Pilot Cleo F. Dean, above, checks a newly installed engine for which he recently devised a modified cooling system.

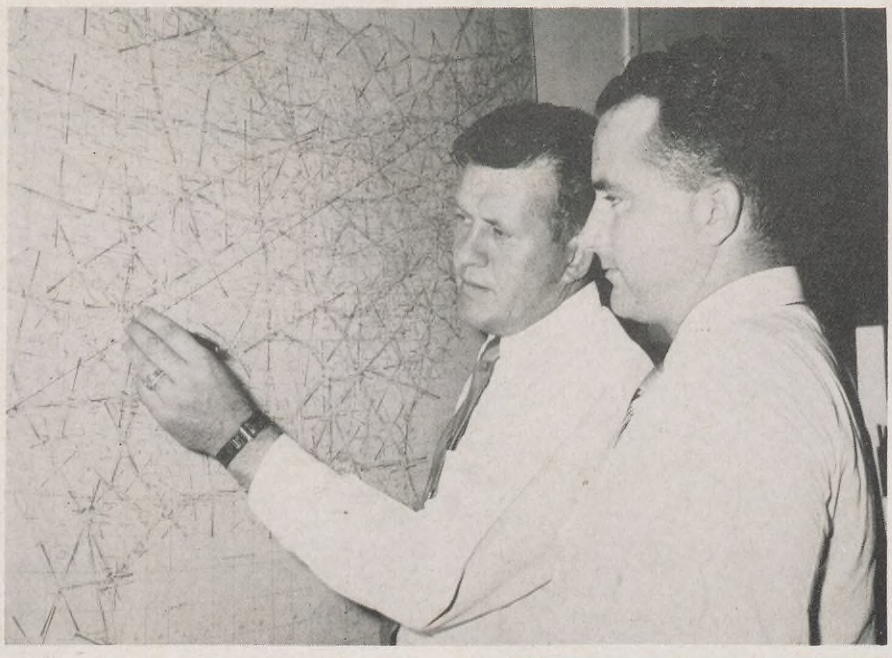
Below, Airplane Engineer N. P. Berry, fuels a "Beaver" in the Calgary Area as Pilot Ross McPhee waits at the controls for a takeoff.

The Sky is Their Workshop . . . (cont'd)

The course they will take on a flight in West Texas is plotted, below, by Pilot W. G. Tingley, left, and Co-Pilot B. B. Sherrill, of the Midland Exploration and Production Area. Both had service as Navy pilots during World War II.

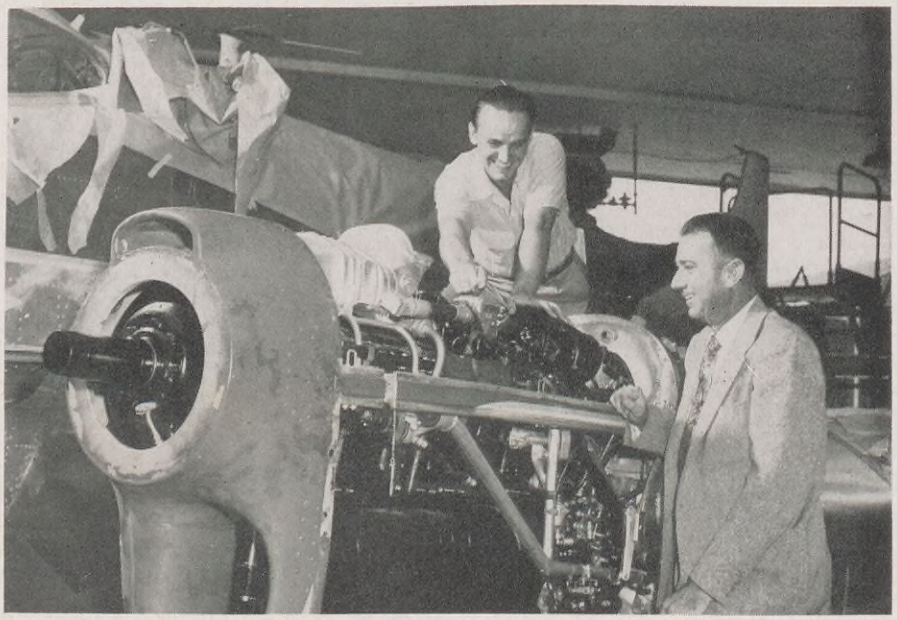


A trio, above, who also pilot planes on their jobs are, from left, Pilots Robert P. Williams and Paul E. Jones, both of the Pacific Coast Area, and West Coast Aviation Manager R. M. Adamson.

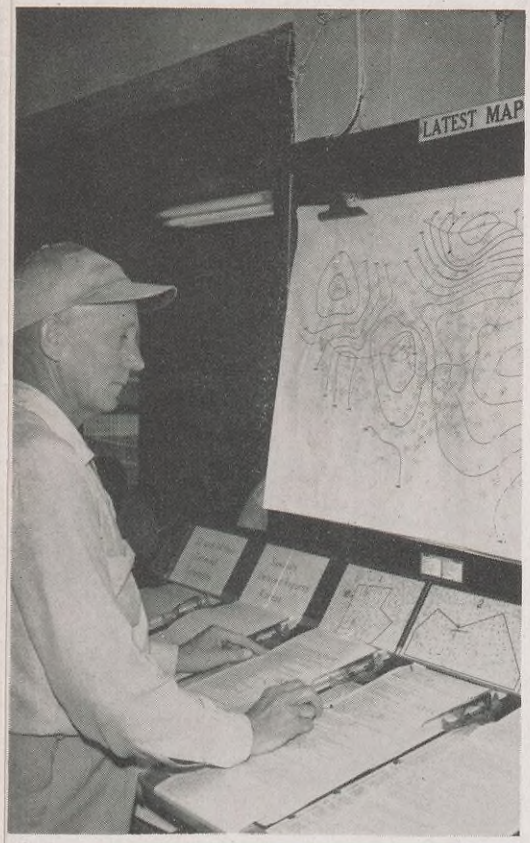


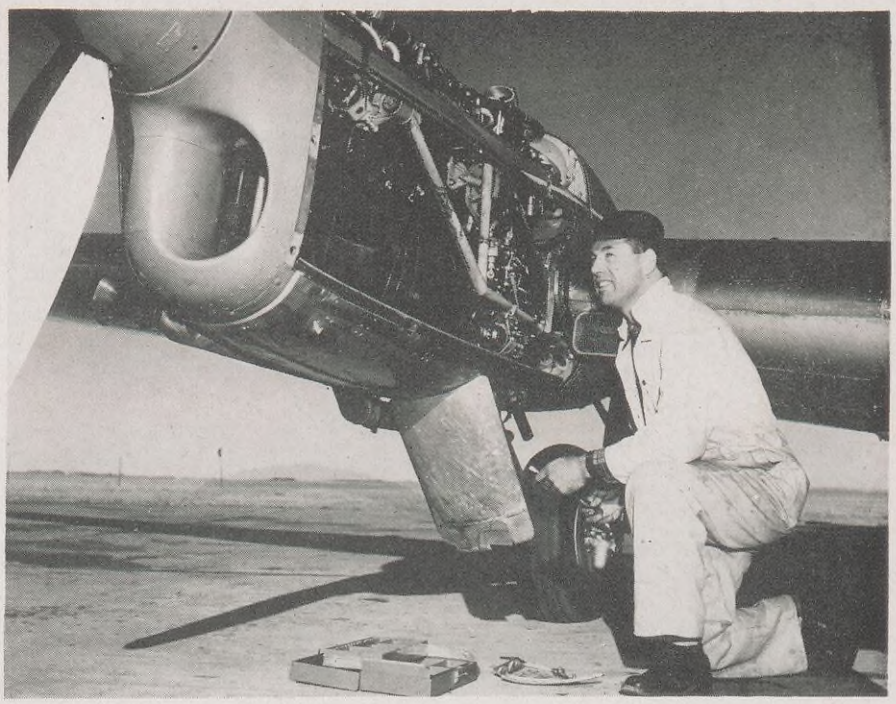
Baltimore Division Aviation Manager W. D. Turner, below, center, calls on Eastern Air Lines' Dick Merrill, left, and John Cotton.

Head Office Aviation Sales Supervisor, headquartered in Chicago, is J. L. Wheeler, above. A veteran flier, he will retire in January.



Above, Field Mechanic Supervisor K. D. Flaskerud, left, and Pilot Charlie Dillahunty, both of the Denver Area, check over an airplane used in the Area while it is undergoing an overhaul.





Shell Pipe Line Pilot Ben A. Funk, left, checks the weather before continuing a pipe line patrol. He flies close to ground to check for leaks or anything else that may affect operations.

Airplane Engineer Ian Hay, above, works on the starboard engine of a plane in the Calgary Area as part of a periodic check of the craft. He logs about 80 hours a month as engineer.

SHELL'S FLYING PERSONNEL AND WHERE THEY WORK

Shell Oil Exploration and Production Department

Norman P. Berry	Engineer—Airplane	Calgary Area
C. F. Dean	Co-Pilot	Denver Area
Charlie Dillahunty	Pilot	Denver Area
K. D. Flaskerud	Field Mechanic Supvr.	Denver Area
Ian Hay	Engineer—Airplane	Calgary Area
Walter Hedrick	Pilot	Denver Area
Paul E. Jones	Pilot	Pacific Coast Area
William R. McPhee	Pilot	Calgary Area
B. B. Sherrill	Co-Pilot	Midland Area
John Stuart	Automotive Engineer	Calgary Area
Gordon C. Thorne	Pilot	Calgary Area
Wallace Tingley	Pilot	Midland Area
Robert P. Williams	Co-Pilot	Pacific Coast Area

Shell Oil Marketing Department

R. M. Adamson	Aviation Manager	West Coast
R. H. Bartlett, Jr.	Aviation Manager	Boston Division
A. J. M. Hamon	Aviation Manager	New York Division
George G. Hughes	Assistant to Aviation Mgr.	Head Office
R. W. Knipple	Aviation Manager	Atlanta Division
R. E. Porter	Chief Pilot	Head Office
W. D. Turner	Aviation Manager	Baltimore Division
J. L. Wheeler	Supervisor—Aviation Sales	Middle West
Ray J. Wilson	Aviation Representative	West Coast

Shell Pipe Line Corporation

B. A. Funk	Pilot	Big Spring, Texas
D. R. Joseph	Pilot	Tulsa
S. W. Millard	Aircraft Maint. Supvr.	Tulsa

Shell Pipe Line Pilot D. R. Joseph, above, makes an entry in his flight log after a patrol.

Calgary Area Airplane Engineer Norman P. Berry, above, checks plane's fuel flow diagram.

Others who pilot on the job are, above, from left, Denver Area Pilot Walter Hedrick, Calgary Area Automotive Engineer John Stuart and Boston Division Aviation Manager R. H. Bartlett, Jr.

Against a backdrop of towering and colorful mesas in Monument Valley, this contract rig brought in Shell's East Boundary Butte No. 2 wildcat as a natural gas well and made Arizona the thirtieth state to join the list of oil and gas producers. This well and Shell's Desert Creek No. 2, eight miles north in Utah, opened up oil and gas production on the rugged terrain of the Four Corners Area. Both the discoveries were drilled under the supervision of the Salt Lake City Divisiond of Shell's Pacific Coast Exploration and Production Area. Both wells are on Navajo Indian land.

Two Strikes in the Paradox Basin

A YEAR ago the United States had 27 oil and gas producing states. Today there are three more on the list—all of them placed there by successful Shell wildcat drilling ventures.

South Dakota became the 28th oil producer late in 1953 when Shell completed a flowing wildcat in the northwest corner of the state. Last August Nevada joined the list as No. 29 when Shell's Eagle Springs Unit No. 1 was completed in lonely Railroad Valley. Then, last October, Arizona became No. 30 when Shell brought in its East Boundary Butte No. 2 as a natural gas producer in the northwest corner of the state and a mile south of the Utah line.

Such a rapid series of "firsts" on the record of one company might in itself have moved the OIL AND GAS JOURNAL to comment, as it did in a recent issue: "If there were such a thing as an oil 'Oscar,' then surely it should go to Shell in 1954." But the JOURNAL was referring to another achievement which, in the long run, may be even more significant to the future of oil production.

This was Shell's discovery in November of flowing oil production in a wildcat well drilled in the southeast corner of Utah and eight miles north of the previous Arizona discovery. Called Desert Creek No. 2, the wildcat flowed 1,128 barrels of oil per day on an initial production test, thus opening up the first large oil production in the Paradox Basin.

Shell's Desert Creek No. 2 produces from a zone in the Paradox portion of the Hermosa-Pennsylvania dolomite. The test, which was drilled for Shell by a contract driller, went to a depth of 7,230 feet and was plugged back to 5,338 feet for completion. Casing perforations are at three levels, ranging from 5,244 feet down to 5,320 feet.

Shell Wildcats Add Both Oil and Gas Wells to a Western Basin—And One of Them Adds Arizona to the Nation's List of Producing States

The most encouraging factor in tests made during the early stages of completing the well was the absence of water from the crude oil. Initial tests on previous unsuccessful wildcats in the area all flowed considerable amounts of water from the Paradox formation.

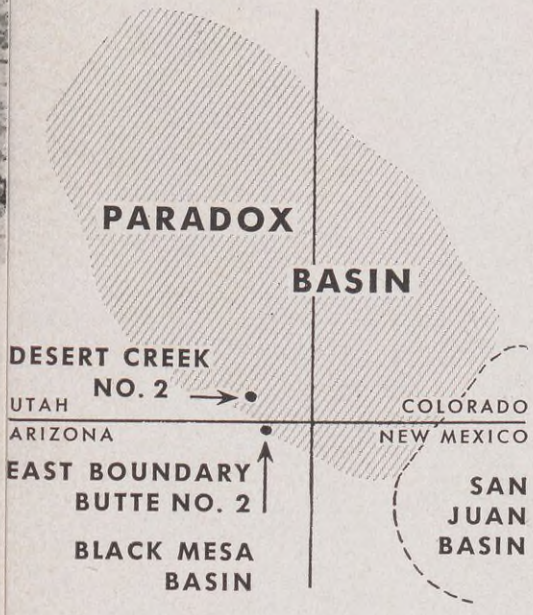
Only the month before, Shell's East Boundary Butte No. 2, also in the Paradox Basin, had opened up the first gas production in Arizona. During initial production tests through a 3/8-inch choke, the well flowed 2,200,000 cubic feet of gas and 11 barrels of oil per day. Due to the absence of pipe lines or storage facilities in the area, the gas well has been shut in.

Both the Utah and Arizona discoveries are near "Four Corners," the only place in the United States where the borders of four states—Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado—come together.

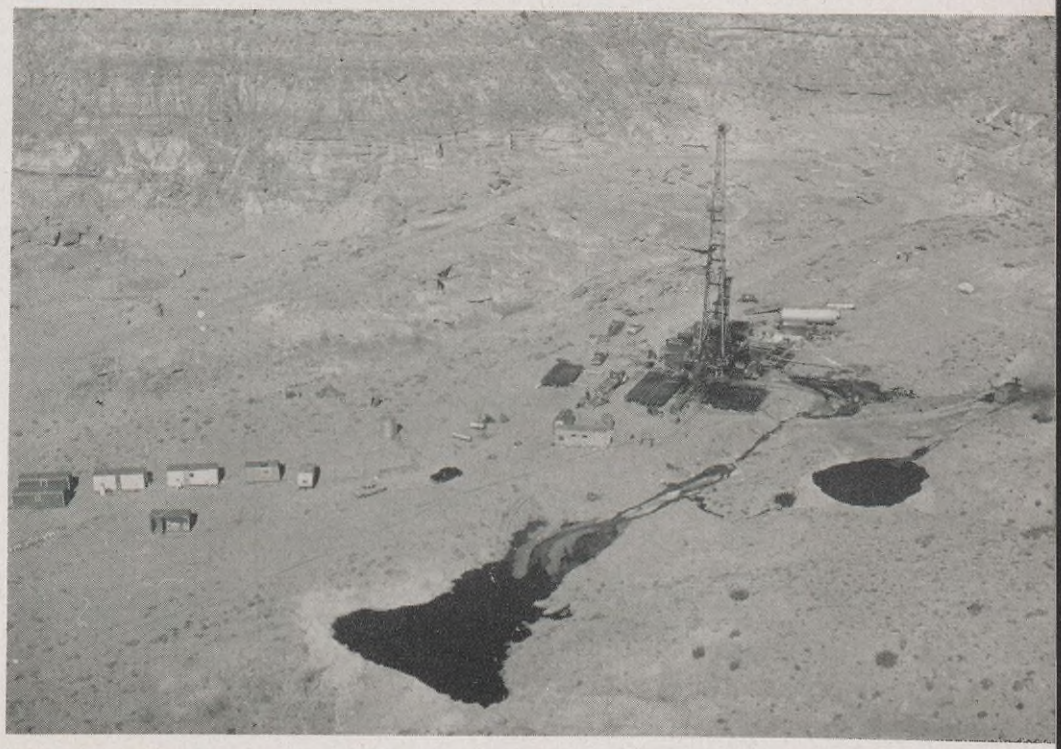
Before real importance can be placed on Shell's new discoveries, more drilling must be done. In the first place the Paradox Basin covers approximately 19,000 square miles. Development has been slow because of lack of detailed geological knowledge and inaccessibility of some locations. The exploration efforts that have been carried out have been plagued by transportation problems, scarcity of water in a desert area, and the complexity of the geology. The unpredictable nature of the underground formations seems to accent the name of the basin, so called after Paradox Valley, which was named by early explorers because the Dolores River didn't act like a river should. Instead of flowing easily down the valley, the river paradoxically cut across the valley and sliced right through a mountain.

What Shell's wildcats have found on the southern border of the Basin cannot yet be fully evaluated. In any event, the Company has earned its "Oscar." Commenting on Shell and the Desert Creek discovery, the OIL AND GAS JOURNAL added:

"A new well, a new formation, and a new basin in the oil column; these are exploratory achievements typical of a highly significant exploratory year."



This map of the Four Corners Area, above, shows the location of the two Shell discoveries on the southern border of the Paradox Basin. The wildcat wells are near the only spot in the nation where the borders of four states meet.



Shell's new Utah wildcat, Desert Creek No. 2, shown right after a production test, became a producer after another test less than a mile away was abandoned as dry last July. Underground formations in the rugged terrain of the Paradox Basin pose problems for both exploration and drilling because of their complexity.

The Basement Was Dry!

For All Its Oil Activity, the Lone Star State Still Has Big Areas Where the Sight of a Drilling Rig is Rare

IT'S not often that a dry hole is worthy of a lot of attention. Most oil men would like to forget the whole thing.

But a recent joint venture by Shell and another company 45 miles north of Austin, the Texas capital, attracted attention both from oil men and others while being drilled and is still high on the interest list even after being abandoned as a duster. Called the S. E. Purcell No. 1, the test was a week-end gathering place for scores of Texans and their families. They packed lunches and came to spend the day watching the drilling crews at work.

Why such interest in a state where oil wells are so plentiful they hardly get a second glance? The fact is that most of Texas' vast oil and gas production is in its eastern, western and coastal regions. In large areas of central Texas, drilling rigs have been few and far between.

What made the Purcell test a drawing card was the fact that it was being drilled in an area where other dry holes have been drilled but no production has been brought in. Hence, with their fingers crossed and always hoping that oil might be found under their prairie acres, the farm and ranch families for miles around gathered each Sunday for a day's outing watching the bit go down. Signs were put up on roads to help them find the rig, and as many as 75 spectators surrounded it at a time.

After five months of drilling, with only small quantities of gas indicated, the test had proved two things: 1) The well was not a commercial producer and 2) the seismic crew that helped locate the test predicted almost exactly where the top of the Ellenburger, a big Texas producing formation, would be found. At 9,475 feet, the drill entered Pre-Cambrian granite, considered the "basement" by oil men because no production has been found in or below this 900-million-year-old formation. It was the first time Shell had drilled to granite in the Houston Exploration and Production Area.

But the folks of Williamson County, where the test was drilled, may yet have cause for hope. The Purcell test was a rank wildcat, and careful logging and core sampling were carried out to give a detailed picture of the formations beneath the ground. This information is expected to have a controlling effect upon future activity in the area. The next test may make this part of Texas the oil producer the rest of the world thinks it already is.

Curiosity and hope drew scores of Williamson County residents to the joint wildcat drilling venture each week-end. They want their land to join the other oil producing counties of Texas.

J. R. MORRISON

J. R. MORRISON has been named Manager of the Laboratories of Shell Development Company's Emeryville Research Center, succeeding Mr. Stolley. Mr. Morrison's academic background is in chemical engineering. He joined Shell Oil Company in 1938 as a Laboratory Technician at the Houston Refinery Research Laboratory, becoming a Senior Research Chemist in 1945. He served in various technological and administrative positions until 1948 when he moved to Head Office in the Personnel and Industrial Relations Organization. In 1951, he was made Manager of the Policy and Training Division of the Personnel Department. Mr. Morrison was appointed Assistant Manager of the Head Office Industrial Relations Department last September.

A. COLLINS

ALLEN COLLINS has been appointed Assistant Manager of Shell Oil Company's Head Office Personnel Department. Mr. Collins joined Shell as a Junior Engineer at the Martinez Refinery in 1937, after receiving his B.S. degree in mechanical engineering at the University of California. Following various engineering assignments at the Martinez and Wilmington Refineries, he was named Assistant Chief Engineer at the Wilmington Refinery in 1949. In 1950, he became Assistant Chief Engineer at the Wood River Refinery.

Shell Chemical Corporation Personnel Changes

E. P. FRANZEN

J. F. ROORDA, JR.

J. L. CAMPBELL, JR.

H. E. HUGHES

J. W. HYDE

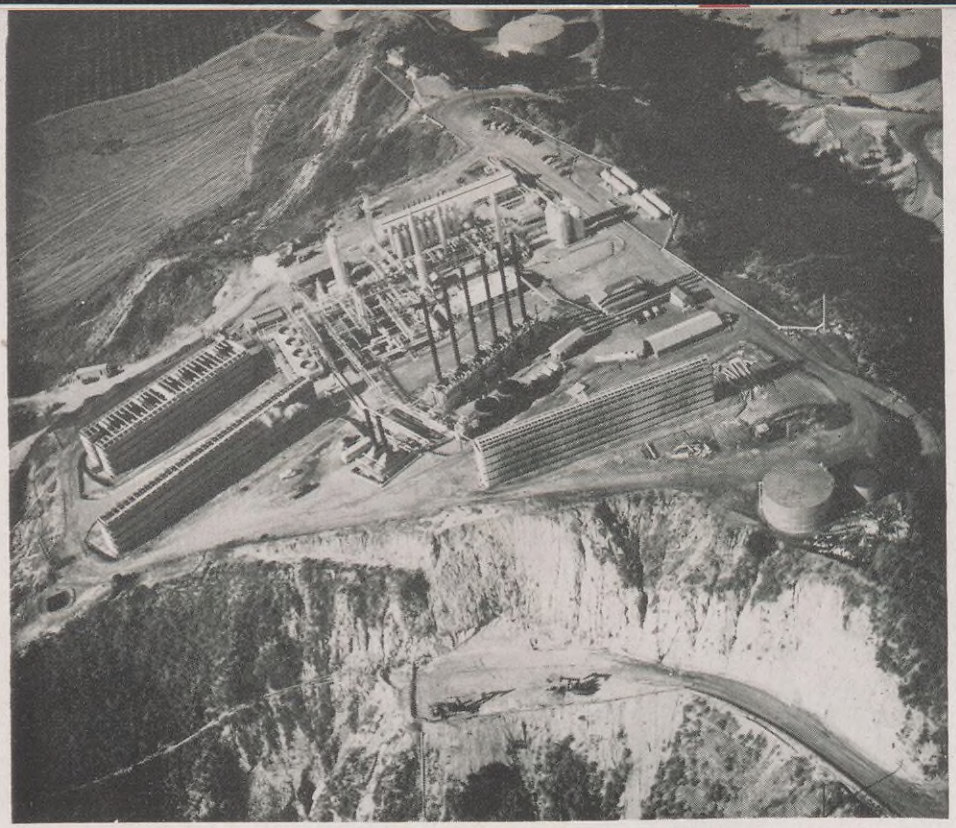
THE following Shell Chemical Corporation personnel changes have been announced at various locations:

Name	Former Position	New Position
E. P. Franzen	Engineer, Norco Plant	Manager, Engineering Development Department, Houston Plant
J. F. Roorda, Jr.	Senior Technologist, Ventura Plant	Chief Technologist, Norco Plant
J. L. Campbell, Jr.	Assistant Chief Chemist, Denver Plant (Julius Hyman & Company)	Chief Chemist, Norco Plant
H. E. Hughes	Chief Engineer, Houston Plant	Assistant Superintendent—Technical, Houston Plant
J. W. Hyde	Assistant Chief Engineer, Houston Plant	Chief Engineer, Houston Plant

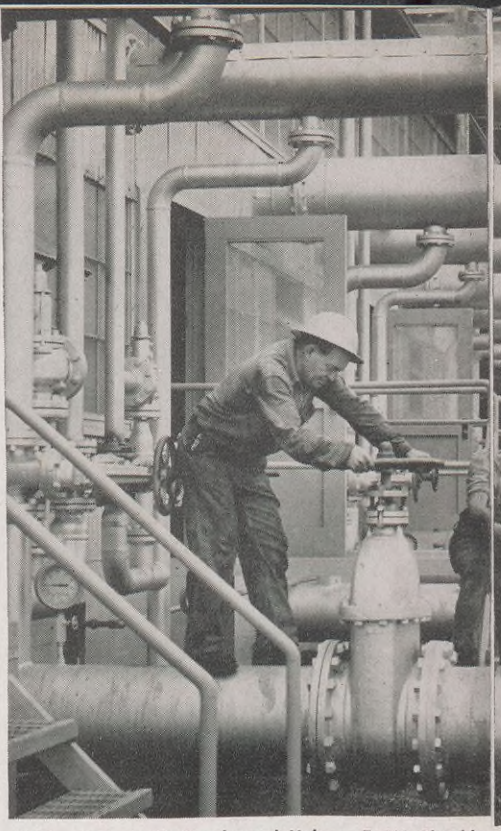
L. E. Pierson, Shell Director, Dies

With deep regret it is announced that **L. E. PIERSON**, widely known New York businessman and since 1939 a member of the Board of Directors of Shell Oil Company, died November 10 at his home in Westhampton Beach, Long Island. A graduate of New York University, Mr. Pierson began a long and successful banking career in 1885 as a clerk with the Hanover National Bank in New York, culminating in his appointment in 1916 as Chairman of the Board of the Irving Trust Company, also in New York, a position he held until 1935. During his lifetime, he held executive positions in several other corporations, businesses and business groups. Among his varied civic activities, Mr. Pierson served formerly as President and Director of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and of the Commercial and Industrial Association of New York. He held the French Legion of Honor, and the Order of Orange and Nassau of the Netherlands.

L. E. PIERSON



A maze of towers, tanks and pipes is seen in this aerial view of Shell's Ventura Absorption Plant, one of the first operated by the Pacific Coast Exploration and Production Area and recently expanded to increase its throughput of "wet" gas. Shell owns and operates five absorption plants in California.



Mechanic J. A. McQuade and Helpers E. W. Shackle gas compressor on the line after maintenance work at order is one aspect of gas conservation, since it helps

ford an
the Lon
reduce

Squeezing the Good Out o

Natural Gas is More than a Leading Source of Energy in the United States. Its Manufacture of Gasoline and Such Goods As Plastics,

By-P
Nylo

CONSIDERING the wide use of natural gas today, it's a little startling to recall that, less than 50 years ago, this same valuable fuel frequently was treated as an oil field nuisance; to get rid of it, it was often burned off or "flared." But in those days, oilmen were faced with this hard economic fact: The selling price of gas didn't even cover the cost of gathering it. There was no practical way of getting it to market from the fields where it was found in quantity along with oil, or sometimes by itself. Furthermore, what market existed was very slim.

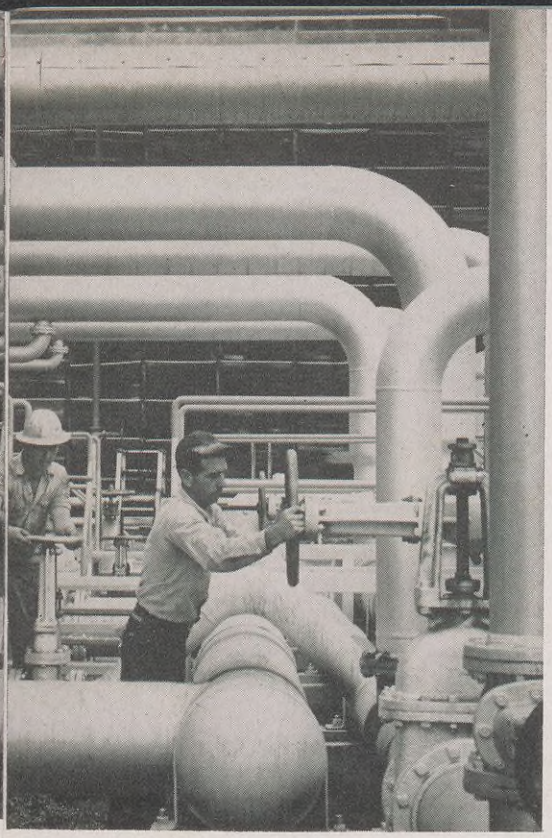
Wasteful flaring in years gone by was therefore not an arbitrary or deliberately negligent act. It meant that natural gas, as a fuel, wasn't yet regarded in the same terms as oil or coal.

But the development of long distance, high pressure pipe lines and giant new compressors, accelerated by wartime fuel needs, helped transform vast volumes of oil well gas from a nuisance into a national treasure. Last year, more than eight and a half trillion cubic feet of this versatile fuel was produced for U. S. home and industrial consumption. And the nation's appetite seems far from satisfied.

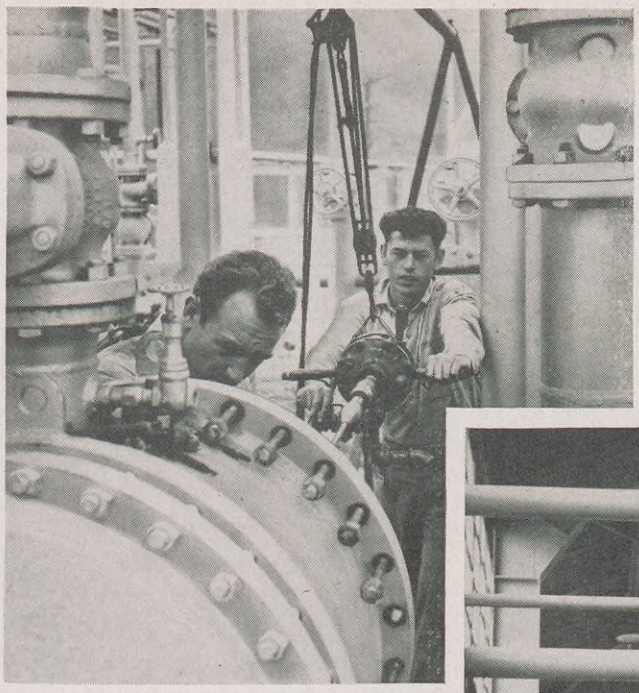
Since gas is so closely associated with oil, most of the natural gas consumed each year is produced by oil companies, then sold to utility companies, who, in turn, distribute it to their customers. Often overlooked is the fact that Shell's exploration activities are not limited to the search for reservoirs of oil. Underground, both oil and gas inhabit the same types of structures. Drilling crews, therefore, are as likely to strike gas as they are oil. They may even end up with both, since gas, when it's not dissolved in oil, frequently shares a sub-surface formation with liquid petroleum. The gas section of a reservoir of this kind is called the "gas cap."

To many people, natural gas is perhaps most familiar as the tiny blue flame that shoots up when a cooking burner is lighted at home. Its widest use, however, is for industry, where

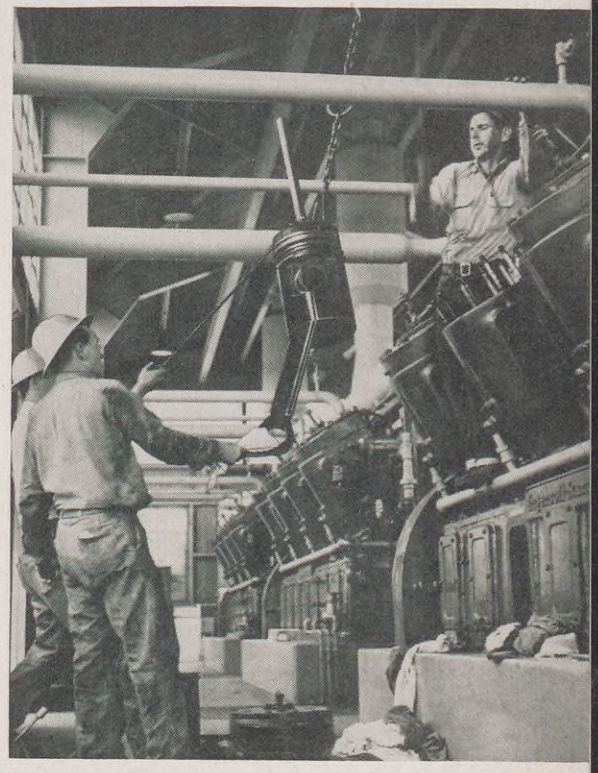
W. Shackle
ace work at
nce it helps



ford and G. M. Manny, above, adjust valves which put a the Long Beach Plant. Keeping machinery in top running reduce loss of gas that might occur during processing.



Above, Helpers V. R. Milam and R. L. Day remove deposits of scale and algae from a gasoline condenser being cleaned at Brea Plant.



Preparing for a cleaning job, McQuade, Shackleford and Manny, above, remove a power piston from a compressor-engine at Long Beach.

ut of Gas

es. Its
astics,

By-Products Figure in the Nylon and Cosmetics

70 per cent of the total supply is required for fuel.

But the gas from oil wells is "wet" gas — meaning it is saturated with heavy hydrocarbons that may be recovered through an absorption process, which not only improves the gas as a fuel but also yields a number of valuable by-products.

Foremost among these by-products is natural gasoline, which Shell uses largely as a blending agent in the manufacture of automotive and aviation gasolines. Propane and butane become liquefied petroleum gases, the so-called "bottled gases" used widely in locations beyond the reach of natural gas lines. Plastics, inks, nylon, carbon black, sulfur, cosmetics, synthetic rubber and explosives are but a few among the varied commodities in which chemical ingredients, made from by-products of natural gas, have a part. Yet, after the wet gas has been stripped, the vapor which remains is the invisible fuel that has become so important a source of energy.

Shell, traditionally conservation-minded and a pioneer producer of natural gas for home and industrial consumption, isn't satisfied today until every cubic foot of oil well gas has been "wrung out," thereby taking full advantage of its varied uses. The wringing out is done in large, complex absorption plants, equipped with an array of automatic controls that minimize the amount of gas that might otherwise leak out as wasted vapor. Field gathering systems have been designed and engineered to conserve

Pressure vessels, right, at Shell's T.X.L. Gas Plant in Notrees, Texas, operated by the Midland Area, are used for natural gasoline storage. Shell owns, operates or has part interest in 27 gas plants in the U. S. and Canada.

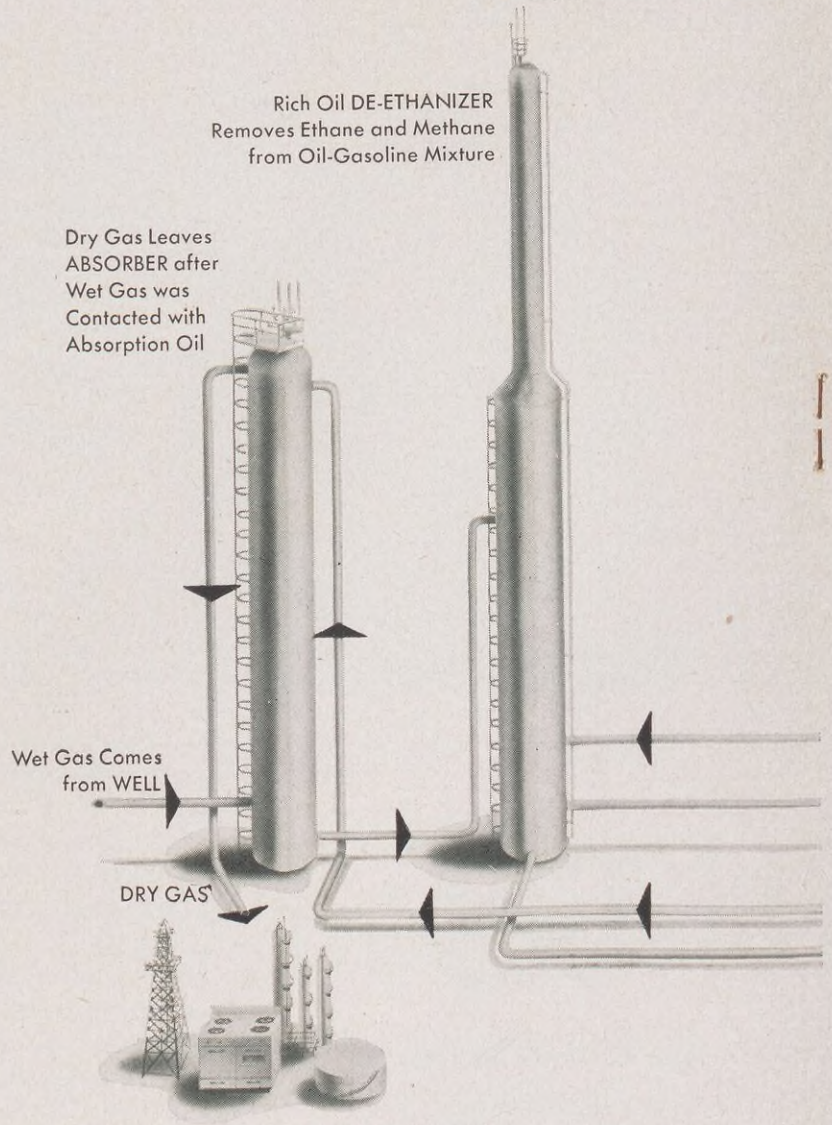
energy, keep pressure up to the most desirable plant operation levels, and accomplish the greatest savings.

Conservation of natural gas resources is especially important, for example, in states such as California where, in the absence of adequate hydro-electric power or coal, it is a major source of industrial energy. Demand is twice that which can now be delivered from wells in the state.

The difference must come thousands of miles through "big-inch" pipe lines from Texas and New Mexico, a condition which naturally increases its cost. As one of the state's leading producers for more than 35 years, Shell is doing all it can to relieve California's gas shortage by developing new and more efficient production methods, and exploring extensively for new underground gas reserves.

Actually, the sources of natural gas are different in northern and southern California. In the north there are many "dry" gas fields. Unlike the wet gas produced with oil in the southern part of the state, dry gas does not require extensive processing in absorption plants and can be sold to utility companies right at the well head. The Company operates three such fields in California, at Kirby Hill, Winters and Pleasant Creek. While Shell is continuously exploring for new dry gas reserves, discoveries in northern California have been small and the income reduced by many dry holes.

In contrast, the majority of Shell's oil wells in southern California produce wet gas. To process it, Shell operates six absorption plants under the Pacific Coast Exploration and Production Area—at Ventura, Brea, Long Beach, Ten Section, Santa Maria and Capitan. Their total daily throughput averages more than 150,000,000 cubic feet. With the recent expansion of facilities at Ventura and Brea, Shell's absorption plants have been geared to handle all the wet gas expected to be made available from its oil wells through 1960.



As producer of the gas, Shell has first use of it as fuel, or to re-pressure producing wells. Because of the enormous consumer demand for gas in California, however, Shell limits its own requirements, using gas to re-pressure wells in only two fields and then in small quantities.

But conservation of natural gas is often complicated. Since gas demand is heaviest during the winter, Shell has had to consider this further problem: How to integrate plant operations with varying demand conditions and still obtain maximum efficiency and economy. Storage in surface pressure vessels is costly and not altogether satisfactory. In the Ten Section Field, the Company is currently making an engineering study of the possibility of storing excess gas in underground formations during the summer for use in cold weather.

Still another example of Shell's conservation practices is its use of propane, a fuel which contains one and a half times the heating value of natural gas, but which is in less demand. During the summer months, when the consumer market for liquefied petroleum gas is at its lowest, propane sometimes poses a difficult

safety campaign; Mrs. Glenn W. Folkers of Mokena, Illinois, for a one-woman national crusade promoting safety for rural letter carriers; and Mrs. Rober R. Eckart, Jr., of New Orleans, for fostering a school bus safety program in her city.

Groups winning Honorable Mention citations are:

The Business and Professional Women's Club of Stockton, California, for alerting San Joaquin County to traffic safety problems; Friday Club, Ellensburg, Washington, for its many-featured traffic safety program; and Tempe Woman's Club, Tempe, Arizona, for an outstanding bicycle safety program.

Mrs. Everett, safety chairman of the Northern Virginia district of the state Federation of Women's Clubs, organized a series of projects and campaigns that have been credited by Arlington authorities with pushing down from first to fifth place the number of accidents caused by one car following another car too closely.

She raised from nine to 33 the number of women's clubs in her district of the Federation participating in traffic safety activities. The activities of the nine clubs in Arlington County itself are regarded as the main reason why pedestrian accidents decreased this year by more than 20 per cent.

Mrs. Everett was the first woman in Virginia to take the safety pledge sponsored by the Washington Metropolitan Safety Council. Above, with Carlisle Johnstone, Arlington Director of Public Safety, she in turn administers the oath to one of several women's clubs which later took it.

Mrs. Everett, the wife of an official of the Department of Agriculture and the mother of three teen-age children, began her safety campaign in October 1953 by being the first woman in Virginia to take the safety pledge sponsored by the Washington Metropolitan Safety Council. In turn she administered the pledge to all the members of the women's clubs in Arlington and eventually to thousands of school children and adults in other groups.

Next she led the clubs in organizing and conducting the "Don't Follow Too Closely" campaign. Five hundred bumper strips with this motto were distributed. News stories and radio announcements were prepared.

In November 1953, Mrs. Everett made preparations in cooperation with the Arlington Police Department, for all of the Arlington women clubs and their families and friends to take brake reaction tests. They made many people more aware of the big distances required to stop moving automobiles.

She also arranged with a radio station for a 15-minute program on Saturday mornings for a month. Al-

Mrs. Everett, an indefatigable worker for traffic safety, promoted a variety of accident prevention activities in Arlington. At left, she discusses plans for a pedestrian crosswalk traffic light with a county traffic engineer and the head of the Arlington Safety Council. Above, police conduct a brake reaction test, one of several such tests arranged by Mrs. Everett for women's clubs.

though Mrs. Everett had had no radio experience, she alone planned the programs and wrote the scripts. The programs had attracted such favorable attention the station asked her to direct the program for six months.

Another project Mrs. Everett initiated was a driving contest between men and women drivers. News stories of this event were sent throughout the country by the Associated Press.

Perhaps the outstanding project in which Mrs. Everett took a leading role was a pedestrian safety program. In response to requests from other groups to work with the women's clubs, she called a meeting in May with representatives of the Northern Virginia Insurance Agents Association, Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, Ministerial Association and the Arlington Safety Council. The results was the pedestrian program. Pedestrian Safety Week was proclaimed in June by the County Manager and other activities continued through the summer.

The Toledo Woman's Traffic Council won its top group honor for making Toledo safety conscious through a wide range of projects, including support for the establishment of the Toledo Traffic Safety Commission, a city-wide safety rally and numerous individual club programs. The Council is composed of 123 women's clubs with a membership of 15,000.

Among its many safety activities, the Toledo Woman's Traffic Council urged groups of women to attend traffic court, above, and witness law procedures. Women of 123 clubs attended court.

Leaders of the Woman's Traffic Council appeared on many television programs to promote safer driving, as on the "Ginny Woods Show," shown below. Radio and newspapers also stressed safety.

At left, a Toledo woman tests her braking time at a clinic organized by the Council for women drivers. Lawyers, police, traffic and safety engineers and other experts lectured at the clinic.

Highlight of a safety rally sponsored by the Council was a talk on safe driving given by the safety director of a taxicab company and illustrated, below, on the streets of a model city.

Mr. Baseball Is Still Packing 'em In

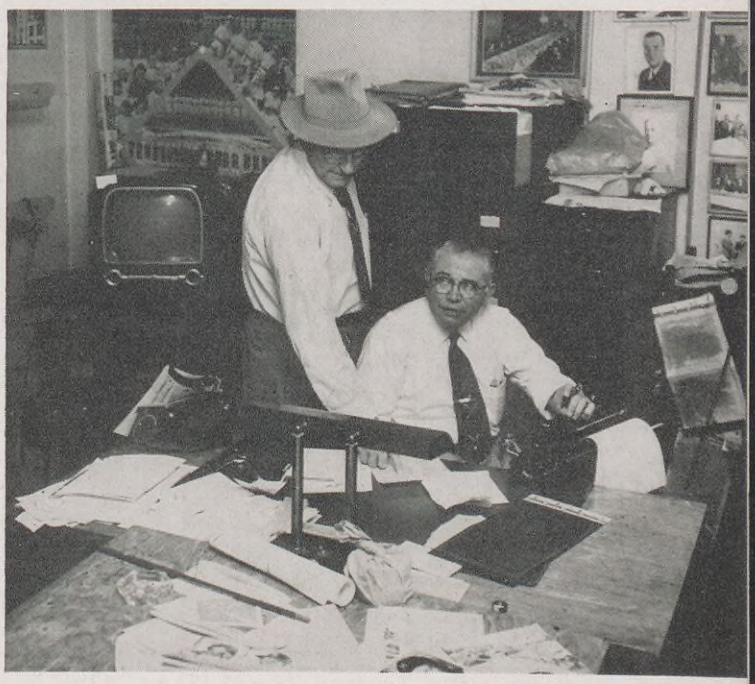
A Shell Pensioner, Who Started Managing and Promoting Games With a Company Team, Is Busy Staging Diamond Exhibitions in California

THE man who proved that business and pleasure complement each other—oil and baseball, that is—has retired now from the oil business, but he's still "Mr. Baseball" to the cheering fans of Southern California. He's William E. (Billy) Feistner, a veteran of 37 years of Shell service who retired last December 31 as Construction and Maintenance Foreman of the Los Angeles Basin Division, Pacific Coast Exploration and Production Area. As a Shell pensioner, his days are still full of his "pleasure," as he calls it, managing and promoting professional and semi-pro baseball.

In both work and play, Billy Feistner has always been associated with famous names. He started working for Shell in the famous Old Coalinga Oil Field, the Company's first producing property in the United States. Later he transferred to Long Beach in time to be on hand when Shell brought in Alamitos No. 1, discovery well of the prolific Signal Hill Field. Billy's spare time was devoted to baseball and a star-studded line-up of great players. To Long Beach he brought such men as Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Connie Mack, Mickey Cochrane, Jimmy Foxx, Bobo Newsom, Stan Musial, Bob Feller, Satchel Paige, Dizzy Dean, the DiMaggio brothers, Roy Campanella and such teams at the Pittsburgh Pirates, Philadelphia Athletics, Chicago Cubs and White Sox, and all the Pacific Coast League teams. Billy has served them up in various combinations to the delight of California fans.

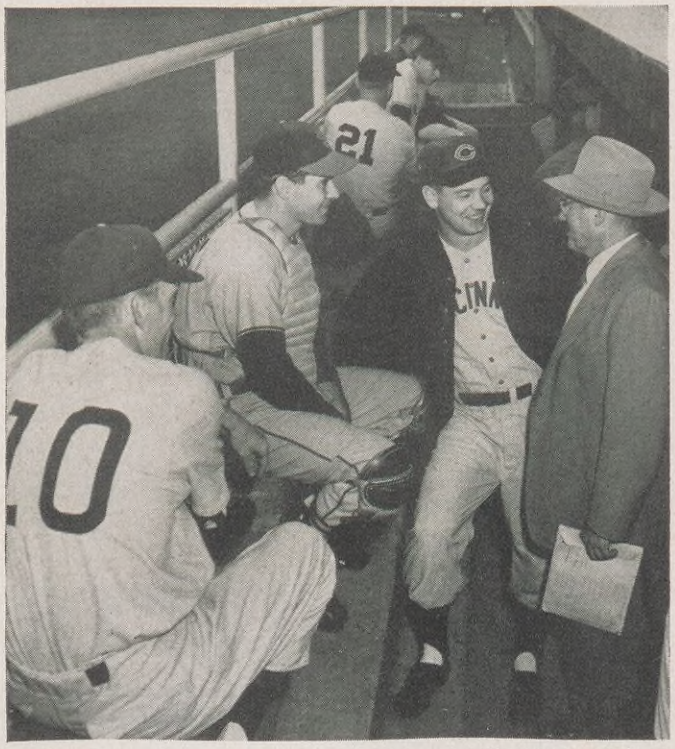
In a way, Billy's rise to fame in baseball has been related to his association with Shell. Though a lover of the sport as a boy and a catcher when he played, Billy entered the fields of

How to promote a baseball extravaganza: W. E. (Billy) Feistner, Shell pensioner in Long Beach, California, starts by making innumerable telephone calls and jotting down notes at the dining room table. Mrs. Feistner, also a former Shell employee, helps. Billy calls a well-stuffed, much-scribbled envelope his "office."



Next comes publicity, then ticket sales. Above, Billy looks over the shoulder of George Goodale, Publicity Director of the Los Angeles Baseball Club in his office at Wrigley Field. George writes the news releases and advertising for the exhibition games.

Next, greet the visiting teams. Here Billy has welcomed New York Giant Monty Irvin at Los Angeles International Airport and reaches for the hand of Brooklyn Dodger Don Newcombe. Both players are members of the barn-storming team called Roy Campanella All-Stars.



Game time, at last! In the Wrigley Field dugout, Billy, with his "office" in hand, chats with Cardinal Catcher Bill Sarni and Fred Baczewski of the Cincinnati Reds. They play on a team made up of major league players who make their homes in California and know Billy well.

managing and promoting with a team made up entirely of Shell employees. The Shell Oilers played their first game on May 21, 1922—and lost it 1-0. But they went on to finish the season with 28 wins, 7 losses and a tie, the last being a 17-inning marathon finally called on account of darkness.

For the next five years, the club's won, lost and tied columns in the record book looked like this: 1923, 28-8-1; 1924, 38-12-1; 1925, 47-8-2; 1926, 40-28-0, and 1927, 38-21-0. They won several state-wide and Southern California semi-pro championships, and Billy explains the larger loss figures in the latter years by the fact that the Shell team was taking on full-time professional teams from Denver and the Pacific Coast League. In 1926, they played an exhibition game with the World Champion Pittsburgh Pirates, losing 5-3.

A number of players who later made names for themselves in the big leagues were included in the rosters of Billy's Shell teams. Among them were such men as Pat Malone, who had seven years with the White Sox and three with the Yankees; George Blaeholder, who was a Cardinal for 10 years and had one season each at Philadelphia and Cleveland, and Jack Rothrock, the one-man ball club, who played for Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia clubs. Among the promising players opposing Billy's teams in the Shell baseball park was Casey Stengel, later to become the phenomenally successful manager of the New York Yankees.

Shell Park (which was established partly through Feistner's efforts) and the Shell ball club were disbanded during the 1929 depression, but that didn't end Billy's active participation in baseball—or other sports, for that matter. There has hardly been a year since in which he has not managed a semi-pro team of some sort. Currently he is business manager of the Long Beach Rockets, who play nearly every Sunday, most of the year. He has also promoted softball exhibitions, including one which matched an all-star team against Joe Louis' Brown Bombers, and imported the House of David and Bloomer Girl teams for exhibitions before packed stands in Long Beach and Los Angeles.

In recent years, Billy's biggest annual promotion has been an exhibition game between a picked team from the Pacific Coast League and all-stars from the National and American Leagues. The game is under the auspices of the Southern California Baseball Managers Association, of which Billy is a member of the Board of Directors, and the receipts provide a medical fund for the benefit of young players in the approximately 80 semi-pro teams in Southern California. Everyone contributes his services.

It is a tribute to Billy's long-standing reputation as a successful promoter that, in the other exhibitions he stages, the professional ball players

seldom require a written guarantee for the money they are to receive.

"Billy's word is good enough for me," they say.

Since retiring from Shell a year ago, Billy Feistner has been as busy as a bat boy at a 24-22 game. He and his wife, the former Laura Heinerikson, who was a Shell clerk at Coalinga when she met Billy, took a long post-retirement trip through the southern and Atlantic Coast states, visiting Bill Feistner, Jr., in Atlanta where he works as a Technical Salesman for the Shell Chemical Corporation Agricultural Chemicals Division. Just after their return to Long Beach, Billy got a special invitation from Bob Lemon, Cleveland pitcher, to come and see the World Series. Naturally, he hurried back East to accept. It was the first World Series he had seen in all his years in baseball.

Back in Long Beach again, Billy turned to even bigger promotions. Last October he staged a series of exhibition games which matched a team of major league players who make their homes in California against the Roy Campanella All-Stars, an all-Negro team picked from the major leagues. Games were played in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Bakersfield, San Diego, and Sacramento—with the big one in Los Angeles' Wrigley Field drawing over 10,000 fans.

It would seem natural that Billy has had many a thrill from his avocation. For example, he recalls with relish a game in 1947 in which he staged a pitching duel between Satchel Paige and Bob Feller. The stands were so jammed that police were called to quell a near riot.

"Why," says Billy, "men with ladders were charging fans 50 cents just to climb over the wall."

But, as he told a sports writer recently, his biggest thrill in years of sports was the promotion of Shell Park and Shell baseball teams.

Three days before Billy retired, Shell employees demonstrated a similarly high regard for him. What better tribute to a man than to have his friends plant a tree in his honor? It grows near the Brea barbeque pits, a permanent employee recreational facility. Beneath the tree is a bronze plaque mounted on a stone. It reads:

"In honor of W. E. 'Bill' Feistner, who contributed so unsparingly of his time and energy in advancing the welfare and promoting the happiness of his fellow employees, this tree is dedicated December 28, 1953."

Billy calls these players "My 1954 Ball Club." They are, from left to right, standing: Fred Baczewski, Reds; Jim Brideweiser, Orioles; Tom Morgan, Yankees; Bill Wilson, Athletics; Roy Smalley, Braves; Bob Skinner, Pirates; Feistner, and Eddie Chandler, San Francisco Seals. Kneeling: Coach Walter Carson, formerly Indians; Coach Jack Graham, formerly San Diego Padres; Bill Sarni, Cardinals; Ben Wade, Cardinals; Bob Talbot, Cubs; Jim Marshall, White Sox; Rocky Bridges, Reds, and Lou Berberet, Yankees. They played the Campanella All-Stars composed of: Al Smith, Indians; Junior Gilliam, Dodgers; Larry Doby, Indians; Minnie Minoso, White Sox; Hank Thompson, Giants; Gene Baker, Cubs; Jim Pendleton, Braves; Charley White, Braves; Don Newcombe, Dodgers; Joe Black, Dodgers; Bob Trice, Athletics; Dave Hoskins, Indians; Monte Irvin, Giants, and Frank Barnes, Toronto, Canada.

Dr. John Rae, a Shell Development Company Senior Chemist, who arranged for the showing of Shell's film to the Gordon school pupils, points out interesting facts on the poster accompanying the film to third grade teacher, Mrs. George Striegel, seated, and the school's principal, Mrs. Luther Bracewell.

The KIDS Get a Line on OIL

THE pupils of Maude W. Gordon Elementary School probably know as much about the oil industry as do the students of any other grade school in the nation. About half of the 434 children who go to Gordon, in the Houston suburb of Bellaire, Texas, are sons and daughters of parents who work in the oil industry. A good number of them have fathers or mothers who work for Shell. Link this fact to a child's natural curiosity and the result is a lively interest in everything about oil, from its search to its sale.

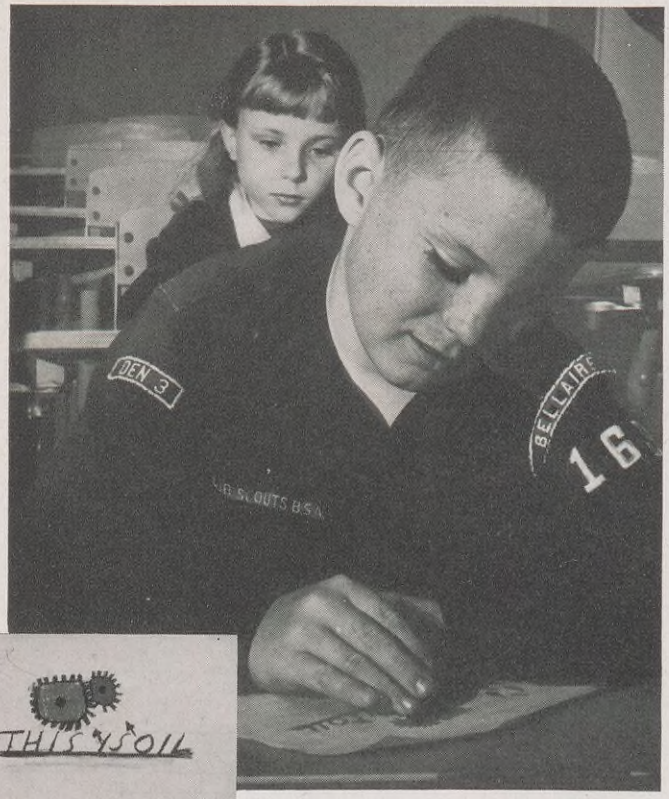
Not long ago the third grade pupils at Gordon got a new line on oil when their teacher, Mrs. George Striegel, displayed posters and pictures to signify the oil industry's progress. This was duly reported at home by David Rae, son of Dr. John Rae, a Senior Chemist in Shell Development Company's Exploration and Production Research Division Laboratories, and Dr. Rae offered to arrange for a showing of Shell's color movie film, "Prospecting for Petroleum," at the classroom. Mrs. Striegel quickly accepted the offer.

Approximately 250 third to sixth grade pupils saw the movie. Then, after studying the color poster that accompanies the film, Mrs. Striegel's class sat down and drew their impressions of the oil industry. Among the young artists, along with David Rae, was another Shell son: Bobby Nanz, son of Dr. R. H. Nanz, a Senior Geologist, also at the Shell Development Laboratories.

Some surprising impressions came out of the pupils' memories of the Shell film. They drew such things as early wells at Titusville, Pennsylvania; Colonel Edwin Drake and Uncle Billy, the driller, shaking hands upon completion of the first well; medicine men selling oil as a curative; oil derricks against a background of the world; cross-sections of oil-bearing formations; tank batteries; a research laboratory. One little girl, probably recalling her dad's job in an oil company, simply drew a man seated at a desk. Impressed by the scenes of seismic crews at work, David Rae drew his own imaginative version of a "doodlebug," the oil man's word for a divining rod or a seismograph. Bobby Nanz, after drawing the outlines of an oil derrick, took note of a monthly magazine received at his home by lettering "SHELL NEWS" at the top of the page.

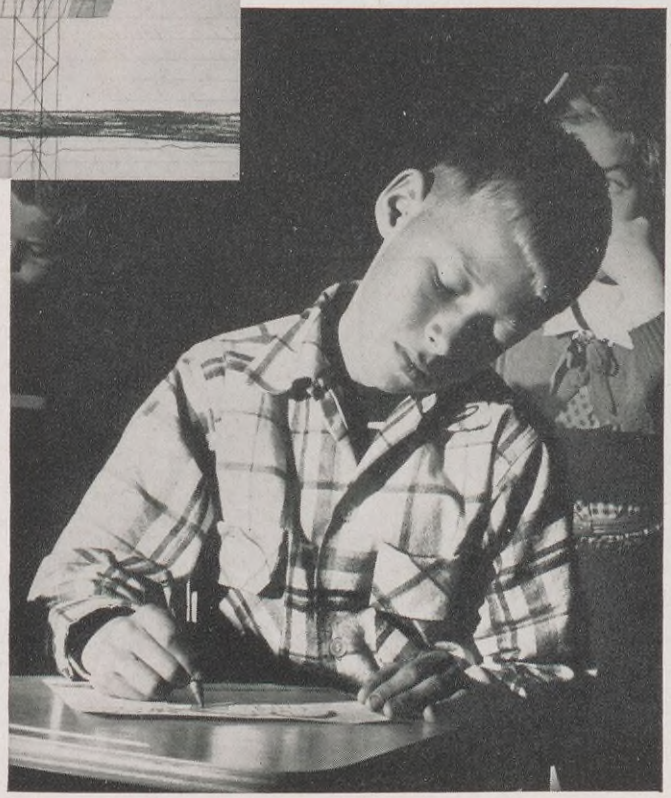
On the back of his or her drawing, each pupil wrote a short note to Dr. Rae:

"Thank you," they said, "for the poster and film about oil."



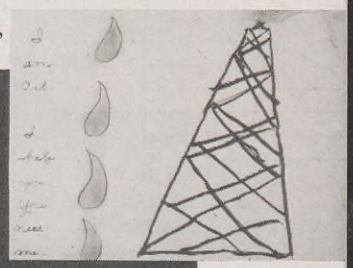
DAVID RAE
He drew a doodlebug.

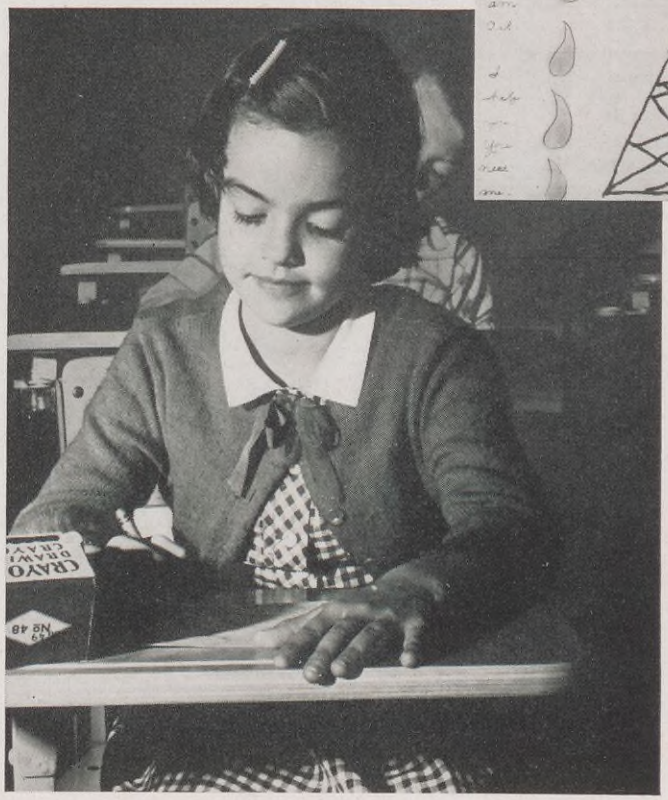
BOBBY NANZ
A tribute to SHELL NEWS.



SANDRA JONES
She pictured a medicine man.

NIKI DEAN
"I am oil. I help you. You need me."

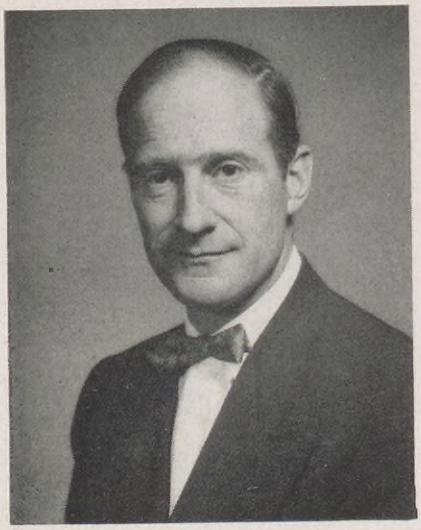




coast to coast

Employees of the Columbus District in the Cleveland Marketing Division recently organized their first Shell Club to promote social activities among Shell employees in that District. The club's newly-elected officers, above, left to right, are: President E. J. Drahos, 2nd Vice President Dave Haines, Treasurer James Rennie, Secretary Martha Stout, and 1st Vice President Winfield Barnes.

Frederick W. Hatch, Manager, Agricultural Chemicals Division, Shell Chemical Corporation at Denver, has been elected Vice President of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association.



Alfred G. Cattaneo, Head of the Fuels and Lubricants Engineering Department, Emeryville Research Center, has been appointed Chairman, Subcommittee on Combustion of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics for 1955.

H. D. "Dale" Brueggemann, Draftsman in the Wood River Refinery Engineering Office, recently won first place in the Expert Division at the National Small Bore Rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. Dale has won several other rifle shooting titles and in 1952 at Jacksonville, Florida, he qualified for the United States International Rifle Team, which competes with teams around the world by sending shooting scores to England for rating. Mrs. Brueggemann is also a crack shot.

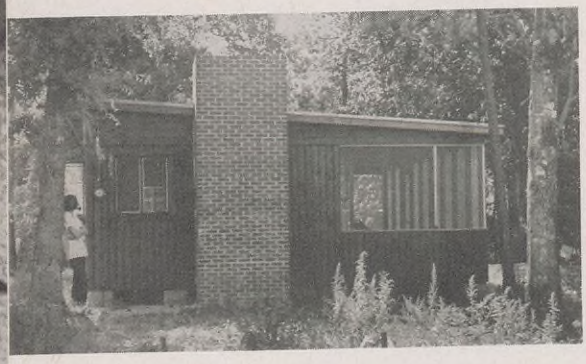
Although the Anacortes, Washington, Refinery is just under construction, there are already enough Shell employees on the scene supervising the work to celebrate long service with the Company as it is done at other, long established locations. Consequently eight Shell employees attended the Anacortes Refinery's first Service Award Dinner October 9. At left, left to right, are: J. H. McCarty, W. O. Linder, Refinery Manager R. W. McOmie, H. W. Beckman, H. S. Hicks, H. A. Davenport, F. R. Eckardt and L. A. Smith.

Skilled hands of a carpenter go into daintier work in spare time. At right, Chester M. Holloway, Carpenter in the Kilgore District of the Houston Exploration and Production Area, displays a bedspread he crocheted. He also crochets table covers, makes afghans and lace scarves, and carves wood. As a matter of fact, Holloway taught his mother crocheting.

P. J. Rogers, Shell Pipe Line Field Gauger-Driver, shown at left in the light suit, is the first man to complete 180 hours of special training sponsored by the American Petroleum Institute and thus become eligible for the API's Vocational Training Award. J. Forrest Smith, API vocational training representative, is shown presenting the award to Mr. Rogers in Midland, Texas.

Sweepstakes winner of the annual art and photography show staged by the Shell Development Recreation Association at the Emeryville Research Center was Chemist August A. Schaerer of the Lubricants and Fuels Department. Shown at extreme right, Mr. Schaerer submitted the five paintings hanging behind the group. Other first places in the photo, left to right, are: Research Supervisor Fred E. Condo, who holds a painting by his daughter, Lois, which won in the Family division; Mrs. Geri G. Nelson, Typist, who won in the Fine Arts division, and Chemist Martin K. Weber, who won in the Crafts division with a sculptured ring. Laboratory Assistant James S. Hokanson (not pictured) won in the Photography division.

The House That Jills Built



MOST women wouldn't think of putting up kitchen shelves by themselves. But Billie Jeanne Taylor, a Seismologist Assistant in the Houston Area Office, and her roommate did just that. That is, after they built the house to hold the kitchen to hold the shelves. Billie Jeanne and Barbara Puffer, who works in the Houston City Hall, designed the two-room log cabin shown above for a lakeside plot of ground, laid the foundation, fitted the logs, helped put on the roof, started the brick fireplace, cut the doors and windows, laid the flooring, screened the porch, did some of the plumbing and wiring, painted it, and dug the septic tank. When the cabin was finished, Barbara, their cat, and Billie Jeanne (at right, below) sat down on the fireplace hearth and rested.

They Have Retired

H. T. BENBROOK
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Mid-Continent Area

J. W. BOSWELL
Wood River Refinery
Research Laboratory

W. E. BOYD
Wilmington Refinery
Engineering

F. N. DOW
Seattle Division
Operations

V. H. EGGEMANN
St. Louis
Purchasing

G. A. OSBORN
Portland Division
Operations

J. H. RUGG
Seattle Division
Operations

W. L. SHERMAN
New York Division
Operations

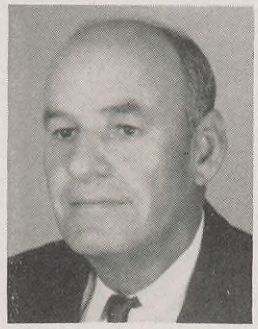
E. SINCLAIR
Tulsa Area
Production

G. E. THOUVENEL
Pacific Coast Area
Production

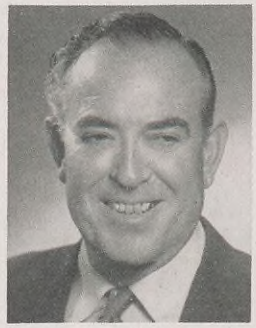
Service Birthdays

Thirty-Five Years

L. J. ALMOND
Martinez Refinery
Engineering



E. B. NICHOLAS
Norco Refinery
Engineering



R. A. ROSS
Pacific Coast Area
Production

W. C. SHERRICK
Tulsa Area
Production

C. G. WINTERS
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Mid-Continent Area

Thirty Years

R. S. BARROW
Los Angeles Division
Marketing Service

H. C. BECKERMANN
Houston Area
Treasury

F. G. BRUNTON
St. Louis
Purchasing

G. A. DUPEPE
Norco Refinery
Engineering

R. V. HERMAN
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Mid-Continent Area

J. B. HILL
Sacramento Division
Sales

E. S. HOBSON
Products Pipe Line
Atlanta, Georgia

A. M. MUELLER
Wilmington Refinery
Engineering

C. E. MUELLER
Head Office
Financial

W. J. PAWSEY, JR.
Martinez Refinery
Compounding

E. S. QUINN
New Orleans Area
Gas

L. C. SMITH
Midland Area
Exploration

H. M. TAYLOR
Chicago Division
Operations

E. B. TRUESDALE
Sacramento Division
Operations

Twenty-Five Years

D. A. BOARDMAN
Albany Division
Operations

R. F. BOWERS
Pacific Coast Area
Production

A. L. BURROW
Shell Chemical Corp.
Houston Plant

U. W. CLARK
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Mid-Continent Area

L. A. COPLESTONE
Portland Division
Marketing Service

O. M. CRAWFORD
Pacific Coast Area
Production

C. H. DAVIS
St. Louis Division
Operations

C. E. FAULKNER
Midland Area
Production

Twenty-Five Years (cont'd)

H. W. FISHER
Shell Chemical Corp.
Houston Plant

R. M. FLAGG, JR.
Houston Area
Land

C. R. GATES
Houston Refinery
Thermal Cracking

I. C. GREW
Pacific Coast Area
Treasury

A. A. HANDRICK
Houston Refinery
Lubricating Oils

R. L. HARDIN, JR.
Houston Refinery
Thermal Cracking

E. R. HARRIS
Wood River Refinery
Alkylation

H. J. HAYES
Wood River Refinery
Fire & Safety

P. T. HUGHES
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
West Texas Area

L. W. KILLEN
Portland Division
Operations

R. G. KNIERIEM
Martinez Refinery
Engineering

A. H. KRULL
Head Office
Trans. & Supplies

R. E. LEE
Houston Refinery
Engineering

J. F. LEGG, JR.
Head Office
Financial

F. A. LOMBARDI
Cleveland Division
Sales

E. B. MADDEN
Houston Refinery
Thermal Cracking

J. R. MASSEY
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Mid-Continent Area

M. E. McLAUGHLIN
Indianapolis Division
Treasury

O. F. MINOR
Head Office
Marketing

H. H. MURR
Head Office
Organization & Salary

T. J. NAGLE
Boston Division
Marketing Service

J. H. O'FARRELL
Houston Refinery
Dispatching

R. R. O'REILLY
Atlanta Division
Real Estate

H. E. PEACOCK
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
West Texas Area

R. PEMBERTON
Houston Refinery
Engineering

J. H. REDDICK
Wood River Refinery
Utilities

H. T. RICHARDS
Head Office
Financial

E. P. RISTAU
Cleveland Division
Treasury

O. R. RITTGERS
Cleveland Division
Operations

W. A. ROMANO
Head Office
Financial

L. B. RYLAND
Shell Development Co.
Emeryville

C. R. SKELTON
Pacific Coast Area
Production

C. J. SMITH
Head Office
Marketing

J. J. STATON
Houston Refinery
Engineering

J. S. STRATH
New York Division
Operations

H. G. STRINGER
Detroit Division
Sales

M. L. TISHER
Pacific Coast Area
Production

Twenty-Five Years (cont'd)

S. TOTH
Head Office
Marketing

B. H. VAN MATER
Boston Division
Sales

P. T. VOCKEL
Head Office
Financial

W. S. WENTWORTH
Albany Division
Marketing Service

R. WILLETT
Wilmington Refinery
Engineering

J. H. YOUNG
Houston Area
Production

E. F. ZIMMERMAN
Head Office
Marketing

SHELL OIL COMPANY

Head Office

20 Years

C. R. Johnson.....Manufacturing
W. M. Thompson.....Marketing

15 Years

W. W. Bridgeman.....Transp. & Supplies
Audrey J. Corrigan.....Financial
D. Micco.....Marketing

10 Years

V. J. Augustine.....Transp. & Supplies

San Francisco Office

10 Years

June Nielson.....Marketing

Exploration and Production

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION (HOUSTON)

10 Years

Nareceille R. Gilger.....Administrative

DENVER AREA

15 Years

A. S. Gillis.....Pers. & Indus. Relations

10 Years

N. A. Davis.....Exploration

HOUSTON AREA

10 Years

D. J. Lilley.....Production

MIDLAND AREA

15 Years

W. I. Boyd.....Gas
J. H. O'Neal.....Production
C. L. Thomas.....Legal

NEW ORLEANS AREA

20 Years

J. B. Faulk.....Production
L. S. Hebert.....Production
P. I. Hebert.....Production

10 Years

J. G. Gusman.....Land
J. T. Hood.....Production
L. S. Jones.....Gas

PACIFIC COAST AREA

20 Years

G. Andre.....Production
T. S. Bunnell.....Production
J. H. Hardy.....Production
Lenore LeVan.....Treasury
G. R. Marshall.....Production
C. R. Steward.....Treasury

10 Years

J. L. Arciniega.....Production
D. N. Babcock.....Land
M. E. Beaver.....Production
B. A. Colburn.....Production
H. L. Fairley.....Exploration
A. L. Gonsalves.....Production
W. M. Hanline.....Production
A. T. Hendricks.....Gas
D. L. Johnson.....Production
J. J. Osborn.....Production
C. L. Warnock.....Production

TULSA AREA

20 Years

A. C. Bird.....Production
N. E. Miller.....Production

15 Years

T. W. Baehl.....Production
A. L. Egnew.....Land

10 Years

W. H. Harris.....Gas

Manufacturing

HOUSTON REFINERY

20 Years

H. F. Ireton.....Engineering
J. W. Sanderson.....Engineering

15 Years

J. W. Brown.....Engineering
W. P. Zuber.....Fire & Safety

10 Years

B. A. Hale.....Fire & Safety
E. Sprouse .....Engineering

MARTINEZ REFINERY

20 Years

R. C. Barton.....Superintendent

10 Years

S. D. Billecci.....Dispatching
R. R. Brier.....Engineering
J. R. Hanson.....Econ. & Scheduling
A. G. Huff.....Cracking
W. H. Mahurin.....Engineering
R. V. Pelot.....Engineering
J. Perry .....Engineering

NORCO REFINERY

15 Years

C. L. Falgout.....Engineering
S. G. Hymel, Jr.....Engineering
U. J. Keller, Jr.....Engineering

10 Years

E. A. Thibodeaux.....Engineering

WILMINGTON REFINERY

20 Years

R. L. Baker.....Control Laboratory
V. J. Hart.....Engineering

10 Years

C. L. Amo.....Dispatching
C. J. Girotti.....Distilling
W. Ironmonger....Effluent Control & Utilities
R. W. Kloster.....Control Laboratory
W. H. Ladbury.....Alkylation
A. Vander Hoek.....Engineering

WOOD RIVER REFINERY

20 Years

F. B. Jones.....Control Laboratory
L. E. Purdy.....Alkylation
H. L. Rohrkaste.....Engineering
R. F. Schrader.....Engineering
T. Vivrette .....Engineering

15 Years

C. M. Adams.....Engineering
C. J. Brisky.....Engineering
D. J. Gibbons.....Gas
D. A. Rhoades.....Engineering
O. P. Smith.....Engineering
R. C. Vieth.....Engineering
L. A. Wall.....Engineering

10 Years

J. J. Branham.....Engineering

Marketing

MARKETING DIVISIONS

20 Years

A. V. Spencer.....Baltimore, Operations
G. M. Butterfield.....Detroit, Operations
F. L. Plante.....Detroit, Operations
G. H. Graves.....Indianapolis, Operations
Anna M. Snyder.....San Francisco, Adminis.

15 Years

D. Thomson .....Boston, Operations
F. F. Seder.....Los Angeles, Sales
Violet G. Sundeen....Minneapolis, Treasury
H. S. Cameron.....Portland, Operations
C. T. Converse.....Seattle, Sales

10 Years

J. D. Anderson.....Cleveland, Treasury
T. J. Dow.....Cleveland, Operations
A. Kelledes .....Detroit Operations
R. H. Stine.....Detroit, Sales
D. D. Standish.....Indianapolis, Operations
G. R. Lovatt.....New York, Operations
J. P. Naughton.....New York, Operations
H. VanDalinda .....New York, Operations
I. B. Reynolds.....Sacramento, Treasury
O. L. Dickson.....Seattle, Operations

SEWAREN PLANT

20 Years

D. L. Hickey.....Depot

10 Years

P. E. Rafferty....Engineering & Maintenance
G. Spisak .....Compounding

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

20 Years

H. W. Harwell.....Shell Point
H. J. Knapp.....Shell Point

15 Years

C. A. Curtis.....Dominguez
J. H. Hunt.....Houston
F. H. Dixon.....Martinez
J. R. Greisser.....Martinez

10 Years

R. B. Pritchard.....Dominguez
L. R. Anderson.....Martinez
R. R. Glotfelty.....Shell Point

SHELL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

20 Years

R. A. H. Wieking.....Emeryville

10 Years

G. L. Cowling.....Emeryville
H. W. Daeschner.....Emeryville
A. A. Hinshaw.....Emeryville

SHELL PIPE LINE CORPORATION

20 Years

C. T. King.....Texas-Gulf Area
C. B. Ramsay.....West Texas Area

15 Years

J. A. Brazeal.....West Texas Area
T. E. Chambers.....Texas-Gulf Area
L. M. Glover.....West Texas Area
P. J. Huddleston.....Mid-Continent Area
A. E. Lain.....West Texas Area
T. Schaffner .....West Texas Area
H. B. Williams.....West Texas Area

10 Years

N. L. Bingham.....West Texas Area
M. E. Jones.....Mid-Continent Area

matters of *fact*

CLAY TERRY
STAR ROUTE B – BOX 236A
FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA

Shell Oil Company
Box 193
New Orleans 3, Louisiana

Dear Sirs:

This is an attempt by a farmer to express appreciation to your company and your industry for the caliber of people you are sending into our community. They are leaders and workers in the church, school, civic and all affairs of the community.

Some of these people must feel that if they are to progress in their work, they will have to be transferred in due time to other places. Yet, they pitch right in and help like they had lived here always and expected to live here many years to come. I am amazed at the difference in feeling we have for these people compared to our conception of people of your industry in the late twenties and early thirties in the boom towns of my native Oklahoma.

It would seem to me that the progress of the industry in securing personnel with a feeling of community responsibility has kept pace with your technical progress, although very little has been said about it.

In our community, the industry slogan "Oil Progress is your Progress" means a great deal more than economics and technology.

Very truly yours,

(signed)

Clay Terry

"GOOD CITIZENS ALL..."

GOOD CITIZENS ALL, the folks over at Shell are a tremendous asset to the Franklin community. The men who work for the company and their families are active in civic and religious affairs here. One project worthy of special commendation is the excellent work that is being done by adult leaders in the Boy Scout Movement in the Teche District. Hardly a week passes by but what St. Mary Parish is singled out for participation in area scout work. And practically every time someone from Shell Oil Company has a hand in the achievement.

—Franklin (La.) Banner Tribune, Sept. 7, 1954

By the examples they are setting as responsible and active workers for the good of their local communities, Shell employees everywhere are earning the unsolicited praise of their fellow citizens.

SHELL OIL COMPANY
50 West 50th Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

J. W. Stephens
4710 Bell St., Apt. 1
Houston 23, Texas

SCC

MINNEAPOLIS

ST. PAUL

SHELL *around the Nation*

TWIN CITIES

The picturesque beauty of Minnesota's Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, might easily mislead the visitor — they don't look like industrial centers. Acres of parks and spacious, tree-lined streets suggest quiet, suburban living. But, in the background grind the mills that make Minneapolis (population 521,000) one of America's great flour capitals; roll the printing presses that make St. Paul (population 316,000) an important publishing center. At the head of Mississippi River navigation, both are industrial and cultural key points in the upper Midwest.

Coordinating the operations of Shell terminals and depots in nine upper Midwest cities is the Minneapolis Marketing Division Office, staffed by 105 employees and with headquarters in the Produce Bank Building. It serves nearly 150 jobbers and more than 400 contract industrial accounts. Across the river in St. Paul, the State Capital, a huge Shell marine terminal and bulk depot, with a combined storage capacity of 945,000 barrels, are located on 40 acres along the Mississippi's west bank. With a staff of 80, the terminal and depot satisfy the petroleum needs of thousands of customers, including 4,200 fuel oil accounts. The Twin Cities District Sales Office of the Minneapolis Division, supplying 41 jobbers and their 150 dealers as well as 95 direct-operation dealers, also has its headquarters in the terminal building.