shellegram

SHELL OIL COMPANY
HOUSTON REFINERY • SHELL CHEMICAL COMPANY
HOUSTON PLANT

OL 26, No. 2 HOUSTON, TEXAS FEBRUARY, 1961

Cowgill, Curtis Are Named Refinery Master Mechanics

A revision in the Refinery ngineering Field organization as resulted in the naming of wo new field master mechan-

COWGILL CURTIS

s, E. L. Curtis and William owgill.

Under the new organization, ield maintenance will be di- ided into two districts, with he work in each district being irected by a field master me- hanic.

Curtis, whose former assign- ent was maintenance coor- inator, has been assigned to he West District which in- ludes the Dispatching, Utili- es, Distilling and Treating, nd Thermal Cracking and as Zones.

Cowgill, in his capacity as Master Mechanic, East Dis- rict, will direct zone work in he Lube, Catalytic Cracking nd Aromatics, Research, Cen- al, and Automotive Section.

The announcement, made y Chief Engineer Robert Hal- ane, also said the position of raft coordinator, held by L. C. Dickey, is being expanded to over all field and shop activi- ies.

T. J. Reed will continue in is assignment as craft super- visor of the Automotive Section and will direct activities of that section.

Curtis was employed at Shell in June 1930 as a sample boy in the Control Lab. In August 1932 he moved to operations as a pressureman. In December 1944 Curtis was named inspector in the Engineering Office. Zone supervisor in Engineering Field was the next major move for Curtis, this coming in May 1948. In July 1955 he was named maintenance coordinator, the position he held until his promotion to master mechanic.

Cowgill began his Shell career in July 1929 as a pipefitter in the Engineering Field Department. In June 1936 he was named zone supervisor, and in October 1943, assistant master mechanic. From this assignment he was named manager of the Automotive Division in 1946, then automotive supervisor in September 1954.

The naming of the two new field master mechanics brings to three the number of master mechanics in the Engineering Field Department. W. J. Snow continues as master mechanic in charge of the shops.

Shell Employees Get U. F. Award

Additional recognition for he employees of the Houston efinery and Chemical Plant as received recently with the resentation of the Merit ward by the 1961 United und Campaign.

The award, presented for utstanding achievements dur- ng the recent UF drive, was ade on behalf of the 65 agen- ies of the United Fund of ouston and Harris County by illiam L. Lindholm, General hairman of the 1961 Cam- aign. The citation was sent o the office of the Oil, Chem- al and Atomic Workers, Lo- al 4-367, and to the Refinery nd Chemical Plant.

In a letter to Shell em- loyees, Lindholm said, "I am leased and proud . . . to offer his Award to the employees f your firm. It represents an bove-average achievement of

See UF AWARD, Page 3

Upside-Down Derrick

DECEPTIVE DERRICK — People at Shell Oil Company were considerably mystified by this bizarre picture which their photographer brought in from a recent field assignment. The mystery was cleared up, however, when the photograph was inverted so that the derrick pointed downward. It was then apparent that the big rig was actually being reflected in the mirror-like surface of a nearby reserve mud pit. The well is a Shell wildcat drilled in DeWitt County, Texas.

C. W. DeLong To P.-R. Supt. At Chemical

DeLONG

The promotion of C. W. DeLong to Superintendent — Plastics & Resins Division — Houston Plant was announced by Glenn Purcell, Plant Manager. DeLong, formerly Manager — Technical Department — Plastics & Resins Division replaces D. N. Rindsberg who was transferred to New York as Manager — Operations, Plastics & Resins Division.

DeLong, a graduate of Pennsylvania State University with a B.S. Degree in Industrial Engineering, joined Shell in July 1943 as an engineer at the Cactus Ordnance Plant. He remained there until November 1944 when he was transferred to the Houston Refinery and assigned to the Chemical Division.

After holding various positions of increasing responsibilities in the Engineering Department, he was assigned to Manufacturing—Engineering Department in New York in October 1951. While in this assignment he worked on various projects in Boston, Houston, and Emeryville. He returned to the Houston Plant in November 1954 as Assistant Chief Engineer — Maintenance. In April 1959 he became Manager — Technical Department — Plastics & Resins Division.

Credit Union Meeting Has Record Crowd

A record crowd swelled the Cullen Auditorium at the University of Houston to near-capacity for the annual meeting of the Shell Refinery Employees Federal Credit Union January 27, and listened as highlights of the evening included:

—Declaration of a dividend rate of 4.8 per cent for 1960 shareholders
—Declaration of a 20 per cent interest refund on 1960 loans
—Election of officers for the coming year
—Selection of 10 door prize winners who took home $1,000 in cash

Though registrations were not taken, it was estimated that 1600 Credit Union members and guests were present for the fast-paced hour-and-a-half meeting.

Attendance Sets Area Record

It is believed this attendance is the largest ever to gather in this area for a Credit Union meeting, and surpasses the previous high for a Shell Credit Union meeting set last year of 1018.

Keynoting a year of successful Credit Union operations was the announcement of the 4.8 per cent dividend and the 20 per cent interest refund. The dividend exceeds last year's 4.75 per cent, while the interest refund is the highest in the Credit Union's history.

The nominating committee placed four names before the membership for consideration for re-election to the Board of Directors, with all four returned to office by acclamation. Named to the Board for the coming year are J. E. Garrison, Vivian S. Tucker, L. V. Ashe, and B. L. Stanley.

Elected to the Credit Committee for the coming year are R. S. Cox and V. H. Clarke, Chemical Plant; D. L. Barfoot, Cleve O'Toole, and J. F. Lee, Refinery; and G. F. Breckenridge from the Credit Union office.

Officers Elected

In a special meeting of the Board of Directors following adjournment of the annual meeting, J. E. Garrison was re-elected President, H. F. Tighe was again named Vice President, G. F. Breckenridge re-elected Treasurer, and Vivian Tucker, Secretary.

The Board also appointed F. J. Szopa, M. G. Jordan and R. M. Odom to the Supervisory Committee.

A highlight of the evening was the suspense-filled door-prize drawing when a total of $1,000 in cash was distributed to 10 Credit Union members.

The drawing was handled differently this year than in the past. Names of members, with address and account number, had been prepared from addressograph plates by the Credit Union staff in advance of the meeting. The slips were placed in the "squirrel cage" and well mixed. Children from the audience pulled the names from the tumbler.

Every member had an equal chance at the cash prizes, but to win the member had to be present. This kindled the excitement as name after name was called for the big $500 first prize. Five times the person was disqualified for not being present. Finally, on the sixth try the name of Myron M. Mueller turned up and the Refinery accountant quickly stepped forward for his prize.

See MEETING, Page 2

New Technique For Offshore Oil Wells Announced By Shell

A dramatic new technique for producing oil from wells in offshore waters was announced recently by D. B. Kemball-Cook. Executive Vice President of Shell Oil Company. He hailed the accomplishment as a significant step forward in obtaining more oil and gas from the outer continental shelf of the United States.

The new technique makes it possible to place the equipment for controlling the flow of crude oil and gas on the bottom of the sea over the completed well. Operations involved in bringing in the well and subsequent production operations are all performed by remote control from the sur-

See OFFSHORE, Page 2

Meeting—

(Continued From Page 1)

This proved the pattern for the remaining nine prizes. On the eleventh call H. K. Montgomery of the Refinery claimed the $200 second prize. After eight names had been called, Mrs. Ida Roark stepped forward for the third prize of $100. The fourth prize of $50 went to Phillip E. Davis of the Chemical Plant. Rounding out the $25 winners were Mrs. G. L. Dudley, R. Rosencranz, Stephen R. Farmer, Hugh Granberry, Paul L. Coleman, and Mrs. Lynn Roque. In all, 72 names were called to arrive at the 10 winners.

Offshore—

(Continued From Page 1)

face of the water without the use of divers.

The first ocean-bottom well to be completed using the new technique was brought in 35 miles off the coast of Louisiana under 56 feet of water. The well is 8,300 feet deep. Shell is the largest offshore producer in the Gulf of Mexico.

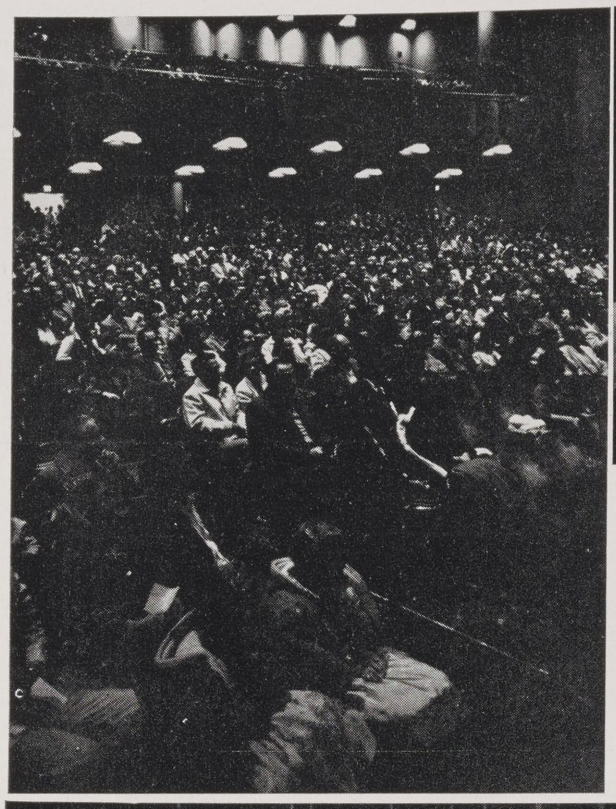
Until now, when a successful offshore well has been drilled—a very expensive operation in itself—it has been necessary to erect a permanent structure over it with foundation on the sea bottom and extending high enough above the surface to avoid destructive wave action. This structure holds the "Christmas tree," an assembly of valves and fittings that controls the flow of oil. The deeper the water, the more costly the structure.

Shell's new technique eliminates the need for surface platforms that support above-water Christmas trees.

The new completion technique is the culmination of several years work by the Exploration and Production Research Division of Shell Development Company in Houston. The work involved not only research and experimentation with many types of under-water equipment and various operating approaches, but also an intensive study of wave action, both surface and under water.

Shell emphasized that although the technique was successful in its first application, it will undergo further development.

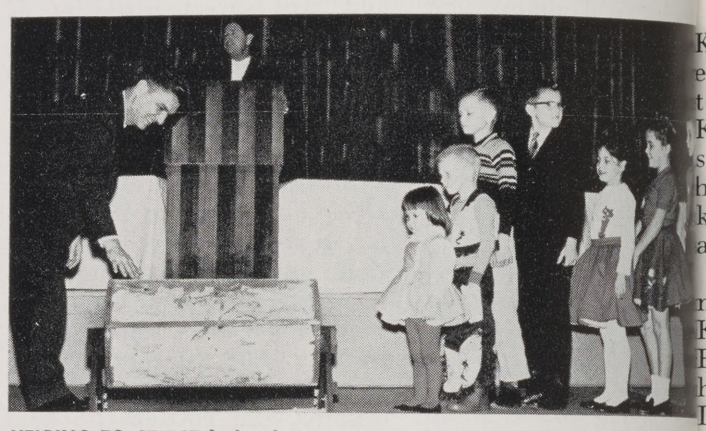
Many inborn heart defects, once thought to be hopeless, are now yielding to the surgeon's skill, according to the Houston Heart Association, a United Fund agency.



HERE is a part of the huge crowd of over 1600 Credit Union members and visitors who turned out for the annual meeting in the Cullen Auditorium at the University of Houston.

MEMBERS of the official family of the Shell Refinery Employees Federal Credit sit at the table on the stage as Secretary Vivian Tucker reads the minutes year's meeting. Standing behind Mrs. Tucker is J. E. Garrison, President. Se the left are L. J. Lambin, B. L. Stanley, Dixon Kirk, C. H. Welch, and H. F. members of the Board of Directors. To the right of the speaker are G. F. B ridge, Treasurer; M. A. Elledge, L. V. Ashe and Cleve O'Toole, members Credit Committee; and R. M. Odom of the Supervisory Committee.

A HAPPY GROUP of door prize winners gathered to have their picture taken at the conclusion of the meeting. Standing from left to right, with the amount each won, are Mrs. G. L. Dudley ($25), H. K. Montgomery ($200), M. M. Mueller ($500), S. R. Farmer ($25), Mrs. Lynn Roque ($25), P. L. Coleman ($25), R. Rosencranz ($25), P. E. Davis ($50), and Mrs. Ida Roark ($100).



HELPING TO SELECT lucky door prize winners of the cash prizes was this gro young Shell heirs. Shaking the names up in the wire tumbler is G. F. Brecken while the speaker at the rostrum is J. E. Garrison. It took a total of 72 names from the tumbler before 10 door prize winners were found in the audienc

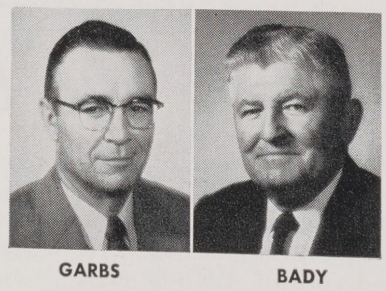
M. J. Bady, R. T. Garbs Promoted To Foremen in Refinery Moves

Two new foreman assignments involving veteran Refinery employees were announced recently by J. A. Tench, Refinery Manager.

Named in the moves are M. J. Bady, who becomes Craft Foreman — Automotive in the Engineering Field, and R. T. Garbs, who becomes Shift Foreman (Section "B") in the Lubricating Oils Department. Both changes became effective February 1.

Bady replaces George Ragan, while Garbs replaces C. B. Locke. Ragan and Locke have retired from the Company.

A veteran of over 35 years service with Shell, Bady was employed in May 1925 as a truck driver at the Wood River Refinery. In June 1932 he was transferred to the Houston Refinery as a mechanic in the Automotive Section and has been closely associated with this group since then. Since 1947 Bady has worked temporary assignments as a foreman in the Garage. A native of Glen Carbon, Ill., he attended school in Wood River, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

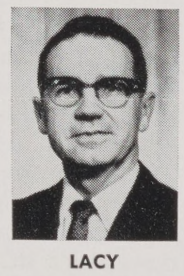


GARBS BADY

During World War II Bady was on a military leave of absence. When released from duty in August 1945 after serving over three years with the U. S. Army he held the rank of sergeant.

Garbs was hired in September 1940 as a tester in the Refinery Laboratory, and continued in the Laboratory until May 1948 when he transferred to the Lube Oils Department as a special tester. In June 1949 he became an Operator No. 1, the assignment he held until his recent promotion. Since 1957 Garbs has worked at various times as a temporary foreman. Like Bady, Garbs is a World War II veteran, having served over two years in the U. S. Army.

Lacy Named Assistant Manag In P. & I. R. at Chemical Plan



LACY

The promotion of J. R. Lacy formerly Supervisor-Employee Communications to Assistant Manager - Personnel & Industrial Relations Department at the Chemical Plant, has been an nounced by Glenn Purcell, Plant Manager. He will be in charge of Safety and Plant Protection, replacing the late E. G. Saxon.

After many years in the educational field, Lacy, a graduate of Stephen F. Austin State College, joined Shell in May 1942, as a general helper at the Houston Refinery. Several months later he was assigned to the Machinist craft as a helper. After progressing through the craft, he was assigned to the Industrial Engineering Section as an engineer in September 1944. His next promotion was in October 1945, when he was named training assistant in the Personnel and Industrial R tions Department.

In December 1946, John named training supervisor transferred to the Chem Plant. He was reclassifie Supervisor, Employee Com nications in August 1957 position he held until hi cent promotion.

Refinery's Dorrell Named Foreman Of Grand Jury

B. B. Dorrell, Manager of the Refinery Dispatching Department, has been appointed foreman of the Harris County Grand Jury which was empaneled this month. District Judge Sam Davis made the appointment.

The grand jury will serve through April 28.

FOR SALE
1959 ALFA ROMEO Sprint Coupe, white, 22,650 miles, radio, heater. Never raced. Call WA 1-2652.

Shell Announces Construction of New Gas Plant

Shell Oil Company b construction of a new gas p recently at the North Ri Field in the Houston Exp tion and Production Area plant will be a joint ven with Shell and the Ark Fuel Oil Corporation as major participants. C pletion is scheduled tenta for July.

The plant will be desi to process 35 million cubi of gas per day, primarily the North Rincon and L pita Fields in the souther of Texas. It is expecte recover approximately 1 gallons of propane, 1 gallons of other liquefie troleum gases (butanes pentanes), and 7,900 g of natural gasoline daily. products will be trucke nearby markets. The re or "dry" gas left after pr ing will be sold for pip transmission.

Exemplifying the gro importance of natural ga natural gas liquids in S operations, the new plant be the sixteenth gas proce plant operated by the pany. Shell also holds int in 14 gas plants operate other companies.

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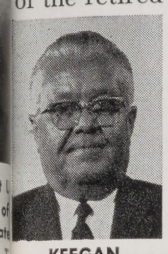
Keegan Completes Career After 31 Years at Shell

P. E. Keegan, whose long and distinguished Shell career began and ended at the Houston Refinery, joined the ranks of the retired on March 1.


KEEGAN

His retirement, coming after more than 31 years service with the Company, brings to a close a career closely associated with the growth and success of the Houston Refinery.

As previously announced, Keegan is replaced as Refinery Administrative Superintendent by J. C. Kelbaugh. Kelbaugh has been at Houston since July of last year, coming here from the Indianpolis Marketing Area where he served as Operations Manager.

Though his plans for retirement are as yet indefinite, Keegan plans to remain in Houston where he lives with his wife, Ruth, at 9219 Ilona Lane.

Began Career in 1929

A native of Pittsburg, Kansas, Keegan once worked with the Kansas State Mine Inspection Bureau as a statistician. Later, he was with the U. S. Bureau of Mines as an inspector. In August 1929 he was employed by Shell at the Houston Refinery as a safety inspector. From this assignment, Keegan was named Industrial Relations Department Manager in December 1931. He was to continue in this position until April 1944 when he was transferred to Head Office as Assistant Personnel Manager. Following almost two years in New York, Keegan returned to the Houston Refinery in January 1946 as the Administrative Superintendent, a position he held until retirement.

Recently, friends of Keegan were present at a farewell party at the Houston Executive Club. Included among the out-of-town guests were E. H. Walker, Vice President, Personnel and Industrial Relations; M. P. L. Love, Vice President, Manufacturing; L. A. Lohman, now retired but formerly Administrative Superintendent at the Wood River Refinery, V. G. Harrison, currently the Administrative Superintendent at Wood River; J. C. Quilty, Manager of the Industrial Relations Department in Head Office; and J. L. Miller, formerly Refinery Superintendent at Houston and now retired.

Program Highlights Past

As part of the entertainment, a "This is Your Life" program helped highlight past moments in Keegan's life as told by many of his closest friends.

Master of ceremonies and narrator for the program was Refinery Manager J. A. Tench, who joined with the chorus of well-wishers in paying tribute to Keegan.


BETTY LEWIS, who was Keegan's secretary, presents the retiring Refinery Administrative Superintendent with a Little Oxford dictionary to replace the more bulky one he has been using.

UF Award—

(Continued From Page 1)

support for the 65 United Fund agencies, and you are to be congratulated."

Refinery employees pledged a record of $32,474.86 last fall in support of the annual fund-raising campaign, while Chemical Plant employee pledges totaled $15,133.

Fire Demonstration Offered to Public At Park Elementary

An open invitation to anyone who might like to see the popular demonstration, "Safe Handling of Petroleum Products", has been made by Mrs. R. L. Fife of the Parks Elementary School P. T. A. for the evening of March 21.

The demonstration by members of the Refinery Fire and Safety Department will begin at approximately 8:15 pm as a part of the regular P. T. A. meeting, but Mrs. Fife, whose husband works at the Chemical Plant, extends an invitation to any interested parties.

Parks Elementary School is located at 3303 San Augustine in Pasadena.


A PART OF THE LARGE CROWD to gather and wish retiring Administrative Superintendent P. E. Keegan farewell can be seen here as they dined in the ballroom of the Houston Executive Club.


THE STORY TELLERS were poised and ready to help Keegan recall events from his career at Shell as this picture was taken. From left to right are L. J. Hallmark, L. J. Grossheim, R. L. Lucas, A. M. Eaton, S. R. Martin, J. R. Jones, R. Haldane, J. C. Kelbaugh, and B. B. Dorrell.

Martin Retires from Refinery To Begin Life of a Fisherman


MARTIN

For more than thirty years S. R. Martin has been closely associated with the Refinery Engineering Field Department. Beginning February 1, Sam began renewing acquaintances with some favorite fishing holes, for on that date he ended his Shell career for a life of retirement.

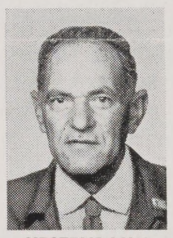
A resident of LaPorte, Sam has made few plans for his retirement other than maintaining his home and garden with frequent trips to his fishing camp on Caney Creek near Sargeant.

Martin was employed on June 20, 1930 at the Houston Refinery as a machinist in the Engineering Field Department. In June 1935 he rose to Assistant Machine Shop Foreman, then to General Machine Foreman in December 1936. In July 1945 Sam was named Zone Supervisor, and in April 1946, Assistant Master Mechanic. He began his assignment as Master Mechanic on January 16, 1947 and continued in this position until his retirement.

From June 1942 until July 1945 Martin was away on military leave, serving those years with the U. S. Navy.

A native of Waco, he attended Waco High School.

Chemical Plant's Kestenbaum Dies


KESTENBAUM

Dave C. Kestenbaum, Boilermaker Helper in Engineering Maintenance at the Chemical Plant, died on January 30 in a Houston hospital.

The SHELLEGRAM expresses the condolences of Mr. Kestenbaum's many friends at the Chemical Plant to his family. Surviving him are his brothers, Louis and William.

Mr. Kestenbaum joined Shell in March 1945, when he was employed at the Houston Refinery as a general helper in Engineering Field. In May 1945 he was assigned to the Boilermaker craft as a helper. He remained at the Refinery until February 1946, when he was transferred to the Chemical Plant.



THE SCENE WAS the Ellington Field Officers' Club — the occasion was Sam Martin's retirement party — and at this moment J. D. Ramsey, Manager of the Refinery Engineering Field, is about to present Sam with a special ruler for measuring the fish he hopes to catch in his retirement. The picture at the right shows a portion of the large crowd present.

A. E. Walters Closes Career

Adding his name to the rolls of the retired on February 1 was A. E. Walters, a Houston Refinery employee for over 21 years.


WALTERS

Born in Iowa, Walters was employed at the Refinery in September 1938 as a general helper in the Engineering Field Department.

In June 1939 he transferred to the Pipefitters craft as a helper for the beginning of an association due to continue for the remainder of his career at Shell. In April 1942 he was named Pipefitter No. 2, and in February 1945 he rose to Pipefitter No. 1. He has since worked in this classification.

Walters' plans for retirement call for a leisurely life, maintaining his home in Pasadena.

Remember Gas Tax— It's Deductible Item

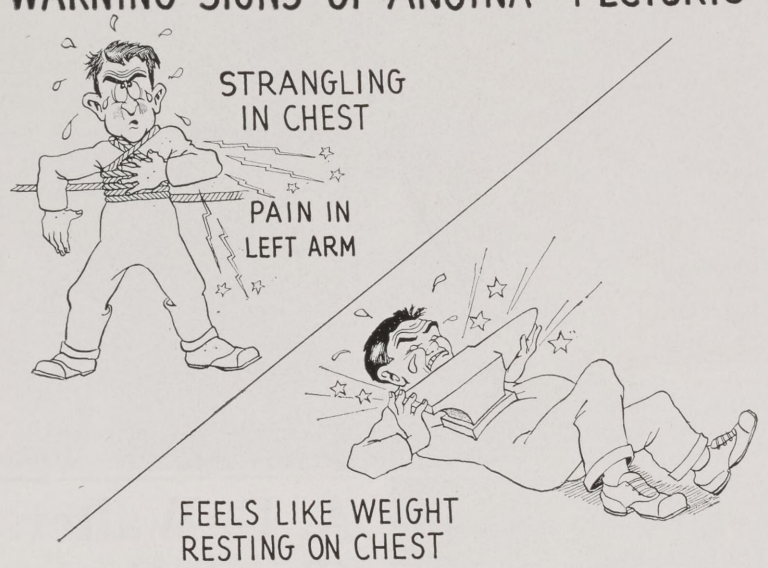
If you're an average motorist, you paid at least $65 in Federal and state gasoline taxes during 1960.

The four-cent Federal tax on each gallon cannot be deducted in either the Federal or state income tax returns. Gasoline taxes imposed by the various states, however, are deductible on your Federal income tax form. In addition, taxpayers should check whether they may deduct state gasoline taxes in their state income tax returns.

Even if you don't keep accurate records of taxes on each gallon you buy, you can prepare an acceptable deduction. First, estimate the number of miles you drove your car during 1960. Then divide this figure by the average number of miles you get from a gallon of gasoline. Multiply this result by the tax per gallon in the state where you bought the gasoline. This final total is your deduction.

For example: if you drove 10,000 miles and got 14 miles per gallon, you would have used about 700 gallons of gasoline in 1960. By multiplying 700 by your state tax per gallon (in Texas the state tax amounts to five cents per gallon), you determine the amount you can deduct.

You can deduct this even if you don't use your car in earning any part of your income.



ANGINA PECTORIS literally means a "strangling in the chest," and this is exactly what is happening to the heart — it is being strangled since it is not getting enough blood. The warning signs illustrated above cause a frightening pain, but is not fatal.

You and Your Heart

"Strangling in Chest" Can Be Heart Attack Warning Sign

(Booklets containing additional information on this important subject of your heart are available in the SHELLEGRAM office in the old P.&I.R. Building at the Refinery.)

Fifth in a Series

Angina pectoris is the name of the oppressive pain or ache that occurs under the breastbone and sometimes spreads into one or both arms.

The term literally means "strangling in the chest," and that is exactly what happens to the heart to cause this often frightening pain. The heart is strangled in that it is not getting enough blood. Just as hands around the throat can cut off air and cause a person to strangle, so the fatty deposits in the coronary arteries cause a slowing down of blood to the heart, thus causing the heart muscle to ache because of the insufficient oxygen supply. There is often a sensation of pressure across the chest as if a heavy weight were resting on the breast bone.

The difference in coronary thrombosis and angina pectoris is that the former is a sudden and complete stopping of the blood supply to one small area of the heart while the latter is but a diminishing of this supply to a larger area, or perhaps the whole heart. The deposits in the arteries contribute to both diseases.

Angina Pectoris is not fatal but a warning sign and is frequently the forerunner of an occlusion. The first attack may be very severe and terrifying. The pain may occur repeatedly every day or may come only rarely after considerable exertion. Because the heart beats faster during exertion it requires more oxygen, so the attack of angina more often comes during such a speed-up period for the heart.

Regular habits of life are much more important in the successful treatment of angina than are drugs, but nitroglycerine in minute dosages may ease the pain. Time is required to allow other arteries to develop and grow to handle the blood supply.

It is essential for the angina pectoris victim to avoid unnecessary hurry, worry, overeating, severe weather, and tobacco. The exercise of patience over the period of the development of the collateral circulation is really the most important measure of all.

(Next Month—High Blood Pressure.)

STUDENTS VISIT CHEMICAL PLANT

SHOWN ABOVE IS E. L. WOODY, Research and Development, Industrial Chemicals Division, describing some of the techniques of glass blowing to several students from Pasadena High School. The students are members of a special chemistry class who recently visited and toured the Research Laboratory at the Chemical Plant.

To provide you with information about...

Public Issues Affecting Our Industr

Petroleum Conservation—Good for the Industr And Good for the Nation

The path of oil, from discovery to consumption, is paved with threats of waste.

Since petroleum now furnishes almost three-fourths of the nation's fuel energy requirements and since it cannot be replaced, neither the oil industry nor the nation can afford any waste of this vital natural resource.

Recognizing this fact, the oil industry has for years promoted progressive conservation practices. What is more, petroleum conservation is good for the oil industry. This is because petroleum conservation means the maximum recovery of crude oil from each field; minimum loss in transporting and storing petroleum; maximum amounts of needed products through refining processes and continually better products through research.

Conservation Got Started in 1930's

Petroleum conservation really got started in the 1930's. Earlier attempts in the oil fields were frustrated largely by a lack of technical know-how and by the migratory nature of oil, which flows through underground formations. In 1889, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled that oil, like a game bird, belonged not to the man whose land it underlay, but to the man who reduced it to possession.

This ruling prompted each landowner near a new discovery to try to bring as much oil to the surface as rapidly as possible—before his neighbors drained away the oil beneath his land. This resulted in more wells, more storage tanks and more pipe line systems than necessary. Further, a new field caused local over-production, driving prices for crude oil down and some producers out of business.

Perhaps one event contributed the most to the adoption of sound conservation practices—the discovery late in 1930 of the huge East Texas Field. To an already greatly oversupplied market, this brought more than a million barrels of new production daily and field prices as low as 10 cents a barrel. Not until 1933 was the Texas Railroad Commission able to reduce East Texas production significantly by a system of "allowables."

The East Texas experience and concurrent sources of oversupply, such as the Oklahoma City Field, proved that if conservation was to be carried forward effectively, it could be more effectively administered by the states rather than the Federal Government.

In 1934 and early 1935, governments of most of the oil-producing states devised an Interstate Oil Compact Commission for mutual consultation on problems of conservation and producer regulation. In August 1935, Congress passed a special enabling act to permit the Compact to function, since states may not enter into treaties and the Compact had many aspects of a treaty.

States Have Recognized Need

Various states have enacted laws differing from each other in significant detail, but in general they tend to provide: (1) that oil be produced at rates which are not conducive to physical waste, (2) restrictions of a varying nature on well spacing and density, and (3) provisions of wastage of natural gas. Some state oil and gas regulatory authorities can permit or require pooling of all acreage in a given field so that it may be drilled as a unit. This "unitization," or unit operation, of an oilfield reimburses each owner of an oil property in proportion to the extent of his holdings in the field, thus assuring him his fair share of the field's total production and removing any need to overdrill in order to prevent drainage by others of the oil underlying his land. Not all states with conservation laws have unitization provisions, but each has some legal measure for prescribing "allowable" production per well, pro-rated among existing wells in the field and within the fields in a given state. This is called "proration."

Restriction of production prevents w of petroleum. With wells producing wide and resultant ridiculously low prices bro about by a local oil glut, crude oil produ had no economic incentive to put oil con vation measures into effect. This restri of production to a rate reasonably near level of likely market demand is called "p ket demand proration" and is just as impor in preventing the waste of oil as sound gineering practice in connection with the velopment of the underground reservoir.

That market-demand proration does have a "price-rigging" feature is eviden view of the fact that the industry still r larly produces more crude oil than is neces to satisfy current demand. Large unsold ab ground stocks of crude oil still continue t one of the oil industry's most pressing p lems. This has been so in every year ex for a few periods of tight supply during W War II.

Working hand in hand with these co servation laws passed by the states and ba by the oil industry are the technical adva ments made by oil men.

The gusher was once an oil industry s bol. Today, a more accurate symbol is "Christmas tree," the neat assembly of p and valves that control the flow of a mo oil well. Formerly, natural underground p sures (gas and water) were allowed to d pate, and a great deal of recoverable oil left in the ground because there was too l pressure to force it to the surface. Now field operators know how to let these press in an oil reservoir perform as much wor possible. Gas from wells, formerly flared now processed for home heating and ma industrial uses.

Abandoned Wells Often Rejuvenated

Further, wells once "plugged and ab doned" and other wells with declining y can be rejuvenated by ingenious reco techniques devised by oil men. In some ca recovery has reached as high as 80 per through improved recovery techniques.

From the well head to the refinery from the refinery to the consumer, petrol conservation has benefited over the years b a number of technical developments. In distribution and storage end of the busi for example, meters have been installe many oil fields to measure crude oil a matically, thereby eliminating the evap tion which occurs when storage tanks h to be opened to permit manual gauging. significant improvements have been mad storage tank designs to prevent evapora not only of crude oil, but also of such ref products as kerosene, propane and butane

Refineries Aid in Conservation

One of the most technically complet all industrial plants is today's refinery, w petroleum is carefully guided through a of complex units to insure efficient deli of a maximum amount of high quality p ucts to the consumer. Also, as a result of improvements that have been made in p esses and equipment, most refinery by-p ucts that were formerly wasted or used refinery fuel are now either marketed transformed by chemical plants into score useful chemical products. Today, chemi from petroleum represents 57 per cent of total value of the chemical industry's p duction.

The consumer can be assured that the industry has done and is doing everyth in its power to conserve petroleum. And s petroleum is energy, conservation is g business—good for the nation as well as oil industry.

ANOTHER GROUP enjoying each other's company at the Wheatley High School Cafeteria are D. C. Marbley of the Refinery, Mrs. Marbley, and Lillian Hunter, who was the guest of E. Griffin, Chemical Plant, seated at the far right.

Dr. Wright Cited As Silver Beaver For Scout Work

Dr. R. E. Wright, Research and Development, Plastics & Resins Division, Chemical Plant was recently honored by the South District of the Sam Houston Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He was awarded the Silver Beaver Award at the South District's 1960 Scouter Appreciation Dinner.

The award is the highest honor that can be awarded to a volunteer adult scout worker by the Council. There were only nine such awards made during the year in the Sam Houston Area.

Wright's service in scouting spans a period of over 21 years, starting with his own participation as a scout in his home town in California to his role today as Director of Explorer Leader Training for the South District. He has served as a scoutmaster for two troops, held various committee assignments at both the troop and district level, and has served as Assistant District Commissioner responsible for the Explorer Roundtable for the South District.

Both of Wright's sons also participated very actively in the Boy Scouts.

R. H. GRIFFIN of the Refinery and Mrs. Griffin were among those present to enjoy the S. E. S. C.'s annual gathering.

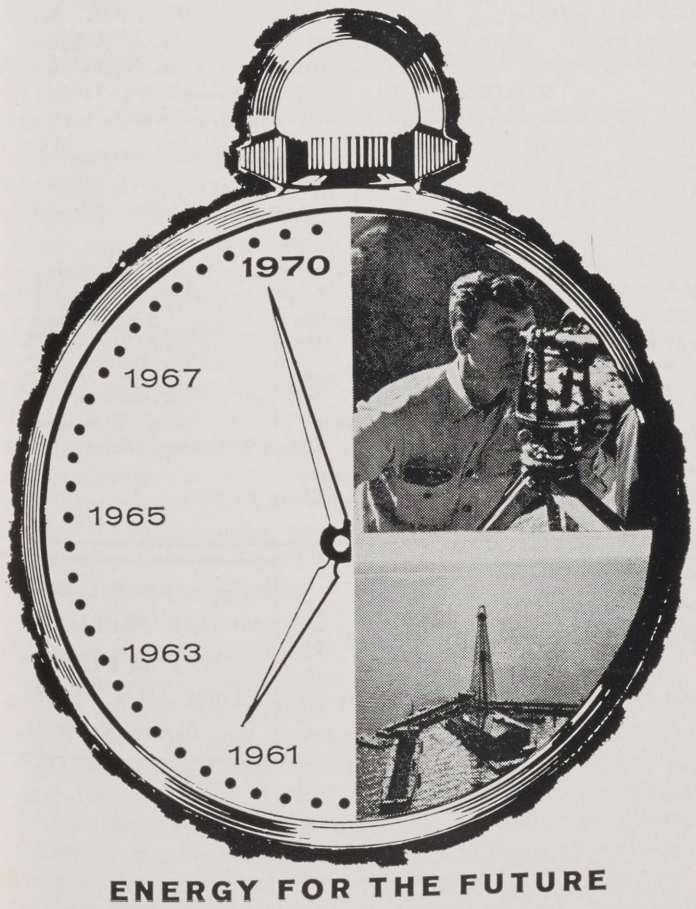
Calf Scrambler Still Has Winner

Alton Urbantke, the young future farmer who won the Shell Refinery-sponsored calf in the 1959 Houston Fat Stock Show and Rodeo, then brought back his year-old heifer to win sixth place honors in the 1960 Show, is still raising winners.

After last year's performance, Alton kept his Angus heifer and went back to his home near Ballinger to start his own herd. Now he has an Angus heifer and steer to show in this year's Houston Fat Stock Show.

Recently Alton entered his steer in the Ballinger Livestock Show and came away with the Reserve Champion honors.

Alton will be trying for new honors when he gets to Houston this year.



ENERGY FOR THE FUTURE

By 1970 the nation's demand for oil and gas is expected to be 37 per cent more than today.

Therefore, despite the current oversupply and depressed prices of oil products, the search for new and harder-to-find reserves must continue so that the oil industry can meet this future demand.

This search will require ever-improving techniques, increased efficiency, and the expenditure of billions of dollars.

S.E.S.C. Group Holds Banquet

The Wheatley High School Cafeteria was the scene, recently, of the annual banquet for Shell Employees Social Club members, their wives and guests.

Master of ceremonies at the gathering was Roosevelt Fisher, who told the large group of 150 in attendance of plans for the group's activities in 1961. He introduced the guest speaker for the evening, Attorney Barbara C. Jordon.

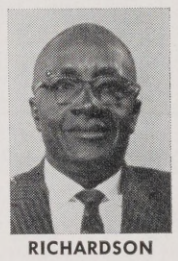
The banquet is one of the major events scheduled by the S.E.S.C. each year, and completed an impressive list of attractions in 1960 sponsored by the local employee group.

THE CHEMICAL PLANT'S Roger Williams and his wife welcomed the opportunity to renew acquaintances with old friends.

PENSIONERS were among those present at the annual banquet of the S.E.S.C., as seated at this table are George Robinson and his wife. Also in view are F. Pierott, Refinery Engineering Field, Retiree E. Simen, and Retiree A. Brooks and Mrs. Brooks.

Richardson Opens Own Business As Retirement Begins at Home

With the garage at his home converted into a workshop for his repair business, H. W. Richardson says he is ready for retirement.



RICHARDSON

Richardson retired from the Refinery on February 1, completing a Shell career which dates back to July 1941 when he was employed here as a laborer. In the intervening years, Richardson worked as a yardman, special yardman, and special laborer. He held his current classification of special laborer since May 1957.

Born in New Iberia, La., Richardson attended Phyllis Wheatley High School in Houston.

He and his wife, Octavia, live at 5218 Hershe Street in Houston where he has opened his business, repairing small electrical appliances.

Which Tax Rate Is Higher? Regular Gasoline or Furs

Nationwide, the average rate of Federal and state taxes on regular gasoline is almost five times the tax rate on "luxury" items such as jewels and furs.

You can help reduce the gasoline tax by asking your Congressman to permit the "temporary" one-cent per gallon Federal tax enacted in 1959 to expire on June 30, 1961, as Congress has provided. This would reduce the Federal tax from four to three cents a gallon.

East Texas Countryside Beckons C. B. Locke to Life as Retiree

A country home in East Texas has lured the Refinery's C. B. Locke to a life in retirement after almost 30 years service at the Houston Refinery.

LOCKE

Locke, a longtime Pasadena resident, has purchased a home and over 50 acres where he plans to live with his wife near the community of Alto. Locke also expressed interest in getting into the real estate business since he has a realtors license.

Hired in January 1930 as a pipefitter helper in the Engineering Field, Locke spent many years in the Dispatching Department before transferring to the Lubricating Oils Department. In September 1933 he became a gauger in Dispatching, remaining in that department until May 1948 when he moved to Lube Oils as a pumper. In February 1950 Locke was named shift foreman in Section B, a position he held until retirement.

Born in Howland, Texas, Locke is a graduate of Pasadena High School.

Births—

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burdett, a son, Lee Walton, 6 pounds 9 ounces, born January 31. Burdett is a Research Engineer in the Research Laboratory at the Refinery.

Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Vassilico, a son, Christopher Emanuel, 8 pounds 6 ounces, born January 31. Vassilico is a carpenter in the Refinery Engineering Field Department.

EXPLORER SCOUTS VISIT REFINERY

Members of the Chemical Plant's Explorer Scout Post were recent visitors to the Houston Refinery where they enjoyed a general tour which included the Catalytic Cracking unit, the wax molding facilities, and the docks. The tour was in conjunction with their topic of the month, "Refining of Oil." Besides the tour, two members of the Refinery staff, J. A. Byerly and H. D. Estes, spoke on this subject before the scouts at two of their meetings. In the left foreground is R. S. Thomas, Chairman of the Post Committee and an assistant department manager in operations at the Chemical Plant. At the far right foreground is Marx Isaacs, Refinery Technologist, who conducted the tour through the Refinery. Behind Marx is L. H. Reeves, who led the group through their inspection of the Refinery Laboratory. The scouts from left to right are Terry Calloway, son of M. S. Calloway, Chemical Plant Operations; Warren Williford, son of T. J. Williford, Chemical Plant Operations; Tom Inglet, son of T. E. Inglet, Chemical Plant Engineering Maintenance; Walter Williford, son of T. J. Williford; and James Wilson.

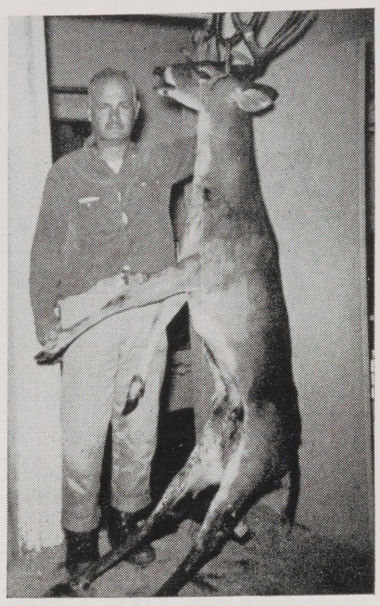
Big Deer Kill Brings Rifle To Refinery's Lisle

D. C. Lisle, Refinery Catalytic Cracking Department, is the proud owner of a new rifle —a Savage Model 99, given to him for having killed the heaviest deer in Freestone County this past season.

The rifle was awarded by the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo, Texas for the eight-point, 135-pound buck Lisle shot on December 5 on his deer lease near there.

But while admitting his new rifle is a fine one, Lisle quickly adds it will not replace his old one—a Remington 30-06 he has owned for five years. Incidentally, it was the Remington he was using when he brought in his record kill.

Lisle will have more than just the new rifle to remind him of this accomplishment, too, since he is having the deer's head mounted by a local taxidermist. Future visitors in the Lisle home will probably be given the opportunity to learn the full story of this best of all deer hunts by merely mentioning the trophy-size mounting.



D. C. LISLE stands besides his record-size eight-point buck which won for him a new rifle this past deer season. The deer field dressed at 135 pounds. The head, which Lisle is having mounted, had an antler spread of 17¾ inches.

Sons of Confederacy Elect Two Chemical Plant Men as Officers

Two employees from the Chemical Plant, V. F. Anderson, Engineering Development and J. N. Childs, Engineering Maintenance were recently elected officers in the Albert Sidney Johnson Camp No. 67 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Anderson was elected commander while Childs was elected color sergeant. P. L. Sharp, Engineering Maintenance is also an active member of the camp.

Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is restricted to those persons who are direct descendants of veterans of the Confederacy. Documentary proof must be available to verify the relationship. The Albert Sidney Johnson Camp No. 67 was started in Houston in 1865 by actual Confederate Veterans.

Today there are over 300 members in the Confederate Veterans organization throughout the state of Texas with Camp No. 67 being the largest with 52 members.

Overseeing the restoration of priceless and historical documents pertaining to the Civil War and the maintaining of markers and graves of Confederate Veterans are the two biggest tasks that are undertaken by the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization. In addition they offer assistance to widows and children of Confederate Veterans.

Sons of Confederate Veterans camps throughout the South are assuming an active role in the four-year centennial observance of the Civil War which began this year.

The initial project of Camp No. 67 will be to have a marble monument erected to commemorate the graves of 57 veterans of the Civil War who were buried near the old Jefferson Davis Hospital in Houston.

Week-End Special

FOR SALE — COMPLETE — and ready for occupancy. 3 ft. x 6 ft. Underground bedroom (no bath) featuring select dirt floors, walls and ceiling. Natural heat — adjoining landscaped lots and the quietest neighbors ever. All these features for only a few unsafe driving and personal practices. Closing costs will be discussed when appropriate. To reach Graveyard Estates, drive in any direction at any time on any street, road or highway at an unsafe speed. Weave in and out of traffic. Play "bumpsie bumper" at 40 MPH with the vehicle ahead of you. Distinctly disregard all traffic control signs. Turn left at any busy intersection with the red light in your face or go through the yellow when convenient. NOTE: Should this offer seem unattractive, final transaction may be postponed indefinitely by driving safely at all times.

Shell Chemical Aims for Sales Of Polyethylene

Shell Chemical Company and Union Carbide Plastics Company have entered into contracts under which Shell Chemical will market polyethylene made to Shell's specifications by Union Carbide. Polyethylene is produced in greater volume (about 1.2 billion pounds annually) than any other single plastic in the United States. The largest percentage of it is made into transparent film for many household and industrial uses, such as dry-cleaning bags and food packaging. It is also made into flexible kitchenware, squeeze bottles and wire and cable insulation.

Shell Chemical will start selling polyethylene as soon as it can complete marketing plans, tentatively in March 1961.

This means that Shell Chemical will be able to market the three principal products in the fast-growing thermoplastics field. Besides polyethylene, these are polystyrene, now being produced at Wallingford, Conn., and polypropylene, to be produced by Shell Chemical at its plant being constructed near Woodbury, N. J.

Also, under these contracts, Shell Chemical will make polypropylene for Union Carbide to its specifications when the Woodbury plant goes into operation in mid-1961. Shell Chemical will, of course, continue to develop its own independent position in the polypropylene market. Intensive product development work is now in progress based on pilot plant samples of polypropylene produced at Shell Development Company's Emeryville Research Center.

Horn-Blowing, Flame Triangle Help Refinery Man Save Home

A horn blowing in the early pre-dawn hours — a sudden recollection about the three legs of a "flame triangle" — these things are credited by G. D. Stepp with saving his home from fire and possibly his family from death.

Awakened by the noise of his automobile horn at about 3:00 a.m., Stepp raced to the kitchen door leading to the garage. When he pulled it open he was knocked back by a wave of heavy smoke.

At this point he remembered the flame triangle used by the Refinery Fire and Safety Department staff to demonstrate the components necessary in any fire — heat, fuel and oxygen. Stepp quickly recognized that the smoldering fire in his garage had the necessary fuel, and plenty of heat. All it lacked was enough oxygen and the house would surely be ablaze.

After alerting his family, Stepp turned in the alarm. Within ten minutes a Greens Bayou fire truck was on the scene. The fire had originated in the family car, probably from clothing in baskets in the back seat, according to Stepp. The clothes had been taken to a commercial dryer the previous evening and had been picked up shortly before midnight. Since it was late at night, Stepp decided to leave the clothes in the car until the next day.

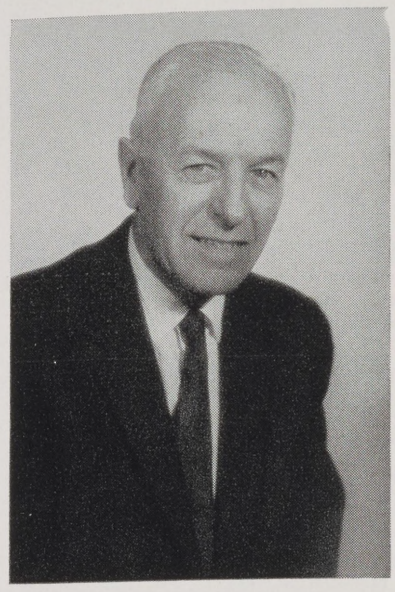
Now a smoldering fire had started, and as Stepp waited for the arrival of the fire truck he was careful not to allow any more air into the garage than was absolutely necessary.

The fire department was able to put the fire out quickly. The heat was so intense that plastic clothes pins and a flashlight in the glove compartment of Stepp's auto were melted.

The family car was completely gutted, and smoke damaged the interior of the garage. But thanks to Stepp's quick-thinking, the loss stopped here.

Since the fire Stepp reports a healthy respect for this potential home-fire hazard.

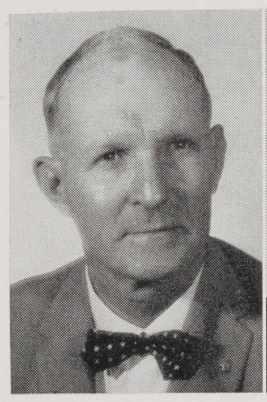
Service Anniversaries



L. J. Grossheim
Fire & Safety (Refy.)

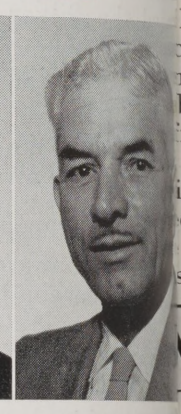
40 Years Service

25 Years Service



L. J. Duke
Eng. Services

A. C. Smith
Distilling (Refy.)



J. Towers
Eng. Fld. (Refy.)

20 Years Service

R. A. Cawlfield
Eng. Fld. (Refy.)

J. J. Delmot
Distilling (Refy.)

E. T. Horridge
Utilities (Refy.)

B. H. McFarling
Eng. Fld. (Refy.)

C. C. Miller
Distilling (Refy.)

E. Small
Fire & Safety (Refy.)

15 Years Service

H. J. Blakely
Eng. Maint. (Chem.)

S. C. Coleman
Eng. Fld. (Refy.)

A. B. Evans
Eng. Fld. (Refy.)

J. Ford
Eng. Fld. (Refy.)

E. Griffin
Eng. Maint. (Chem.)

G. L. Lunnon
Eng. Fld. (Refy.)

J. Pena
Eng. Fld. (Refy.)

F. Pierott
Eng. Fld. (Refy.)

E. Rhodes
Eng. Fld. (Refy.)

R. L. Sutton
Operations (Chem.)

F. Valvanedo
Eng. Fld. (Refy.)

F. M. Waggoner
Eng. Maint. (Chem.)

C. S. Wilson
Eng. Fld. (Refy.)

O. Young
Eng. Maint. (Chem.)

10 Years Service

E. R. Ford
Special Products (Chem.)

C. R. Hazlett
Eng. Maint. (Chem.)

E. R. Cole
Eng. Maint. (Chem.)

W. R. Jordan
Refy. Lab. (Refy.)

B. O. Norville
Operations (Chem.)

G. D. Hiironen
Purch.-Stores (Chem.)

B. Sandlin
Operations (Chem.)

T. L. Sisson
Eng. Maint. (Chem.)

C. B. Ross
Eng. Maint. (Chem.)

J. T. Stokes
R.&D.-I.C. (Chem.)

T. Turner
Eng. Maint. (Chem.)

W. E. Stephens
Eng. Maint. (Chem.)

D. D. Weaver
R.&D.-I.C. (Chem.)

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