

# SHELL NEWS

JULY 1950





# New Polio Benefits

**A**LL Shell employees who participate in the Income Protection Insurance Plan, underwritten by The Travelers Insurance Company, are now entitled to certain Poliomyelitis Expense Benefits in addition to cash weekly benefits. The Poliomyelitis Expense Benefits also protect dependents of employees. Dependents are defined as the employee's unmarried children over 14 days but under 19 years old, and the employee's wife. Coverage in the case of dependents is limited to those domiciled in the United States or Canada.



These additional benefits, which have been made available at no extra cost, will help pay expenses brought about by disability from poliomyelitis and incurred within two years after the disability commences, provided not more than \$2,500 shall be paid for all such charges resulting from any one case of the disease.

If an insured employee, or his dependent, becomes disabled from poliomyelitis, the employee will be paid for hospital board and room, as well as for necessary miscellaneous expense including drugs, medicines, use





*Courtesy Associated American Artists*

of iron lung, physiotherapy or other hospital equipment.

Under the terms of the Poliomyelitis Expense Benefits coverage, the employee will also be reimbursed for the services of duly qualified physicians, osteopaths, physiotherapists and graduate or licensed nurses. Transportation by ambulance to or from a hospital will be paid. Also included is transportation by airplane or railroad from the city or town in which an employee or his dependent becomes disabled to a hospital or sanitarium qualified to provide special poliomyelitis treatment.

# SHELL NEWS

VOL. 18 — No. 7

JULY, 1950

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

Employee Publications Division  
Personnel Department, New York

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Published by Shell Oil Company (H. S. M. Burns, President; A. G. Schei, Treasurer; F. W. Woods, Secretary) for its employees and those of Shell Chemical Corporation, Shell Development Company and Shell Pipe Line Corporation. Address communications to SHELL NEWS, Shell Oil Company, 50 W. 50th St., New York 20, N. Y. Copyright 1950, by Shell Oil Company.

## LAND OF THE UNEXPECTED

Set amidst rolling hills and lemon groves, Shell's Ventura Field is shown on this month's cover. In the foreground are two exploitation wells now being drilled as part of the northward expansion of the field which is the Company's largest petroleum reserve in California.

Shell brought in its first well in Ventura Field in 1921. Today, the field has over 30 wells which have produced between one and two million barrels, and three wells which have topped the two million mark. The story of early difficulties at Ventura, and later successes, begins on page 18.

The cover picture was taken by I. A. Redfox of the Survey and Drafting Department, Los Angeles Office.





*Photographs courtesy of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis*

# If Polio Strikes . .

... You Can Be Assured That the Resources of  
Medical Science Will Be Available to Help Your Town

*This article has been prepared under the supervision of a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics.*

**W**HAT can you do to protect your family and yourself if a polio epidemic strikes your community?

You can remain calm, avoid panic, and enforce five simple, common-sense rules:

- 1—Avoid crowds.
- 2—Don't get over-tired.
- 3—Keep clean.
- 4—Don't get chilled.
- 5—Get plenty of sleep; plenty of fresh air; plenty of nourishing food.

These precautions, because they seem so simple and matter-of-fact are often given mere lip service. *Each rule should be observed for each member of the family.* It's not easy to

limit the strenuous summertime activities of children and teen-agers. But medical men agree that these precautions may minimize the chance of polio entering your home.

Within your home, you should be alert to symptoms of the disease. These are fever, sore throat, upset stomach and diarrhea, headache and vomiting; there may be fatigue, listlessness or general irritability. There may also be muscle soreness, tension



in the muscles and a stiff neck. A desire to stay in bed often appears, and there may be signs of "poker back," a stiffening of the spine which keeps the head up and prevents the chin from touching the chest. Not all of these symptoms and signs may appear, nor at the same time.

If you see these symptoms in any member of your family during a polio epidemic, do two things: (1) put the affected person to bed, and (2) call a doctor. Speed in procuring medical attention is of great importance at such a time. Once the doctor has taken over, the patient will be assured of proper medical attention and your own mind will be relieved.

### Virus Infection

Poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, is a virus disease, a virus being an organism too small to be seen even under the most powerful microscope. The polio virus appears to grow in man and in certain monkeys, but recently some strains have been cultured in non-nervous tissue. This fact holds great promise in the fight against polio.

The polio virus attacks nerve cells of the spinal cord and brain, that network which controls our voluntary muscle action. Polio does not attack muscles, as many people think, but affects the nerve cells controlling these muscles.

The virus either damages or kills these cells; this blocks nerve impulses from the brain through the spinal cord to a particular muscle. A muscle is either weakened or paralyzed depending on the number of nerve cells supplying it which are affected. Nerve cells killed are lost permanently; but many damaged ones may survive, and muscles, temporarily weakened or paralyzed, may regain function.

There are different types of polio, depending on the involvement of various parts of the body. There is good evidence that polio virus infection occurs commonly without producing recognizable illness in the individual; during an epidemic for every diagnosable case of polio, there may be as

many as 10 to 100 "silent" cases. In the mildest forms of the disease, about 50% of all diagnosed cases, distinct symptoms and signs of nervous system involvement occur but no residual paralysis results. The victim may feel a general indisposition, with fever and upset stomach for a few days, but the attack soon passes and there are no permanent after-effects. It is believed that these forms of the disease, though undetectable or mild, produce immunity which protects from future infection with the causative strains of polio virus.

The most serious forms of polio result from damage or destruction of nerve cells controlling such functions as breathing, circulation and swallowing. Very special care, often including the use of the iron lung, is needed for these cases.

*Paralysis from polio is not always permanent.* From a study of past cases, we have ample evidence to

support this fact. Generally speaking, from 40 to 60 per cent of those stricken with polio recover completely; 25 to 35 per cent suffer moderate paralysis not interfering with daily life; 15 to 25 per cent show marked permanent paralysis.

### Transmission Theories

The manner in which polio is passed from person to person is not yet understood. No single theory has been endorsed by a majority of the men concerned with the disease. The polio virus probably enters the mouth, and it is known that it is excreted principally from the intestinal tract. Personal hygiene for food sanitation is especially stressed during epidemics.

While sporadic cases of polio appear throughout the year, major epidemics occur in July, August and September. Annual epidemics may be concentrated in a city, a state, an en-



Afflicted in 1949, this young businessman refused to let his misfortune break down his morale. After writing a book of his polio experiences, to be published soon, he moved his family to Warm Springs, Ga., where he is currently showing good progress.





Shown here, surrounded by her schoolmates, is a six-year-old poliomyelitis victim who was stricken two years ago. Thanks to prompt medical attention and well planned, intelligent care, she was recently able to discard her leg brace.

tire region, or may spread through the country.

Most reported cases of poliomyelitis occur in young children, although people of any age may get the disease. The incidence of polio is rising, however, among teen-agers and young adults.

Polio often spreads in families. When one member has it, others may carry the virus in their bodies and still not become ill. Examination of spinal fluid is not a sure test for the disease, but is usually necessary to rule out other conditions, and does serve as a helpful diagnostic clue.

#### Treatment

Unfortunately, there is no known drug or inoculation which will cure polio. Many have been tried to date, but none has proved of value. There are, however, methods of treatment to ease the patient and reduce complications from the disease.

Hospitalization is usually recommended, for in the early stage, medical care, nursing and physical therapy may be more easily carried out.

After the disease has run its acute

course and distressing symptoms have subsided, more intensive treatment can begin if any paralysis remains. This involves passive and active exercises carefully controlled by a physical therapist, under the direction of a physician.

Muscle re-education is extremely important at this point. Pain, plus lack of use of affected muscles, often make patients reluctant to try to move them. The re-education program is aimed at breaking down this mental block and encouraging active muscle usage. Skilled physical therapy can do much to return to patients the fullest possible use of their muscles, and may prevent deformities.

Even in cases of permanent paralysis, there is much that can be done. Nearby muscles can be educated to take over a portion of the function of the paralyzed muscles. Orthopedic surgery can transplant muscle tendons to take the place of those no longer able to carry out their original work. Braces may be used to support weakened muscles. The impairment of muscle action does not necessarily offer a handicap to the

leading of a useful and happy life.

Standing ready to help polio victims in need of assistance at any time is the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, founded in 1938 and dedicated to the conquest of polio. A call to the local chapter of this organization will bring advice and help, if needed, and financial assistance where necessary.

More than 2,800 chapters of the foundation serve more than 3,000 counties in the United States. The organization is backed by the American people through their March of Dimes contributions, half of which go to local chapters for care of patients and half to the National Headquarters to finance research, education and aid to communities having an epidemic.

#### Scope of Local Chapters

Local chapters of the National Foundation work in close cooperation with local health authorities. These chapters help finance hospitalization, the salaries of nurses and physical therapists and other trained personnel, transportation, the purchase of iron lungs, orthopedic appliances and other special equipment, and refresher courses for properly qualified professional workers.

There are no guarded, secret methods of treating polio, but the practical methods of handling the disease are increasing in efficiency and scope. Information gained through research is immediately made available to the medical and allied professions. This knowledge is not only distributed in scientific circles but broadcast to the public at large whenever it can be of general benefit.

#### Research Yields "Promising Leads"

The search for a sure cure still goes on and the National Foundation reports today that its research program has yielded "promising leads which indicate that drugs, serums and vaccines against polio are all within the realm of possibility." And for the immediate present, the foundation reports "prospects for improved patient care in 1950 are good—in fact, better than ever before."



# "Jamboree 1950"

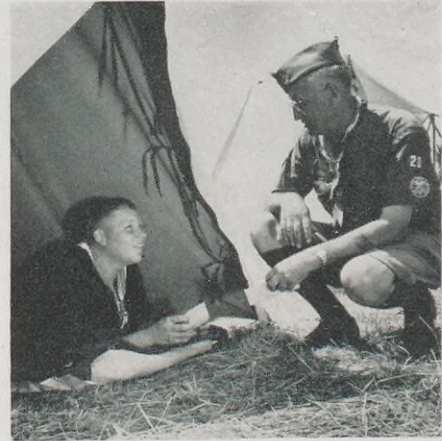
Shell Employees and Sons of Employees Participate  
In Second National Scout Jamboree at Valley Forge

**M**ORE than 47,000 Boy Scouts and their leaders from 48 states, 4 territories and 19 foreign countries turned out for the Boy Scouts of America's second National Jamboree, held June 30 to July 6, at Valley Forge, Pa. At least eight Shell employees and many Shell sons took part in this climax to the scout organization's 40th anniversary crusade to "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty."

The scouts and leaders camped out and their "tent" city covered about 625 of the 2,033 acres at the Valley Forge Park. They were grouped eight scouts to a patrol, and each patrol did its own cooking over charcoal fires. Tons of fresh food were brought in by truck nightly, in order to avoid the daytime traffic congestion caused by thousands of sight-seers. There were Post Offices, trading posts and canteens, and a bank, all especially set up for the scouts' convenience. The encampment even had its own telephone exchange and telephone number—J Amboree-1950.

President Truman, the honorary head of the Boy Scouts of America, officially opened the Jamboree with a welcoming address. This celebration was more than twice as large as the first National Jamboree held in Washington, D. C., in 1937.

Perhaps Shell son Tommy Bowman, of Ardmore, Okla., 14 years old, and holder of 21 merit badges, spoke for all when he said, "Some of the leaders, who went to the 1937 Jamboree as scouts, told us that this would really be great, and believe me, it turned out to be everything they said."



Scoutmaster C. O. Fones (rt.), Wood River Refinery, delivers mail from home to fellow employee H. J. Rose's son, Leonard.



Scoutmaster L. E. Lacy, Houston Area, gives the scout salute at morning colors.

Tommy Bowman, son of L. L. Bowman, Tulsa Area, trades with a UN scout from China. Scoutmaster Joy Jenkins, Tulsa Area, Tommy's Jamboree Troop Leader, looks on. >







Sewaren employee W. Mason (center), a Jamboree Troop Leader, has chow with one of his patrols from the Raritan Council.



Neighborhood Commissioner W. W. Welch, Houston Area, headed a Jamboree contingent from Tyler, Texas, the "Rose Capital."



Jimmy Lowery (rt.) son of J. B. Lowery, New York Head Office, is shown with one of his buddies leaving for Valley Forge.



A partial view of the encampment is seen from one of the rolling hills of Valley Forge. The camping area was divided into 35 sections, several of which can be seen in the above photograph.





Jamboree contingents brought displays from their home towns. Here members of a Texas troop erect an oil derrick.



One of the first sheets of the Scout commemorative stamp was bought by Scoutmaster I. A. Redfox of Shell's Los Angeles Office.



Among the many colorful arches was that of the Raritan Council (N. J.), which was constructed at Shell's Sewaren Terminal.



Five Scoutmasters, a Neighborhood Commissioner, and a District Commissioner comprise this Shell employee group. (Scoutmaster R. H. Ulm, Sacramento Marketing Division is not shown with the group.) >



Jack (I.) and Richard Shelton (dark shirts), sons of E. M. Shelton, Cleveland Marketing Division, attended the Jamboree with the Medina, Ohio, contingent.

District Commissioner W. J. Haid (I.), Baltimore Marketing Division, gives the scout hand shake to Cecil Fones. Haid's wife is a "den mother" for a Cub pack.







*Photograph by Karsh*

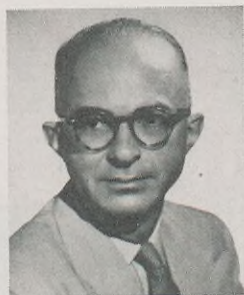
**GEORGE LEGH-JONES**, Chairman of the Board, Shell Oil Company, and a Managing Director of the Royal Dutch Shell Group of oil companies, was knighted recently by His Majesty King George VI of England. The public announcement of this honor was made in the King's Birthday Honors List, published on June 8.

Sir George is well known in American petroleum circles. During his service in the United States, beginning in 1922, he served as President of Shell Oil Company in California, as a Director of the Shell Union Oil Corporation and as a Director of the American Petroleum Institute. In 1934, he returned to the United Kingdom to become Manager of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd. He was appointed to the Board of The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company at the end of 1937, and simultaneously made a Managing Director of the Group's principal operating companies. In June 1944, Sir George was appointed a Managing Director of The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company.





J. B. Black



H. A. Dohrenwend



F. H. Schlappizzi



R. J. Howard



G. S. Maxson

## Shell People In The News

**JAMES B. BLACK** of San Francisco, President of Pacific Gas and Electric Company, was elected a director of Shell Oil Company at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors. Mr. Black's election raises the number of Shell directors to 20 and introduces a business representative from the Pacific Coast to the Board.

A native of Illinois and a graduate of the University of California, class of 1912, Mr. Black has been vice president of Western Power Corporation and vice president of The North American Company. He became President of Pacific Gas and Electric in 1935. Besides his membership on the boards of Shell and his own company, he is a director of Southern Pacific, United States Steel, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and several other companies.

★ ★ ★

**H. A. DOHRENWEND** has been named Special Assistant—Retirement Program in the Head Office Personnel Department of Shell Oil Company. A graduate of Columbia University, Mr. Dohrenwend began his Shell career in 1930 as a clerk in the Secretarial Division in New York. In the years that followed he progressed through a variety of positions in the Insurance Department before becoming Office Manager of the Provident Fund and Pension Trust in 1940. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Provident Fund and Pension Trust in 1949 and served in this position until his new assignment.

★ ★ ★

**F. H. SCHLAPPRIZZI** has succeeded H. A. Dohrenwend as Assistant Secretary of the Provident Fund and Pension Trust. Following his graduation from the University of Illinois, Mr. Schlappizzi joined Shell as a Clerk in the

Accounting Department in St. Louis in 1922. He subsequently held Accounting and Operations positions in St. Louis, Chicago and Houston prior to being transferred to New York as Manager of the Payroll and Records Division of the Head Office Personnel Department in 1941.

★ ★ ★

**R. J. HOWARD** has succeeded F. H. Schlappizzi as Manager of the Payroll and Records Division of Head Office Personnel Department. Holder of an A. B. degree in business administration from the University of Washington, Mr. Howard came to Shell as a clerk in Marketing Sales in the Seattle Marketing Division in 1928. He held positions in Accounting, Operations and Personnel at several West Coast locations prior to entering military service in early 1942. Mr. Howard returned to Shell's San Francisco Office in late 1945 as Manager of the Payroll and Records Division there, and in 1949 was transferred to New York Head Office as Assistant Manager of the Payroll and Records Division.

★ ★ ★

**G. S. MAXSON** has been appointed Assistant to the General Sales Manager, San Francisco Office, Marketing Department. A graduate of the University of California, Mr. Maxson began his Shell career in 1936 with the St. Louis Marketing Division. During the next four years he held various positions in Marketing, becoming a Salesman for the Minneapolis Marketing Division in 1940. In 1941 he was made Merchandising Instructor in that Division and later that year was transferred to Shell's Washington, D. C. Office as an Office Assistant. After three years' service in the Navy during the war years, he





F. H. Staub

was assigned in 1945 to the Baltimore Marketing Division as District Manager in Spartanburg, S. C. In 1946 he was transferred to the New York Marketing Division as Manager of the Inwood District. He was made Sales Manager of the Minneapolis Marketing Division in 1948 and held that position until his recent appointment.

★ ★ ★

**F. H. STAUB** has been named to succeed G. S. Maxson as Sales Manager of the Minneapolis Marketing Division. Trained in Business Administration and Accounting, Mr. Staub entered Shell's employ in 1937 as a Salesman at Elmira, New York. Later that year he was made an Area Salesman and in 1942 he became Area Service Supervisor at Elmira. He remained in the Albany Marketing Division for several years where he successively held the positions of Area Manager at Ithaca, New York, and Burlington, Vermont, and District Manager at Burlington and Rensselaer, New York. Since 1948 Mr. Staub has served as Manager of the Akron District in the Cleveland Marketing Division.

★ ★ ★

**A. C. JONES** has been appointed Operations Manager of the Detroit Marketing Division of Shell Oil Company. Mr. Jones graduated from the United States Naval Academy prior to joining the Baltimore Marketing Division in 1933. He served in numerous Sales and Operations positions at locations up and down the East Coast until 1940 when he became Sales Manager of the Indianapolis Marketing Division. In early 1946, after five years of military service, Mr. Jones was made Sales Manager for the Boston Marketing Division, and held this position until 1949 when he was transferred on special assignment to the Marketing-Operations Department in the New York Head Office of Shell Oil Company.



A. C. Jones

# Staff



B. M. Beins . . .

has been appointed an Associate Director of Development of Shell Development Company, Emeryville. A graduate of Delft University in chemical engineering, Mr. Beins started with Shell in 1930 as a technical assistant at the Norco Refinery. Later, he transferred to Head Office Manufacturing Department of Shell Petroleum Corporation, where he held the position of Head of the Technological Division. In 1947 he joined Shell Development Company in San Francisco as Chief Engineer, the position he occupied at the time of his recent appointment.



C. L. Raymond . . .

has been appointed an Associate Director of Development of Shell Development Company, Emeryville. A graduate of Union College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he received his doctor's degree specializing in physical chemistry, Mr. Raymond came to Shell in 1937 as a junior technologist in the Head Office Manufacturing Department of Shell Petroleum Corporation. In 1940 he joined the Shell Development Company as a technologist. Prior to his recent appointment Mr. Raymond was in charge of process design in the San Francisco Engineering Department.



# Changes at Emeryville

**I**N CONNECTION with the imminent transfer to Emeryville of all Shell Development staff now in the Shell Building in San Francisco, a reorganization of the research and development activities of the Company has been announced effective July 1, 1950.

The change in organization brings about a regrouping of the scientific and technical departments of the Company to form a Research Division and a Development Division. While the members of both divisions will work closely together in advancing the technology of Shell's oil and chemical business, the Research Division will be concerned chiefly with increasing our knowledge of the chemical and physical make-up and behavior of petroleum and its derived products. The Development Division will be primarily engaged in developing and designing commercial processes from data originating in Research.

Appointed Associate Directors of Development to assist A. J. Johnson, Vice President and Director of the new Development Division, were B. M. Beins, Mechanical Engineering; C. L. Raymond, Process Engineering; M. Souders, Jr., Chemical Engineering; and D. L. Yabroff, Process Development.

In the Research Division assisting T. W. Evans, Director

of Research, will be K. R. Edlund, B. S. Greensfelder, S. H. McAllister and M. W. Tamele as Associate Directors of Research.

Other new appointments are C. R. Nelson, Department Head of Process Engineering with A. J. Cherniavsky and G. E. Liedholm as Assistant Department Heads; G. A. Nelson, Staff Metallurgist; W. E. Hand, Head—Costing and Appraisals; P. D. Hishon, Chief Draftsman, Development; and P. R. Hoyt, and M. V. Long, Staff Consultants, Instrumentation. D. J. Pompeo will head a new department in the Development Division consolidating the instrument research and development groups of the Company.

Complementing the organizational changes is the building and improvement program begun in 1949 and scheduled for completion later this year. Consisting of a new four-story, reinforced concrete addition to the Administration Building, now nearing completion; purchase of a nearby single story brick building to house the new consolidated Instrumentation Department; and widespread renovation and improvement of existing laboratory facilities, this program will permit the consolidation at Emeryville of all operations of the Company except its New York City office.



M. Souders, Jr. . . .

has been appointed an Associate Director of Development of Shell Development Company, Emeryville. A graduate of Montana State College with a Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, Mr. Souders began his Shell career in 1937 as an engineer with Shell Development at Wilmington, California. Since 1944 he has been in charge of chemical engineering research for Shell Development's San Francisco Engineering Department. In December, 1949, Mr. Souders was awarded the 1949 Professional Progress Award in Chemical Engineering by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.



D. L. Yabroff . . .

has been named an Associate Director of Development of Shell Development Company, Emeryville. A graduate of the University of Nebraska and the University of California, where he obtained his doctor's degree in chemistry, Mr. Yabroff began his career with Shell Development Company in 1934 as a chemist at the Emeryville Laboratories. In 1944 he was appointed head of the Process Development Department, and in 1948 was made an Associate Director of Research at the Emeryville Laboratories. He occupied this latter position until his recent appointment.

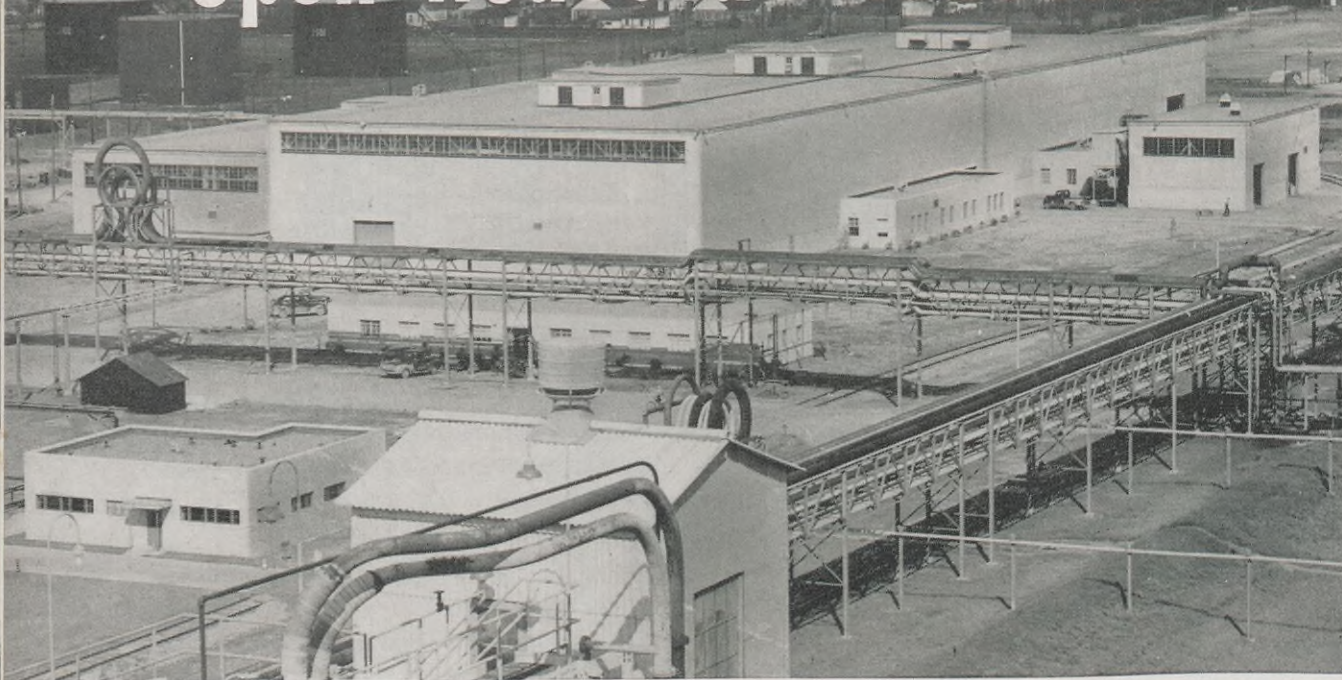


C. R. Nelson . . .

has been appointed Manager of the Process Engineering Department, Shell Development Company, Emeryville. He is a graduate of the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the University of Michigan, where he received his doctor's degree in chemical engineering. Mr. Nelson joined Shell Development Company in 1941 as a Chemical Engineer. Since that time, he has been a member of the Engineering Staff in Shell Development Company's San Francisco Engineering Department, in which capacity he has frequently visited Shell plants in this country and abroad.

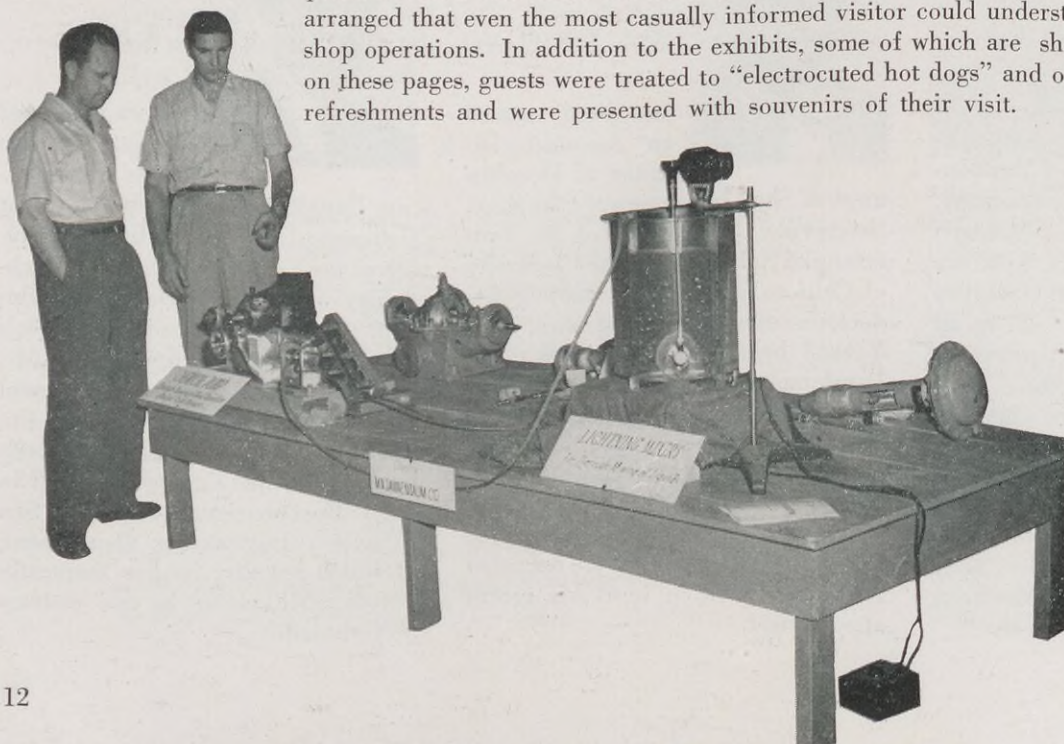


# Open House at Houston

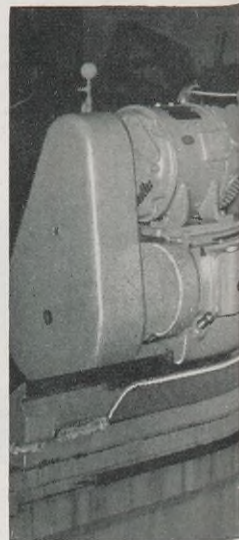


**A**N ESTIMATED 2,000 persons attended the open house held during the afternoon of June 3 by the Houston Refinery maintenance shop. Visitors to the shop building, which is one of the most modern in the oil refining industry, included the families and friends of the shop personnel and numerous guests from the Refinery and outside companies.

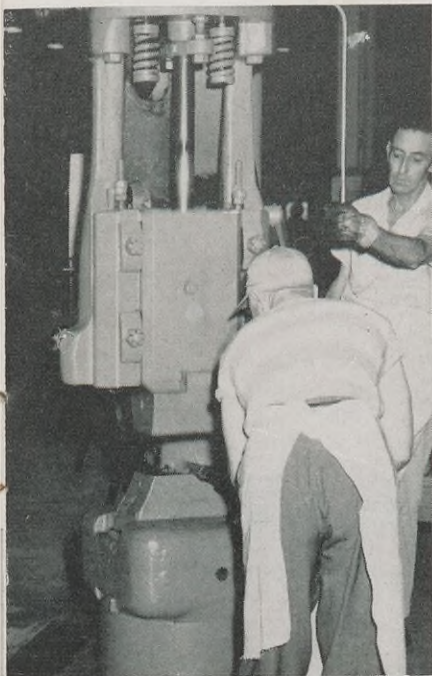
Set up by Houston Refinery men and by manufacturers and suppliers of tools and materials used in the shop, the displays were so arranged that even the most casually informed visitor could understand shop operations. In addition to the exhibits, some of which are shown on these pages, guests were treated to "electrocuted hot dogs" and other refreshments and were presented with souvenirs of their visit.



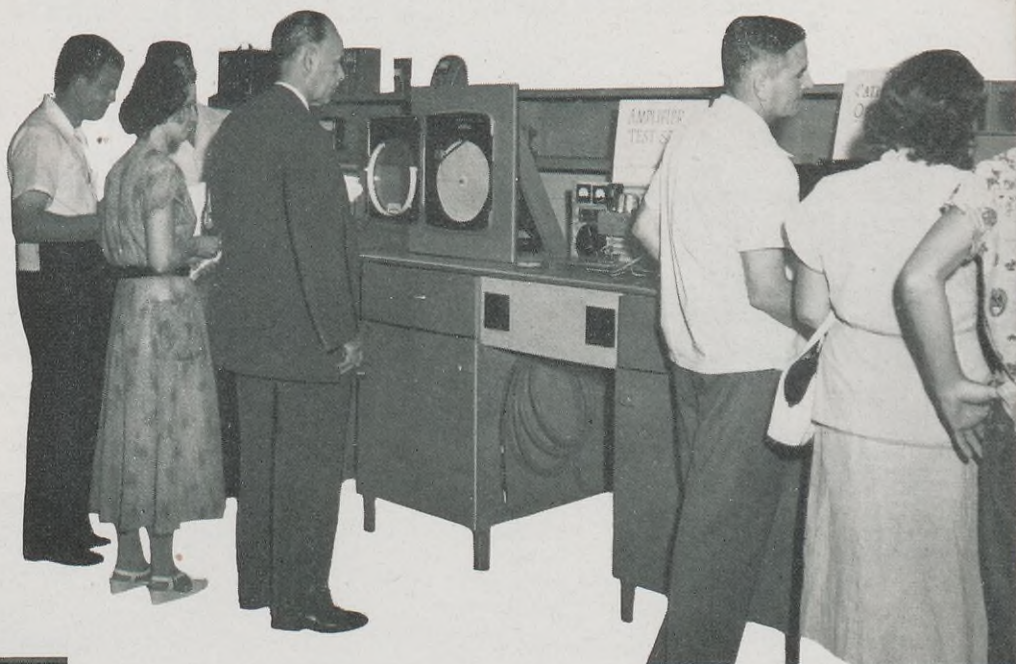
< A chemical pump, a cutaway of a double-suction centrifugal pump, a lightning mixer and a control valve make up the display which George Ehrensberger (right) is showing his guest.



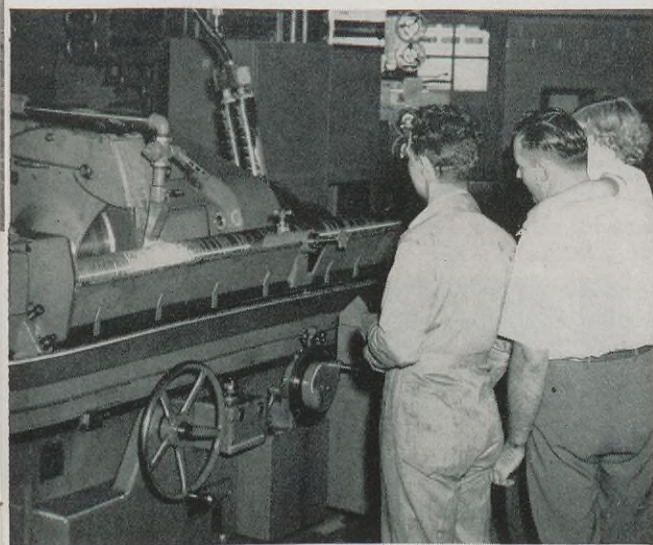




< Shell men E. G. Morriss (back to camera) and J. V. Chessher demonstrate the steam forge hammer in their part of the festivities at the Houston shop.

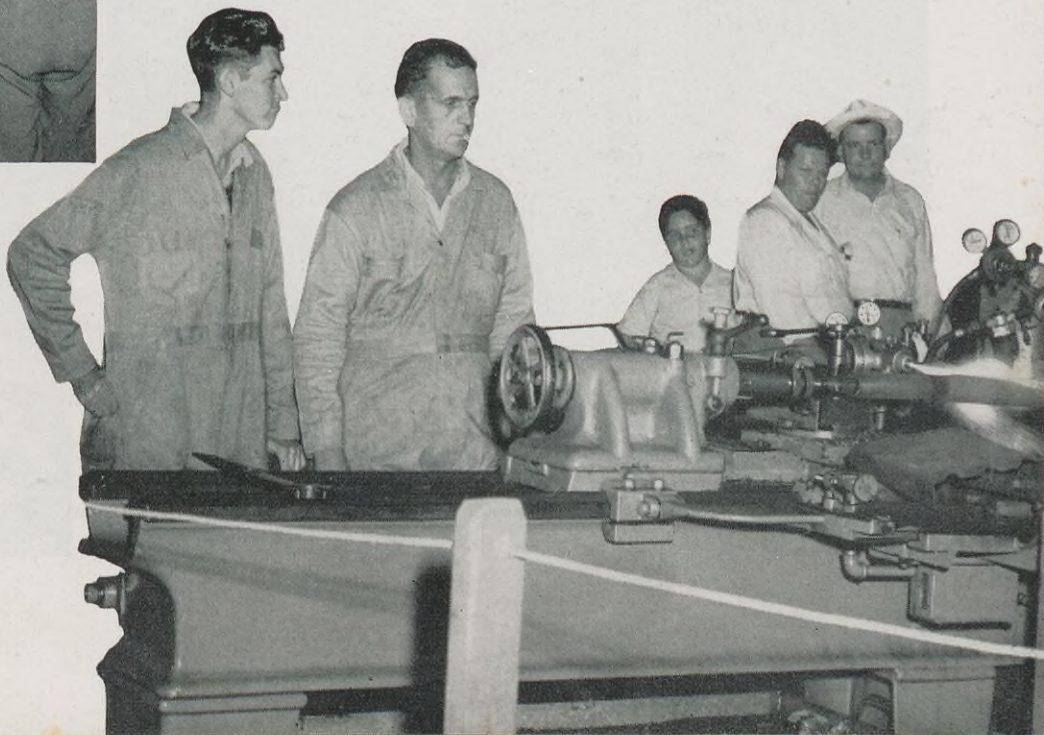


^ The testing instruments used by the men of the instrument shop section of the huge maintenance building drew many interested spectators.



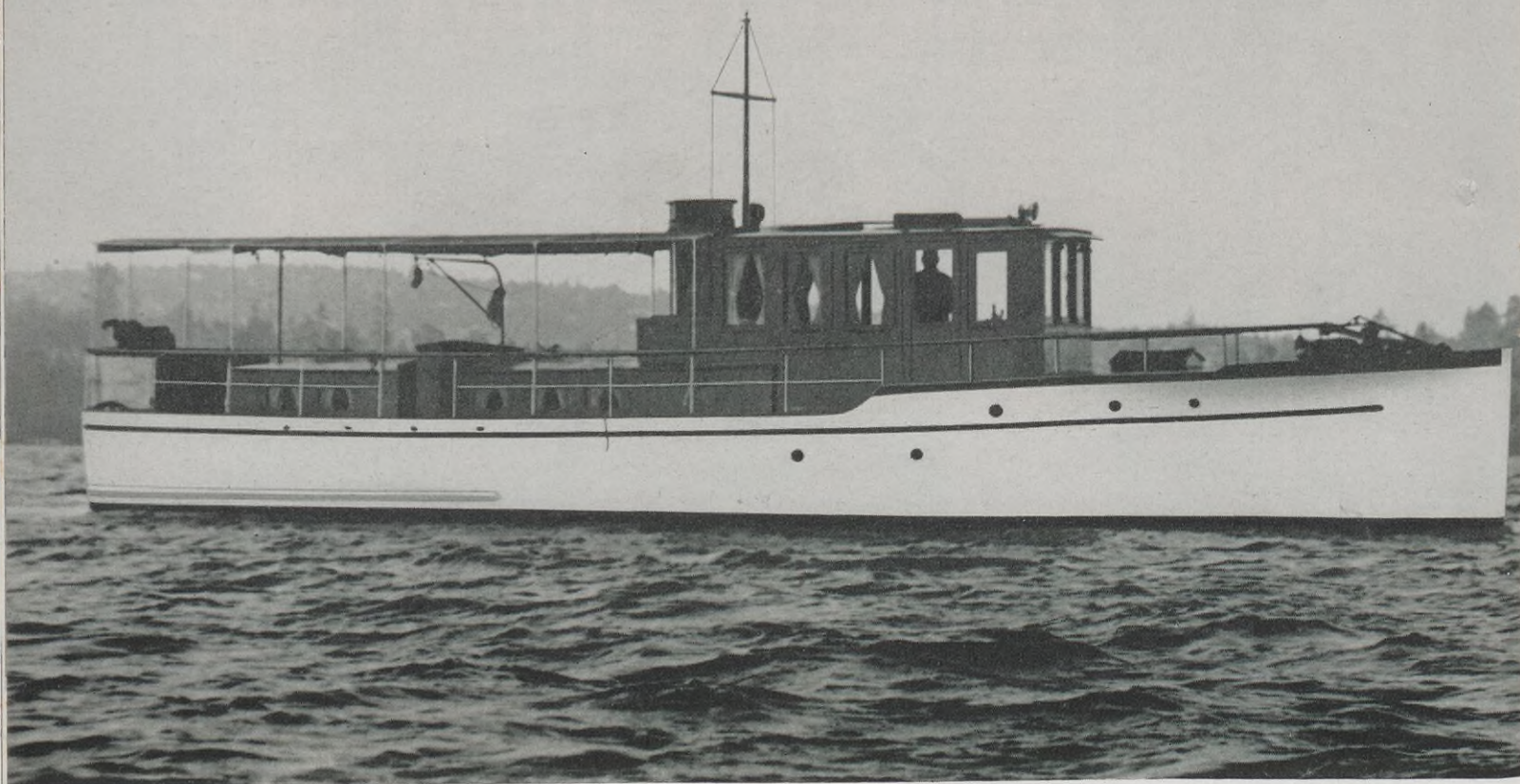
< Operator Leach Deal supervised the demonstration of a cylindrical grinding machine, one of the 120 power-driven machine tools in the shop.

L. A. Fram (left) and L. O. Hay showed how shafts are metalized in the machine shop. In the process a coat of molten metal is sprayed on the shaft. >





## PLANNED RETIREMENT:



^ The Hubers' boat, the "Speck," has a cruising speed of 10 miles per hour and accommodations for eleven.

In the pilot house of their boat, Mr. and Mrs. Huber chart a course for one of their trips from Seattle.

Mr. Huber, at the wheel, enjoys the freedom afforded by his hobby of operating his cruiser for hire.





# Vacations Are His Business

A Retired Depot Foreman Continues His Hobby  
And Supplements His Income by Providing  
Chartered Fishing Trips in the Pacific Northwest

**T**HOUGH he didn't realize it at the time, Dale G. Huber's part in the formation of the Shell Employees' Gun Club in Seattle back in 1928 was the start of his planned retirement. It paved the way for his present hobby which more than pays its way. Right now, with summer vacations under way, his hobby-business is in full swing.

At the time of his retirement in March, 1948, Dale Huber was depot foreman at Richmond Beach Depot, in the Seattle Marketing Division. But much earlier than that he became aware of the need for relaxation among his associates. With this thought in mind, he and several other employees formed what he claims was the first Shell skeet shooting club west of the Mississippi River.

"When I saw how good, clean, healthful relaxation in the out-of-doors permitted the men to 'let down,' I decided then and there that some form of recreation or hobby would be the ideal way to taper off my active days," Dale relates. "Of course, that was mighty far-ranged thinking—there was the matter of the education of my son and daughter to occupy me for some time—but the seed was implanted in my mind."

In 1930 the Hubers purchased a small 30-foot boat, "The Ripple," with which they cruised the waterways of the Pacific Northwest on week ends and vacations for nine years. They came to know the almost unlimited and varied attractions of these waterways. Fish, clams and oysters abound in the area.

They marveled at the beautiful scenery their exploratory jaunts to out-of-the-way places unfolded for them, the safe anchorages, the interesting inlets, bays and harbors. They wanted to acquaint others with their knowledge. Thus the groundwork was laid for the charter boat service Dale now operates.

Prior to his retirement, Dale set out to find the boat to fit his needs. It materialized in the "Speck"—cruiser type, 50' 6" over-all with 12' 6" beam, and teak-wood construction throughout. He spent the summer and fall of 1948 revamping the interior fittings and installing a new power plant.

Nowadays, he is called upon frequently to take parties out on trips of from one day to two weeks' duration; Mrs. Huber often accompanies him. The "Speck" has sleeping accommodations for 11 if necessary, but the number is usually confined to eight. People from inland areas, from Oregon and California, as well as a number around Seattle enjoy their maiden trips so much that they often come back again.

When asked how he feels about his long envisioned retirement and the steps he has taken to make it come true, Dale's answer is gravely and sincerely given:

"Mrs. Huber and I have never had a moment's regret over the plans we have laid. We are happy in our retirement and it is our sincere hope that others planning their retirement are as successful in realizing their ideals as we have been. We are doing the things we enjoy most and in so doing feel we are helping others to fulfill a need for rest and fun. We don't expect to strike it rich on the course we've chosen, but happiness, contentment and peace of mind cannot be measured in dollars and cents."





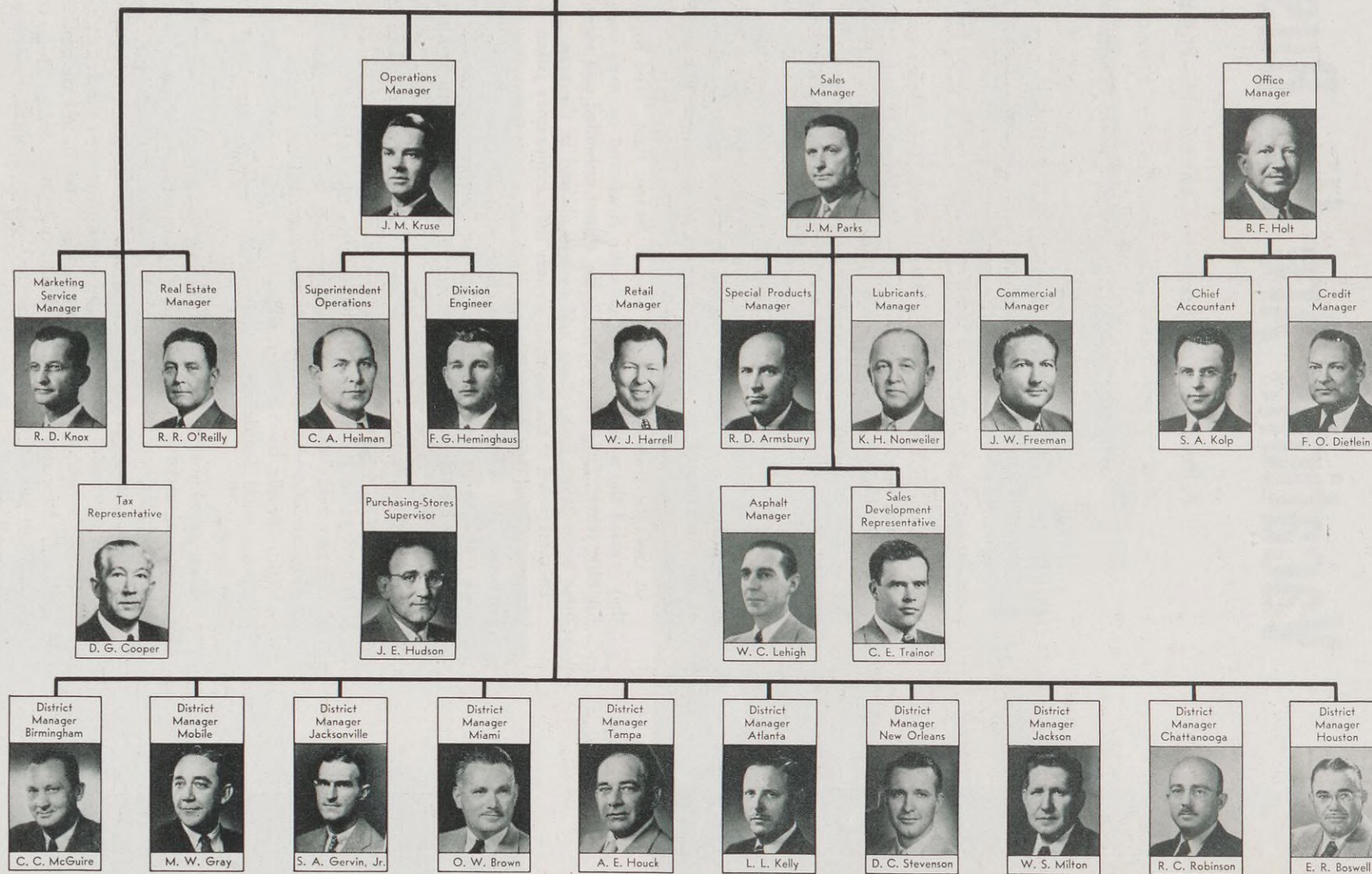
The seventeenth and eighteenth in a  
new series of organization charts

Shell Oil Company

July—1950

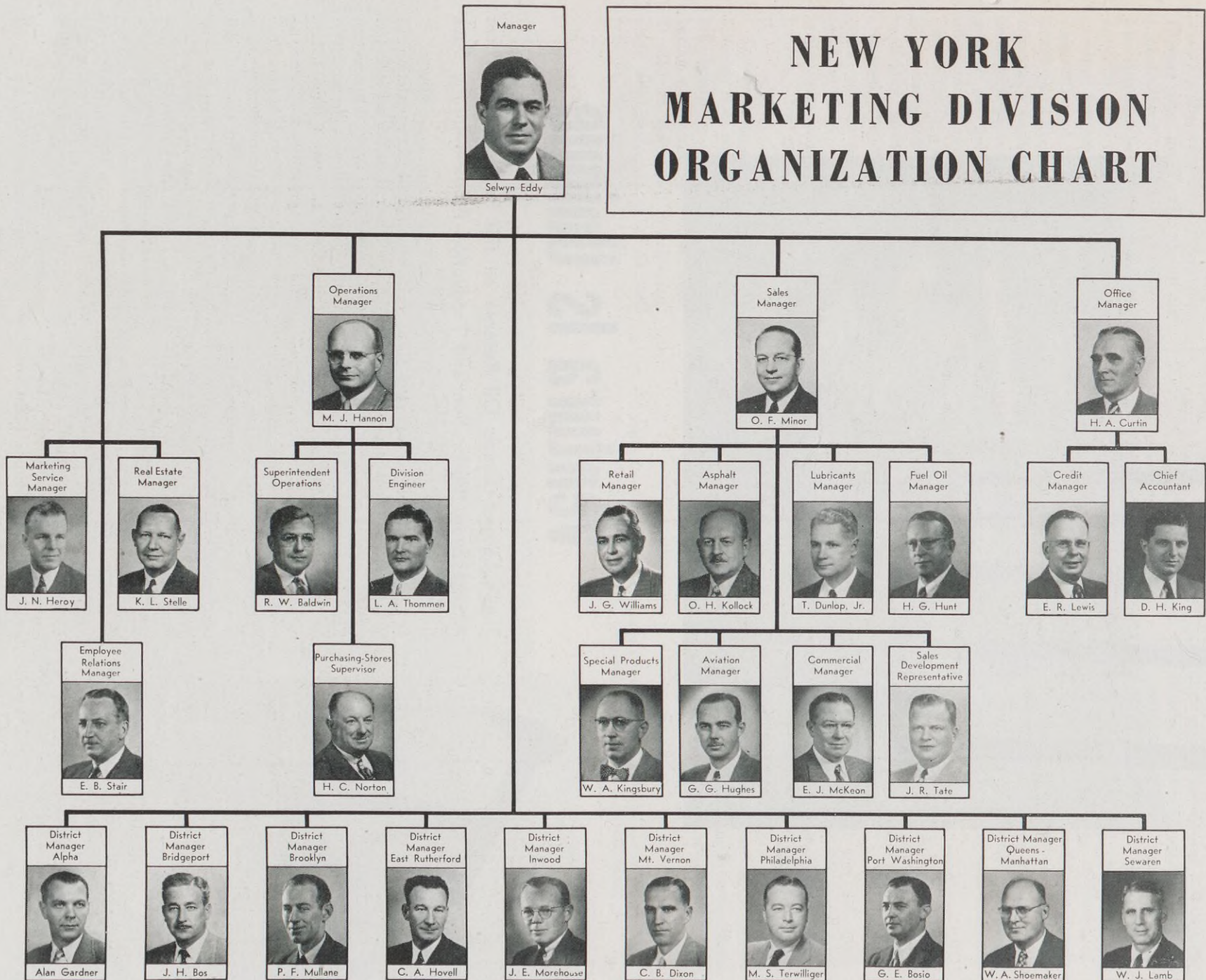


# ATLANTA MARKETING DIVISION ORGANIZATION CHART

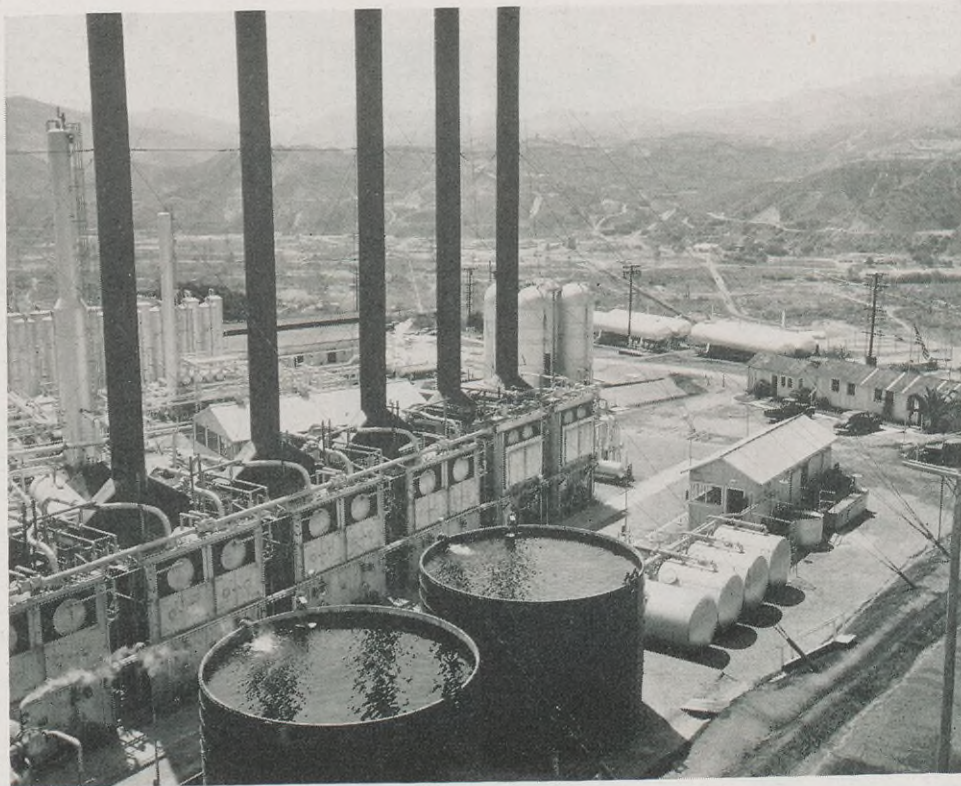




# NEW YORK MARKETING DIVISION ORGANIZATION CHART







## Ventura Is Unique

Shell's Largest Crude Oil Reserve on the Pacific Coast Poses Almost Every Exploration and Production Problem in the Book



The Ventura Absorption Plant (top) sits on a hill overlooking the rugged field. Shell's Taylor 73 well (above), first to pass the 2,000,000-barrel mark, still is capable of producing 200 barrels a day.

**"M**OST unusual of all oil fields in the United States," is what oil men say of the Ventura Field in California. It has the greatest thickness of producing formations of any field in this country. The interspersed oil sands and shales of the Pliocene geological age are so extensive here that no operator has ever penetrated through them. Oil men never expect to touch bottom here, no matter how deep the drilling bit may be driven.

So complex is the producing structure that every well in the Ventura Field is, in effect, a wildcat well. Every drilling operation is a surprise, bringing in new information. In one small area the Ventura Field combines all the problems of exploration,

exploitation and transportation of the raw material of the oil industry. Geologists like to study this structure which is an exhibit of almost everything that can happen when nature starts playing pranks. Engineers regard Ventura as a post-graduate course in petroleum engineering.

To Shell people, the Ventura Field has particular significance, for it is the Company's largest reserve in California. It took many years of drilling to establish that the field was capable of commercial production and it is appropriate that a Shell well, Gosnell 3, was the first to prove that oil could be recovered in paying quantities.

The Ventura Anticline, an upfold or arch of stratified rock, is about 17



miles in length, running east and west. On the west, the anticline disappears into the Pacific Ocean at Rincon, about 70 miles northwest of Los Angeles. Geologists picture the anticline as being in an area of compression between two gigantic earth forces. One of these forces resulted in the San Cayetano and Red Mountain thrust faults on the north when some earthquake or tremendous stress pushed the mountains south. The other force created the Oak Ridge and Padre Juan thrusts on the south. The compressed area caught in this enormous pincer was folded and crumpled, lifted up in places, pushed down in others, twisted, torn and piled up in one of the most complex confusions known to the "rock hounds," the geologists who study it.

The anticline or arch holds four oil fields from which eleven operators are producing around 27,000,000 barrels a year from some 1,000 wells. Treated as one field, which engineers and geologists think it well may be, the Ventura Anticline has

SHELL NEWS is indebted to James L. Arthur, Division Exploitation Engineer in the Coastal Division, for his assistance in gathering information and preparing this article. He has devoted years to studying the Ventura Field and has delivered many lectures on it.

the second largest production in California. Most of this production, approximately 21,000,000 barrels a year, comes from what is called the Ventura Field. The remainder is divided fairly evenly among the small San Miguelito, Padre Canyon and Rincon fields.

Shell's production is in the Ventura Field and totals 24,000 barrels daily from 335 wells. This is the Company's largest Pacific Coast reserve and Shell production has totaled 156,750,000 barrels. The ultimate recovery of the Ventura Field is now estimated at about 600,000,000

barrels. However, with past production amounting to over 375,000,000 barrels, present production 57,700 barrels daily, and current drilling continuing to extend the producing zones both laterally and vertically, this estimate may be increased appreciably. The present producing area is an elongated oval slightly more than five miles long and one mile wide at the widest portion of the anticline. It covers approximately 2,500 acres.

### When Oil Was an Annoyance

The petroleum history of the anticline begins in 1885 when a rancher drilled a water well and was much annoyed to get brackish water with an oil scum and natural gas. When oil men began to be interested in the area, the structure was reported to be a "perfect anticline" with numerous oil and gas seepages on the north flank. One of these seepages became

Shell's Coastal Division headquarters nestles in Ventura Valley surrounded by a pincushion of derricks, warehouses, pipe yards and tank farms.





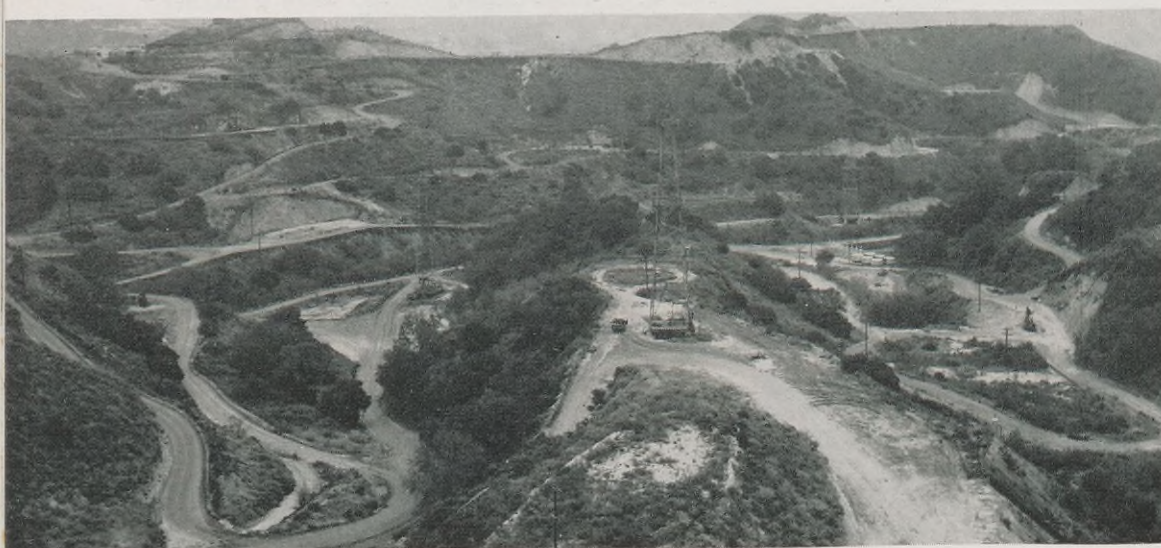
ignited in a brush fire and fanned interest in the oil prospects.

The first well drilled for oil in 1902 was abandoned at 750 feet because of mechanical difficulties, thus starting a long series of mishaps which did much to retard development of the region. Rotary drilling had not yet been perfected, and cable tools were used for this early work. The rock formation consisted largely of sticky shales which cable tools penetrated with difficulty and in which many "fishing jobs" had to be done for lost tools. High pressure gas and water sands caused frequent blow-

flow and had to be "re-abandoned!"

Shell entered the Ventura Field in 1916, spudding in its Taylor 1 well on August 11 of that year. It seems unbelievable now, in an age of modern equipment and high speed methods, that this well took four and a half years to drill and complete at 3,552 feet. When Taylor 1 was finally brought in, on March 6, 1921, it initially produced only 103 barrels of oil and 135 barrels of water daily. This was a poor return for the great expense and effort which had been put into the venture, but it *did* indicate that commercial development at

talk of abandoning the leases. In the face of these setbacks, the faith of Shell's B. H. (Ben) van der Linden, who had come to California for the express purpose of acquiring and developing oil properties for the Company, was in a good measure responsible for retaining the present holdings. One ray of sunshine penetrated the gloom in 1921 when Taylor 3 was completed at 3,737 feet in what was then called the "lower heavy oil zone." It made 300 barrels daily with a cut of only 0.5 per cent of water. Even this well was not considered commercially successful because it



Drilling a well at Ventura usually requires a major road building project at the start. Several wells are put down from each levelled out drilling site.

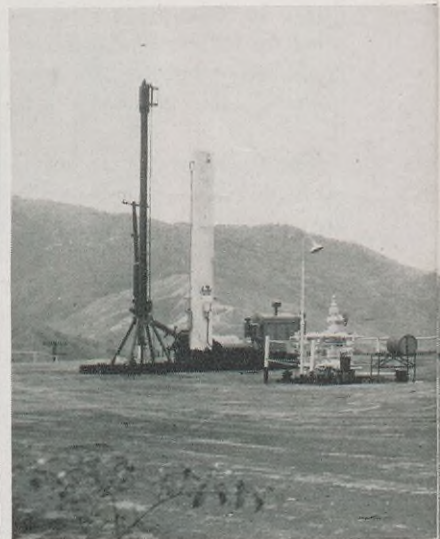
outs. In fact, there was hardly a drilling trouble which did not plague the early prospectors.

After numerous drilling failures in the next decade, State Consolidated Oil Company's Lloyd 1 blew out at 2,558 feet in July, 1915, wrecking the derrick and spraying gas, oil and water over the countryside. While this at least confirmed the presence of oil and gas, getting these products out of the ground commercially was a problem still to be solved. Three other wells drilled to approximately 1,000 feet were soon abandoned because of high gas pressure. Illustrating the vagaries of the field, one of these wells renewed its youth a quarter of a century later by starting to

the Ventura Field might be possible.

To the oil pioneers living in the days of mule-power and hand-operated dirt scrapers, the Ventura Field seemed to cover as much territory vertically as it did horizontally. Steep hills rise abruptly from the river bottoms and road building was a project involving months of labor. To emphasize the topographical difficulties encountered, it was necessary to build an aerial tramway 5,000 feet long to hoist equipment over a high ridge to one location, the McGonigle 1.

Following the Taylor 1 completion, other Shell wells were spudded. Some became small producers but in general they only added to the disappointment and there was serious



declined rapidly, but it encouraged operators by demonstrating that water-free wells could be drilled in this baffling region.


#### First to Pay Its Way


Then, in March 1922, Shell brought in Gosnell 3 for 939 barrels of oil daily from 3,855 feet. Thus, many years after the first well was drilled, Gosnell 3 became the first well to pay its way and to prove that the field was really a commercial discovery.

By this time rotary drilling was beginning to replace cable tools. Sticky shale did not impede the descent of the rotary bit. Wells could be drilled far deeper and the time required was months instead of years. Taylor 1 and other wells which had been disappointments were now deep-

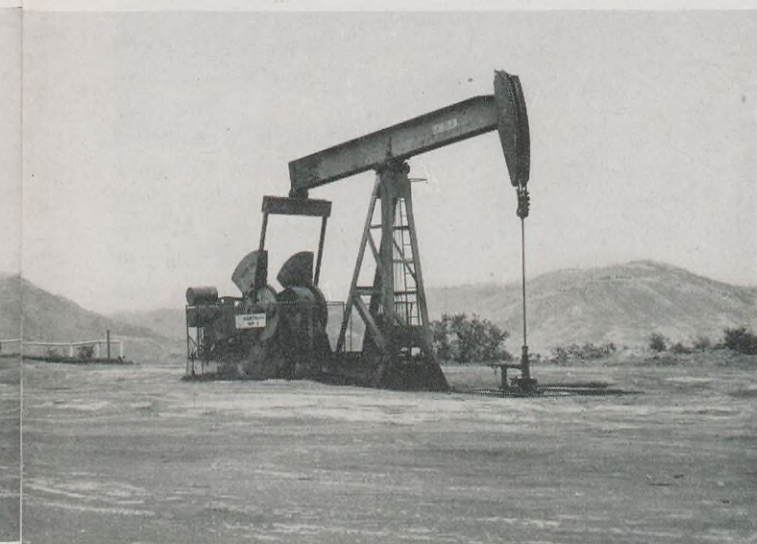


# LEGEND

 OIL FIELD

 METROPOLITAN AREA

Map shows location of the Ventura anticline in relation to the Los Angeles Basin. Photos shown here were taken at well sites in the Ventura Avenue field near the coast.

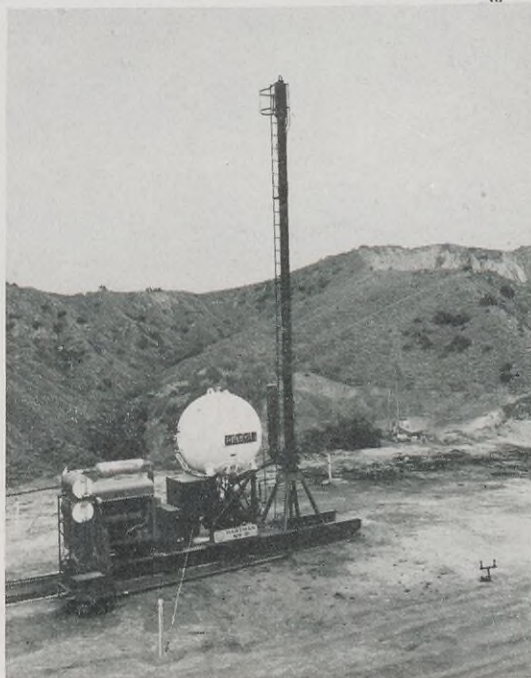


Separated by only a few feet on the surface, these wells produce from different depths. Far well has a hydraulic pump, center one is a high pressure flowing well, one at right has common "horsehead" pump. They reveal complexity of Ventura's producing zones.

ened and many of them paid out after drilling into the lower heavy oil zone around 4,000 feet.

Some exceptional wells were obtained in later drilling. Shell's Taylor 73, completed in 1932, passed the two-million-barrel mark in November, 1946, the first well in the field to do so. The well is still capable of producing 200 barrels daily. The field now has three wells which have made two million barrels or more, and more than thirty wells which have produced between one million and two million barrels.

As the development of the Ven-



Hartman Ranch 5 (left) is the world's second deepest pumping well. Hydraulic pump is used.



tura Field proceeded, poor results were obtained in some locations which were expected to be good. The theory of the "perfect anticline," the ideal structure for the accumulation of petroleum, which had guided development up to 1931, was modified to assume there were other controls of the oil and gas migration underground. Shell investigations showed major thrust faulting, places where the usual arrangement of underground strata was broken by a stress or shove which pushed the strata up or down and out of line with similar strata on each side. Two major faults, the Taylor and the Taylor 73, were plotted. Later, a third and deeper fault, called Barnard, was revealed, adding to the complexity of the structure.

Shell wells are now producing from various depths in the Ventura Field, the top of the shallowest being 3,200 feet below sea level and the base of the deepest at 13,500 feet. The field is classified as a depletion type, the oil being brought to the well bore by natural gas which is recovered along with the oil. Despite the frequent appearance of water, production from the wells in the field

is not obtained by water drive.

All production of the Ventura Field comes from formations of Pliocene geological age. To the north, shallow production in the Santa Maria area is from the Miocene strata which are older and therefore below formations of Pliocene age. To the south, Signal Hill wells produce from both Pliocene and Miocene. To the east, San Joaquin Valley wells produce oil which is mostly of Miocene origin. The Pliocene sedimentary beds in Ventura, however, are so thick that drillers never yet have penetrated through them to reach the Miocene. Oil men say they never expect to hit "basement" in Ventura, meaning the impermeable rocks in which no oil is found.

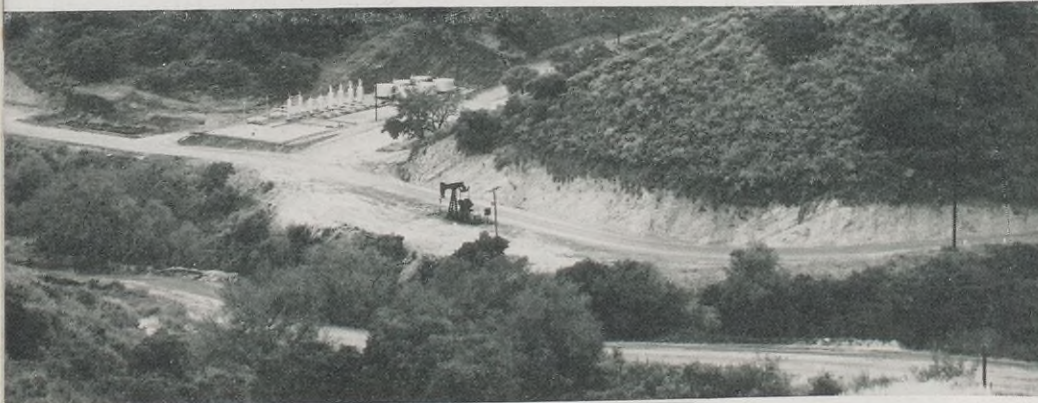
#### Many Hazards Overcome

Production in Ventura has been obtained against many hazards. No drilling problem there is ever considered solved—the next time it pops up, different conditions may require entirely different techniques. The unexpected frequently happens. In 1943, an underground river flowing 10,000 barrels of hot salt water, mud and oil a day, all churned to a whipped

cream consistency, caused a huge cave-in. Its origin was located by taking the temperatures of wells in the vicinity. The one running a fever was the one which had developed a leak in the casing so that water, flowing along a fault, erupted to the surface 1,000 feet away.

In the past, Ventura engineers always had trouble in excluding water on the first casing cement job in a new well. This was probably caused by the thin shut-off shales, crooked holes and the tendency of cement to channel in heavy mud. Another lesser problem has been the disposal of salt water which cannot be allowed to pollute the Ventura River; the salt water is carried to the ocean by a jointly owned pipe line managed by Shell.

Oil from Ventura is transported to Wilmington Refinery through Shell's 10-inch pipe line built in 1941. Gasoline recovered in the Absorption Plant goes to the same place by a 4-inch line. Special products, such as liquefied petroleum gases, are shipped out by tank car. Natural gas produced in the field is used in part by Shell, the remainder being sold to public utilities.



< Trap farm for separating gas and crude oil (left) nestles in one of numerous valleys created by subsurface actions and surface erosion through the ages.



> At Ventura you look either up or down, as a view of the winding roads, trap farm, and wells (right) proves.

< Big cuts have to be made from the hillsides (left) to make room for the drilling rigs and for later servicing.







In the dangerous game shown above, occupants of one car are "chicken." They swerved first.

# Teen-Age Drivers

ONE of the greatest menaces on highways is teen-age drivers who endanger their own and other people's lives in a reckless quest for thrills. National Safety Council studies conducted in seven states show that teen-age drivers have a fatal accident rate almost twice that of the average for all drivers.

Houston is making an organized effort to cope with this problem. The Chamber of Commerce, Parent-Teachers Association and Shell in cooperation with the Police Department have launched a program in which they hope to enroll the majority of Houston's teen-age drivers. The program is aimed at instilling a sense of responsibility in young drivers and impressing parents with the need for setting good driving examples.

One of the tools used is a safe driving agreement which teen-agers sign with their fathers in return for permission to drive the family car. This agreement, in which the young

people pledge to drive carefully and obey traffic rules, is being distributed through 100 Shell service stations and three of the local high schools. Also, Shell's news broadcasts over radio station KXYZ include spot announcements relating to the program.

Another phase of the program is a driver training course, now a part of the regular curriculum at the three Houston high schools distributing the agreements and soon to be adopted at others. This course includes instructions in the mechanism and maintenance of an automobile, instruction in traffic rules and actual driver training which is given in dual control cars.

All parts of the program—the instruction, the behind-the-wheel driver training and the signing of safe driver agreements—are gaining momentum. Together they represent positive and sensible action to deal with one of the most serious of all traffic accident problems.



Such clowning as is demonstrated above is a leader among the chief causes of "teenicides."

Below, the course in safe driving in high schools also explains what makes an automobile run.





## Teen-Age Drivers . . .

As part of their contribution to the Houston teen-age good driving program, Shell dealers, like the one shown below, distribute safe driving agreements to be signed by young drivers and their parents.

∨



∧

The safe driving program in the Houston, Texas, high schools provides practical and thorough training in the handling of an automobile. Above, a skilled instructor supervises the operation while a student of Milby High practices his parking technique, as part of his field training.

Below, student Bobby Whilden signs the Safe Driving Agreement with his dad, R. H. Whilden, Shell's Legal Department Manager, Houston Exploration and Production Area. Membership cards, like the one at right, are sponsored by Shell and identify teen-agers in the Man-to-Man club.

<

### MAN to MAN CLUB

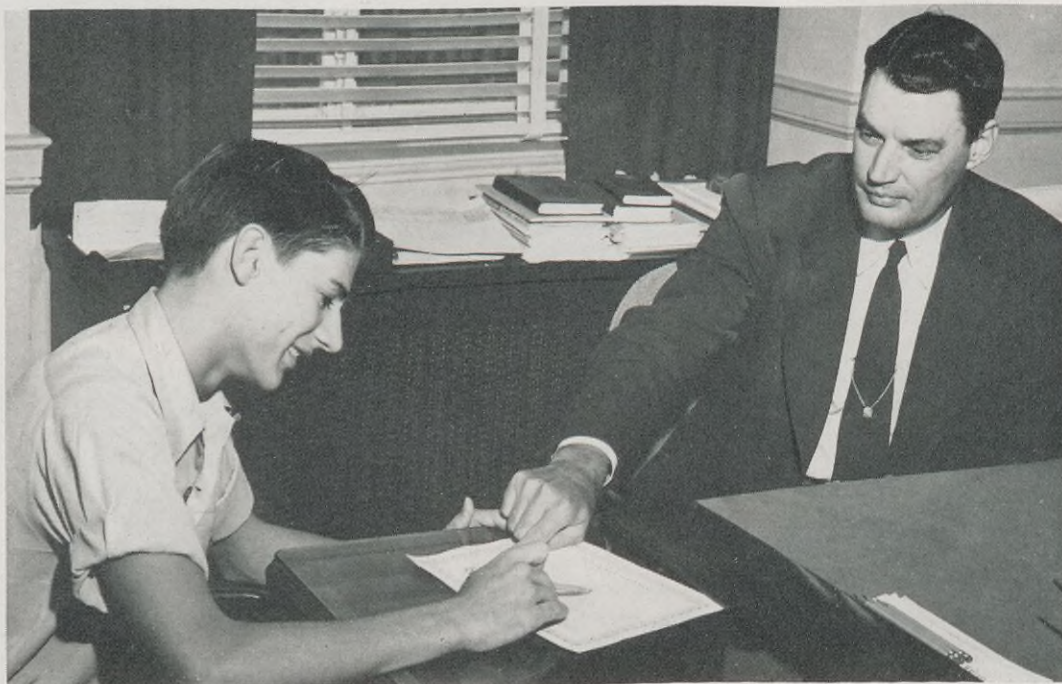
THIS IS TO CERTIFY that \_\_\_\_\_ has signed a "Man-to-Man Agreement" with his father and has promised to drive in accordance with the conditions of the Agreement outlined on the reverse side of this card and, therefore, is a member in good standing of the "Man-to-Man Club."



Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

Father \_\_\_\_\_

Son \_\_\_\_\_





# They Have Retired



**B. B. BERUTTO**  
Wilmington Refinery  
Distilling



**J. P. BODECKER**  
New York Division  
Operations



**J. R. BURKE**  
Wood River Refinery  
Engineering



**V. E. CARTER**  
Martinez Refinery  
Compounding



**BEN CAVE**  
Shell Chemical Corp.  
Shell Point Plant



**R. H. CRISP**  
Shell Pipe Line Corp.  
Mid-Continent Area



**L. J. DOW**  
San Francisco Division  
Operations



**V. B. DYER**  
Products Pipe Line  
Barnett, Ill.



**J. M. FINCHER**  
Houston Refinery  
Utilities



**E. R. FRANZ**  
Los Angeles Office  
Production



**E. R. GOODRICH**  
Martinez Refinery  
Engineering



**A. W. HENSON**  
Shell Pipe Line Corp.  
Mid-Continent Area



**R. T. HOLMDAHL**  
San Francisco Division  
Operations



**H. A. JACOBSON**  
Shell Development Co.  
San Francisco



**I. E. JOHNSON**  
Minneapolis Division  
Operations



**N. L. JOHNSON**  
Chicago Division  
Treasury



**L. D. JOYNES**  
Sacramento Division  
Operations

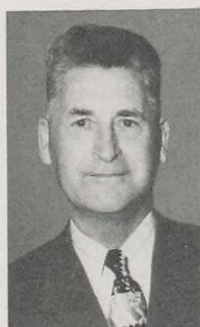


**M. B. KELLER**  
Los Angeles Division  
Marketing Service





J. O. LELAND  
Tulsa Area  
Production



M. C. LOWE  
Los Angeles Office  
Production



H. E. MANN  
Seattle Division  
Operations



J. E. MARKS  
Houston Refinery  
Engineering



EARL MILLER  
Cleveland Division  
Sales



E. W. MILLER  
Wilmington Refinery  
Distilling



W. E. MITCHELL  
Sacramento Division  
Treasury



E. A. NEWINGTON  
Shell Development Co.  
Emeryville



J. J. O'KEEFE  
New York Division  
Operations



O. A. PEFFLY  
Indianapolis Division  
Operations



J. L. PERRY  
Martinez Refinery  
Engineering



Z. M. PIPER  
Los Angeles Division  
Treasury



M. H. PORTER  
Martinez Refinery  
Treasury



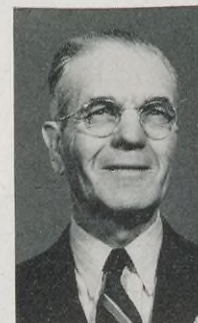
RAY PRINGLE  
Seattle Division  
Operations



C. M. ROSS  
Tulsa Area  
Production



H. F. SARTWELLE  
Houston Area  
Production



W. F. SEFTIK  
Shell Chemical Corp.  
Shell Point Plant



E. A. STARK  
St. Louis Division  
Treasury



A. I. TOMKIN  
San Francisco Division  
Sales



ARNOLD UNDI  
Seattle Division  
Operations



OZE VAN WYCK  
San Francisco Office  
Per. & Ind. Relations



T. C. VIETH  
St. Louis Division  
Operations

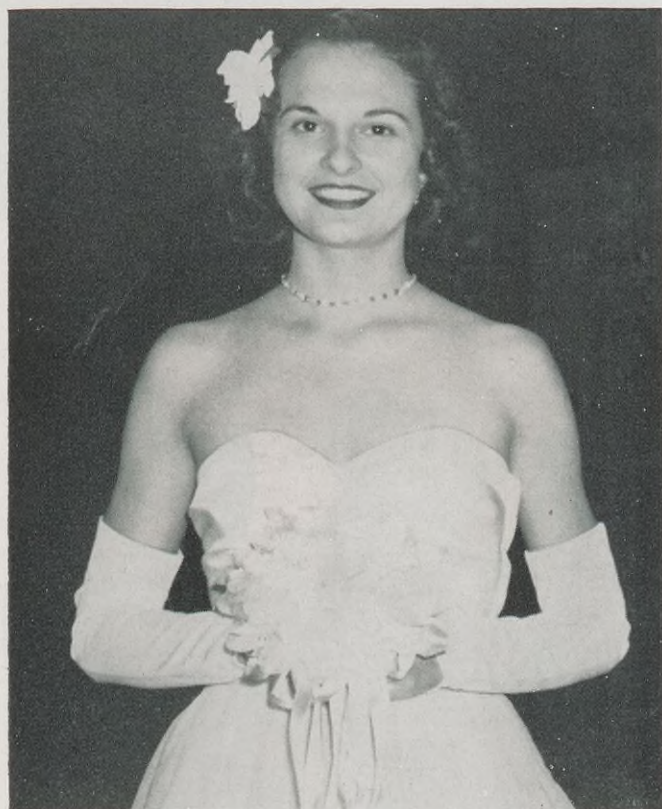


LAWRENCE VITRANO  
Norco Refinery  
Engineering

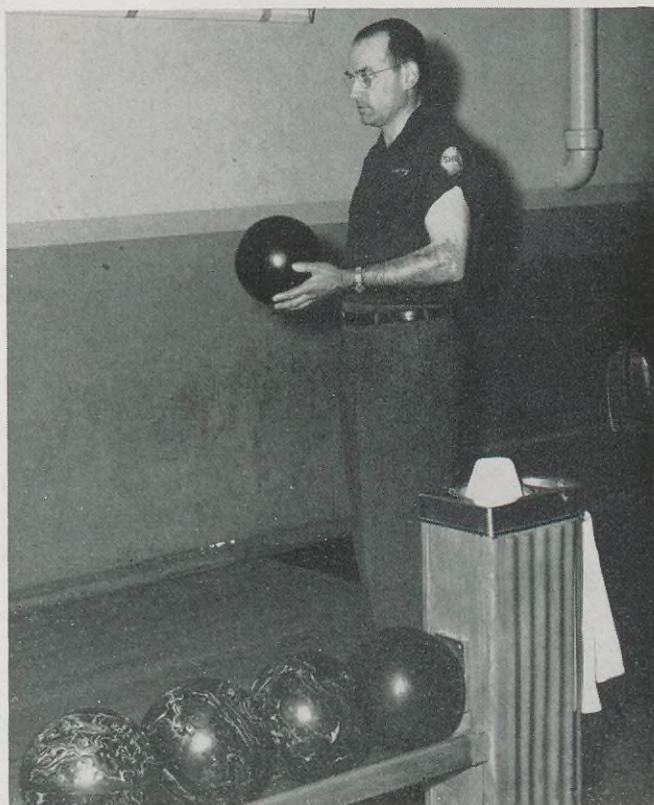


F. L. WELDON  
Tulsa Area  
Production





Miss Deane Scott, Exploration and Production Research Laboratory, was crowned Queen at the Houston Shell Club's spring formal.



E. W. Casagrande, Assistant Superintendent, Dominguez Chemical Plant, recently won the State Men's Bowling title at San Diego.



Among the pensioners who shared the festivities of the recent emblem dinner held by Shell Chemical plant at Pittsburg, California, were: (from left) Joseph Yob, W. L. May, C. J. Dahlstrom, F. W. Wood, I. E. Tinstman and T. C. Johnson. More than 200 employees attended the dinner.





California State Forester Dewitt Nelson (left) presents a bronze plaque to F. E. Rehm, Vice President, Personnel and Industrial Relations-San Francisco, in appreciation for Shell's participation in forest fire prevention.



In colorful Hawaiian Island apparel, two Shell bowling champions from the Honolulu Marketing Division display their trophies. T. Arakaki had the men's high average, Freeda Owen the women's high average.



Head Safety Inspector J. P. King (center, left) accepted the safety award recently presented to the Shell Chemical plant at Pittsburg, California, by A. S. Hambly (center, right) of the National Safety Council. Looking on are (from the left) K. T. Rouner, J. H. Prior, A. Lombardi, A. C. Coad, B. C. Watkins, L. S. Marlar, O. J. Hollinger, A. M. Besseleivre and Plant Manager E. S. Bodine.





# Service Birthdays



## Thirty-Five Years

### Thirty Years



J. F. BOSSIER  
Norco Refinery  
Engineering



P. E. LAKIN  
San Francisco  
Vice President

### Thirty Years



O. C. GENT  
Wood River Refinery  
Cracking



## Thirty Years



A. E. HACKER  
Tulsa Area  
Production



O. E. LANDRY  
Norco Refinery  
Engineering



J. R. NORMAN  
Coastal Division  
Production



L. C. OUBRE  
Norco Refinery  
Marine Loading



H. E. RETHORN  
Wood River Refinery  
Utilities



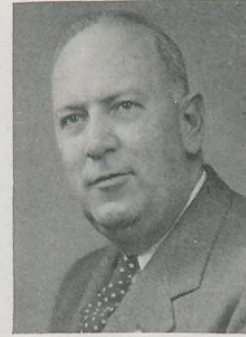
E. F. SOWLES  
Tulsa Area  
Production



C. H. STEINER  
Wood River Refinery  
Engineering



H. J. TREPAGNIER  
Norco Refinery  
Distilling



B. F. WHAYMAN  
Tulsa Area  
Gas



## Twenty-Five Years



F. M. BELL  
Sacramento Division  
Operations



T. J. BURKE  
Head Office  
Purchasing-Stores



H. R. BUTCHER  
Tulsa Area  
Production



H. I. CHAMBERLAIN  
Wood River Refinery  
Engineering



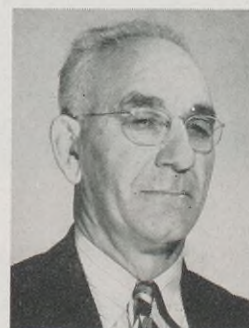
R. H. COWAN  
Indianapolis Division  
Operations



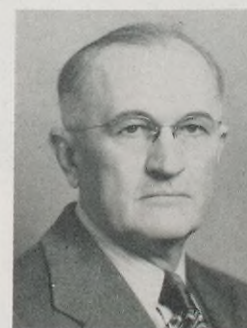
F. C. CUTTING  
Head Office  
Manufacturing



H. O. DONOHO  
Shell Pipe Line Corp.  
Mid-Continent Area



J. V. EAQUINTO  
Wilmington Refinery  
Engineering



J. R. EWERS  
Wood River Refinery  
Engineering



F. E. FEASTER  
Martinez Refinery  
Distilling



S. E. GEHRKE  
Wood River Refinery  
Stores



L. R. GRAY  
Wood River Refinery  
Technological



B. A. GWYNN  
Indianapolis Division  
Sales



T. A. HOTARD  
Norco Refinery  
Engineering



U. E. JONES  
Seattle Division  
Operations



J. G. JORDAN  
Head Office  
V. Pres.—Marketing



J. G. KIEFER  
Los Angeles Office  
Production



R. D. KIZER  
Baltimore Division  
Division Manager



LEENDERT KLINGEN  
Martinez Refinery  
Engineering



I. L. LACEY  
Tulsa Area  
Production



J. E. LEEYERS  
Shell Chemical Corp.  
Dominguez Plant



JOSEPH MARINO  
Norco Refinery  
Laboratory





D. W. MARSHALL  
San Francisco Office  
Transp. & Supplies



E. J. O'DONNELL  
Head Office  
Purchasing-Stores



T. C. OLSTYN  
Los Angeles Basin Div.  
Production



C. J. OUBRE  
Norco Refinery  
Engineering



L. A. PEARCE  
San Joaquin Division  
Treasury



H. F. RAMIREZ  
Los Angeles Basin Div.  
Production



L. L. ST. PE  
Houston Refinery  
Dispatching



W. A. SMITH  
Shell Pipe Line Corp.  
Texas-Gulf Area



W. B. SPICER  
Wilmington Refinery  
Pers. & Ind. Relations



M. A. TEACHOUT  
Wood River Refinery  
Research Laboratory



J. H. WHITE  
Head Office  
V. Pres. & Controller



M. WILLIAMS  
Wood River Refinery  
Distilling

## SHELL OIL COMPANY

### Head Office

20 Years

B. H. Britt.....Marketing  
E. T. Gerhart.....Economic Development  
J. S. Harris.....Marketing  
J. C. Havlicek.....Marketing  
C. A. Rehbein.....Manufacturing

15 Years

Sylvia T. Kuntzsch.....Treasury  
R. R. Zundel.....Purchasing-Stores

10 Years

H. R. Calverley.....Marketing  
O. W. Carlson.....Treasury  
E. D. Jette.....Marketing  
Mildred Miller.....Personnel

### San Francisco Office

15 Years

M. W. Compton.....Marketing  
J. M. Plantfeber.....Manufacturing

### Exploration and Production

#### HOUSTON REGIONAL OFFICE

10 Years

H. F. Mulvaney.....Public Relations

#### CALGARY AREA

10 Years

R. S. Mann.....Exploration

#### HOUSTON AREA

15 Years

F. J. Langley.....Production  
W. W. Parker.....Production

10 Years

B. W. Anderson.....Exploration

#### MIDLAND AREA

20 Years

H. G. Brown.....Production

15 Years

D. Bell.....Exploration  
B. C. Brown, Jr.....Production

#### NEW ORLEANS AREA

20 Years

J. O. Hilliard.....Gas  
J. M. Laughlin.....Production

15 Years

I. W. Corbello.....Production  
I. R. Hall.....Land  
E. Trahan.....Production

10 Years

S. Ellender.....Production

#### TULSA AREA

20 Years

J. C. Adkison.....Production  
J. Z. Duncan.....Production  
C. L. Stoltz.....Production

15 Years

E. E. Beshear.....Production

L. L. Bowman.....Production  
S. A. Brown.....Production  
L. H. Hart.....Production  
W. C. Martin.....Production  
A. T. Osborn.....Production  
L. E. Sharp.....Production

10 Years

G. E. Ballard.....Production  
P. A. Dennie.....Production  
W. L. Griggs.....Exploration

### LOS ANGELES REGIONAL OFFICE

15 Years

A. M. Johnson.....Production

#### COASTAL DIVISION

20 Years

R. B. Jones.....Production

15 Years

J. L. Graves.....Production  
H. D. McNee.....Production

#### LOS ANGELES BASIN DIVISION

20 Years

W. J. Mulcahy.....Production

15 Years

W. Galheber.....Production

#### SAN JOAQUIN DIVISION

20 Years

M. D. Howes.....Production



### 15 Years

W. R. Shaw.....Production  
E. L. Wilcox.....Production

### PIPE LINE DIVISION (California)

### 20 Years

J. A. Embury.....Production

### 10 Years

R. I. Shiftlett.....Production

### Manufacturing

### HOUSTON REFINERY

### 20 Years

R. G. Daniels.....Dispatching  
L. A. Williams.....Dispatching

### 15 Years

O. B. Anderson.....Engineering  
Winnie A. Baker.....Pers. & Ind. Rel.  
R. Beasley.....Engineering  
J. V. Campo.....Engineering  
R. F. Clayton.....Lubricating Oils  
J. R. Devereaux.....Cracking  
W. C. Felscher.....Lubricating Oils  
C. D. Fisher.....Engineering  
J. S. Gonzales.....Engineering  
R. Hargrove.....Engineering  
L. B. Jones.....Distilling  
E. B. Lierman.....Treating  
J. M. Long.....Treating  
L. Simmons.....Engineering  
T. J. Sudbeck.....Distilling  
J. A. Sullivan.....Engineering  
F. J. Sweeney.....Lubricating Oils  
E. J. Vollers.....Distilling  
F. Walker.....Engineering  
V. E. Wilson.....Engineering

### 10 Years

J. Allen.....Engineering

### MARTINEZ REFINERY

### 20 Years

A. B. Calderon.....Engineering  
W. C. Hanson.....Distilling

### 15 Years

J. J. Esani.....Engineering  
H. F. Muller.....Engineering  
C. G. Woodson.....Cracking

### 10 Years

H. E. Hook.....Control Laboratory  
S. J. Tolomeo.....Engineering

### NORCO REFINERY

### 10 Years

E. S. Guidry.....Engineering  
L. N. Keller.....Main Office

### WILMINGTON REFINERY

### 20 Years

G. H. Arneal.....Dispatching  
D. T. Harney.....Laboratory

### 15 Years

P. R. Brierly.....Alkylation  
H. W. Hartman.....Laboratory  
L. C. Marsh.....Alkylation  
C. G. Petersen.....Thermal Cracking  
C. S. Wane.....Laboratory

### WOOD RIVER REFINERY

### 20 Years

C. L. Fors.....Control Laboratory  
H. L. Hegmann.....Gas  
H. J. Leamy.....Treating  
F. F. Rudd.....Engineering  
H. N. Schwaab.....Utilities  
T. H. Sexton.....Utilities

### 15 Years

D. F. Bauer.....Engineering  
N. E. Crippin.....Alkylation  
J. G. Fisher.....Engineering  
R. O. Gooch.....Distilling  
C. Johnson.....Engineering  
G. W. Richmond.....Treating  
E. L. Rowan.....Engineering  
M. A. Sullivan.....Cracking  
C. E. Welch.....Control Laboratory

### 10 Years

R. H. Belden.....Compounding  
H. D. Burnham.....Research Laboratory  
K. I. Harpole.....Engineering  
H. M. Smith.....Engineering  
L. R. Starkey.....Control Laboratory  
W. A. Wills.....Engineering

### Marketing Divisions

### 20 Years

S. J. Cook.....Albany, Operations  
P. A. Connors.....Boston, Sales  
C. B. Goodman.....Boston, Operations  
C. F. McCafferty.....Cleveland, Real Estate  
C. N. Weber.....Indianapolis, Mktg. Service  
J. F. Nauman.....San Francisco, Sales  
C. Thomas.....San Francisco, Operations

### 15 Years

J. J. Simon.....Albany, Operations  
R. A. Dubroca, Jr.....Atlanta, Sales  
L. W. Fickett.....Boston, Operations  
A. J. Fisette.....Boston, Operations  
I. D. Schustek.....Chicago, Sales  
C. L. Sanford.....Detroit, Operations  
D. E. Scanlan.....Indianapolis, Treasury  
T. M. Davis.....Portland, Operations  
C. A. Hancock.....Portland, Operations  
E. A. Banner.....Seattle, Operations  
L. D. Prosser.....Seattle, Operations

### 10 Years

G. M. Crawford, Jr.....Chicago, Sales  
J. L. Schlegel.....Chicago, Operations  
Myrtle S. Templeman.....Chicago, Treasury  
D. W. O. Kam.....Honolulu, Operations  
T. Manabe.....Honolulu, Operations  
M. A. Flaherty.....Los Angeles, Operations  
D. M. Hood.....Los Angeles, Operations  
H. R. Parker.....Los Angeles, Sales  
K. H. Williams.....Los Angeles, Operations  
T. J. Soltis.....New York, Operations  
W. H. Eddy, Jr.....San Francisco, Sales  
S. T. Wood.....San Francisco, Operations  
N. D. Fahlman.....Seattle, Treasury  
J. G. McGuire.....Seattle, Operations

### Products Pipe Line

### 15 Years

H. N. Chase.....Strawn, Illinois

### Sewaren Plant

### 20 Years

J. H. Dalton.....Terminal

### 10 Years

E. J. Hendlowitch.....Depot

### SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

### 20 Years

F. H. Colburn.....Houston  
J. P. Dobson.....Houston  
J. A. Parker.....Houston  
E. S. Robb.....Head Office  
E. B. Ward.....Martinez

### 15 Years

L. Armstrong.....Houston  
F. P. Bates.....Houston  
H. Ecby.....Houston  
J. Elliott.....Houston  
E. J. Galle.....Houston  
W. B. Gloger.....Houston  
R. M. Hodgson.....Houston  
J. Holt.....Houston  
C. E. Leonard.....Houston  
J. F. McLaughlin.....Martinez  
V. M. Stark.....Houston  
E. A. Tura.....Martinez

### SHELL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

### 20 Years

A. B. Bakalar.....San Francisco  
L. M. Peters.....Emeryville

### 15 Years

B. O. Blackburn.....Emeryville  
W. V. Medlin.....San Francisco  
E. B. Wist.....San Francisco

### 10 Years

C. O. Carlson.....Emeryville  
J. T. Koot.....Emeryville

### SHELL PIPE LINE CORPORATION

### 20 Years

M. Barrick.....Mid-Continent Area  
L. Burkhart.....West Texas Area  
J. F. Dossett.....Texas-Gulf Area  
B. D. Fairchild.....Bayou System  
H. D. Solsbery.....Mid-Continent Area

### 15 Years

R. M. McPherson.....Bayou System  
G. L. Morris.....West Texas Area  
M. J. Williams.....Head Office

### 10 Years

J. L. Coker.....West Texas Area  
H. L. Hock.....West Texas Area  
N. F. Schreiner.....Mid-Continent Area  
P. Smith.....Texas-Gulf Area





# matters of *Fact*

**extras  
are  
important**

Our *extras* help us while we are on the job and at the time of our retirement. They include:

- Sickness and Disability Benefits
- Provident Fund
- Pension Plan
- Vacations and Holidays
- Workmen's Compensation
- Social Security and Unemployment Compensation

The cost to Shell of these employee benefits amounts to approximately 54¢ per normal working hour for each employee.



SHELL OIL COMPANY

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## FAMILY PORTRAIT

**T**HROUGHOUT Shell there are many pleasant voiced, efficient women who are the Company's first line of contact through the telephone system. Some of them are tucked away at switchboards where privacy improves their work. Others combine telephone communications with the duties of a receptionist. Either way, their job requires tact and good judgment, mental alertness and manual aptitude, and an even temperament.

Betty Jean McComb, one of 15 Telephone Operators in and around Los Angeles, has to learn by heart 600 to 700 numbers which cover key points on local party lines, inter and intra-company private lines, and long distance and trunk lines with which she works daily. Betty, who lives with her mother in Los Angeles, has a good voice which she has developed through training and study. Before joining Shell in September 1943, her vocation was singing, and this along with voice study is still a foremost hobby. Betty speaks French, likes to knit and to vacation in Montecito, California.



**Telephone Operator**

**Betty Jean McComb**