SHELL NEWS

JUNE 1959

FIRE FIGHTERS ON REVIEW

U.N. Headquarters is the background for these Management Course participants* on their arrival for a tour of the buildings and for discussions with U.N. delegates and staff members. The one-day visit was designed to give them a broader understanding of the U.N.

Beginning the tour, Shell Managers, from various parts of the United States and Canada, gather in the Visitors' Lobby of the U.N.'s General Assembly Building. An average of about 2,500 visitors tour the U.N. buildings in New York City daily. ▼

The Security Council, with its semi-circular conference table, is shown to one group of Shell managers by their U.N. guide, Miss Monique Haas-Charron of France. The Security Council, one of the U.N. organs for keeping world peace, has 11 members including the United States. ▶

** Identification of Course participants is given in the group picture on Page 5.*

e 5.

A visit to the UNITED NATIONS

Participants in seventh Shell Management Course study U.N. at first hand

"IN a democracy, citizens from all walks of life, and particularly community leaders, must take an active interest in international affairs." Richard S. Winslow, Director of the World Affairs Center for the United States, made this observation recently to 30 Shell managers from various parts of the United States and Canada who were participants in the seventh Shell Management Course.

One objective of the Course is to broaden participants' understanding of the social, economic and political scene in which the oil business operates. Winslow briefed the Shell managers in preparation for a one-day visit to the United Nations—a focal point of world-wide social, economic and political problems. The visit was designed to enable the Shell managers to meet members of U.N. delegations and of the U.N. staff who could give them a broader understanding of the U.N.'s functions as an agency for dealing with international problems.

Winslow's briefing took place at Columbia University's Arden House at Harriman, N. Y., about 50 miles north of New York City. Participants live there four weeks during the Course, the over-all aim of which is to give further training to Shell managers. Their studies include: 1) Shell operations and functions as an integrated industrial organization; 2) social, economic and political trends and issues which affect the oil industry; and 3) functions and skills of modern managers. Course instructors include

The visitor's gallery of the Economic and Social Council is a stopping point for the second group of Shell visitors as Miss Carol Keith of the United States points out features of the chamber. The two groups also visited the General Assembly Hall where all 82 U.N. member countries meet.

SHELL NEWS

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

Employee Communications Department
New York, N. Y.

contents

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

ABOUT THE COVER

Fire-fighting crews at Shell's refineries and chemical plants are well-trained in the use of the most modern fire-fighting equipment. On this month's cover are members of a crew at the Houston Refinery. In the back row, left to right, are Laboratory Tester M. L. Moore (holding support of the hydraulic foam tower); Fire and Safety Inspectors B. J. Landry and B. M. Miller; and Special Tester J. F. Lee (in truck). In the front row, left to right, are Laboratory Testers Doyle Murray and L. W. Mason (in asbestos suits); Assistant Fire Chief D. O. Henry, Tester-Recorder; and Laboratory Testers C. E. Harrison and A. L. Martin. For additional information about Shell fire fighters, see article beginning on page 10.

An exchange of views with delegates and U.N. staff members highlights the visit

Exchanging views are Dragoslav Protitch, left, an Under-Secretary of the U.N.; R. S. Winslow, World Affairs Center Director; and Shell's Wesley Ogden.

Shell's top executives and authorities from universities, government and business. Since the first Course was held in April, 1956, more than 200 Shell managers have been participants.

The intensive nature of Course work was indicated in preparations for the U.N. visit. Before Winslow's briefing, participants completed evening reading assignments which included a book about the U.N.'s organization and copies of speeches by Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon, President of the U.N. General Assembly this year, who was invited to speak at a luncheon on the day of the visit to the U.N.

In the discussion the evening before the visit, Winslow stressed that more Americans should be widely informed on world affairs. He said it is easy to leave such matters to so-called experts but experts are sometimes inclined to become involved in technicalities of a problem rather than the human values involved. A well-informed public can help break down apathy and self-satisfaction in international affairs, Winslow said.

The briefing was resumed the following morning at U.N. Headquarters, beside Manhattan's East River, but this time by two young ladies—Miss Carol Keith of Grosse Pointe, Mich., and Miss Monique Hass-Charron of Paris, France. The ladies are U.N. guides who were assigned to lead the Shell managers in two groups on a tour of U.N. headquarters — as shown in the photographs on the preceding page.

After a one-hour tour, specially arranged discussions took place in a U.N. conference room. Leading the discussions were Wallace Irwin, Jr., Director of Public Services of the United States Mission to the U.N.; and Dr. Henry S. Bloch, Acting Director of the U.N.'s Bureau of Economic Affairs. Irwin reviewed achievements, functions and limitations of the U.N. from the viewpoint of U. S. foreign policy. Dr. Bloch outlined the U.N.'s work in the field of economic development of underdeveloped countries.

Irwin characterized the U.N. as a place where nations can work toward building a world community of law-abiding countries and where the U. S. and Russia can stand "toe-to-toe" in debate rather than in armed conflict. He said the U.N. offers three main advantages not available in other forms of diplomacy:

1. The U.N. Charter, which provides a standard of international relations which can be — and has been — invoked by the U.N. majority to bring into line countries which have violated its precepts.

2. An international meeting place which provides a forum for day-to-day diplomacy not available elsewhere. U.N. Headquarters also is a "safety

Wallace Irwin, Jr., (center), of the United States Mission to the U.N. outlines for participants views of the United States on the achievements, functions and limitations of the world organization.

Dr. Henry S. Bloch, Director of the U.N.'s Bureau of Economic Affairs, tells the group about the U.N.'s work in underdeveloped countries. He stressed the problems of inducing private interests to invest in those countries, and providing technical advice.

Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon (third from left), President of the United Nations Assembly this year, talks with a group of the Shell managers before lunch.

A member of the U. N. General Services staff, I. V. Chechetkin of the U.S.S.R. (at right), enjoys a quip in conversation with the Shell visitors.

valve" where nations can debate their conflicts and come to peaceful solutions.

3. A forum for influencing public opinion around the world. In the U.N., world problems can be focused in a way that can be made understandable to the public.

Irwin said many people believe it is impossible to conduct diplomacy in the "goldfish bowl" of the U.N. But, he added, it has been done successfully and might even be called by a new name—"parliamentary diplomacy."

Dr. Bloch, former Principal Economist of the U. S. Treasury Department, outlined the wide range of the U.N.'s economic activities, including the work of such agencies as the Economic Commissions; the Food and Agriculture Organization; and the Program for Technical Assistance in Economic Development.

One major U.N. economic program, Dr. Bloch said, is to encourage private interests to invest capital in underdeveloped countries and to inform these countries, on request, of ways to encourage such investments.

He said the main deterrent to making such investments is not lack of opportunities but fear of expropriation or other similar measures against private investors. The U.N. helps dissipate such fears and the reasons for them by: training specialists in the underdeveloped countries in how private enterprise works; advising these countries on how to frame legislation to encourage private investment; and providing other technical advice to both private industry and governments.

Many underdeveloped countries have come to realize, Dr. Bloch said, that private investments can help trigger growth of their economies and they are receptive to proposals for private industrial developments.

Following Dr. Bloch's talk, the Shell managers adjourned to the Delegates'

The Assembly President told the visitors that the big question facing the United Nations is whether it can act as an agency for moderation of the Cold War.

Introducing Dr. Malik as the guest speaker after lunch is H. S. M. Burns, President of Shell Oil Company, who said the purpose of the visit was to provide Management Course participants with a better understanding of the organization's functions and aspirations.

Relating an amusing incident is K. N. Tooni of Iraq, a United Nations staff member. His appreciative listener is John Anderson of Shell Chemical Corporation, a Course participant.

Dining Room where they met with various delegates and members of the U.N. Secretariat for luncheon. Guests included a wide range of nationalities including those from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the U.S.S.R., India, France, Malaya, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Iraq, as well as from the United States.

Introducing Dr. Malik following lunch, Shell's President, H. S. M. Burns, said the purpose of the Shell Managers' visit to the U.N. was to provide a better understanding of the world organization's functions and aspirations. He noted the wide range of interests of the guest speaker—who formerly was Foreign Minister of Lebanon, and a Professor of Philosophy at the American University of Beirut. He holds a Ph.D. from Harvard University and 21 honorary degrees from American colleges and universities.

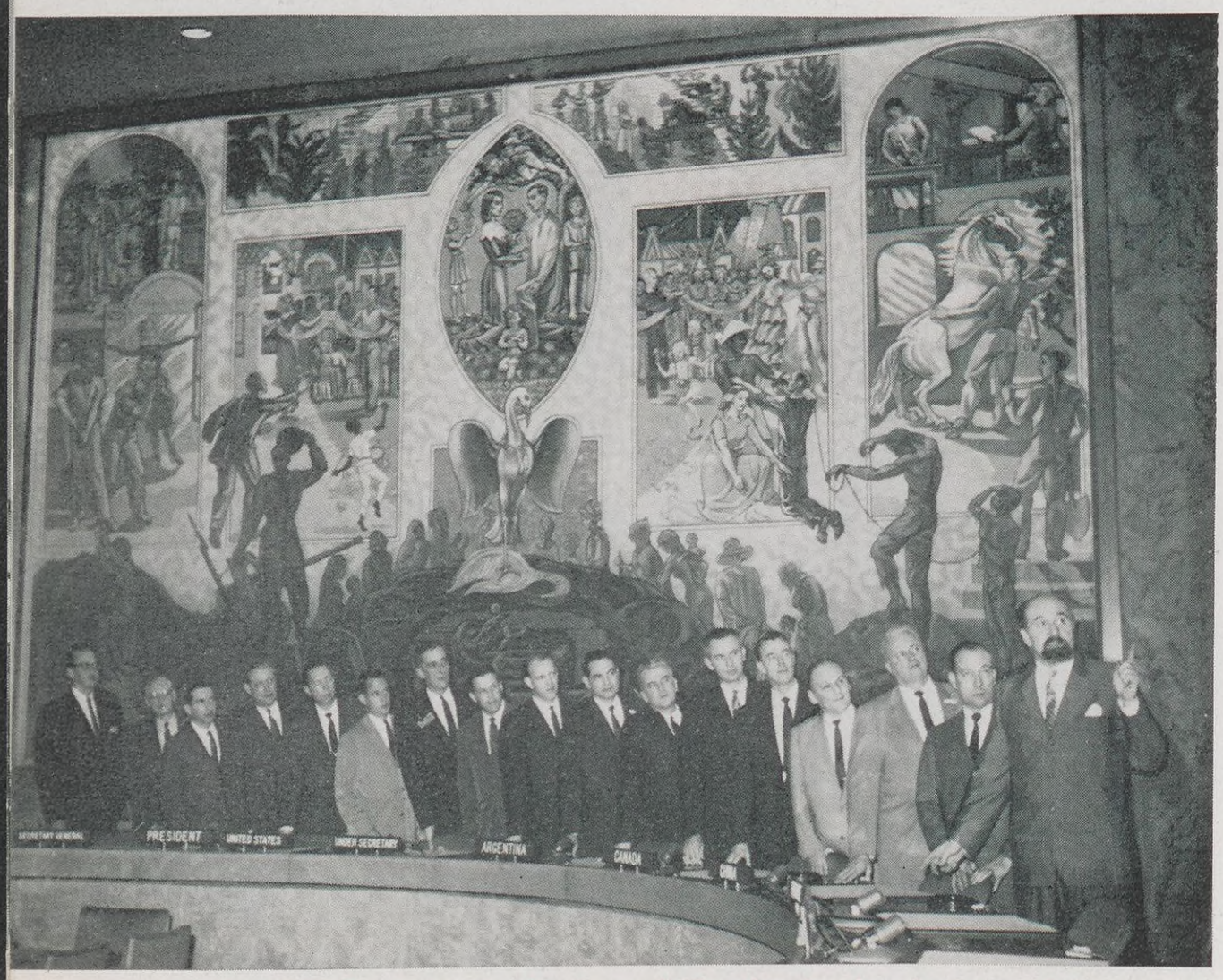
Dr. Malik told the group that many persons inside as well as outside the U.N. are discouraged and frustrated by lack of solutions to many of the problems confronting it. But one should remember, he added, that the U.N. is not a sovereign state but rather is made up of 82 sovereign powers. The U.N. provides a place for these powers to discuss their problems and work for solutions rather than make war.

Among the U.N.'s fundamental problems, he said, are these:

1. Disarmament — This is a most difficult problem because it affects both national security and economy. However, the problem is being tackled on several levels and a solution may be reached.

2. Underdeveloped areas—It is easy to give countries independence but it is difficult for them to remain independent. The U.N., through its members, helps new countries develop themselves economically and politically to become factors for peace and stability in the world.

3. The Middle East—This area is a crucial one because it is one where geography and history converge. At present, it is an area of contention and uncertainty which could affect the whole world. The U.N. has helped



A closer look at the security Council Chamber is taken by some of the Shell managers after lunch. Their questions are answered by George J. Janacek, far right, Assistant Director in charge of United Nations Public Services. The mural behind them depicts various peoples of the world.

More queries from Shell Management Course participants are handled by R. S. Winslow, who also briefed the Shell managers the previous evening at Arden House.

ameliorate some of the worst problems there and can be expected to do more in the future.

4. The Cold War — This is the world's greatest problem and one which involves all the others—disarmament, the Middle East and underdeveloped areas.

The big question facing the U.N., Dr. Malik said, is whether it can act as an agency for the moderation of the Cold War and find an area of agreement between Western and Soviet countries.

The Assembly President said there will be no lack of effort at the U.N. to "bring about a just accommodation which would guarantee the peace of the world" ●

Writing a postcard home at the end of the U.N. visit is M. L. Courter who stopped at the desk of a U.N. staff member who provides information to visitors about the U.N. Children's Fund. The visit to the U.N. was made as part of the four-week Course which is designed to give further training to Shell Managers.

Participants and staff members of the seventh Shell Management Course held for four weeks at Harriman, N. Y., were, left to right, front row: F. W. Kidd, Calgary; N. R. Legge, Emeryville; R. E. Jeffrey, San Francisco; M. L. Courter, Emeryville; D. S. Meaden, Jr., Martinez; W. E. Owen, Head Office; H. S. M. Burns, President of Shell Oil Company; R. M. Hart, Head Office; D. C. Ross, New Orleans; J. L. Fort, Head Office; E. F. Feichtmeir, Modesto; F. J. Toth, Denver. Second row: J. A. Mawhinney, Jr. (staff), Head Office; D. P. Jones, New York; H. T. Richards, Head Office; J. T. Smith, Houston; T. S. Zajac, Los Angeles; L. E. Yeager, Chicago; D. E. Clark, Jr., Los Angeles; J. C. Kelbaugh, Indianapolis; E W. Reiley, Jr., Wood River; Wesley Ogden, New Orleans; J. P. Secord, Toronto; W. J. Roche (staff), Head Office; J. C. Johnson (staff), Head Office. Third row: A. S. Lehmann, Head Office; John Anderson, Torrance; R. E. Olsen, Head Office; F. G. Bollo, Martinez; H. E. White, Midland; G. F. Freeman, Head Office; D. B. Burks, New York; J. M. McGinnis, Boston; B. Rabnett, Toronto.

news and views

THE GROUP IN 1958

"The year 1958 proved one of varied experience for the oil industry. World oil consumption rose by five per cent compared with 1957; production grew more slowly, however, because of the high level of stocks with which the year began, and prices were generally lower than in the previous year."

This was one of the conclusions of the Survey of Activities for 1958 of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies, prepared for shareholders.

"The relative immunity of oil demand from the uncertain economic conditions of 1958 was attributable to various factors," the report said. "The growing diversity of oil uses . . . and the increasing realization of the attractions of oil as an efficient and convenient fuel both continued to stimulate expanding sales."

Highlights of the report included:

Exploration and Production—Production, at 2,216,000 barrels daily, was slightly lower than in 1957. Daily production in the last quarter of the year, however, reached a record level.

Manufacturing – Refinery throughput, which averaged 2,194,000 barrels a day, was only slightly higher than the previous year. The continued demand for higher quality both in gasoline and other products led to a further emphasis on construction of catalytic reforming and hydrodesulfurization units.

Transportation—At the end of 1958, the Group's tanker fleet had grown to 533 vessels of 2,000 deadweight tons and over, aggregating more than nine million tons deadweight and representing nearly one-sixth of the world tanker tonnage. Group companies now own or participate in 19,200 miles of pipeline for moving crude oil, oil products and natural gas – 12,800 miles of this in North America.

Marketing—During recent years, more ample supplies of crude oil have led to more intense market competition. These competitive conditions were increasingly evident in 1958 but did not prevent continued expansion of the Group's sales, which rose to 2,340,000 barrels daily.

Chemicals—The Group is the world's largest producer of synthetic solvents and one of the largest suppliers of raw materials for the manufacture of synthetic detergents. It is also actively engaged in the manufacture of plastics and synthetic rubber, a sector of the chemical industry which is expanding with great rapidity. The growing importance of the Group's chemical business is reflected in the number of plants, as well as in the tonnage produced, both of which have risen nearly five times since 1949.

Research—The volume of research is continually growing, and the area of study widening, in order to meet the future needs of the Group and its markets.

ELECTED TO ROYAL SOCIETY

L. B. KAHN

Mathematician L. B. Kahn of Shell Development Company's Emeryville Research Center has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, London.

The Society, which has about 2,000 members around the world, is concerned with the theory of statistics and the development of statistical methods. It was founded in 1834.

Kahn, who holds a Ph.D. degree in statistics from the University of Wisconsin, is a member of the Operations Research and Statistics Section of the Applied Mathematics Department. He is author of a forthcoming book, "Industrial Statistics for Engineers."

"I nearly died laughing when someone told me today that *you* cowed your office staff."

SHELL PEOPLE in the news

SHELL OIL COMPANY EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION ORGANIZATION

J. F. REDMOND

D. B. Kemball-Cook, Executive Vice President, has announced establishment of a Head Office Exploration and Production Economics Department with **J. F. REDMOND** as Manager.

This new Department will bring together the study of economic problems which affect both production and exploration activities. In his new position, Mr. Redmond will report directly to Mr. Kemball-Cook.

Mr. Redmond, who holds a Master's degree in petroleum refining from the University of Tulsa, joined Shell Oil Company in 1936 as a Laboratory Chemist in the Tulsa E & P Area. He served as a Reservoir Engineer in the Houston Area before becoming a Senior Exploitation Engineer there in 1943. In 1947 he became Chief Exploitation Engineer in the Tulsa Area. In 1952 he was named a Division Production Manager there. He became Manager of the Head Office Exploitation Engineering Department in 1955.

A. G.COPELAND

A. G. COPELAND has been named Manager of the Head Office Exploitation Engineering Department succeeding Mr. Redmond. Mr. Copeland, who holds a Bachelor's degree in mining engineering from the University of Kansas, joined Shell Oil Company as an Exploitation Engineer in 1936 in the Tulsa Area. The following year he became a Production Engineer and in 1943 he was named a Senior Exploitation Engineer. From 1952 through 1956 he served as a Chief Exploitation Engineer in the Tulsa Area and as Acting Production Manager there until his assignment as Senior Exploitation Engineer in the Head Office Exploitation Engineering Department in 1957.

F. H. TAYLOR

F. H. TAYLOR has been named Senior Operations Engineer in the Head Office Production Organization. In this assignment, Mr. Taylor will act as an advisor to J. E. Clark, Vice President-Production, on drilling and production operations, and will work with and advise Area personnel concerned with these activities.

Mr. Taylor, who holds a Master's degree in mechanical engineering from Stanford University, joined Shell Oil Company in 1935 as a Roustabout at Oilfields, Calif. Successive engineering appointments took him to Long Beach, Ventura, Bakersfield and Los Angeles in California and to Casper, Wyo. In 1952 he became District Production Superintendent for the new Glendive District in Montana. The following year he was named Division Production Manager of Denver Area's Casper Division. He was transferred to the Midland Area in 1956 as Special Assistant to the Production Manager and has been on special assignment in Head Office Production since October, 1958.

SHELL OIL COMPANY MANUFACTURING ORGANIZATION

W. L. SNIDER

W. L. SNIDER has been named Manager of the Technological Department at the Norco Refinery. Mr. Snider, who holds a Bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from the University of Minnesota, joined Shell Development Company in 1944 as an Engineer at Wilmington, Calif. From 1945 through 1955 he served as an Engineer at San Francisco and at the Emeryville Research Center, and the following year he became a Supervisor-Development at Emeryville. In 1957 he was transferred to Shell Oil Company and was named a Senior Technologist at Norco. He was assigned as an Assistant Manager of the Technological Department there in 1958.

SHELL PEOPLE in the news continued

H. A. DAVENPORT

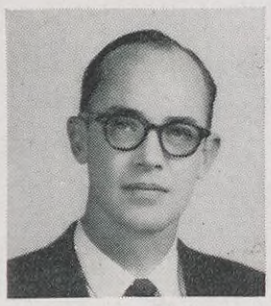
SHELL OIL COMPANY MARKETING ORGANIZATION

H. A. DAVENPORT has been named Chief Engineer at the Sewaren Plant. Mr. Davenport, who holds a Bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the University of California, joined Shell Oil Company in 1944 as an Engineer at the Wilmington-Dominguez Refinery. He held various engineering assignments at the San Francisco Office and the Martinez Refinery before being named a Senior Engineer at the Anacortes Refinery in 1955. He became an Assistant Manager of the Engineering Field Department at Anacortes in 1958.

C. C. COMPTON

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

C. C. COMPTON has been assigned the responsibility of handling the Agricultural Chemicals Division's activities in Washington, D. C. Mr. Compton, who holds a Ph.D. degree in entomology from the University of Illinois, joined Shell Chemical Corporation in 1952 as a Field Representative at the Denver Chemical Plant. He served in various capacities at Chicago and the Denver Plant before being named Manager of the Sales Development Department of the Agricultural Chemicals Division in New York in 1955.



M. J. SLOAN

M. J. SLOAN has been named Manager of the Sales Development Department of the Agricultural Chemicals Division in New York, succeeding Mr. Compton. Mr. Sloan, who holds a Ph.D. degree in entomology from Cornell University, joined Shell Chemical Corporation in 1951 as a Technologist in Agricultural Chemicals at Head Office. He served in various capacities in Houston and New York before becoming the Agricultural Chemicals Division's Representative in Washington, D. C., in 1957.

DORMAN NORTON

DORMAN NORTON has been named Treasury Manager at the Houston Chemical Plant, succeeding K. B. Fields, who has accepted an assignment with The Shell Company (Puerto Rico) Limited. Mr. Norton, who holds a Bachelor's degree in economics from the University of California, joined Shell Oil Company in 1933 as a Clerk at the Wilmington-Dominguez Refinery. In 1936 he was transferred to Shell Chemical Corporation as a Clerk at the Dominguez Plant. In 1942 he was made Treasury Manager at the Martinez Plant and has since served in the same capacity at the Dominguez, Torrance and Denver Plants.

Training operators who work on process units to use portable fire-fighting equipment is an important part of the Houston Refinery's fire-fighting program. In the picture below, Senior Fire and Safety Inspector H. M. Miller, Jr., far right, shows L. L. Raybon how to use a portable fire extinguisher in a special training area. Other employees watching the demonstration are, left to right, C. A. Hargis, R. L. Rowell, R. L. Wege, O. E. Rozell, P. E. Gibson and J. H. Moss.

efficient fire fighters protect Shell's manufacturing installations

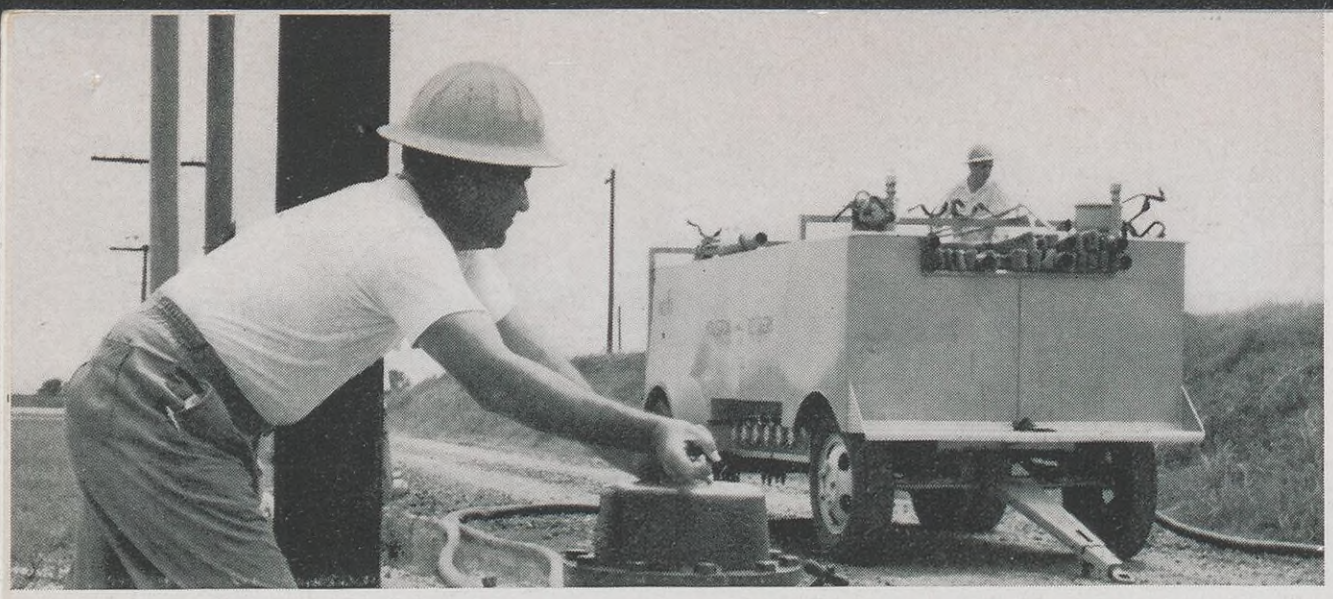
age was confined to furnace instruments, electrical lines, insulation on piping and painted surfaces — all in the immediate area. Cost for repairs was about $2,000. But without well-trained operators and efficient fire crews, the loss could have been much greater.

Because crude oil and products made from it are highly flammable, refineries and chemical plants must use every precaution to prevent fires. Their fire prevention starts with these four principles applied to manufacturing units: 1) Units are designed to prevent operational failures that might cause fire hazards; 2) Piping systems and process equipment are made of special alloys when needed to withstand high pressure and temperature or to resist corrosion (this lessens chances of leaks of crude oil, products or combustible vapors); 3) Protective facilities are provided to warn employees when equipment is not functioning properly and to assure control of emergency situations; 4) Employees are carefully trained to operate equipment safely and efficiently to lessen possibilities of fire.

With this built-in fire protection, the safe and efficient operation of the units and equipment by operators and craftsmen, and regular inspection of units by experienced engineering inspectors, few fires occur at Shell refineries and chemical plants. When a fire does break out in a unit, operators in most cases are able to put it out quickly by using the portable and fixed fire extinguishing equipment located at the unit. However, to combat occasional fires that operators are unable to put out themselves, each Shell refinery and chemical plant has an effective fire-fighting organization trained to extinguish fires quickly and safely. The Houston Refinery's team of fire-fighters is typical of those at other Shell refineries and chemical plants.

The program at Houston is coordinated by the Fire and Safety Department, which has a staff of nine concerned directly with fire and accident prevention. Seven of these men are fire and safety inspectors.

The manager of the Lubricating Oils Department has been designated as the "Fire Chief." His alternates,



Opening a water hydrant during a fire drill at the Houston Refinery, above, is Treater-Helper J W. Mitchell. A foam trailer, part of the Refinery's standby equipment is shown in the background. It is equipped with hose and a foam unit.

The critique is an important part of every fire drill. Here, Fire and Safety Inspector I. C. White discusses a recently-completed drill with members of a fire crew to give them pointers on how to improve their speed and efficiency.

Fire drills give crews practical experience

assistants and crew members are drawn from various operating departments and crafts. Three trained fire crews are on duty at their regular work locations at all times to answer fire alarms. Each crew, made up of about 10 men, is assigned to a fire truck. An additional 10 men also have special assignments during a fire. Eight of them are assigned to stand-by water pump sites and two are fire and safety inspectors who inspect the water system. In all, the Houston Refinery has 160 men trained to fight any type of fire. Also, more than 750 operating employees who work in process units are trained to operate portable fire-fighting equipment and to make sure the fire protection devices built into the units are in proper working order.

Crew members participate in at least one training session each month. These sessions consist of fire drills, practice in extinguishing different types of fires, and lectures on fire fighting. Fire drills usually are scheduled in advance, but unscheduled drills are sometimes held to simulate actual fire-fighting emergencies. Operators also attend periodical training classes to learn techniques of fighting fires with portable equipment.

Speed is an important factor in fighting a fire. Flames must be extinguished or brought under control quickly before they endanger adjacent equipment. When a fire occurs, Unit Operators take immediate action to put out the blaze. If the operators are unable to extinguish the fire without assistance, they sound the fire alarm. When a fire alarm sounds, members of the three crews on duty rush from their respective work locations to the centrally-located fire house, where they board fire trucks and head for the fire. (The blasts from the fire whistle tell them the zone in which the fire is located.) They are able to get to a fire anywhere in the refinery in a very few minutes. In the meantime, if the fire is located in an operating unit, operators attempt to keep the flames under control with portable and fixed fire equipment—as they did when the fire occurred at No. 2 Distilling Unit.

Each of the three fire trucks used by crews to answer calls contains 900 gallons of liquid foam compound. This solution is automatically mixed in correct proportions with water supplied from fire hydrants and can be applied to a fire at the rate of 1,100 gallons a minute. The 900 gallons of foam compound will produce 240,000 gallons of foam when mixed with water. Foam is used on oil fires where oil is confined—as in a tank or other enclosure. It forms a blanket over the oil surface, cutting off the fire's oxygen supply.

Water fog, which is simply water broken up into a fine spray, also can be applied from equipment carried on the fire trucks. It is used on fires around process units—usually involving piping, pumps, vessels and similar equipment. It cools surface temperatures of hydrocarbons below the combustion point and heat from the flames converts part of it into steam which helps smother the fire. The cooling effect of water also is of great value in preventing damage to equip-

ment and piping from overheating.

A new type of foam tower—used to put out tank fires—was developed and patented in 1953 by L. J. Grossheim, Manager of the Houston Refinery's Fire and Safety Department. When a storage tank catches fire, such a foam tower is placed at the side of the tank and raised to the top—in some cases as high as 50 feet. Then foam is pumped from a foam unit on a truck through hose lines to the tower and into the tank.

Old-type foam towers had to be raised into position by hand. Grossheim's tower operates hydraulically. This reduces the number of men needed to raise the tower from 12 to four and cuts the time of getting it into position from 10 to about three minutes. One hydraulic foam tower is carried by each of the three trucks that answer alarms. (These towers are now in use at all Shell refineries.)

In addition to a fire truck for each of the three crews, the Houston Refinery has a stand-by pumping unit and a trailer with a foam unit mounted on it. Other fire-fighting equipment and facilities at the refinery include 575 portable fire extinguishers; 380 fire hydrants; 35 sprinkler systems; 60 fixed turret nozzles (water outlets with rotatable nozzles, installed in various operating areas); foam connections on 150 storage tanks; and 16,500 feet of hose in strategically-located hose houses. (The fire trucks are equipped with a total of another 6,000 feet of hose.)

Fire fighters and equipment also are available to the Houston Refinery from the adjacent Shell Chemical Corporation plant—and from other refineries and plants nearby — through reciprocal agreements. The refinery has similar agreements with fire departments of neighboring communities whereby it sends or receives assistance when necessary.

While fires do occur occasionally at Shell refineries and chemical plants, their danger has been minimized by well-planned fire protection programs such as the one at Houston. Although the number of fire-fighters and the amount of equipment vary with the size of an installation, all Shell refineries and chemical plants have: 1) fire protection built into the design of plants and equipment; 2) regular inspections; 3) operators trained in all aspects of fire prevention and extinguishing; 4) well-trained fire-fighting crews on duty around the clock; 5) comprehensive training courses in fire-fighting techniques; and 6) an ample supply of fire-fighting equipment. Thus, they are able to keep both life and property well-protected against hazards of refinery and chemical plant fires ●

Two streams of foam are being used to put out a practice fire burning in a pit. Foam is used on oil fires where oil is confined, as in a tank, pit or other enclosure. The blanket of foam smothers the fire by cutting off its oxygen supply.

A hydraulic foam tower, developed at the Houston Refinery, is raised to the top of a storage tank during a fire drill. Foam is pumped from a foam unit on one of the fire trucks through hose lines to the tower and into the tank.

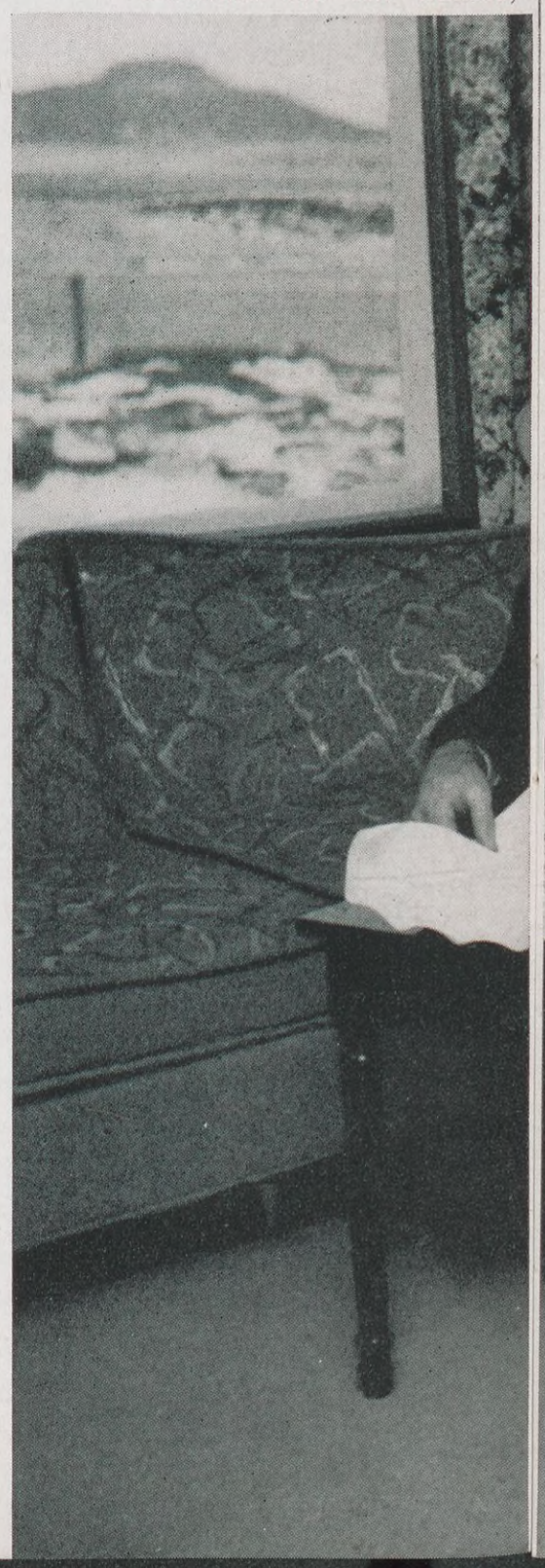
PERMIT TO SEARCH --FOR OIL

The permitman and Shell's reputation for fair dealing pave the way for seismic exploration

Maps in the Santa Rosa, N. M., courthouse help Surveyor-Permitman V. L. Sherman of Party No. 54 find the owner of land his crew plans to explore.

Company maps are then checked by Sherman to see if the land is covered by a

Direction of the line Party No. 54 will follow in its seismic exploration work is explained with a map by Sherman for Ira Parker,



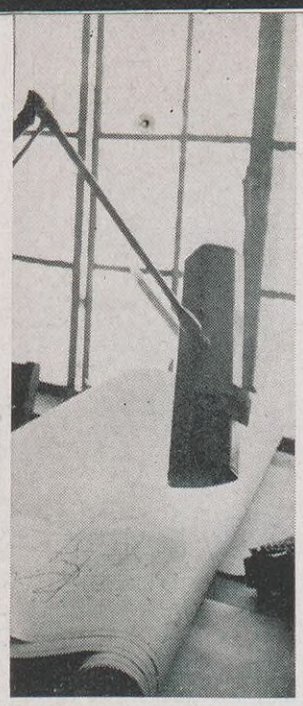
THE work of seismic crews often provides information which leads to the discovery of new oil deposits. But in gathering data, crews must drive heavy trucks over private land, drill holes in it and set off explosions.

Getting permission to work on the property of a farmer or rancher is not always an easy job. But the ability of the seismic crews' "permitman" and Shell's reputation for square dealing usually help a landowner decide in favor of letting Shell explore on his land.

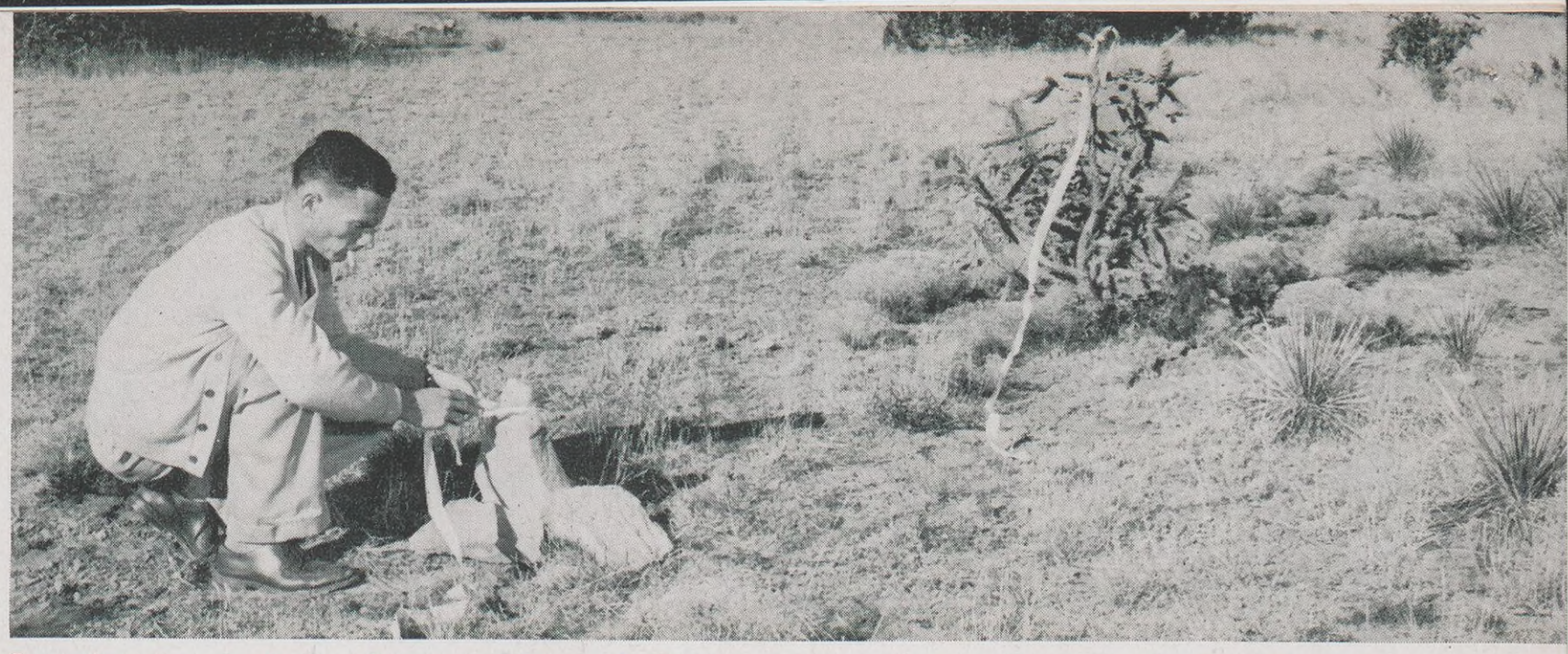
Seismic crews record sound waves from explosions set off in shallow drill holes (varying from 50 to 200 feet deep, depending upon the location). The records, or seismograms, reveal depths of subsurface formations, which help geophysicists and geologists determine locations where oil might be trapped.

Each seismic crew has a permitman who calls on landowners to get their agreement to seismic exploration on their land. On Company crews, the party supervisor usually handles most of the permitman's duties. But on "bobtail" crews (made up of contract personnel and a small Shell technical staff), the job is sometimes done by a Shell surveyor-permitman.

Pictured at work on these pages is Surveyor-Permitman V. L. Sherman of the Denver Exploraton and Production Area's Party No. 54, a bobtail crew. He's one of the men who seek permits for Shell's seismic parties to shoot in the search for oil ●



Shell lease, which usually permits seismic exploration.



Locating the seismic lines is part of Sherman's job. After he gets approval from the landowner, he finds the spot where the crew will start across the property and marks it with yellow streamers. The exact direction of the "shot" line and the points where explosions will be set off are plotted by the Party's survey crew.

left, a rancher who lives south of Tucumcari, N. M. Sherman explains Shell's project and the reasons for it, and asks the land owner to agree to let the crew work on his land.

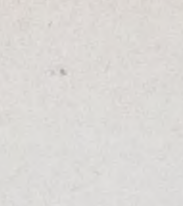
Roads sometimes must be cut through rough sections of land by a bulldozer before heavy seismic trucks can get into an area. Sherman always consults the landowner before a bulldozer is used. In the picture below, Sherman, left, watches to see how a drill truck maneuvers on a newly-cut road over a hill.

Shell Oil Company

June—1959

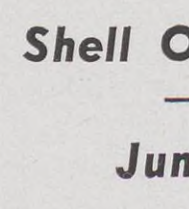
(FINANCIAL CONTROL)

Administrative Superintendent



P. E. Keegan

Process Superintendent



M. A. Rogers

Process Superintendent

L. J. Snyder

Manager Treasury

R. L. Lucas

Manager Pers. & Industrial Relations

L. J. Hallmark

Manager Effluent Control

B. E. Norwood

Manager Lubricating Oils

K. J. Kitzmiller

Manager Gas

S. F. Good

Manager Aromatics

C. L. Marshall

Manager Purchasing-Stores

A. M. Eaton

Manager Fire & Safety

L. J. Grossheim

Manager Utilities

E. J. Newton

Manager Treating

T. T. McClellan

Manager Distilling

W. A. Carpenter

Manager Dispatching

B. B. Dorrell

Manager Thermal Cracking

H. F. Tighe

Manager Catalytic Cracking

B. Fogleman

Houston Refinery Organization

Refinery Manager

J. A. Tench

(LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL)

Refinery Superintendent

A. J. Wood

Manager Economics & Scheduling

H. D. Estes

Chief Technologist

G. F. de Ridder

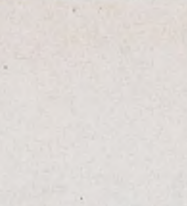
Manager Refinery Laboratory

J. B. Harkness

Manager Technological

J. A. Byerly

Chief Engineer



R. Haldane

Manager Engineering Field

W. G. Eddleman

Manager Engineering Office

T. S. Lighthouse

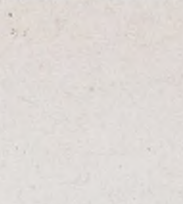
Manager Engineering Services

S. S. Braun

Manager Construction

C. C. Bateman

Research Director



W. A. Bailey, Jr.

Chief Research Chemist

H. W. Anderson

Chief Research Technologist

G. P. Hinds

Manager Research Services

R. A. Bannerot

Tennis, Everyone?

For the Heldmans, tennis is not just a sport, it's a family affair

Family portrait of the Heldmans, in front of some of the tennis trophies they have won, shows Julie, 13 (holding their cat, T-shirt), and Carrie, 14, with their mother and father.

J. D. HELDMAN first swung a tennis racket in the early 1930's in Southern California. He was one of those youngsters you always see at tennis courts, who come around after school and weekends and play whenever there is an empty court. On days when such all-time greats as Ellsworth Vines played at his court, he would be satisfied to chase balls, run errands or just walk in their footsteps. After they left he would be out playing again with newly-emulated grace.

As some of these youngsters grew older they found it hard to remember the excitement of the ringing whack of ball against catgut. But Julie Heldman never forgot.

Heldman first came into national prominence at 17, a year-and-a-half after he entered the University of California at Los Angeles, when he won the national junior singles and doubles championships. While finishing his undergraduate studies and going on for his Master's and Ph.D. degrees in physical chemistry, he played in many tournaments. One summer, he toured the complete amateur circuit and was ranked 22nd in the country.

In 1946, one year after he joined Shell as a Technologist in San Francisco, he was ranked first in California. But his bid for the Pacific Coast crown that year was squelched in the semi-finals by Jack Kramer, who went on to be one of the world's greatest living professionals.

Today, as Assistant Manager of Shell Oil Company's Manufacturing Research Department at Head Office, Heldman says tennis is still an important part of his life. As recently as February of this year, he entered the national indoor tennis championships in New York City and was beaten only by Alejandro Olmedo, the brilliant Peruvian star who had previously led the U. S. Davis Cup team to its first victory since 1954. Last year Heldman gained the semi-finals of this tournament with an upset victory over Davis Cup star Barry MacKay.

"I enter these occasional meets for fun," Heldman says. "I can't stand the punishment of major outdoor tournaments. Most of my playing nowadays is against some of my old friends, such as Don Budge, Bill Talbert and Dick Savitt, whom I've faced in many tournaments over the years."

But Heldman's favorite opponents are his wife, Gladys, and two daughters, Carrie, 14, and Julie, 13. All of them are champions.

Mrs. Heldman, who is editor and publisher of WORLD TENNIS, the world's largest tennis magazine, never played a game in her life until after the girls were born. "We were living next door to a tennis club and one day I just became tired of watching," she says. She began practicing six to 10 hours a day and within one year was playing in tournaments and within three years became the top-ranked woman player in Texas. She began putting her own trophies on the mantle next to her husband's.

The girls, who have been playing tennis since they were old enough to swing a racket, thus far have added 80 trophies to their father's 225 and their mother's 100. Carrie currently holds the Canadian 15-and-under girls championship and Julie is the Canadian junior women's champion and the U. S. 13-and-under girls' indoor title holder.

And what do these champions do for recreation as a family? They play tennis together at least once a week. "Of course," Heldman says, "part of the reason is that we love the game, but another reason, and equally as important, is that it gives us a chance to get together with the many tennis friends we've made all over the country." These friendships, by the way, do not confine themselves to the court. A NEW YORK TIMES story recently referred to the Heldmans' New York

Following a game, Heldman and Julie admire a mural of champions in the lounge of a Manhattan tennis club. Heldman, still an active tournament player, was once U. S. junior champion, and Julie is currently the Canadian junior women's champion. His other daughter, Carrie, is the Canadian 15-and-under girls' champion, and Mrs. Heldman was the top-ranking woman player in Texas.

apartment as "the Grand Central Station of tennis."

"I never thought of it quite that way," Mrs. Heldman says. "But I suppose they're right. On the days that we don't have visitors who are in town for a tournament or going to or from one, the apartment seems almost empty. And that's something, considering our two rather active—and usually noisy—girls!"

When the Heldmans speak of their girls their voices are touched with pride. "I think both of them can continue to be champions," he says. "But if they're not, that's all right too. It's not that important."

What is important to the Heldmans is that the girls get the opportunity. "We never push the girls to win. The will to win has to come from within themselves."

Both Heldman and his wife strongly recommend that parents introduce their children to the world of tennis. "There is no other sport in which youngsters may participate which offers comparable rewards," Mrs. Heldman says. "The whole world opens to them. Travel, friends and wholesome fun."

They both decry the mistaken notion that tennis is a rich man's game. Heldman says: "No matter where you go there are public courts and others where the cost is nominal."

On pages 20 and 21, Heldman discusses the fundamentals of the game. "Once you master these basic techniques, then perhaps you may want to get professional instruction to master the game. But that is a necessity only later, if at all."

"There's an old saying in tennis that you have to hit a half-million balls before you become a champion," Heldman says. "But it doesn't take one-tenth that many to make a youngster stronger and happier and perhaps bring the whole family closer together."

Tennis isn't difficult to learn and it brings a world of pleasure

By J. D. HELDMAN

About seven million people in this country will play tennis this year, and about one million will play regularly. The reason for the popularity of tennis is that players are not restricted by age, position or season. Bowling and golf also require a great deal of skill and training, but do not provide as many physical benefits.

Twenty years ago, tennis was a frustrating sport for the novice. It took months of practice before a newcomer could hit well enough to enjoy the game. Today, although the rules have not changed, new methods of teaching make it easier to learn and more fun in the early stages. I have seen youngsters taught in 45 minutes and within a week or so they were actually playing.

The first thing to learn in tennis is control, not power —which comes later as a natural adjunct of a well-rounded game. Since it is necessary to keep the ball in play to develop proper strokes, beginning players should stand not too far from the net—a few feet behind the service line rather than the base line. The fun doesn't begin until you are able to hit the ball back and forth.

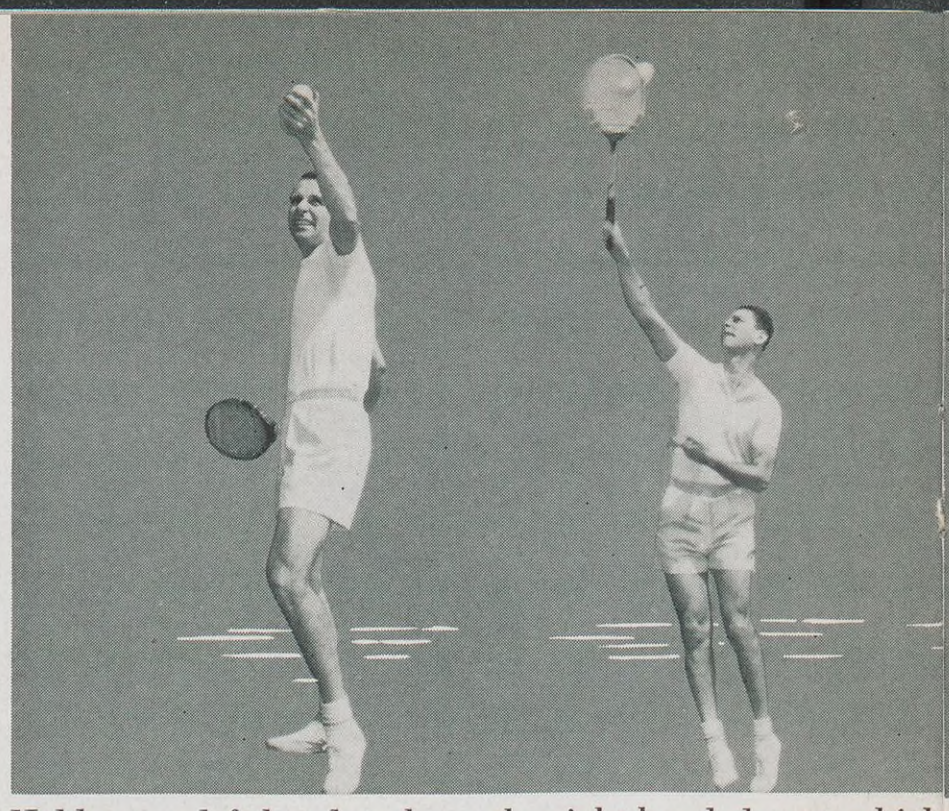
On these pages I have outlined the basic principles of the game which should help beginners get started on the right stroke—and perhaps improve the style of those who have played before.

Grip for forehand stroke

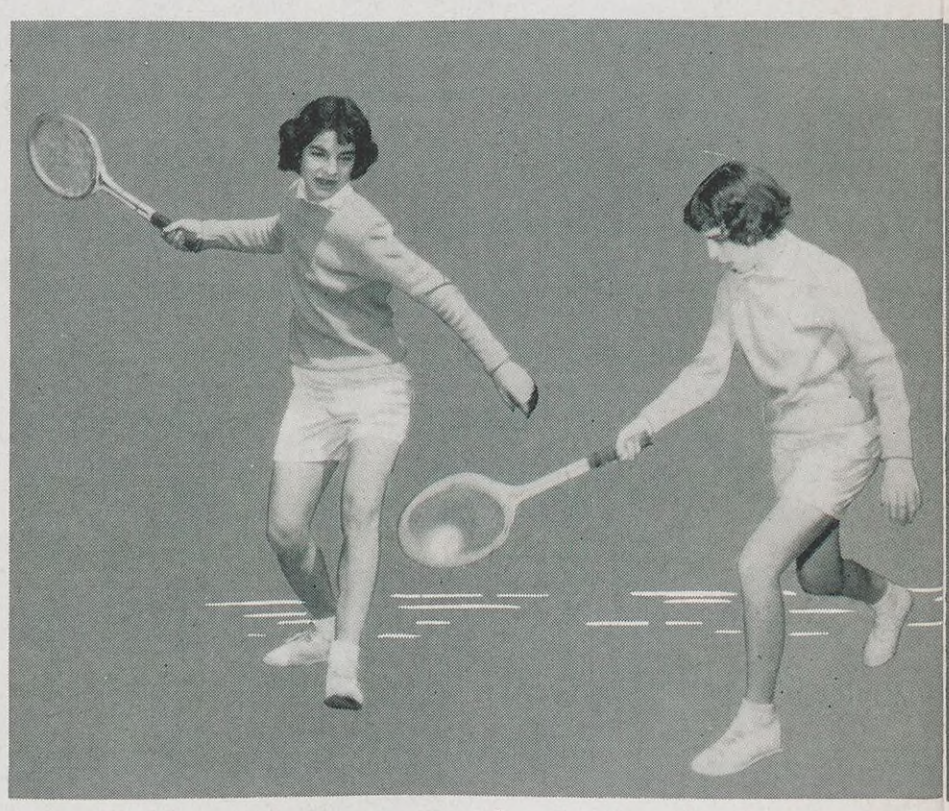
THE proper grips are extremely simple. For the forehand, the racket face is perpendicular to the ground and you shake hands with the handle. When you shake hands, make sure it is a relaxed handshake — fingers slightly separated and the palm of your hand perpendicular to the ground. Then tighten your fingers and you will have the proper grip.

For all other strokes—backhand, serve, volley and overhead — shift your hand slightly to the left. The racket face is still perpendicular to the ground, but now the "V" between thumb and forefinger is on top of the racket handle. Never cheat on your grip; you will only hurt your chances of improvement.

Grip for all other strokes

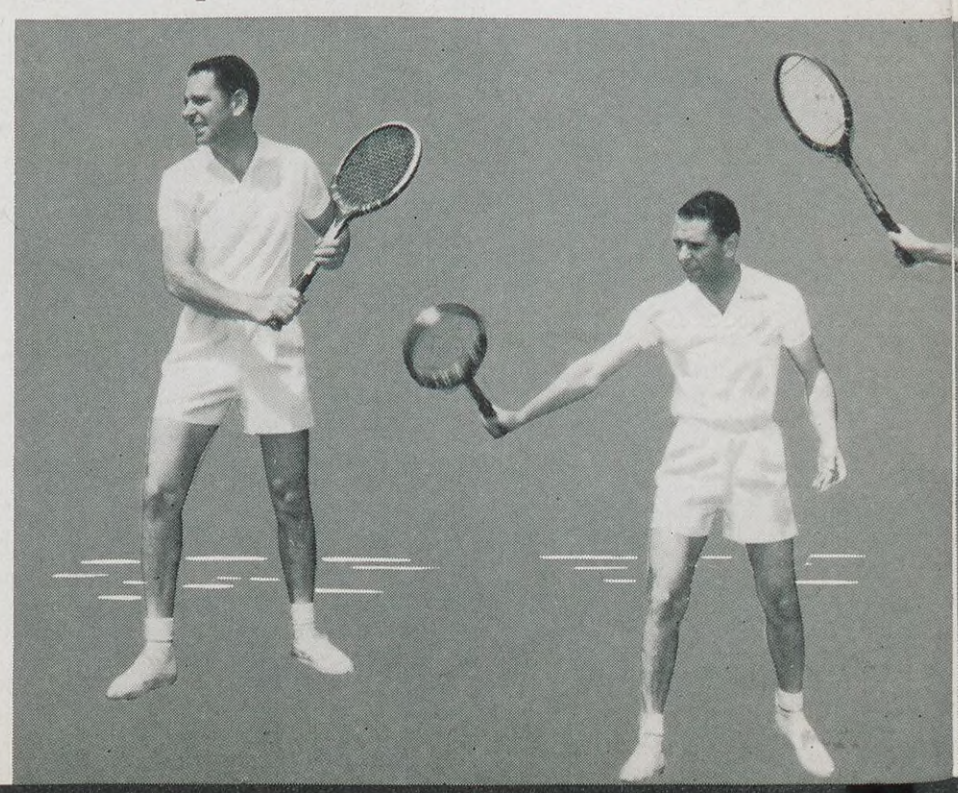


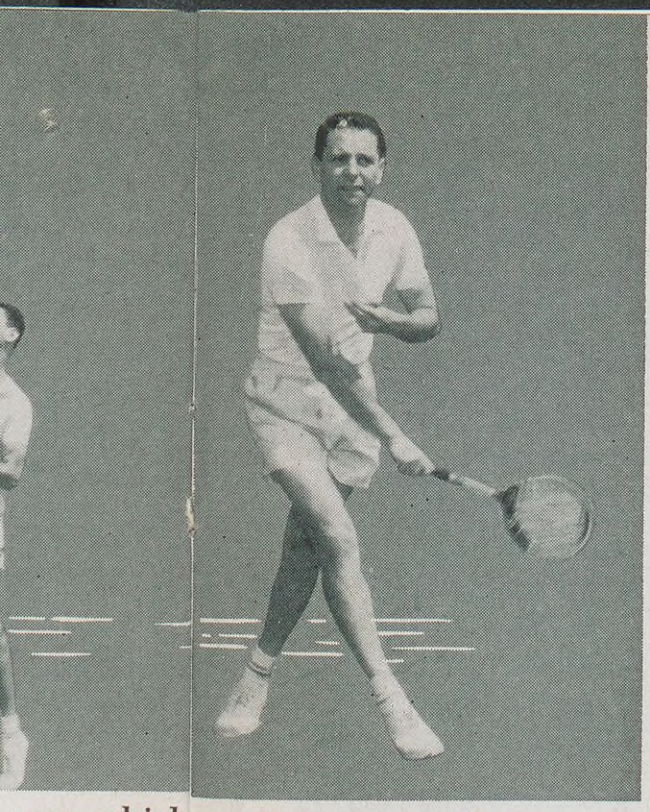
Heldman, a left-hander, shows the right-handed serve which applies



Julie Heldman demonstrates the flawless forehand stroke that m

Heldman's precise backhand has almost the same features as the

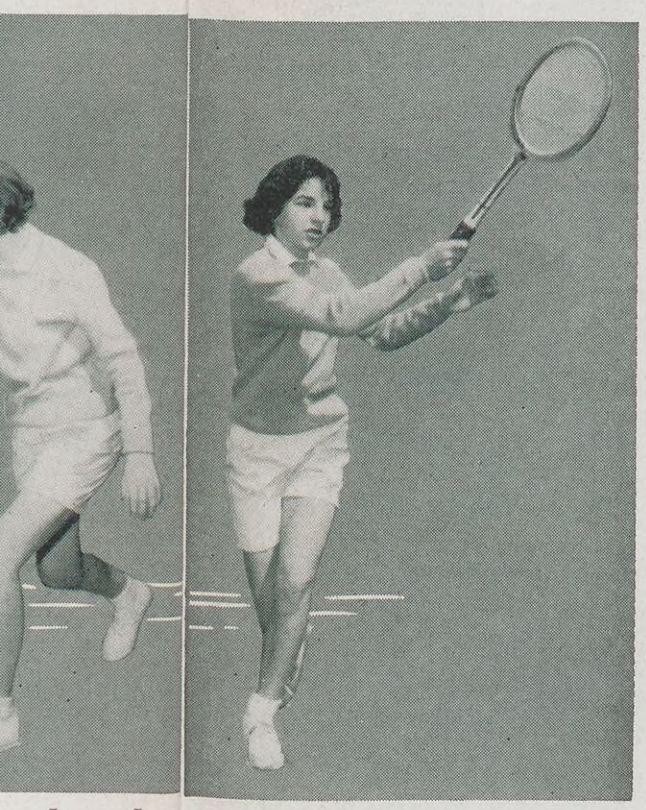




serve which applies to most players

Serve . . . "player controls ball"

THE serve is the only stroke in tennis in which the player has complete control over the ball, and it is a wise player who takes advantage of this. To start this stroke, stand behind the base line with your feet about 18 inches apart and your left foot forward and pointing toward the net. The left hand holds the ball and also steadies the racket. During the back swing, the racket is held at a 45-degree angle with the elbow bent as though to scratch your back. The toss and swing should be coordinated so that the ball is hit as it reaches its highest point. As you hit the ball, your left foot should be in the air and brought down into the court in the follow-through. In this stroke, you use the same motion as in throwing a baseball. Power in the serve comes from your body, your arm and your wrist—it is the only stroke that uses wrist snap. Many youngsters substitute the forehand stroke for the serve until they can better control the racket.

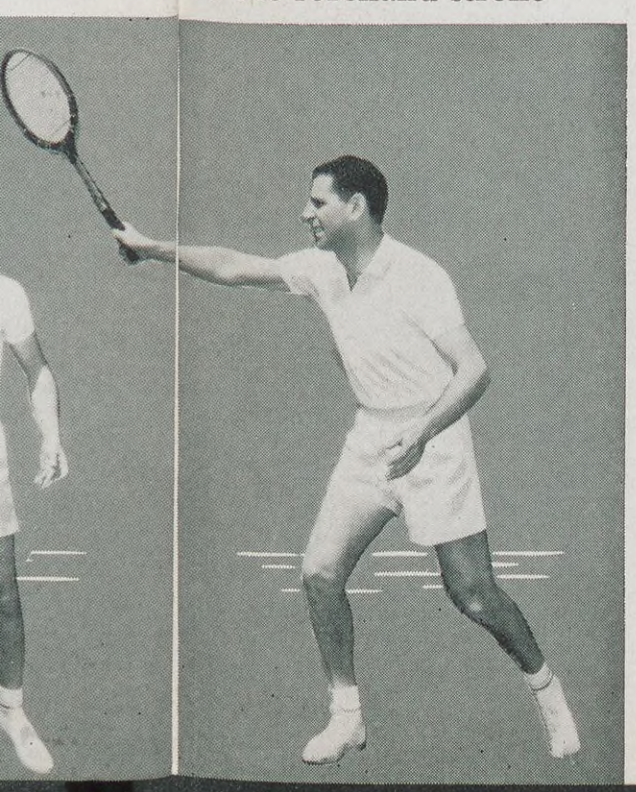


and stroke that makes her a champion

Forehand . . . "follow simple rules"

FOR an effective forehand, there are only a few simple rules to follow. As the ball approaches, stand with your left side toward the net, your feet slightly apart. With its face perpendicular to the ground, the racket should be held at waist level slightly behind your hip, and at a slight angle up from your relatively stiff wrist. The elbow, however, should be bent and relaxed. Time your swing to hit the ball when it is one foot in front and two feet to the right of you. At the moment of impact, step toward the net with your left foot, thus adding your entire body weight to the power in your arm. Finish with your right arm and racket fully extended in a line with your right shoulder and pointing toward the top of the fence in your opponent's court. After 30 or 40 complete strokes, you should be hitting the ball reasonably well.

ne features as the forehand stroke

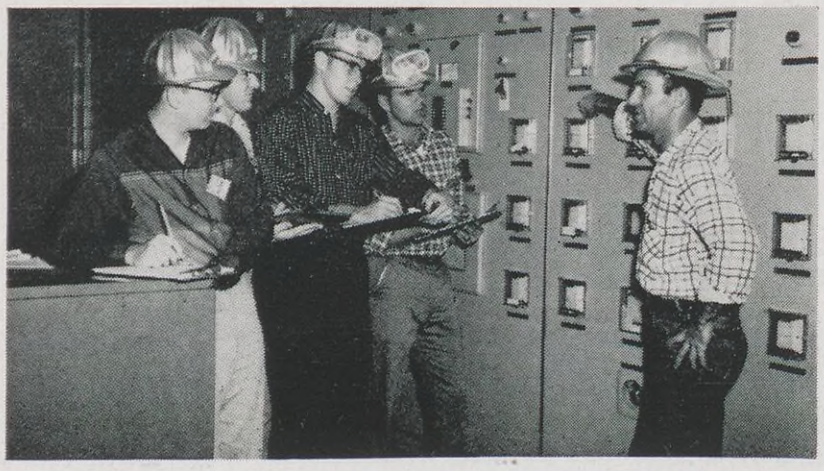


Backhand . . . "one common failing"

THE backhand stroke is similar to the forehand. The same features apply to the wind-up, stroke and follow-through. But one common failing a beginner has with his backhand is the tendency to allow his elbow to lead the racket. To cure this, hit backhands with two hands for a while until you are sure racket head and elbow are always in the same line. There are several other points that apply to both forehands and backhands: Keep your eye on the ball, keep your knees flexed and bend your knees to meet a low ball; and don't slug or lunge. Another thing to remember is that many matches are won on opponents' errors, so keep the ball in the court.

If you combine these rules with practice, you'll soon be able to confidently answer "yes" to the world-wide invitation of "tennis, everyone?"

Evaluating the performance of the cat cracker cooling water tower at the Norco Refinery are four senior students from Tulane University. They are, left to right, Lloyd Boesch, Hunter Herron, John Scogin and E. C. Chauviere.



Data from instruments in a control room at Norco are given students by Operator F. P. Babineaux, right, of the Gas Department. Taking notes, left to right, are Jerome Blanchard, James Ducote, Everts English, Ronald Mann.

Multi -

The function of the depropanizer in Norco's Platformer area is explained by Aromatics Shift Foreman L. J. Richard, upper right, to Earl Sanchez, Tulane student. Three students at left, James Kennedy, Arthur Yeager and John Baumann, prepare to climb a ladder to the platform.

i -Million-Dollar Classroom

THE Norco Refinery became a classroom recently for 12 senior chemical engineering students from Tulane University.

For 12 weeks, the students participated in a course at Norco designed to develop their professional skills by giving them actual refinery problems to solve. The problems were selected by faculty members of the Division of Chemical Engineering Practice of Tulane's Engineering School and by the Refinery management.

The students spent four days each week at Norco working on projects with foremen of refining units and members of the Refinery's Technological Department. They also attended lectures given by their regular instructors in a classroom Shell made available to them at the refinery. The fifth day of each week was spent at Tulane, where the students attended lectures and did research and development work on their projects.

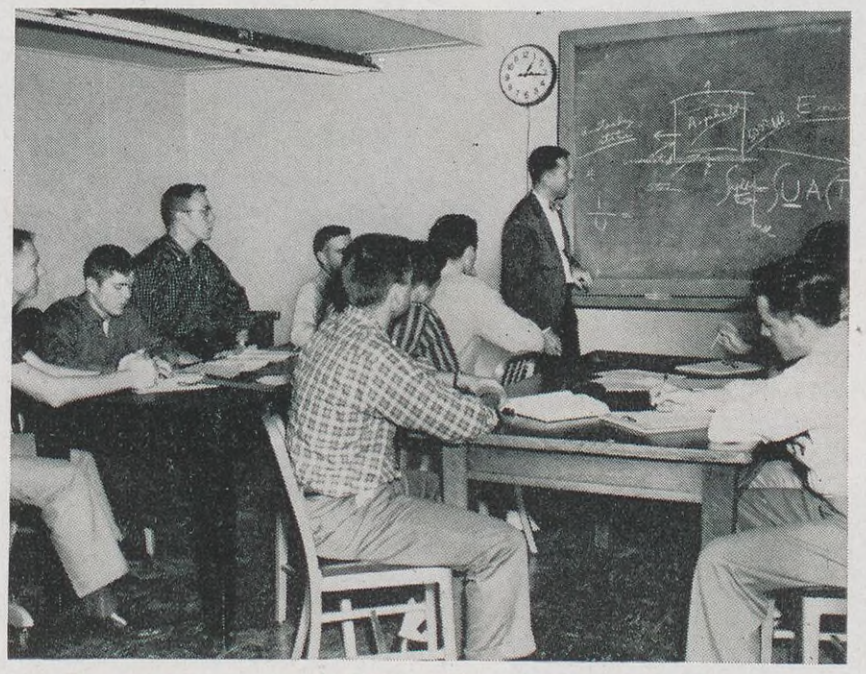
At intervals of about three weeks, technical sessions were held so the students could present oral reports to the faculty and Norco management and technical personnel. Here they received constructive criticism on their solutions to problems.

Tulane's Division of Chemical Engineering Practice has been in existence for four years. But this year was the first time the practice course was held at Norco, located about 19 miles from the Tulane campus. Among the objectives of the Division are to give students the opportunity to 1) learn to exercise thought and judgment in screening and analyzing complex industrial problems; 2) familiarize themselves with industrial processes carried out in full-scale equipment; 3) develop their creative ability; and 4) develop an ability to sell themselves, their ideas and their work.

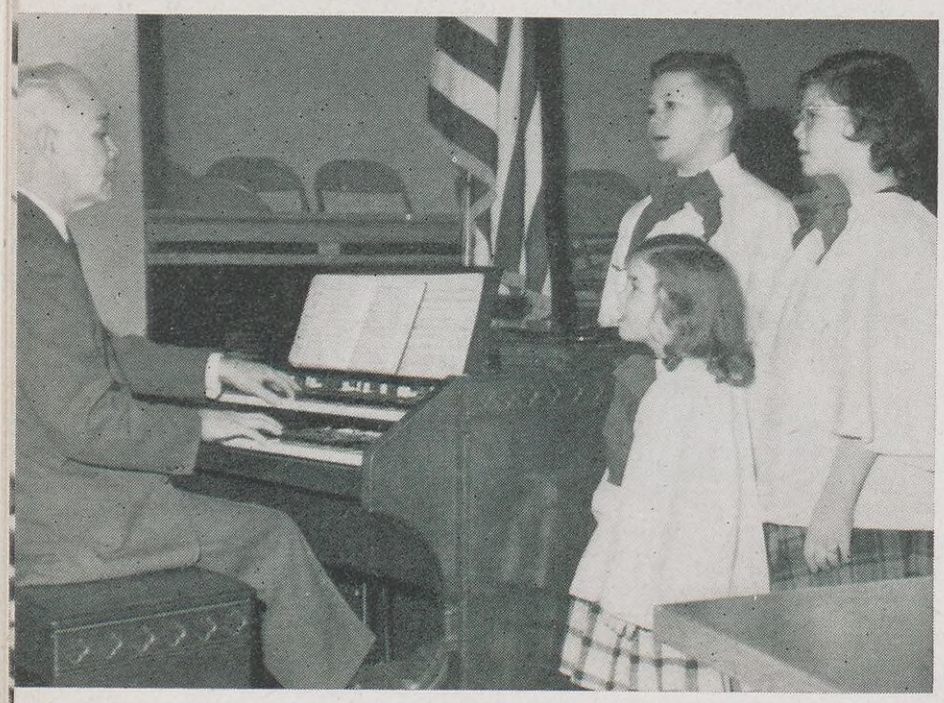
Shell offered its personnel and facilities to Tulane as a community service. Also, it was another way the Company could contribute to the development of more scientists and engineers in the United States.

The pictures on these pages show the students at Norco—their multi-million-dollar classroom. The practice course was so successful that Tulane has tentatively scheduled another course at the Refinery next year ●

Safety helmets and goggles were issued to the students on their first day at the Norco Refinery by Senior Fire and Safety Inspector R. A. Waguespack, right. Here he shows Sanchez and Boesch how to adjust helmets.



Lectures were held in the Refinery's Construction Building to cover subjects the students were working on. Above, Dr. M. M. Gilkeson, a Tulane professor (standing at the blackboard), explains one of the problems.



At the organ, R. N. White sings with his children, Bobby, 12, Wendy, six, and Martha, 10. He also plays the organ for church services and a twice-weekly radio hymn program.

Voices of the 32-member children's choir of the First Baptist Church of Harvey, Illinois, practice a hymn under White's direction. The choir members average 11 years of age.

Conductor White, who plays many instruments, rehearses the children's church orchestra for its monthly performance for patients and staff members of the Cook County Infirmary.

MUSIC MAN

A Chicago Division Industrial Representative serves his church and community through music

FEW people are more devoted to supporting the ideals of their church than R. N. White. He does it mainly through music—as an organist and as conductor of a children's orchestra and choir.

"When the Lord gives someone a talent, he should apply it to good ends," says White, an Industrial Representative in the South Chicago District of the Chicago Marketing Division.

White applies his musical talents on week-ends and evenings at the First Baptist Church of Harvey, Ill., where he serves as Director of Music. This is not just a hobby, he said, but a way to serve his church. The church's pastor, Rev. Henry Murdoch, said White has done a "tremendous job" with the children and set an example for all church members.

During practice sessions of the children's orchestra, White also sets an example for the instrumentalists. He plays almost all wind instruments as well as the piano and organ.

While the organ now is his specialty, he once favored the piano. As a young man, he played piano accompaniment to silent movies and vaudeville acts in a Fort Wayne, Ind., theater. "I can still play a pretty good chase scene," he says.

Previously, he studied at the Conservatory of Music of Decatur, Ind. Before joining Shell 15 years ago, he taught music for four years at an Indiana high school. Nowadays, he confines his piano playing mainly to giving lessons at the church and to his wife and two daughters, Martha, 10, and Wendy, six. His 12-year-old son, Bobby, who recently learned to play the baritone horn has already won first prize as a soloist in a state-wide grade school band contest. All three children participate in the church choir and orchestra.

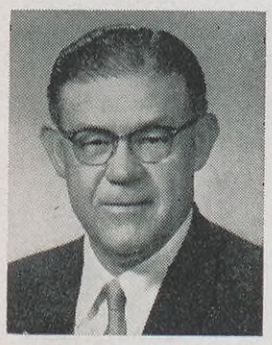
White's eminence as an organist is also widely appreciated. Twice a week he accompanies his church's pastor on a 15-minute hymn program recorded for radio broadcasting. Once a month he plays at a luncheon of the Christian Businessmen's Club of Gary, Ind. Recently, too, he has been performing with the children's choir and orchestra one Sunday a month before 1,800 patients and staff members at the Cook County Infirmary in Chicago.

"I grew up with music and I've always felt fortunate that I had the opportunity to play, teach and enjoy it," White said. "Now I have the opportunity to give the children of my church a chance to develop their musical talents. Watching them do this is a great reward" ●

RETIREMENTS

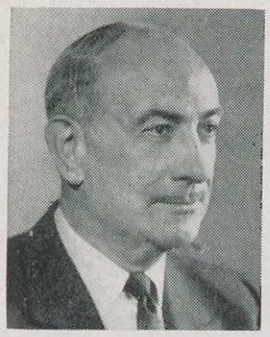
J. L. MILLER

J. L. MILLER, most recently on a special assignment with the Head Office Manufacturing Organization, retired June 1, after 39 years of Shell service. Mr. Miller joined Shell Oil Company in 1920 as a Gauger at the Wood River Refinery. He became a Stillman there in 1922 and the following year was named an Assistant Head Stillman at the former Arkansas City (Kan.) Refinery. In 1928 he was appointed an Assistant Superintendent of the former East Chicago Refinery and in 1935 he became Superintendent there. He was named Superintendent-Operations at the Houston Refinery in 1937. He became Manager of the Montreal Refinery of Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, in 1956.



H. M. BAILEY

H. M. BAILEY, Manager of the Sacramento Marketing Division since 1955, will retire June 30, after 36 years of service. Mr. Bailey who holds a Bachelor's degree in economics from the University of California, joined Shell in 1923 as a Salesman at Fresno, Calif. In 1933 he was named Manager of the Lubricating Oil Department in the former Central Division. He became Sales Manager of the former Northern Division in 1937 and was named Division Manager there the following year. From 1939 to 1954 he served in turn as Manager of the Boston, Baltimore and Albany Divisions. In 1954 he was assigned as the Assistant to the General Sales Manager — West Coast.



H. J. UNDERWOOD

H. J. UNDERWOOD, Manager of the Chicago Marketing Division since 1951, will retire June 30 after 31 years of service. Mr. Underwood, who holds a Bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from Tri-State College (Ind.), joined Shell Oil Company in 1928 as a Lubricants Sales Engineer in Chicago. In 1931 he became an Assistant Manager in the St. Louis Division, and in 1932 was named as Assistant to the Manager of the Chicago Division. From 1936 through 1951 he served in turn as Manager of the former Pennsylvania Division and the New York and Boston Divisions.

R. T. SEIDEL

R. T. SEIDEL, Manager of the Minneapolis Marketing Division since 1943, will retire June 30 after 27 years of service. Mr. Seidel, who attended the University of Illinois, joined Shell Oil Company in 1931 as a Salesman in Chicago. In 1932 he was named Assistant Retail Manager and three years later became Retail Manager there. Following assignments as Sales Manager of the Indianapolis and Cleveland Divisions in 1936, he was named Retail Manager at Head Office in 1937, and the following year he became Manager of the Head Office Sales Promotion-Advertising Department at St. Louis. He was assigned to the Chicago Division in 1942 as Assistant Division Manager.

RETIREMENTS
(continued)

O. F. BENNETT
Tulsa Area
Production

W. E. BOYD
Los Angeles Division
Operations

H. H. BROWN
Shell Development Co.
Emeryville

J. T. BYRNE
Chicago Division
Operations

F. R. CHASE
Boston Division
Sales

MARIE A. CREGAN
Head Office
Financial

R. E. CUNNINGHAM
Houston Refinery
Engineering Field

C. L. DAHN
Midland Area
Production

R. G. DELANO
New Orleans Area
Production

R. B. DUGGER
Pacific Coast Area
Pers. & Ind. Rel.

G. E. ELLIOTT
Wilmington Refinery
Effl. Cont. & Util.

I. F. FISCHER
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field

A. L. FOURNIER
Boston Division
Operations

J. D. GABLE
Houston Area
Production

A. GLOVER
Midland Area
Production

R. W. HALOUSKA
Honolulu Division
Operations

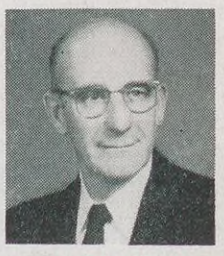
W. L. HAHN
Cleveland Division
Administration

J. B. HILL
Sacramento Division
Sales

S. A. HUNT
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field

A. L. JOHNSON
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field

J. J. JONES
Shell Chemical Corp.
Houston Plant



E. L. KLINGEMANN
Denver Area
Exploration

D. A. LEMON
Wood River Refinery
Purchasing-Stores

E. A. LONG
Shell Development Co.
Emeryville

R. MARSHALL
Albany Division
Operations

M. K. MASON
Los Angeles Division
Operations

L. A. MASSEY
Tulsa Area
Production

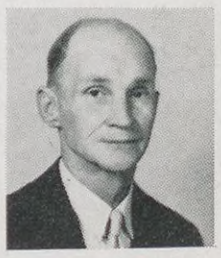
E. M. MAXWELL
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Texas-Gulf Division

J. J. McAULIFFE
Chicago Division
Marketing Service

E. D. McCALLISTER
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field

F. R. MERRILL
Baltimore Division
Treasury

W. J. MEYER
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field



H. R. MORGAN
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Texas-Gulf Division

J. W. NIEHAUS
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field

R. S. PARKER
Los Angeles Division
Sales

F. V. PAYNE
Pacific Coast Area
Production

H. H. L. PERLT
New York Division
Operations

J. E. RAMAGE
Pacific Coast Area
Production

J. W. ROBINSON
Los Angeles Division
Operations

J. R. ROUDEN
Baltimore Division
Operations

T. C. SARCHET
Portland Division
Operations

J. P. SILVA
Martinez Refinery
Engineering Field

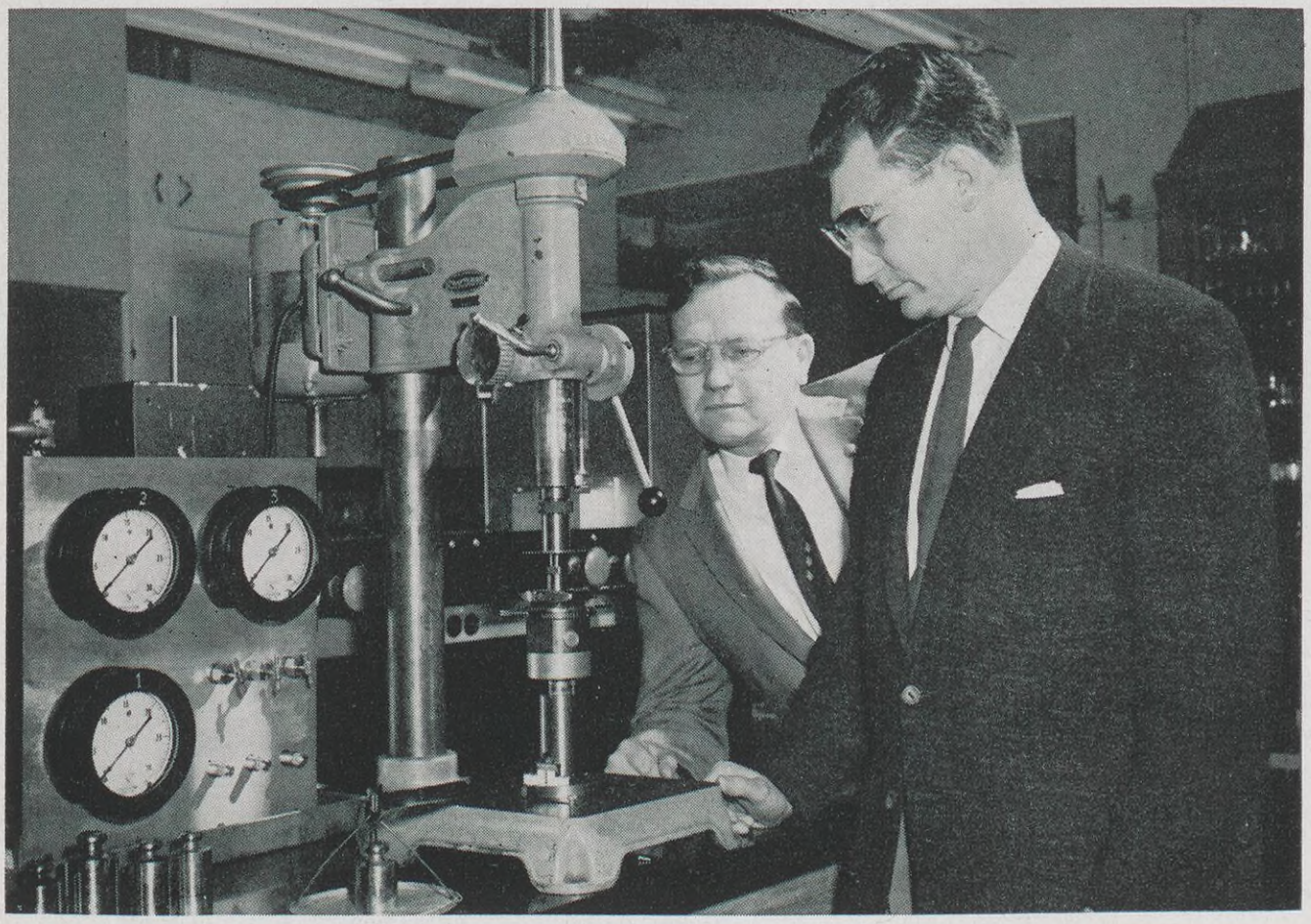
W. H. SIMON
Wilmington Refinery
Alkylation

G. S. TRUITT
Wood River Refinery
Treasury

J. H. UNRUH
Sacramento Division
Operations

J. C. WOODS
Midland Area
Purchasing-Stores

SHELL Coast to Coast



ATOMIC INSTRUCTOR

Chemist V. P. Guinn, right, Emeryville Research Center, was selected as the only full-time instructor from industry to lecture and conduct laboratory sessions at one of the Atomic Energy Commission's recent six-week courses on Radioisotopes in Industry. Guinn is shown discussing the operation of a radioactive ball-bearing tester at Emeryville with Chemist Martin Dimbat, who attended a later course. The courses are conducted for industry scientists by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

POLICE BUSINESS

From Chemist to policeman is all in a day's work for G. D. Lym, Martinez Chemical Plant. Lym, long active in the Berkeley Police Reserves Association, was recently elected Chairman. The group is the social arm of 180 business and professional men who assist the city's regular police officers. Lym is also a top marksman in the group.

COLLECTORS' ITEM

Wearing dusters, Receptionists Betty Teeter, left, and Barbara Clarke of the Denver E&P Area, try out a brand new 1901 Oldsmobile. The car, now manufactured by a company in Florida, is on display in the lobby of the Mile High Center, where the Area offices are located. The cars are sold mainly to collectors and for advertising purposes.

SHELL Coast to Coast

continued

TV TROUBADOR

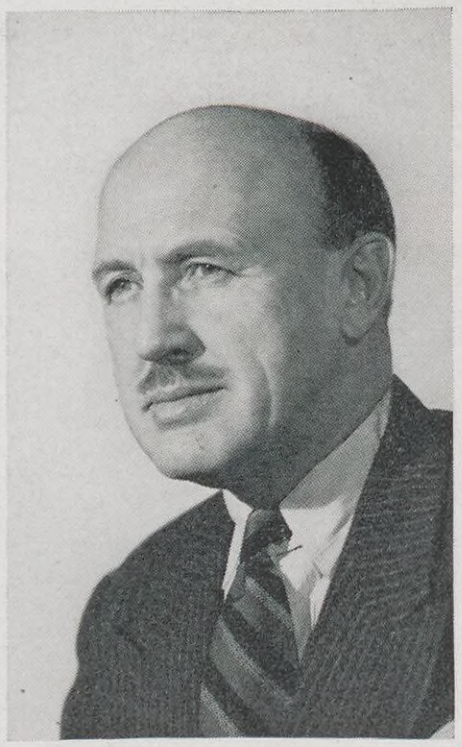
J. E. Finch of the Sacramento Marketing Division has the TV habit—as a performer once a month. A singer of popular and semi-classical music for many years, he once served as a vocalist with the U. S. Navy's Pacific Fleet Band. He currently appears in his spare time on a show on station KCRA-TV in Sacramento.

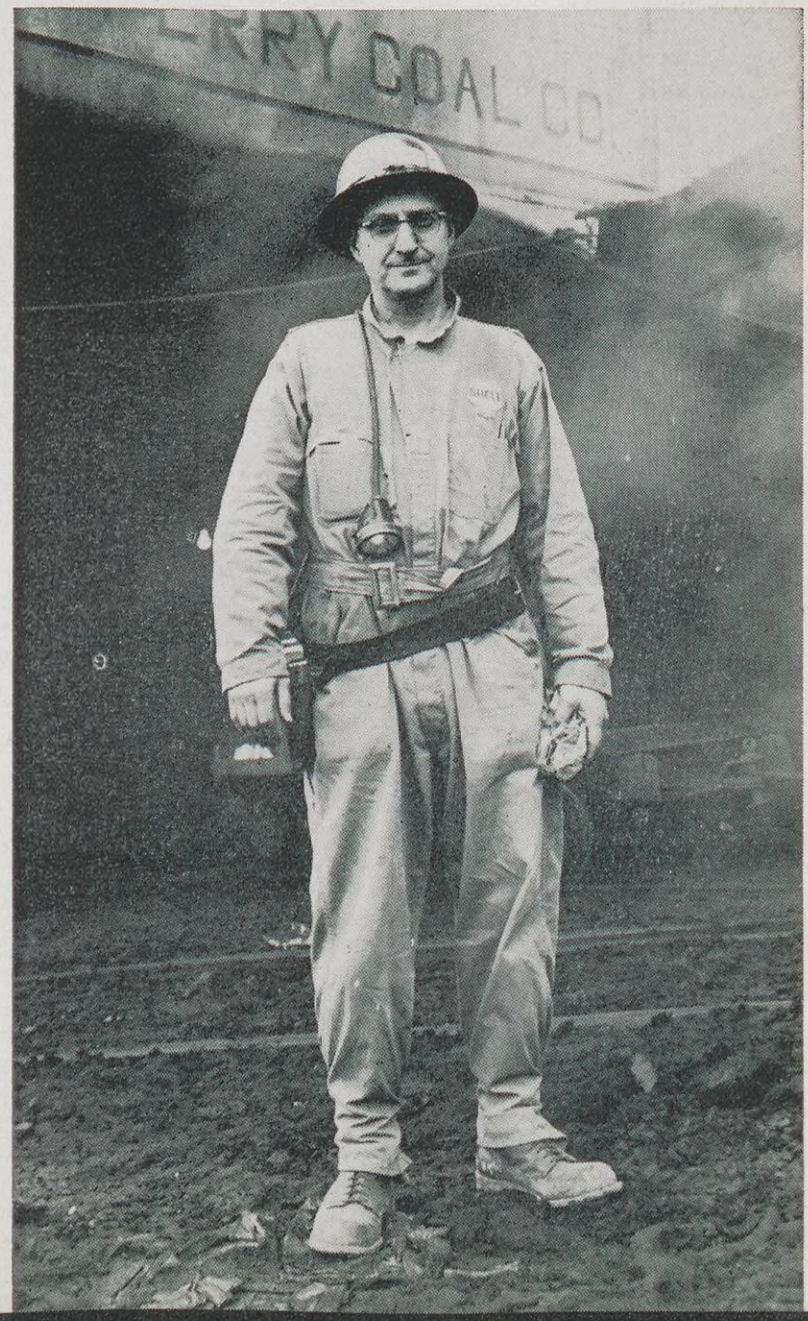
SLIDE AWARD

First place in the educational film strip category of the American Film Festival was awarded to Shell for the film "Perception of Driving Hazards." Above, H. F. Brown, Manager, Visual Aids Division, accepts the award from Emily Jones of the Educational Film Library Association.

A DREAM COMES (HALF) TRUE

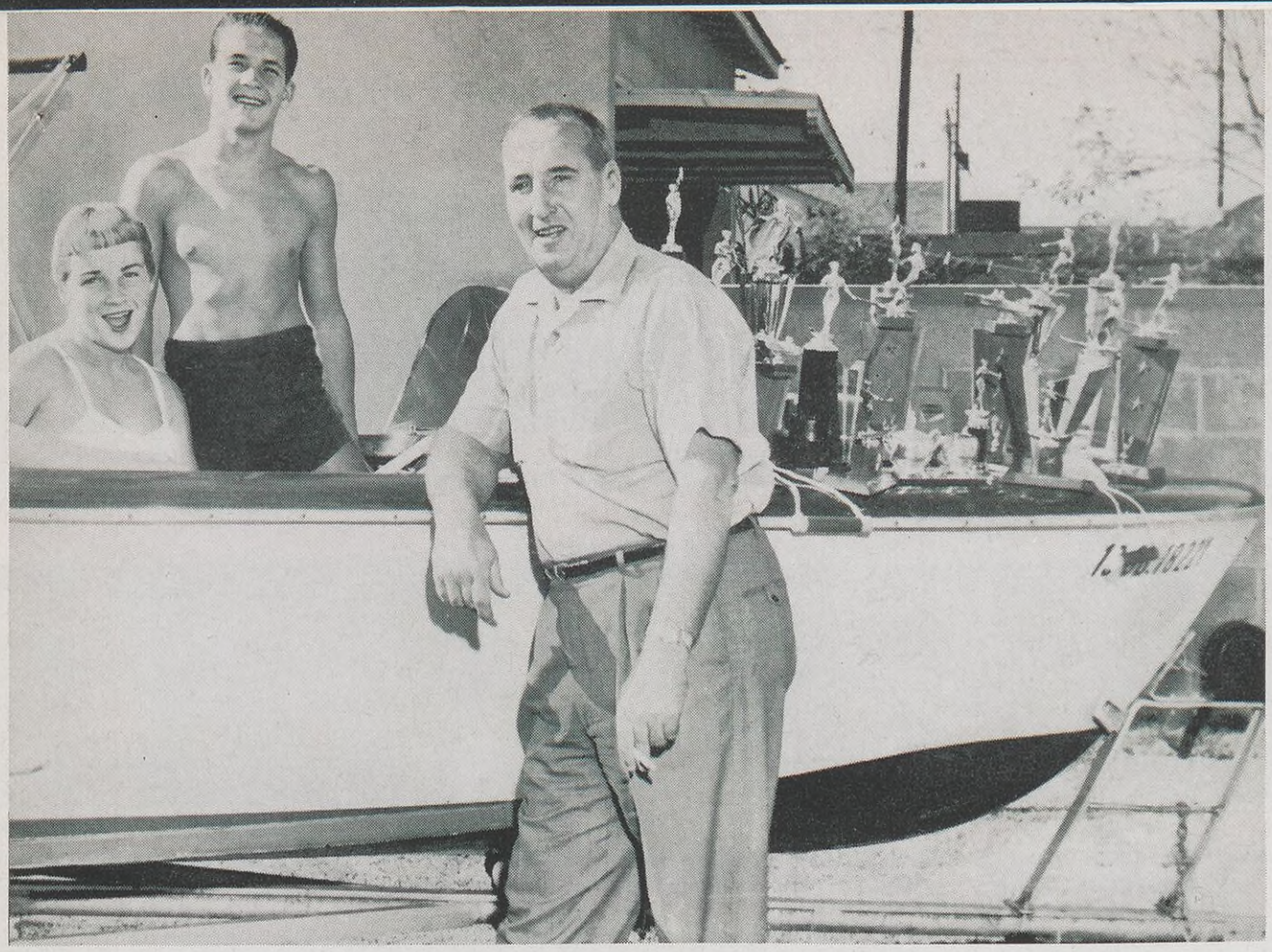
W. B. Stewart once dreamed he scored two consecutive "holes in one" during a round of golf. Last month his dream came half true when he sank a 172-yard tee shot on what is considered one of the toughest courses in the U. S. Stewart, Manager, Manufacturing-Operations, Head Office, made his mark with a No. 4 iron on the third hole of the Pine Valley Golf Club, near Clementon, N. J. The tee is on a hill and unless the green is reached on the fly, the ball is in sand or scrub —there is no fairway on the par-three hole. Stewart shot a 97 for the round; par is 70.





IDEALLY SUITED

When Salesman S. H. Sides of the St. Louis Division makes a sales call, he dresses for the occasion. At right, Sides is shown dressed in appropriate safety equipment as he prepares to go down into a coal mine to recommend lubricants for mining machines and equipment. Sides also has an all-white sanitary uniform which he wears when calling at dairy farms to sell waxes for dairy containers.



THREE FOR SKI

When it comes to water skiing, Jack and Jane Mobley, 15-year-old twin son and daughter of R. C. Mobley, Head Fire and Safety Inspector, at the Torrance Chemical Plant, do more than keep their heads above water. Skipping along at speeds upward of 50 miles per hour, they have been winning trophy after trophy, some of which are shown on their boat. Last summer, Jack won the 56-mile race from Long Beach, Calif., to Catalina Island and back. Mobley, who doesn't ski himself, has also won several prizes for driving the boat.

BENT FOR LEATHER

Operator W. H. Copeland, Anacortes Refinery, left, is a do-it-yourselfer from the word go. He is a hunter who makes and collects guns. He then uses leather from the animals he shoots to hand-tool holsters, below, for his guns.

CIRCUS BOY

Six-year-old Victor Anderson did more than attend the circus when it came to town. He was selected to be a clown by Houston TV space hero, Captain Bob (left), who encourages him as clown-face designer Florence Stancliff applies make-up. Victor's father is Engineer V. F. Anderson, Houston Refinery.

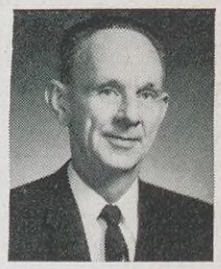
Service BIRTHDAYS

Thirty-Five Years

W. H. ALDERSON
Wilmington Refinery
Distilling

R. V. BAILEY
Chicago Division
Operations

MARGARET E. BLOCK
Pacific Coast Area
Exploration



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

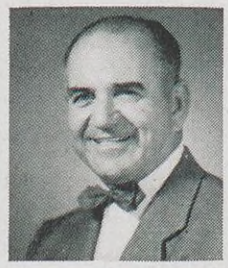
A. CLIFTON
Midland Area
Production

R. R. COOPER
Houston Refinery
Treating

E. COTNER
Wood River Refinery
Utilities

G. C. CUNNINGHAM
Wood River Refinery
Refinery Superintendent

W. W. DAWLEY
Sacramento Division
Sales



G. F. GARIBALDI
San Francisco Division
Operations

S. C. HARRIS
Shell Chemical Corp.
Norco Plant

H. V. HEILMANN
Tulsa Area
Production

G. A. HERNDON
Wood River Refinery
Thermal Cracking

E. W. JOHNSON
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field

H. R. LENHARDT
Wood River Refinery
Distilling

F. LITTLER
Pacific Coast Area
Production

E. T. MAGUIRE
Wood River Refinery
Refinery Laboratory

H. E. McCARTHY
Wood River Refinery
Distilling

C. G. McLAREN
Tulsa Area
Purchasing-Stores

W. T. MITCHELL
San Francisco Division
Operations

C. A. NEVLIN
Wood River Refinery
Refinery Laboratory

G. G. ROBERTS
Portland Division
Operations

Thirty Years

J. W. SNYDER
Portland Division
Operations

B. D. VISHANOFF
Head Office
Exploration & Production

T. C. WILSON
Martinez Refinery
Distilling

V. V. ALEXANDER
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field

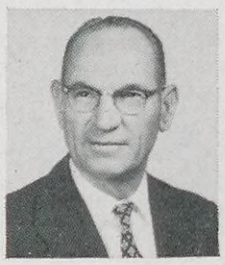
H. M. ARCHER
Houston Refinery
Engineering Field

C. W. BEEBE
Tulsa Area
Exploration

B. S. BELL
New Orleans Area
Production

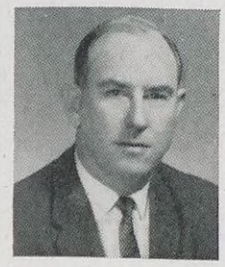
F. W. BENEDICT
Pacific Coast Area
Production

F. K. BREVET
Honolulu Division
Sales



C. BRISTLIN
San Francisco Division
Operations

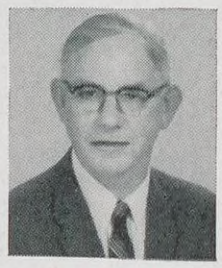
H. M. BROWN
Cleveland Division
Sales



W. R. BUTTERFIELD
Pacific Coast Area
Pers. & Ind. Rel.

E. E. CALER
Shell Chemical Corp.
Head Office

C. B. CAMBRE
Norco Refinery
Distilling



N. E. DAVIS
San Francisco Office
Legal

D. A. DILL
Norco Refinery
Catalytic Cracking

B. B. DORRELL
Houston Refinery
Dispatching

H. L. DUHE
Norco Refinery
Engineering Field

E. B. ERLER
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field

J. M. FAIR
Wood River Refinery
Compounding

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

L. P. FARRELL
Boston Division
Treasury

W. S. FLOYD
Head Office
Purchasing-Stores

A. F. GAINES
Houston Area
Production

W. W. GAINES
Houston Area
Production

Thirty Years continued

V. B. GARBER
Seattle Division
Operations

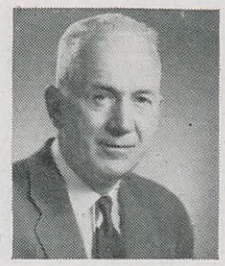
R. C. GREEN
Sacramento Division
Treasury

C. J. HAEMMERLE
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Office

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

R. E. HARRAWOOD
Wood River Refinery
Distilling

H. S. HARTKOPK
Wood River Refinery
Thermal Cracking



G. W. HEARNE
Shell Development Co.
Emeryville

E. M. HEEREN
Wood River Refinery
Catalytic Cracking

R. C. HENSEL
Pacific Coast Area
Purchasing-Stores

J. HOWARD
Tulsa Area
Gas

M. ISAACS
Houston Refinery
Technological

A. W. JAHNS
Tulsa Area
Treasury

H. E. JAMES
Boston Division
Operations

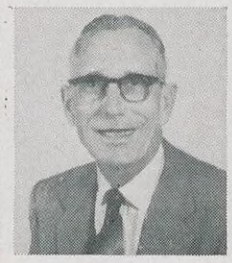
BESSE L. JOHNSON
Tulsa Area
Treasury

B. KECK
Tulsa Area
Production

W. C. KELLEY
Boston Division
Operations

C. V. KIEFER
San Francisco Office
Asphalt

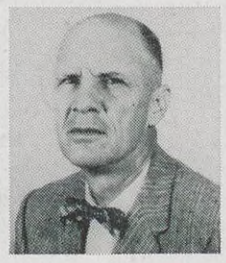
R. D. KNOX
Atlanta Division
Marketing Service



A. R. LAMBKA
Norco Refinery
Engineering Field

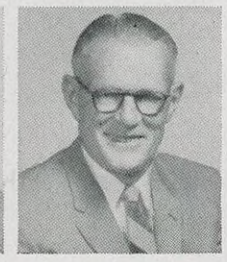
J. B. LASTERIE
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Services

E. C. LAWRENCE
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field



E. J. LOUSTEAU
Norco Refinery
Engineering Field

J. MATIS
Norco Refinery
Engineering Field



W. D. McBRIDE
Pipe Line Department
Bakersfield, Calif.

J. H. McCARTY
Anacortes Refinery
Engineering Field

N. H. MILES
Cleveland Division
Manager

H. A. MILLER
Shell Development Co.
Houston

L. G. MORRIS
San Francisco Division
Treasury

V. E. NICHOLAS
Pipe Line Dept.
Toledo, Ohio

C. H. NOBLE
St. Louis Division
Marketing Service

E. M. ODEN
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field

JOHN PAAR, JR.
Head Office
Financial

O. PARCHER
Tulsa Area
Production

W. H. PATTLOCK
San Francisco Division
Treasury

L. M. PRATER
Martinez Refinery
Cracking

G. PURCELL
Shell Chemical Corp.
Houston Plant, Manager

G. E. RICHARDS
Shell Chemical Corp.
Martinez Plant

M. W. ROBERTSON
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
West-Texas Division

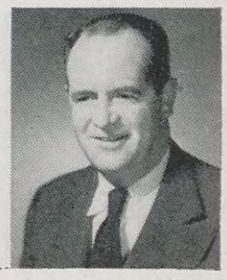
W. R. RODMAN
Houston Area
Production

S. E. SALMON
Seattle Division
Operations

E. G. SAXON
Shell Chemical Corp.
Houston Plant

W. O. SCHMIDT
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field

O. A. SCHMIEGE
San Francisco Division
Treasury



J. G. SCULLY
Head Office
Marketing

L. M. SECLEF
Martinez Refinery
Engineering Office

R. N. SHIRAS
Shell Development Co.
Emeryville

H. S. SIMMERING
Tulsa Area
Production

D. V. SMITH
Wood River Refinery
Distilling

O. G. SMITH
Wood River Refinery
Compounding

G. L. STEWART
Houston Refinery
Treating

C. L. STOLTZ
Tulsa Area
Production

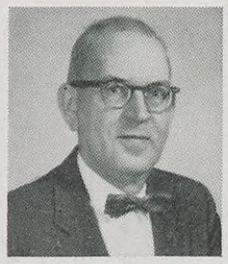
A. H. THIELKER
Head Office
Prov. Fund & Pension Trust

F. E. THOMPSON
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field

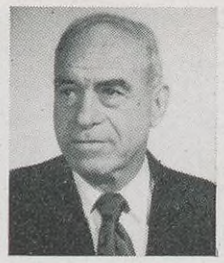
Thirty Years continued

F. G. TRAVIS
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field

E. J. UHL
San Francisco Office
Marketing Service



A. R. ULRICH
Portland Division
Marketing Service



W. G. VANCE
Houston Refinery
Engineering Field

H. J. WELLS
Cleveland Division
Operations

T. L. WILSON
Houston Refinery
Dispatching

F. E. ZERINGUE
Norco Refinery
Thermal Cracking

Twenty-Five Years

D. M. ANDERSON
Martinez Refinery
Engineering Field

G. E. ARCHIE
Shell Development Co.
Houston

G. R. BARBER
Shell Development Co.
Houston

M. BARBICA
Shell Chemical Corp.
Shell Point Plant

E. E. BENECKE
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field

A. B. BILBO
Pacific Coast Area
Production

E. C. BLANCHARD
Shell Chemical Corp.
Dominguez Plant

H. F. BRADEEN
Martinez Refinery
Cracking

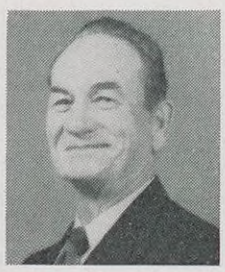
L. C. COFFEY
Pacific Coast Area
Production

R. M. DODSON
Wood River Refinery
Engineering Field

H. K. ELWOOD
Indianapolis Division
Operations

G. E. FRY
Chicago Division
Operations

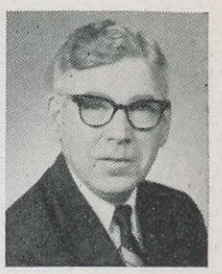
R. G. FUNK
Houston Refinery
Lubricating Oils



J. W. GAMMAGE, JR.
New Orleans Area
Transport & Materials

J. W. GRAVIS
New Orleans Area
Exploration

E. B. GYER
Tulsa Area
Production



J. A. HARDY
Atlanta Division
Treasury

R. F. HAYS
Tulsa Area
Production

M. HEBERT
New Orleans Area
Production

H. E. HUGHES
Shell Chemical Corp.
Denver Plant, Manager

W. R. KEMPER
Houston Area
Land

J. W. LEAVELL
Wood River Refinery
Alkylation

C. F. LEE
Shell Development Co.
Emeryville

M. P. L. LOVE
Vice President
Manufacturing

W. R. MAINLAND
Pacific Coast Area
Gas

D. A. MARSTON
Tulsa Area
Production

R. R. McDONALD
Albany Division
Operations

D. C. McLAIN
Wood River Refinery
Gas

J. D. MILBURN
Houston Area
Production

J. W. MILLIGAN
Tulsa Area
Production

T. G. MOORE
New Orleans Area
Land

F. J. NICHOLSON
Denver Area
Land

R. NOLL
Tulsa Area
Production

B. T. PETERSON
Shell Chemical Corp.
Martinez Plant

F. A. RICE
Houston Area
Production

C. W. RYAN
Pacific Coast Area
Treasury

J. C. SCHULTZ
San Francisco Office
Operations

C. R. STANLEY
Tulsa Area
Treasury

E. H. STINEMEYER, JR.
Pacific Coast Area
Exploration

C. H. TEUTKIN
Wood River Refinery
Experimental Laboratory

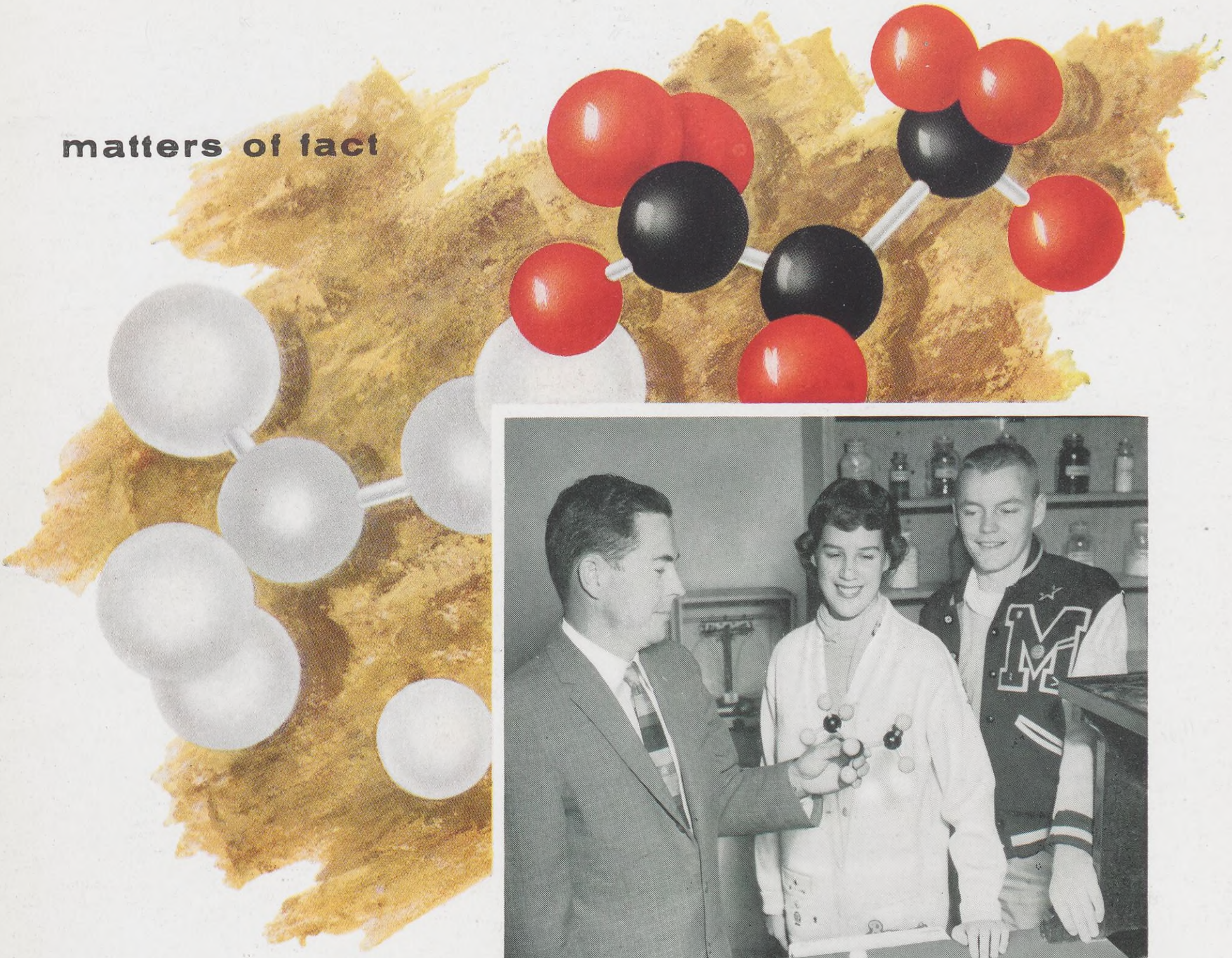
I. T. TURNER
New Orleans Area
Production

P. P. UNKEL
Houston Area
Production

J. C. WORRELL
Head Office
Marketing

R. E. WRIGHT
Shell Chemical Corp.
Houston Plant

matters of fact



G. W. Jones, Jr., left, Assistant Manager-Distilling at the Wilmington-Dominguez Refinery, is one of many Shell people who take part in lecture programs for high school and college science classes.

CAREERS IN SCIENCE

Shortages of scientists and engineers threaten our national security and prosperity.

In 1960 the United States will have an estimated shortage of 10,000 engineers and 50,000 scientists.

To help overcome these shortages, Shell encourages its people to participate in school programs designed to interest students in pursuing careers in science and engineering.

SHELL OIL COMPANY
50 West 50th Street
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Watts up at the St. Lawrence

SURGING through the world's second largest hydroelectric power plant, the St. Lawrence River will soon be producing continuously 1.8 million kilowatts of low-cost electricity for the U. S. and Canada.

This electricity, coming from turbine generators embedded deep in the new St. Lawrence Power Dam, will serve farms, factories and homes. Only the most precise lubrication, however, will keep the 2,000,000-pound turbine rotors whirling trouble-free. And a product of Shell research was selected to help keep trouble away.

Shell Turbo Oil was chosen for its ability to cool, resist rust and avoid foaming, plus its ability to protect bearings and shafts during the critical start-up period. These qualities assure economical operation for many years to come.

Developing premium lubricants that safeguard turbines over long periods of time is another example of the way Shell research works to assure you of better products, more for your money, wherever you see the Shell name and trademark.

POWER AUTHORITY of the State of New York turns water pressure into electricity with the help of Shell research.

(This will appear as an advertisement this month in national magazines.)