

SHELL NEWS

FEBRUARY 1955



SHELL NEWS

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FEBRUARY, 1955

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

Employee Communications Department
New York, N. Y.

With the Site Cleared and Most of the Spadework

Completed, Shell's Newest Refinery Is

Taking Shape Against the Skyline

AN oil refinery, in the eyes and imagination of the public, is a tall cluster of humming towers and columns, a community of "skyscrapers" with outside plumbing. To anticipate the construction of one, is to visualize an army of steeplejacks and human flies fitting together an intricate maze of tubing and steel high above the ground.

Such visions were common to the citizens of Anacortes, Washington, following Shell's announcement that the Company would erect a multi-million dollar refinery near there on the shore of Fidalgo Bay. But as the work got under way and progressed month after month, a picture in their mind's eye began to waver. More than a thousand workmen, many of them from Anacortes and vicinity, and hundreds of vehicles and machines had toiled for almost six months without much sign that a refinery was going "up." True, they had cleared acres of trees and

PROGRESS REPORT

brush, churned up tons of earth, dug countless ditches, and poured a small sea of concrete, but to the people of Anacortes, who were expecting something new and striking against the skyline, the refinery site on March's Point looked flatter and lower than ever before. They began to acquire an appreciation of the enormous amount of spadework necessary to build a 50,000-barrel-per-day refinery.

These days, however, with work on the refinery moving at full speed, the anticipation of the local citizens is being rewarded. The long-awaited tanks and towers and buildings are beginning to take shape. It is scheduled to go on stream in November, 1955.

Spadework for the Anacortes Refinery has literally changed the shape of the 800 acres that make up the refinery site. Bulldozers and other earth-moving equipment have gouged a gently sloping hillside of farmland



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SHORE PATROL

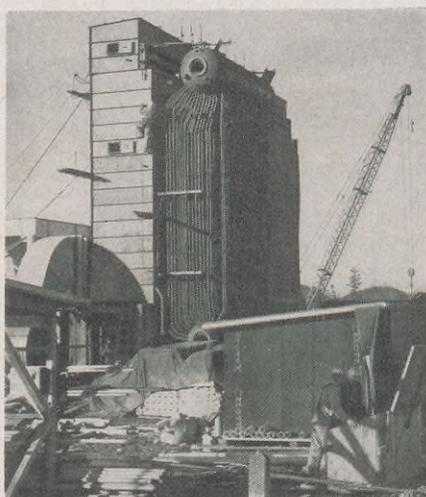
Beachcombing, regarded by most people as a symbol of the easy, effortless life, becomes a serious science under the sharp eye and probing fingers of Biologist Donald R. Moore, shown on this month's front cover. Moore was recently assigned by Shell Development Company's Exploration and Production Research Division in Houston to collect specimens of marine life along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Facts learned from these specimens may prove to be a new link in the chain of knowledge which helps Shell in its search for oil. A picture story about Moore's coastal wanderings begins on page 4.



Nearing completion, above, the modern administration building will afford employees a view of the scenic Cascade Mountain Range.

and forest into several general levels that will make up the major areas of the refinery. Storage tanks are being constructed on the top levels. The processing or actual refinery area is on the middle level, along with most refinery buildings. Waste disposal and dockage are on the lower level. Besides terracing the site, preliminary work on the location included installation of miles of underground utilities and drainage ditches and the construction of roads and fire protection dikes for storage tanks.

About 50 storage tanks of various sizes are going up on the refinery site. They will provide approximately 3



Progress also is being made on the two boilers, one of which is shown above, that will furnish steam for processes at Shell's newest refinery.

million barrels of storage facilities. The largest are 150,000-barrel tanks for storage of crude oil that will come from Canada.

Most of the storage tanks will have floating roofs, which reduce evaporation losses. The refinery's storage tanks will be painted a deep forest green so that they will blend with the landscape.

Among major operating units under construction are those for crude distillation, catalytic cracking, catalytic reforming or platforming and catalytic polymerization. The boiler house, various shops, warehouses and laboratory are under construction. An

administration building is already partially occupied.

The waste water treatment area will be on the lowest level, at the water's edge. One of the most modern refinery waste control systems ever devised is being constructed there. The system will remove all waste matter that might prove harmful to marine life in Fidalgo Bay and the surrounding waters of Puget Sound.

An L-shaped wharf now projects 3,100 feet into Fidalgo Bay. The wharf has a 574-foot loading and unloading space providing room for two super-tankers each of 150,000 barrels capacity.

The Anacortes Refinery location has been hailed by experienced travelers both in and out of Shell as the most beautiful refinery setting in the nation, if not the world. The peninsula on which the refinery is located is part of Fidalgo Island, one of the many scenic islands that dot Puget Sound. Snowcapped Mt. Baker and the Cascade Range of mountains form a backdrop for the scene.

Shell is adding to this natural beauty by clearing underbrush from the timberland around the refinery, creating an attractive park-like area. About 40 acres along roads and the waterfront are being landscaped to provide Shell people at the refinery with a natural recreation area.



Anacortes Management

This is the management team, headed by R. W. McOmie, which will manage Shell's newest refinery at Anacortes, Washington.



R. W. McOMIE



R. C. BARTON



H. S. HICKS



J. H. McCARTY



C. A. REHBEIN



H. W. BECKMAN



P. E. MALSON



B. W. DUNBAR



D. W. GLENDINNING



W. F. GALLAGHER



J. E. BREWER

Name

R. W. McOmie

R. C. Barton

H. S. Hicks

J. H. McCarty

C. A. Rehbein

H. W. Beckman

P. E. Malson

B. W. Dunbar

D. W. Glendinning

G. F. Mayse

W. F. Gallagher

C. T. Magin

J. E. Brewer

A. D. Northcutt

New Position at Anacortes Refinery

Refinery Manager

Superintendent

Assistant Superintendent

Chief Engineer

Chief Technologist

Treasury Manager

Department Manager, Zone A

Department Manager, Zone B

Department Manager, Zone C

Department Manager, Zone D

Assistant Chief Engineer

Chief Chemist

Department Manager, Stores

Department Manager, Personnel and Industrial Relations

Former Position

Manager, Wilmington Refinery

Superintendent, Martinez Refinery

Department Manager-Catalytic Cracking, Wilmington Refinery

Superintendent-Construction, Norco Refinery

Special Technologist, Manufacturing Technological, Head Office

Treasury Manager, Sewaren Plant

Department Manager-Dispatching, Wood River Refinery

Department Manager-Catalytic Cracking, Wood River Refinery

Department Manager-Dispatching, Martinez Refinery

Department Manager-Fire & Safety, Wilmington Refinery

Senior Engineer, Martinez Refinery

Assistant Department Manager-Control Laboratory, Wilmington Refinery

Assistant Department Manager-Stores, Wood River Refinery

Department Manager, Personnel and Industrial Relations, Wilmington Refinery



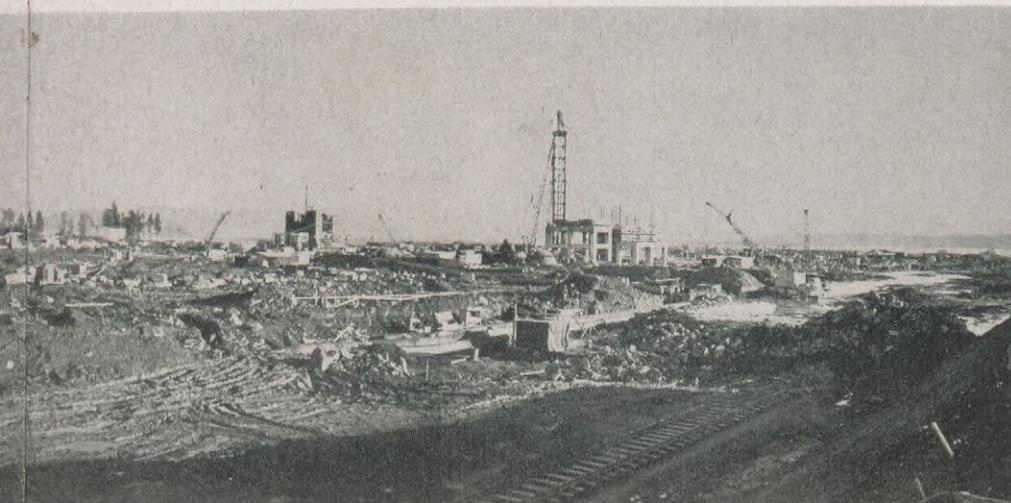
G. F. MAYSE



C. T. MAGIN



A. D. NORTHCUTT



The panoramic photo montage, left, shows the Anacortes Refinery's entire processing area as it appeared at the end of 1954 viewed from atop a storage tank in the tank farm area. Though a number of units are shown in various stages of construction, this photo, taken six months after work started on the refinery, demonstrates why interested local citizens began to wonder when the tall refinery would start going UP.

*A New Link in the Search for Oil May Lie
in Matching Samples of Modern Sea Life to
Those Found in Rocks Millions of Years Old*

Beachcomber



Near the Coast Guard's Aransas Pass lighthouse in Texas, Donald R. Moore, left, asks Caretaker Gerald Curry about marine life there. In his search for samples of sea creatures living along the Gulf, Moore often stopped at such places to find out what he could from local residents.



Moore hunts for a donax, a tiny clam ranging in size from a pea to a large pebble. When a wave crumbles its sand home, the donax's hatchet-like foot instantly burrows a new one.

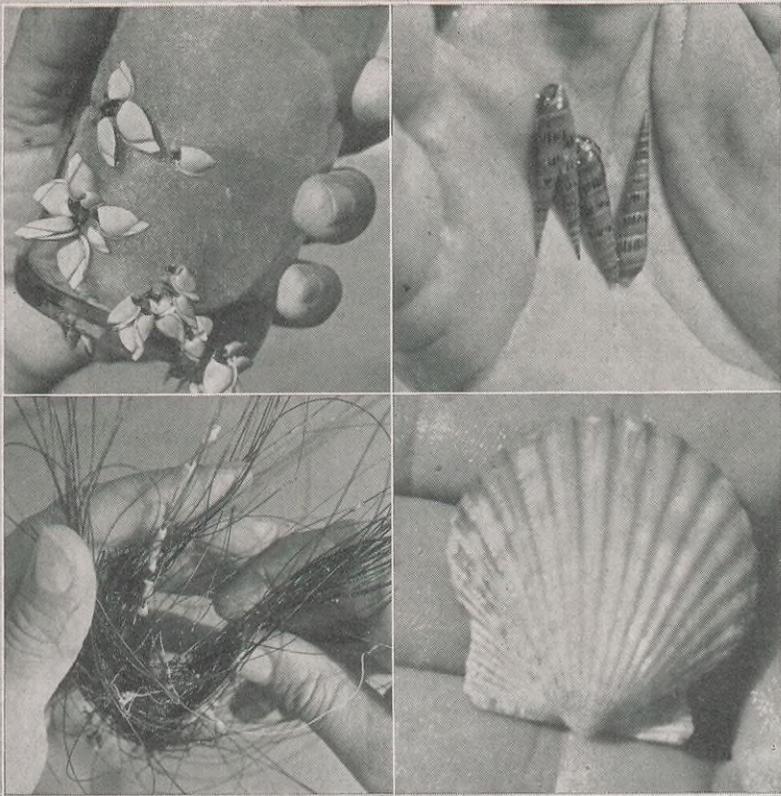


Moore puts on "frogman" gear—flippers and mask—so he can "skin dive" for samples in shallow water along the coast. Such equipment enabled him to probe the Gulf's sandy bottom.

THE one-time leisurely art of beachcombing has become a serious science, perhaps the newest link in the quest for oil. Washed ashore along broad stretches of sand, the sea shells and other samples of marine life, which seem a treasure in themselves to the average beachcomber, might signify a treasure of a far more tangible kind to Shell geologists.

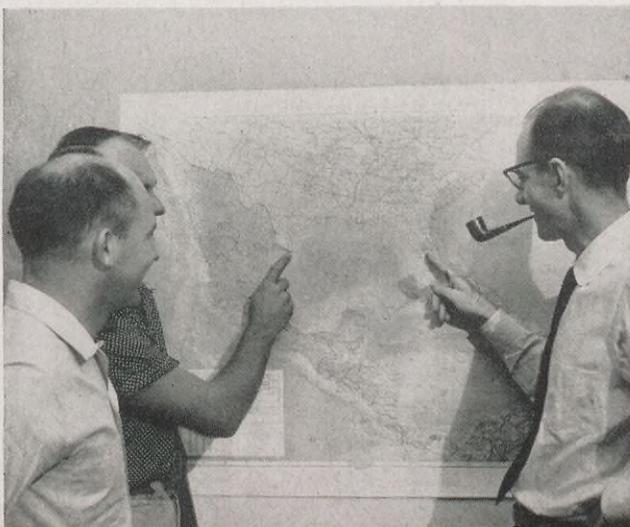
In the hope of getting valuable reference material, Shell Development Company's Exploration and Production Research Division in Houston recently assigned Donald R. Moore, a biology graduate student at the University of Miami, to collect and classify samples of sea creatures and vegetation along 1,000 miles of coast surrounding the Gulf of Mexico.

The reason for Shell's interest in acquiring such specimens is this: The clams, crabs, snails and other sea creatures which inhabit the Gulf's Continental Shelf today are not very different from their fossil ancestors which lived millions of years ago. Each species has its preference for sand, mud or shell bottom. If Shell's geologists learn enough about modern sea life, they may be able to match recent samples against their ancient fossilized counterparts found in oil-bearing formations. This might give them clues to where to find a buried limestone reef or sand bar, saturated with oil but sealed ages ago by oil-



Some of Moore's specimens include: upper left, small barnacles which attached themselves to a discarded bottle; upper right, thin, tapering terebra, a form of marine insect; left, seaweed which formed nest for an unidentified water species; right, a pecten.

Senior Geologist H. A. Bernard, left, of Shell Development's Exploration and Production Research Division Laboratory, Moore, and R. J. LeBlanc, the Division's Geological Department Manager, survey Moore's extensive beach route along 1,000 miles of Gulf coast.



At the University of Texas Institute of Marine Science at Port Aransas, Moore examines a large shrimp caught off the Texas coast. He visited nine such laboratories during trip.



Moore studies a *Pecten nodosus*, similar to Shell's trade-mark, with Bernard. Samples Moore collected were catalogued, then became part of Laboratory's permanent specimen file.

Beachcomber



tight sediments.

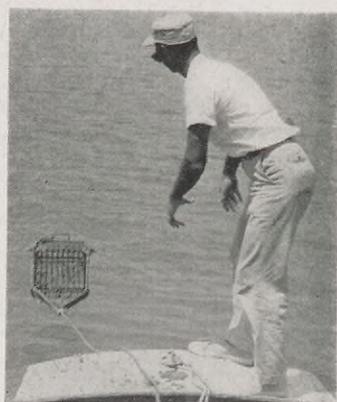
In his search to learn the distribution and types of sea life now inhabiting the bays and shallow waters of the Gulf Coast, Moore combed the beach from the Mexican border to Tampa,

Florida, picking up specimens both dead and alive. Usually, he drove to locations and worked a lengthy stretch on foot. Sometimes, he hired a boat and probed the shallow waters of the Gulf itself.

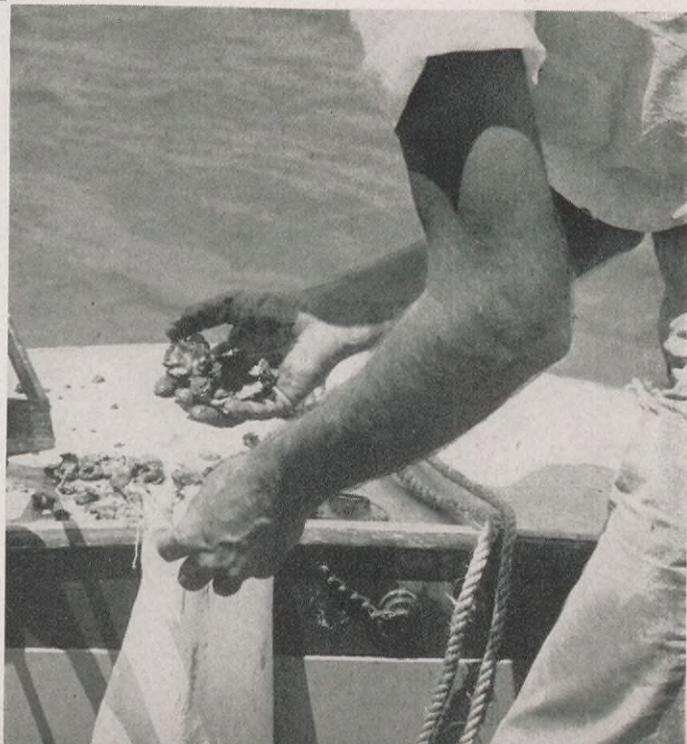
The samples he took and records he kept have been turned over to Shell Development Company for study and correlation in the research laboratory at Houston. The result may prove a valuable addition to oil research.



At left, the claw-like iron tool Moore drops overboard is called a bottom sampler. Its jaws, which can be observed more closely in the photo above center, remain open until the sampler strikes bottom. Then a spring snaps them shut. After the device has been pulled back aboard, Moore, above right, empties its contents into a jar. It contains a sampling of bottom sediments and possibly certain marine specimens. On later analysis ashore, Shell researchers may be able to tell much about the watery homes of the sea creatures inhabiting the floor of the Gulf. Findings then may be compared with fossils imbedded in rocks millions of years old, giving clues to where new oil reserves may lie buried.



A dredge, resembling a wire basket, is dropped into the water. When fastened to the boat and dragged across the bottom of the Gulf, it collects marine samples like those seen on the right.



Shell People in the News

Shell Oil Company

Manufacturing Organization Personnel Changes



J. M. BRACKENBURY who holds a Ph.D. degree in chemistry from the University of Nebraska, joined Shell in 1933 as a Junior Inspector at the Wilmington Refinery. Following various technical assignments there, at the Martinez Refinery and in Head Office, Mr. Brackenbury became Chief Technologist at the Martinez Refinery in 1945. He was named Assistant Superintendent the following year. In June of 1949, he moved to Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, becoming Superintendent of the Montreal Refinery.



G. A. LORENZ has been appointed Superintendent of the Montreal Refinery, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, replacing Mr. Brackenbury. Mr. Lorenz, who holds a Ph.D. degree in chemical engineering from the University of Minnesota, joined Shell in 1935 as a Special Research Chemist at the Wood River Refinery. After serving in various technical assignments there and in Head Office, he was named Manager of the Gas Department at the

Wood River Refinery in 1946. Following a special assignment with associates in The Hague in 1948-49, he was named Assistant Superintendent—Operations at the Wilmington Refinery, and was appointed Assistant Superintendent—Administration in February of 1954.



S. F. GOOD

holds a B.S. degree in chemical engineering from Rice Institute, joined Shell in 1936 as a Junior Analytical Chemist at the Houston Refinery. He served in various positions at that location until 1949 when he moved to the Norco Refinery as Gas Department Manager.



J. S. BABIN

has been named Gas Department Manager at Shell Oil Company's Norco Refinery. Mr. Babin joined Shell in 1929 as an Assistant Tester at the Norco Refinery, and has spent his entire Shell career at that location. He has held various positions in the Norco Re-

finery's Laboratory; Cracking and Gas Departments, becoming Assistant Manager of the Gas Department in 1947.



J. R. NOLES

Mr. Noles, who holds a B.S. degree in civil engineering from Texas A&M College, joined Shell in 1947 as a Junior Engineer at the Norco Refinery. In 1949, he entered the Stores Department there and was named its Manager in 1953.

finery's Laboratory; Cracking and Gas Departments, becoming Assistant Manager of the Gas Department in 1947.



C. H. VAN HEES

in 1929 as a Storehouse Clerk in the Norco Refinery and served in various positions of increasing responsibility at that location until 1947, when he joined the Stores Department of Shell Chemical Corporation's Houston Plant. He became Assistant Manager of that Department in 1949. He returned to the Norco Refinery in 1953 as Assistant Manager of the Stores Department.

C. H. VAN HEES has been named Stores Department Manager at Shell Oil Company's Norco Refinery. Mr. Van Hees joined Shell

MORE *Natural*

THE current session of Congress will be asked to settle a dangerous and far-reaching problem dealing with the pricing of natural gas.

The answer Congress gives may affect the gas bills of more than 21,000,000 U. S. families who burn natural gas in their homes. It may partially determine how soon many millions of other families, with their names on long waiting lists for the installation of natural gas, may expect their supply. It most certainly will affect the amount of effort and money which Shell and some 4,000 other natural gas producers can afford to put into the search for new natural gas reserves.

Since last June, Shell and these thousands of competitive gas producers have been subject to Government price regulation as public utilities. The Federal Power Commission has been empowered to tell competitive producers what they may charge for the natural gas they furnish to interstate pipe line systems and subsequently to local distribution companies, just as it regulates pricing in the Government-protected markets enjoyed by these public utility companies themselves.

There is a further and equally perilous aspect to Federal Power Commission regulation of natural gas producers. Since gas and oil frequently come out of the ground together from the same wells, there is every chance that price regulation of the natural gas producing industry could be extended to cover the sale of oil.

Much confusion surrounds the

Commission's sudden new powers and what would appear to be the natural gas producing industry's new and subservient status. Congress will be asked to remove producers from under Federal control, and for good reason.

Today's developments are the outcome of events which began as long ago as 1938. In that year the Natural Gas Act was passed by Congress. Rates charged the public by local natural gas distributors were, for the most part, already controlled by state or local authorities. But, up to the time the Act was passed, rates charged by interstate pipe line companies, which transported gas supplies from across state lines to the distributors, had gone unregulated. The Act therefore was designed largely to control the rates that might be charged by interstate pipe lines—rates which would be reflected ultimately in the consumer's gas bill. At the same time, it assured interstate pipe lines of protected markets in the areas they served.

BUT Congress, realizing that the search for and the production of natural gas involved untold and unknown amounts of speculative risk capital, specifically exempted gas producers from coverage by the Act when it wrote that the law "shall not apply to the production or gathering of natural gas."

Some of the language of the Act, however, conflicted with this exemption clause, particularly a portion which defined a "natural gas company" as one "engaged in the transportation of natural gas in interstate

commerce or the sale in interstate commerce of such gas for resale." Since gas producers do engage in the sale of gas for resale in interstate commerce, this statement would make it seem that the Act also applied to them—if it were not for the clause specifically exempting them.

Despite this conflicting language, the Federal Power Commission, administrator of the Act, consistently held to the original intent of Congress and declared that it had no authority to regulate the gas producers. The Commission interpreted the law as meaning that natural gas producers were not subject to its authority so long as they neither owned nor were affiliated with an interstate pipe line.

FROM time to time, this interpretation has been challenged. Recently, several communities, acting with the immediate goal of securing lower gas bills for consumers in their localities, sought and got a Court ruling on the meaning of the Act. The Federal Power Commission, reviewing the price system established by the particular U. S. gas producer serving these communities, had declared it had no authority to regulate the producer's prices. These communities, however, appealed the Commission's decision, and the issue ultimately reached the Supreme Court which in effect overruled the Commission's own interpretation of its authority. In a 5-3 majority decision on June 7, 1954, the exemption clause in the Natural Gas Act was assumed to exempt only the producing and gathering facilities

Gas-or LESS?

of the producer's business from Federal regulation. So far as the actual sale of natural gas was concerned, independent producers suddenly found themselves under the umbrella of Federal price regulation as a public utility.

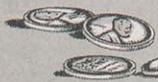
On the surface, it may look as if all three groups—the producers, the interstate pipe line system, and the distribution companies—should be regulated equally, since they are all engaged in handling various aspects of the same commodity. There is,

however, one basic difference which sets producers apart—risk, the big element of risk involved in the exploration for natural gas.

If he is to remain in this highly competitive business at all, a natural gas producer must conduct costly exploration operations against great odds. Since they are so closely associated underground, the search for natural gas is as risky and competitive as the search for oil itself, and dry holes are far more common than successful wildcat strikes.

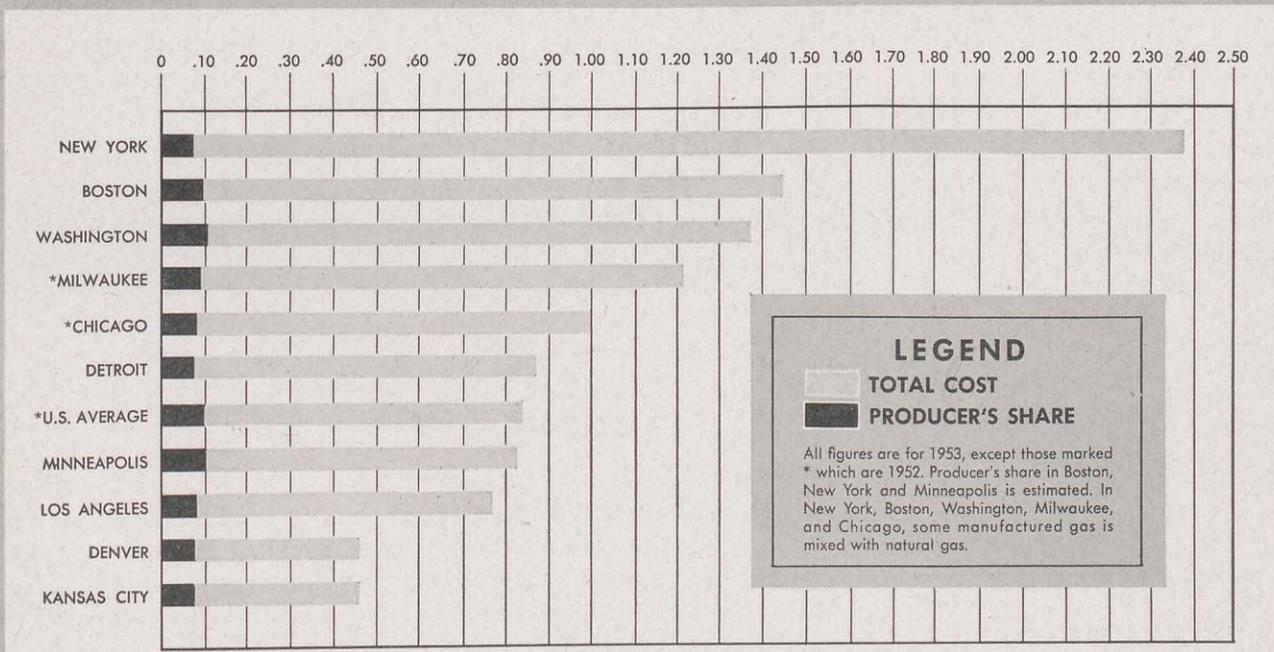
On the other hand, interstate pipe lines and distribution companies experience no comparable risk. They are engaged in transporting and marketing a commodity which has already been produced, just as if they were distributing soap or automobiles—with designated sales territories, and little or no competition in their field.

By way of contrast, the gas producer has no such guarantees. He is dealing with speculative exploration for an underground resource—the very existence of which he has no way



THE PRODUCER'S SHARE OF THE GAS BILL

(CENTS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET)



LEGEND
 TOTAL COST
 PRODUCER'S SHARE

All figures are for 1953, except those marked * which are 1952. Producer's share in Boston, New York and Minneapolis is estimated. In New York, Boston, Washington, Milwaukee, and Chicago, some manufactured gas is mixed with natural gas.

The price paid by consumers for 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas varies widely in several principal U. S. cities, as seen here. But the producer's share—represented by short black bars—amounts to only a few pennies in every case. The rest is transportation and distribution costs.

of being sure until he has perhaps spent hundreds of thousands of dollars drilling a single well. If the producer is to continue to search for and develop new gas resources, he must be free to charge a price for the fuel that will insure him a return commensurate with his speculative risk.

Actually, price control could very probably mean higher, and not lower, gas bills. Price control strangles the producer's incentive to search for more gas by disregarding his risks, restricting the terms of long-range contracts he can make with interstate pipe lines and distribution companies, and prohibiting escalator clauses which would allow him a slight price rise over a period of years. With gas in tighter supply, its unit cost to consumers would almost inevitably rise. Regulation thus is seen to have a spiraling effect, with the consumer as well as the producer on the losing end.

As it is, the producer's share of the customer's dollar is so slight that it represents a negligible amount on the gas bill. In Milwaukee, for example, the producer's share averages a little more than seven cents out of every dollar. In New York, he gets only three; in Detroit, a little under nine; in Chicago, eight, and in Washington, D. C., a little more than ten. The pro-

ducer's share rarely averages more than ten cents out of every dollar.

A future for natural gas that includes price control becomes all the more difficult when it is recalled that demand for this fuel has doubled since 1945, while proved reserves have increased only one-third. New consumers have been added since 1950 at a rate of about 2,000,000 a year. Millions more are on waiting lists. All this means that only a continuing intensive search for new gas deposits can ever hope to satisfy the market.

SUPREME Court Justice William O. Douglas, one of the three members of the Court who dissented with the five-member majority ruling, realized the limitations Federal price control placed on independent gas producers when he wrote: "Regulating the price at which the independent producer can sell his gas regulates his business in the most vital way any business can be regulated. The regulation largely nullifies the exemption granted by Congress (in the Natural Gas Act)."

Congress now faces the task of setting the record straight so that independent gas producers will be permitted to continue the pattern of competitive public service they have always followed, providing ever-

increasing supplies of natural gas at reasonable prices. Here is a summary of certain important points which natural gas producers will ask Congress to consider:

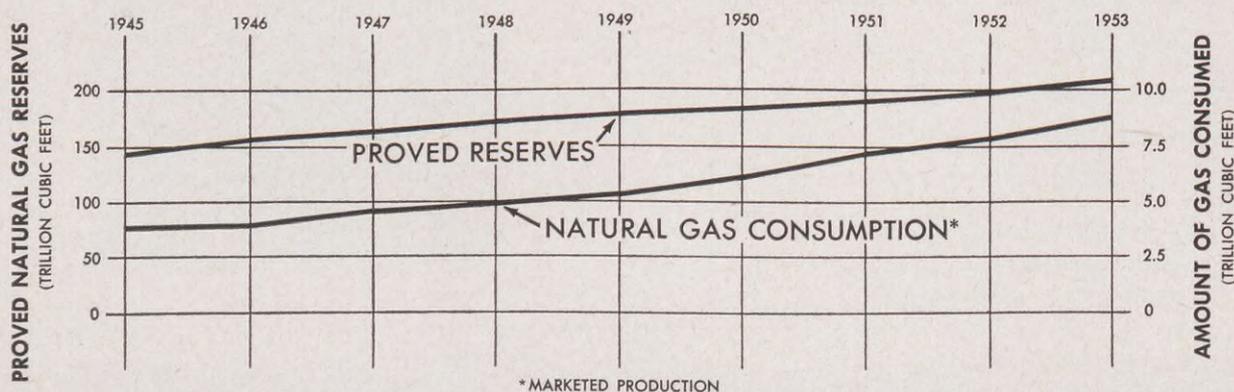
1. Federal control of gas production cannot effect any significant savings for consumers, since about 90 per cent of consumers' gas bills represents transportation and local distribution costs which already are being regulated.

2. Keen competition among thousands of producers has resulted in greatly increased supplies of natural gas at a low price to consumers. Why gamble with price regulations which could result in lower supplies and higher prices?

3. If competitive production of gas is controlled by government, it opens the door for the spread of Federal regulation to any other competitively-produced commodity.

4. Government regulation of the price at which the independent producer sells his gas in interstate commerce will kill the incentives of independent producers to search for and develop new natural gas resources. The resulting shortage of supply would likely cause a rise in unit costs, which eventually would be sharply reflected in the prices paid by consumers.

DEMAND IS INCREASING FASTER THAN PROVED RESERVES



Shell People in the News



O. F. MINOR

O. F. MINOR has been appointed Retail Department Manager in Shell Oil Company's Marketing Organization, succeeding G. L. Switzer who has retired. Mr. Minor joined Shell as a Clerk in the St. Louis office in 1929. He held various Marketing position in that location, at Springfield, Illinois, and in Atlanta until 1945 when he was named Manager of the Public Relations Department in Head Office. He served later as Assistant to the Vice President—Marketing and, in 1948, became Sales Manager of the New York Marketing Division. He was named Acting Manager of the Retail Department last February.

T. H. MOORE has been appointed Assistant Manager of the Industrial Relations Department in Head Office. Mr. Moore graduated from Pennsylvania State University in 1938 and received an LL.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1941. He joined Shell Oil Company in 1945 as a member of the Head Office Industrial Relations Department. In 1949, he was named Manager of the Personnel and Industrial Relations Department of the Houston Exploration and Production Area. Early last year, he became Personnel and Industrial Relations Department Manager at the Houston Refinery.



T. H. MOORE



L. J. HALLMARK

L. J. HALLMARK has been appointed Manager of the Personnel and Industrial Relations Department at Shell Oil Company's Houston Refinery, succeeding Mr. Moore. Mr. Hallmark, who holds an M.A. degree in education from Sam Houston Teachers College, joined Shell in 1942 as a General Helper at the Houston Refinery. Later that year, he was made a Fire and Safety Inspector and in 1944 was appointed Training Supervisor. In 1949, he was named Assistant Manager of the Refinery Personnel and Industrial Relations Department.

Shell Makes The Year's First Major Offshore Discovery In The Gulf

THE oil industry's first major offshore discovery of 1955 was made January 17 when a Shell wildcat well was completed in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico off the Louisiana coast, with an initial flow of 288 barrels of oil and 182,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

The wildcat, an important discovery which indicates new oil reserves in Louisiana's offshore waters, is located in the South Pass Block 6 area of Plaquemine Parish off the Mississippi River delta.

Brought in only four months after purchase of the lease by Shell, this discovery well is believed to have set

a new record in time elapsed between assignment of an offshore lease and completion of a well.



The 5,000-acre tract on which it was completed was purchased by Shell at the State Mineral Board lease sale in Baton Rouge last September 15. It is the first production found on offshore leases purchased at this sale.

In addition, the well established another offshore record in being the first successful wildcat southeast of the Mississippi River passes.

A contract barge-mounted drilling rig, operating under direction of Shell's New Orleans Exploration and Production Area, drilled to a depth of 11,010 feet and plugged back to complete through perforations between 8,337 and 8,340 feet.

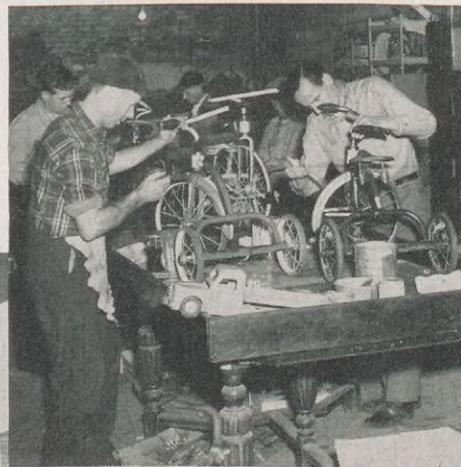
TOY TIME



Tots, like the tiny girl at right, found Christmas joy in more than half a million toys collected at Shell stations, repaired by volunteers and distributed through the cooperation of many local groups in Shell cities around the nation.



DES MOINES, IOWA: Above, G. L. Werner, left foreground, District Real Estate Representative, and P. R. Laughlin, District SHELLANE® Salesman, right foreground, distribute toys to youngsters in the area served by Shell's Minneapolis Marketing Division.



CLEVELAND, OHIO: Tricycles are repaired by volunteer workmen, above. About 40 communities in the Cleveland Marketing Division were among the cities where both dealers and Shell employees helped in Toy Time drives.



SPOKANE, WASHINGTON: Shell Station Attendant John Messmer, above, helps U. S. Marine Corps reservists load a truck with toys collected at a Shell station Toy Time collection depot, one of many in the Seattle Marketing Division.



NEW YORK: At left, Shell Dealer Bud Enos of Rego Park, Long Island, accepts toy donations from youngsters. Deputy Commissioner James Nolan of New York Police Athletic League, Shell's New York Toy Time co-sponsor, and New York Marketing Division Manager B. C. Astrup look on.

Shell Dealers and Employees Helped Bring Christmas Cheer to Thousands of Eager Children Across the Nation

TENS of thousands of eager children in Shell cities across the nation had good reason to smile last Christmas—smiles brought on by things like toy dogs that wiggle or baby dolls that cry. Their happiness was shared by hundreds of Shell dealers and employees in Shell Marketing Divisions who helped put on Toy Time campaigns in their communities.

The Toy Time campaigns were undertaken jointly by Shell and various local groups, including U. S. Marine Corps Reserve units, Moose Lodges, Kiwanis Clubs, Junior Chambers of Commerce, Volunteers of America, and other fraternal and religious organizations.

Hundreds of Shell service stations, displaying brightly colored Toy Time banners, became toy collection depots during the local campaigns. More than half a million toys were gathered and distributed to eager children. Many of them were spanking new toys. Others, the castoffs of earlier Christmases, were in need of repair.

The soldering, sewing, carpentry, and other repair work needed to make the worn toys look department-store new was variously handled by high school manual training classes, Boy Scout troops, members of carpenters and electrical workers' unions, members of civic clubs, U. S. Marines, inmates of state prisons, or by the donors themselves. In one instance, a group of tattered dolls was newly outfitted by women in a home for the aged.

Most campaigns were organized last summer. In a few instances, however,

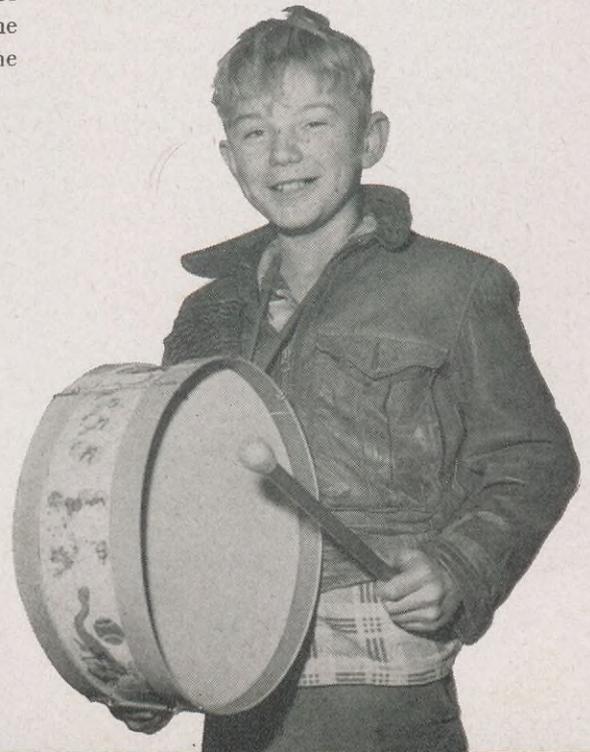
repairs on all toys could not be completed for the holidays. These will be distributed to hospitals and orphanages during the year.

Even before results of their 1954 Toy Time collection efforts had been completely tallied, Shell dealers and employees were looking for means of reaching a vastly larger number of children later this year.



This youngster cheers as he chooses a tricycle for future delivery from a group still in need of repair. Tricycles got new tires, fresh paint, and other repairs to make them like new.

Almost every conceivable kind of toy, like the drum this lad took a fancy to, was collected in Toy Time drives. Toys which couldn't be repaired in time for Christmas will be distributed in orphanages and hospitals later on.

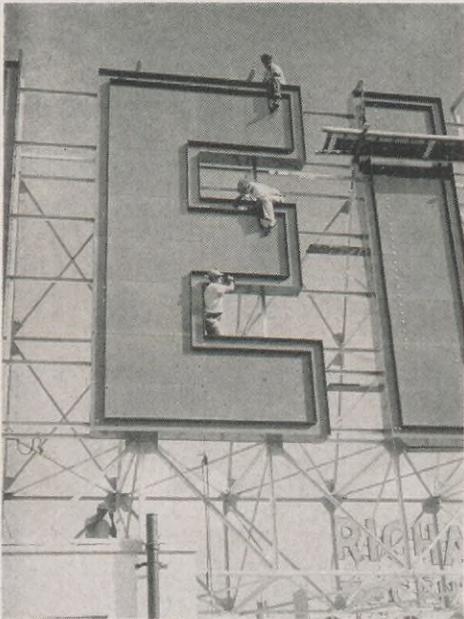


BURLINGTON, VERMONT: Kiwanis Club members, among them L. G. Farmer, Shell District Jobber Representative, at extreme right facing camera, sort toys. The Albany Marketing Division, as in other cities, cooperated with various local groups in Toy Time.



THEY'RE ON THE **move**

New Offices That Shell Employees Recently Occupied at New Orleans and Denver Are Signs of Significant Steps in Company Progress



The size of the neon sign, above, that makes the Shell Building a landmark in New Orleans, can be judged from the three men clambering over it during installation. The letters are 22 feet tall, and the over-all length is 76 feet. The letters will be outlined as well as crisscrossed with neon tubing, which required 279 pounds of glass to construct.

New office building, right, brought under one roof about 500 employees in the New Orleans Exploration and Production Area and New Orleans Marketing Division headquarters who previously were scattered through five buildings in the New Orleans business district. The last letter of the Shell sign atop the building is visible in the photograph.



Shell Built Man-Made Peninsulas For Well Sites In Lake Texoma, Which Is Alternately Flooded and Dry

OIL men are accustomed to dealing with fields that lie entirely on land or entirely under water. But half-and-half fields are rather rare—especially one in which the underwater half is periodically turned into dry ground as the water level recedes.

This, however, was precisely the situation Shell's Tulsa Exploration and Production Area encountered in developing the Big Mineral field in North Texas—an important producing property which, in the three years between the discovery of oil production in 1951 and last December, gave up more than 1,032,000 barrels from 71 Shell-operated wells.

Portions of the Big Mineral field extend beyond the shore and some distance out into the basin of Lake Texoma, an artificial reservoir formed by the damming of the Red River on the Texas-Oklahoma border. The lake, which is in a fairly arid region, can't seem to make up its mind whether to be a big lake or a little one. Sometimes its waters reach flood proportions. During prolonged dry spells, it

shrinks far from its banks.

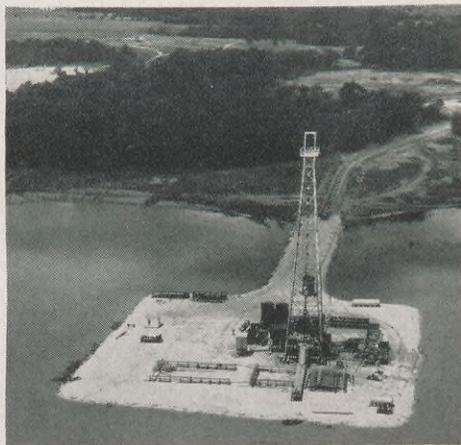
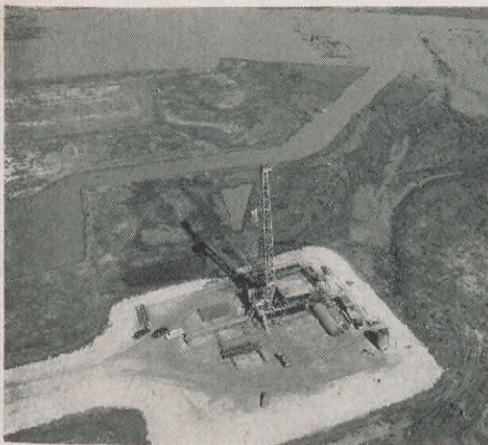
Shell tackled this problem by devising a means of drilling that insures continued field operations if floods should occur or, at the other extreme, even if the lake should disappear entirely. This was accomplished by constructing a series of 13 earthen fills, jutting out into the lake—like long, narrow peninsulas, for as much as a half a mile. Drilling and producing equipment is mounted on these at a stable and accessible level above the water.

Because of the difficulty and expense of constructing earthen fills, several alternative solutions were first explored, but were abandoned because of the enormous variation in water level.

For example, the conventional barge-mounted drilling rigs used in marsh- or swamp-land operations were found unsuitable. A drop in the water level would leave them stranded high and dry. It seemed equally impractical to restrict drilling to periods when the lake level was low. In any



Shell Pumper E. B. Wilkins, right, above, and a service company representative survey well head equipment mounted on a 12-foot steel tower where it is accessible even during floods.



Above left, a rig drills a new well from atop an earthen fill. When water is low, land around the fill is exposed. But, during periods of high water, right, the fill is almost turned into an island.

event, well heads raised above high water level would be out of reach for servicing equipment during dry spells.

Thus, construction was begun on the fills, on which more than 30 wells have since been located. They are connected to the shore by a system of raised roadways. To build them, it took 426,000 cubic yards of earth dredged from Texoma's basin itself since restrictions prohibit the transfer of other materials into the water. The height of drilling platforms and roadways above the lake bed range from an average of four feet, for wells close

to the shoreline, to a maximum of 10 feet at the deepest end.

In the early days of the field's development, fills were put in as they were needed. Later, as a long range drilling program was adopted, the majority of them were finished during a 30-day period in the fall of 1953—just before heavy rainfall, as anticipated, completely flooded the land surrounding the fills.

Each fill provides space for one or more drilling sites. Each site, in turn, accommodates two or in some cases

three wells, each producing from a separate zone. The Big Mineral field contains five zones ranging in depth from 3,600 to 7,800 feet. Because of the structural makeup of the area, Shell found it economical to develop all five producing zones simultaneously.

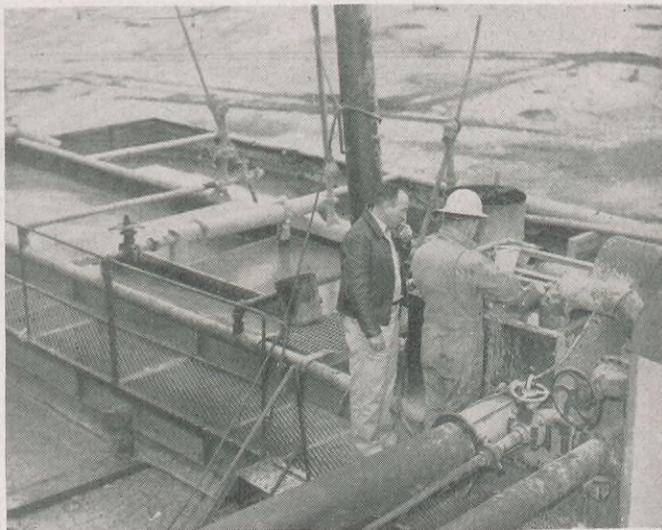
Where more than one producing zone is involved, producing regulations in Texas normally require separate tank batteries to handle the oil from each. At Big Mineral, this would have required a large number of tanks. The state, therefore, permitted

the installation of a metering system, which accurately registers the amount of oil coming from each zone, and the subsequent mingling of all oil production in common storage.

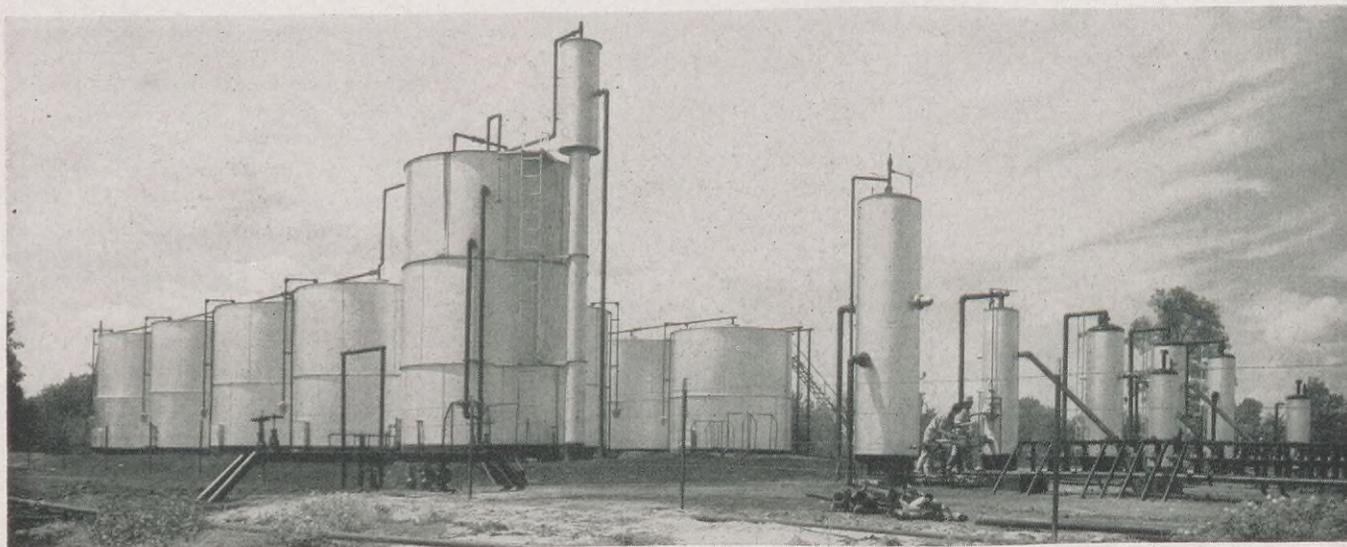
Most wells in the lake bed area are of the flowing type, though it has been necessary to install artificial lift equipment on those producing from one of the shallower zones. Nonetheless, producing oil even by natural flow poses some unusual problems in an area which is periodically submerged. Although well head equipment has been



Shell's North Texas Division Production Manager J. M. Garlick, center, above, discusses development of the Big Mineral field with Mechanical Engineer K. W. Foster, left, and Division Mechanical Engineer R. F. Nelson.



Circulation pits for drilling mud are located on the earthen fills alongside each rig. Above, Junior Engineer F. H. Culver, right, tests viscosity of a mud sample while Drilling Foreman F. W. David observes his findings.



Production from all six producing zones in the Big Mineral field flows to this battery of tanks. Usual practice would be to provide separate tankage for oil from each producing zone. But, to save tankage space, production from each zone is carefully measured, then stored at this single location.

mounted on steel towers out of reach of floodwaters, the possibility of lake pollution from flow line leaks caused by storms sometimes complicates efficient production. Daily weather reports, provided by the U. S. Weather Bureau at nearby Denison Dam forewarn Shell of any unusual conditions that would force precautionary measures in the field.

As development of the Big Mineral field continues, an unusual precaution must be taken in all drilling operations. The lake bed portion of the field

falls within the Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge, to which about 70,000 ducks and geese migrate annually for the winter months. Lake Texoma, its water stocked with fish, also has become important as a resort. It is, therefore, subject to game restrictions set by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Special measures are taken for the disposal of well cuttings and waste drilling mud. They are caught in steel tanks and are either trucked or pumped from drilling platforms to a reserve pit some distance

away on high ground near the fills.

Such problems and precautions as these have put Shell's plan for development of the Big Mineral field to rigid tests. Despite all this, the Company's long-range drilling and producing program throughout the field has met with significant success. There have been few cases in which wells had to be re-completed in shallower producing zones because their original objective zones had proved non-productive. What's more, there has been only one dry hole!



Left, Pumper Wilkins reads a meter which registers quantity of crude oil coming from one of the Big Mineral field producing zones. Below, close to the shore on a fill, a Shell rig drills one of 71 Company-operated wells at Big Mineral.



Below, conservation officials of Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge, in which the lake bed area of Shell's field lies, put an identifying band on a duck's leg.

Dallas Morning News



A Retired Shell Engineer, Handicapped by Polio Himself, Has Developed an Ingenious

His Answer Was POSBU

ONE of the happiest moments in the life of Chester C. Ashley, a retired Shell Chemical Senior Engineer now living in Redwood City, California, was the day about three years ago when he learned that his 23-year-old son, Allen, had received a driver's license.

What made this seemingly ordinary event so gratifying was the fact that Allen, a victim of polio, has only limited use of his arms. Previously, he had been forced to rely on others to drive him. Now he could do this himself.

The awarding of a driver's license to Allen is a tribute to the inventive skill of his engineering father. But, more than that, it signifies a better than average ability to overcome personal problems—because Chester Ashley himself has suffered from polio and still has little use of his arms and none of his legs. He was stricken more than 10 years ago, two weeks after Allen fell victim of the disease.

Despite these handicaps Mr. Ashley was able to do something about the fact that his wife or friends had to drive Allen to classes at San Mateo Junior College each morning. He designed and made what he calls "POSBU," his abbreviation for powered steering booster unit. This he had mounted on the steering column of the Ashley family car—and now Allen does his own driving.

The California State Highway Patrol will license a handicapped driver to operate specially equipped automobiles when the driver demonstrates adequate driving skill. Mr. Ashley's unit enabled Allen to pass the test with ease.

The POSBU is a hydraulic device, operated by oil pressure supplied by an auxiliary pump driven by the car

engine. It operates on the same principle as power steering in late model automobiles, where a turn of the steering wheel actuates equipment that does the actual steering. Mr. Ashley's booster unit, however, gives full front wheel movement with one easy turn of the steering wheel instead of four and one-half turns that normally are required.

Mr. Ashley started work on the unit for Allen's car before the automobile industry introduced power steering to the public. He used some commercial equipment in its construction, but most of the parts he designed and had made especially for the job. He and his son assembled the unit. A local car dealer installed it.

Mr. Ashley also designed and had installed a power booster for the car's brakes. It is controlled by an extra pedal, which activates the brake at a light touch.

The POSBU and brake booster do not affect the operation of the automobile in a normal way. It is necessary to unlock a master switch and engage a series of controls in order to use the steering unit. The accelerator-like pedal for the brake booster is off to the side of the regular brake.

Any day now, a young man in Ohio will drive an automobile for the first time in several years. His feat will be another tribute to Mr. Ashley's inventive skill since the youth's arms and hands are paralyzed.

Mr. Ashley's help for the Ohio youth grew out of a letter

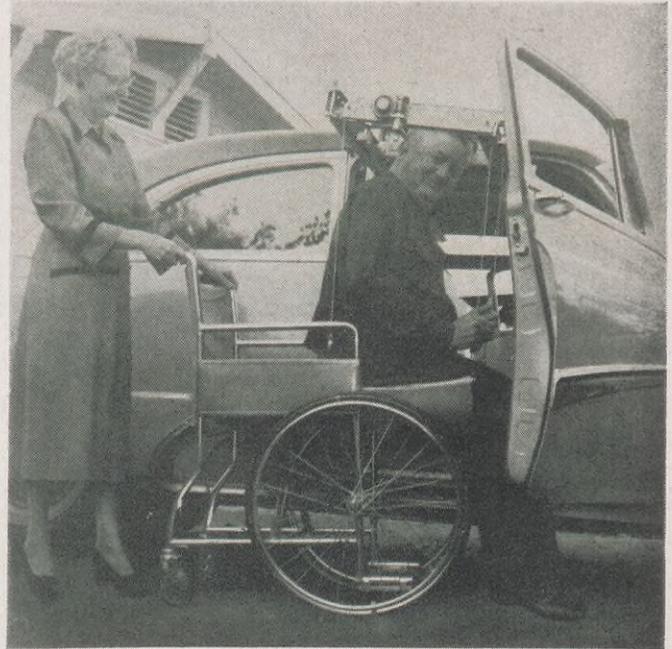


Driving Aid to Help His Similarly Handicapped Son Lead a Near-Normal Life

Mr. Ashley saw in a national magazine. The young man, his arms crippled with polio, wanted to drive his own car so as to make it easier for him to attend college. He sought a solution to the problem through his letter to the magazine. Mr. Ashley contacted the youth and subsequently began work on a POSBU-like booster unit that will enable the Ohioan to steer his car with his left foot while his right is used in the normal way for accelerator and brake. This unit is designed so that it can be connected with the commercial power steering unit already on the car.

Mr. Ashley, who spends many hours in a wheel chair, has also put his inventive talents to work to make life easier for himself and those family members and friends who help him to get about. Until recently, getting into an automobile was a major problem, requiring the help of two or more persons. His newest development is a unit with which one person can help him into the family car with little effort.

The unit is essentially a hoist that lifts him from his wheel chair on a light canvas seat up to the level of the car seat. An overhead carriage moves him into place in the car. The hoist device is lightweight and can be dismantled easily and carried along in the family automobile. For this unit, Ashley has picked the name "Horace"—not a play on the word hoist, but rather, the name of a friend who for many years has largely played the role of the hoist.



Mr. and Mrs. Ashley, above, demonstrate another device he developed that enables one person to easily help him into the family car. A hoist lifts him from his wheel chair up to the level of the car seat, then an overhead carriage moves him into place in the car. The lightweight device can be dismantled and carried along in the car. It makes things easier for Mr. Ashley and family members and friends who help him get about.



Chester C. Ashley, left, in wheel chair, a retired Shell Chemical Senior Engineer, watches his son, Allen, enter the specially equipped family automobile that enabled the young man to drive for the first time since he was stricken with polio more than 10 years ago. Allen has only limited use of his arms. Mr. Ashley, a polio victim himself, developed a powered steering booster unit that takes most of the effort out of steering.

A closeup in the Ashley family car, right, shows how the powered steering booster unit was installed on the steering column. It operates much like powered steering on late model automobiles, except that the Ashley unit provides full movement of the front wheels with only one easy turn of the steering wheel. Conventional cars normally require four and one-half turns. Mr. Ashley developed his unit before commercial powered steering came on the market. He also installed a brake booster in the car, which is operated with the accelerator-like pedal that is shown in the photograph between the emergency and regular brake pedals.



They Have



P. E. ADAMS
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Mid-Continent Area



G. A. AHLSTROM
Pacific Coast Area
Production



S. ALDREDGE
Wood River Refy.
Engineering



R. M. ASBURY
Tulsa Area
Production



G. E. BERGERON
Norco Refy.
Engineering



A. H. CALDERWOOD
Head Office
Manufacturing



J. S. CLARK
Tulsa Area
Production



D. R. DALGLEISH
Wilmington Refy.
Catalytic Cracking



L. L. DERR
Technical Services Div.
Engineering Development



G. C. DICK
Head Office
Manufacturing



W. R. EDWARDS
Martinez Refy.
Engineering



H. L. FREER
Minneapolis Div.
Sales



F. W. K. HAMILTON
San Francisco Office
Marketing



H. H. HARRON
Shell Chemical Corp.
Martinez Plant



N. S. HINE
Shell Pine Line Corp.
Texas-Gulf Area



R. A. HOLDERMAN
Shell Chemical Corp.
Shell Point Plant



T. A. HOLZHEIMER
Sewaren Plant
Engineering



J. H. HUNT
Shell Chemical Corp.
Houston Plant



H. JASPERON
Pacific Coast Area
Production



A. H. JOHNSON
Tulsa Area
Production



P. A. KEARNEY
Tulsa Area
Production



L. H. KENDALL
Norco Refy.
Engineering



L. KLINGEN
Martinez Refy.
Engineering



C. E. LEE
Houston Area
Production



S. S. MABRY
Tulsa Area
Production



R. P. MATHIEU
Detroit Div.
Operations



D. B. MATTHEWS
Houston Area
Treasury

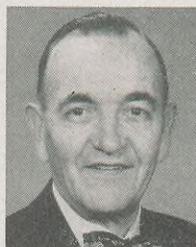
Retired



W. O. Mc CRABB
Tulsa Area
Production



C. W. MICHAELS
Tulsa Area
Exploration



F. E. MILLER
Indianapolis Div.
Treasury



G. E. MINTURN
Products Pine Line
Harristown, Illinois



T. C. MORIARTY
Sewaren Plant
Asphalt



O. C. MUDD
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Houston



A. M. MUELLER
Wilmington Refy.
Engineering



H. W. NELSON
New Orleans Div.
Treasury



D. R. PITTS
Tulsa Area
Treasury



R. F. PURSIFULL
Tulsa Area
Gas



A. A. RAYMOND
Head Office
Marketing



J. M. REDDING
Wilmington Refy.
Engineering



C. W. REEVES
Martinez Refy.
Thermal Cracking



C. D. REMELE
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Mid-Continent Area



W. L. RUGEL
Wilmington Refy.
Thermal Cracking



M. O. SEALE
Portland Div.
Administration



M. C. SORENSEN
Martinez Refy.
Engineering



O. M. THOMAS
Pacific Coast Area
Gas



J. T. TONER
Wilmington Refy.
Engineering



P. E. TREPAGNIER
Norco Refy.
Thermal Cracking



A. TROXLER
Norco Refy.
Engineering



G. J. VANNI
Martinez Refy.
Distilling



A. M. WADDELL
San Francisco Office
Marketing Service



W. W. WALKER
Pacific Coast Area
Purchasing-Stores



J. W. WEAVER
Norco Refy.
Engineering



D. J. WILSON
New Orleans Area
Production



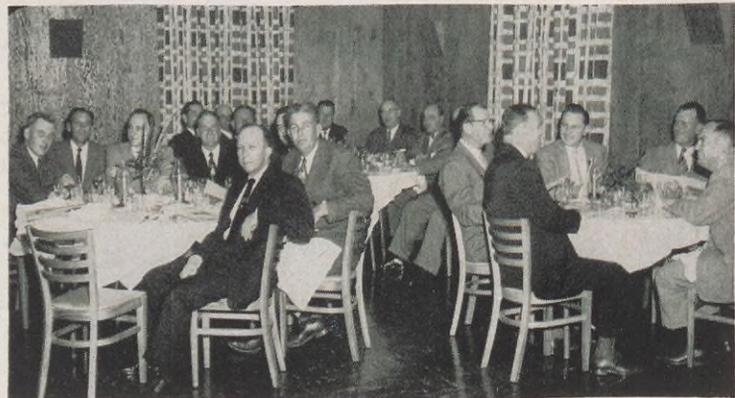
C. G. WINTERS
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Mid-Continent Area



SHELL COAST TO COAST



Five men in Shell Oil Company's Head Office are officers in the Third Naval District's Naval Reserve Petroleum Company 3-1. Shown above with Capt. W. A. Raborn, center, Commanding Officer of the USS Bennington, the Shell men are, beginning second from left, John L. Fairbank, Company Commander Age Skiolvig, Harry D. McLachlin, Robert E. Weintraut, and Tennyson N. Schad. Stuart Knox, extreme left, also in Shell's Head Office, was a guest at a recent meeting of the Company.



Shell Chemical Corporation employees, above, thus far assigned to the Norco Plant, which is now nearing completion, recently held their first 10-and-Over service anniversary banquet in New Orleans.



An Employee Activity Club was recently organized at the Midland Exploration and Production Area's TXL Gas Plant. At left, members of the Board of Trustees are, from left: R. B. Andress, Treasurer I. W. Batchelor, E. B. Lilly, President J. F. Revier, J. T. McCombs, Vice President C. D. Davis, and Secretary A. E. Eubanks.



Unable to find paintings depicting the countryside around Wichita Falls, Texas, to decorate the offices of the Tulsa Exploration and Production Area's North Texas Division, Miss Lola Wyatt, a Draftsman in the Wichita Falls headquarters, painted them herself. She is shown at her residence, below, putting the finishing touches on one of three paintings that now hang in the headquarter's reception hall.



Sons of seven Shell men at the Houston Refinery and Chemical Plant were on the Deer Park team, below, which won the Texas football championship for Class A high schools. The youths are: Front row, Luther Cain (22), son of Machinist L. F. Cain; second row, Jimmy Carpenter (28), son of Distilling Department Manager W. A. Carpenter; and Hubert Taylor (15), son of Welder H. Taylor; third row, Penny O'Neal (30), son of Gas Department Shift Foreman S. P. O'Neal; Marshall Smith (31), son of Pipefitter George A. Smith; Colin Dunn (12), son of Pumper-Gauger Earl E. Dunn, and Benny Stephenson (16), son of Electrician Nelson Stephenson.



FOUR NAMED TO BUSINESS AND DEFENSE POSTS



WILLIAM F. KENNEY

Mr. Kenney, Vice President and General Counsel of Shell Oil Company, has been elected Vice Chairman of the American Petroleum Industries Committee for the current year. The APIC is a committee of the American Petroleum Institute that concerns itself with governmental activity that relates to and concerns the oil industry.



PAUL L. KARTZKE

Mr. Kartzke, Vice President in charge of the Calgary Exploration and Production Area and a Vice President of Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, has been elected Chairman of the 14-man Board of Governors to the General Board of the Canadian Petroleum Association. CPA is the Canadian equivalent of American Petroleum Institute.



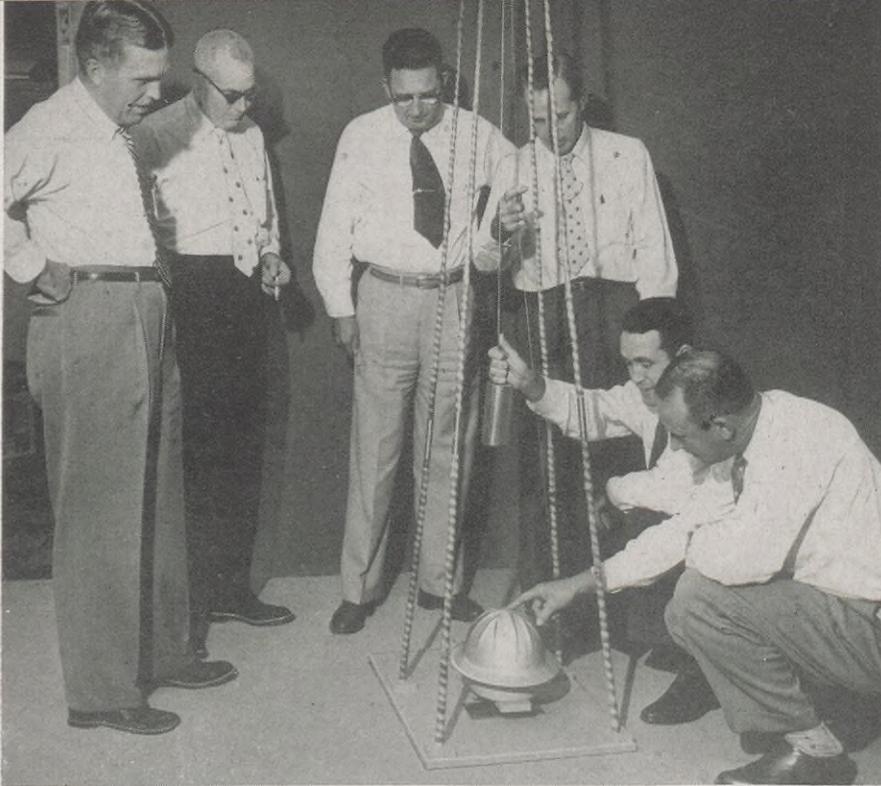
WALTER W. BRIDGEMAN

Mr. Bridgeman, supervisor of the Passenger Transportation Section of the Head Office Transportation and Supplies Traffic Department, has been elected President of the Passenger Traffic Association of New York, Inc., for 1955. The association is made up of passenger traffic representatives for various companies in New York City.

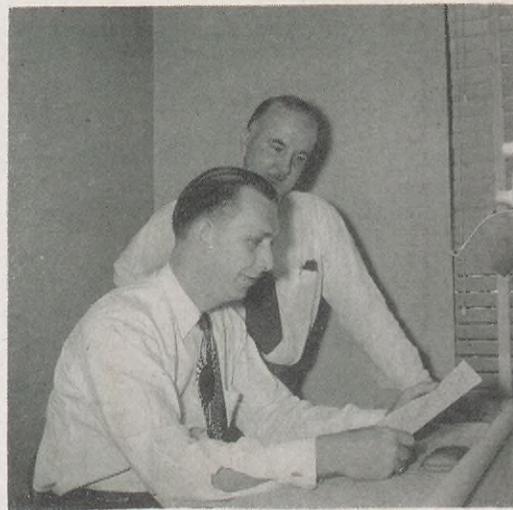


MARK HANNON

Mr. Hannon, New York Marketing Division Operations Manager, was appointed advisor to the State Civil Defense Commission's Deputy Director for Supply and Transportation. Having served in a similar capacity for New York City, he will help develop a state petroleum supply plan and serve in the State Control Center's Supply Section.



Men working in the oil fields of the Tulsa Exploration and Production Area will see the hard hat demonstration, left, as part of the Area's 1955 safety program. Taking part in a preview during the Area's annual meeting of Safety Representatives were, from left: Area Safety Representative Joe Brien and Safety Representatives James Hines, North Texas Division; Carroll Osterholtz, Illinois Division; John Pocock, Oklahoma Division; Leo King, Tulsa Division; and Hadley Trash, Kansas Division.



Senior Draftsman E. L. Metzger, seated, above, and Draftsman J. C. Buttry, of the Midland Exploration and Production Area, were elected President and Vice President respectively of the recently organized Midland Chapter of the Petroleum Draftsmen's Association. The two men, both in the Exploration Department's Midland Division, are shown examining the by-laws of the social and educational organization in which 21 other Shell Oil Company employees in Midland are charter members.



The Cleveland Marketing Division set up the display, above, for the Halle Department Store's first Travel Show last month in Cleveland. Featuring various travel aids and information provided by Shell's Touring Service, the display attracted many of the more than 25,000 persons who attended the show. The booth was manned by Helen Braun, left, head of the Cleveland Division's Touring Service and Ruth Mellinger, a former Shell employee who returned to help in the one-week show.

CITATION
for Distinguished Service
AWARDED TO
SHELL OIL COMPANY

In Recognition of Outstanding National Volunteer Service to Community Chests, United Funds and Red Feather Campaigns

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.
National Chairman

United Community Campaigns of America
1954

A Citation for Distinguished Service certificate, left, has been awarded to Shell Oil Company in recognition of the Company's outstanding participation in Community Chest, United Fund, and Red Feather campaigns conducted last year throughout the nation. The award was made to President H. S. M. Burns by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., National Chairman 1954 campaigns.



Service Birthdays

Thirty-Five Years



E. L. HALBERT
Head Office
Purchasing-Stores



G. G. ROCHELLE
Norco Refy.
Stores

Thirty Years



D. D. BITTLE
Tulsa Area
Production



R. J. BURTON
Wilmington Refy.
Pers. & Indus. Rel.



J. E. COFFIN
Sacramento Div.
Mktg. Service



W. L. COURTNEY
Tulsa Area
Production



S. E. DeVORE
Wilmington Refy.
Engineering



E. A. DIERDORFF
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Head Office



W. A. ELLEXSON
Midland Area
Gas



O. G. FORCADE
Wood River Refy.
Engineering



U. S. GIESY
Portland Div.
Operations



J. J. McAULIFFE
Chicago Div.
Mktg. Service



D. M. MEYER
Cleveland Div.
Operations



F. MIGLIORE
Seattle Div.
Operations



R. D. MORRISON
Seattle Div.
Operations



W. M. ROGERS
Minneapolis Div.
Sales



F. H. SAWYER
Wood River Refy.
Aromatics



M. G. SILVA
Sacramento Div.
Administration



P. van THIEL
Tech. Services Div.
Geological



R. M. WASHBURN
New Orleans Area
Exploration



J. W. WHITING
New Orleans Area
Treasury



E. C. ZUMBACH
San Francisco Div.
Treasury

Twenty-Five Years



E. C. ACKER
Portland Div.
Sales



G. V. BORTNER
Chicago Div.
Sales



E. K. BRACHT
Wood River Refy.
Engineering



G. A. BYRD
New York Div.
Sales



D. C. COE
Wilmington Refy.
Engineering



W. E. COLLINGE
Boston Div.
Sales



M. J. CONROY
Boston Div.
Operations

Twenty-Five Years (cont'd)



H. J. COURAGE
Boston Div.
Operations



C. H. CUNNINGHAM
Head Office
Economic Development



J. F. CYPHER
Pacific Coast Area
Production



C. L. DAHN
Midland Area
Production



J. S. DENVIR
St. Louis Div.
Mktg. Service



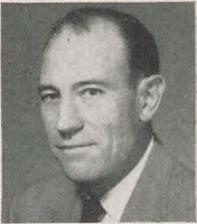
F. C. DIEHL
Albany Div.
Operations



W. A. FAIRFAX
Seattle Div.
Operations



R. J. GALLMAN
Wood River Refy.
Utilities



W. O. GEREN
Shell Chemical Corp.
Ventura Plant



F. L. GODDARD
Head Office
Financial



C. A. GRAHAM
San Francisco Div.
Treasury



J. T. GRIFFIN
Houston Refy.
Control Laboratory



H. E. HACKLEY
Products Pipe Line
Carbon, Indiana



H. H. HALL
Houston Refy.
Dispatching



J. L. HALL
Wood River Refy.
Engineering



W. P. HODGMAN
Head Office
Financial



J. Q. HOLLAND
Boston Div.
Operations



E. S. HUMMEL
Los Angeles Div.
Treasury



C. W. HUTTE
Baltimore Div.
Sales



K. I. INGALLS
Seattle Div.
Mktg. Service



A. JUNGER
Calgary Area
Exploration



A. W. KESSER
Wilmington Refy.
Engineering



R. KNOX
San Francisco Div.
Operations



W. F. LASH
Wood River Refy.
Lubricating Oils



J. A. LOWRY
Baltimore Div.
Sales



E. J. McLAUGHLIN
Shell Development Co.
Emeryville



T. D. McPIKE
Wood River Refy.
Thermal Cracking



J. M. MEYERS
Baltimore Div.
Operations



S. W. MORAN
Wood River Refy.
Engineering



H. F. MOSS
St. Louis Div.
Sales



P. OATES
Wilmington Refy.
Engineering



J. J. O'BRIEN
Boston Div.
Operations



A. D. PENNIMAN
New Orleans Div.
Sales

Twenty-Five Years (cont'd)



W. G. PRECOBB
Sacramento Div.
Treasury



M. C. RADFORD
Houston Refy.
Dispatching



T. R. SEARS
Shell Chemical Corp.
Shell Point Plant



W. SETTLES
Cleveland Div.
Sales



B. L. SIMMERS
Midland Area
Production



R. O. SLATTERY
St. Louis Div.
Sales



A. L. SMITH
Norco Refy.
Engineering



W. C. SMITH
Portland Div.
Treasury



D. L. STORM
Detroit Div.
Operations



J. E. STOWERS
Houston Refy.
Engineering



W. P. WOOD
Tulsa Area
Production

SHELL OIL COMPANY

Head Office

15 Years

W. E. Dyer.....Transp. & Supplies

10 Years

J. K. Laird.....Transp. & Supplies
Maureen C. McNaney.....Financial
Doris R. Rieck.....Marketing
Mary V. Smith.....Financial

Exploration and Production

CALGARY AREA

20 Years

F. H. Van Goor.....Exploration

DENVER AREA

15 Years

E. T. Lawson.....Production

10 Years

H. M. Kirkpatrick.....Production

HOUSTON AREA

20 Years

H. D. Waits.....Production
D. N. Warnix.....Production

15 Years

E. Fose.....Production

10 Years

J. H. Ainsworth.....Production
C. E. Butler.....Treasury
W. L. Clubb.....Production
H. C. Cox.....Production
W. L. Hargrove.....Production
A. S. Henley.....Exploration
G. E. Huffman.....Production
B. B. McGowan, Jr.....Production
C. W. Murphy.....Gas
O. B. Nichols.....Exploration
A. N. Russell.....Gas
G. D. Washington.....Exploration
B. A. Wilson.....Production

MIDLAND AREA

20 Years

A. H. Allen.....Gas

15 Years

K. L. Fowler.....Production
T. H. Hurley.....Pers. & Indus. Relations
J. K. Pevehouse.....Production

10 Years

E. Boggs.....Production
J. Felts.....Gas
E. C. Shields.....Exploration

NEW ORLEANS AREA

20 Years

H. J. Daigle.....Production
R. W. Fosson.....Production
C. Herring.....Production
L. M. Ramsey.....Production
W. R. Thomas.....Production
T. O. Whaley.....Production

15 Years

N. E. Durain.....Production
C. P. Gunnels.....Gas
J. B. McCormick.....Gas
R. D. Menefee.....Exploration
J. G. Watson.....Exploration

10 Years

C. F. Alexander.....Production
T. L. Brantley.....Production
C. Dees.....Production
M. C. Sanderford.....Gas
W. P. Talbot.....Production

PACIFIC COAST AREA

20 Years

A. B. Faoro.....Production
J. A. Roy.....Treasury

15 Years

L. W. Crabill.....Production
R. C. Spivey.....Production

10 Years

O. V. Eller.....Production
E. Hoskyn.....Production
Ethel M. Larson.....Legal
R. E. Lenker.....Treasury
E. R. Merryman.....Production

TULSA AREA

20 Years

J. E. Gumm.....Production
H. C. Iman.....Production
W. E. Sawdey.....Production
W. J. Watson.....Production

15 Years

A. W. McNeal.....Production
A. Seitzinger.....Production
D. Trotter.....Production

10 Years

E. F. Mentemeyer.....Public Relations

Manufacturing

HOUSTON REFINERY

20 Years

L. A. Gruber.....Thermal Cracking
O. C. Hickman.....Thermal Cracking
G. E. O'Neill.....Automotive

15 Years

B. G. Post.....Research Laboratory

10 Years

R. Alexander.....Engineering
J. M. Bennett.....Lubricating Oils
M. F. Hannusch.....Engineering
F. B. Harrison.....Engineering
E. E. Kulhanek.....Thermal Cracking
H. H. Moos.....Thermal Cracking
E. A. Zalesak.....Engineering

MARTINEZ REFINERY

20 Years

E. A. Bock.....Engineering
L. J. Reymond.....Treasury

10 Years

F. C. Somers.....Engineering

NORCO REFINERY

20 Years

H. C. Maurin, Jr.....Engineering

15 Years

C. Stubbs.....Engineering

WILMINGTON REFINERY

10 Years

C. S. Allen.....Engineering
I. E. Gore.....Dispatching
C. F. Keech.....Alkylation
C. F. Selby.....Engineering
A. A. Waddell.....Engineering
L. M. White.....Engineering
D. M. Wicker.....Engineering
F. E. Winters.....Thermal Cracking

WOOD RIVER REFINERY

20 Years

E. C. Bohart.....Engineering
G. Derickson.....Engineering
W. H. Halbe.....Engineering
H. E. Ragus.....Gas

15 Years

W. L. Koch.....Engineering
C. E. Mitchell.....Engineering
M. M. Packard.....Engineering
M. M. Schwab.....Engineering
F. A. Tosh.....Engineering

10 Years

R. R. Clem.....Compounding
C. B. Elliott.....Utilities
R. M. Thornburgh.....Utilities

Marketing

MARKETING DIVISIONS

20 Years

F. M. White.....Albany, Sales
W. H. Jaeger.....Boston, Operations
W. R. Ray.....Boston, Operations
V. R. Storey.....Detroit, Sales
W. F. Wassmer.....Indianapolis, Sales
T. J. Hoogendyk.....Los Angeles, Sales
K. C. McRae.....Sacramento, Real Estate

15 Years

M. P. Schwartz.....Indianapolis, Sales
R. M. Hoatson.....Los Angeles, Operations
W. G. Ball.....New Orleans, Operations
T. J. Soltis.....New York, Operations
F. X. McAdam.....St. Louis, Sales

10 Years

E. L. Abrams.....Atlanta, Treasury
Martha J. Stout.....Cleveland, Sales
C. B. Stuart.....Cleveland, Sales
W. J. Brown.....Detroit, Operations
M. H. Southard.....Detroit, Sales
Helen M. Tupper.....Minneapolis, Treasury
N. L. Whitner.....New Orleans, Operations
Caroline M. Mlynarczyk.....New York, Sales
Daisy Young.....San Francisco, Treasury

SEWAREN PLANT

15 Years

C. A. Poulsen.....Chemical

10 Years

J. V. Deverin.....Asphalt

Products Pipe Line

15 Years

C. A. Ewing.....Zionsville, Ind.

10 Years

G. E. Brusco.....West Boylston, Mass.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

20 Years

O. M. Sechler.....Houston
W. P. Ehler.....Shell Point
E. J. Fullmer.....Shell Point
F. B. Runyon.....Shell Point

15 Years

L. E. Fredrickson.....Shell Point

10 Years

L. C. Glover.....Denver
B. Faircloth.....Houston
C. B. Malone.....Houston
W. E. Nelson.....Houston
D. W. Stephens.....Houston
H. F. Thomas.....Houston
J. B. Gentry.....Martinez
Loretta E. Ivey.....Shell Point
O. L. Merrill.....Shell Point

SHELL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

15 Years

C. W. Bittner.....Emeryville
E. W. Mark.....Emeryville
Hermine E. Skirboll.....Emeryville

10 Years

B. Berman.....Modesto
S. T. Abrams.....Emeryville
Victoria P. Bethencourt.....Emeryville
Helen L. Derby.....Emeryville
Nola P. Dill.....Emeryville
G. L. Salisbury.....Emeryville

SHELL PIPE LINE CORPORATION

20 Years

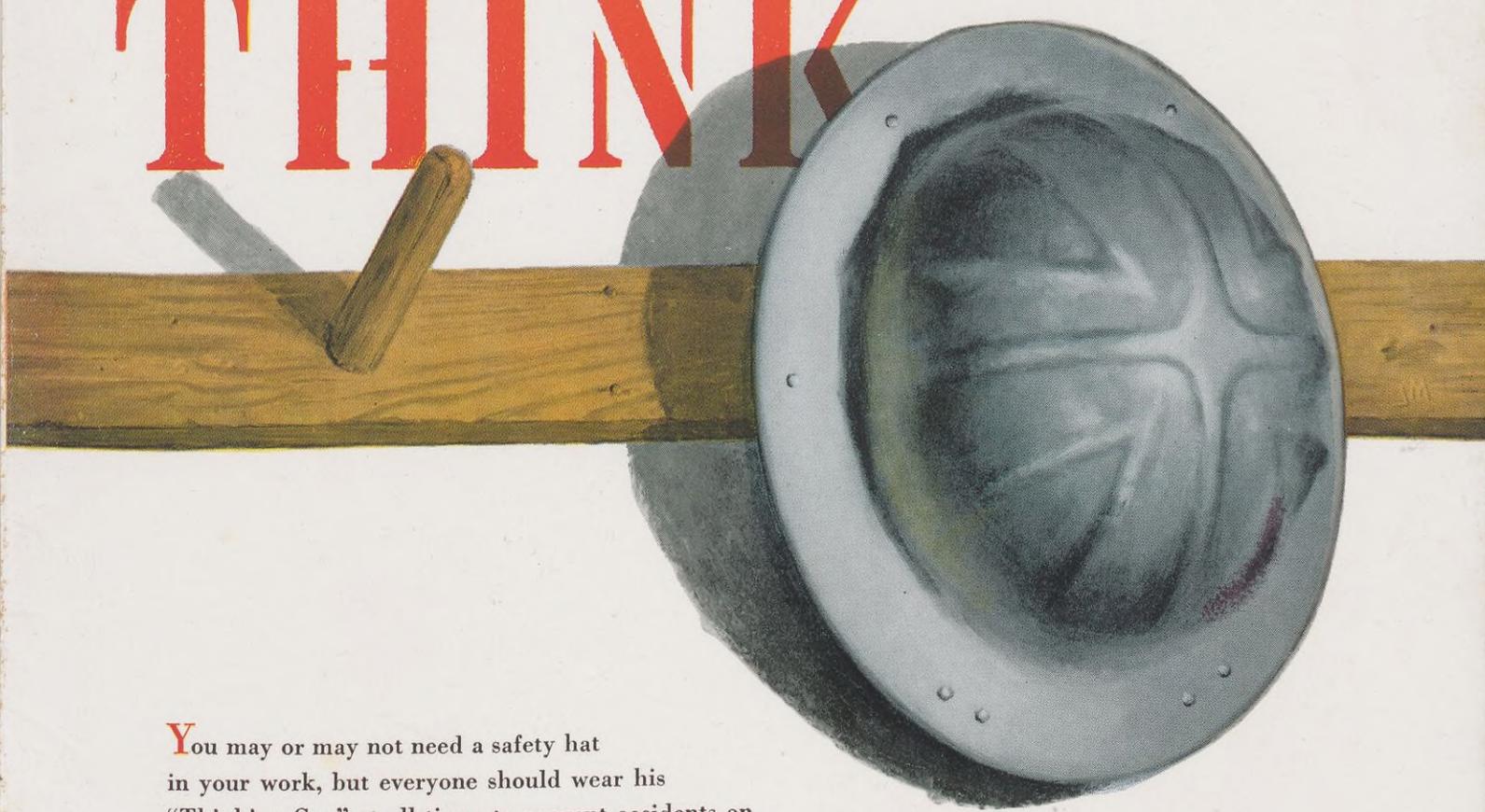
J. M. Foster.....West Texas Area
F. C. Mottert.....Mid-Continent Area

15 Years

E. H. Hughes.....Mid-Continent Area
G. C. Laney.....Mid-Continent Area

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fact

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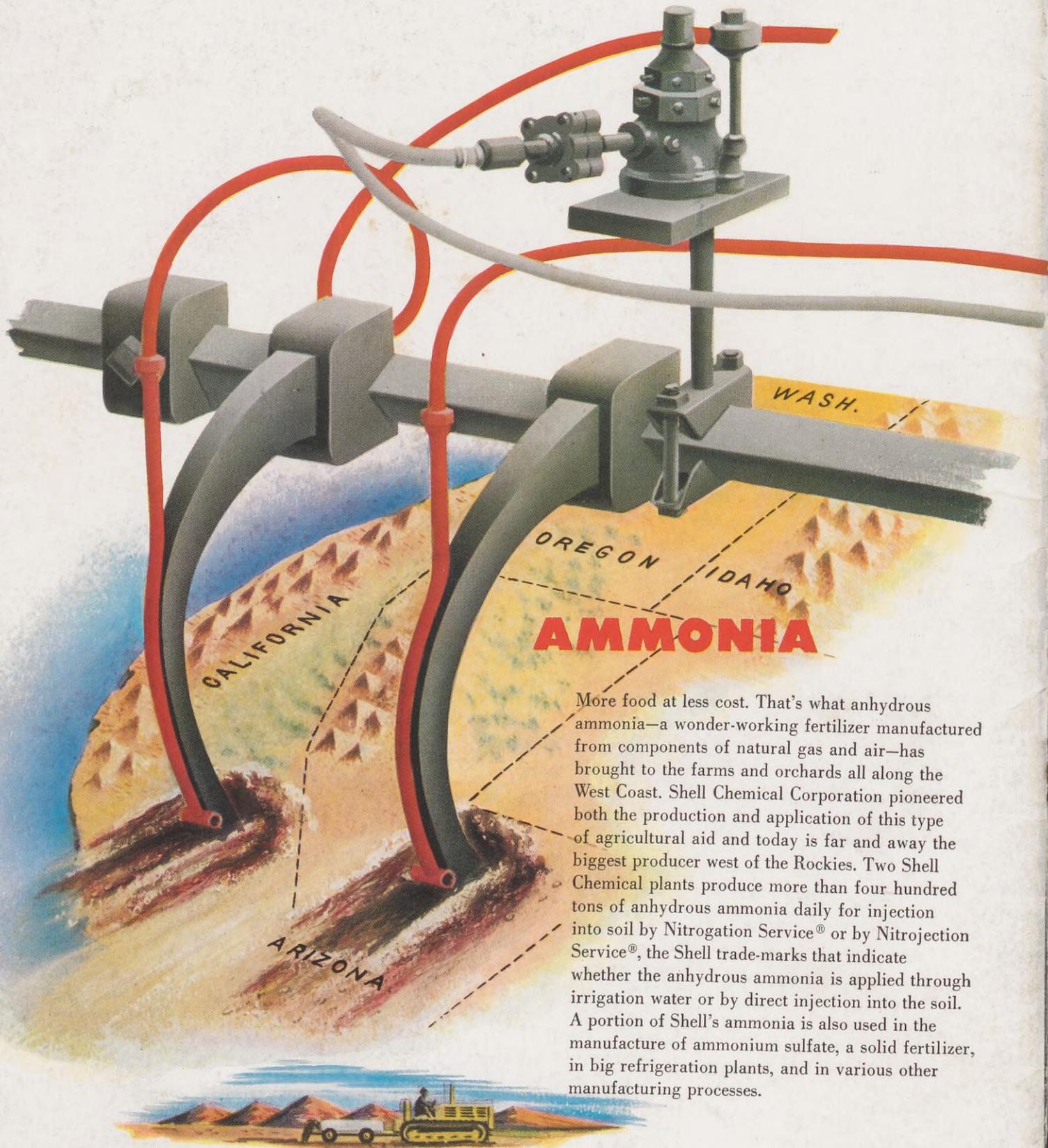
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