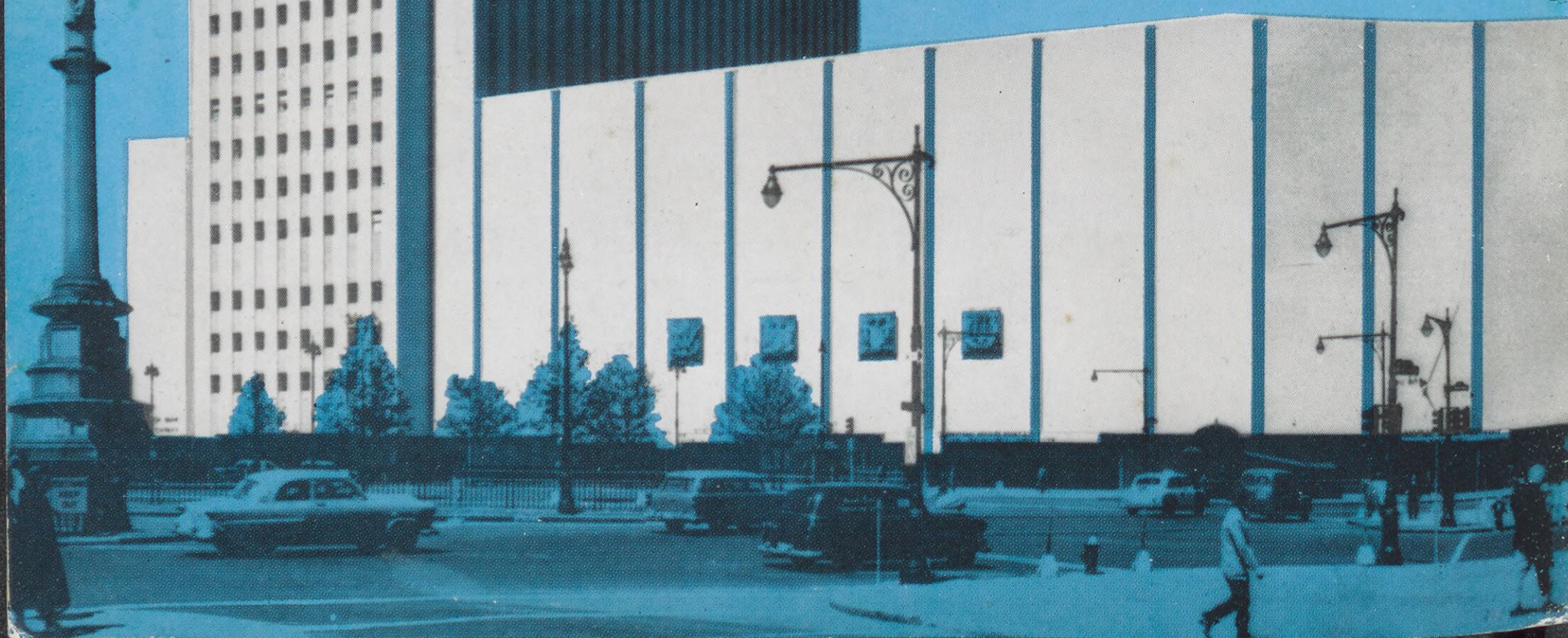
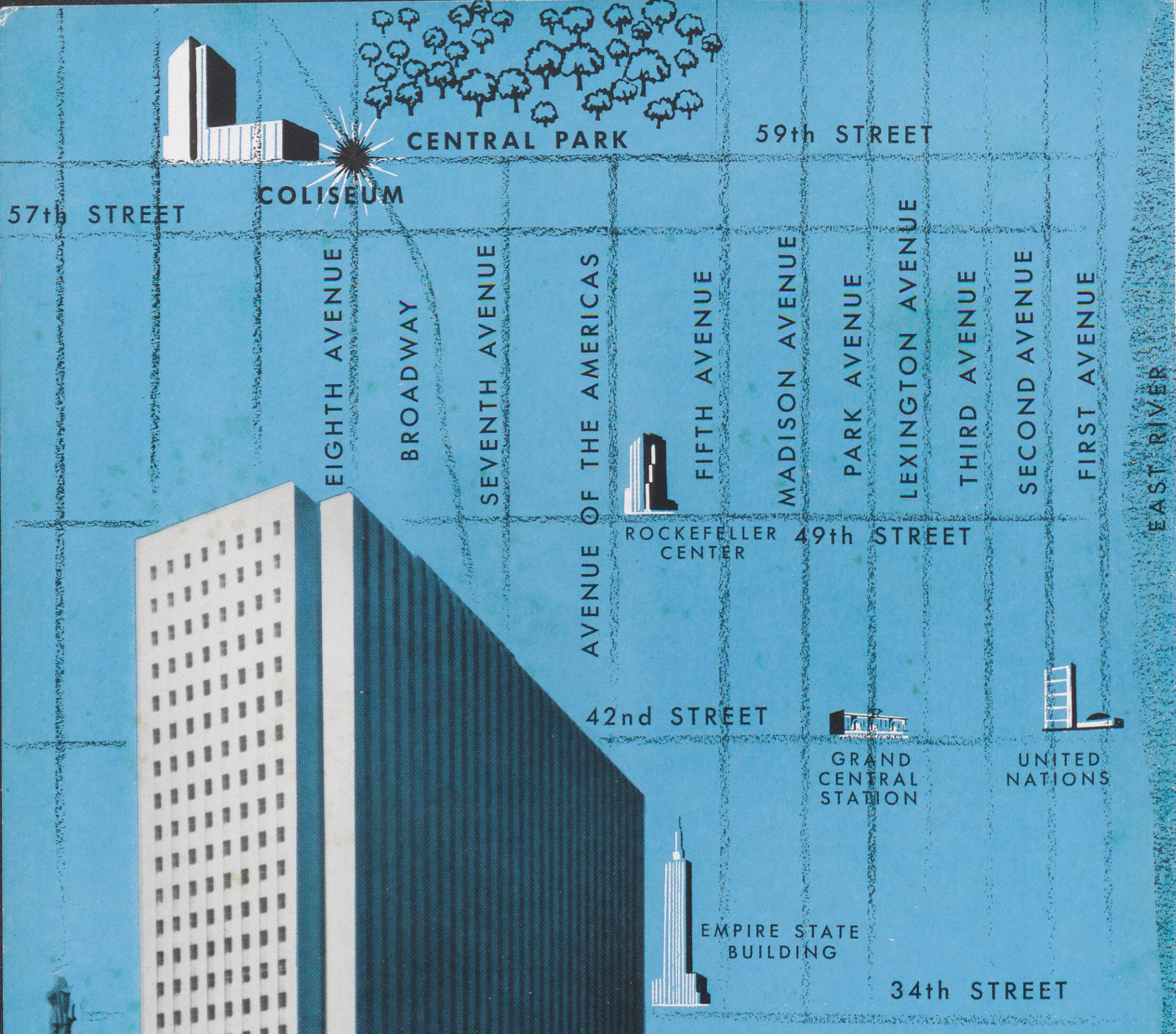


SHELL NEWS

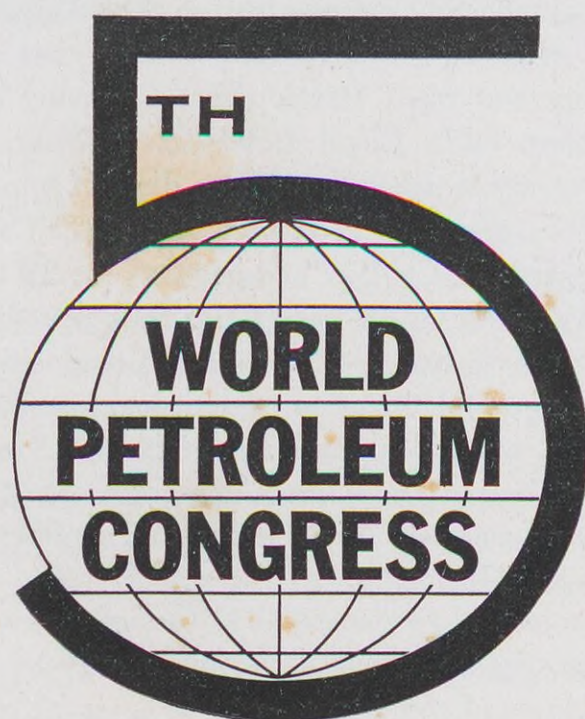
DECEMBER 1958

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Oil scientists and technologists from about 50 countries will meet in New York

WHEN the World Petroleum Congress met for the first time in London in 1933, about 1,000 oilmen attended. When it meets in New York next year for its fifth session nearly 6,000 are expected.

The growth of the Congress reflects not only the great expansion of the oil industry, but also the increased importance of science and technology in its progress. The main purpose of the meetings is to provide a forum where oil scientists and technologists from around the world can discuss research findings and their applications to operating problems.

The Fifth Congress, which meets next May 30-June 5, will bring together oilmen from about 50 countries.

The Coliseum in New York City (left) will be the home of the Fifth Congress. The long four-story exhibition hall section at the right of the office building will be used for lecture sessions and an exposition. It is near Rockefeller Center, location of Shell's Head Office.

SHELL NEWS

VOL. 26—No. 12

DECEMBER, 1958

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

Employee Communications Department
New York, N. Y.

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ABOUT THE COVER

The illustrations on this month's cover are four new Christmas cards designed for UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund). They have been added to UNICEF's collection of cards sold each year to raise funds for underprivileged children around the world. The four cards are part of a five-card series, called "A Time of Joy," designed by the eminent German illustrator, Fritz Busse.

The drawing at the top shows children discovering gifts at a stocking-hung fireplace, a North American Christmas custom. At left center, children of India help their mother light oil-filled brass cups to celebrate the Festival of Lights, a time of family reunion. At right center, Peruvian children gaze in wonder at a Nativity scene. At the bottom, the eldest daughter of a Swedish family, as Queen of Light, serves coffee and buns to her family on Lucia Day, December 13, opening of the Christmas season in Sweden.

For a story about the work of UNICEF, turn to page 8.

Besides visiting the Congress, many of the visitors will make specially-arranged tours to various parts of the U. S.—including offshore Louisiana and research laboratories on the East Coast and in the Midwest. The Congress and field trips will give them the opportunity to assess whether the oil industry is advancing world-wide at the rate needed to satisfy the increasing demand for petroleum.

This focusing of attention on oil science will be particularly appropriate in 1959, which marks the 100th anniversary of the U. S. oil industry's start at Colonel Drake's well in Titusville, Pa. And for the first time, the Congress will be meeting in the United States. Besides the London meeting in 1933, previous Congresses have been held in Paris (1937), The Hague (1951) and Rome (1955).

The 1959 meeting will convene at the New York Coliseum, the mammoth showplace built in mid-Manhattan two years ago at a cost of \$35 million. The entire Coliseum, which has 300,000 square feet of floor space on four floors, will be taken over by the Congress.

The first two floors of the Coliseum will house an exposition. This will include displays, by more than 250 leading companies serving the petroleum and petrochemical industries, of new equipment, the latest technological developments and the most advanced ideas in engineering design and service. In addition, several oil companies, including Shell, will have special displays.

The rest of the Coliseum will provide facilities for the Congress' main work: the discussion of technical papers on subjects covering the major phases of oil industry science and technology. More than 450 papers were

offered for discussion but because of time limitations, the list to be presented has been limited to about 285, the largest number in Congress history. Thirteen of the papers will be given by scientists and technologists of Shell Oil Company and Shell Development Company and 14 will come from other Royal Dutch/Shell Group companies.

The technical papers have been divided into 10 sections and will be discussed in 100 sessions of the Congress. The sections are: 1) Geology and geophysics; 2) Drilling and production; 3) Oil processes and refining; 4) Chemicals from petroleum and natural gas; 5) Composition, analysis and testing; 6) Utilization of petroleum products; 7) Engineering, equipment and materials; 8) Transportation and distribution; 9) Operations research, statistics and education; and 10) Applications of atomic energy to the petroleum industry.

The topics to be discussed in the sessions will include:

- The increasing use of atomic energy in exploration, production and refining.
- New techniques for recovering more crude oil from existing fields.
- Contributions to petrochemical processing techniques for making new plastics, new types of synthetic rubber and new synthetic fibers for textiles and other uses.
- New and improved manufacturing processes designed to upgrade the quality of all products, from automotive and aircraft engine fuels and lubricants to heating oils and special products.
- Developments in the geological sciences relating to the migration and finding of oil.

C. E. Davis, retired Vice President Refining, Shell Oil Company, now Secretary-General of the Fifth Congress, tells members of the Desk and Derrick Club about the forthcoming session. At far right on the dais is Shell's Nell Hagaman, vice president of the Chapter. Desk and Derrick members have offered to arrange a program of activities for wives of visitors to the Congress.



news and views

H. S. M. BURNS RE-ELECTED

H. S. M. Burns, President of Shell Oil Company, was re-elected Chairman of the Board of the American Petroleum Institute at the organization's annual meeting last month in Chicago.

Mr. Burns has been active for many years in the A.P.I., the national trade organization of the oil industry. He has served as a Director and member of the Executive Committee and as Chairman of the Public Relations Committee.

In a message of greeting to members attending the meeting, Mr. Burns said:

"One of the first offices performed by the chairman of the A.P.I. at each annual meeting is to welcome members. This I do with pleasure. I look forward to greeting as many of you as I can personally during the next few days.

"The oil industry has had a good year. I say this not because of earnings, which will set no records, but because of the vigor and resilience the industry has shown. The first half of the year was not good, but there was no mystery about it. The oil industry, as the nation's leading supplier of energy, is bound to reflect basic movements in the economy. Hence, it rather quickly felt the effects of the recession. By the same token, oil is essential to progress, so the industry has been among the leaders in recovery. We can expect continued growth in 1959. . . ."

A.P.I. AWARDS

Five Shell men were awarded Certificates of Appreciation for outstanding work done over the years for the American Petroleum Institute at the A.P.I.'s annual meeting in Chicago last month.

The awards, which are among the highest the A.P.I. gives, were presented under four A.P.I. sections, as follows:

Committee on Public Affairs—W. A. Alexander, Vice President, Denver Exploration and Production Area; W. M. Johnson, Special Assistant to the Vice President, New Orleans E&P Area; and J. G. Jordan, Vice President Marketing.

Division of Transportation—C. H. Wager, General Traffic Manager, Head Office, Shell Oil Company.

Division of Marketing—P. W. Engels, former Marketing Operations Manager now on Special Assignment, Marketing Administration, Head Office, Shell Oil Company.



W. A. ALEXANDER



W. M. JOHNSON



J. G. JORDAN



C. H. WAGER



P. W. ENGELS

INTERNATIONAL EXPERT



F. H. STROSS

F. H. Stross, Research Supervisor in the Analytical Department of Shell Development Company's Emeryville Research Center, has been named a member of a new advisory group of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

The advisory group will deal with problems of presenting scientific data. Stross is one of seven internationally-known experts in the field of gas chromatography asked to serve on the Committee. Last March, Stross was named head of the National Research Council's subcommittee on definition of terms and units and modes of publication in gas chromatography. He is also a newly-elected member of the editorial advisory board of the American Chemical Society's publication, ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.



Mother and children gather in a maternal and child welfare center in Kabul, Afghanistan. The first center of its kind in the country was set up by the government with UNICEF aid. Today, nine centers are in operation.



JOY TO THEIR WORLD

UNICEF Aid Brings Health to the World's Destitute Children

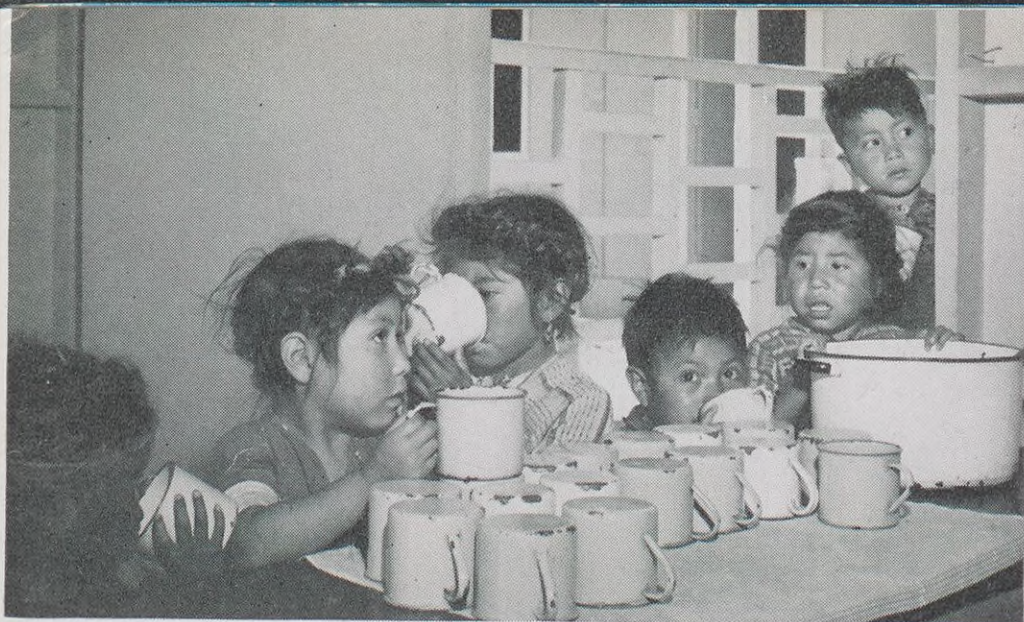
MOST countries have holidays that belong to children—such as the Festival of Lights in India, the Feast of Achora in Arab countries, the National Doll Festivals in Japan, Purim (or carnival time) in Israel and Christmas in many lands. All are times of joy for the young, but only about one-third of the world's children reap the happiness they should from such occasions. The rest are too hungry or too sick.

It is difficult for those who live in countries with good standards of living to believe that two-thirds or 650 million of the world's children lack adequate food, clothing, shelter and protection against disease. Millions die each year and millions more are born to lives of poverty and sickness. In parts of India and Africa as many as 30 out of every 100 children die before their first birthday.

Twelve years ago, a magnificent Christmas gift was given to needy children, and it has brought health and happiness to many and hope to many more. In December, 1946, the General Assembly of the United Nations established the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). Since that date, UNICEF has grown into the world's largest international agency devoted exclusively to the welfare of children. Today its funds are being used to provide milk for millions, to fight disease around the world and even to combat witchcraft and sorcery with modern health education.

During its first years, UNICEF met the emergency needs of children in the war-devastated countries of Europe. Then, in 1948, it started providing emergency relief for Palestine Arab refugee mothers and children.

In 1950 the General Assembly directed UNICEF to



Central American Indian children in a Guatemalan village receive the first of two daily servings of milk supplied by UNICEF. The milk will help improve their growth and at the same time prevent kwashiorkor, a protein-deficiency disease.

Millions of children in the U. S. and Canada don Halloween garb each year to take part in the UNICEF "Trick or Treat" fund-raising campaign. Norfolk, Va., children are shown, right, collecting funds that will treat children around the world.



shift its emphasis from stop-gap emergency aid to assistance for developing programs of long-range benefit for children, mostly in economically underdeveloped countries and territories. UNICEF has been working on this enormous task ever since. The Assembly made the organization a permanent part of the UN in 1953 and changed its name to United Nations Children's Fund, but retained its famous initials.

Unlike most UN agencies, UNICEF is not financed by assessment, but by voluntary contributions. The bulk of its money comes from governments. Private individuals also contribute from very small to substantial amounts raised in local campaigns.

The famous UNICEF greeting cards were first sold in 1949 as a non-profit-making experiment. This year about 8,000,000 cards are expected to be sold for a total profit of \$325,000. (Four of the 1958 cards appear on the front cover of this issue.)*

Another well-known UNICEF fund-raising program is the "Trick or Treat" campaign held each Halloween. Children all over the United States and Canada participate in this program, which raises about \$1,000,000 annually.

UNICEF aid is designed to encourage governments to start child welfare programs and eventually support them by themselves. The aid is provided only when requested by a government, which usually supplies personnel, mate-

rials and facilities at least equal in value to the contribution of UNICEF. Since 1946, UNICEF has spent about \$280 million while governments receiving assistance have contributed \$520 million.

The operation of UNICEF is directed by a 30-nation Executive Board which meets twice a year. Day-to-day operations are handled by an Executive Director and a professional staff of 158 located at UN headquarters in New York and other locations around the world.

In administering its many projects, UNICEF cooperates with voluntary agencies in many countries. It also gets technical assistance from United Nations agencies, such as the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Technical Assistance Administration.

This year UNICEF is aiding 322 child care programs in 97 countries and territories. The aid is being supplied in four major fields—disease control, maternal and child welfare, child nutrition and emergency aid.

DISEASE CONTROL

More than half of UNICEF's annual funds are used to control the contagious diseases which affect the lives and health of children. They include malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, yaws (a tropical skin disease) and trachoma (an eye disease that can cause blindness).

This year more than 46 per cent of UNICEF's total budget is being used to fight malaria, the world's greatest and most costly health menace. The funds are used to supply insecticides for killing malaria-carrying mosquitoes and drugs for treatment of the disease.

*This series, called "A Time of Joy," is available in an assortment of 10 cards for \$1.25. These and other cards may be obtained by writing UNICEF Greeting Card Fund, United Nations, N. Y.

JOY TO THEIR WORLD *continued*

In the past, insecticides were used in "control programs" to fight malarial mosquitoes. However, the amazing results achieved in total house-spraying campaigns in some areas have changed the objective from control to eradication. UNICEF is currently helping 49 countries with spraying programs. More than half of these are eradication campaigns or programs expected to lead to such campaigns.

To get rid of mosquitoes permanently, the walls and furniture in all dwellings located in a single infected area must be sprayed with an insecticide periodically for about four years. (Shell's dieldrin has been used by UNICEF in many of its spraying programs.)

In addition to its wide-spread fight to end the malaria menace, UNICEF provides penicillin to treat yaws in 27 countries; antibiotic ointment for campaigns against trachoma and related eye diseases in 10 countries; sulphone tablets to arrest leprosy in 14 countries; and BCG vaccine and test programs to control tuberculosis in 19 countries.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

UNICEF has provided basic equipment to 61 countries for about 18,000 welfare centers—most of them located in rural areas where medical care was non-existent. They are staffed by UNICEF-trained personnel and provide health care to mothers before, during and after childbirth; regular health examinations and treatment for infants and

A Costa Rican schoolboy gets a shot of antituberculosis vaccine. Costa Rica's campaign against the disease started in 1952 with the aid of UNICEF. Now, Costa Rica is bearing all expenses in a continuing program against tuberculosis.



Village midwives chat with a physician at a health center in the Philippines. They are holding their UNICEF medical kits which they receive after completing a course of instruction in basic principles of hygiene and infant care.

A doctor with a mobile health team, below, inspects the arms of children who have been tested for tuberculosis in Sachakhora, India. This vast UNICEF-aided TB campaign now reaches about one million children each month.



young children; and health education for mothers.

The child welfare program also includes special training courses for physicians, nurses and midwives. Many of the village midwives are old and superstitious and have resisted the "new ways" taught in the centers. However, UNICEF representatives report that more and more of them are participating in the program and proudly displaying their medical kits, given to them after completion of the course.

In some places men are the traditional "midwives" and are proud of their calling. In a Far East community, UNICEF reports, the village chief has a sign above his door which says, in capital letters, "UNICEF MIDWIFE," and below in smaller letters, "Village Lieutenant."

Women's clubs have been organized in Uganda and Kenya in East Africa in the program to teach mothers the fundamentals of health, nutrition and sanitation. As a result of the club meetings, the women now have cleaner, more comfortable homes, healthier children, better cooked food and better clothes for themselves and their families. The husbands are slowly getting used to their "educated" wives, though a UNICEF staff member reported recently that nearly all still refuse to let them ride bicycles for fear they might stray!

In Kenya, the women's clubs have helped combat witchcraft, which has seriously hampered other child-care programs. Recently, 420 women who practiced witchcraft gathered to renounce their calling publicly. They burned

the tools of their trade—dried pieces of animal entrails, bones, hanks of hair, weird charms, potions, poisons, leather pouches and other paraphernalia.

CHILD NUTRITION

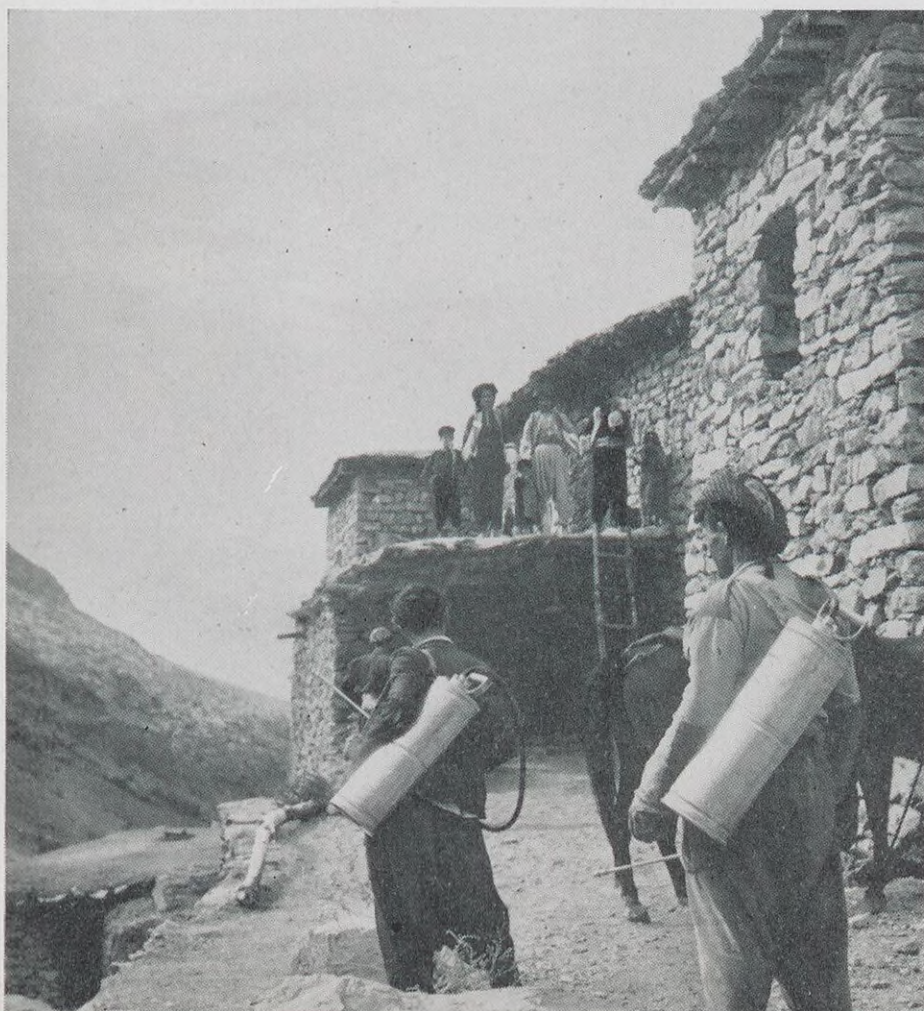
Milk is the backbone of UNICEF's child nutrition program. This year more than 5,000,000 children and mothers will receive milk through school feeding programs and child welfare centers in 70 countries. UNICEF also provides equipment for pasteurizing, sterilizing, bottling or drying milk to assure the availability of safe milk. Equipment has been authorized for 31 milk-drying plants of which 17 are in operation and for 144 fluid milk plants of which 127 are in operation.

EMERGENCY AID

Although UNICEF has broadened its scope since 1950, it is still the United Nations' emergency standby for child relief. This year only about 10 per cent of its funds have been allocated for emergency relief work. In recent years food, medicines and warm clothing have reached children caught by hostilities in the Middle East, typhoons in Japan, famine in India, earthquakes in Greece and turmoil in Vietnam.

The world-wide mission of UNICEF is dedicated to the principle that the hope of the future lies in our children. It inspires governments to acquire the knowledge, skills and independent resources to fight disease and hunger among children—and to bring joy to their world ●

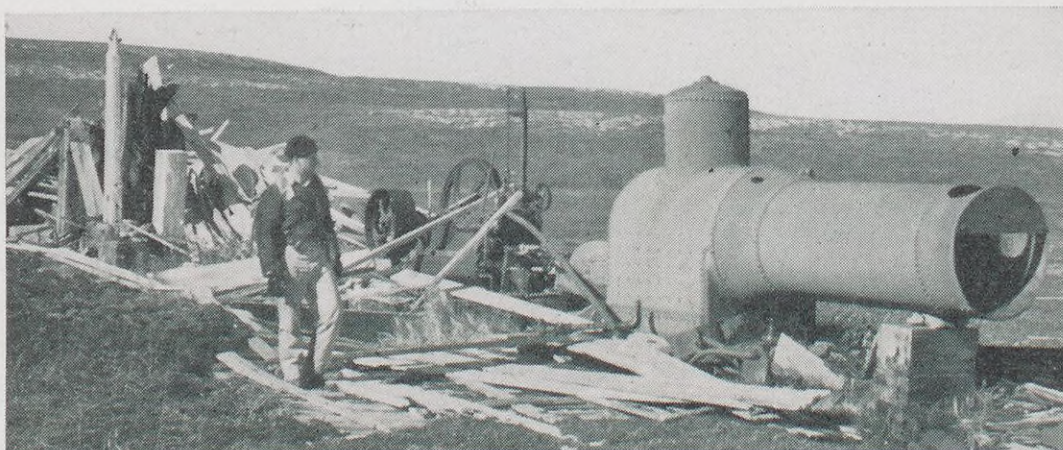
Malaria spray teams must travel by mule and on foot to reach remote mountain villages in northern Iraq. Here, a Kurdish family welcomes the arrival of local mountaineers who have joined Iraq's expanding antimalaria campaign.



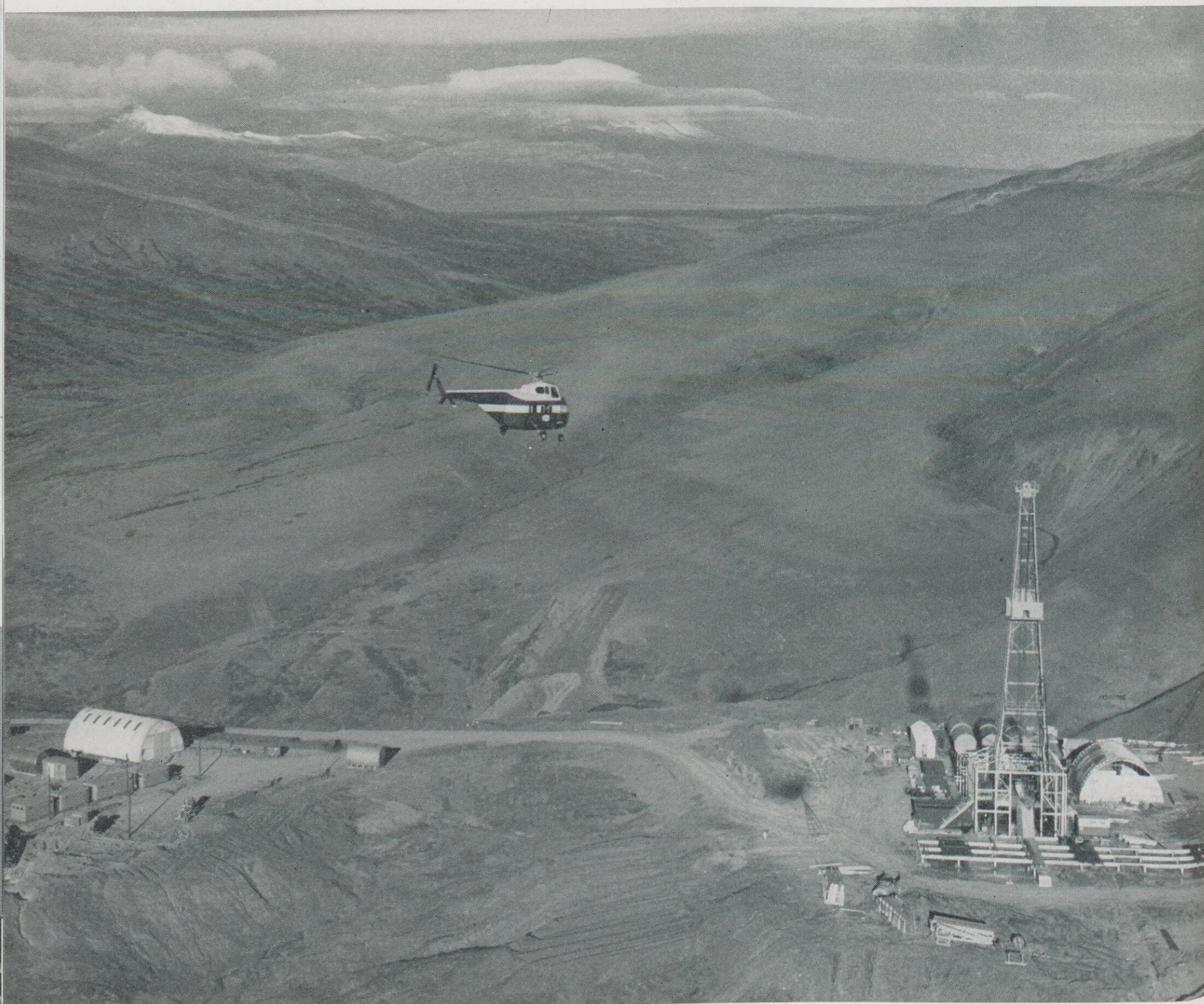
Once empty because of malaria, this schoolroom in India is now crowded with healthy youngsters. Here they learn about an old enemy—the malaria-carrying mosquito which was wiped out of the area with insecticides provided by UNICEF aid.

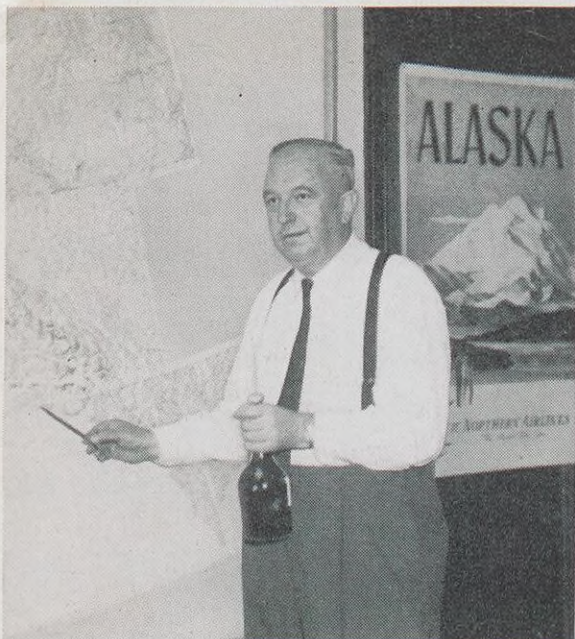


Inspecting the debris-strewn site of a 1902 well at Oil Creek, Alaska, is District Geologist Herbert Mann of the Pacific Coast Exploration and Production Area's Alaska District.



A new well site in Alaska is that of the Humble-Shell Bear Creek Unit No. 1 wildcat, below. It is in such rugged terrain that crews and supplies must be brought in by helicopter from a base camp 90 miles away.





A bottle of oil and the location of the seep it came from are shown by Senior Geologist Max Birkhauser of the Pacific Coast Expl. & Prod. Area.

Statehood is Expected to Encourage Oilmen in Alaska

OIL'S OUTLOOK in the 49TH State

WINTERS in the new State of Alaska will be just as cold as they were in the Territory of Alaska. But oilmen believe an equally important climate—the economic one—will be more inviting in the 49th state than in the territory.

Alaska is expected to become a state officially in the near future by proclamation of the President. Then it can claim to be the fastest-growing state in the Union. Recent Census Bureau figures show that Alaska's population has grown 64 per cent since 1950.

But its population is still tiny in relation to its size. Geographically, it will be the largest state—more than twice as big as Texas; but Alaska's population of 211,000 (including some 35,000 Eskimos and Indians) will be the second smallest (Nevada will still be smallest with 171,000 persons).

The small population of Alaska reflects the restricted nature of its economy. At the end of the last century, its population surged briefly to more than 100,000 with a gold rush. But gold mining now is almost at a standstill; coal and tin are produced but only on a small scale. Alaska has only one railroad and few highways. It sells fish, lumber and furs but little else.

As a territory, Alaska did not have to worry about getting tax income from its industries for governmental expenses. The Federal Government paid those expenses. But as a state, Alaska will need income to run its government and for this it needs all the industries it can get. Large-scale oil development would therefore be a big boon to the new State.

Some oilmen believe that when Alaska takes over its own affairs the change will facilitate oil and gas leas-

ing and add more incentive to develop oil resources.

The search for oil in Alaska has been going on sporadically since 1898 but production so far has not been significant. Between 1944 and 1953, the U. S. Navy spent about \$45 million exploring for oil and discovered two oil fields and two gas fields. Intense interest by oil companies did not start, however, until recent years when the U. S. government opened large tracts for leasing.

Since then, about 30 oil companies have invested about \$30 million in exploration and development work and have immediate plans for \$70 million more in expenditures. In mid-1957, about 6½ million acres were under lease or applied for; today, lease filings cover more than 40 million acres. Interior Department experts predict that within two or three years oil companies will be ready to

OIL'S OUTLOOK IN THE 49TH STATE

invest up to \$300 million in the search for oil in Alaska.

The optimism—and the willingness to invest—is based largely on the fact that nearly 110 million of Alaska's 375 million acres are considered geologically favorable for oil development. So far in the recent spurt of activity, one discovery well has produced enough oil to make production commercially feasible. This well was drilled last year by the Richfield Oil Corporation in the Kenai Peninsula. It was followed by a second successful well nearby. Both wells have been temporarily shut down until enough production can be found to warrant construction of a pipe line.

Shell has been investigating Alaska's oil potential for the last six years. In 1952, Senior Geologist Max Birkhauser of the Pacific Coast Exploration and Production Area, made his first trip to the territory. The following year, the first Shell geological mapping party spent the summer in Alaska. Every summer since then, Birkhauser has supervised Shell mapping parties there.

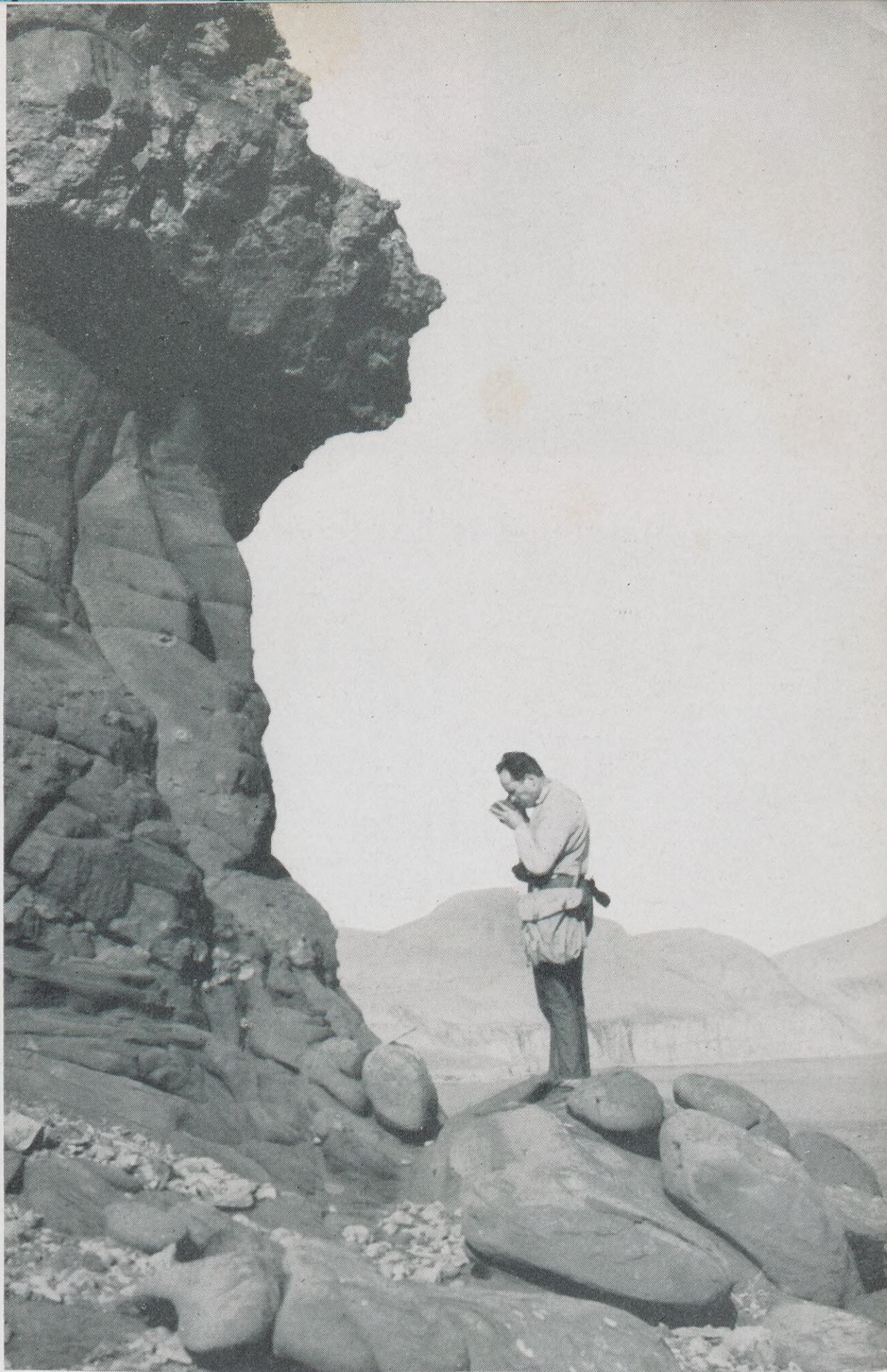
This exploration has led to Shell's leasing acreage in southern Alaska—most of it on the Eastern shore of the Alaskan Peninsula. A wildcat is being drilled by Humble Oil and Refining Company on Shell acreage near Katak, about 350 miles south of Anchorage.

Changes in the procedure and regulation of land leasing will be one of the most important effects of statehood as far as the oil industry is

concerned, according to R. T. Patton, Manager of the Pacific Coast Exploration and Production Area Legal Department.

Prior to statehood, the Federal Government owns approximately 99

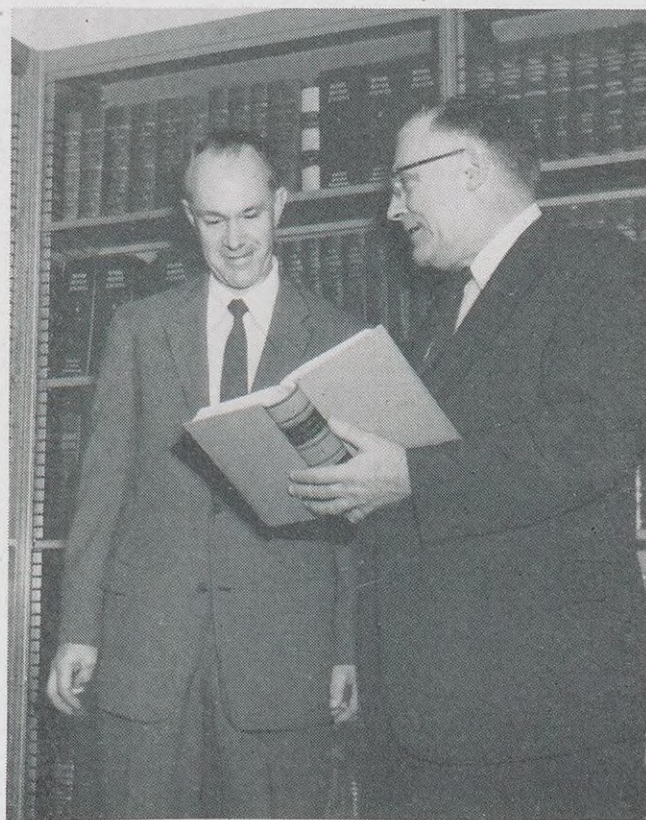
per cent of Alaska's land. Within the next 25 years, Alaska is permitted to choose about 103 million acres of land now belonging to the United States. In Patton's opinion the new State will probably select lands po-



Layers of rock are studied by Geologist D. M. Robinson, a member of one of Shell's surface mapping parties that have been exploring Alaska. The outcrop shown above is on Cook Inlet on Alaska's southern coast.



A pool of oil which seeped from an undetermined underground source is checked by Geologist J. H. Elison of the Pacific Coast Area. Many such oil seeps have been found in various parts of Alaska, but their origins are hard to trace.



Legal aspects of leasing prospective oil land in Alaska are discussed by Exploration Manager L. R. Newfarmer, left, and Legal Manager R. T. Patton, of the Pacific Coast Area.

tentially productive of oil and gas, because of their revenue-producing possibilities.

One important uncertainty is whether the present oil and gas acreage limitations applicable to the Territory of Alaska will apply to the acreage which the new State acquires. To encourage development, many oil companies are hopeful that the new State will not impose any such quotas.

"We believe the limitations should be eliminated or the acreage allowed greatly enlarged, considering the size of Alaska," Patton says. "You must have enough land under lease to make expensive surveys—such as geological and geophysical work—worthwhile. And in Alaska, exploration and development costs are more than double what they are in the United States."

Another probable advantage of statehood is that some submerged lands not now available for oil and gas leasing, may be opened for leasing. Congress recently passed a law to the effect that of the submerged

lands, only fresh-water bottoms (such as land under rivers and lakes) could be leased by the Interior Department.

As a state, Alaska is expected to take title to all fresh-water bottoms, tidal waters, bays, and submerged lands out to the three-mile limit offshore. The State could make these submerged lands available for oil and gas leasing.

Of particular interest to the oil industry are a number of recent government publications about Alaska. The U. S. Air Force has made aerial photographs of the entire area; the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has made both topographical and geological maps; and the U. S. Navy has filled five volumes with its findings on the naval oil reserves in the northern part of Alaska.

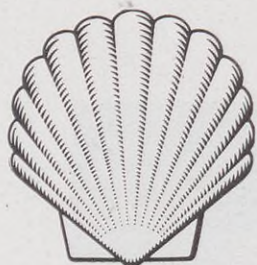
Among unanswered questions that could affect the oil industry in Alaska is that concerning oil and gas leasing procedures (including royalty rates).

It is not known now what leasing procedures the new State will set up,

nor what royalty rates will be called for in State leases. The royalty rate at present applicable to oil and gas leases granted by the Federal Government on public lands not within a known geological structure—called non-competitive leases—is a flat 12½ per cent. The royalty under Federal leases covering lands in a known geological structure—called competitive leases—is not less than 12½ per cent.

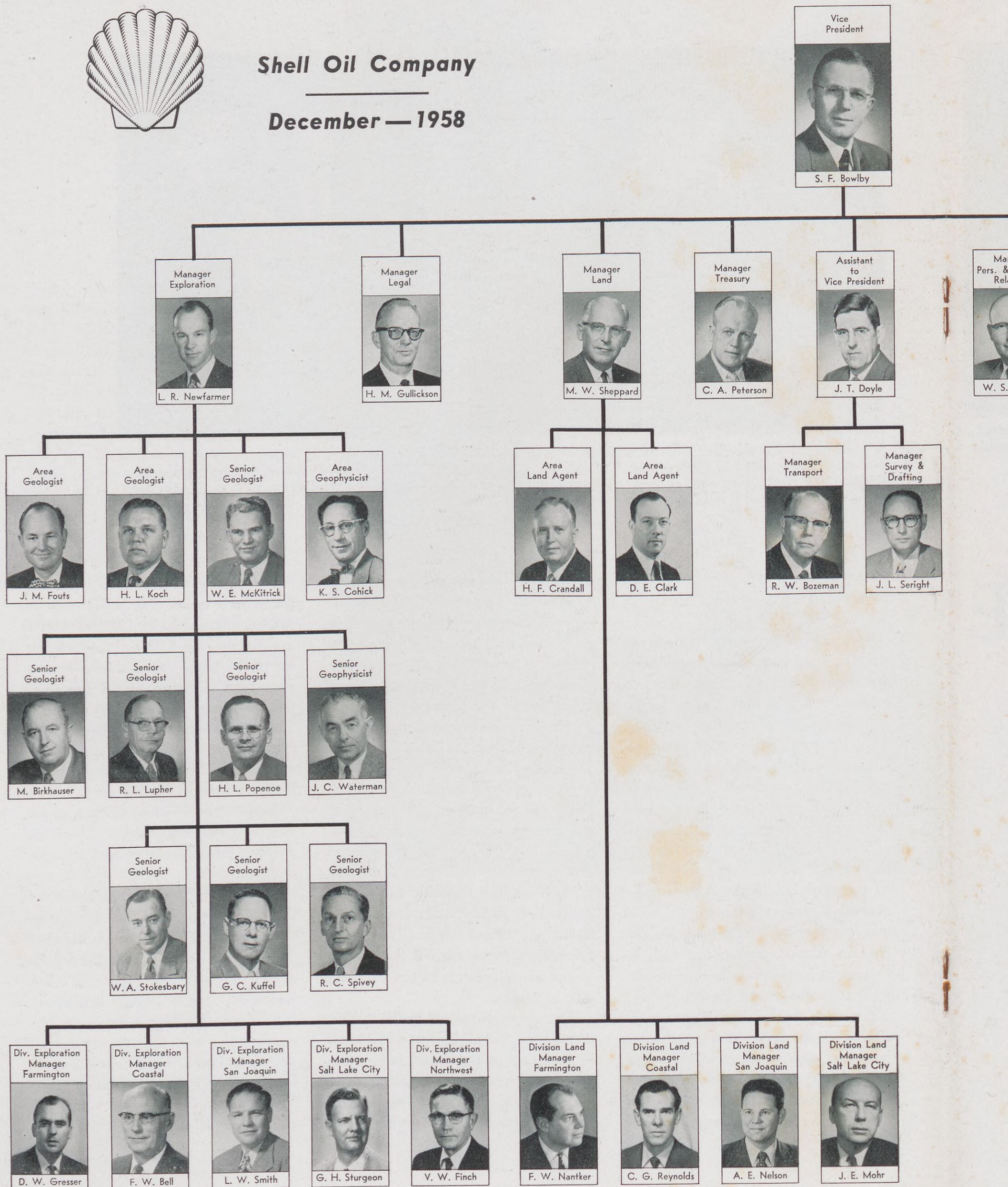
Despite the unanswered questions, Patton is optimistic about the oil industry's future relations with the new State.

"We have endeavored in behalf of the industry to maintain good relations with the land administration and we feel we have succeeded in doing so," he said. "There is every indication that a better understanding of the problems involved has resulted and that the appreciation of our mutual problems will result to the benefit of both the new State and the industry in oil and gas development of State lands" ●



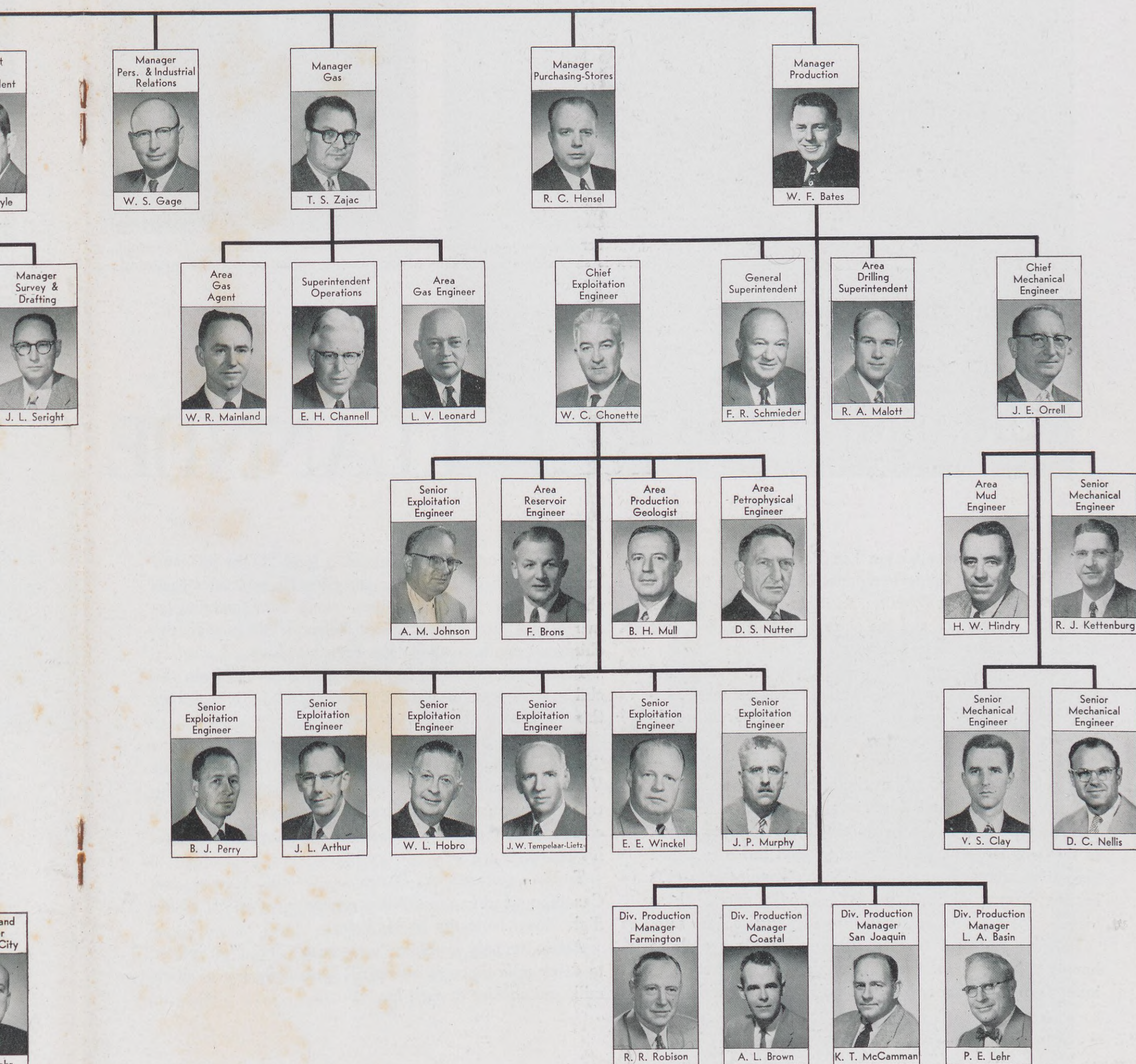
Shell Oil Company

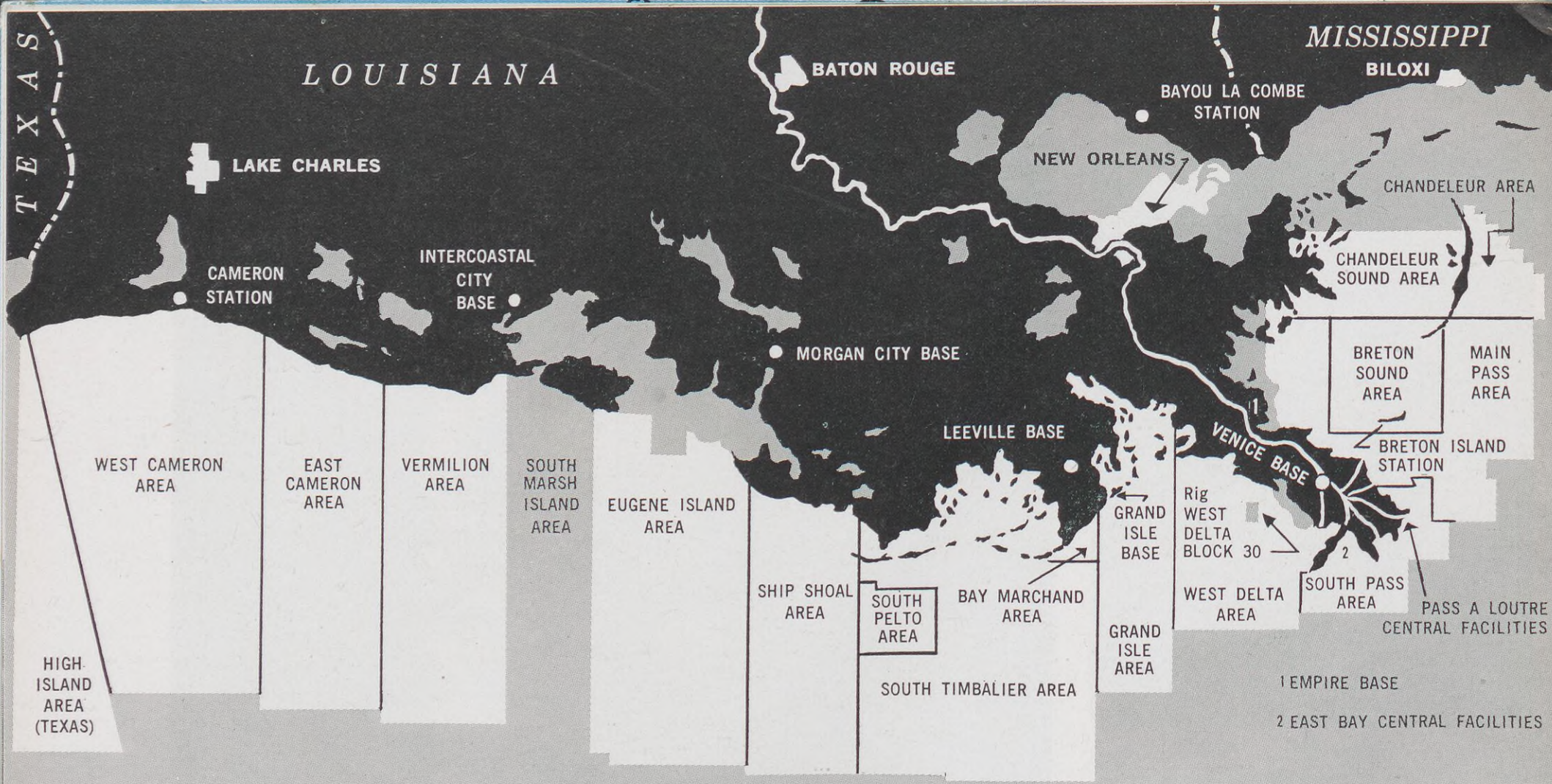
December — 1958



Pacific Coast Exploration and Production Area Organization

Effective January 1, 1959

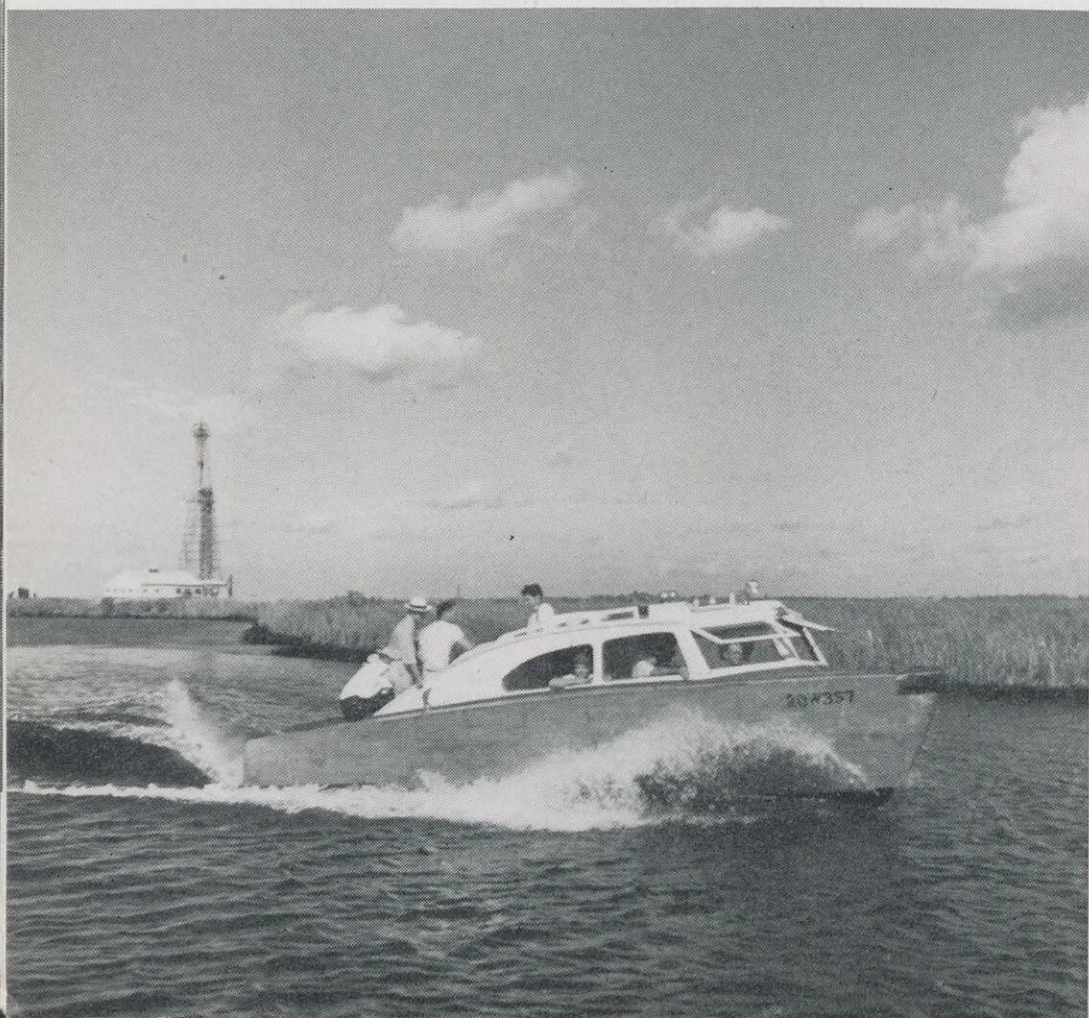




Louisiana Gulf Coast map, drawn by the New Orleans E&P Area, is used for the rescue program. Above is a simplified version of the map showing leasing areas, which in the original are divided into numbered blocks for identification. The original map also shows and describes all offshore installations, plus oil land bases, airports and Coast Guard stations.

OFFSHORE RESCUE

A speeding crewboat, used to transport personnel between land installations and Shell offshore operations, leaves Weeks Island, Louisiana. Boats of this type are on constant rescue alert.



Hovering by a Shell rig in southern Louisiana, this turbine-powered helicopter, based at Morgan City Terminal, is also available to the Surface Air Rescue Program.



AN air-sea safety network set up by oil companies operating off the Louisiana coast was recently put to the test—just one month after it was organized—by an explosion and fire aboard a rig 21 miles out in the Gulf of Mexico.

Within minutes after the emergency was reported, a coordinated rescue operation went into action. Member companies of the Surface Air Rescue program sped helicopters, airplanes and boats to the scene and smoothly carried out rescue work.

Later, an official of the company which operated the stricken rig said in a letter to companies participating in the program that had it not been for their “unhesitating assistance there would even have been a greater loss of life . . . and . . . some of the men owe their lives to your facilities so generously offered.” The response to the emergency showed that offshore rescue techniques had come a long way.

The start of large-scale offshore operations following

chairman of the committee when it was formed following World War II. Since then it has made important contributions to offshore operations in such matters as safety procedures, drilling techniques and aids to navigation.

When Vorenkamp brought up the rescue program suggestion, he was named chairman of the Surface Air Rescue Subcommittee to develop a plan for rescue cooperation. From officials of the U. S. Coast Guard, the subcommittee learned that their biggest problem in Gulf rescue work was scarcity of information about the facilities available at company bases and the exact location of offshore operations.

To remedy this situation, the committee has published a map which shows the locations of all installations, and a booklet which lists rescue facilities and gives emergency procedure.

The map, which covers the entire Louisiana coastal area, was compiled and drawn in detail by the Central Drafting Section of the New Orleans Area's Land Depart-

E NETWORK

Shell and all other Louisiana offshore oil operators cooperate for sea safety

World War II brought new safety problems to the oil industry. The safeguards used in land operations are not always applicable to installations on water. On land, pooling of safety and rescue equipment for emergency use by oil companies in areas of concentrated activities has been common for decades. The special problems of offshore work did not lead as readily to such cooperative efforts.

But a few isolated accidents and Hurricane Audrey's destructiveness in Cameron, Louisiana, in 1957, highlighted the need for a cooperative rescue program.

The original suggestion to set up such a program was made by Shell's K. W. Martin, Transport and Materials Manager, New Orleans Exploration and Production Area. He passed it on to his Special Assistant E. R. Vorenkamp. As Shell's representative, Vorenkamp introduced the plan to the Offshore Operators' Committee, which consists of representatives of all companies with active offshore leases in the Gulf. G. E. Burpee, Production Manager of the Houston Exploration and Production Area, was the first

ment, under the direction of Supervisor M. F. Johnson. It includes the names of offshore leasing areas, the numbers and locations of lease blocks within these areas, and the permanent drilling platforms. From the map's legend, it is possible to tell the company to which each platform belongs; whether a platform is intermittently or permanently manned; and what type of helicopter, if any, can land on its deck. The map also shows shore installations such as airports, ramps, company bases and Coast Guard stations.

To tie in with the map, offshore operators now mark their platforms and heliport decks with large letters showing the company, area name and block number. A platform marked “SH-WD-42” is easily identified as Shell—West Delta Area—Block 42.

The rescue booklet, which is supplied to the Coast Guard and to cooperating firms, contains information that would be useful in an emergency. Its lists include: surface and air facilities, emergency repair and first-aid

OFFSHORE RESCUE NETWORK *continued*

equipment available at 40 oil industry coastal bases; the names and telephone numbers of men authorized to dispatch equipment; and hospitals and doctors available. The surface and air facilities listed include 174 boats, 53 airplanes and 23 helicopters; of these, 44 boats, four airplanes and two helicopters operated by or for Shell are on call.

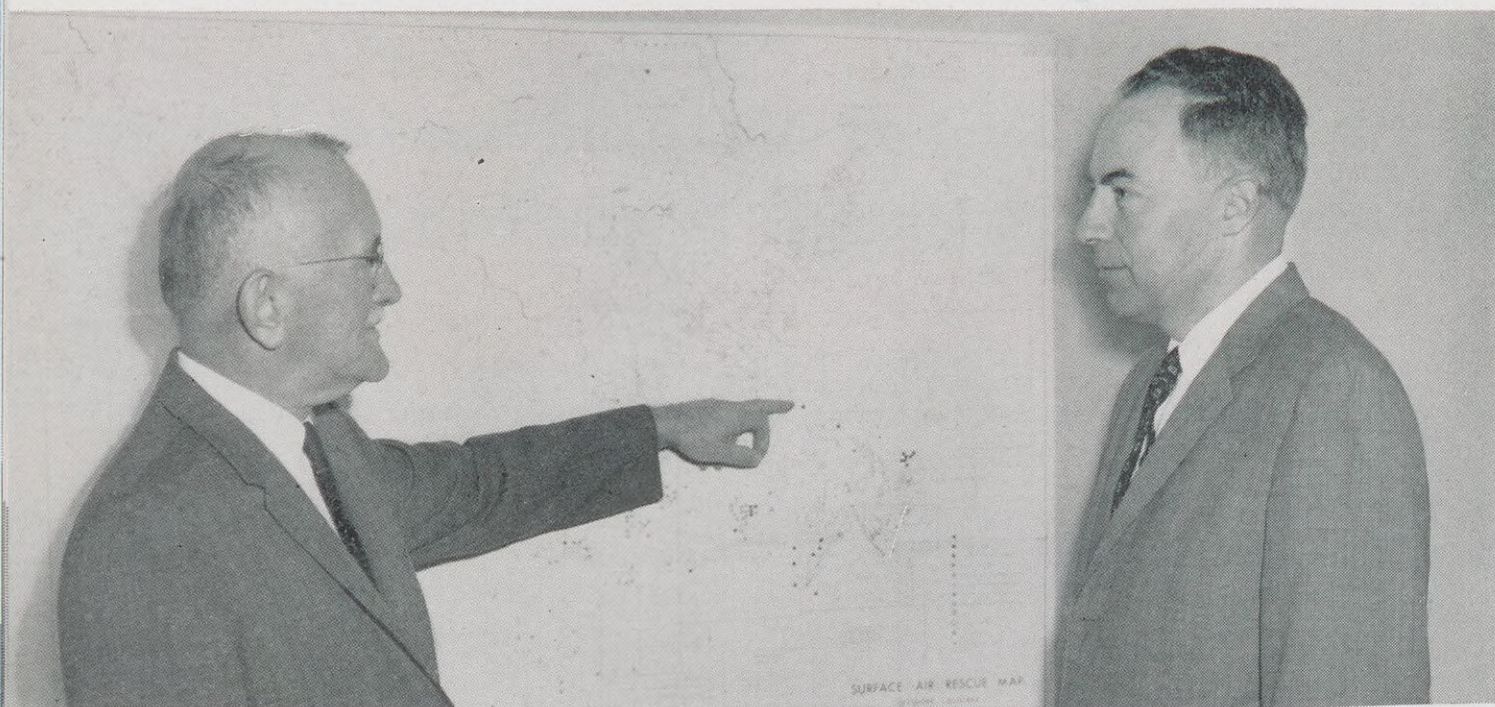
Although most of the booklet's emergency procedure instructions concern radio and telephone communications, the program also makes provision for visual contact. An airplane, for example, can direct a boat to an accident by circling it, flying low across its bow while gunning the plane's engines, then flying in the direction of the emergency.

In the recent accident, the rescue operation worked exactly as planned. The pilot of a crewboat, 200 yards

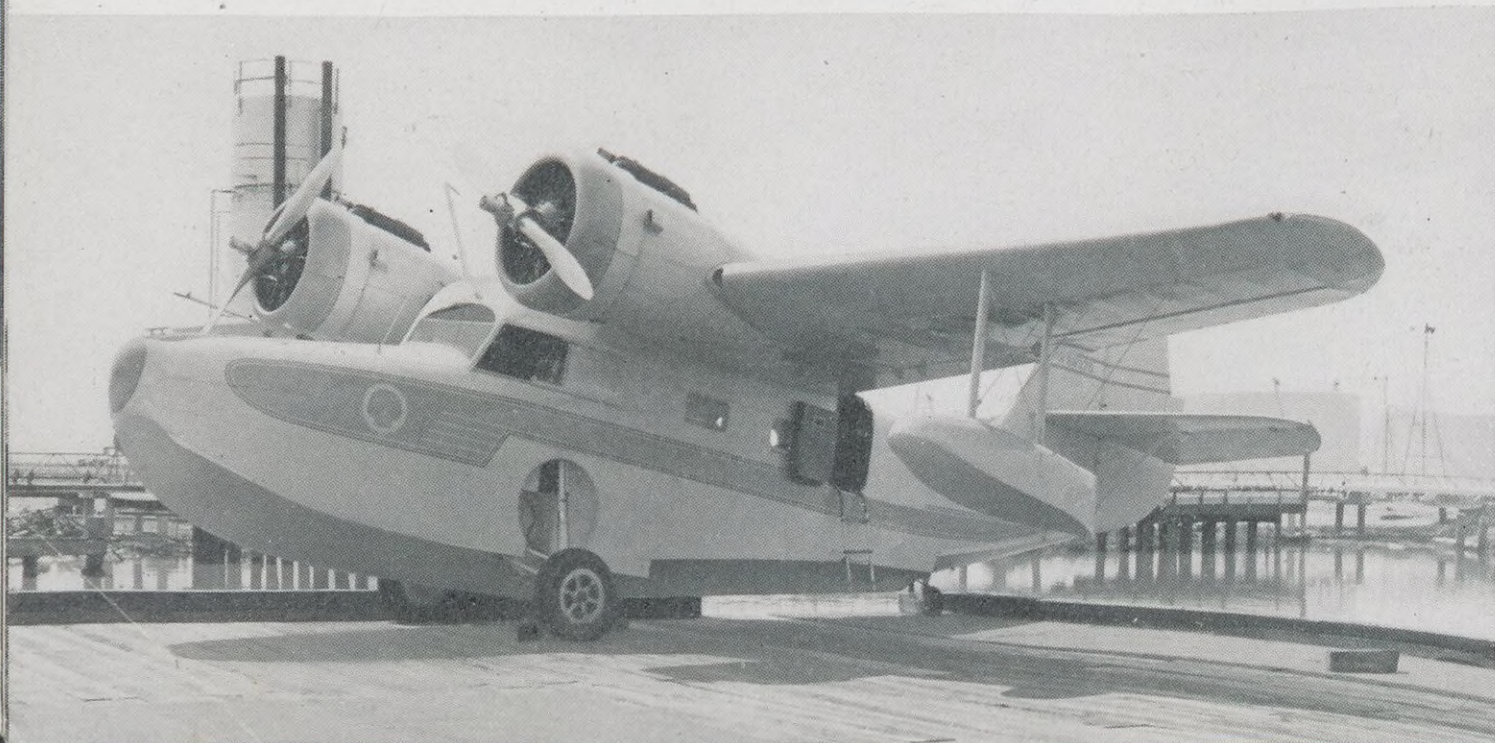
from the explosion, sounded the distress call by radioing his company. Then, using a specially-assigned frequency, he put in an emergency call to the Coast Guard, informing them of an explosion on a rig operated by another company in West Delta Block 30, about 55 miles south of New Orleans.

The Coast Guard marine and air emergency section immediately began notifying authorized representatives at nearby oil company installations who dispatched boats to pick up personnel and bring them to nearby heliports. Helicopters then took the injured from the heliports to the nearest hospitals. Although its bases were on constant alert, Shell's assistance was not required.

The chances of such an accident happening again are slim, but offshore oilmen know they are ready to meet such problems swiftly ●



Program boosters K. W. Martin, at right, Transport and Materials Manager, New Orleans E&P Area, and his Special Assistant, E. R. Vorenkamp, pointing, examine the Surface Air Rescue Map. It was at Martin's suggestion that Vorenkamp—as Shell's representative—presented the rescue program idea to the Offshore Operators' Committee.



A seaplane, operated by Shell, is one of the 53 airplanes available at 40 oil industry bases for emergencies. All rescue equipment, including 174 boats and 23 helicopters, is listed in a rescue booklet supplied to all cooperating companies and the U. S. Coast Guard. The booklet also lists doctors and hospitals.

NEW OIL FOR AIRCRAFT



The light grade of AEROSHELL Oil W was tested in a Model H35 Beechcraft Bonanza by Piedmont Aviation, Inc. Standing near the plane above is R. P. Foster, left, Technical Representative in the Head Office Aviation Department and Howard Cartwright, Superintendent of Maintenance of Piedmont Airlines.

A revolutionary lubricant for piston-engine aircraft has been developed by scientists at Shell Oil Company's Wood River Research Laboratory.

The new product, AEROSHELL® Oil W, is the first non-ash dispersant multigrade aircraft oil for piston engines to be placed on the market. The lubricant has a mineral oil base and contains special additives which 1) reduce oil consumption; 2) reduce engine wear; 3) keep the engine cleaner; and 4) make the engine easier to start and faster to warm up.

Oil companies have marketed additive-type oils for aircraft sporadically since 1940. However, none of these products has been entirely successful. Many were withdrawn from the market because they left ash deposits in the combustion chambers, causing preignition and engine wear. The new AeroShell Oil W is the result of four years of extensive research and flight tests. Shell scientists were able to overcome the ash deposit problem because of recent advances in chemical technology.

AeroShell Oil W is manufactured in two different grades—80 grade for light aircraft engines and 100 grade for heavy aircraft engines. It is being formulated at Shell's Sewaren, N. J., Plant and The International Lubricant Corporation plant at New Orleans, La. The oil has multiviscosity characteristics and eliminates the need for seasonal grade changes.

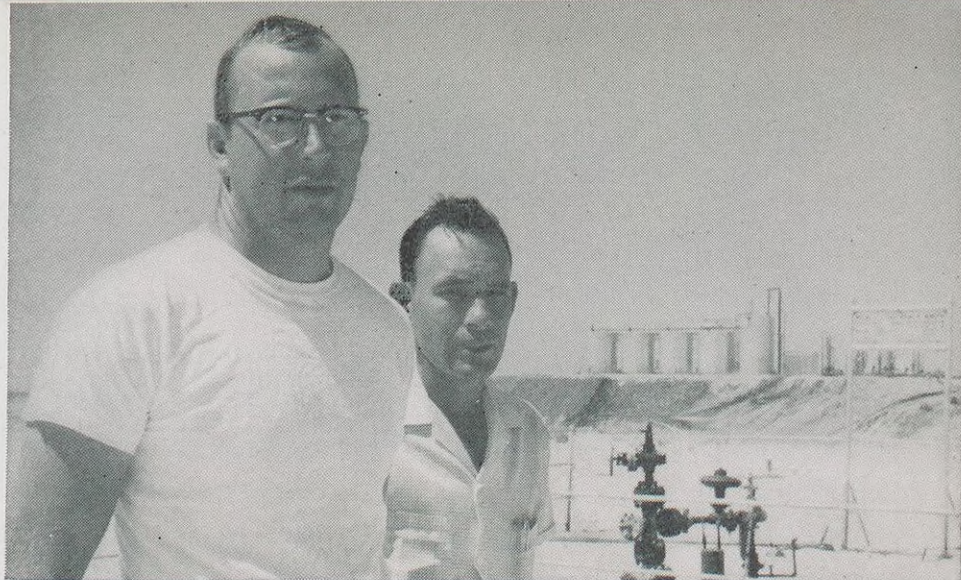
Shell's Products Application Department has been conducting extensive flight evaluation tests of the new oil

with the cooperation of private flyers, airlines and aviation service companies. Both test and service flights of planes using the oil have been approved by the engine manufacturers and the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Piedmont Airlines has successfully completed flight tests on both grades of the new oil. The 100 grade was tested in their DC-3 aircraft and the 80 grade in their Beechcraft Model H35 Bonanza. Petroleum Helicopters, Inc., of Lafayette, La., also conducted tests on the 80 grade oil. Both Piedmont and Petroleum Helicopters are now using AeroShell Oil W. Tests are still in progress on Northeast Airlines' DC-6B airliners, Varig Airlines' Super Constellations and Trans World Airlines' Starliners.

Subsequent to the successful development of these oils in the United States, Shell Petroleum Company prepared similar oils which are now being flight tested by KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Future marketing prospects for AeroShell Oil W are excellent. Piston-type aircraft will continue to play an important role in aviation despite the increase in jet travel. Piston-type aircraft will carry the majority of airline passengers until 1961 and will continue to carry a large portion of the passengers after that date. In addition, private aviation continues to grow. The sales of piston-type light aircraft for private or corporate use doubled between 1952 and 1957 and about 65,000 such aircraft are operating in the United States today ●

Outlined against the West Texas sky, is the "horse-head" pumping unit used on Sealy-Smith No. 5 well, on land leased by Shell from the Sealy and Smith Foundation—which aids the John Sealy Hospital in Galveston. Shell's Midland Exploration and Production Area has 83 producing wells on the lease. Royalties on oil from the wells go to the Sealy and Smith Foundation. Shell's first well on the lease was a wildcat.



Still flowing after 16 years and more than one million barrels of oil production, is the Sealy-Smith No. 1 well. Pictured are, Engineer's Assistant R. D. Hoestenbach, left, and Head Roustabout C. D. Wright, both of the Southern Prod. Div.

LEASE fo

How Some Oil Royalties Are
Support and Imp

ONE of the latest stories about the proverbial Texas oil millionaire concerns the time he appeared at a concession stand at Yankee Stadium in New York waving a roll of bills.

"Give me 43,000 hot dogs," he said. "I'm buying."

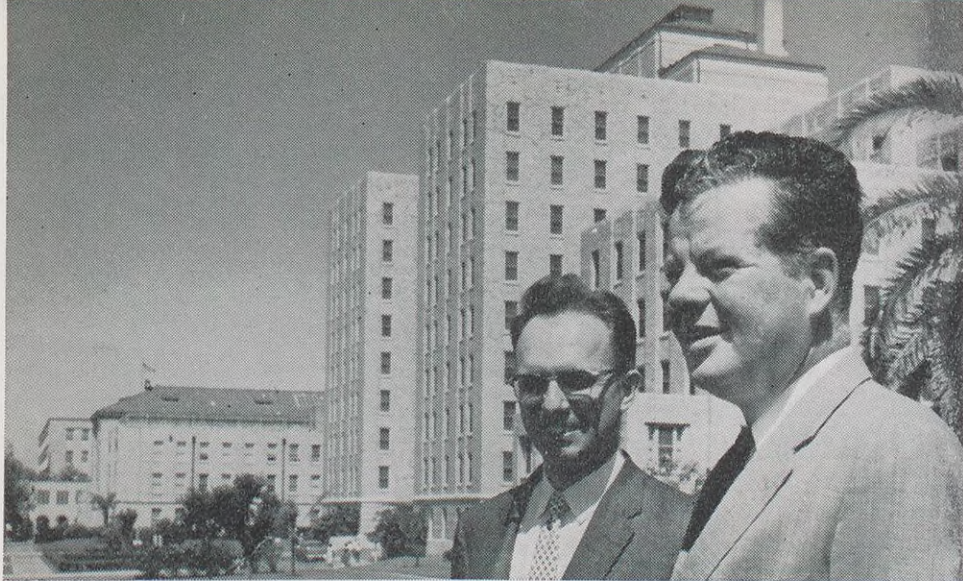
Texas oilman stories are usually good for a laugh. But they plant a wrong impression about typical oilmen in many minds. The oilman of the jokes is not found in today's competitive industry; yet many people still look on anyone in the oil business or with oil income as fabulously and frivolously rich.

The following story is about one of the many responsible ways "oil money" is used.

IN the operating room of a hospital in Galveston, Texas, a surgeon mends the heart of a 10-year-old boy. In the sand dunes near Monahans, Texas, a lease operator repairs the pump of an oil well.

Though seemingly unrelated, there is a link between the two acts.

The surgery at the John Sealy Hospital was made possible by use of a machine that acts as the patient's heart and lungs. The machine was bought with money donated to the hospital by the Sealy and Smith Foundation. And the principal source of the donations is from oil royalties from the Foundation's land near Monahans.



The John Sealy Hospital forms the background for Dr. J. B. Truslow, right, Executive Director of the Medical Branch and Dean of the School of Medicine, University of Texas, and A. G. Hennings, Director of Hospitals of the Medical Branch.

SE for LIVES

Royalties Are Used To Help
Support and Improve a Hospital in Texas

Since 1942, when Shell brought in a wildcat on its lease of the Foundation's land, Shell's royalty payments have added more than \$2 million to the Foundation's trust fund. Interest accumulated from the fund is spent at the discretion of the Foundation's board of directors towards upkeep and improvement of the hospital.

The Foundation was chartered in 1922 but its antecedents go back to 1890 when the will of John Sealy, Sr., a banker, provided money to build the original John Sealy Hospital, deeded to the University of Texas Medical Branch. (Earlier, he had bought the land in West Texas near Monahans which was to become oil territory.) His children, John Sealy, Jr., and Jennie Sealy (Mrs. R. Waverley Smith) contributed \$1 million to help support the hospital from 1890 to 1922.

Since 1922, the Foundation has contributed about \$14 million, including \$10 million in 1953, which paid for most of the cost of building a new John Sealy Hospital. It is among 40 buildings which house the teaching, research, and hospital facilities of one of the country's leading medical centers. The hospital provides facilities for medical and nursing teaching as well as care for patients.

Six hundred miles away in West Texas, Shell's first well drilled on the Sealey-Smith lease is still operating. Since 1942 it has produced more than one million barrels of oil. Royalties from this oil have helped maintain a medical institution and provide it with equipment such as the heart-and-lungs machine that saves lives ●

A nurse prepares a patient for surgery in one of the John Sealy Hospital's eight major operating rooms. The hospital provides care for patients as well as facilities for medical and nursing teaching. The Sealy and Smith Foundation contributed \$10 million in 1953 to pay most of the cost of building the hospital, which is among 40 buildings comprising the University of Texas Medical Branch, a leading medical center.



SHELL Coast to Coast

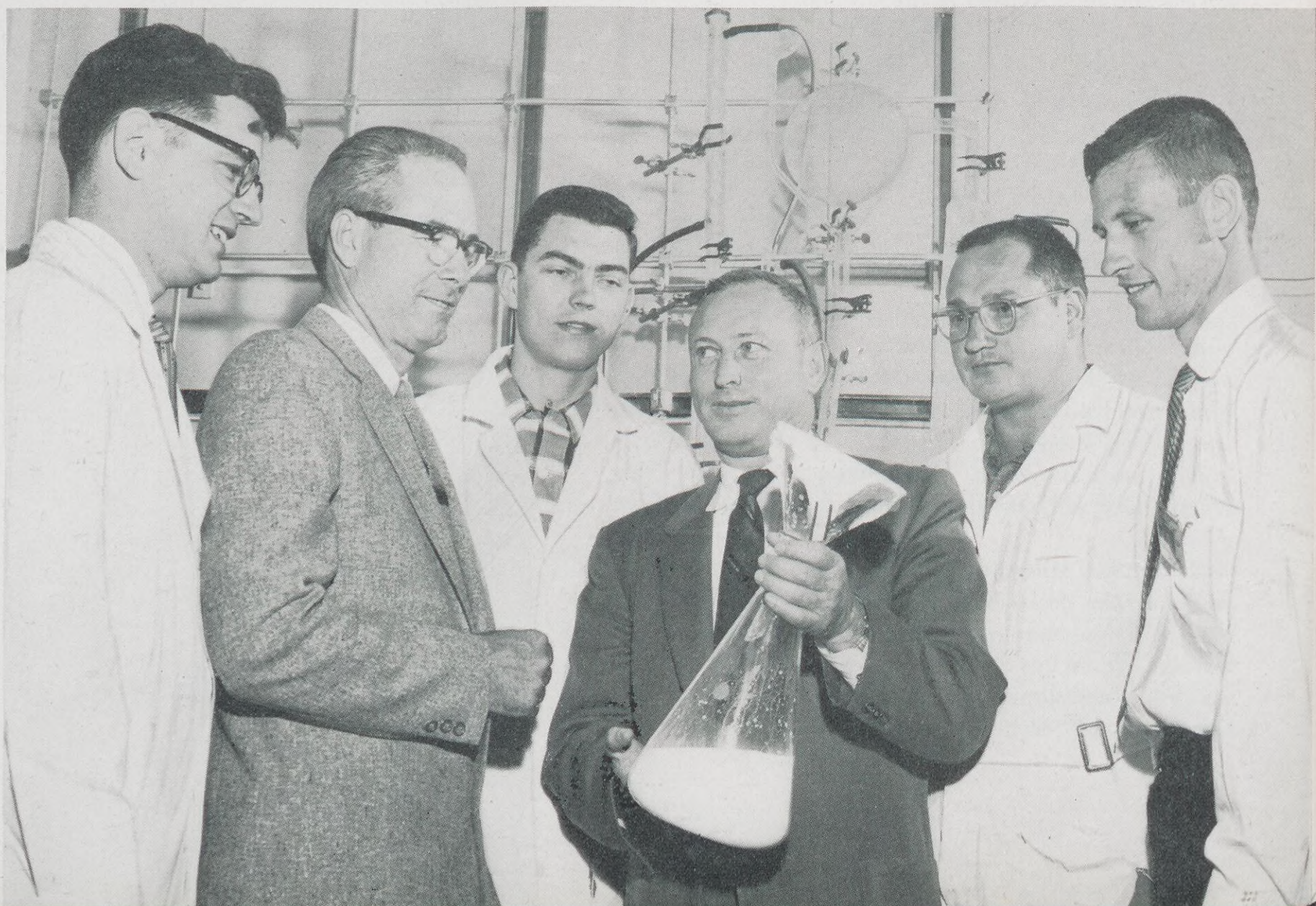
EDUCATIONAL TASK FORCE

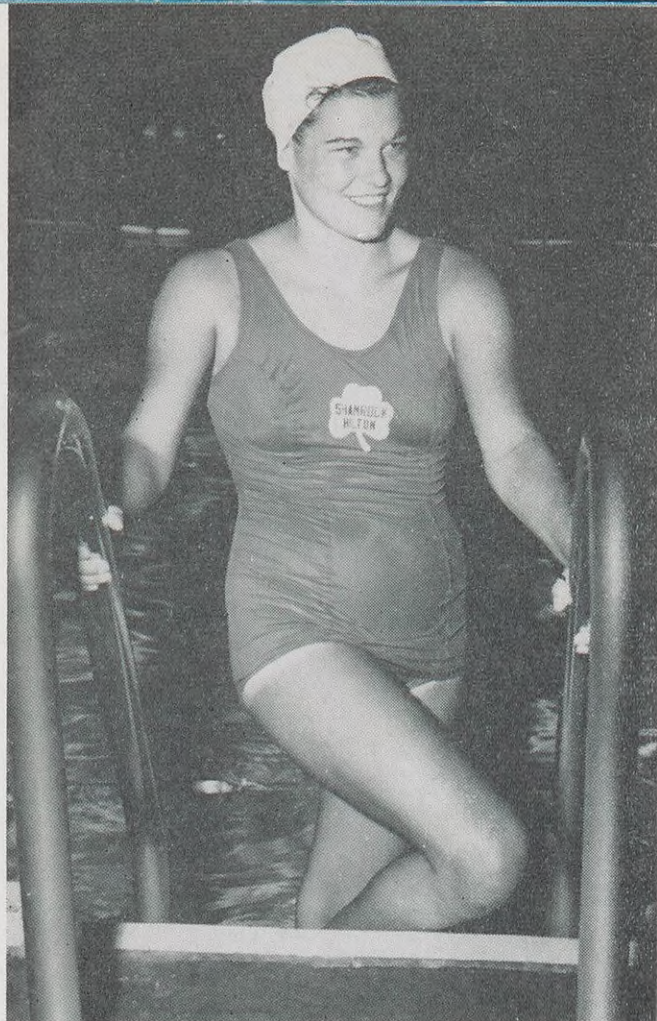
Everybody talks about the shortage of engineers and scientists to meet the technological needs of future generations. But among those doing something about it are scientists from Shell Chemical Corporation's Torrance Plant and eight other Southern California firms in cooperation with Los Angeles City School's "Industry Education Program in Science and Mathematics."

A task force of 77 men—22 from Shell—is divided into 20 teams which visit city high schools giving demonstration lectures showing how science is applied to research and industry. To supplement

their lectures, the men bring industrial research and testing equipment rarely seen by students.

In the picture at left, Technical Assistant E. A. Possehl explains the molecular structure of benzene to two science students at Compton High School. Below, David Randolph, city program coordinator (holding flask), discusses lecture props with Shell Chemical men (left to right) Research Chemist H. L. Vincent; Senior Plant Chemist J. R. Minnich, Shell program coordinator; Chemist B. J. Green; Chemist J. R. Bradley, and Technical Assistant R. C. Ryan.





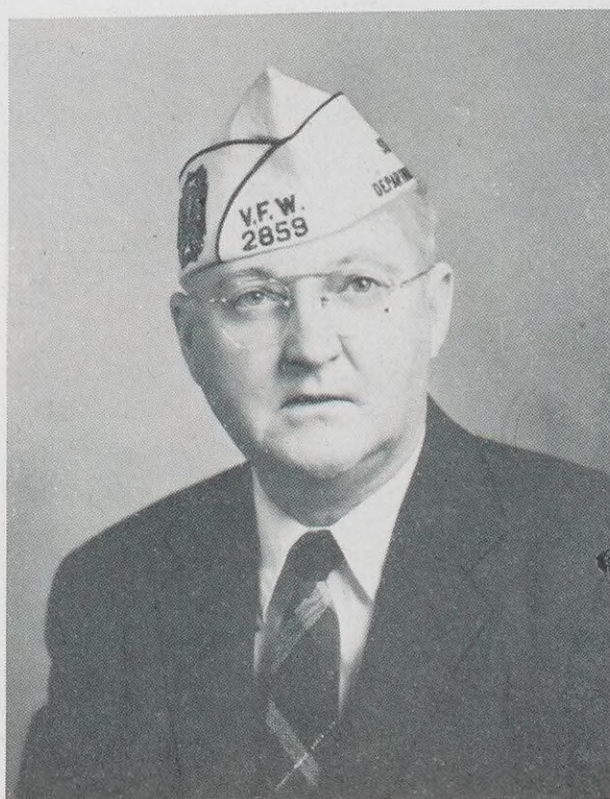
IN THE SWIM

Two daughters of Shell employees recently made aquatic headlines in Texas. Susan Forester, above, set two state AAU women's records in the 440 and 880-yard freestyle. Her father is Engineer R. V. Forester, Shell Pipe Line Corporation's Texas-Gulf Division in Houston. Janie Lozo, below, was a member of the junior division championship team of the Southern United States Junior Olympics Synchronized Swimming Meet. Janie's father is Senior Geologist F. E. Lozo, Houston E&P Area.



FAST MAN AFLOAT

Crouched in his speedboat, J. M. Soto, of the San Francisco Shell Building garage staff, has piloted his way to second place in national competition, and to first place in regional and California standings in the D-utility class. Above, Soto's "Intruder" (arrow), battles with the national champion, on Lake Merced, where Soto came in second. At left, Soto holds one of his many trophies.



DOCTOR AT THE TOP

Dr. T. J. Kelly, Medical Director at the Wood River Refinery, was recently named National Surgeon-General of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Dr. Kelly is the first man to hold simultaneously the top VFW medical post at the local, district, state and national levels. Last year, Dr. Kelly was elected "Citizen of the Year" by the Wood River VFW post.

SHELL Coast to Coast

continued



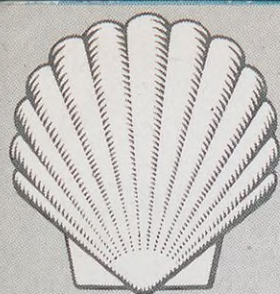
DESK MEETS DERRICK

Women of the petroleum industry traveled to Los Angeles from every part of the United States and Canada as delegates to the National Desk and Derrick Convention in October. Besides attending meetings, luncheons and lectures, Shell women attending were taken on a tour of facilities at Shell Chemical Corporation's Dominguez Plant at Wilmington, California. Shown above at the Plant are, left to right, Doris Weber and Willene Green, International Lubricant Corporation, New Orleans; Lorraine Southwick, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto; Elsie Mae Mann and Carroll Richards, New Orleans E & P Area; Margaret Martin, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto; Evelyn Hanlon and Marguerite Aucoin, New Orleans E & P Area; Lucy Papac and Eleanor Rosser, Los Angeles Marketing Division; Helen Hanson, Synthetic Rubber Sales Division, Torrance, California; Grace Williams, Los Angeles Marketing Division; Irma Konrad, Sacramento Marketing Division; Ethel Larson, Legal Department, Los Angeles Office; Enid Bahle, New Orleans E & P Area; Alice Hanke, Financial, Head Office, New York; Mary Jo Poehler, Los Angeles Marketing Division; and Mildred Schafer, Wilmington Refinery.



SWEET CHARITY

Many Shell employees from the Midland Exploration and Production Area participated in the inauguration of the local Red Feather Drive of the 1958 Community Chest program, which included a float parade through downtown Midland. The Shell girls, shown here, added beauty to the proceedings. They are, left to right, Phyllis Robbins, Dolores Lewis, Barbara Stevens, Sue Garrett, Wilma Seardy, June Dotson, Von Herring, Fran Wilson and Arliss Froelich.



Service BIRTHDAYS

Thirty-Five Years



J. B. BRYANT
Pacific Coast Area
Production



J. T. CHAMBERLIN
Wilmington Refinery
Thermal Cracking



L. A. EBAUGH
Pacific Coast Area
Production



C. J. GILSETT
Pacific Coast Area
Production



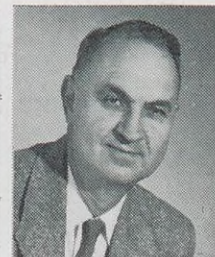
W. G. HILL
Pacific Coast Area
Production



F. J. HUBER
Wood River Refinery
Aromatics



D. L. KORTE
Wood River Refinery
Refinery Laboratory



S. P. PICKETT
Wilmington Refinery
Eff. Cont. & Utilities



R. F. RHOADS
Norco Refinery
Thermal Cracking



R. W. RUSSELL
St. Louis Division
Administration



A. W. SHEPPARD
Wilmington Refinery
Dispatching



R. M. SMITH
New Orleans Area
Gas



L. D. SPALDING
Wood River Refinery
Dispatching



F. J. ZANDER
Houston Area
Treasury

Thirty Years



H. W. ADAMS
Houston Refinery
Engineering



H. W. AMERINE
Martinez Refinery
Engineering



D. N. BEERS
Sacramento Division
Treasury



C. L. BELL
Shell Development Co.
Emeryville



P. J. BENNES
Wood River Refinery
Eff. Cont.



J. E. BURKE
Pacific Coast Area
Production



W. C. CHONETTE
Pacific Coast Area
Production



H. P. CHRISTOFFERSEN
Portland Division
Sales



J. D. CLARK
Pacific Coast Area
Production



P. J. COLON
Shell Chemical Corp.
Norco Plant



J. F. DANIELS
Martinez Refinery
Compounding



L. P. EDWIN
Shell Chemical Corp.
Torrance



J. W. EMERICK
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
West Texas Division



W. B. FILMER
San Francisco Office
Financial



E. W. FINK
Pipe Line Dept.
Crows Landing, Calif.



H. N. FRICKS
Houston Refinery
Engineering



J. R. GONZALES
Norco Refinery
Engineering



H. R. GRAHAM
Tulsa Area
Production



J. H. GRIFFEY
Houston Refinery
Engineering



H. P. GRINE
Tulsa Area
Exploration



W. W. HAWKINS
Wood River Refinery
Fire & Safety



A. H. HOEKE
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Texas-Gulf Division



W. T. HUBER
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Texas-Gulf Division

Thirty Years continued



J. W. LaBOON
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Head Office



A. J. MONTZ
Norco Refinery
Refinery Laboratory



G. A. MORRISON
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Texas-Gulf Division



R. P. OLSON
Head Office
Purchasing-Stores



H. M. POLANO
Pacific Coast Area
Production



A. L. PORTER
Seattle Division
Operations



J. E. RAMAGE
Pacific Coast Area
Production



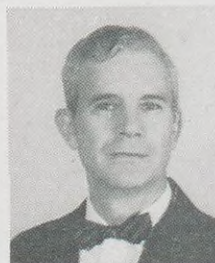
H. E. ROUSSEL
Norco Refinery
Catalytic Cracking



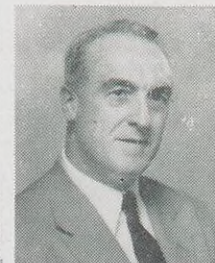
C. S. SCANDRETT
Wood River Refinery
Thermal Cracking



A. H. SCHEU
Head Office
Financial



G. B. SMITH
Norco Refinery
Pers. & Ind. Rel.



C. H. STEWART
Head Office
Financial



P. A. TORRES
Norco Refinery
Purchasing-Stores



J. VASEY, JR.
Wood River Refinery
Engineering



W. W. VOGT
Tulsa Area
Treasury



R. T. WADE
Norco Refinery
Engineering



G. WOLFE
Wilmington Refinery
Engineering

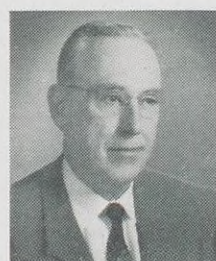
Twenty- Five Years



H. D. CARTER
Wood River Refinery
Utilities



P. CENSOPANO
Martinez Refinery
Engineering



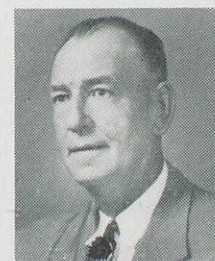
J. CHALMERS
Shell Development Co.
Houston



E. F. CODNER
Pacific Coast Area
Production



J. E. DARBY
Houston Area
Land



H. M. DUNCAN
Midland Area
Production



C. H. ESSIG
Martinez Refinery
Engineering



C. H. EVANS
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Mid-Continent Division



J. R. FABRE
Albany Division
Sales



J. F. FAIRLEIGH, JR.
Houston Refinery
Distilling



C. K. FREEZELAND
Wood River Refinery
Engineering



R. C. HULL, JR.
Tulsa Area
Production



A. P. KALF
Boston Division
Sales



W. D. LANGRIDGE
Houston Area
Production



LENORE R. MARTIN
San Francisco Office
Products Application



G. M. McCAWLEY
Head Office
Financial



C. L. MERKEL
Shell Chemical Corp.
Head Office



R. E. MORRIS
Tulsa Area
Production



R. A. PRATT
Shell Pipe Line Corp.
Head Office



F. PREU
Head Office
Marketing



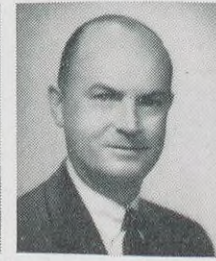
H. RAY
Los Angeles Division
Sales



L. G. SAVOY
Boston Division
Operations



H. W. SCHREINER
Indianapolis Division
Sales



W. L. SHAW
Los Angeles Division
Operations



A. J. SHIRLEY
Portland Division
Sales



H. D. SMITH
Houston Refinery
Engineering



G. A. TANOOS
New Orleans Area
Production



A. THAILER
New York Division
Operations



J. H. WEIDIG
Houston Refinery
Engineering



L. J. A. WESTON
Los Angeles Division
Sales



GRACE F. WILDER
Pacific Coast Area
Exploration



W. M. YOUNG
San Francisco Division
Operations



B. G. ZIV
Chicago Division
Public Relations



J. R. ZOETER
Wilmington Refinery
Refinery Laboratory



J. ROUSSEL
Houston Refinery
Catalytic Cracking



W. WOLFE
Houston Refinery
Engineering



H. EVANS
Pipeline Corp.
Investment Division



J. MERKEL
Chemical Corp.
Head Office



J. SHIRLEY
Investment Division
Sales



J. ZOETER
Houston Refinery
Laboratory

Head Office

15 Years

K. F. Beaton.....Public Relations
Ann Marie Smith.....Financial

10 Years

J. P. Olszewski.....Marketing
P. A. Thompson.....Financial

Exploration and Production

HOUSTON AREA

15 Years

E. A. Brown.....Production
A. A. Chandler.....Production
L. A. Cooper.....Production
I. F. Jackson.....Production
S. C. McKnight.....Production
P. C. Mintrea.....Production
C. A. Prince.....Production
G. Stephenson.....Transport
O. T. Thornberry.....Production
A. N. Tise.....Production
S. F. Willis.....Production

10 Years

D. L. Allen.....Exploration
L. H. Herring.....Production
S. M. Kirby.....Pers. & Ind. Rel.

MIDLAND AREA

15 Years

V. O. Bowden.....Production
M. K. Main.....Production

10 Years

J. L. Bowden.....Production
C. W. Byrne.....Gas
D. G. Corder.....Gas
R. M. Horton.....Production
A. Keen.....Gas

NEW ORLEANS AREA

20 Years

R. W. Farlee.....Exploration
M. G. La Branche.....Transport & Materials
J. P. Landry, Jr.....Transport & Materials

SHELL OIL COMPANY

15 Years

P. Eisenstatt.....Exploration

10 Years

F. A. Aiple.....Production
C. E. Domangue, Jr.....Production
R. N. Ellis.....Exploration
S. Melville.....Production
J. H. Mouton.....Production
L. A. Segura.....Production

PACIFIC COAST AREA

15 Years

O. C. Bibby.....Production
D. L. Goodman.....Production
J. R. Robinson.....Production

10 Years

T. W. Eccles.....Gas
H. J. Eggeman.....Gas
R. B. Mee, Jr.....Land
J. G. White.....Gas
T. C. Wichman.....Gas

TULSA AREA

20 Years

L. N. Lain.....Legal

15 Years

W. R. Donohew.....Production

10 Years

R. E. Hildebrand.....Gas
A. E. Moser.....Gas
J. L. Staubus.....Exploration

Manufacturing

ANACORTES REFINERY

10 Years

E. R. Olson.....Zone C

HOUSTON REFINERY

20 Years

I. B. DeWalt.....Engineering
J. B. Moyers.....Lubricating Oils
J. J. Sandifer.....Engineering

15 Years

E. Adams.....Engineering
R. Baker.....Gas
G. C. Blystone.....Lubricating Oils
N. Brown.....Engineering
L. Burnett.....Engineering
E. G. Carlson, Jr.....Research Laboratory
C. C. Cole.....Engineering
J. M. Deveraux.....Engineering
D. R. Dowdy.....Engineering
J. A. Dowdy.....Engineering
L. Hinton.....Engineering
L. J. Landry.....Technological
H. Mayfield.....Engineering
J. Payne.....Engineering
W. T. Price.....Engineering
W. Rasmus.....Engineering
R. D. Rice.....Refinery Laboratory
E. Stevens.....Engineering
L. Wallace, Jr.....Engineering

10 Years

E. Burke.....Lubricating Oils
J. W. Clary.....Engineering
J. D. Coker.....Engineering
D. Dearman.....Engineering
G. E. Farnsworth.....Engineering
L. N. Gatlin.....Engineering
J. B. Griffin.....Engineering
H. A. Hayes, Jr.....Refinery Laboratory
R. J. McCallister.....Aromatics
E. M. Perkins.....Engineering
J. D. Phoenix.....Treasury
J. M. Rice.....Engineering
N. F. Rodgers.....Engineering
W. O. Schneider.....Engineering
R. R. Smith.....Engineering
C. S. Todd.....Engineering
R. D. Weatherford.....Engineering

MARTINEZ REFINERY

20 Years

L. E. Ford.....Engineering

15 Years

C. Lucchesi.....Compounding

10 Years

W. J. Clark.....Treasury
M. Francesconi.....Engineering

NORCO REFINERY

15 Years

L. J. Heurtin.....Gas
I. J. Laiche.....Distilling

J. E. Munson.....Purchasing-Stores
 L. PerillouxDistilling
 H. J. Waguespack.....Marine Shipping

10 Years

D. H. Pfaehler.....Engineering

WILMINGTON REFINERY

15 Years

F. J. Eversfield.....Thermal Cracking

10 Years

W. D. Gilson.....Engineering

WOOD RIVER REFINERY

20 Years

B. C. Gibbons.....Engineering
 T. A. Hargiss.....Engineering
 L. A. Hopkins.....Engineering
 G. M. Jaynes.....Engineering
 D. J. Konko.....Engineering
 L. C. Lain.....Engineering
 H. F. Little.....Engineering
 W. K. Miller.....Engineering
 L. H. Rohde.....Engineering
 R. B. Travis.....Engineering
 L. F. Waters.....Purchasing-Stores
 O. E. Williams.....Engineering

15 Years

J. Bonifer, Jr.....Engineering
 R. W. Cress.....Engineering
 J. N. Healy.....Dispatching
 A. Jackson.....Engineering
 J. T. Loftis.....Purchasing-Stores
 L. E. Ornellas.....Dispatching
 O. Rutz.....Compounding

10 Years

C. W. Brase, Jr.....Distilling
 W. H. Jenkins.....Aromatics
 D. L. Reeves.....Engineering
 L. C. Snyders.....Engineering
 N. W. Wells, Jr.....Catalytic Cracking

Marketing

MARKETING DIVISIONS

20 Years

R. C. Higginbotham.....Atlanta, Sales
 B. E. Scanlon.....Boston, Operations
 J. Sanschlager.....Chicago, Operations
 E. Pokan.....Cleveland, Treasury

H. F. Zink.....Cleveland, Sales
 W. D. Anderson.....Los Angeles, Operations
 C. U. Churchill.....New York, Operations
 J. G. Sarkies.....Seattle, Treasury

15 Years

O. E. Blackden.....Boston, Operations
 S. J. Kerns, Jr.....Boston, Marketing Service
 R. J. Forst.....Chicago, Operations
 J. Weber.....Cleveland, Operations
 E. C. Pownall.....Indianapolis, Operations
 R. D. Fitzpatrick.....Minneapolis, Operations
 B. P. Trembley.....Minneapolis, Sales
 F. G. Orth.....New York, Treasury
 H. V. Roberts.....Seattle, Operations

10 Years

J. M. Croft.....Atlanta, Operations
 P. R. Burgdorf.....Cleveland, Treasury
 J. W. Farmer.....Detroit, Operations
 N. M. Nelson.....Detroit, Treasury
 K. A. Sample.....Indianapolis, Treasury
 O. M. Summers.....Indianapolis, Operations
 A. T. Corr.....New York, Operations
 Carol M. Crapo.....Sacramento, Treasury
 R. J. Graham.....Sacramento, Sales

SEWAREN PLANT

20 Years

N. A. Kelly.....Eng. & Maint.

Pipe Line Department

20 Years

J. H. Jackson.....Carbon, Ind.

15 Years

L. B. Wilson.....Wasco, Calif.

10 Years

F. Aderman.....Harristown, Ill.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

20 Years

A. V. Lorio.....Norco

15 Years

Virginia R. McRae.....Chem. Sales Div.
 H. L. Parry.....Chem. Sales Div.

F. L. Barr.....Houston
 J. W. Eberman.....Houston
 L. F. Gaines.....Houston
 D. A. Haragan.....Houston
 C. C. McCullough.....Houston
 D. A. Limerick.....Torrance

10 Years

G. J. Hills.....Chem. Sales Div.
 Lila M. Manor.....Chem. Sales Div.
 M. H. Keel.....Head Office
 Dorothy M. McDonough.....Head Office
 P. M. Bell.....Houston
 W. J. Brown.....Houston
 H. I. Callender.....Houston
 W. L. Gailey.....Houston
 H. Hagin.....Houston
 R. B. Hanning.....Houston
 L. J. Langley.....Houston
 J. D. Lee.....Houston
 A. L. McGee.....Houston
 J. M. Moon.....Houston
 J. W. Page.....Houston
 B. G. Rhodes.....Houston
 L. D. Smith.....Houston
 J. L. Stinebower.....Houston
 W. J. Hardcastle.....Martinez
 C. E. Murillo.....Martinez
 P. V. Mayjoffo.....Shell Point

SHELL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

20 Years

A. J. Ginther.....Emeryville
 W. A. Landon.....Emeryville
 S. Z. Perry.....Emeryville
 B. P. Eastin.....Houston

15 Years

P. L. Datt.....Emeryville

10 Years

W. J. Benjamin.....Emeryville
 C. M. Hutton.....Emeryville
 R. C. Olberg.....Emeryville

SHELL PIPE LINE CORPORATION

20 Years

J. D. Carter, Jr.....West Texas Division

10 Years

J. L. Price.....Mid-Continent Division
 C. R. Graham.....Texas-Gulf Division

matters of fact

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IN 1938, when the Shell Pension Plan was first established, only 1.5 per cent of Shell employees had 20 or more years of service. Today, 18.7 per cent have 20 years or more of service—more than 12 times as many—and the increase is expected to continue. This indicates that employment with Shell means careers—not just jobs.



1938
1.5%

1958
18.7%

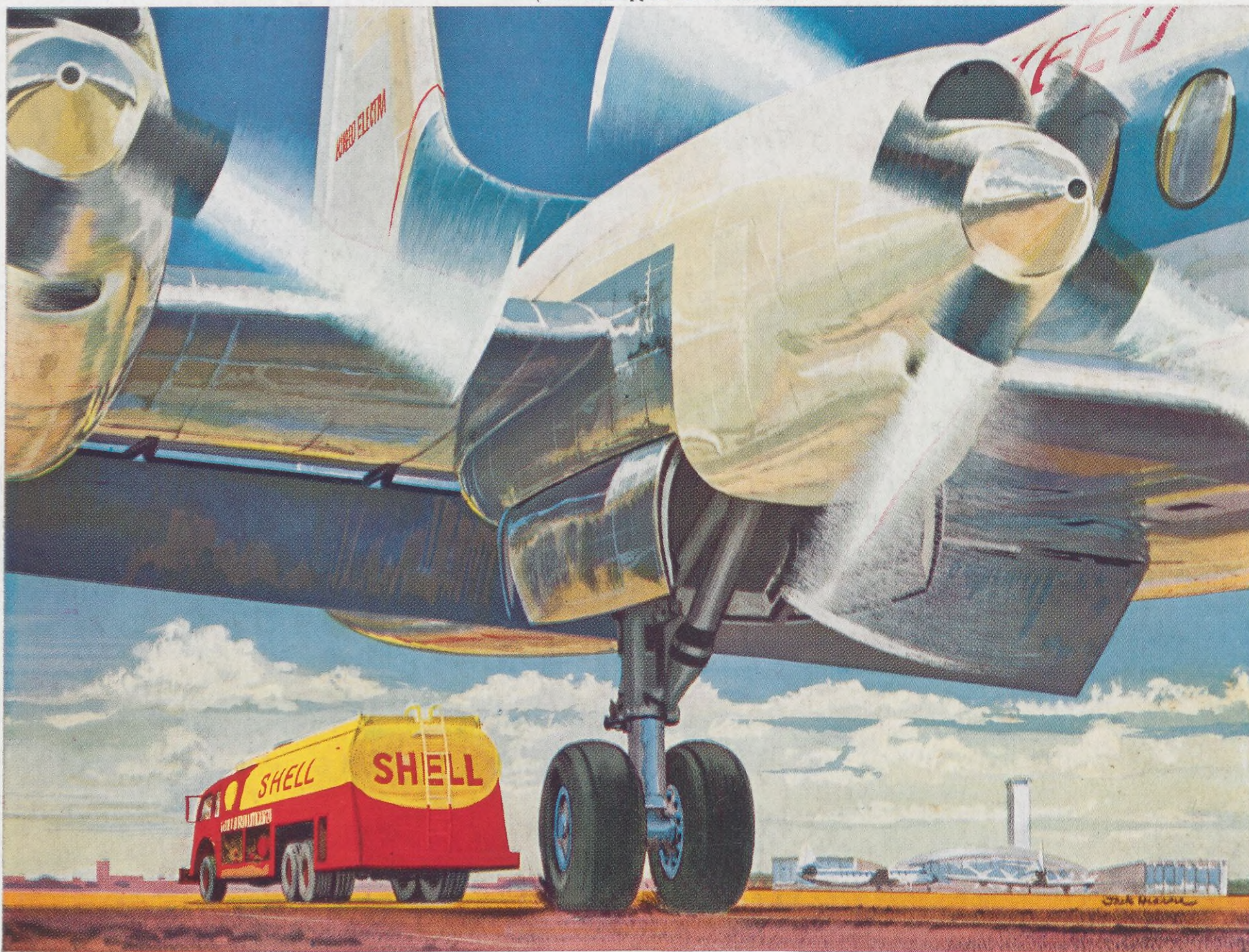
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(This will appear as an advertisement this month in national magazines).



Lockheed Aircraft Corporation wanted the finest fuel, plus improved fuel handling techniques, to speed the servicing of its new *Electra*. Shell and Lockheed engineers worked together to solve the problem.

Short stop for first U.S. Prop-Jet

THANKS to advanced design features, ground service time for the new Lockheed *Electra*, first U.S.-built prop-jet airliner, has been cut to only 12 minutes.

For the proving flights of the *Electra*, Lockheed turned to Shell—the largest supplier of commercial jet fuels and aviation gasolines in the U.S.A.—and selected AeroShell Turbine Fuel.

Fuel trucks, specially designed by Lock-

heed and Shell to service this new airliner, can deliver over 300 gallons of AeroShell Turbine Fuel a minute. Fuel is pumped into all four wing tanks simultaneously through a new single-point fueling system.

The thoroughness with which Shell met the *Electra's* fuel and fueling needs is one more example of research leadership. This assures you more for your money in every product you buy under Shell's name and trademark.