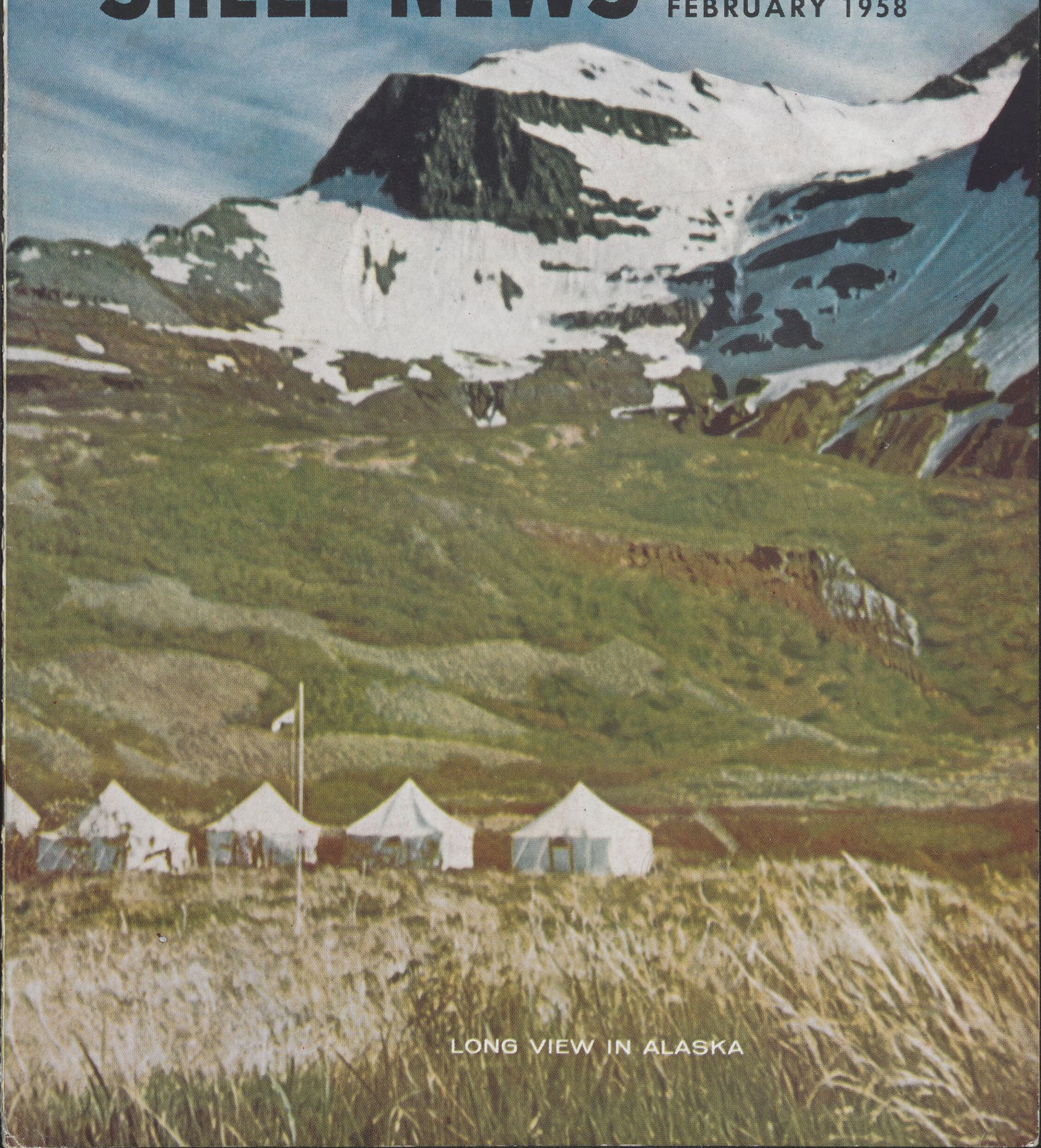


# SHELL NEWS

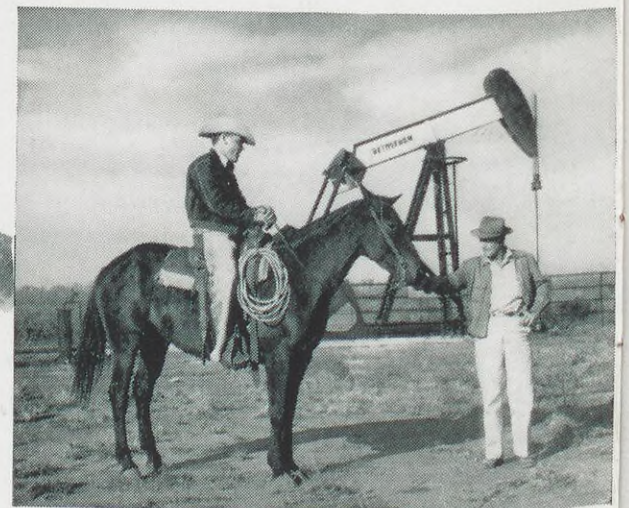
FEBRUARY 1958



LONG VIEW IN ALASKA



# Roundup on



Shell Lease Operator Ray Stroder, right, pauses to chat with a 6666 rider.



# on the 6666

*Springtime is branding time for new calves  
on the 6666 cattle ranch in King County, Texas*

**I**N a few weeks the spring roundup starts on the 6666 Ranch in West Texas, whose rangeland embraces a good part of King County, herds of white-faced Herefords and 10 Shell oil wells.

The presence of oil wells since 1953, however, has not affected the primary job of the "Four Sixes": raising cattle. Two roundups a year—in the spring and fall—are vital parts of that job.

In both roundups the calves are separated from the older cattle. In the fall the calves go to the Texas Panhandle to fatten up and cattle not sent to market go to a wooded part of the ranch for better winter protection. The spring roundup also separates the calves from the cattle, but only to make sure all calves born during the last year are branded.

The brand is called an "open running four sixes," because when



y Stroder,  
6666 rider.



**Production Foreman M. L. Pierce, left,**  
talks with 6666 Foreman G. Humphries.



**Using a lasso,** cowboys separate calves  
from a herd driven into a small corral.

## SHELL NEWS

VOL. 26—No. 2

FEBRUARY, 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

Exploring for oil in the Territory of Alaska is a long-range proposition. For the last five years, Shell has sent exploration parties probing up and down Alaska's southern coast. Final results of this exploration may not be known for some time, although drilling of a joint Humble-Shell well has started on one of Shell's lease blocks on the Alaska Peninsula.

The cover picture is of a Shell camp at Chignik Bay located about 150 miles southwest of the drilling site. For more about Shell's work in Alaska, see page 6.





**Older cattle sold** for slaughter are loaded into a buyer's truck. Cows to be sold are separated from breed stock and put in pens prior to loading time.

**While the cowboys** round up cattle, the chuck wagon crew prepares noon chow. The tent pitched in back of the chuck wagon is the cowboys' sleeping quarters.



the calf is full-grown the brand will extend from rump to shoulder. The brand is almost impossible to alter, and so provides excellent theft insurance. This "extended coverage policy" does reduce the value of the hides, but the ranch owners believe this loss is more than made up by lowered risk of rustling.

To round up the thousands of cattle roaming the ranch's ranges, cowboys still rely on horsepower supplied by horses. The cowboys ride from dawn to dusk in two groups, both supervised by Ranch Foreman George Humphries.

In most cases the riders have little trouble finding the cattle on the range. But there are ravines choked with brambles that offer good hiding places for a cow that isn't contented with togetherness. A ranch-owned helicopter circles these areas to spot such strays. When the pilot sees a stray, he uses a loudspeaker to call out the cow's location to a rider.

The ranch also uses specially-trained dogs to round up the strays. When most of the cattle have been brought together, the dogs go through hard-to-search areas looking for lingering livestock. A dog that finds a cow be-

**A herd** of white-faced Herefords raises a cloud of dust from the dry prairie as the cowboys walk them toward a holding pasture. The

big





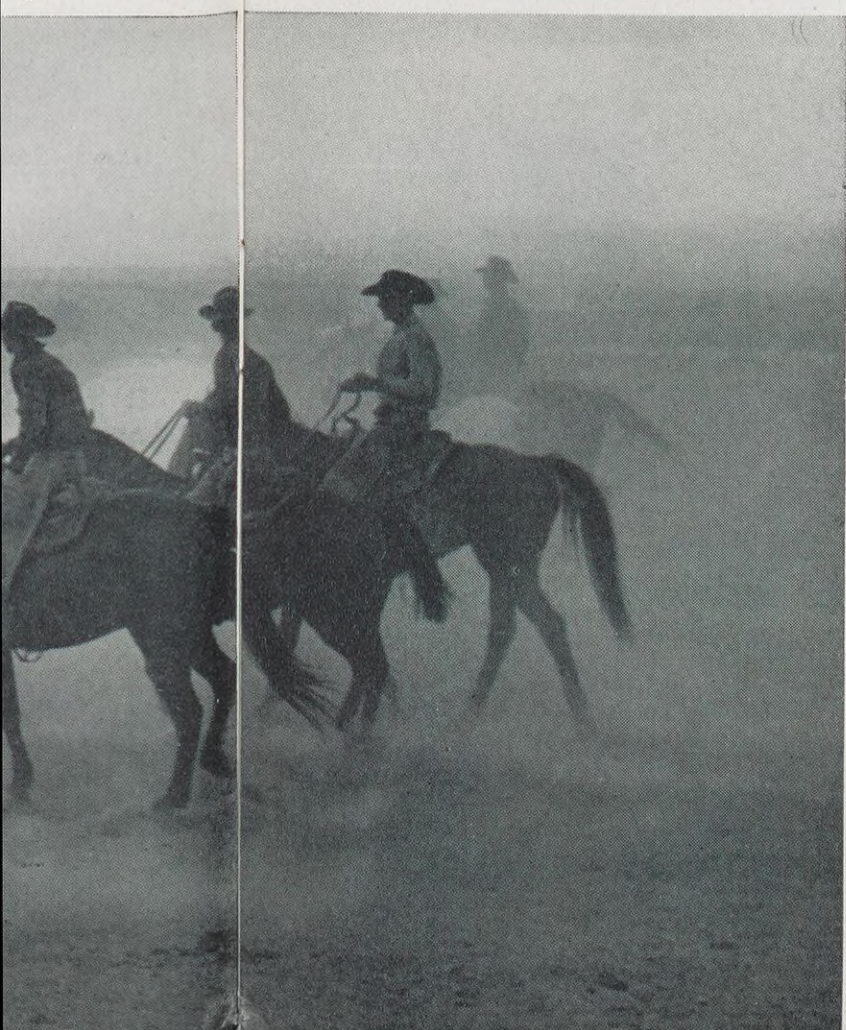
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gins baying to attract a rider. If a cow attempts to escape, the dog gets a grip on the cow's nose, twists its neck and forces the stray down.

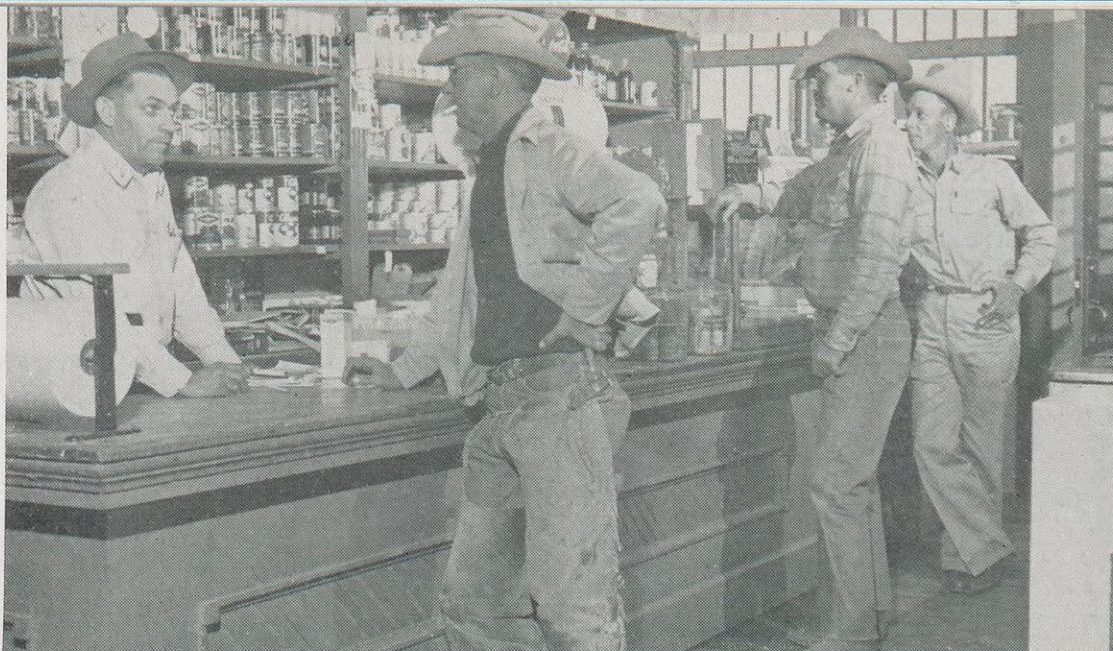
After a day of riding herd on Herefords, the cowboys return to the chuck wagon, their home on the range. A large tent pitched at the rear of the wagon serves as a common bedroom. The men sleep on the ground in bedrolls put on top of blankets. Each man provides his own bedroll and other equipment; the ranch provides the horses.

The men stay on the range every night during roundup except on weekends, when most go home. For these trips they ride cars or trucks, not horses. New roads, more than 30 miles of which were built by Shell, make this possible.

After a roundup is over, the cowboys usually spend every night at home—but they still spend most days riding the range. Fences must be kept in repair, horses trained, and cattle fed and watered.

Finding enough water for stock was a particularly severe problem in the southwest from 1951 until last spring because of a severe drought. Shell helped the Four Sixes solve its water

big spring job is branding new calves.



The ranch supply house stocks everything from blue jeans to perfume. Here Foreman George Humphries, foreground, chats with Manager C. A. Lobstein.

problem while searching for oil.

In December, 1951, Shell had most of the Four Sixes' acreage under lease. A surface mapping crew based 20 miles away in the town of Munday started work that month. Early in the next year, a contract seismic crew began drilling and shooting.

Because of the water shortage, the crew drilling shot holes used compressed air instead of circulating water to force cuttings to the top. Ranch hands joined the drillers in watching for moist cuttings that signaled a water sand had been struck. When the seismic crew left a hole that looked as if it might make a water well, the ranch brought in its own cable tool drilling rig to enlarge the shaft.

"I told the Shell boys when they started drilling their shot holes that I was more interested in their finding water than I was in their finding oil," Ranch Foreman Humphries said. "The water wells Shell found for us were life savers. We could not have stood the cost of drilling all the holes Shell did in its seismic program. We were able to put in about 40 water wells. Added to the 60 we already had, we had enough to see us through. Without those additional water wells we would have had to sell more cattle and ship more to the north where there was water."

Shell started drilling for oil in mid-1952. Since then, Shell has drilled

30 wells—16 of them wildcats—and brought in 10 producers.

The Company's operations on the 6,938 acres still under lease are handled by two men—Production Foreman M. L. Pierce and Lease Operator Ray Stroder, both of the Midland Exploration and Production Area.

Stroder has been working the wells on the Four Sixes for almost three years. Each day he checks each of the wells to make sure none is leaking and all pumps are operating satisfactorily. (He makes his rounds by truck, declining with a polite "no, thanks" frequent offers made in jest by cowboys to lend him a horse.)

Pierce frequently drives the 95 miles from his office in Abilene to the Four Sixes to see Stroder and Humphries. As the man in charge of production from the ranch wells, Pierce must get the Four Sixes' approval to build roads, put up gates or erect anything on ranch property.

Pierce's description of how he does business with the ranch sums up the philosophy of Texas ranchers, and explains why Shell seldom has friction with southwestern landowners:

"To ask a rancher for a written agreement to put through a road or put up a gate would be an insult," he said. "Everything like that is carried out verbally, and you'd better not go back on your word. A rancher never will, and he expects you not to"●

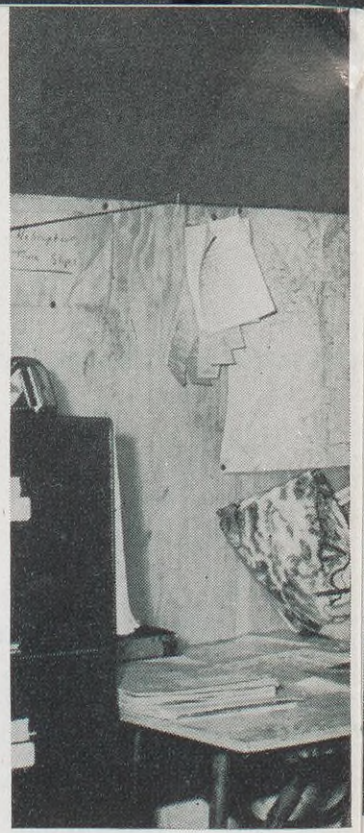




**A cargo plane** is unloaded at King Salmon field. Most supplies must be flown in from Anchorage.



**Operations Supervisor R. V. Payne, right, and a contract cook** inspecting the Shell supply jeep.



**Geologists S. F. Schindler** examine some surface

**A seismic party** explodes a shot near Wide Bay off Alaska's southern coast. Shell was responsible for the first marine seismic







ists S. F. Schind-  
e some surface

marine seismic

ler, left, and R. H. Rudeen  
maps in their tent after dark.

work ever attempted in Alaska.



*After half a century of frustration, Alaska  
may be on the doorstep of major oil strikes*

# *Accent on* **ALASKA**

**A**LASKA, a land known for its cold spots, currently is enjoying a reputation as a hot spot—at least as far as oil exploration is concerned. As one anonymous Alaskan puts it:

“Throw a snowball in the Territory these days and you’re likely to hit a geologist.”

This isn’t to say that Alaska is about to witness another boom reminiscent of the famous Yukon gold rush. But after 56 years of on-again-off-again activity, Alaska finally appears to be on the doorstep of important oil and gas discoveries. Some recent significant developments include:

1. A promising oil strike on the Kenai Peninsula by the Richfield Oil Company.

2. Drilling of a joint wildcat by the Humble Oil & Refining Company and Shell Oil Company. The wildcat is on a Shell lease block on the Alaska Peninsula, about 350 miles southwest of Anchorage.

3. Applications for leases on an estimated 13,000,000 acres of land in south and central Alaska.

The Humble-Shell wildcat, Bear

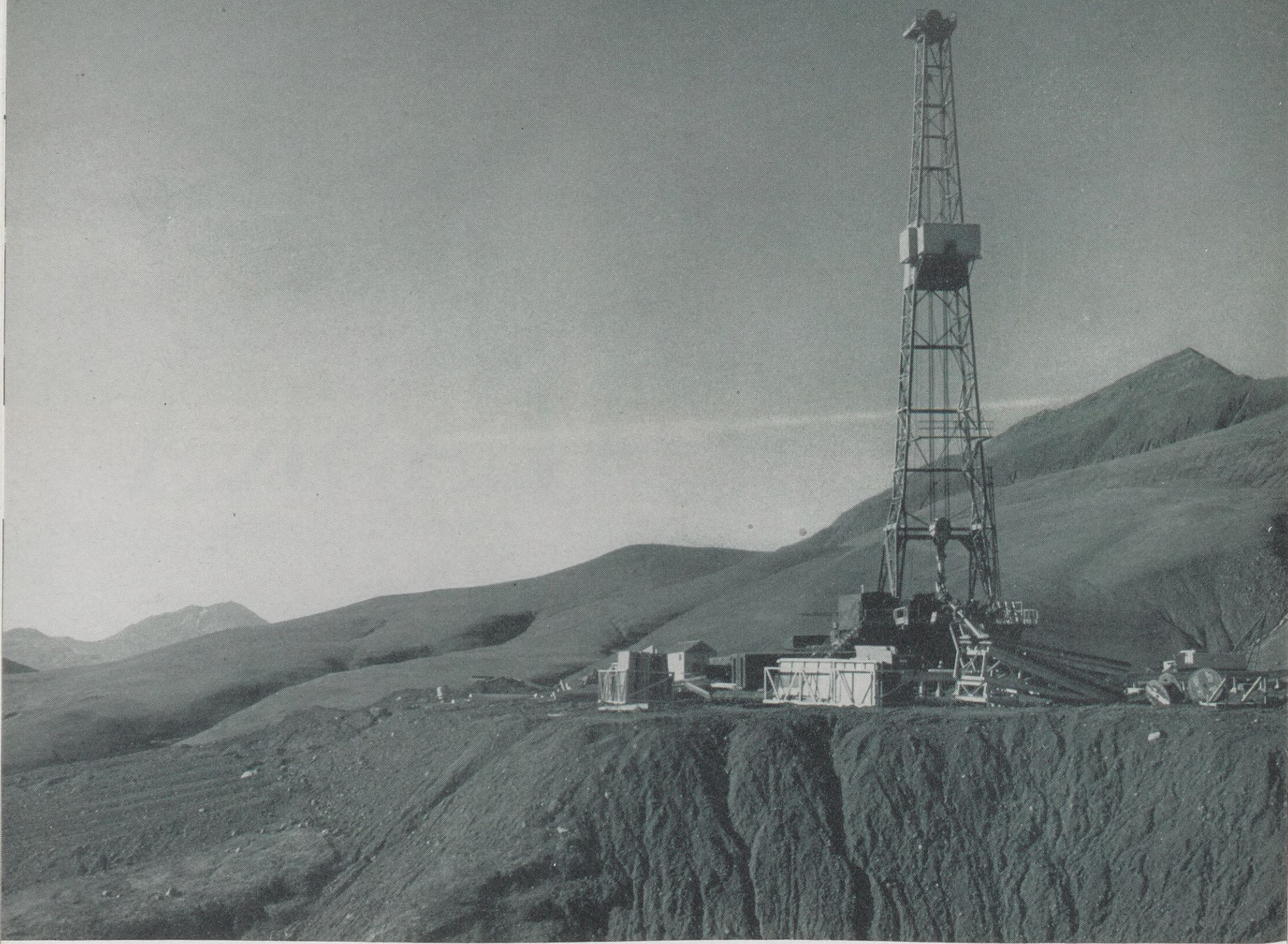
Creek No. 1, is close to Kanatak, an abandoned fishing village on the eastern shore of the Alaska Peninsula. (See map on page 10.) The well site is in an isolated area, some 90 miles from King Salmon, where the nearest commercial airfield is located. With the exception of a five-mile, newly-built road from the beach to the drilling site, there are no other roads in the vicinity of the rig. A special winterized rig, designed to withstand winds up to 140 miles an hour, was moved up to the drill site last summer.

The test well, planned to go down to 12,000 feet, is a mutual venture for the two companies. Drilling is expected to take several months. Under the agreement, Humble will operate and bear the full cost of three wildcats. In return, Humble can earn one-half interest in approximately 289,000 acres of Shell leases in the region. Three wells must be completed to earn the 50-per-cent interest in the Shell acreage.

Even as drilling sites spring up in Alaska, exploration parties continue to work throughout the territory.

Last summer, Shell sent four sur-





**The Humble-Shell** well, located on a Shell lease block near Kanatak, is 1,000 feet above sea level. The well is about 90 miles from the base camp at King Salmon. Because of the rugged terrain, the drilling crews are flown in by helicopter.

face mapping parties into western and southwestern Alaska. Two parties worked in the Nushagak area, another party in the Yukon Delta area, and a fourth party in the southwest part of the Alaska Peninsula. This was Shell's fifth expedition to the 740-mile-long peninsula. In the past, Shell parties have concentrated on the peninsula's southeast coast in the areas around Chignik, Wide Bay, and Kanatak, site of the Humble-Shell well.

The Shell parties working in Alaska

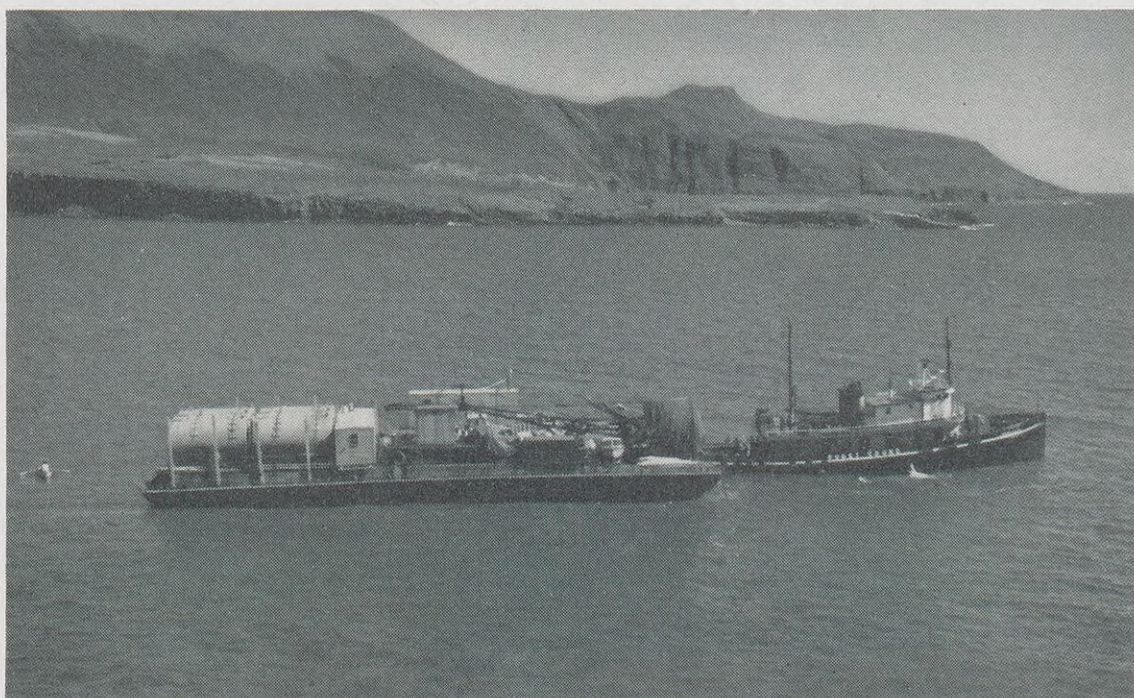
last summer started setting up their camps about May 15. Operations were delayed somewhat because of ice on some of the lakes. Each party included six men: two geologists, a helicopter pilot, a mechanic, a cook and one camp assistant. The two geologists were the only Shell employees in each party.

The Shell base camp was near the airport at King Salmon, approximately 300 miles southwest of Anchorage. Supplies were purchased in Anchor-

age in wholesale lots and flown to King Salmon, which is served by two commercial airlines. The two parties in the nearby Nushagak area were supplied entirely from the base camp. The other parties were too distant, however, and had to buy their food from the nearest retail outlets. Petroleum supplies and camp equipment were stockpiled at seaports nearest to each camp and distributed by helicopter.

The field camp on the Alaska Penin-





A barge, filled with heavy equipment for the Humble-Shell well, arrives at Jute Bay, near Kanatak, after a 2,500-mile voyage from Seattle, Wash.

sula was within sight of a volcano which erupts harmlessly about every 15 minutes. The terrain on the peninsula is wild, almost impassable in some areas. The entire region also is exposed to violent wind storms, or as they are called in Alaska, *williwaws*. The shifting winds sometimes make flying unpredictable. One contract helicopter crashed when the wind

shifted suddenly as the pilot was trying to land. The helicopter was wrecked, but no one was seriously injured.

Surface mapping in Alaska undoubtedly would take a lot less time and money if the parties could work all through the year. Because of the snow and ice, however, exploration parties are able to work only about

four months in the year; usually from June through September. It costs about \$12,000 a month to keep one surface mapping party in Alaska.

Max Birkhauser, a Senior Geologist, Pacific Coast Exploration and Production Area, laid the groundwork for much of Shell's activity in Alaska. In 1952 Birkhauser made a general survey of the territory and selected areas which showed oil seeps, good structures, and promised easy access to drilling locations. One result of this basic work was that Shell did detailed exploration work in Kanatak province, present site of the Humble-Shell well.

During the last five years Shell has sent five exploration expeditions to Alaska. Here is the record of these operations, in brief:

1953—Surface mapping by four parties on the Alaska Peninsula and along Alaska's southern coast.

1954—Shoreline reconnaissance on the Kenai Peninsula, the Inishkin Peninsula and in the Cold Bay area on the southeast coast of the Alaska Peninsula.

1955—This time using a helicopter, geologists again worked the Kenai

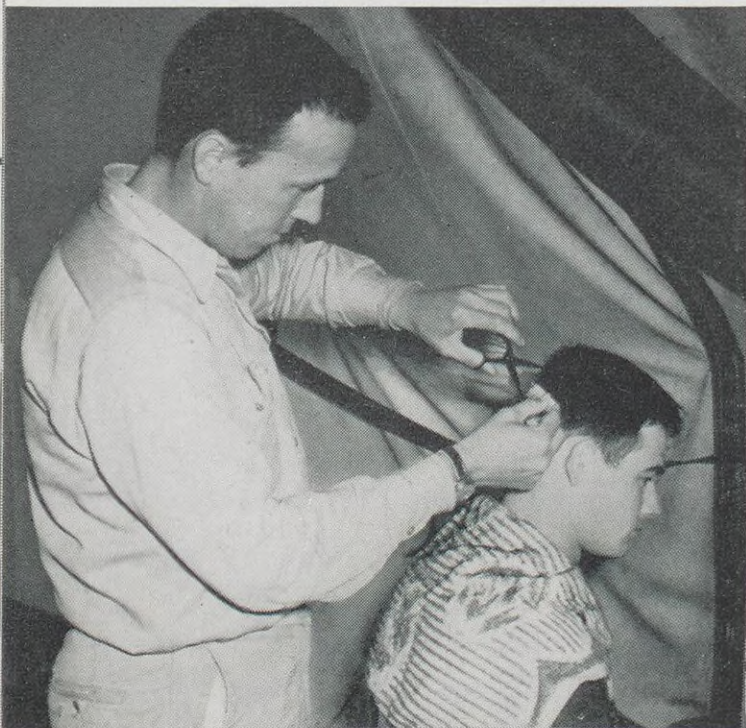
R. H. Rudeen and S. F. Schindler pose in front of the contract helicopter. The men are wearing safety helmets.



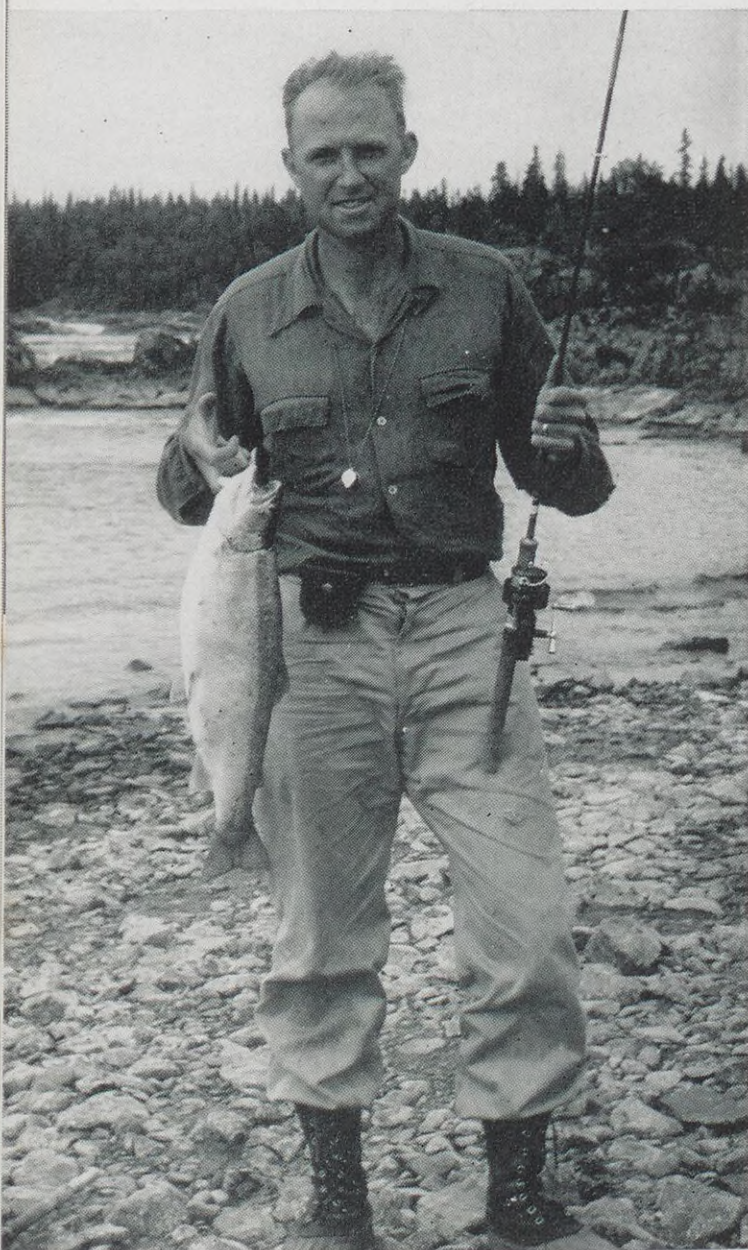
Dominoes are popular in Alaska. Left to right, Senior Geologist Walter Hegwein, Exploration Technical Services, Houston, and Senior Geologist Max Birkhauser and District Geologist R. L. Blocher, both of the Pacific Coast Area.







Not too much off the top, please. R. H. Rudeen gives a haircut to a contract camp assistant in Alaska.



Alaska streams offered good fishing to geologists in their spare time. Here Geologist C. M. Molenaar shows off one of the fine catches he made.

Peninsula. Other parties, using horses and boats, explored the Cold Bay area and other areas along the southeast coast of the Alaska Peninsula. A contract party also did marine seismic work in the Wide Bay vicinity, the first marine seismic work ever done in Alaska.

1956—Two parties concentrated on the Kanatak province, (Cold Bay-Wide Bay areas) where the Humble-Shell well is located. Two other parties worked the Chignik area, 100 miles southwest of Kanatak.

1957—Four parties, aided by a contract helicopter for each party, explored the Yukon Delta, the Nushagak area and parts of the Alaska Peninsula. Shell also hired a contract party—carrying magnetometers in airplanes—to survey the Alaska Peninsula and the territory around Nushagak. Since some rocks are more magnetic than others, a magnetic survey using a magnetometer helps determine the type of rocks buried close to the earth's surface.

How much exploring Shell—and other oil companies—will do in Alaska in the future depends, of course, on what happens to the over-all drilling picture. Nearly one third of Alaska's

586,000 square miles is considered favorable for oil or gas development. *World Petroleum* (December, 1957) estimated that geological work in Alaska already has cost oil companies nearly \$2 million; other authorities believe the figure may be substantially higher.

Perhaps the most encouraging factor in Alaska is the growing market for crude oil in the Pacific Northwest. Japan is another possible market, providing tanker rates are favorable. The Alaskan market itself also must be considered. Although small in comparison to markets in the United States, the territorial market has a high potential. As early as 1954, the city of Fairbanks considered buying natural gas from the Gubik gas fields in northern Alaska. There is a need for natural gas in other sections of the Territory as well.

Regardless of the problems of transportation and marketing, a long step already has been taken toward widespread development of Alaska's oil and gas resources. And if a substantial number of the current, or planned, wildcats are successful, Alaska's "frozen" assets may be frozen no longer ●

Shell has leases on both the Alaska and Kenai Peninsulas. Shell's holdings in Alaska, excluding part-interest leases, are estimated at 220,000 acres.





# *SHELL PEOPLE in the news*



R. B. HARBOTTLE



A. H. RATHERT



R. V. MILLER

## **SHELL OIL COMPANY FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION**

A. G. Schei, Vice President Finance, has announced changes, effective January 1, 1958, in the Financial Organization, including the creation of another Assistant Controller position to meet the needs of the continued growth of the Shell companies. The new Assistant Controller is **A. H. RATHERT**, formerly Manager of the Head Office Marketing Accounting Department.

Responsibilities now are divided between the two Assistant Controllers as follows: **R. B. HARBOTTLE**, Assistant Controller, continues to be responsible for Financial Accounting, Analysis and Statistics (formerly Economics and Statistics), and Methods and Procedures. Mr. Rathert is responsible for Production Accounting, Manufacturing and Transportation Accounting, and Marketing Accounting. Also reporting to Mr. Rathert is the newly-created position of Data Processing Consultant, to which **C. M. JONES** has been appointed.

**S. E. BARBER**, Assistant Manager, Auditing, succeeds Mr. Rathert as Manager, Marketing Accounting. **L. L. SARCHETT**, Treasury Manager in the Tulsa Area, succeeds Mr. Barber. **E. B. VAN SAUN**, Chief Accountant in the New Orleans E & P Area, succeeds Mr. Sarchett as Treasury Manager in the Tulsa E & P Area.

Auditing continues to report directly to the Controller.

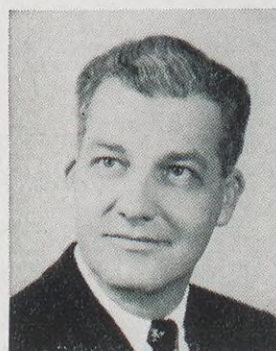
As a further step in reorganization—and in recognition of the growing importance of tax functions—**R. V. MILLER**, General Tax Manager, now reports directly to the Vice President Finance.

## **Other Financial Changes**

**H. T. RICHARDS**, Assistant Manager, Analysis and Statistics, has been named Assistant Manager, Marketing Accounting, succeeding J. T. Kirk, recently appointed Manager of Shell Chemical Corporation's Treasury Department. **P. J. MOREL**, Assistant Manager, Treasury Department, Financial Analysis and Budgets, Shell Chemical Corporation, succeeds Mr. Richards.



S. E. BARBER



L. L. SARCHETT



C. M. JONES



E. B. VAN SAUN



H. T. RICHARDS



P. J. MOREL



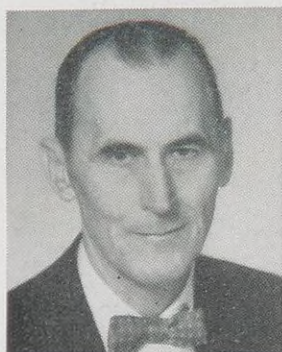
# *SHELL PEOPLE in the news*



L. G. CHRISTIE

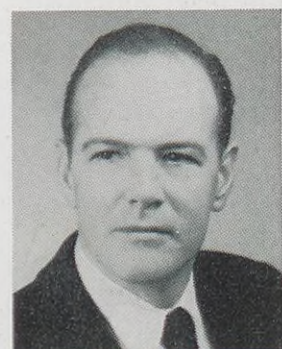
## **SHELL OIL COMPANY EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION ORGANIZATION**

L. G. CHRISTIE has been named Manager-Canadian Liaison in the Head Office Exploration Department. Mr. Christie, who received a Bachelor's degree in petroleum engineering from the University of California, joined Shell Oil Company in 1922 as a Roustabout at Long Beach, Calif. He was named a Geologist in the Exploration Department at Houston in 1923 and became District Geologist at Houston in 1940 and a Senior Geologist in 1945. The following year, he was transferred to Head Office as an Assistant to the Vice President, Exploration and Production. In 1951 he was named a Senior Geologist in the Head Office Exploration Department.



H. M. FRITTS

H. M. FRITTS has been named Manager-U. S. Operating in the Head Office Exploration Department. Mr. Fritts, who received a Bachelor's degree in petroleum geology from the University of Kansas, joined Shell Oil Company in 1926 as an Instrument Man at Coleman, Tex. He subsequently served as a Geologist at various locations in Texas and Louisiana. He became Area Geologist in the former Texas-Gulf Area in 1940, and was appointed a Senior Geologist at Houston in 1945. He was named Exploration Manager for the former Calgary Area in 1949. Later that same year he was named Exploration Manager for the Midland Area. He was appointed a Senior Geologist in the Head Office Exploration Department in 1951.



R. E. VAN INGEN

## **SHELL OIL COMPANY MANUFACTURING ORGANIZATION**

R. E. VAN INGEN has been appointed Manager of the Distilling Department at the Wilmington Refinery, succeeding F. E. Esterlin, who retired December 31 after 36 years of service. Mr. Van Ingen, who holds a Bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from the University of Washington, joined Shell Oil Company in 1946 as a Junior Technologist at the Wilmington Refinery. He became a Technologist in the Head Office Manufacturing Technological Department in 1950. After a two-year assignment in The Hague he became an Assistant Department Manager-Zone "A" at the Anacortes Refinery in 1955.



T. F. LEEDS

T. F. LEEDS has been named Manager of the Lubricating Oils Department at the Wood River Refinery, succeeding C. W. Ryan, who retired February 1 after 35 years of service. Mr. Leeds, who received a Bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from the University of Detroit, joined Shell Oil Company in 1943 as a Junior Technical Assistant at the Wood River Refinery. He became a Technologist in 1948, Assistant Manager of the Alkylation Department in 1951, and Assistant Manager of the Lubricating Oils Department in 1955.



J. S. SORICE

## **SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION**

J. S. SORICE has been appointed Department Manager of the newly-organized Purchasing and Stores Department at Shell Chemical Corporation's Norco Plant. Mr. Sorice, who received a Master's degree in business administration from the University of Pennsylvania, joined Shell Oil Company in 1949 as a Clerk in the Purchasing-Stores Department at Head Office. He became a Senior Expediter at the Houston Refinery in 1951 and joined Shell Chemical Corporation in 1954 as a Storekeeper at the Norco Plant.





**Group Leader D. W. Miller** of the Houston Research Laboratory of Shell Oil Company's Manufacturing Organization, discusses a problem with some of the laboratory's staff in a conference room of the laboratory's new building.

# ACHIEVEMENTS and GROWTH

*The Houston Research Laboratory of Shell Oil Company's Manufacturing Organization has been a leader in petroleum processing research*

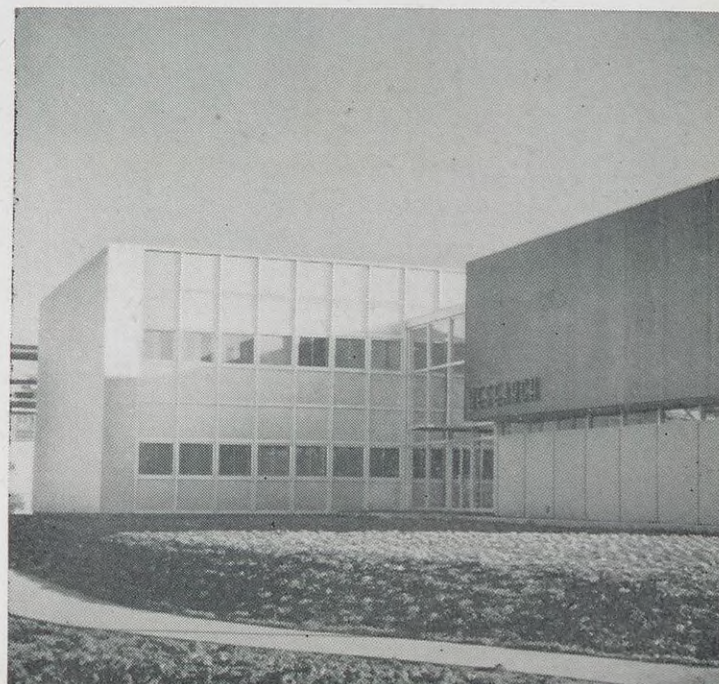
**A**LMOST a quarter-century of achievements and growth were behind the opening last fall of a new laboratory and office building of the Houston Research Laboratory of Shell Oil Company's Manufacturing Organization, located at the Houston Refinery.

The achievements are evident in new and improved refining processes and research techniques which have benefited all Shell refineries.

The growth is seen in a comparison of the laboratory today with what it was in 1933, when research work at the Houston Refinery was started.

Then the laboratory staff consisted of two chemists. Today, it totals 220 persons — 90 chemists, engineers, mathematicians and physicists, plus 130 specialists, including technicians, laboratory assistants, librarians, photographers and assigned Engineering Department personnel.

**The new laboratory** and office building at Houston Refinery cost nearly \$500,000.







**The library** in the new building is part of the Technical Information Section. Left to right are Research Engineer Lillian Golub, Librarian Esther Ando, Group Leader D. W. Miller, Research Engineer Stanley Finelt, Research Chemist R. J. Olson (in background) and Industrial Engineer L. H. Connevey. The library is used by refinery as well as laboratory personnel.

In its facilities, the laboratory has grown from one small building, with relatively simple research equipment, to a complex of buildings. These include pilot plants, a library and a series of laboratories—analytical, organic, spectroscopic, chemical engineering and process research. Equipment includes the most modern tools of science, such as mass spectrometers and electronic computers, much of it housed in the new two-story laboratory and office building, which cost nearly \$500,000.

The Houston Research Laboratory is one of three research laboratories of Shell Oil's Manufacturing Organization; the others are at the Wood River and the Martinez refineries. While the Houston Research Laboratory deals primarily with process development, the others largely are concerned with product development.

These research laboratories form one part of Shell's over-all research effort. They complement the more

basic work carried out by Shell Development Company. In all, Shell Oil, Shell Chemical and Shell Development Company have about 2,500 people engaged in research.

Because manufacturing research is undertaken primarily to improve existing products and processes, and is therefore applied research in its truest sense, the laboratories are located within refineries where the staff has the opportunity of sharing in the whole technological effort of manufacturing operations. For example: research people work directly with operating people on mutual problems; experiments are made using regular refinery facilities as well as pilot plants; and specialists from the refinery assist in research projects.

These advantages and the interplay of scientific talents assembled at the Houston Research Laboratory are credited with its list of achievements. Outstanding developments in recent years have included work in: catalytic

cracking, catalytic reforming, lubricating oil, wax manufacture and use, mass spectrometry, and the use of electronic computers.

**CATALYTIC CRACKING** — Two-stage catalytic cracking, a new concept in refining, was the result of seven years' intensive research. Compared with single-stage catalytic cracking, the two-stage process yields more gasoline and less coke from the same quantity of crude oil. It is both more efficient and flexible in a refinery's operations. The first commercial two-stage catalytic cracker in the world has been operating at the Anacortes Refinery since December, 1955.

**CATALYTIC REFORMING** — Research at the laboratory revealed for the first time in the oil industry the advantages of cutting sulfur content to a very low level in reforming feed stock. The laboratory also demonstrated how this could be done using existing processes. As a result, catalytic reformers constructed at Shell refineries since these



findings in 1953 have included hydro-desulfurization facilities.

**LUBRICATING OIL**—Construction of new lubricating oil plants are relatively infrequent events. Consequently much of the laboratory's effort in this field is directed to improvement and modification of existing plants. The cooperative efforts of research department and refinery technologists at the Houston Refinery resulted in an increase of 60 per cent in throughput of the commercial plant, with small capital expenditure. Much of the development work for the projected Wood River Refinery lubricating oil plant modernization was carried out in the Houston Laboratory's lubricating oil pilot plant.

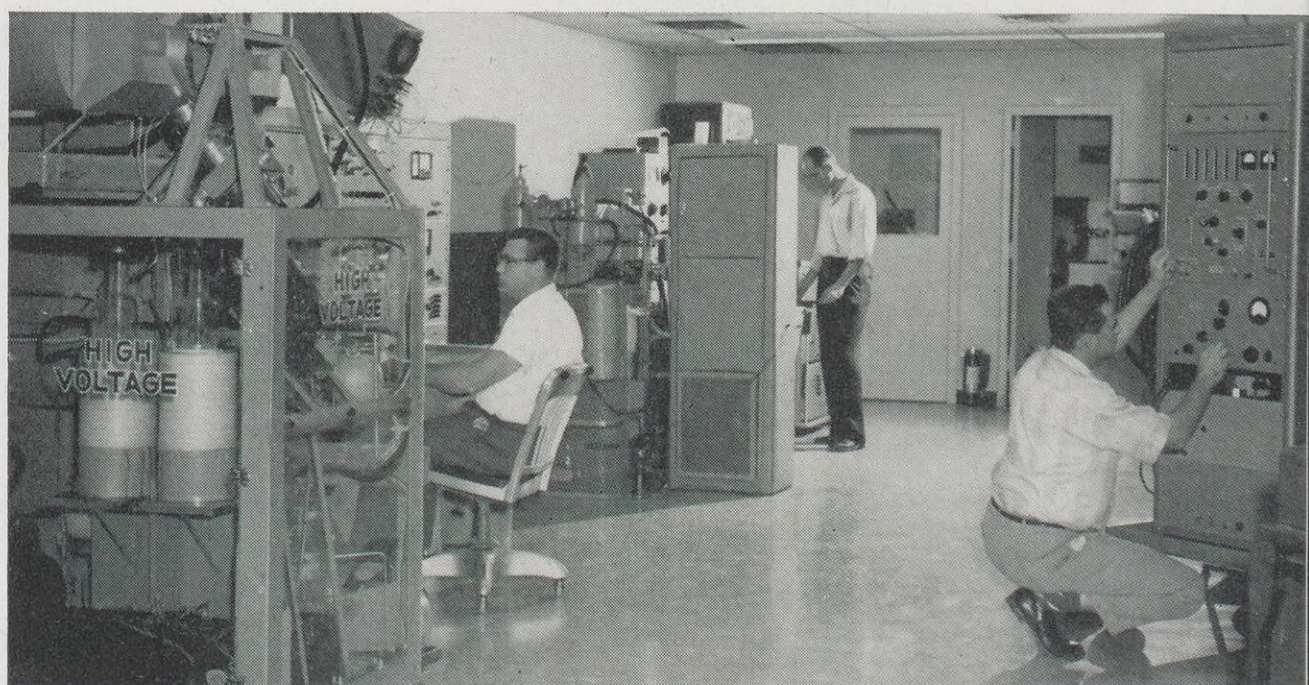
**WAX**—Research in this field deals with both process and product development. Process studies have resulted in increased yields of wax products. Product studies have led to the development of new waxes suitable for frozen food and milk containers and for paper drinking cups.

**MASS SPECTROMETRY**—This method of analysis applied to petroleum streams is used in all phases of the laboratory's work. The Houston laboratory was the first in the industry to solve the problem of applying mass spectrometry to the analysis of heavy petroleum products, such as lubricating oils and waxes.

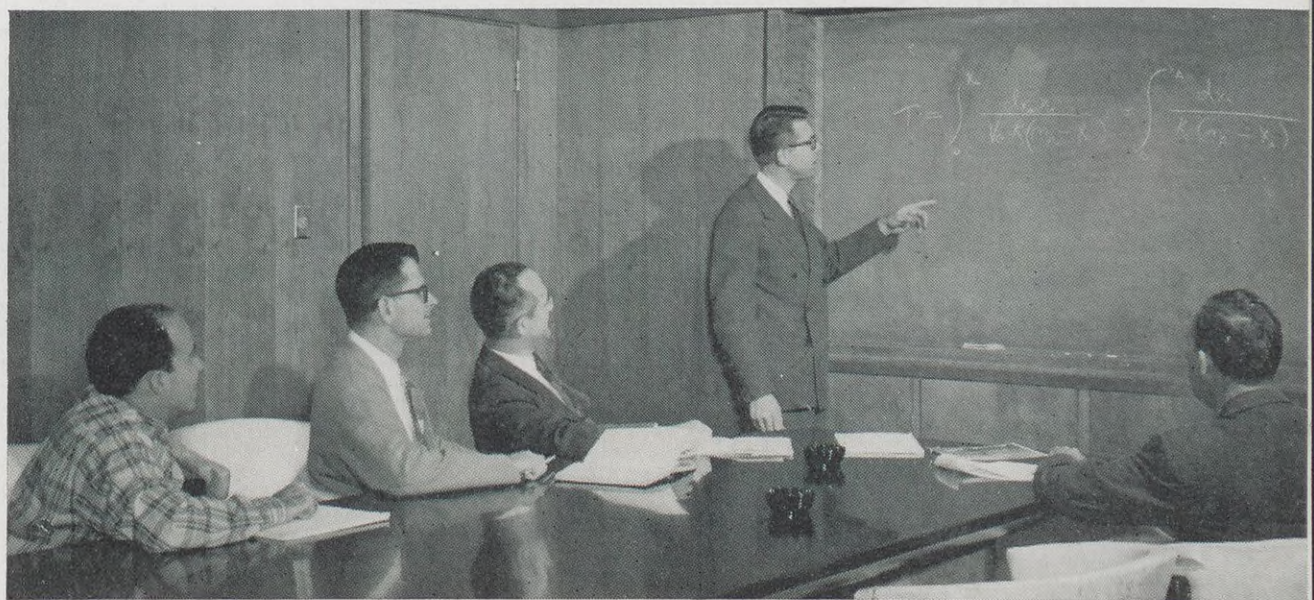
**ELECTRONIC COMPUTING**—The laboratory has pioneered in the use of electronic computers in Shell Oil's Manufacturing Organization. The first computer was installed at Houston about five years ago. The computers aid in solution of scientific problems and are also used in processing refinery financial and operating data. Problems which could not be tackled before because of the time that would be involved in their solution, now are solved quickly by the computers. Computer techniques and procedures developed at Houston have been adopted at other Shell locations ●



**Research Chemist W. E. Putnam** operates the latest tool for chemical analysis, the nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer, located in the Physics Laboratory.



**Checking** mass spectrometer are, l. to r., Laboratory Technician F. B. Basham, Laboratory Assistant W. M. Fowler and Laboratory Technician M. E. Miller.

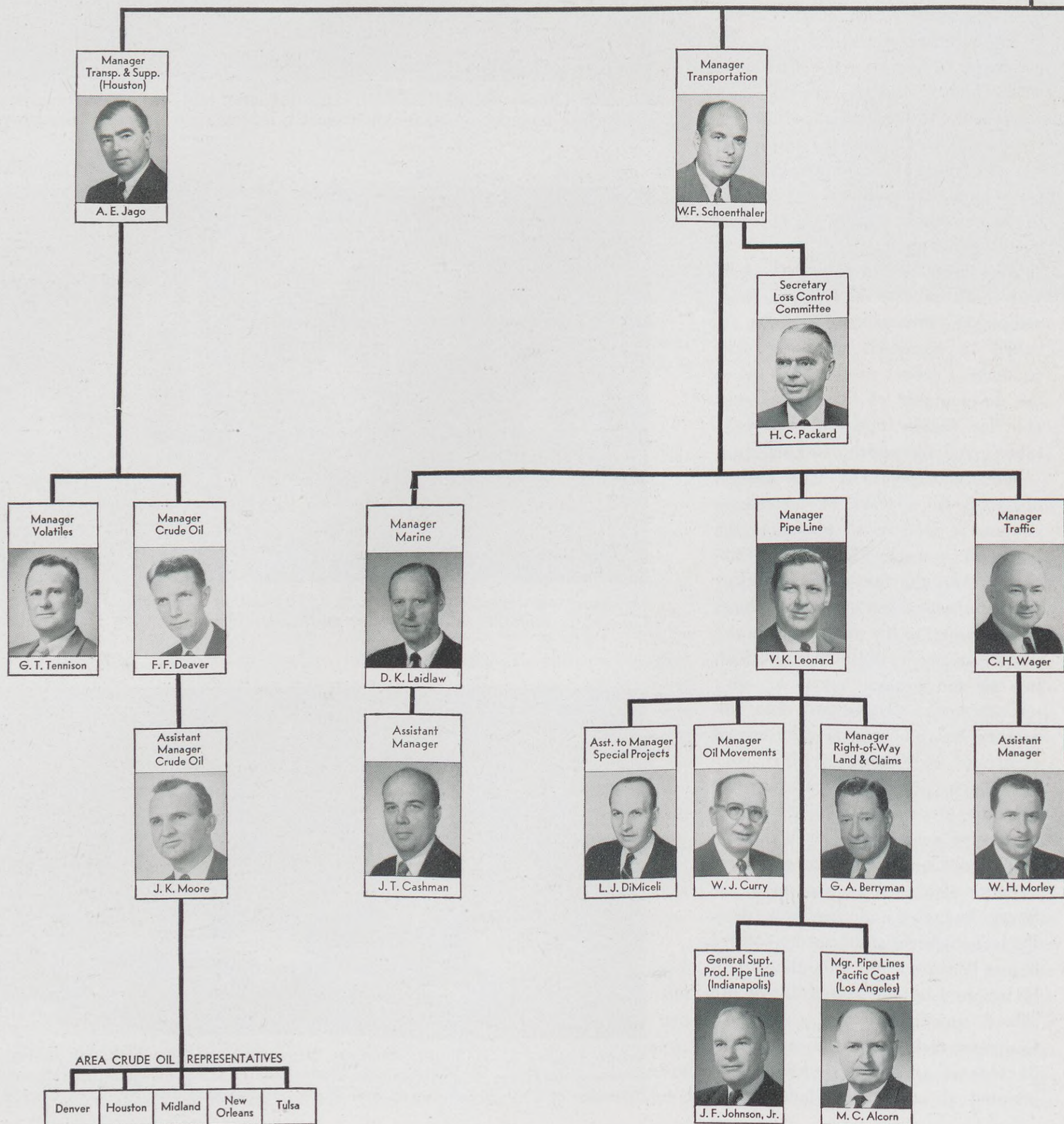


**Group Leader K. E. Train**, standing, discusses a problem with, left to right, Research Engineer A. P. Grossman, Group Leader T. H. Green, R. A. Bannerot, Manager of Research Services, and H. W. Anderson, Chief Research Chemist.



# Transportation and Supplies

## Organization Chart



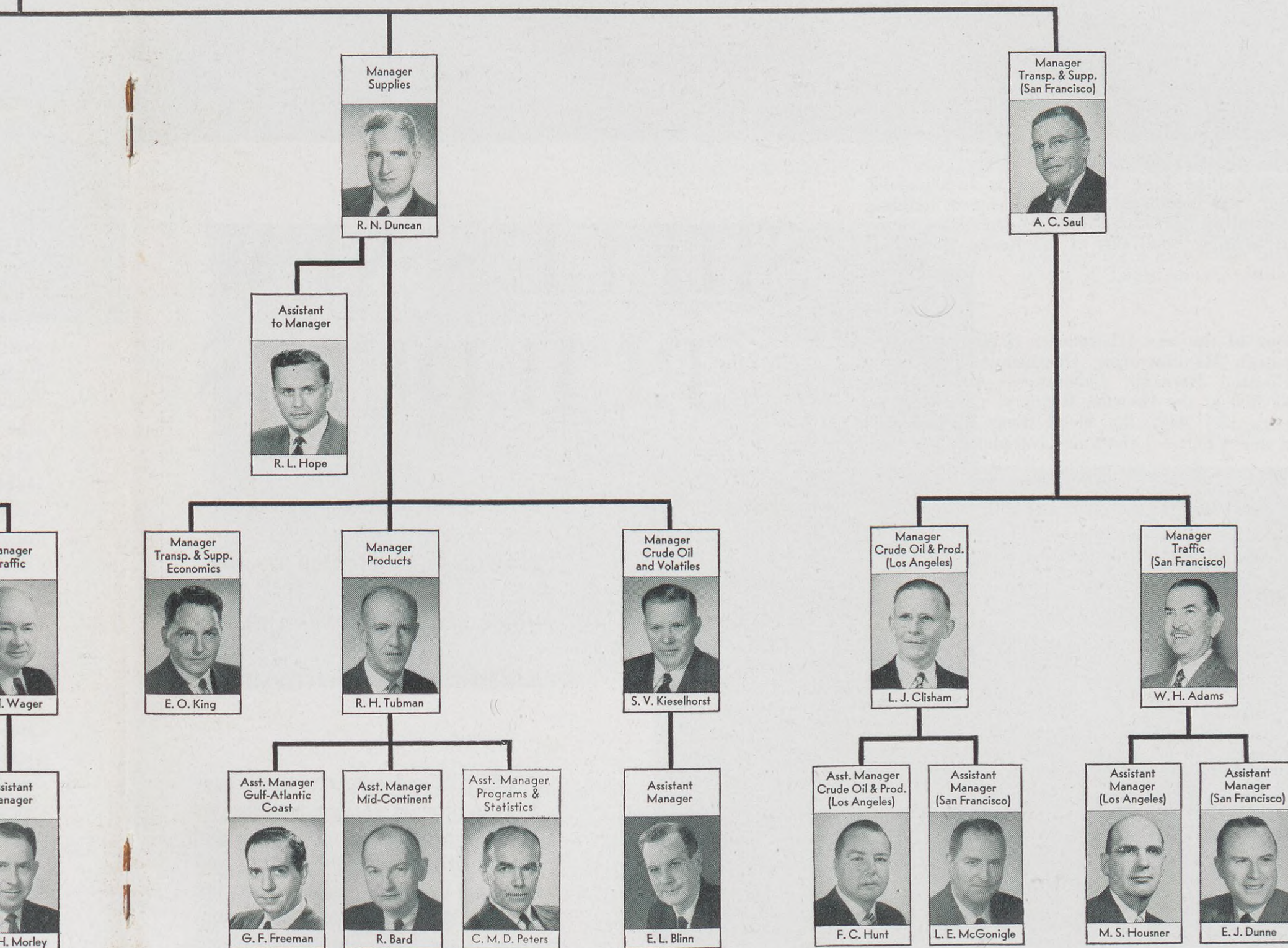




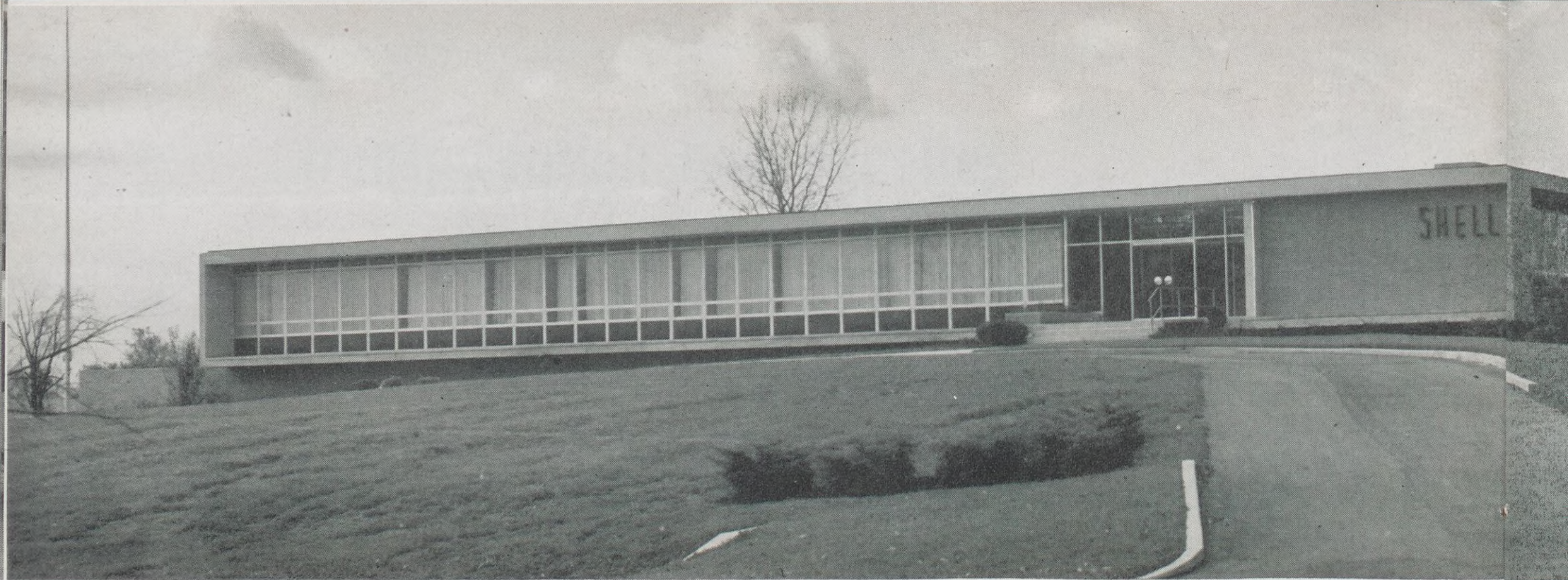
B. Hodges

# Shell Oil Company

February—1958







The new General Field Office of Shell Oil Company's Pipe Line Department at Indianapolis, Ind., was completed in 1957. The new building centralizes operations of all products lines owned or used by Shell east of the Rocky Mountains.

One of the new laboratories is Shell Oil Company's Manufacturing Organization's two-story Houston Research Laboratory, shown below, located at the Houston Refinery. (See story on page 13.) Also, the Wood River Refinery has a new Control Laboratory completed last year.

## SHELL'S NEW BUILDINGS

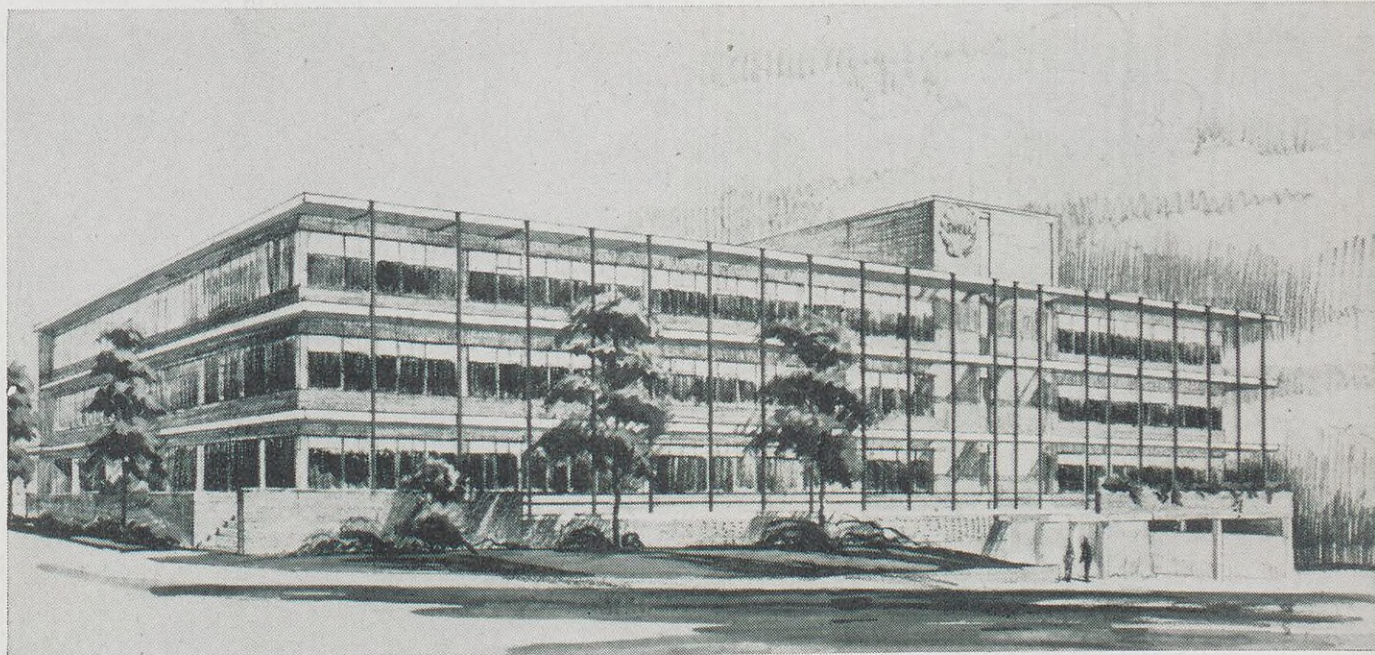
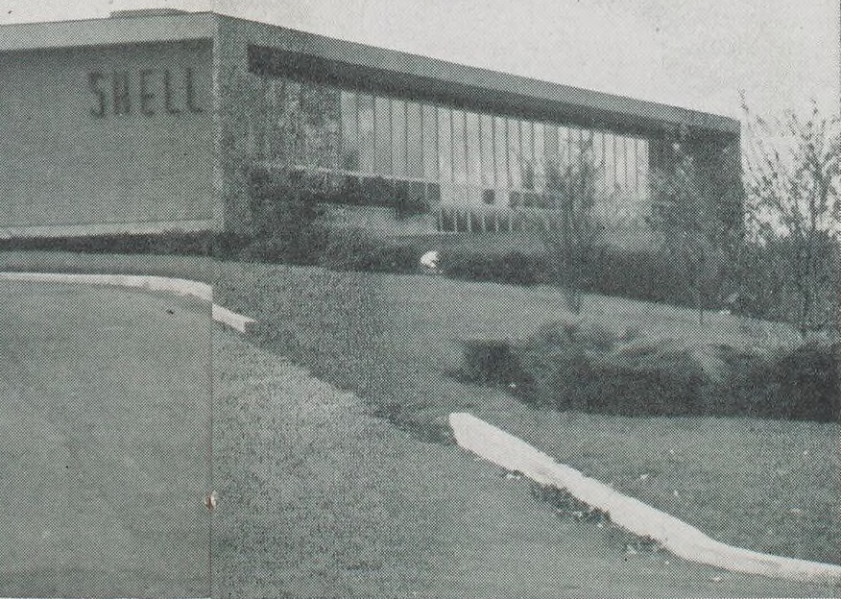
*The Company's continued growth is illustrated by new office space and laboratories added at many Shell locations*



OFFICE and laboratory buildings to provide working facilities for the growing number of Shell people and activities were added or improved at many Company locations during the last 18 months. And other construction projects will be completed this year.

Some of the new buildings are at Shell refineries and research centers. Shell owns them because they are on Company property and used exclusively by the Company. Other new buildings, located in downtown busi-





**The St. Louis Marketing Division and Shell Chemical Corporation's District Offices will share space in this new three-story office building in the St. Louis suburb of Clayton.**



**When the New York Marketing Division's new Flushing, N. Y., building was completed last year, the public was invited to an open house. The tent on the roof was insurance against a sudden shower.**

business districts, are named for Shell in some instances but are not owned by the Company. Instead, Shell has long-term leases on these new Shell office buildings. The Company prefers to lease such office space to avoid investing capital in buildings and real estate. Shell believes its capital should be used to expand other Shell activities, such as searching for more oil reserves. Also, leasing rather than owning property allows more flexibility should it become necessary to expand into larger quarters at various

locations at some future date.

Shell has leases on office space in three new Shell Buildings recently constructed or nearing completion. In Tulsa, seven floors of a new 10-story Shell Building house both the Tulsa Exploration and Production Area of Shell Oil Company and the Mid-Continent Area offices of Shell Pipe Line Corporation. In Flushing, N. Y., the New York Marketing Division occupies the top two floors of a new three-story Shell Building; the ground floor is leased by retail shops.

In Clayton, Mo., a suburb of St. Louis, the St. Louis Marketing Division of Shell Oil and the District Offices of Shell Chemical Corporation will occupy all three floors of a new Shell Building which is nearing completion there.

Two other marketing divisions—Baltimore and Cleveland—hold leases for space in new buildings. The Baltimore Marketing Division will have offices early this year in the top two floors of a new six-story building at Towson, Md., a Baltimore suburb.



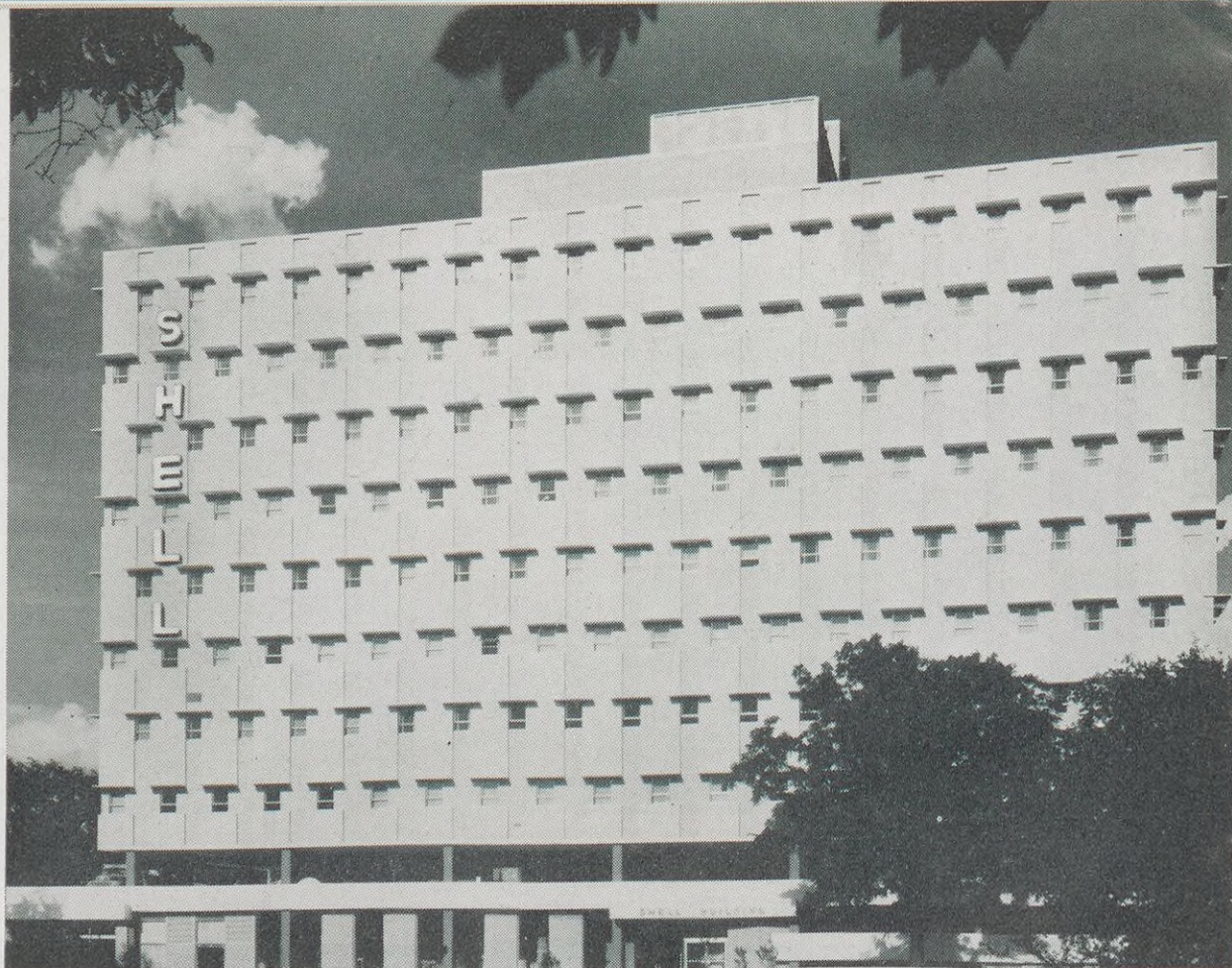
## SHELL'S NEW BUILDINGS

The Cleveland Marketing Division moved into 1½ floors of Cleveland's new 23-story Illuminating Building when it was completed at the end of 1957.

The Seattle Marketing Division has completed extensive building alterations, both inside and out, to provide more space and a more modern appearance. The building is at the same location where Shell started in the United States in 1912 as the American Gasoline Company. At that time, a wooden, one-pump gasoline station was erected on the property, retailing refined gasoline shipped from Sumatra.

At Shell's Houston and Wood River refineries, new office and laboratory buildings were completed in the last 12 months. The Manufacturing Organization has a new two-story Research Laboratory—an expansion of existing facilities—located at the Houston Refinery. It will be used to develop new refining processes and improve existing ones. At the Wood River Refinery, a two-story Control Laboratory has been completed. It contains 14 separate laboratories and also includes space for offices.

The Seattle Marketing Division office is not a new building, but an extensive remodeling made it look like one. It is at the same place that Shell started in the U. S. in 1912 as the American Gasoline Co.

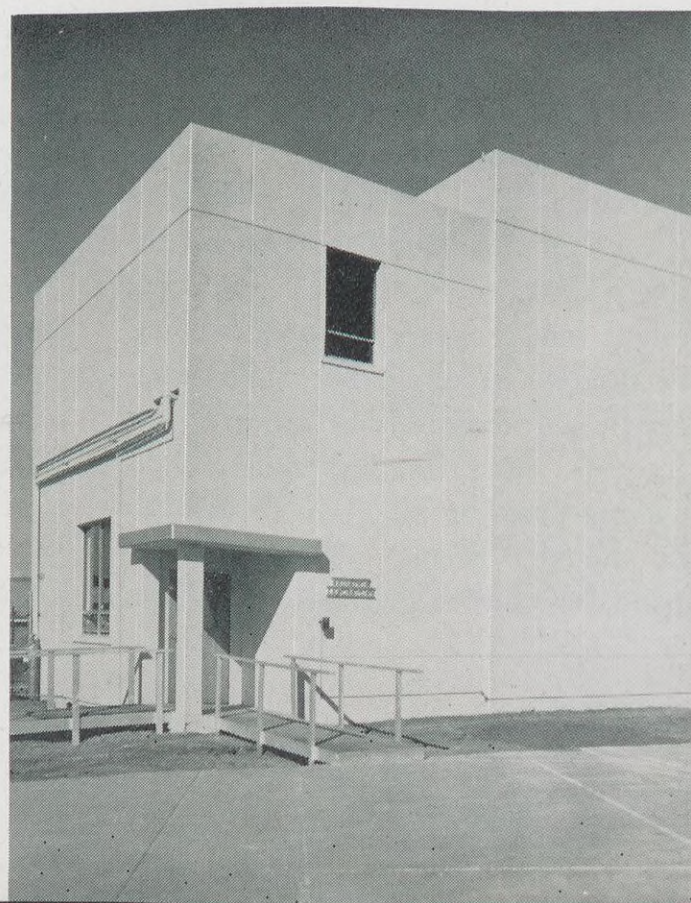


This new building in Tulsa has offices for both the Tulsa Exploration and Production Area and Shell Pipe Line Corporation's Mid-Continent Area.

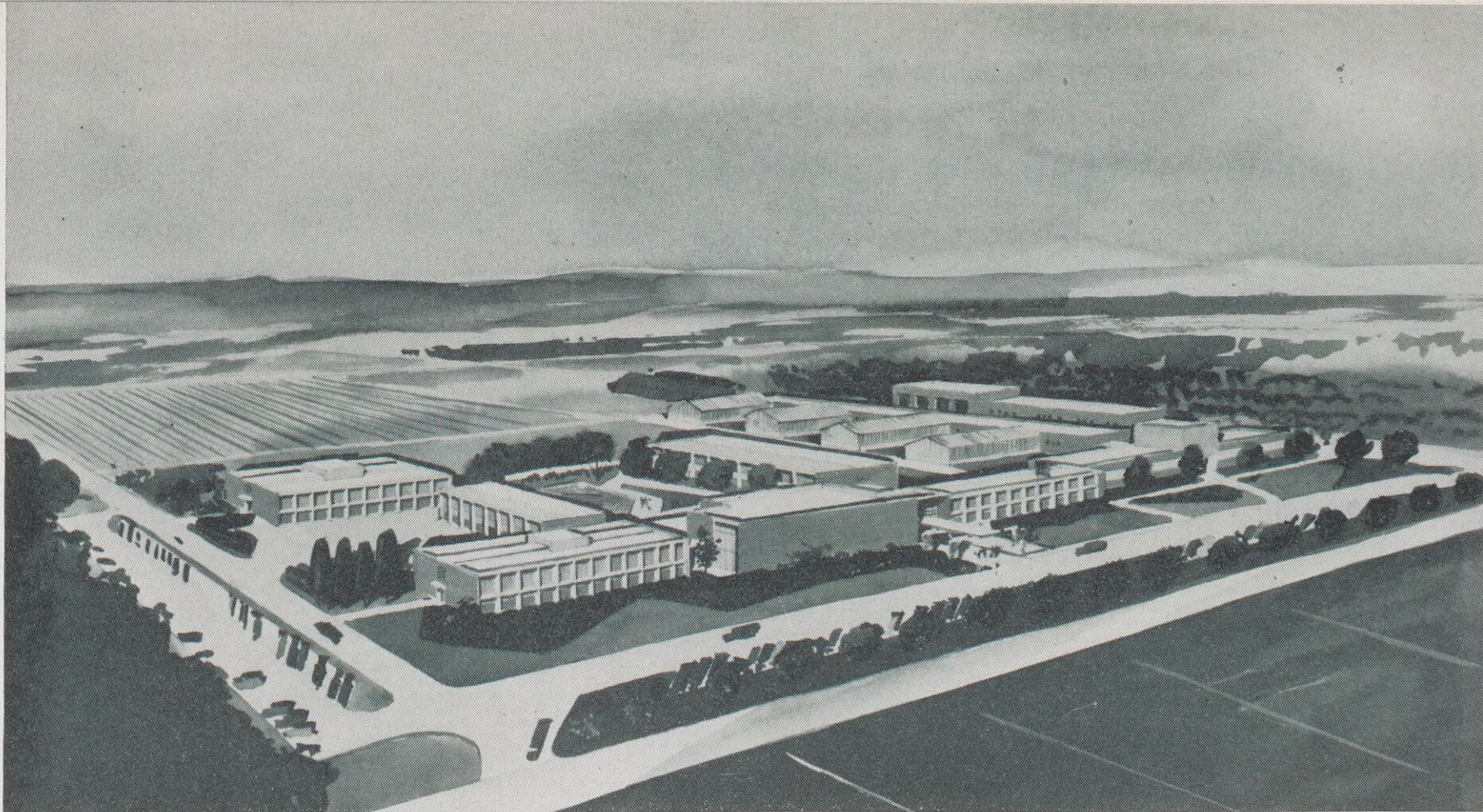
Another two-story laboratory building has been constructed at the Norco Chemical Plant. In addition, three smaller buildings, one of them a Process Development Laboratory, have been completed there. Other office and storage facilities have also been expanded.

At Shell Development Company's Emeryville Research Center, several

new buildings have been completed, others are being constructed and several existing buildings are being remodeled. Completed buildings include a Radiation Laboratory, Radiochemistry Building, Exploratory Reactions Laboratory and a Fuels and Engine Lubricants Building. A five-story Main Laboratory and Office Building is almost completed, and







This architect's drawing shows how Shell Development Company's Agricultural Research Division at Modesto, Calif., will look when its landscaping is completed. The Modesto and Denver Agricultural Research Laboratories have been consolidated.

ground has been broken for a Process Development Laboratory.

The expansion of Shell Development's Agricultural Research Division at Modesto was completed at the end of last year. The building program for laboratories and offices provided space which was needed to consolidate the Modesto and Denver Agricultural Research Laboratories into one research

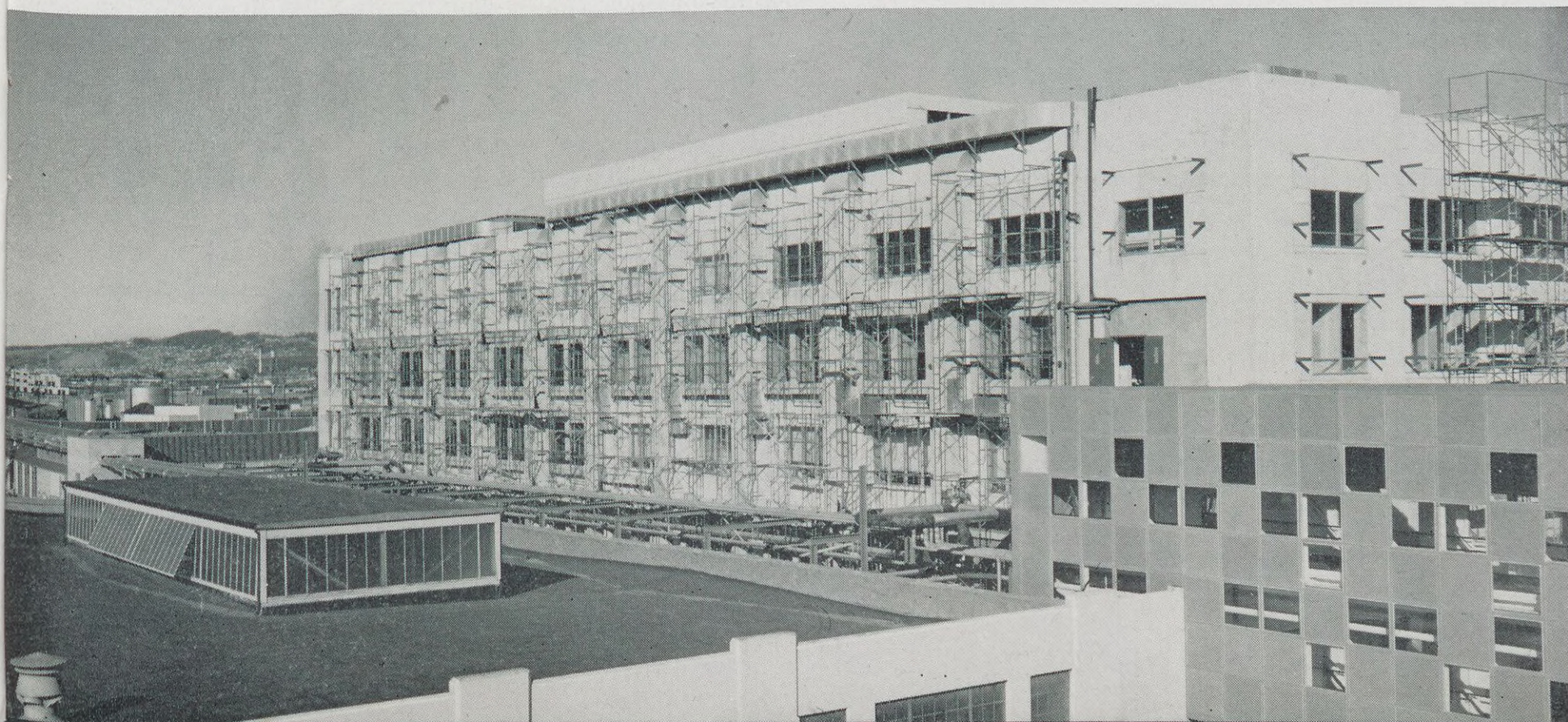
center at the California location.

Previously, the Denver Laboratory was responsible for the study of insects, biocides, residue and analytical control and over-all administration. Modesto was responsible for research on plant physiology and pathology and the study of nematodes, and operation of a 142-acre experimental farm. The new combined facilities now


rank among the best-equipped industrial agricultural laboratories to be found in the world.

The many new or improved facilities at Shell locations around the country provide not only necessary room for more Shell people and activities, but also reflect opportunities and security resulting from the Company's expansion ●

**Alteration** as well as construction is expanding Shell Development's Emeryville Research Center. Here Building M, an office and laboratory building, is being renovated. An overhead crosswalk, shown at right, connects two Emeryville buildings.







# BAKING SODA FIREMEN

*New Orleans Area field supervisors  
learn fire-fighting  
at a safety school*

**T**WO men walked slowly toward a burning pit of oil. A few feet from the fire they stopped and began shooting a stream of white powder from fire extinguishers on flames flaring 20 feet in the air. In less than 60 seconds what had been a pit of flames 25 feet across was a boiling but otherwise harmless pool of crude oil.

That blaze was one of a series at a fire-fighting school near Lafayette, La. Putting it out was the graduation exercise of a group of Shell pupils.

The school is operated by the Delta Fire and Safety Equipment Company to give Shell men experience and confidence in fighting fires. Division safety representatives of the New Orleans Exploration and Production Area are the teachers, and the students are field supervisors. The school is part of a continuing program to give Shell people experience and knowledge in the latest techniques of fire-fighting. The program includes demonstration of fire-fighting techniques by experts; at the Lafayette school, however, the pupils themselves put out blazes.

"We teach the men to act quickly and calmly in case of fire," said W. E. Smith, Area Safety Representative. "We emphasize avoiding panic while keeping a healthy respect for danger."

Each class lasts one day, and enrollment is limited to eight or 10 students to make sure every man gets a chance to battle each of the eight different types of fire.

Gasoline, crude oil and butane gas fuel the fires; "dry" chemical extinguishers put them out. The "dry" chemical is specially treated sodium bicarbonate—a highly-refined version of ordinary baking soda. The white powder is forced out of an extinguisher by carbon dioxide gas; the entire container can be emptied on a fire in 17 seconds.

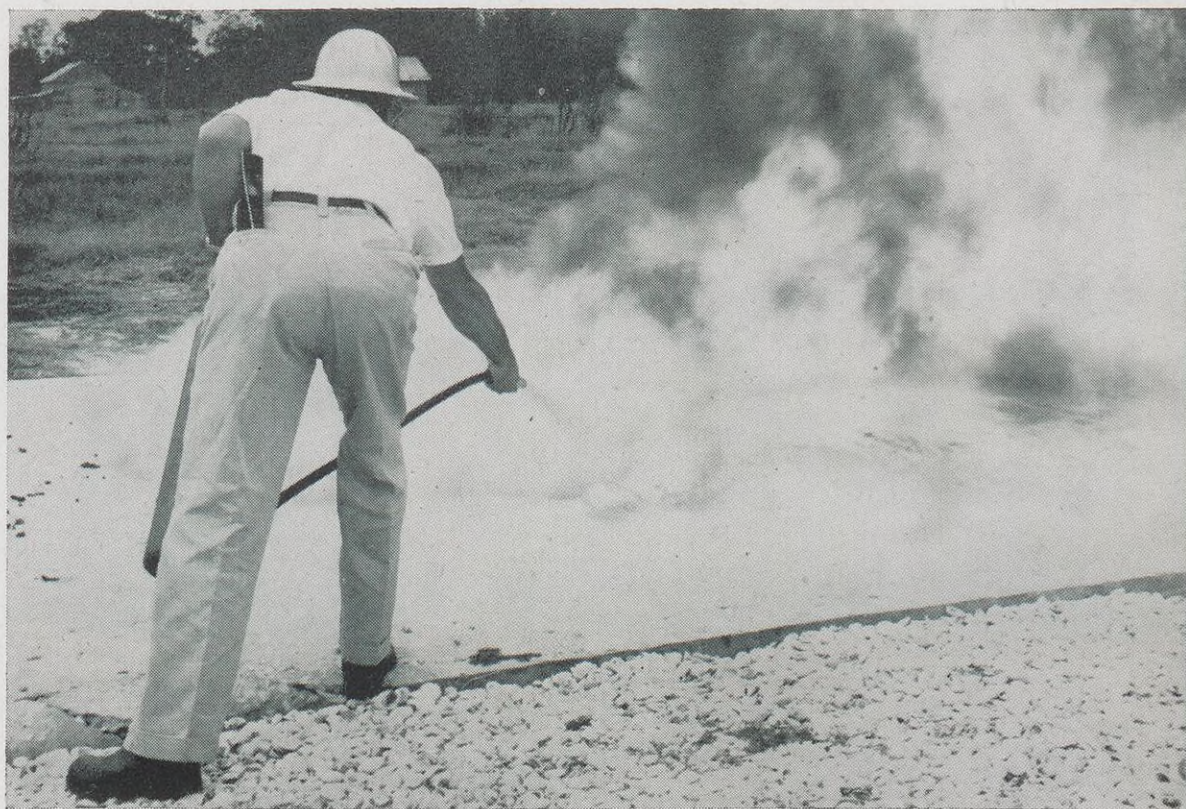
The experiences of this group of Shell fire-fighters were typical of the school's method. The first fire they faced was a half-drum of flaming gasoline. Each man sprinkled sodium bicarbonate over it to put it out, the same way a housewife could pour baking soda on a burning skillet.

The next fire was burning gasoline spilled on a concrete apron. The men were taught to attack the fire with the wind at their backs to keep away from blowing flames, and to avoid flash-back from burning vapors.

The third fire was one of the most difficult. Gasoline flowing down a chute was set on fire, creating a blaze that had a constant fuel supply. A fire-fighter can start from the burning pool at the bottom and work up, or start closest to the fuel supply and work down. The instructors



**Lease Foreman A. J. Bergeron** turns his dry chemical extinguisher on a spilled gasoline fire at Shell's New Orleans Area fire-fighting school. He approaches it from up-wind to avoid blowing flames.



**Maintenance Leadman O. G. Stansbury** sprays a blaze in a cross-shaped pit. He must extinguish a fire burning in four directions at once. In such fires the danger of vapor flash-back is especially great.

recommended starting at the top, if the direction of the wind permits it.

Next came two butane gas fires. The first butane fire was only a flaring flame from the end of a pipe. Putting it out was as easy as pinching out a candle. Next the burning gas was bounced off a steel wall, creating an intense heat. Again the fire was snuffed out with a blast of dry chemical. (But instructors pointed out the best way to put out a gas fire, of course, is to cut off the gas.)

The smoke-eaters then faced a pipe standing about eight feet high, with an open flange in the middle. Gasoline pumped through the line was ignited as it leaked out of the flange, making a searing shower. Two men teamed up to fight that one, working from the flames down.

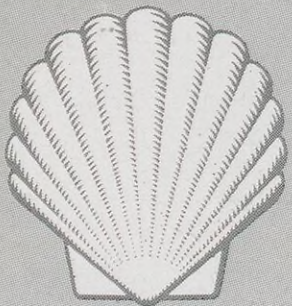
The next-to-last blaze was a mixture of gasoline and crude oil in a cross-shaped pit burning in four directions at once. The school solution was to extinguish two arms of the cross first, then sweep up and down the remaining two with the extinguisher stream.

Putting out the fire in the circular pit put an end to the school day, but not to the lessons learned. The pupils became teachers as soon as they returned to their jobs, and passed on what they had learned to their crews ●



**New Orleans Area Safety Representative W. E. Smith** attacks an overhead flange fire at its source to knock it out. Flaming gasoline showering from the flange presents one of the school's toughest fires.





# They have RETIRED



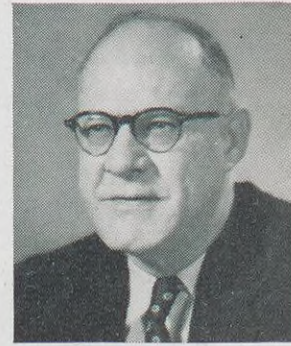
J. H. ANDERSON  
Wood River Refinery  
Engineering



J. H. BARKER  
Wood River Refinery  
Distilling



C. T. BLOOM  
Martinez Refinery  
Marine Loading



R. V. BOARD  
Houston Refinery  
Stores



A. G. BONNEL  
Martinez Refinery  
Econ. & Sched.



F. J. BORACKI  
Baltimore Division  
Operations



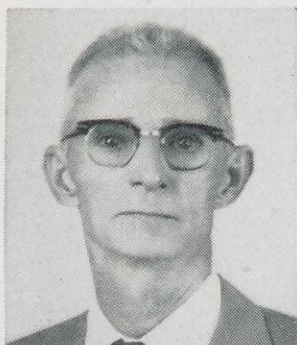
L. V. BOTKIN  
Wood River Refinery  
Engineering



C. A. BOURLAND  
Martinez Refinery  
Stores



W. B. CASE  
Head Office  
Transp. & Supp.



H. T. CORNELIUS  
Tulsa Area  
Production



R. H. COWAN  
Indianapolis Division  
Operations



H. A. CURTIN  
Head Office  
Financial



O. A. DODSON  
Wilmington Refinery  
Distilling



R. E. DORAN  
Pacific Coast Area  
Production



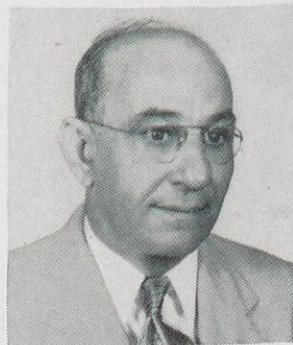
IDA F. DUGGAN  
Shell Development Co.  
Houston



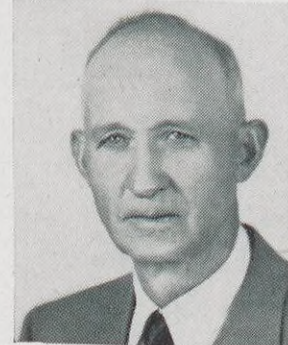
G. A. DUPEPE  
Norco Refinery  
Engineering



F. E. ESTERLIN  
Wilmington Refinery  
Distilling



V. N. FALGOUT  
Norco Refinery  
Engineering



G. C. FAUBION  
Tulsa Area  
Production



B. C. GIBSON  
San Francisco Office  
Real Estate & Dev.





V. BOARD  
Houston Refinery  
Stores



M. P. GOODMAN  
Houston Area  
Treasury



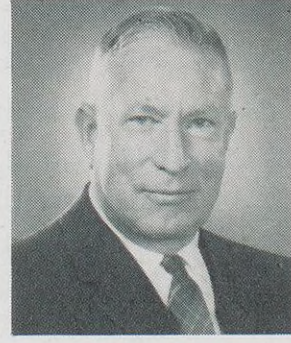
B. A. GWYNN  
Indianapolis Division  
Sales



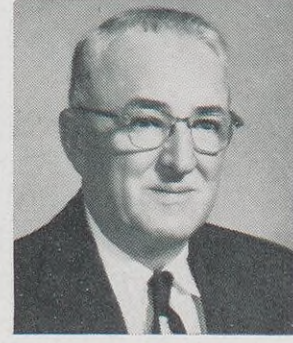
J. H. HARMON  
Wood River Refinery  
Engineering



W. C. HEIDELBERG  
Houston Area  
Treasury



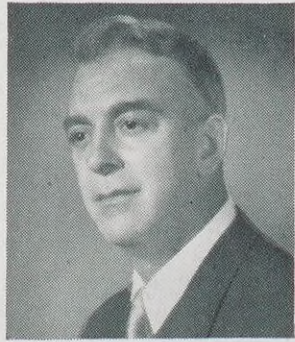
J. C. HERRON  
Pacific Coast Area  
Gas



R. R. HOOVER  
Wood River Refinery  
Stores



B. CASE  
Head Office  
p. & Supp.



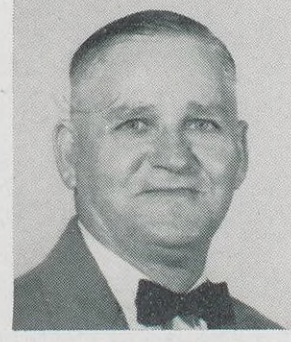
A. HOWARD  
Head Office  
Financial



R. JONASON  
Seattle Division  
Treasury



V. V. LUCAS  
Wood River Refinery  
Compounding



M. J. MATHERNE  
Norco Refinery  
Engineering



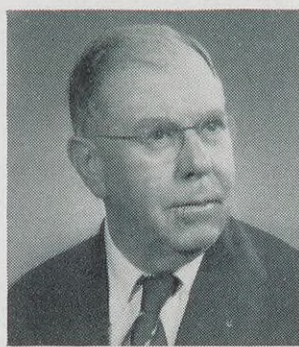
L. E. MATHEWS  
Wilmington Refinery  
Distilling



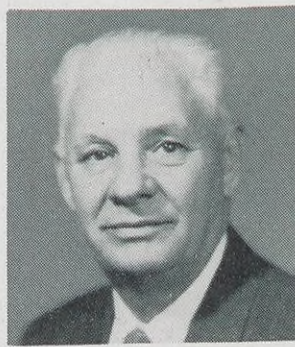
F. DUGGAN  
Development Co.  
Houston



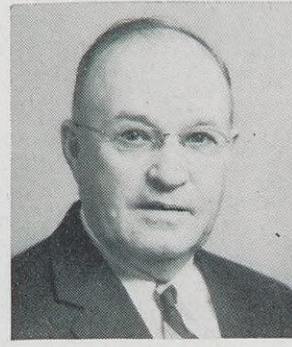
N. D. McCOLLIM  
Pacific Coast Area  
Production



M. K. PHILLIPS  
Wood River Refinery  
Engineering



H. E. RETHORN  
Wood River Refinery  
Utilities



M. E. RHODES  
Wood River Refinery  
Compounding



C. W. RYAN  
Wood River Refinery  
Lubricating Oils



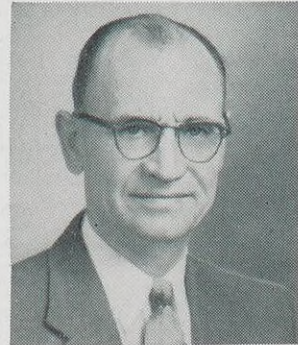
MARGARET J. SCHAMERHORN  
Seattle Division  
Sales



C. GIBSON  
San Francisco Office  
State & Dev.



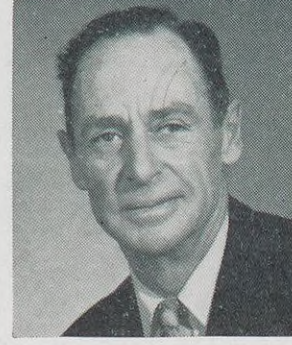
F. E. SIMPSON  
Baltimore Division  
Operations



R. C. SITZES  
Wood River Refinery  
Engineering



H. R. THORNBURGH  
Pacific Coast Area  
Exploration



D. L. VAN BUSKIRK  
Wilmington Refinery  
Distilling



W. B. WOLLET  
Tulsa Area  
Production



# *SHELL Coast to Coast*

## CLUES BY CAMERA

G. B. Brynildsen, Operator at Shell Oil Company's Anacortes Refinery, is teaching officers of the Mount Vernon, Wash., police force that the darkroom can develop clues that lead to courtroom convictions.

Brynildsen teaches night classes in crime detection by photography at Skagit Valley Junior College. He is a former investigator on the Mount Vernon force and his students are former fellow officers, such as Lieut. Charles Custer shown on the right below with Brynildsen, and members of the Police Reserve Officers Association.

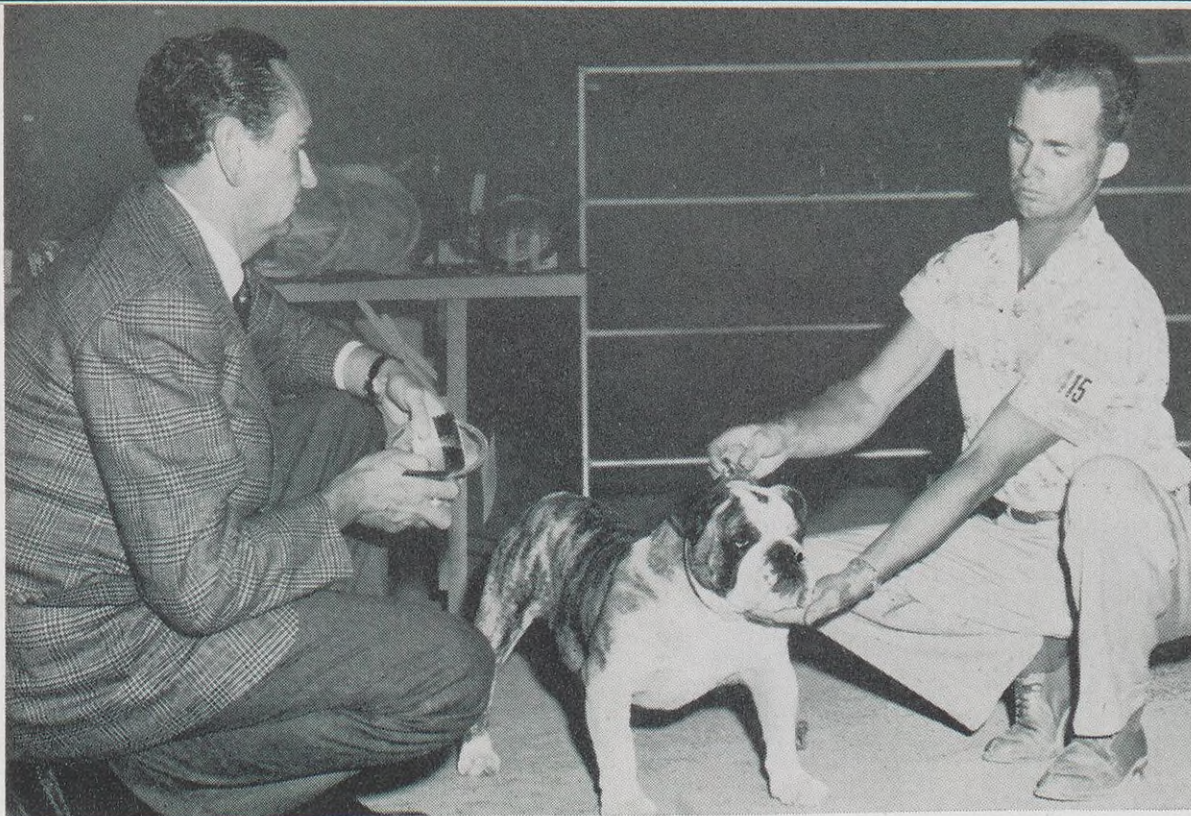
Brynildsen was a police officer at Mount Vernon, 13 miles east of the Anacortes Refinery, for more than

eight years before he joined Shell in 1955. While on the force, he completed the basic, advanced and instructor's courses at the Federal Bureau of Investigation training school. His classes reflect what he learned both at training schools and through his years of experience.

Photographic crime-solving techniques Brynildsen teaches include: how to picture "scene of crime" evidence for presentation in court; the use of extreme angles of light to bring out evidence not visible to the naked eye; developing latent fingerprints with iodine fumes; methods of using infra-red light to determine filed-off serial numbers on metals and washed-out pigments in cloth, and the use of the camera in ballistics.

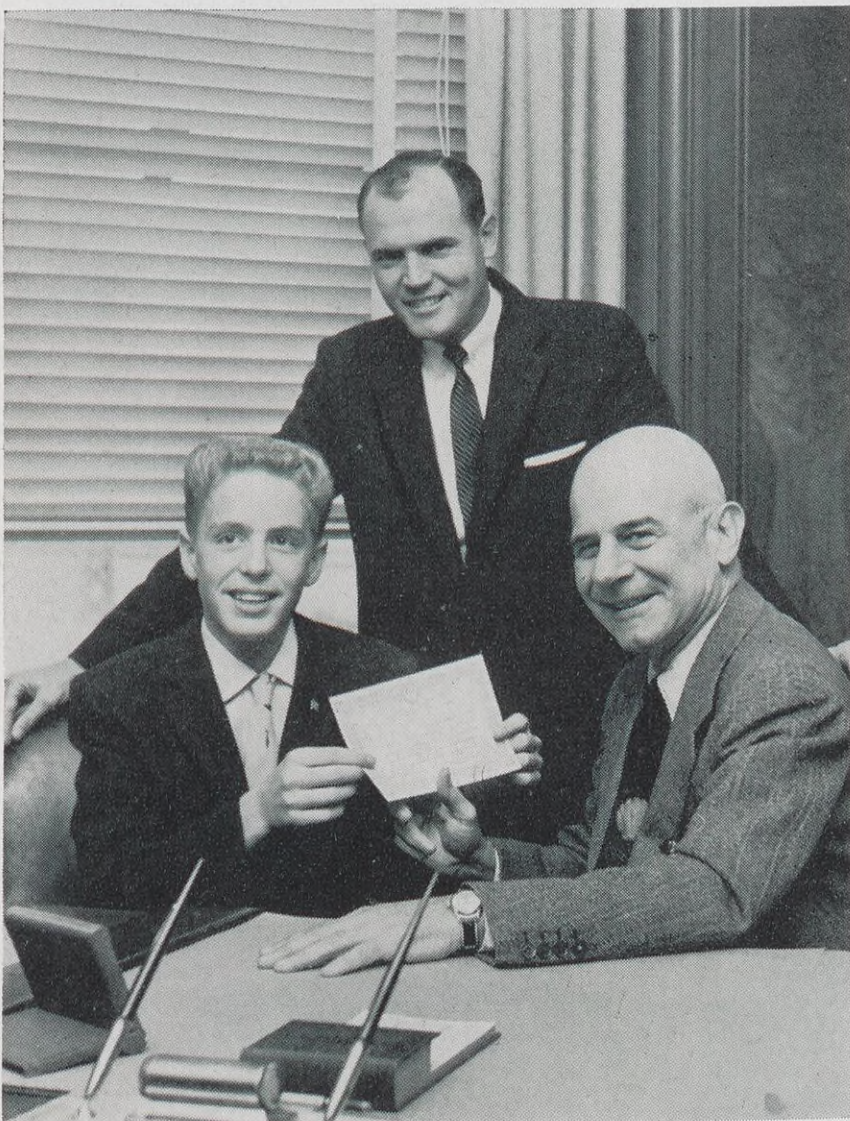






#### BEST OF BREED

H. H. Trumbull, right, shows the championship form of his English bulldog, "Ricochet Romance," as a judge presents the "best of breed" prize at a Plainview, Tex., show. The dog won four other best-of-breed awards in 1957. Trumbull, of the Odessa Utility Fleet in the Midland Exploration and Production Area, has his own dog kennels at his home.



#### STOCK SALE

James A. Doolittle, right, a Vice President and Director of Shell Oil Company, buys the first share of stock in J. A. Metco Company, a San Francisco Junior Achievement firm staffed by 18 high school students, from John Gilman, left, firm president. In center is W. E. Searle, Supervisor in the San Francisco Marketing Division's Treasury Department, adviser to the firm. It makes and markets aluminum trays, coasters and ash trays.



#### FEATHERED FRIENDS

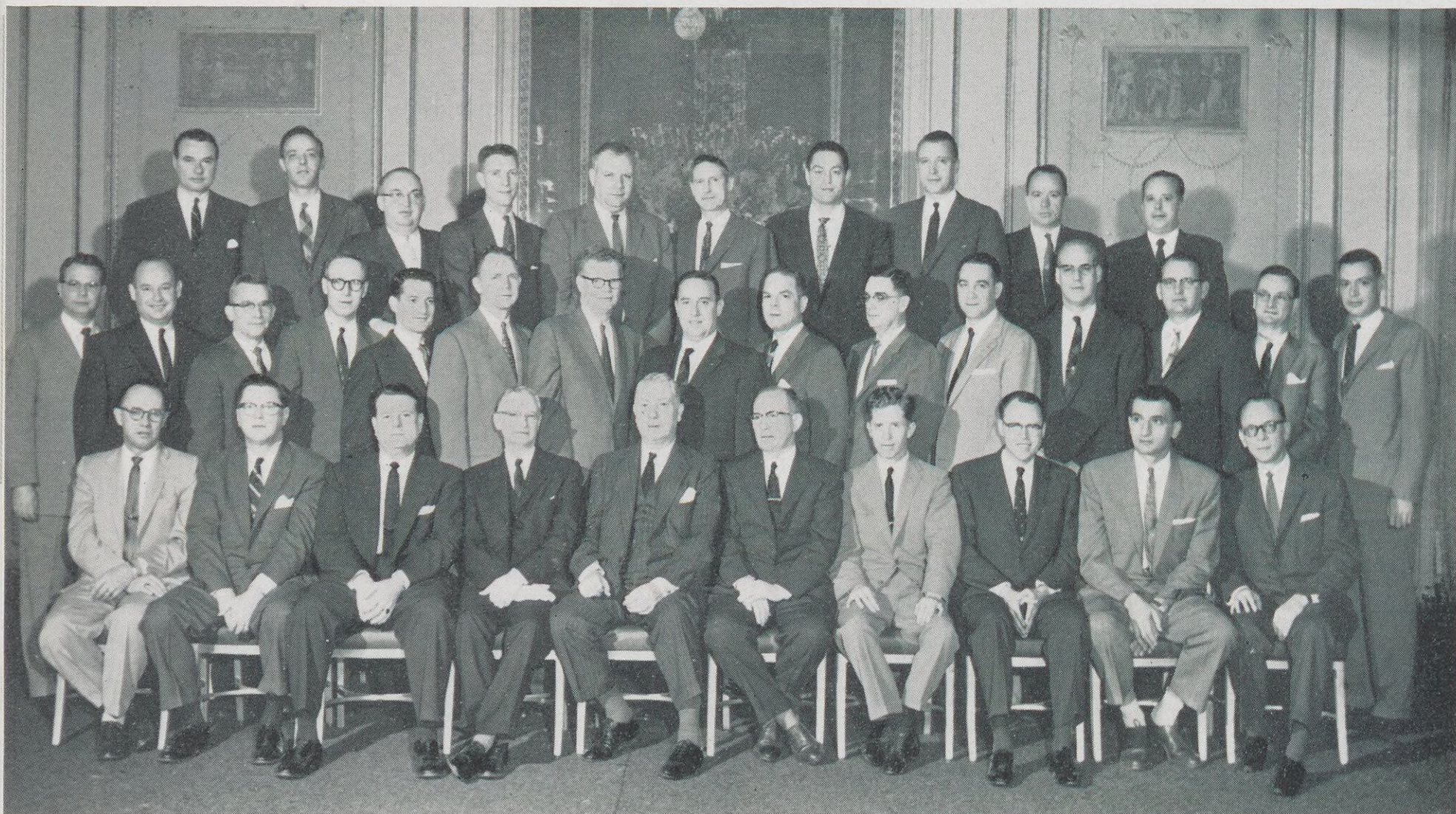
R. C. Etzlet, of the Sacramento Marketing Division's Treasury Department, raises prize-winning pigeons—as the row of ribbons on the wall proves. His 50 birds, including the one he is holding, have won awards at several county and state fairs, including the California State Fair.



#### CHAIRMAN

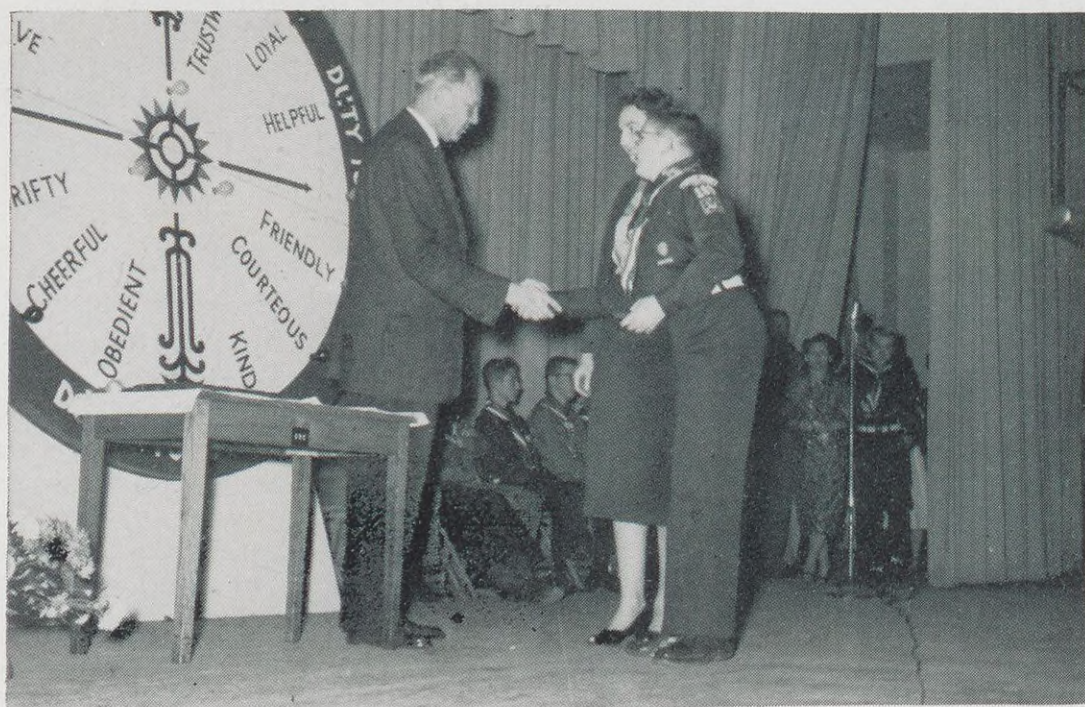
T. W. Evans, Vice President-Research at Shell Development Company's Emeryville Research Center, was elected 1958 chairman of the California Section of the American Chemical Society.





#### MANAGEMENT COURSE

Participants and staff of the fourth Shell Management Course, held for four weeks recently at Arden House at Harri-man, N. Y., were, left to right, first row: H. J. Thomas, Martinez; D. T. Gilman, Minneapolis; C. B. Wheeler, Cleveland; F. C. Cutting (Staff), Head Office; H. S. M. Burns, President of Shell Oil Company; H. K. O'Gara (Staff), Head Office; T. G. Nock, Head Office; M. L. Renquist, Anacortes; Philip Gordon, Toronto; R. K. Schulze, Indianapolis. Middle row: E. M. McCracken (Staff), Los Angeles; F. W. Steckmest (Staff), Head Office; J. T. Lamb, Denver; D. N. Rindsberg, Hous-ton; W. E. Harpst, New Orleans; R. F. Martin, Denver; W. F. Reed, Head Office; C. W. McDowell, New Orleans; J. M. Roberts, Houston; C. E. Dolhonde, Houston; J. E. Peck, Head Office; B. W. Dunbar, Head Office; J. K. Larsen, Baton Rouge; H. K. Sutherland, Head Office; Allen Collins, Wood River. Back row: R. J. C. Pringle, Toronto; G. H. Thompson, Jr., Okla-homa City; D. E. Hendricks, Jr., Head Office; F. F. Deaver, Houston; E. G. Christianson, Denver; P. G. Drew, Head Office; M. H. Keel, Head Office; D. C. Stevenson, Head Office; R. R. Brattain, Emeryville, and R. K. Walters, Head Office.



#### EAGLE AWARD

Many Boy Scouts earn Eagle rank, the highest rank in Scouting, but few receive the award from a state governor. Here Colorado's Governor S. L. R. McNichols gives the award to Jim Mott as his mother, Mrs. E. R. Mott, watches. Jim's father is Section Supervisor in the Denver Exploration and Production Area's Purchasing-Stores Department.





# Service BIRTHDAYS

## *Thirty-Five Years*



W. R. BALFOUR  
Shell Development Co.  
Emeryville



H. J. CARNEY  
Los Angeles Division  
Marketing Service



J. CHAMBERLAIN  
Martinez Refinery  
Engineering



C. C. COMBS  
Head Office  
Treasurer



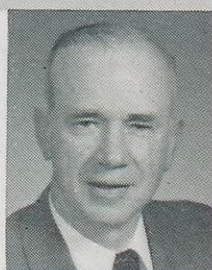
G. K. CRANDALL  
San Francisco Office  
Marketing Service



E. D. CUMMING  
Houston Area  
Vice President



C. E. DANIEL  
Los Angeles Division  
Sales



R. H. FORBES  
Portland Division  
Treasury



H. J. FRYE  
Wood River Refinery  
Utilities



H. I. HOCK  
Pacific Coast Area  
Production



G. F. HOF  
Wood River Refinery  
Econ. and Sched.



A. A. KENT  
Pacific Coast Area  
Treasury



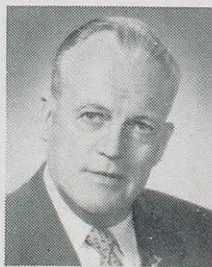
J. L. LEWIS  
San Francisco Office  
Financial



G. T. MacDONALD  
Shell Development Co.  
Modesto



A. PENKA  
Wilmington Refinery  
Effl. Cont. & Util.



C. A. PETERSON  
Pacific Coast Area  
Treasury



J. H. PILAKOWSKI  
Pipe Line Dept.  
Coalinga, Calif.



L. H. RASMUSSEN  
Portland Division  
Treasury



W. E. RATTERREE  
Tulsa Area  
Production



G. K. REYNOLDS  
Pacific Coast Area  
Production



D. M. SHELDON  
Shell Development Co.  
Secretary



W. J. SMITH  
Pacific Coast Area  
Gas



S. L. TAYLOR  
Los Angeles Division  
Sales

## *Thirty Years*



H. F. BASCOM  
Portland Div.  
Operations



W. J. BETTES  
Atlanta Division  
Marketing Service



W. B. BOTTLER  
Portland Div.  
Operations



C. E. BRANSON  
Shell Pipe Line Corp.  
Texas-Gulf Area



J. A. CHASTAIN  
Shell Pipe Line Corp.  
Texas-Gulf Area



I. M. COOK  
Pipe Line Dept.  
Los Angeles, Calif.



R. O. DAVIS  
Shell Pipe Line Corp.  
Rocky Mountain Division



R. O. DAVIS  
Wood River Refinery  
Engineering



J. B. DAWSON  
Shell Pipe Line Corp.  
Texas-Gulf Area



H. W. De JONG  
Shell Development Co.  
Emeryville



P. G. DREW  
Head Office  
Marketing



J. W. ELLEDGE  
Wood River Refinery  
Engineering



H. V. EVANS  
Wood River Refinery  
Engineering



E. HAYDEL  
Shell Chemical Corp.  
Norco



## Thirty Years *continued*



C. J. KELLER  
Chicago Division  
Marketing Service



J. W. KENNEDY  
Shell Pipe Line Corp.  
West Texas Area



H. V. KIRBY  
Wood River Refinery  
Light Oil Treating



C. P. LONG  
Wood River Refinery  
Compounding



L. H. MONCRIEF  
Midland Area  
Land



R. N. MYERS  
New Orleans Area  
Production



E. J. RAY  
Wood River Refinery  
Lubricating Oils



G. F. ROW  
Shell Pipe Line Corp.  
Texas-Gulf Area



I. L. SPAULDING  
Wood River Refinery  
Engineering



G. STRISKO  
Head Office  
Transp. & Supp.



E. M. VATER  
Pipe Line Dept.  
East Chicago, Ind.



H. T. VIOTOR  
Boston Division  
Sales



E. WESTERBERG  
Martinez Refinery  
Refinery Laboratory



C. Q. WILLIAMSON  
Houston Area  
Production



L. WRIGHT  
Wood River Refinery  
Utilities

## Twenty-Five Years



E. P. BABIN  
Norco Refinery  
Treasury



R. J. BECNEL  
New Orleans Area  
Production



A. J. BILLINGSLEY  
Shell Chemical Corporation  
Dominguez Plant



J. S. BONK  
Sewaren Plant  
Asphalt



W. I. BOSTWICK  
Tulsa Area  
Production



U. J. BRIGNAC  
Norco Refinery  
Gas



P. F. CAUSEY  
Baltimore Division  
Public Relations



A. F. CHAISSON  
Norco Refinery  
Engineering



B. S. CLEMENT  
Portland Division  
Operations



E. G. CRUTS  
Shell Pipe Line Corp.  
Mid-Continent Area



M. E. DEAN  
Shell Pipe Line Corp.  
Texas-Gulf Area



K. W. DEDRICK  
Shell Chemical Corp.  
San Francisco



H. W. DeMOTT  
New Orleans Division  
Operations



J. G. DEMPSEY  
San Francisco Office  
Transp. & Supp.



R. J. GREENSHIELDS  
Wood River Refinery  
Research Laboratory



H. E. HARBER  
New Orleans Area  
Production



T. O. HENDRY  
Norco Refinery  
Engineering



R. L. HUFFMAN  
New Orleans Area  
Pers. & Ind. Rel.



H. F. JONES  
New Orleans Area  
Treasury



E. A. LAICHE  
Norco Refinery  
Gas



A. J. LAMBERT  
Norco Refinery  
Engineering



G. L. LeBLANC  
New Orleans Area  
Production



R. T. MILLER  
Midland Area  
Gas



O. C. MORROW  
Houston Area  
Gas



T. A. RIVAUT  
Norco Refinery  
Refinery Laboratory



J. L. ROBICHAUX  
Norco Refinery  
Gas



G. SCHUYLER  
Wilmington Refinery  
Engineering



J. C. SCHWARTZ  
New Orleans Area  
Land



E. M. SKIPPER  
Los Angeles Division  
Sales



F. SMITH  
Shell Chemical Corp.  
Shell Point Plant



MARGARET S. SMITH  
Houston Area  
Treasury



W. N. STEVENSON  
Shell Pipe Line Corp.  
Mid-Continent Area



L. L. TAYLOR  
Shell Pipe Line Corp.  
Texas-Gulf Area



MAXINE WHITE  
Seattle Division  
Treasury



F. WORKER  
Pipe Line Dept.  
Hammond, Ind.





G. F. ROW  
Pipe Line Corp.  
Texas-Gulf Area



F. CHAISSON  
lorco Refinery  
Engineering



O. HENDRY  
orco Refinery  
Engineering



L. ROBICHAUX  
orco Refinery  
Gas



F. WORKER  
pe Line Dept.  
ammond, Ind.

## Head Office

### 20 Years

P. N. Heald.....Manufacturing  
M. M. Planche.....Prov. Fund & Pens. Trust  
J. H. Sembower....Pacific Coast Public Rel.

### 15 Years

Josephine V. Bartak.....Manufacturing  
J. D. Beddoe.....Financial  
R. H. Findley.....Manufacturing  
L. J. Ryan.....Marketing  
H. E. Sipple.....Manufacturing

### 10 Years

F. B. Kenny.....Financial  
L. H. Markway.....Manufacturing  
J. L. Matthews.....Financial  
N. E. Rusch.....Financial  
P. Sluis, Jr.....Manufacturing  
D. C. Smith.....Expl. & Prod. (Calgary)  
Joan G. Yeager.....Expl. & Prod.

## Houston Office

### 10 Years

J. R. Jones, Jr.....Transp. & Supp.

## Exploration and Production

### TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISIONS (Houston)

### 10 Years

H. V. Goehrs.....Production

## HOUSTON AREA

### 15 Years

B. L. Atchison.....Production  
L. M. Faulk.....Land  
C. L. Mills.....Transport  
K. Oualline.....Production  
J. H. Stegall.....Exploration

### 10 Years

R. H. Appelbaum.....Production  
B. V. Farek.....Gas  
D. J. Freeman.....Purchasing-Stores  
E. W. Maxwell.....Production  
J. M. Reynolds.....Gas  
W. D. Wade.....Production

## MIDLAND AREA

### 10 Years

R. L. Davis.....Production

## SHELL OIL COMPANY

K. D. Dennis.....Production  
M. D. Dushane.....Gas  
L. Gray.....Treasury  
R. D. Hurt.....Administration  
M. Powenski, Jr.....Gas  
R. E. Turpin.....Production

## NEW ORLEANS AREA

### 20 Years

C. A. Brooks.....Production  
R. W. Delong.....Production

### 15 Years

H. A. Hatley.....Transport and Materials  
G. Kratzer.....Production

### 10 Years

H. O. Amadon.....Production  
P. A. Browning.....Production  
H. R. Cook.....Gas  
R. C. Draffen, Jr.....Exploration  
M. I. Gitz.....Land  
D. J. Kull.....Exploration  
L. J. Thibodeaux.....Exploration

## PACIFIC COAST AREA

### 20 Years

W. E. Larson.....Gas

### 15 Years

R. L. Benson.....Gas  
F. E. Blakely.....Production  
Dorothy S. Freeman.....Treasury  
J. T. Holdner.....Production  
L. H. Miller.....Production  
P. A. Nye.....Production  
Alberta Tatum.....Treasury

### 10 Years

Merriam A. Carlson.....Land  
J. B. Coburn.....Gas  
W. K. Godfrey.....Production  
W. D. Larrick.....Production  
A. D. Lyen.....Treasury  
L. J. Paulson.....Exploration  
L. R. Rowland.....Production

## TULSA AREA

### 20 Years

S. B. Greeson.....Production  
I. L. Shoffner.....Production

### 15 Years

C. E. Williams.....Production

### 10 Years

R. F. Cole.....Production  
S. Cornelius.....Treasury  
J. L. Hines.....Production  
T. G. Johnson, Jr.....Legal

## Manufacturing

### ANACORTES REFINERY

#### 15 Years

G. J. Reno.....Zone D

### HOUSTON REFINERY

#### 15 Years

H. W. Anderson.....Research Laboratory  
J. F. Crocoll.....Research Laboratory  
C. W. Davis.....Dispatching  
F. H. Greenwood.....Econ. & Sched.  
A. Hamilton.....Engineering  
W. L. Harrington.....Engineering  
L. J. Lambin.....Lubricating Oils  
E. L. McLaughlin.....Engineering  
E. C. Neff.....Engineering  
L. P. Riley.....Engineering  
R. G. Schneider.....Lubricating Oils  
B. R. Starker.....Gas  
A. M. Varner.....Refinery Laboratory  
W. E. Womble.....Dispatching

#### 10 Years

J. A. Byerly.....Aromatics  
E. D. Clark.....Engineering  
G. W. George.....Engineering  
J. J. McCardell.....Engineering  
T. J. Perry.....Engineering  
M. Vallie.....Engineering

### MARTINEZ REFINERY

#### 20 Years

D. V. Ackerman.....Engineering  
R. F. Knapp.....Compounding

#### 15 Years

C. C. Evans.....Research Laboratory

#### 10 Years

E. Garcia.....Engineering  
N. B. Hall.....Treasury

### NORCO REFINERY

#### 15 Years

U. P. Tregre.....Pers. & Ind. Rel.  
R. M. Casagrande.....Technological

### WILMINGTON REFINERY

#### 15 Years

C. A. Cleland.....Catalytic Cracking  
G. E. Elliott.....Effl. Cont. & Utilities  
C. T. Farrier.....Engineering

#### 10 Years

R. E. Badger.....Refinery Laboratory  
E. L. McCoy.....Engineering  
R. O. Williams.....Engineering  
E. W. Wilson.....Engineering



## WOOD RIVER REFINERY

### 20 Years

F. A. Converse.....Engineering  
D. T. Maguire.....Catalytic Cracking  
A. F. McCarthy.....Engineering

### 15 Years

E. W. Bloemker.....Engineering  
L. J. Boeser.....Engineering  
W. B. Brown.....Stores  
H. E. Gorin.....Engineering  
W. H. Hemken.....Engineering  
L. C. Jones, Jr.....Research Laboratory  
A. T. Martin.....Engineering  
E. L. Misegades.....Aromatics  
P. N. Montgomery.....Engineering  
G. W. Napp.....Engineering  
J. W. Niehaus.....Engineering  
A. Patton.....Engineering  
J. W. Robinson.....Engineering  
H. W. Rose.....Aromatics  
G. B. Russell.....Aromatics  
M. O. Schmutzler.....Engineering  
F. A. Scott.....Engineering  
C. E. Seaton.....Aromatics  
H. C. Wagner.....Engineering

### 10 Years

G. G. Coulter.....Engineering  
R. E. Cruthis.....Engineering  
D. L. George.....Gas  
H. J. Gray.....Engineering  
R. C. Herbst.....Lubricating Oils  
K. C. Killebrew.....Lubricating Oils  
J. J. McGovern.....Engineering  
E. H. Pancher.....Thermal Cracking  
R. A. Penrod.....Aromatics  
G. L. Rives.....Compounding  
R. B. Snell.....Engineering  
F. L. Southard.....Engineering  
H. E. Straub.....Engineering  
E. H. Vogt.....Research Laboratory  
W. C. Wheeler.....Utilities  
D. E. Williams.....Alkylation  
J. L. Wilson.....Engineering

## Marketing

### MARKETING DIVISIONS

#### 20 Years

W. G. Morgan.....Los Angeles, Sales  
J. C. Stirling.....Los Angeles, Operations  
E. H. Miller.....Seattle, Operations

#### 15 Years

L. M. Bennett.....Albany, Operations  
M. R. W. Hurley.....Albany, Treasury  
M. S. McDonald.....Baltimore, Treasury  
W. G. Riley.....Seattle, Operations

### 10 Years

D. R. Albright.....Albany, Operations  
Mary F. Housworth.....Atlanta, Treasury  
R. G. Waisner.....Chicago, Operations  
H. E. Mills.....Cleveland, Operations  
E. W. Sass.....Detroit, Treasury  
D. M. Daeger.....Indianapolis, Treasury  
P. A. Ebbs, Jr.....Indianapolis, Administration  
E. H. Meyer, Jr.....Indianapolis, Operations  
C. E. Wimmer.....Indianapolis, Operations  
J. H. Buhman.....Minneapolis, Operations  
J. Colahan, Jr.....New Orleans, Treasury  
C. W. Craig.....New Orleans, Administration  
B. M. O'Regan.....New York, Operations  
R. W. Pfeiffer.....New York, Treasury  
V. P. Priore.....New York, Operations  
V. C. Barth.....St. Louis, Sales  
N. E. Marshall.....Seattle, Operations  
H. S. Ingersoll.....Seattle, Sales

## SEWAREN PLANT

### 15 Years

S. J. Rowinski.....Asphalt  
E. A. Wojtkowski.....Engrg. & Maint.

### 10 Years

L. W. Stuckey.....Engrg. & Maint.

## Pipe Line Department

### 20 Years

R. W. Matsler.....St. Elmo, Ill.

### 15 Years

Alfreda Wojtak.....East Chicago, Ind.  
O. O. Knight.....Spartanburg, S. C.

### 10 Years

W. E. Phair.....Waltham, Mass.  
M. C. Zwirbla.....Kalamazoo, Mich.

## SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

### 20 Years

J. E. Toevs.....Synth. Rubber Sales Div.  
L. F. De Lozier.....Torrance

### 15 Years

H. D. Burlison.....Dominguez  
H. C. Enochs.....Houston  
E. G. Lands.....Houston  
P. Melton.....Houston  
N. R. Baker.....Martinez  
J. E. Cincotta.....Shell Point  
H. Machado.....Shell Point  
H. B. Synatzske.....Shell Point  
W. S. Parton.....Torrance

### 10 Years

A. D. Abshire.....Head Office  
T. Balke.....Houston  
G. H. Bonsall.....Houston  
B. L. Buchanan.....Houston  
J. T. Cleveland.....Houston  
J. B. Glover.....Houston  
L. H. Griffin.....Houston  
E. L. Heintschel.....Houston  
D. D. Jones.....Houston  
J. C. Krauskop.....Houston  
M. M. Miller.....Houston  
R. D. Rogers.....Houston  
S. G. Scurlock.....Houston  
L. B. Youngs.....Martinez  
J. A. Brumlow, Jr.....Torrance  
J. C. Glass.....Ventura

## SHELL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

### 20 Years

J. P. Mailkoff.....Emeryville  
R. B. McConaughy.....Emeryville  
S. H. Page.....Emeryville  
P. Pezzaglia.....Emeryville  
M. K. Weber.....Emeryville

### 15 Years

R. L. Iglehart.....Emeryville

### 10 Years

K. A. Jensen.....Emeryville  
L. M. Porter.....Emeryville  
M. J. Powelson.....Emeryville  
R. W. Salmonson.....Emeryville  
B. D. Stanton.....Emeryville  
D. E. Broussard.....Houston

## SHELL PIPE LINE CORPORATION

### 20 Years

T. H. Price.....West Texas Area

### 15 Years

W. P. Bowen.....Mid-Continent Area  
C. Benoit.....Texas-Gulf Area  
C. F. Gordon, Jr.....Texas-Gulf Area  
J. J. Jones.....Texas-Gulf Area  
F. J. Terracina.....Texas-Gulf Area

### 10 Years

G. Q. Buch.....Head Office  
C. K. Monroe, Jr.....Head Office  
R. J. Zumwalt.....Head Office  
H. T. Mathews.....Rocky Mountain Division  
H. Franklin.....Texas-Gulf Area  
J. B. Gantenbein.....Texas-Gulf Area  
R. L. Vanover.....Texas-Gulf Area  
T. M. Wadzeck.....West Texas Area



Office  
Office  
Office  
Division  
Self Area  
Self Area  
Self Area  
as Area

\* Assuming earnings of 3% per annum



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Houston 23, Texas

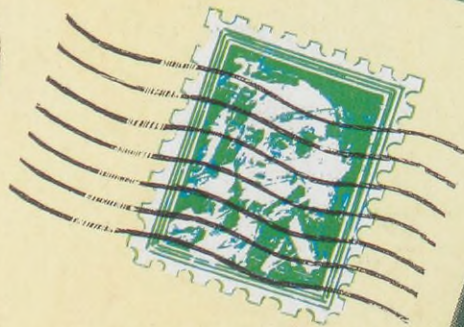
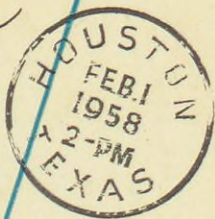
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