

the go-devil

1975:8

Sponsoring JA

Special Report: Divestiture



go-devil

1975:8

Contents

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Essay | 3 |
| Community | 4 |
| Pipelines | 6 |
| People | 7 |
| Special Report Divestiture | 10 |
| Nation | 12 |
| World | 13 |
| Sport | 14 |
| Glances Backward | 16 |
| Signposts | 18 |
| Bicentennial | 19 |



Sheri Combs, Head Office - Employee Relations, helps the members of Symco, a Junior Achievement company, to manufacture "scrubbees." See page 4.

Editor

Glynn Young

Published for the employees, pensioners, and families of Shell Pipe Line Corporation and Shell Oil Company's pipeline divisions. All correspondence should be addressed to: Glynn Young, 1591 One Shell Plaza, P. O. Box 2463, Houston, Texas 77001, or contact one of the following reporters in your area:

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| Coalinga | Cecilia Wisotzke |

Gulf Coast Division

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| New Orleans | Mary Thompson |
|-------------------|---------------|

Just Sign Your John Hancock

There is a commercial on television, sponsored by the Advertising Council, which asks the viewer, "What if you had to sign your name to everything you did?" The ad is sort of cute, and even prompts a few laughs. ("This hot dog made by Fred Smith.")

The commercial gets its message across: take pride in your work. The ad also manages to distinguish two actions: taking credit and taking responsibility.

You take credit for a job well-done; you take responsibility for mistakes. And no one wants to admit mistakes. Consequently, the need for the commercial.

Pride in your job gives you a measure of self-worth, the sense of which is fast disappearing in this age of the machine, particularly the computer-machine. Self-worth, however, is more important than it was back in the days before computers.

This lack of self-worth is tarnishing the historical tradition of "the American dream." Suddenly, that dream is termed false, because it is only a dream which supposedly can't become true. It may have worked in the past, but not today. Life is too complex, too confusing.

Those statements are cop-outs.

If you think life is complex and confusing now, just think of what those cold, tired and miserable men and women thought at Plymouth Rock and Jamestown. Disease was common, hostile Indians were everywhere (justifiably upset at the loss of their lands), supply ships might not dock in time for winter.

Yet somehow, because of a faith in their God and a faith in themselves, they overcame all of their problems. It is their spirit which has carried this country to the eve of its Bicentennial. The problems of 1608 and 1620 make the problems of 1975 seem miniscule.

A person's spiritual strength is sapped only when he allows it to be sapped. It's much easier to find excuses for not getting the job done than to do it. But what can excuses accomplish for your own personal growth, for your own worth as a man or woman? Nothing. Because even today, in 1975, the person who solves problems is more highly prized than the person who finds excuses. Excuses are a dime a dozen. Solutions are worth their weight in gold, or oil, or steel.

Take a simple test. In your mind, if not on paper, sign your name for everything you do in a single day, whether it is finishing a report, buying potatoes, or welding a piece of pipe. Then appraise what you have done to see if you are really comfortable in signing your name to it. (And this is only a test, not an actual alert.)

Then imagine the consequences of every person in this country signing their names to everything they do. That would include every author of every government report, every writer of every company letter and memo, every gauger of every oil tank, and every mechanic who fixed every car.

This won't make the world an easier place in which to live, but it might make it a little better place to live.

(This essay written, edited and headlined by Glynn Young)

Community

Making Scrubbees

Shell Pipe is continuing its community participation this year in Houston by again sponsoring a Junior Achievement company, "Symco."

Head Office advisers to the group include O. D. McLellan, Operations & Maintenance Control; Troy Heard, Oil Movements Tariffs & Valuation; Jack Page and Cecilia Sparks, Pipeline Accounts; and Sheri Combs, Employee Relations. E. M. Robertson, Regulations & Maintenance Standards; and Beth Yesland, Employee Relations, are substitute advisers.

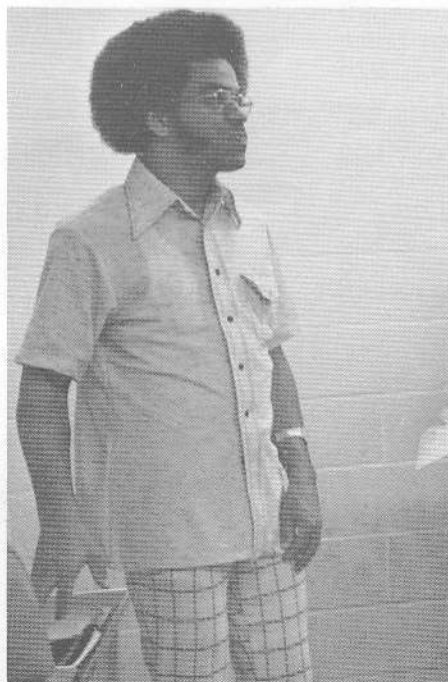
Frank Poorman, manager of Operations, presented the charter to the JA company on Nov. 13, praising the group's involvement in learning the basic goals and workings of a business enterprise.

Symco is manufacturing and selling "Scrubbees," an all-purpose cleaning tool, made of nylon knit. The JA group is involved in every step of selling the product, from manufacturing at their "office" at the Brookhollow JA Center in northwest Houston to selling them to customers. Financing comes from the stock sold to shareholders and from net profit from sales.

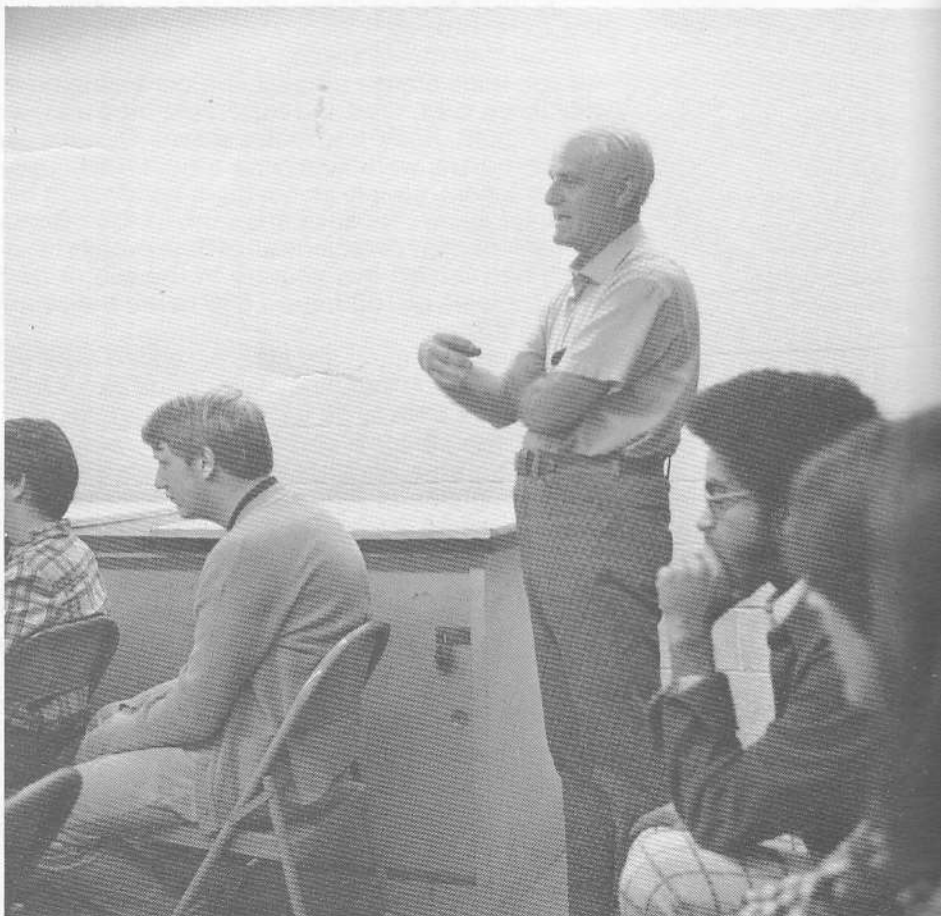
Any pipeliner interested in purchasing a Scrubbee, which is very reasonably priced, can contact one of the JA advisers.



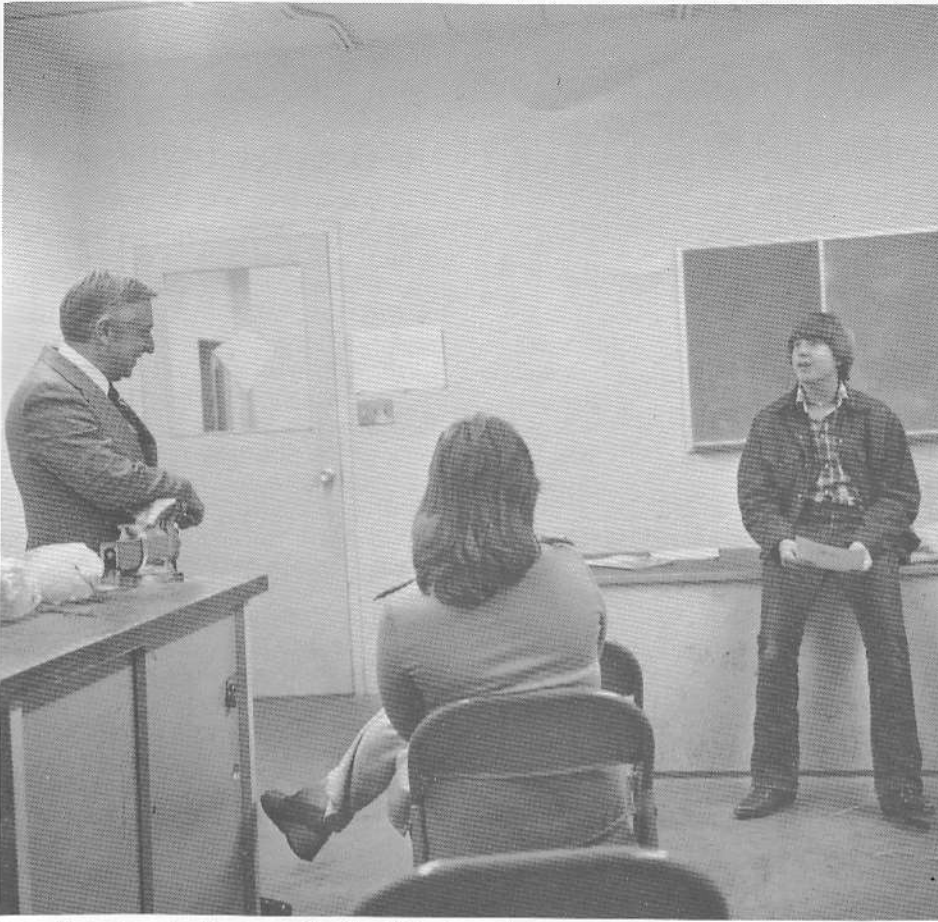
Poorman presents the charter to Gerald Donaldson, Symco president



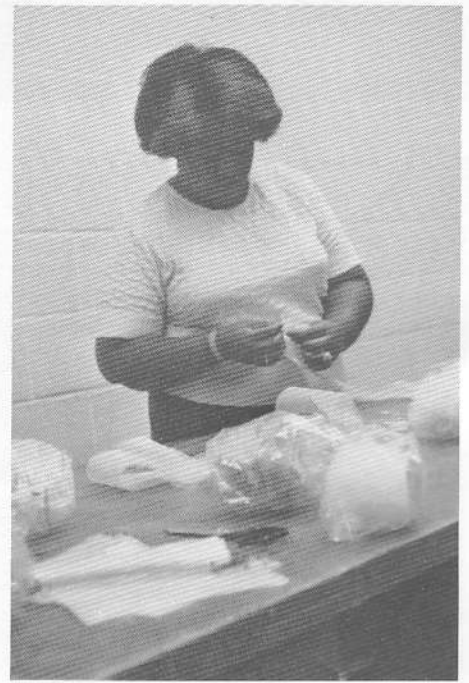
Adviser Troy Heard



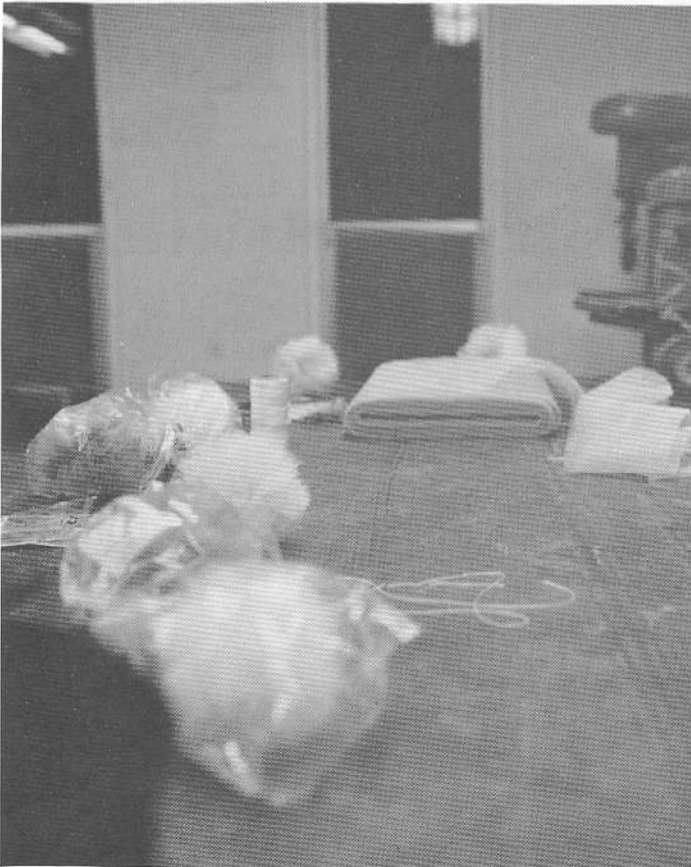
McLellan discusses Symco's operations



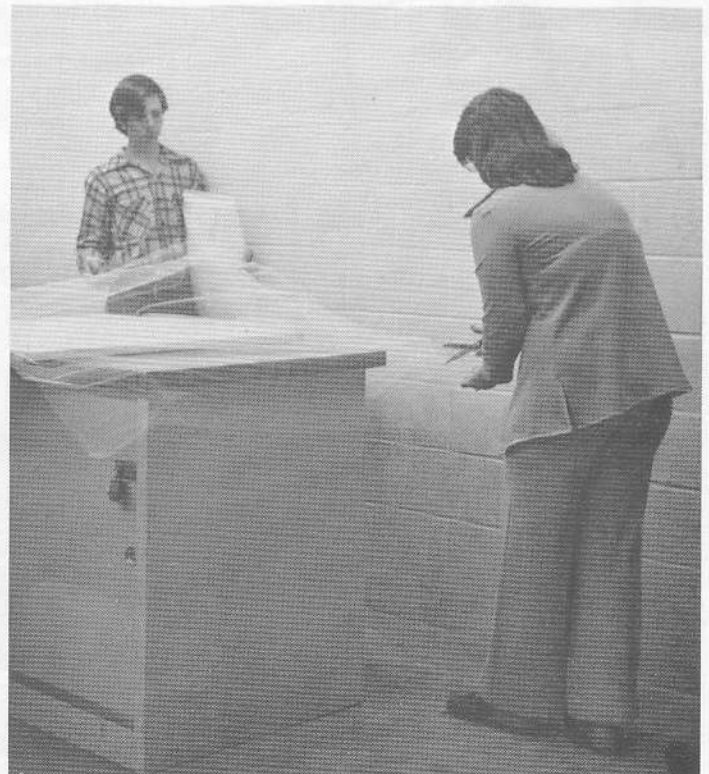
Donaldson thanks Poorman for Shell Pipe's assistance



Company member Paulette Slider puts the finishing touches to a scrubbee.



The components of scrubbees



Adviser Sheri Combs helps out

Pipelines



The Capline system

Capline Expands

Capline, the Midwest's oil artery from St. James, La., to Patoka, Ill., is expanding again.

The expansion involves a three-part project with simultaneous construction. Existing pump stations will be beefed up by 46,000 horsepower, a fourth tanker dock at St. James is now underway and six 400,000 barrel storage tanks are under construction. Three of the tanks are at St. James and three are at Patoka.

The estimated completion date is mid-1976.

The new tanker dock is being constructed by Koch Industries, which will lease the dock to Capline. The dock is just upriver from the present unloading docks. It will increase St. James' handling capacity to more than 800,000 barrels per day.

The entire expansion project will boost Capline's capacity from 793,000 b/d to 988,000 b/d. Maximum design capacity is 1,118,000 b/d, which will probably be reached over the next several years. There are no present plans for looping, although feasibility studies for such a project are now underway.

Related to this expansion is the expansion of the Capwood system, which stretches from Patoka to Wood River-St. Louis area refineries. The expansion involves a 42,000-b/d addition.

Michigan Activity

Shell Pipe has recently purchased a 10-inch pipeline from Michigan Consolidated Gas Company. The line is 32 miles long and runs through Grand Traverse and Wexford counties to Kalkaska. It is already in service.

This extension of the Michigan Crude System also involves the laying of 70 miles of pipe, which means the extension is more than 100 miles long. It is expected to be in service in its entirety this month.

The new stretch of line will service new oilfields to the west of Kalkaska. It is expected to reach a capacity of 45,000 barrels per day.

The Bear Truth

It's a story Shell pipeliners can appreciate.

The Five Mile construction camp for the trans-Alaska Pipeline is in a heavily forested area about five miles north of the Yukon River. The area is an ideal habitat for black bears, as the human inhabitants of the camp are used to competing with the relatives of Smokey for food, shelter and even right-of-way.

One night, the camp medic heard strange noises coming from underneath the medical building and concluded that their source was a bear ready to hibernate for the winter. He called in an environmental specialist to disprove (hopefully) his fears.

But the only way to find out for sure was to crawl under the building, not exactly a joyful task if indeed a bear was there. In an effort to avoid possible problems, the two men crawled over the floor of the building with a stethoscope.

They heard nothing — no heartbeats, no growls, no rumbles. (And fortunately for their reputations, they were not observed.)

Partially reassured, the environmental man crawled under the building the next day and found... a weasel and two small squirrels.

Educator Honored

Bill Burns, station attendant B for the Four Corners Pipe Line System, has been honored as the outstanding community educator for the northern region of Arizona by the Arizona Community Education Association.

The award was presented at the association's annual banquet by Dr. John Walker, association president.

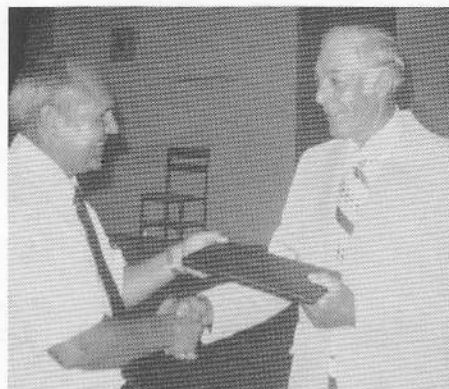
The award citation read: "Bill Burns of Kingman has been named the outstanding Community Educator for the Northern Region of Arizona for 1974-75. Thanks to the leadership of people like Bill Burns, the quality of life has been improved in the communities of Arizona."

Burns is a director of the association's board.

Births

A son, Stephen Wayne, October 9, 8 lbs., to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Dummer. Harvey is a station operator at Osage, Wyo., for Central Division, Rocky Mountain District.

A son, Jonas Michael, October 9, 8 lbs. 8½ oz., to Mr. and Mrs. Juan M. Gonzales. Juan is a delivery gauger at Pasadena for Gulf Coast Division, Western District.



Adams presents the certificate to Langley

Langley Honored

B. O. Langley, mechanical technician at Eunice, N. M., for Central Division, retired recently after completing more than 39 years of service to Shell.

A retirement party was held honoring B. O. and his wife Emma Gene. The Langleys received numerous gifts to help them with their post-retirement plans, which include traveling and fishing.

J. T. Adams, superintendent of Northern District at Hobbs, presented a certificate of appreciation to Langley.

Operators Retire

A retirement party was held recently for Gene Clow and Vic Garrettson, both operators first class for Mid-Continent Division's East Line District.

Gene has completed 37 years of service and Vic had completed 29 years of service to Shell.



The Langleys with their gifts

Porter Retires

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Porter were honored at a retirement party held recently. Bill retired as operations foreman at Hendrick, after more than 38 years of service to Shell.

The party was attended by numerous employees and pensioners from throughout Central Division.



Mr. and Mrs. Porter with their granddaughter Rachael Fleming

Capliners' Picnic

Gulf Coast Division employees who lived too far from the New Orleans area to attend the regular Gulf Coast Division picnic in June held their own picnic at Grenada Lake, Mississippi, recently.

The Capline employees, and their families, who attended work at Liberty, Jackson, Yazoo, Carrollton, Oakland and Sardis stations.

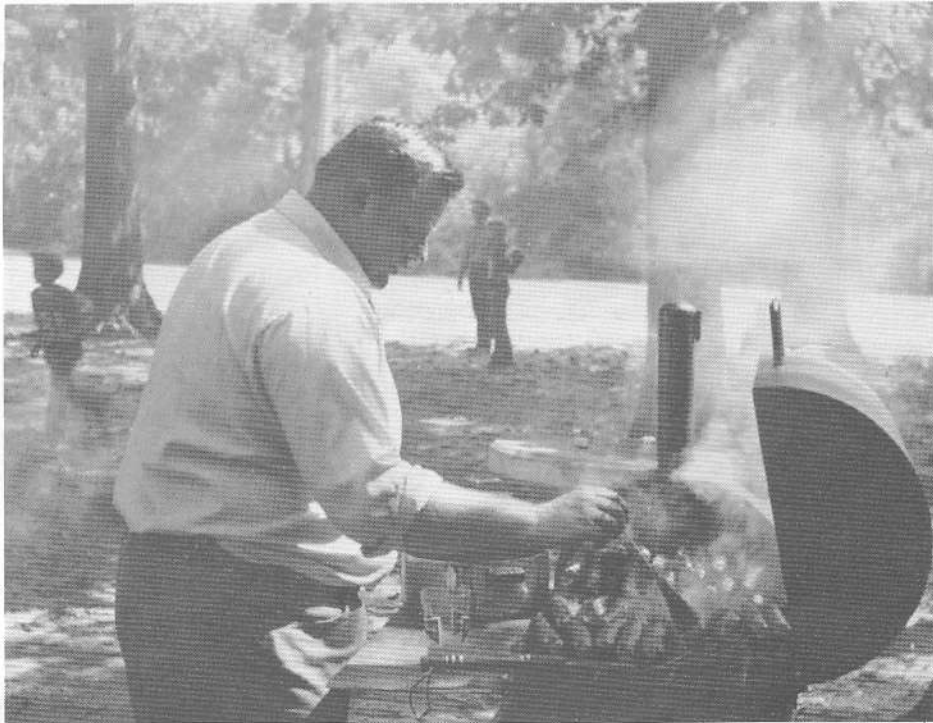
Gary Cackler, station attendant at Carrollton, and Rex Baker, station attendant at Oakland, originated the idea of the picnic. Cackler served as chief picnic cook and bottle washer, and served barbequed chicken.

For photos of the picnic, please turn the page.

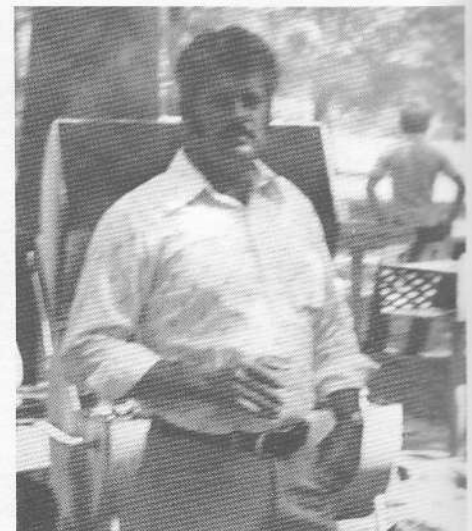
People: The Capliners' Picnic



Cook Gary Cackler displays his work (chicken above and sausage below)



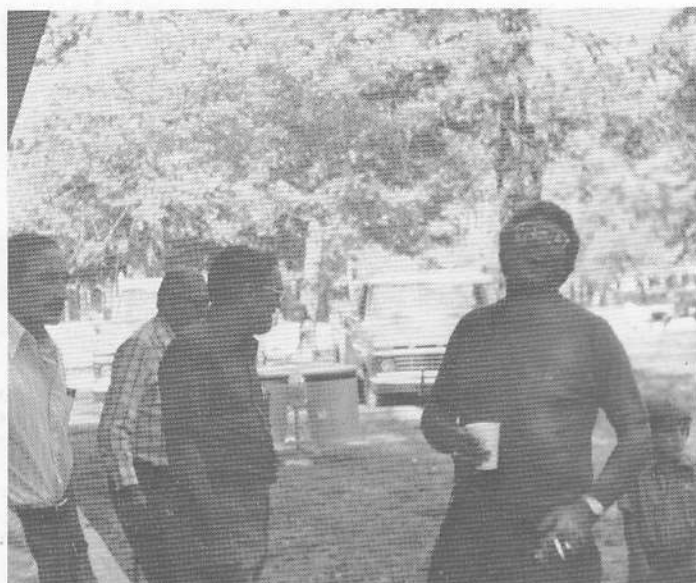
Grenada Lake, Mississippi



Rex Baker poses for the camera



Gary, Perry Pearson, Baker and visitor Earl Wisecarver discuss Gary's culinary efforts



Waiting for the food to cook



The Capline wives (and a few of the children)

Special Report: Divestiture

An old word in the dictionary has in recent weeks taken on a new usage. That word is divestiture. It has sparked heated debate in the U.S. Senate. It has flashed across newspaper headlines. It has caused nervous tremors on Wall Street. But nowhere has it been explained as to what its true meaning is.

The issue became critical when the Senate in October narrowly rejected three attempts to pass proposals that would divest the major oil companies of either various operations or prohibit activities in developing alternate energy resources. The first proposal, added as an amendment to the Natural Gas Emergency Act of 1975, would have ordered the fragmentation of the major oil companies' operations. It failed on a 54-45 vote.

Two things were surprising: the closeness of the vote, and, more importantly, the speed at which it was considered. To a degree, the oil industry was caught flat-footed. What had been considered the remotest kind of threat suddenly became a real and ominous possibility. If only five more senators had voted for the divestiture amendment, the U.S. Senate would have approved in a matter of minutes a disruption in the nation's economy the outcome of which no one could possibly know.

But just because three attempts have failed, this does not mean that the issue is dead. There are still some 25 bills in Congress which would, if passed, divest the major oil companies to a greater or lesser degree. In addition, the Federal Trade Commission in 1973 filed suit against the eight largest U.S. oil companies, with divestiture the goal and possibly the outcome.

There also are federal grand jury investigations, state antitrust suits and proposed state laws which deal with the subject.

Two things were surprising: the closeness of the vote and the speed at which it was considered.

What is divestiture? It is an antitrust remedy which requires a company to end ownership or control of a subsidiary or portion of its operations. It can be prescribed by law, which is upheld by the courts, or by the courts in an antitrust civil proceeding.

There are two basic kinds of divestiture aimed at the oil industry: (1) vertical divestiture, which would require a company to divest itself of certain operations (such as divorcing Shell Pipe Line Corporation from Shell Oil Company); and (2) horizontal divestiture, which would

limit a company to development of only one energy source, such as oil, or shale, or coal, but not more than one. An example of this would be divorcing Shell's Mining Ventures group from Shell, thus limiting Shell to the development and production of crude oil only.

(Horizontal divestiture could be carried to an almost ridiculous extreme: if a company found commercial quantities of oil and natural gas in a given well, it could only produce either the oil or the gas, but not both.)

When Senators Philip Hart of Michigan, Gaylor Nelson of Wisconsin, Gary Hart of Colorado and James Abourezk of South Dakota introduced the divestiture amendment to the natural gas bill, they said:

"The petroleum and natural gas industry is not competitive. These giant companies are vertically integrated — which means they control every phase of the business from the wellhead to the gas station."

The oil industry passes all three tests of competition with ample room to spare.

Almost overnight, integration, and vertical integration in this case, had become, in the opinion of some, a criminal act. Integration per se was equated with monopoly. But the senators were seemingly ignoring the facts. If there were only one oil company in America, then integration would be monopoly. If there were only one oil company in America, then there would be no competition. Then divestiture would be necessary.

There are three classic tests to determine competition in a market: concentration, freedom of entry of new competition and the history of modest rates of return. The oil industry passes all three tests with ample room to spare:

...The energy industry is less concentrated than the average for all U.S. industry and considerably less than most other important industries (this statement has been determined by numerous government, industry and private group studies, including the Ford Foundation).

...There are no barriers to prevent entry of new competition, although there is also no guarantee of success, because the industry is so competitive.

...From 1965 to 1974 the average return on stockholder equity for the oil industry was 13.4 per cent, compared to 13 per cent for all U.S. manufacturing. It is true that profits in 1974 jumped to a record 19.9 per cent return. But 1974 was not a typical year, and profits are down sharply in 1975.

As Senator Abourezk explained in a

news report, "It's a great political issue for the Democrats," indicating that divestiture proposals now in Congress are only the beginning of a campaign theme.

Some believe that if the major oil companies are broken up, then there will be only one organization large enough to do the job necessary to develop energy resources, and that organization is the federal government. Shell believes that big government is not the answer; rather, the answer is free enterprise. Bigness does not necessarily mean badness.

What has been given only scant attention is the impact of divestiture. If we put aside for the moment the motives and the rhetoric, we find that the consequences have not been considered.

Would divestiture solve the problem of energy supply? Shell feels that it would not, because substituting new and untried models would accomplish only one certain thing: the disruptions would delay for years, and perhaps decades, any hopes of energy independence.

Would divestiture insure cheap gasoline for the motorist and cheap fuel oil and propane for the homeowner? No, because the days of cheap energy are gone forever. Divestiture would only mean more costs, because the hundreds of companies that would be set up would have to have duplications of staffs, com-

The disruptions would delay for years, and perhaps decades, any hopes of energy independence.

puters, physical facilities, and by necessity, there would be more middlemen. Gone would be any savings consumers now enjoy through economies of scale.

And the proponents of horizontal divestiture would insure, if their ideas became law, more cost increases. Oil companies have become involved with energy sources other than oil and gas for a simple reason — oil and gas production has peaked, and as America's demand for energy will continue to grow, alternate sources must be developed. An oil company that concentrates solely on oil will eventually put itself out of business.

Perhaps one method of finding out what the consequences of divestiture would be on the individual citizen, the various regions of the country, and America as a whole, would be to require an environmental impact statement, funded by Congress, on the potential effects. Certainly divestiture would have as great an effect on the economic and social environments as a pipeline or a coal mine would have on the physical environment.

Shell President Harry Bridges, in the quarterly earnings report to shareholders

released in October, summed up the situation: "Shell is very concerned about proposed divestiture legislation and the haste with which it is currently being considered by Congress. Proposals with such sweeping and potentially disruptive impacts on America's energy consumers demand careful study and evaluation before voted on."

"Since we are convinced that the industry as presently constituted serves the public interest well, we are confident that a majority in Congress will reach this same conclusion, but only after a maximum effort has been made to bring the facts before them. We intend to make this effort."

The Pros and the Cons

The following quotes are excerpted from the Congressional Record, Oct. 8, 1975, concerning an amendment by Sen. James Abourezk (D-S.D.) to the Natural Gas Emergency Act of 1975. (The amendment failed on a 54-45 vote.)

The Pros

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.): "I am convinced that the domestic oil industry is lacking the competition that is essential to successful operation of a free market economy. I am sufficiently satisfied on this point that I believe the hearings which we have begun — and which we will continue and conclude on a timely basis in the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee — will provide a compelling case for requiring divestiture by major, vertically-integrated oil companies."

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.): "While there is need for reasonableness and responsibility in considering this divestiture measure, there is no need for fear."

"The disruption which would be caused by the divestiture required under this bill is vastly overstated by the oil industry. It is highly likely that the mechanism used would be spinoffs whereby the stock of the new entities simply is split up among the stockholders of the existing company. This would eliminate the need for going to the capital market for vast sums of money."

"Also, a number of companies already have organized themselves so that each facet of the company — production, transportation, and refining/marketing are quite separate from each other."

Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre (D-N.H.): "There is an inherent suspicion of bigness and power in middle America, and the size and influence of this particular industry have been a matter of concern here and elsewhere in the country for decades and decades."

"... The American public is now focusing its concern about the power and influence of the petroleum industry. The low-grade fever of resentment, the vague complaints about tax favoritism and oil barons, stayed low grade and vague as long as gasoline sold for 29 cents a gallon. But now the concern has escalated, and with that has come a broadening and a sharpening of public understanding about the real dimensions of the industry's power and influence and its overall effect on America's energy destiny."

"The people know that the energy crisis is real... The people will do what must be done in the best interests of our future, but the people expect cooperation to be a two-way street. They deeply resent making energy use and cost sacrifices only to have the energy industry giants profit from their sacrifices."

The Cons

Sen. Thomas Eagleton (D-Mo.): "The amendment before us... is unprecedented in scope, requiring industry divestiture on a scale without parallel in this Nation's history... Is it practical to think that such a massive disposal of assets can take place in a period of five years? What organizations outside of the major oil companies themselves would have the capital necessary to take over the relinquished operations? What would be the impact on our ability to produce and distribute petroleum in the critical years ahead?"

"These are some of the serious questions that trouble me and I do not believe we should embark on such an intricate undertaking until we have better answers than these I have seen. Clearly, there is widespread resentment at the power of the major oil companies and there is public support for the idea of breaking their stranglehold on our energy future. But I think we have to be sure of what we are doing. We have to be certain that the American people are actually going to benefit from the divestiture and that the integrated operations we break up are not replaced by a less productive, less efficient system."

Sen. Clifford P. Hansen (R-Wyo.): "One of the surest ways I can think of to guarantee higher gasoline, heating oil, propane and all other oil product prices is to break up the major integrated oil companies."

"The amendment... would assure continued and growing reliance on the OPEC countries and higher and higher oil prices as our own domestic supplies dwindle and the OPEC cartel decides how much more we must pay."

"These are difficult times, and the American people want action. But they want action that works. They are not interested in radical dismemberment of one of the most highly skilled and important industries in our economy merely to satisfy someone's ideological notions of how things ought to be."

"If it can be shown that the American people will have more petroleum and cheaper petroleum for the long haul as well as the short run, then perhaps this legislation should be considered. If, however, we are merely using the petroleum industry as a scapegoat for the economic ills affecting the nation in general and for the energy crisis in particular, then we would be doing a disservice to the American people."

First Foreign Oil

The first tanker load of crude produced abroad by a subsidiary of Shell Oil Company arrived in the United States in early November. The 223,239 barrels of crude were produced from a field offshore the Malaysian state of Sabah and were transported to Shell's Anacortes refinery.

Pecten Malaysia Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shell Oil, and Sabah Shell Petroleum Company, a member of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, are equal partners in the venture in association with Petronas, the Malaysian Government Oil Company.

Still to be resolved are the relative interests of Pecten Malaysia, Sabah Shell and Petronas in the production and the price to be paid for such production.

Contract Suspended

Shell has announced suspension of a contract with Brown & Root, Inc., for design and construction of coal mine facilities on the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana. Shell estimates that the mine would cost millions of dollars and provide about 300 construction jobs and 240 mining jobs.

Keith Doig, vice president of Mining Ventures, attributed the action to recent "energy roadblock" court decisions with far-reaching adverse consequences — particularly the case of *Sierra Club v. Morton*.

Doig said these decisions require additional, overlapping, broadscale environmental impact statements which cover new coal development on federal and Indian lands in several Western states. They affect many coal producers and utility companies and have seriously impaired efforts to develop much-needed energy resources, he said.

Process Licensed

Thirty-nine refineries and natural gas plants in Japan, North America and Europe have licensed a Shell-developed process which enables them to use the Claus process for recovering sulphur from hydrocarbons without causing pollution.

The amounts of sulphur compounds released into the atmosphere by industrial processes have to be strictly controlled for the sake of the environment. Most countries have statutory requirements that limit sulphur emissions. Sulphur is present, to a greater or lesser extent, in most crude oils and natural gases.

Certain sulphur recovery units can remove most of the sulphur, but some remains in the tail gas. The Shell-developed SCOT (Shell Claus Off-gas Treating) process effectively removes virtually all of the sulphur compounds from the tail gas.



Kitty Borah, Shell's special services representative, spent time in Europe to develop her new program of contrasting European and American energy usages. Here she is shown with a West German couple, who cook many of their meals outdoors in summer.

Newsmakers

Shell Oil President Harry Bridges, in a speech to the Investment Analysts Society in Chicago, reporting that Shell's third quarter earnings had declined 26 per cent:

"Shell is now faced with an assault of quite unprecedented scope in Congress, in regulatory agencies, and in almost all state legislatures. This assault has resulted in ever-expanding requests for data, analyses, reports and testimony from friend and foe alike. The reporting burden imposed by various branches and agencies of the federal government alone is staggering. We estimate that routine and special reporting, including data gathering and associated compliance activities, require about 475 man-years annually in Shell Oil Company at a cost of nearly \$17 million."

Shell Development Vice President Julius D. Heldman, in a speech to the National Council of State Garden Clubs in St. Louis, on the future of solar energy:

"Much of the work is now underway, both by private industry and through federal funds. It is estimated that the private sector investment in all solar technologies now about equals the level of government spending. We must maintain this momentum. Even at the increasing levels of expenditure planned by both industry and the government, many years will elapse before we can achieve the economies required and increase the versatility of the solar energy systems."

Commercial Sales Vice President Gene Loveland, to participants in the "Energy and Transportation Forum," on the use of natural resources:

"If you rely only on newspaper reports, you would be led to believe the entire problem centers around having either enough automotive gasoline or heating oil. But these are transient uses of energy. Every time you start your car or light your furnace, you literally burn up the fuel you're using, and it can never be used again. There are other uses of energy, where there is a more important or a longer lasting value."



A kerosene distributor in Dubai

Children Overseas

Pensioner Al Bowler, now living in Katy, Tex., has two children, a boy and a girl. Both are married, and both are now overseas with their spouses, working for divisions of the same competitor.

Al's son, David L. Bowler, is manager of Special Projects Engineering for Conoco Limited. Headquartered in London, he is largely concerned with the construction of drilling platforms for use in the North Sea.

Al's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Dougherty, are living in Dubai, one of the United Arab Emirates on the Persian Gulf. Dougherty, an electrical engineering graduate of Texas Tech University, works with automation systems for wells, storage tanks and the like for Dubai Petroleum Company, a division of Conoco.

Dougherty happened to see the local distributor of kerosene and took the picture above, sending it to his father-in-law with an appropriate comment about the wonders of modern technology.

Too Much to Stomach

Central Division's office staff in Midland battled McCamey employees in a flag football game in October and dealt McCamey a crushing 18-0 defeat.

Held at Lee High School in Midland, the game was highlighted by two interceptions and two touchdown pass receptions by Tim Stouse and a touchdown pass reception by William "Val" Valerie. Guy Baird was Midland's quarterback. Guy's wife Pam was the photographer.

According to Dick Van Laere, "The main difference in the game was McCamey's stomachs and Midland's lack of the same."

Following the game, a barbeque was held at the home of Shirley Gist, mother of Marc Gist.

McCamey has requested a rematch.



The line-up



The gridiron ballet

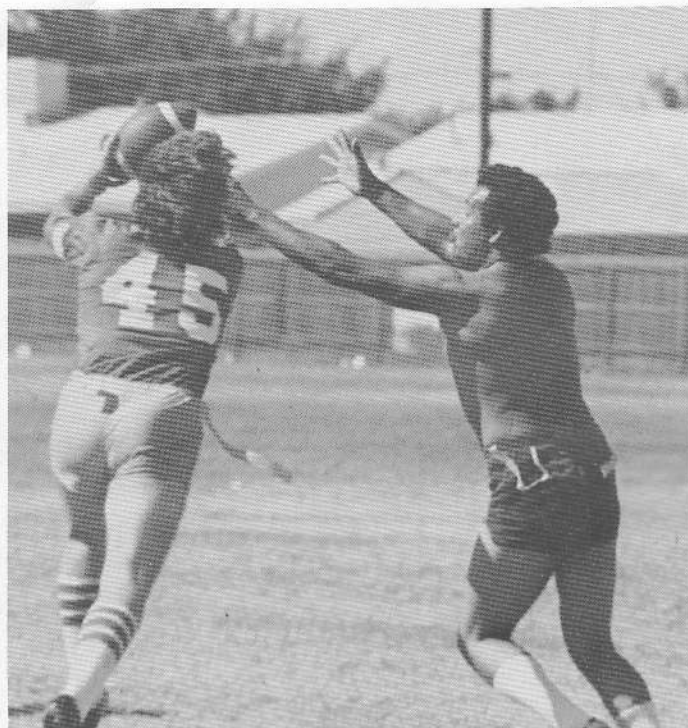


The office staff huddles

Photos by Pam Baird



Throw it quick!!!



The thrill of victory



The champs (photo by Martha Foster)



You call this football?



The last tango in Midland



Tony Sneed ponders a play

Glances Backward

30 years ago

A German Nazi flag gathered from his travels through Strasbourg, Germany, has been forwarded to the Head Office Personnel Department by L. T. Cain, formerly a field gauger at Wasson and now a staff sergeant in the 1379th E.P.D. Co. The flag is called an empire flag which Cain says "those former supermen coveted and prized very highly."

Delicious hot dogs, as many as you could eat, provided the main attraction at the Shell Club weiner roast held October 20 at Milby Park in Houston. Following the supper, the crowd met at the clubhouse for dancing and ping-pong. Among those in attendance included the Horace White and Charlie Shell families.



The Horace White and Charlie Shell families enjoy the roast (30 years ago)



Personnel clerks display L. T. Cain's Nazi flag (30 years ago)



Guy Fausset's certificate (25 years ago)

25 years ago

The familiar "chug-chug-chug" of the Mid-Continent diesels are dying out. When the electrification of the Healdton-Cushing 6-inch line is completed in February, 1951, there will be no diesel engines operating in the Healdton Division. For 32 years, the Allis-Chalmers diesel engine and pump units at Healdton, Boyd, Midway and Ray stations have pumped crude into Cushing. Progress

finally caught up with them, and they are being replaced by newer pumps, powered by electric motors.

John Green, senior engineer-Technological, was named president of the Houston Pipeliners Club at their organizational meeting recently. The club started with 13 members and now has 48 charter members. It was formed because an organization was needed where

pipeliners of various companies could get together to discuss technology and operating practices.

And the "Go-Devil" editor is now an honorary citizen of New Orleans. Guy F. Fausset Jr., who edits Shell Pipe's publication, recently made two talks in New Orleans. During his stay he was given the key to the city and made an honorary citizen.

20 years ago

Continuing its program of expansion and improvement, Shell Pipe Line has purchased 85 miles of two-to-eight inch gathering lines and 49 miles of eight-inch trunk line in Lea County, New Mexico, from the Humble Pipe Line Company. The purchase of these properties will increase Shell Pipe's gatherings by some 6,500 barrels per day and add millions of barrels of connected reserves to the system.

Joe T. Dickerson has been elected chairman of the Gulf-Southwest District of the Oil Industry Information Committee for the next two years. The six-state district includes New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama. Public relations arm of the American Petroleum Institute, the OIIC is a nationwide organization whose purpose is to strengthen public understanding of the oil industry.

15 years ago

Last month, more than 60,000 people poured into Window Rock, Arizona, tribal capital of the Navajo Indian Nation, for the 14th annual Navajo Tribal Fair. Among the exhibits and booths attracting them, for the fourth straight year, was that of the Four Corners Pipe Line. And, once again, the Four Corners exhibit was one of the most popular at the fair.

The five original stations on the 22-inch Ozark Pipe Line — Cushing, Chelsea, Bland, Buffalo and Diamond — are currently being changed over to automatic or remotely controlled operation. Four of the five stations will be operated by local automatic control using newly developed equipment that is an innovation in pipeline operation, the Power Lever Control. The fifth station, Cushing, will be remotely controlled by direct wire from the dispatcher's office at the Cushing Terminal.



P. J. Rogers' safety display (10 years ago)

10 years ago

W. J. Grillos has been named district superintendent at Farmington. He was previously senior engineer in the Springfield District, after having been on a foreign assignment at The Hague during the past two years. Grillos joined Shell Pipe in 1957 as an engineer in the Rocky Mountain Division in Casper, Wyoming.

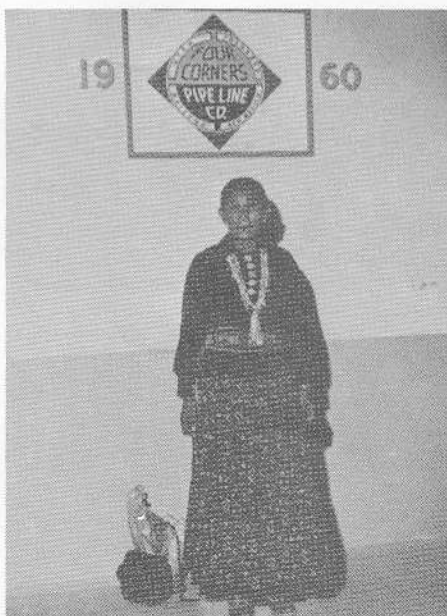
"Drive defensively . . . The world is full enough of broken hearts." This is the poignant message of a safety display made recently by P. J. Rogers, field

gauger at Lovington, N. M., in West Texas Division. J. E. Fairweather, safety representative for West Texas Division, took the display with him on his round of safety meetings during October and November.

5 years ago

The Wasson-McCamey 16-inch pipeline which links Wasson Station near Denver City with the Mesa and McCamey tank farms is presently undergoing an extensive expansion project that will boost the line's crude carrying capacity from 54,000 barrels per day to 98,000 barrels daily. The project includes the addition of pumping facilities at Wasson Station, expansion of the receiving facilities at McCamey and the installation of a supervisory system which will permit remote operation of Wasson Station from McCamey.

For the first time since going into operation during the summer of 1968, Capline is undergoing expansion. It consists of increasing the design capacity of the 40-inch line by 80,000 barrels per day or from 417,000 to 497,000 barrels per day. The first three planned expansion stages have begun and construction involves increasing the pumping capacity of the line by 20,000 horsepower. The system will be expanded by four electric-driven centrifugal pumps.



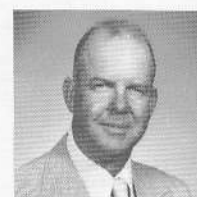
A Navajo woman at the fair (15 years ago)

Anniversaries

H. O. Gobble, 40 years, Mid-Continent Division
 R. E. Haynes, 40 years, Central Division
 R. W. Armitage, 35 years, Gulf Coast Division
 W. D. Ashmore, 30 years, Central Division
 G. C. Beeman, 30 years, Central Division
 F. J. Griffith, 30 years, Gulf Coast Division
 W. L. Knipe, 30 years, Head Office
 G. B. Phenix, 30 years, Central Division
 E. D. Smith, 30 years, Central Division
 H. T. Sullivan, 30 years, Central Division
 P. W. Tathwell, 30 years, West Coast Division
 B. G. Craig, 25 years, West Coast Division
 S. B. Hays, 25 years, Gulf Coast Division
 H. B. Bossman, 20 years, Mid-Continent Division
 A. E. Germain, 20 years, Mid-Continent Division
 E. J. Proffrock, 20 years, Mid-Continent Division
 R. H. Warkentin, 20 years, West Coast Division
 C. E. Sanford, 15 years, West Coast Division
 J. D. Cooledge, 10 years, Central Division
 G. T. Moseley, 10 years, West Coast Division
 E. Premate, 10 years, Head Office
 J. G. Upton, 10 years, Central Division



Beeman



Phenix



Smith



Sullivan



Tathwell



Hays

Personnel Changes

P. J. McShane, Pipeliner, Gulf Coast Division
 H. P. Decoteau, Gauger Operator A, Gulf Coast Division
 C. H. Kerby, Meter Measurement B, Central Division
 F. W. Vogt, Mechanic A, Central Division
 G. A. Manney, Senior Engineer, Reg. & Mtce. Stds. — Head Office
 L. N. Madler, Asst. Operations Foreman, Central Division
 J. D. Cooledge, Operations Foreman, Central Division
 G. G. Ratcliff, Product Storage Attendant, Gulf Coast Division
 W. D. Shephard, Senior Staff Engineer, Loss Prevention — Head Office
 S. W. Hollar, Terminal Operator, Mid-Continent Division
 B. A. Evans, Pipeliner-Truckdriver, Mid-Continent Division
 G. S. Gree, Station Operator, Mid-Continent Division
 T. C. Hoxie, Products Specialist, Oil Measurement & Control — Head Office
 H. D. Burton, Terminal Supervisor, Gulf Coast Division
 G. T. Hendrickson, Oil Movements Scheduler, Oil Movements — Head Office
 C. A. Hestand, Sr. Pipeline Analyst, Oil Movements — Head Office
 H. L. Fluitt, Mechanical Technician, Gulf Coast Division
 A. G. Haydel, Electrician A, Gulf Coast Division
 R. H. Allen, Mechanic B, Gulf Coast Division
 G. G. Ratchiff, Products Storage Attendant, Gulf Coast Division
 H. S. Wolff, Mechanical Technician, Mid-Continent Division
 W. R. Gaither, Station Attendant A, Mid-Continent Division

Retirements

W. T. Porter, Operations Foreman, Central Division
 E. L. Karraker, Staff Engineer, Mid-Continent Division

Shell Welcomes

J. L. Pierce, Pipeliner, Mid-Continent Division
 B. J. King, Pipeliner, Mid-Continent Division
 D. M. Schultz, Lead Pipeliner, Central Division
 D. A. Diller, Pipeliner Welder 1st, Central Division
 B. M. Christina, Draftsman, Gulf Coast Division
 B. F. Medus, Utility Pipeliner, Gulf Coast Division
 T. W. Pearson, Office Secretary, Gulf Coast Division
 R. H. Allen, Transfer Attendant, Gulf Coast Division
 C. B. Payne, Pipeliner, Gulf Coast Division
 G. A. Kaul, Pipeliner, Central Division
 W. L. Osmun, Oil Movements Scheduler, Oil Movements — Head Office
 W. D. Cogley, Pipeliner Welder 1, Central Division
 M. S. Wilson, Corrosion C, Gulf Coast Division
 W. R. Coburn, Corrosion C, Gulf Coast Division
 G. W. Brown, Meter Measurement Mechanic C, Gulf Coast Division
 D. L. Waddle, Maintenance B, Mid-Continent Division
 R. L. Gault, Pipeliner, Gulf Coast Division

Struggle for California

While the minutemen of New England were battling the Redcoats for their freedom, Spanish conquistadors and long-robed missionaries were fighting Indians and unexplored territory along the rugged coast of California. Each coast of the North American continent drew two major powers, England and Spain, for similar reasons (religion, desire for material riches and land), but at different periods of history.

Religious discrimination in Europe brought settlers to New England, but religious fervor brought people to California. The land was first explored by the Spanish military who sought gold and new territory for Spain, which ruled Mexico at this time. The soldiers were followed by missionaries (including Jesuits, Franciscans, and Dominicans) desiring to convert the Indians to Christianity.

The first major military settlement outside of the missions was San Diego. A four-part sea and land expedition arrived there in 1769 led by the San Carlos, the Mayflower of Alta, California, sailing from La Paz in Baja, California. It was joined by its sister ship, the San Antonio, which sailed from San Bernabe Bay. A third ship, the San Jose, loaded with supplies, was lost at sea. (Any similarity to the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria?)

The first of two land expeditions to San Diego met the ships two weeks later. A second expedition carrying Father Junipero Serra, the John Smith of California, arrived a few months later. The undertaking was purely by the military and church; there were no colonists. Serra's goal for California was to increase the line of Franciscan missions, which caused a recurring dispute between him and the military.

Not long after the San Diego expedition, Father Serra won approval to bring the first Spanish families into Alta, California. They were to be families of soldiers already stationed in California in order to stabilize the Spanish occupation. Father Serra and Juan Bautista de Anza, military captain of Tubac in Mexico, established a land route between Mexico and California in 1774. Anza then led a group of 240 men, women, and children and 1,000 animals to colonize the San Francisco Bay area.

The expedition lost one person, a woman in childbirth, but gained eight through births, a remarkable feat for the treacherous 1,500-mile trek. On January 5, 1776, when the New England patriots were seriously considering a formal declaration of independence, the expedition arrived at the San Gabriel mission, close to Los Angeles. They were an exhausted, travel-worn group and weren't any too excited to find themselves in the middle of an Indian uprising which also encompassed the San Diego mission. This uprising demoralized Spanish settlement for a year and historians have said that if the Indians had been better led, more persistent and maybe luckier, Spanish rule might have ended in southern California.

After the revolt was broken up, Anza continued to lead his colonists northward and they reached Monterey in March. After some difficulties with the military authorities, the colonists formed a presidio, or fortified settlement, in the Bay area in September, 1776. In October, the mission of San Francisco de Asis was established close to the present site of San Francisco.

After these first settlements were established in the San Francisco Bay Area, more missions and colonies were started.

— Barbara Stokes

go-devil

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Marc Gist runs for the goal. See Sport, page 14.

