the go-devil

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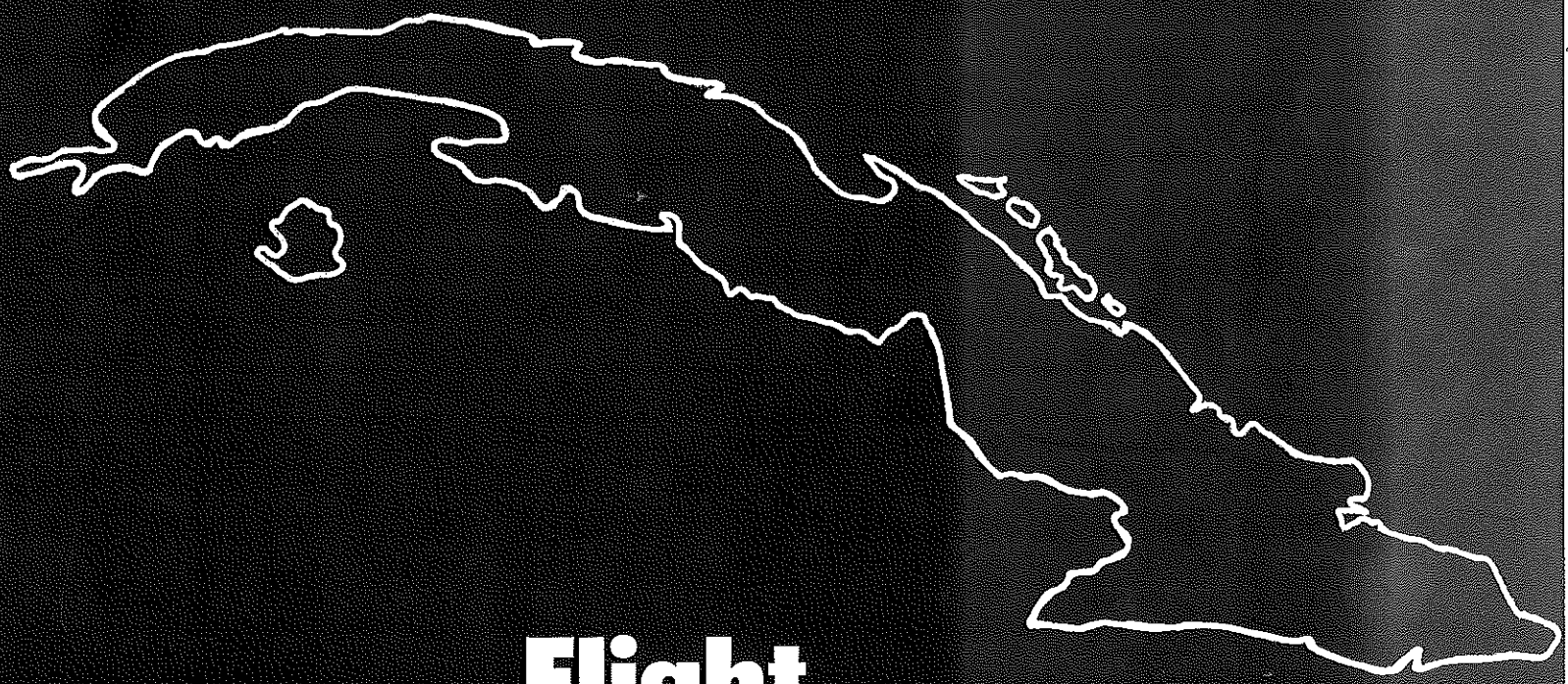

Flight From Castro's Cuba

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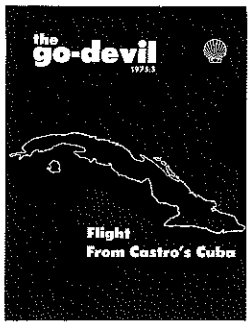

The cover: the story of the Mendez family is the story of determination, hardship and success. See page 4.

Features

Departments

Editor
Glynn Young

Published monthly 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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Rocky Mountain District ..... Ed Renner

West Coast Division

Los Angeles ..... Dene Eubanks
Coalinga ..... Cecilia Wisotzke

Gulf Coast Division

New Orleans ..... Mary Thompson

Twenty Years Ago, The Handwriting Wa

"Everyone in and outside the oil industry has a stake in a decision faced by the current session of Congress.

"Congress has been asked to correct the dangerous and confused situation in which the nation's 4,000 natural gas producers find themselves under Federal regulation, especially as to the price at which they can sell their gas in interstate commerce for resale . . ."

Without much stretch of the imagination, that statement might have come from yesterday's newspaper. Natural gas supplies and natural gas prices are key factors in today's energy shortage.

Yet the statement quoted above was made almost exactly 20 years ago by Joe T. Dickerson, then president of Shell Pipe Line Corporation. Two decades ago, Joe saw the handwriting on the wall.

In an article in the **Go-Devil**, Dickerson went on to trace the history of the Federal regulation of natural gas — the 1938 Natural Gas Act, the Kerr Bill of 1950, and a key ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States. And he foresaw many of the problems of today:

"The finding and developing of new supplies of gas and oil is a financially risky, competitive business and an expensive one. It is the kind of business which just can't successfully serve the public interest under government control. As a result of Federal regulation of what is essentially a risk industry as if it were a public utility, we are apt to wind up with diminishing supplies of natural gas at a time when demand is rising rapidly. And, since gas and oil frequently come out of the ground together from the same well, there is a good chance this could be the opening wedge for regulation of oil producers, too . . ."

Dickerson went on to spell out the specific dangers of Federal regulation of natural gas. And he did it in terms which are almost eerily appropriate today:

"Congress now faces the task of setting things straight so that the natural gas industry can continue its record of progress. Natural gas producers contend that progress will be at best doubtful under the regulations that came into effect last summer. Among the points they make are the following:

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

"2. Keen competition among thousands of producers has resulted in

Hurley Named President; Papadopoulos to T&D

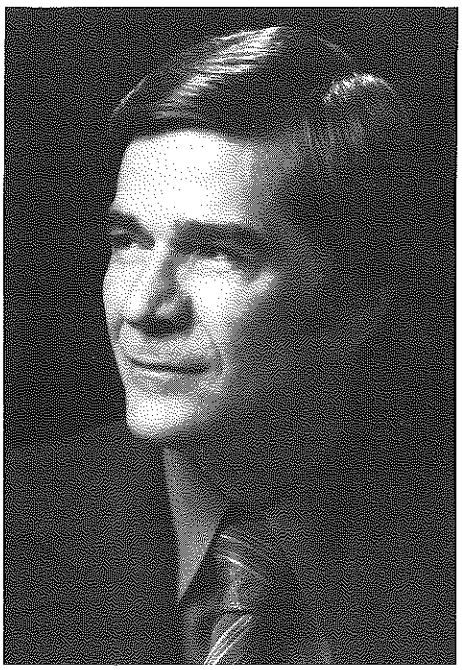
Jack Hurley: president of Shell Pipe Line Corporation.

Mike Papadopoulos, president of Shell Pipe Line, has been named general manager, Transportation and Distribution, an integration of Marketing Distribution with the Transportation and Supplies organizations.

J. R. Hurley, general manager of Transportation, Transportation and Supplies, Shell Oil Company, has replaced Papadopoulos as president, Shell Pipe Line.

Jack Hurley, who holds an A.B. degree from Bowdoin College, joined Shell in 1943 as a clerk in New York. From 1945 to 1968, Hurley held various administrative positions of increasing responsibility in the Transportation and Supplies organization in San Francisco, Calgary, New York and Los Angeles.

He was named general manager of Transportation in 1968, and subsequently held the positions of general manager, T&S Planning and general manager, T&S Operations.



Mike Papadopoulos: general manager of Transportation and Distribution.

s On The Wall

greatly increased supplies of natural gas at a low price to consumers. Why gamble with price regulations which could result in lower supplies and higher prices?

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

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

Right on, Joe! It's a shame nobody listened.

FPC Report Urges Gas Deregulation

The nation would gain by ending price regulation on natural gas, according to the Federal Power Commission. In a staff report issued in late April, the FPC conceded that deregulation under present conditions could increase the average residential gas bill as much as $20 for the year.

But the agency said the increase might diminish after 1980 and predicted deregulation would stimulate the natural gas industry to make larger investments and reverse the downward trend in natural gas discoveries and production. The agency analysis also indicated that price increases from deregulation would bring more tax revenues "which may be used to relieve equity problems, or otherwise reduce consumer costs."

The report noted that "the problem of monopoly and consumer cost are serious concerns that were sufficient to have prevented deregulation until now," but added that a decision on deregulation "cannot, and should not, be based solely on the cost to consumers, but on the net welfare of the nation."

By law, the FPC is required to regulate interstate natural gas prices with the aim of minimizing the cost to consumers, and new legislation would be needed to end the price regulation.

Both the FPC and the Ford administration have been advocating deregulation as a means of increasing production.

Flight From C

Gloria Mendez, office secretary for West Coast Division in Los Angeles, agrees with the words of Abraham Lincoln: "America is the last best hope on earth." She and her family came to the United States in 1968, after enduring the hardship of Fidel Castro's Cuba.

And this year, Gloria became an American citizen, which, she says, "is the highest honor I can pay this country for its overwhelming generosity," she explains.

The story of the Mendez family under Castro's government sounds almost like a novel. It is a tale of misery, privation, hope and escape. And because this family, like thousands of other Cuban refugees, chose to follow their beliefs, the Mendez story is one of success.

Before Castro, Gloria recalls, "we had Rafael Batista, another dictator, but nevertheless the country was in full economic development and in most aspects was one of the leaders in Latin America. We Cubans helped Castro to gain power, because we all thought he came to save Cuba from the abuses of Batista. After he gained power, he became a communist. Castro deceived Cuba."

Calling Castro "the master user of fallacies," Gloria says Castro gained power through such half-truths as well as by gaining the support of the Soviet Union.

The Mendez family was considered by Cuban standards to be well-off, and Gloria's husband owned a large grocery and liquor store. "He owned his store for 18 years, and then the government nationalized it, and took him out of the store and put him to work as an employee in another industry."

But not only the well-to-do suffered. "All groups suffered. My definition of communism is that the rich become poor and the poor become poorer, and what is most important is that people are deprived of freedom."

When Castro announced that any Cuban who wished to do so could leave the country, only Cubans knew what such a decision entailed. "Oh, he said we could leave all right," Gloria says, "but he didn't tell the world the procedures we would have to go through."

The Mendez family made their decision in 1965 by making a formal application to leave Cuba. They realized that there was a three-year waiting period before they would be allowed out.

"Fortunately, President Johnson's Freedom Flights got us out. We were able to leave Cuba because of the generosity of the United States."

"The first thing that happens is that you lose your job," she points out, "and that means no work for three years. So my father did not apply to leave so that he could support us." Gloria adds that the family took a risk in that her father did not apply, because the chances were good that he would never be able to leave. But the family decided that their goal was worth the risk. (Her father later was able to leave.)

After losing your job, your bank funds are frozen, Gloria says. If you have been withdrawing funds before applying, the authorities keep all the records and will demand the money at the airport before the final departure. "So you have to write off all the money you may have in the bank."

Next, the government, through the use of neighborhood Committees of Defense, makes an inventory of all belongings, and everything has to be accounted for upon departure. (Gloria notes that all you are allowed to leave the country with are the clothes on your back and a suitcase that contains no valuables.)

"The Committees of Defense are the people in every block in town who watch the actions of every individual. They double their vigilance on the people who apply to leave. You must not say anything to anybody, because almost anything you say may be considered anti-government," she adds.

"My definition of communism is that the rich become poor and the poor become poorer."

The Mendez family faced one problem that could have meant the end to their hopes: they were not allowed to buy airplane tickets (because it was required that the money for transportation had to be sent in dollars from abroad) and had no relatives in the United States who could send the money. "Fortunately, President Johnson's Freedom Flights got us out. We were able to leave Cuba because of the generosity of the United States," she explains.

But Gloria is convinced that the three years of waiting and hardship were worth the problems. "In Cuba, all food is rationed, and you have to stand in food lines. All clothing is rationed. Ham has not been in the public market since 1961. My two daughters (now 15 and 16 years old) never tasted ham or even chewing gum until we came to America. It was a life of misery."

astro's Cuba

And the number of political prisoners in Cuba is astounding, Gloria says. "They committed one of two crimes: they believed in freedom for Cubans or they believed in God."

In 1968, the Mendez family, including Gloria, her husband and two daughters and her mother, flew from Havana to Miami. After a few days in Miami, they were flown to Los Angeles, where they knew some friends. "The U.S. government helped us to start a new life, and for that we are very grateful," she says.

After reading the Bill of Rights ("we couldn't believe all the freedoms") the Mendez family decided that America was the country for them. "We had no rights in Cuba. Instead of the 'Paradise of the Caribbean,' I would call it 'Hell on Earth,'" she says.

The two reasons she decided to become a citizen were to express her gratitude to America and to vote. "I never would have voted for anything in Cuba," she says, "but now I will have that privilege. It's important to vote, because that way you can elect the government that runs the country."

The two requirements for citizenship in America are residency for five years and passing a test in American history.

"In this country, you can say what you feel and worship like you want," she says. "There are many opportunities in America if you want to work."

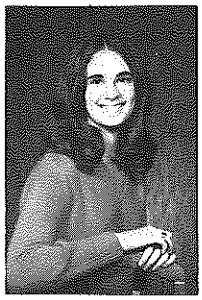
What she likes best about the United States is the private enterprise system. "You can own your own business, and you can work where you choose, as well as have countless other freedoms which most people take for granted. But many Americans don't appreciate what they have, and they won't until they lose it. We must not let propaganda tear down this country, and we must keep America the cradle of liberty," she adds.

"You can't stay in a place like Cuba when it's against everything you believe."

"I never would have voted for anything in Cuba, but now I have that privilege. It's important to vote, because that way you can elect the government that runs the country."

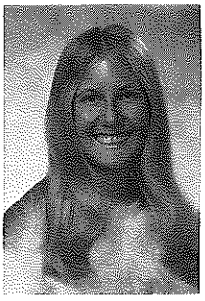
Gloria in West Coast Division's Los Angeles office: "There are many opportunities in America if you want to work."

The Graduates of 1975

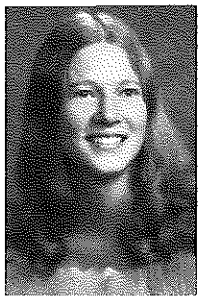

Rena Alexander


Doug Bolon


Judith Eaton


Carol Hanson


Jean Homrighausen


Joyce Kelley

Rena Alexander

Rena is a graduate of Baker (Mont.) High School.

She was active in band, choir, piano, twirling, plays, musicals and the Honor Society. She received the Outstanding Junior Music Award, the DAR Good Citizen Award, the National Choral Award and the John Phillips Sousa Band Award. She was also selected as the 1974-75 Homecoming queen.

Rena plans to attend Grand Canyon College in Phoenix, Ariz. She is the daughter of R. S. Alexander, electrical technician at Baker.

Douglas R. Bolon

Doug is a graduate of Kalkaska (Mich.) High School.

He was nominated to Who's Who Among American High School Students, was a member of the National Honor Society and was a member of the Varsity Golf Team his junior and senior years.

He plans to attend Lake Superior State College at Sault St. Marie, Mich., and major in mechanical engineering technology. He is the son of Don Bolon, now on special assignment with the Oil Movements Department in Head Office.

Judith Lorraine Eaton

Judith is a graduate of Oklahoma State University at Stillwater, with a B.S. degree in Business Administration.

She was a member of Zeta Tau Alpha social sorority, the Homecoming Committee, Alpha Lambda Delta, Orange and Black Quill, Mu Kappa Tau and the O-Staters. She was also secretary of Wentz Hall (1969) and the Mom's Weekend Committee chairman. She was listed on the President's Honor Roll and the Dean's Honor Roll.

Judith has accepted a position with Shell Oil in Houston as accountant in Exploration and Production, effective Sept. 2. She is the daughter of Glen L. Eaton, pipeliner-welder I at Cushing.

Carol L. Hanson

Carol is a graduate of Granada High School in Livermore, Calif.

Her activities have included membership in the California Scholarship Federation, Explorer Scouts, and Girl's Athletic Association (swim and basketball teams). She has been listed throughout her high school years on the principal's honor roll.

Carol plans to attend the University of California at Davis and major in Biological Science. She is the daughter of Jim Hanson, controller Oil Movements, West Coast Division, T&S Pipelines, Northern District at Martinez.

Jean Homrighausen

Jean is a graduate of Michigan State University with a B.S. degree with honors in nursing.

She is a member of Mortar Board, national women's leadership society; Sigma Theta Tau (Nurses National Honorary); and is a Shell Oil Company Merit Scholarship recipient.

Jean will be working at Riley Hospital for Children, a part of the Indiana University Medical Center in Indianapolis. She will be assigned to the intensive care unit for open heart and brain surgery. She is the daughter of Bill Homrighausen, safety representative for Mid-Continent Division.

Joyce Ann Kelley

Joyce is a graduate of Big Spring (Tex.) High School.

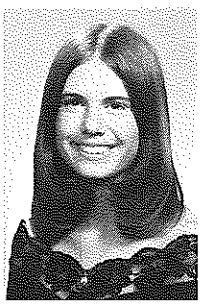
She was a member of the school orchestra, Odessa All-City Orchestra, Top Ten Students, National Honor Society, Future Homemakers of America and the Astronomy Club.

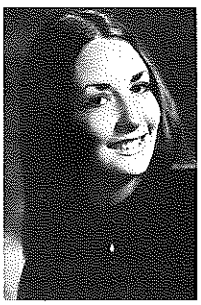
Joyce plans to attend Hardin-Simmons University in Abilene and major in elementary education. She is the daughter of Vern Kelley, electrical technician for Central Division's Eastern District.

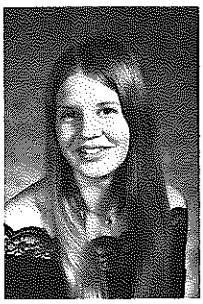
Ronda LaFon

Ronda is a graduate of Permian High School in Odessa, Tex.

Her high school activities included National Junior Honor Society, National Honor Society, majorette (two


Ronda LaFon


Vickie Loe


Lou Myrick


Brenda Petty


Linda Petty


Mary Prater

years) and head majorette her senior year. She was voted most outstanding girl in junior high and received the Daughters of the American Revolution Award given by the American Legion. She was an all-region member of the Permian State Honor Band of 1975. She plans to attend Texas Tech University in Lubbock, Tex.

Ronda is the daughter of W. L. LaFon, maintenance foreman for Central Division.

Vickie Loe

Vickie is a graduate of Stanford University with distinction, with a B.A. degree in English and biology. She completed part of her degree work at Harvard University.

She was a National Merit Scholar (Shell), and a Bank of America Achievement scholar.

Vickie is the daughter of F. B. Loe, manager Employee Relations for Shell Pipe.

Lou Myrick

Lou is a graduate of McCamey (Tex.) High School.

She was a member of the Honor Society; basketball team (lettered two years); Pep Squad (four years); a member of the staff of the Scrapper, school newspaper; a junior historian for two years; and was elected Best-All-Around her freshman year.

Lou plans to attend Central Texas College in Killeen, Tex., to study nursing. She is the daughter of David Myrick, oil controller at McCamey.

Brenda Lee Petty

Brenda is a graduate of Salem (Ill.) Community High School.

She was a member of the Speech Team for four years, participated in the All School Play for four years, a Candy Striper, and a member of the Spanish, French and Drama clubs. She was a member of the National Honor Society, an Illinois State Scholar and listed in Who's Who in American High Schools. She plans to attend the University of Illinois.

Brenda is the daughter of D. K. Petty, electrical technician at Patoka for Mid-Continent Division.

Linda Dee Petty

Linda is a graduate of Salem (Ill.) Community High School.

She was a member of the Speech Team for three years, participated in the All School Play for four years, a Candy Striper, and a member of the Drama, French and Spanish clubs. She was an Illinois State Scholar, listed in Who's Who in American High Schools, a member of the National Honor Society and received the Bausch and Lomb Science Award. She plans to attend the University of Illinois.

Linda is the daughter of D. K. Petty, electrical technician at Patoka for Mid-Continent Division.

Mary Louise Prater

Mary is a graduate of Tarleton State University at Stephenville, Tex., with a B.S. degree in elementary education.

She was a member of the ETERNAS social club and the Purple Poo spirit organization.

Mary was married May 31 and will reside in Houston. She is the daughter of Charles Prater, storekeeper at Odessa.

Linda L. Remele

Linda is a graduate of Noblesville (Ind.) High School.

She plans to attend Ball State University at Muncie, Ind. Linda is the daughter of Carl Remele Jr., storekeeper for Mid-Continent Division.

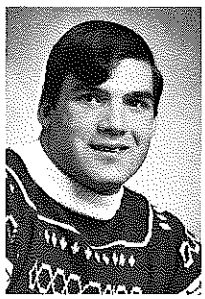
Charles Edward Sconiers

Ed is a graduate of Newcastle (Wyo.) High School.

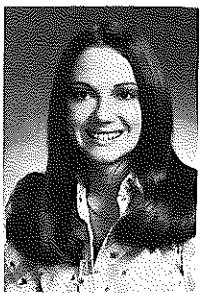
He participated in football and wrestling throughout his high school years, was a member of the High School Choral Group, and participated in several plays, including being given a leading role in a musical.

Ed plans to attend Casper Junior College at Casper, Wyo., and study mechanical engineering. He is the son of Ansel Sconiers, mechanical technician at Newcastle.

Linda Remele



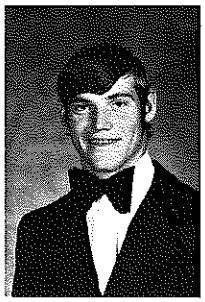
Ed Sconiers



Marjorie Shaw

Joe Shoemaker

Kim Springer



Eric Tabb

Marjorie Sue Shaw

Marjorie is a graduate of the University of Texas at Austin with a B.S. degree in secondary education. She had a double major in English and history.

She is the daughter of A. J. Shaw, supervisor Oil Movements at Pasadena.

Joe Shoemaker

Joe is a graduate of Centralia (Ill.) High School.

His future plans include continuing his education. His father is Boyd Shoemaker, assistant operations foreman at Patoka.

Kim Jane Springer

Kim is a graduate of White Oak (Tex.) High School.

She has been a member of the high school band and stage band; has participated in the U.I.L. competition in prose, poetry, band solo and ensemble; a member of scholastic and honor rolls; and was nominated for Who's Who Among American High School Students.

Kim plans to attend Kilgore Junior College School of Nursing. She is the daughter of Jim Springer, pipeliner-welder 1 for Gulf Coast Division.

Eric Wayne Tabb

Eric is a graduate of McCamey (Tex.) High School.

His high school activities included National Junior Honor Society, National Honor Society, Student Council, Spanish Club, Speech Club, and Teen Council. He served as president of his freshman class and was named most popular his senior year. His sports activities included football, basketball, and track, with numerous honors won in these areas. He won first place in the American Legion Essay Contest. Eric, working this summer as a temporary laborer in the Hamlin maintenance crew, plans to attend Texas Tech University to study law.

His father is Monroe Tabb, lead pipeliner at McCamey for Central Division.

Glances Backward

Oliver Heyden and Pipeliners Club president-elect Bob David display the plaque (5 years ago).

30 Years Ago

The reconditioning of the two parallel six-inch lines between Tonkawa and Cushing, laid in 1922, will be completed this month. Corrosion damage has been repaired and the relaid lines have been given a heavy coat of bituminous pipe line enamel, insulated from the soil by an outer wrapping of asbestos felt.

25 Years Ago

The Ozark Pipeline System will be one year old on July 12. During its first year of operation, the system will have delivered 53,800,000 barrels of crude into Wood River. The Ozark is living up to everybody's expectations.

And Wayne Kinison has been named safety instructor to teach the First Aid Classes in the Mid-Continent Area.

20 Years Ago

Contracts for the construction of the Butte Pipe Line have been awarded to three contractors by Shell Pipe acting as agent for the owning company during the construction phase. Two of the successful bidders are companies with home offices in Houston and the other is a Tulsa firm. Bids were requested on May 25 and contracts let on May 31.

15 Years Ago

Construction will begin during the third quarter of this year on two buildings to house the Technical Development Laboratory and the Texas-Gulf Division's Service Center. Completion of the project is scheduled for the first quarter of 1961. The two buildings will be constructed on a 17.88-acre tract, which Shell Pipe purchased in January. The tract is located on Gasmer Drive between Post Oak and Chimney Rock roads.

10 Years Ago

Construction on an approximately 50-mile long offshore pipeline, to be constructed by the Blue Dolphin Pipe Line Company, is to begin July 1. The pipeline will link Shell Oil Company's tract in the Buccaneer area in the Gulf of Mexico with gas plants in Freeport. The pipeline is estimated to cost about $7.4 million and will consist of 40.6 miles of 20-inch pipe and 9.2 miles of 16-inch pipe. Shell Pipe Line will supervise construction and will maintain the line for Blue Dolphin.

5 Years Ago

Oliver W. Heyden, senior staff engineer on special assignment reporting to the corporation's manager Technology, has been named "1970 Pipeliner of the Year" by the Pipeliners Club of Houston, an organization which annually recognizes one of its members for distinguished contributions to the cause of pipelining.

Wayne Kinison (25 years ago).

These travelers to the Butte Pipe line area include H. C. Stevens, J. K. Alfred, Tim McGregor and pilot Walter Hedrick (20 years ago).

A Modern Pipeliner-Soldier

Vern Johnson, assistant supervisor of Oil Movements at McCamey, Texas, celebrated two anniversaries this spring: 10 years with Shell Pipe Line and 15 years with the Army National Guard.

"Because of the company's excellent military policy, I have been able to develop a strong avocation," Vern says. Developing a career and an avocation at once is difficult under normal circumstances, but Vern's story may well be recorded as the ultimate in conquering geography.

Vern joined the National Guard while in high school. He served seven years as an enlisted man reaching the rank of sergeant, but eventually left the Guard. "Initially, I disliked the Guard," he says. "I guess when you have to do something, you just don't enjoy it as much as when you do it voluntarily." And Vern, after being out four years, decided to return to the service, and was admitted to Officers' Candidate School.

He graduated from OCS as a second lieutenant, ranking first in his class and winning the Erickson Trophy for leadership and academic achievement. Vern later moved to Baker, Montana, where he worked as a mechanical trainee, meter measurement technician and mechanical technician on the Butte Pipe Line System. During this time he was promoted to first lieutenant in the Guard and assigned as a Detachment commander of an artillery unit in Gillette, Wyo., the closest artillery unit to Baker (only 270 miles by highway).

The distance, Vern laughs, called for some ingenuity. Driving would cost the loss of too much valuable time and was hazardous due to icy roads. So he bought an airplane in partnership with a flight instructor and obtained a pilot's license. So at least his transportation problem was solved.

But Vern, in addition to his Guard duties, decided to return to college to take courses during the summer. However, the nearest accredited four-year school was about 220 air miles round trip from Baker. He used the plane to solve this problem and attended for three summers, taking such courses as chemistry, economics and political science.

In July of 1973, Vern was assigned as station foreman at Osage Station (Wyoming) and almost simultaneously was promoted to the rank of captain as the Battery Commander of an artillery battery in Newcastle, Wyo. (A battery commander supervises approximately 100 men.) He has also attended several military schools, including Officers Artillery School and Officers Advanced Artillery School, both at Fort Sill, Okla.

Vern is presently academically qualified for promotion to major, but since being transferred to McCamey is not sure what his future Guard plans will be. "There's an artillery unit in Odessa, but Newcastle is only about 850 air miles away," he smiles. Vern's unit in Newcastle has won the Superior Unit Award for the last two years.

Why did Vern choose to continue his interest with the Guard? "It gives me much pleasure working with the young people who cycle through the National Guard," he explains. "The Guard has become the backbone of the Nation's Strategic Reserve Forces and the volunteer soldiers in the Guard are better trained and more professionally qualified than in the past."

"What is sometimes said about young people today, I find to be untrue," he adds. "The people I have supervised and associated with in the Guard are better educated, and can perform well under emergency conditions. There is still much patriotism alive in young people today."

And his career in the Guard has helped him with his career with Shell. "I hope it has better prepared me to work with people, and I believe anyone is capable of learning if they are given good and meaningful training."

It also seems he has learned how to be the ultimate commuter.

Vern while on special assignment in Houston.

Vern in military uniform.

VIEWS

Two Insecticides Discontinued . . . Is Shell a Foreign Company? . . . Spiral Slowing

Insecticides Halted

The manufacture of aldrin and dieldrin insecticides has been discontinued by Shell Chemical Company as a result of a recent decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, upholding an order of the Environmental Protection Agency. "We were very disappointed with the court's decision," said R. G. Yapp Jr., manager of Shell Chemical's agricultural chemicals business. "The fact that these valuable insecticides could continue to be used for termite control and certain minor uses was carefully weighed prior to our decision to go out of this business.

"We continue to believe that these insecticides do not pose a carcinogenic risk to man," Yapp said.

* * *

Energy Tips

Here are a few tips for the householder in helping to conserve energy, not to mention money:

—A quarter-inch gap under an outside door lets as much air in or out as a nine-inch hole in the wall. Draft-proof your doors and windows.

—Insulate your roof. The biggest single heat loss — 20 per cent or more— in a house is through the roof. The cost of insulating an ordinary three-bedroom home should be recovered in less than two years by reducing heating bills.

—Switch off all lights when you leave a room. Overall economy and efficiency are better served by turning off lights — even fluorescent ones — when not in use.

—Operate electrical equipment, clothes washers for instance, at full capacity whenever possible. The motor uses the same amount of energy whatever its load.

A Foreign Company?

Increasingly in recent months, some members of the press have been reporting — erroneously — that Shell is a foreign company. To set the record straight, here are some facts concerning Shell and its relation to the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies:

—Shell is a U.S. company chartered in Delaware and operated mainly in the United States.

—Of Shell's 67,548,621 shares of common stock outstanding, 69.42 per cent are beneficially owned by Shell Petroleum N.V., a Netherlands holding company. The voting shares of that company are 60 per cent owned by Royal Dutch Petroleum Company and 40 per cent owned by the Shell Transport and Trading Company of the United Kingdom.

—The remaining shares of Shell Oil stock are held by 31,917 stockholders in the United States and elsewhere. They are traded on the New York and other stock exchanges.

—Shell Oil Company is managed by its board of directors, seven of whom are from outside the company and who have no business affiliation with any other company in the Royal Dutch/Shell Group. The board establishes the company's overall business objectives and policies and reviews and appraises its operations.

* * *

Arbor Day Award

Shell was one of the top winners in the National Arbor Day awards competition recently, gaining recognition for an extensive educational program to create a better understanding and appreciation of trees and other renewable natural resources. The award, one of four given in the "Companies and Corporations" category, was presented during the Arbor Day Foundation's annual awards banquet in Nebraska City, Neb., in late April. It resulted from the Company's sponsorship of a series of regional leader-training environmental education workshops held in cooperation with the National Council of State Garden Clubs and the U.S. Forest Service.

* * *

Spiral Slowing

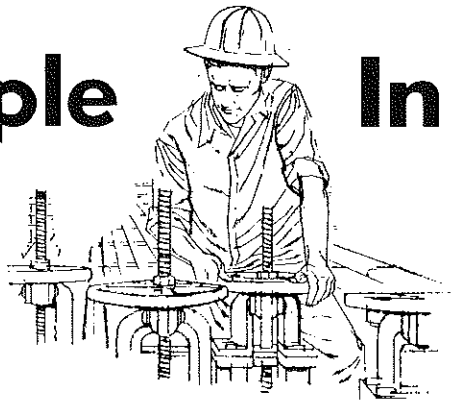
A slowing of the inflationary spiral of construction costs for petroleum-liquids projects is indicated in a study conducted by S. O. Crichfield, senior staff specialist, Shell Oil Company. Crichfield told the Houston Pipe Liner's Club recently that the slowing rate of inflation could be resulting partially from the depressing effects of the current recession. However, costs due to inflation can be expected to increase. Crichfield based his forecast on reports from several companies in the industry and on government projections. He cautioned that periodic updating of his and other reports is necessary due to rapid changes in the economy.

* * *

Facilities Cited

The safe operation of six Shell facilities were recognized by the National Petroleum Refiners Association during the trade group's 73rd annual meeting in San Antonio. Receiving NPRA award plaques in recognition of exceptional safety records during various time-periods were the Mobile plant, five years without a disabling injury; Geismar plant, two years; Wood River refinery, 1,060,900 man-hours; and Odessa refinery and Princeton and Dominguez plants, 365 consecutive days each.

People In Pipeline



Pensioner Dies

Judson Hopple, 70, Products Pipe Line pensioner, died May 11 at his home in Indiana.

He is survived by his wife, Iris; and a sister, Mrs. Solon Emery of Culver, Ind. Burial was in Friends Cemetery, Wabash, Ind. Hopple retired from Shell after more than 35 years of service.

Safety Award

National honors for outstanding safe driver performance were won by Shell Pipe in the Petroleum Division of the 44th National Fleet Safety contest conducted by the National Safety Council. The Pipeline Pick-up and Truck Drivers unit, consisting of about 300 vehicles and drivers, was awarded a Certificate of Achievement in the contest. The award is based on the company's safety performance from January, 1974 through December, 1974. During this period, Shell Pipe's drivers drove 6,676,799 miles and had 3.14 accidents per 1,000,000 miles of operation.

Weddings

Patty Otsuka, secretary, Land and Insurance — Head Office, married Daniel Kenji Okabayashi March 22 at Evangelistic Temple in Houston. And Donna Smallwood, office assistant, Land and Insurance — Head Office, married William Clifford Hull at St. Edwards Church in Spring, Texas, on April 26.

Birth

A son, Roger Jr., to Roger and Susan Ryman, in Houston April 20. He weighed 7 pounds, 13½ ounces, and was 19½ inches long. Ryman is manager, Land and Insurance — Head Office.

Pipeliner Dies

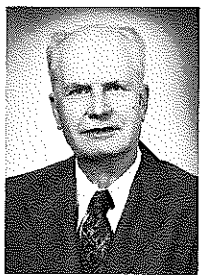
William Mazur, Mechanic 1st at the East Chicago Terminal for Mid-Continent Division, died suddenly on May 4. He is survived by his wife, Stephanie; a daughter, Joan; and a son, Ray. Mazur had almost 30 years of service with Shell.

Shell Welcomes

B. M. Yesland, Senior Clerk, Employee Relations — Head Office

Anniversaries

C. B. Shell, 40 years, Head Office
H. D. Burton, 35 years, Head Office
C. H. Dawes, 35 years, Mid-Continent Division
K. L. Willman, 25 years, Mid-Continent Division
R. H. Cook, 10 years, Mid-Continent Division
M. A. Cummings, 10 years, Head Office
R. D. Fischer, 10 years, Central Division
R. M. Porterfield, 10 years, Mid-Continent Division



Shell

Burton

Dawes

Willman

Personnel Changes

C. J. Mitchell, Oil Movement Controller, Gulf Coast Division
D. R. Smith, Oil Movement Controller, Gulf Coast Division
A. Dennis, Mechanic C, Gulf Coast Division
W. J. Pollard, Mechanic C, Gulf Coast Division
J. G. Upton, Asst. Gauger Foreman, Northern District — Central Division
S. D. Hurley, Asst. Terminal Foreman, Rocky Mtn. District — Central Division
D. L. Berryhill, Field Gauger, Northern District — Central Division
D. J. Palmer, Oil Movement Controller, Northern District — Central Division
J. W. Limmer, Safety Representative, Central Division
W. L. Peace, Corrosion B, Gulf Coast Division
C. H. Kerby, Meter Measurement Technician, Northern District — Central Division
L. W. Farris, Field Gauger, Northern District — Central Division
B. J. Rush, Lead Pipeliner, Northern District — Central Division
S. W. Moses, Utility Pipeliner, Gulf Coast Division
C. D. Hubbell, Gauger Operator A, Wood River District — Mid-Continent Division
G. A. Rose, Maintenance C, North Line District — Mid-Continent Division

Retirements

G. L. Stunkard, Chemist, Mid-Continent Division
H. E. McNabey, Laboratory Tester, Mid-Continent Division

go-devil

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P O BOX 571
DONALDSONVILLE LA 70346

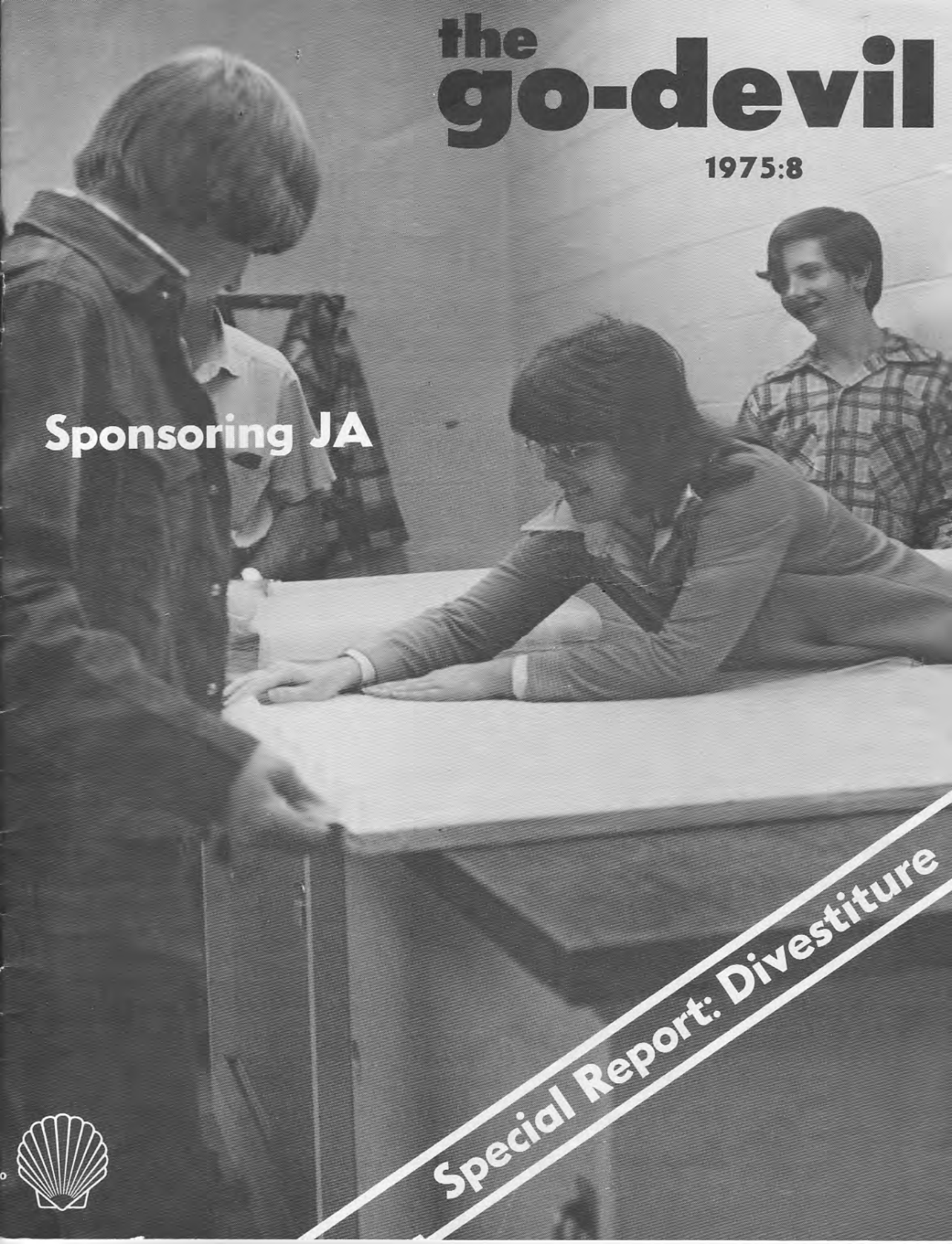
Vern Johnson explains his interest in the Army National Guard, page 9.

Jack Hurley, SPLC President, page 3.

Gloria Mendez recounts her story of leaving Cuba to seek a better life, page 4.

the go-devil

1975:8



Sponsoring JA

Special Report: Divestiture

go-devil

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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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East Line District ..... Shirley Abbott
Central Michigan District ..... Geri Sue Green
Wood River District ..... Minnie Maude Weaver
Cushing District ..... Carolyn Maynard

Central Division

Midland ..... Martha Foster
Rocky Mountain District ..... Ed Renner

West Coast Division

Los Angeles ..... Dine Moore
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)

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.

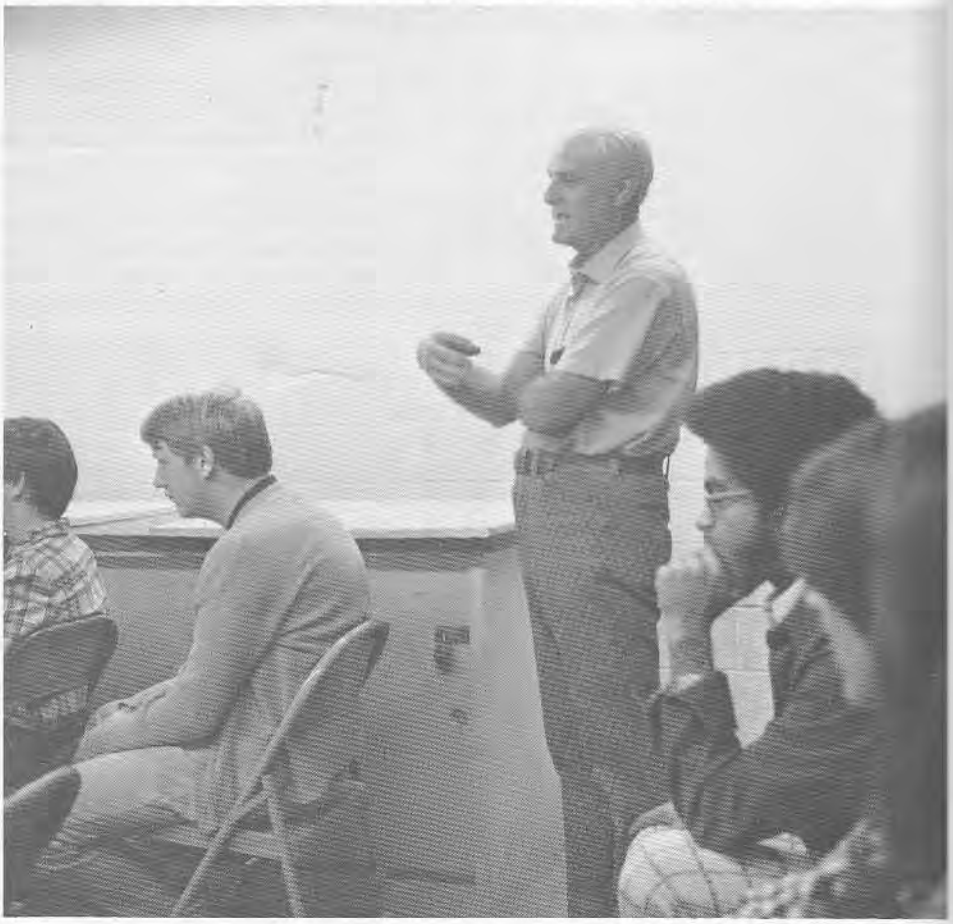
Frank Poorman, manager of Operations, presented the charter to the JA company on Nov. 13, praising the group's involvement in learning the basic goals and workings of a business enterprise.

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.

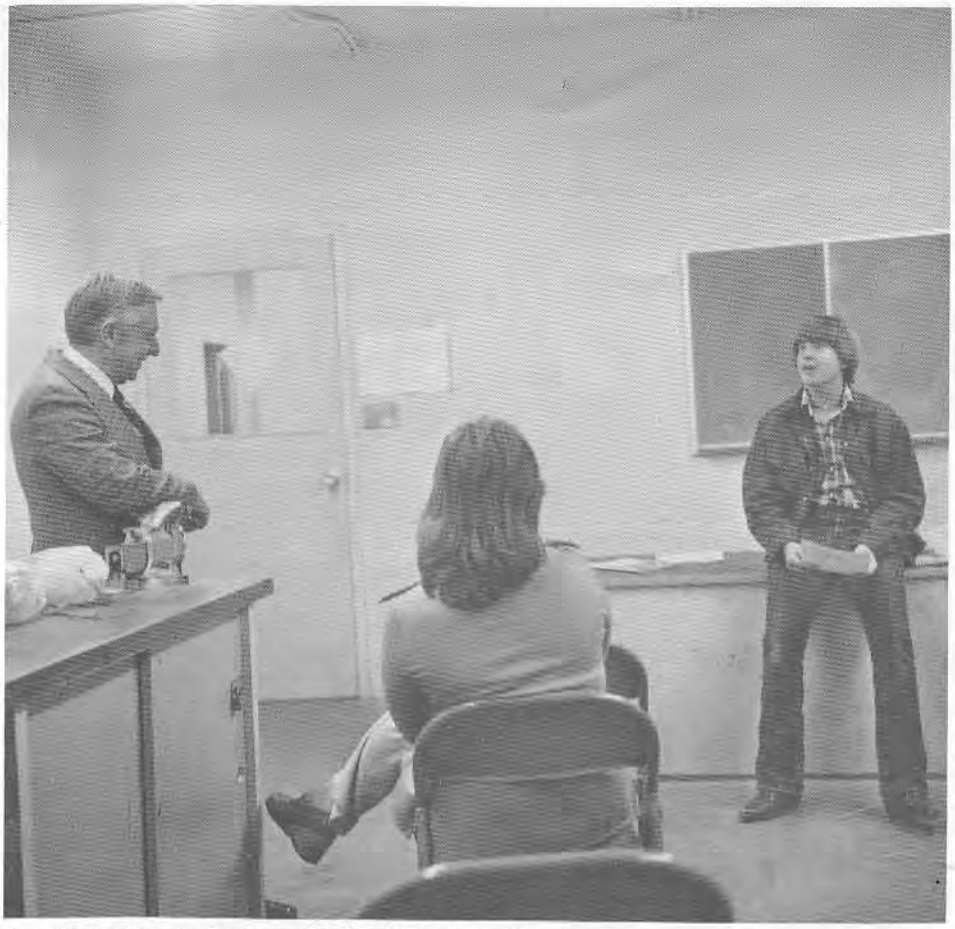
Any pipeliner interested in purchasing a Scrubbee, which is very reasonably priced, can contact one of the JA advisers.

Poorman presents the charter to Gerald Donaldson, Symco president

Adviser Troy Heard

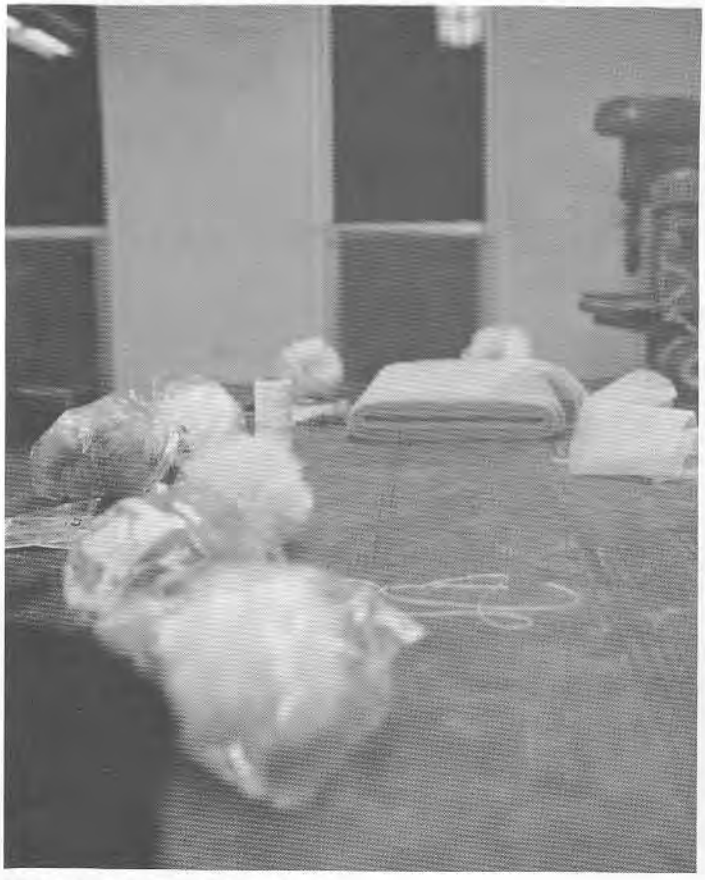


McLellan discusses Symco's operations



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.

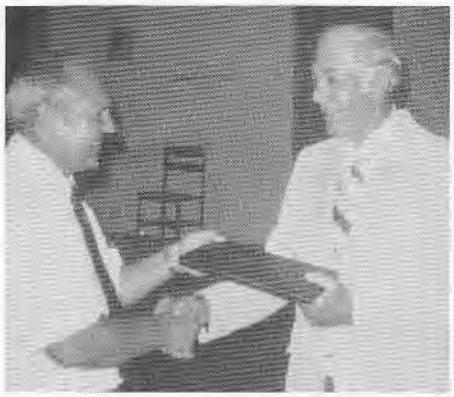
The award citation read: "Bill Burns of Kingman has been named the outstanding Community Educator for the Northern Region of Arizona for 1974-75. Thanks to the leadership of people like Bill Burns, the quality of life has been improved in the communities of Arizona."

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.

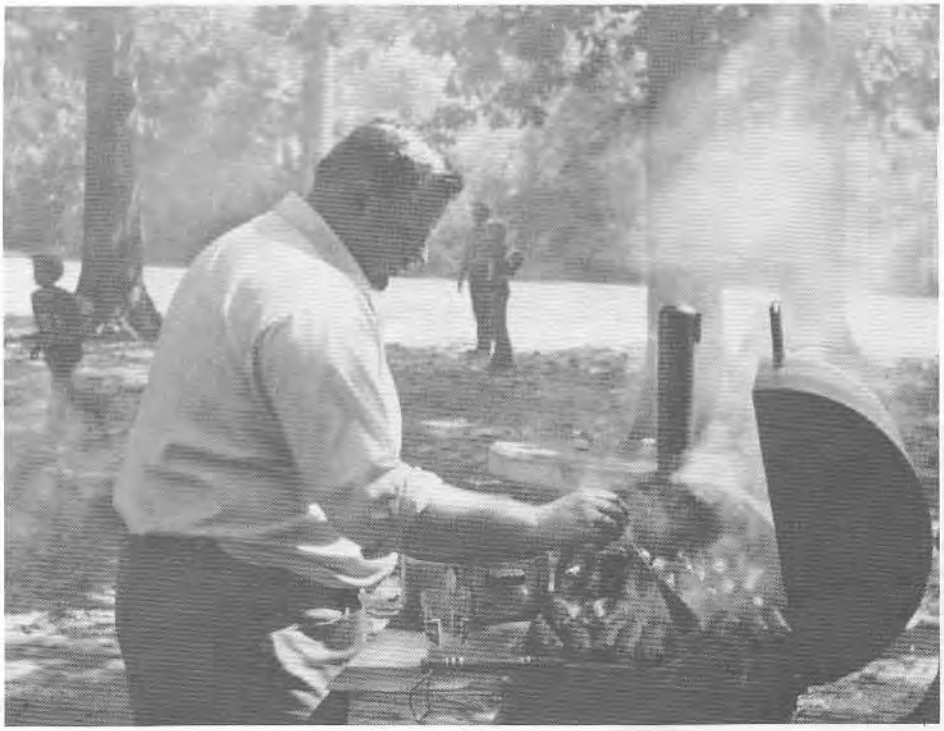
The Capline employees, and their families, who attended work at Liberty, Jackson, Yazoo, Carrollton, Oakland and Sardis stations.

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.

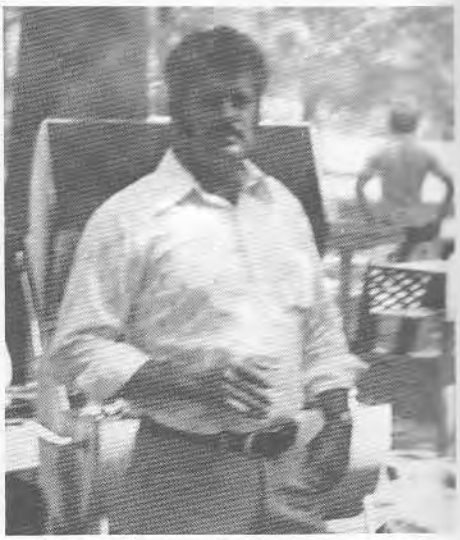
For photos of the picnic, please turn the page.

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

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

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."

Nation

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:

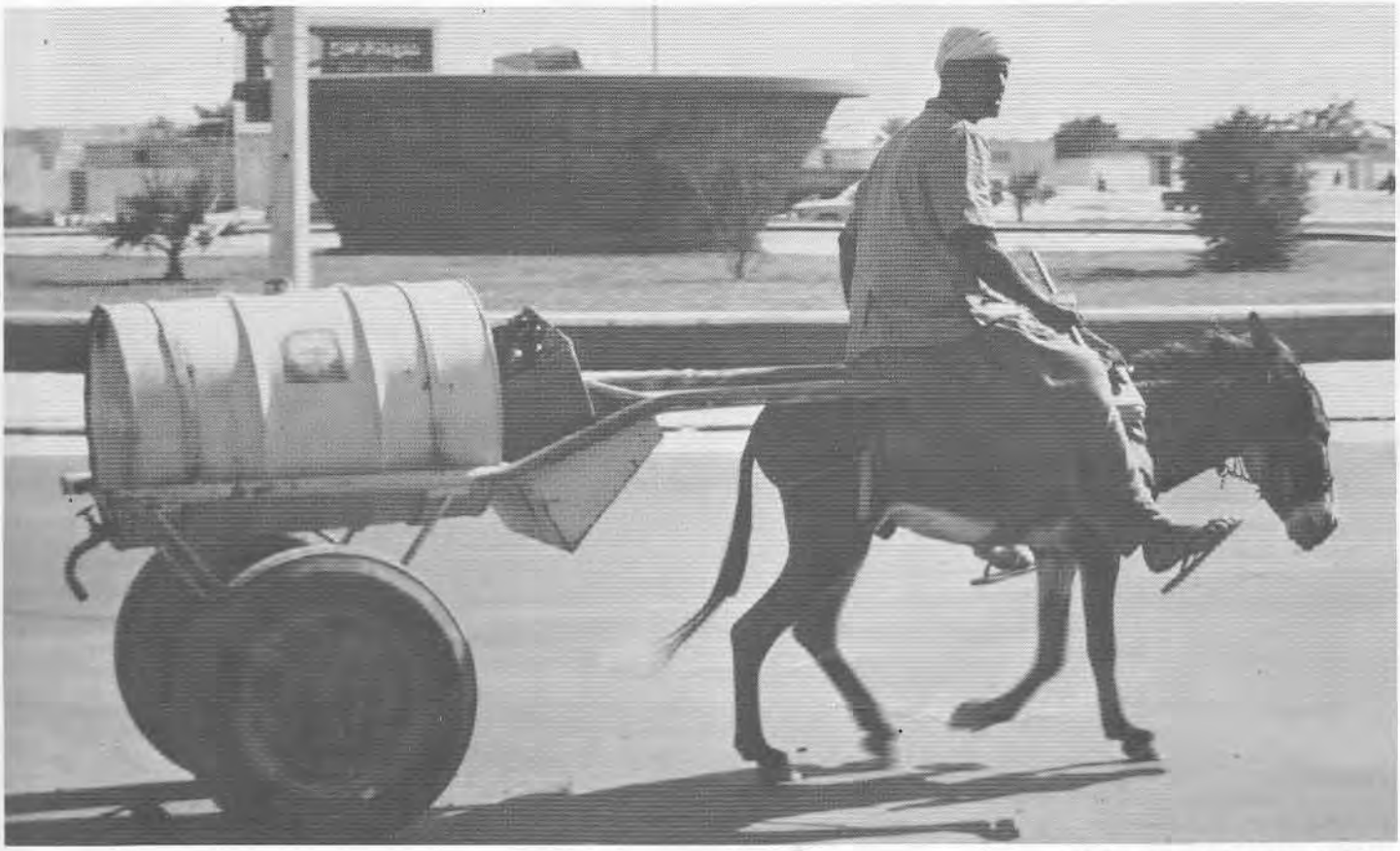
"Shell is now faced with an assault of quite unprecedented scope in Congress, in regulatory agencies, and in almost all state legislatures. This assault has resulted in ever-expanding requests for data, analyses, reports and testimony from friend and foe alike. The reporting burden imposed by various 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.

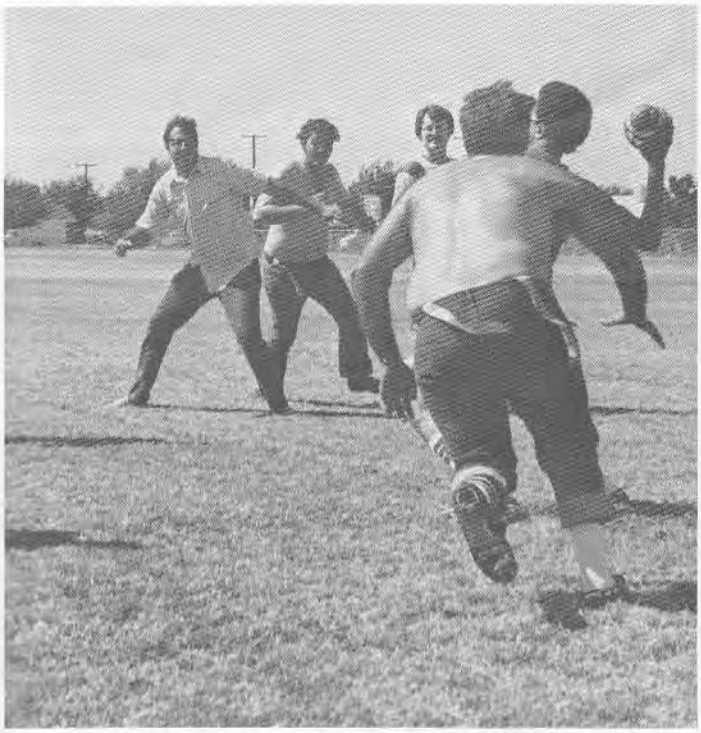
McCamey has requested a rematch.

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?

Tony Sneed ponders a play

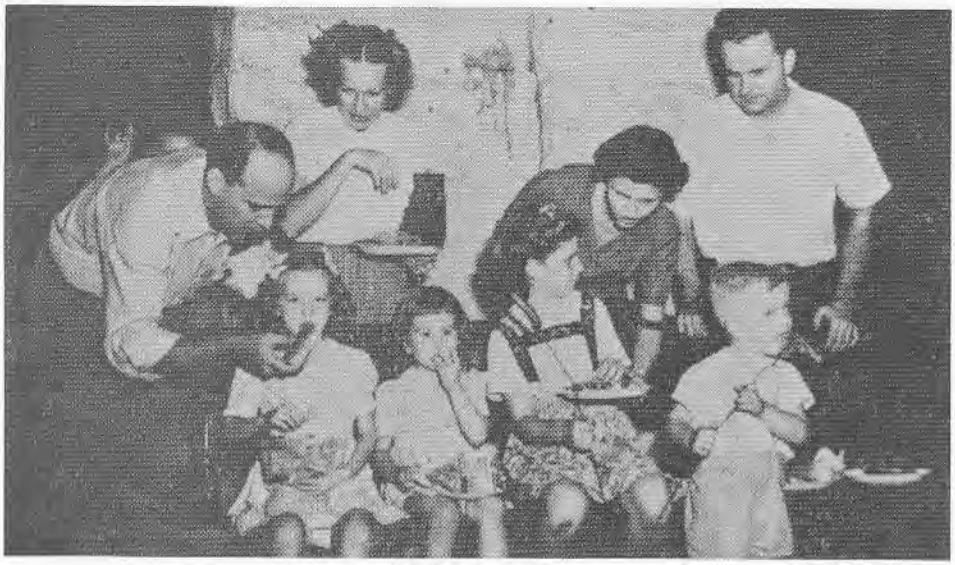
The last tango in Midland

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. Coin'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.

A Navajo woman at the fair (15 years ago)

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.

Signposts

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

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

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. Profrock, 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

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

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

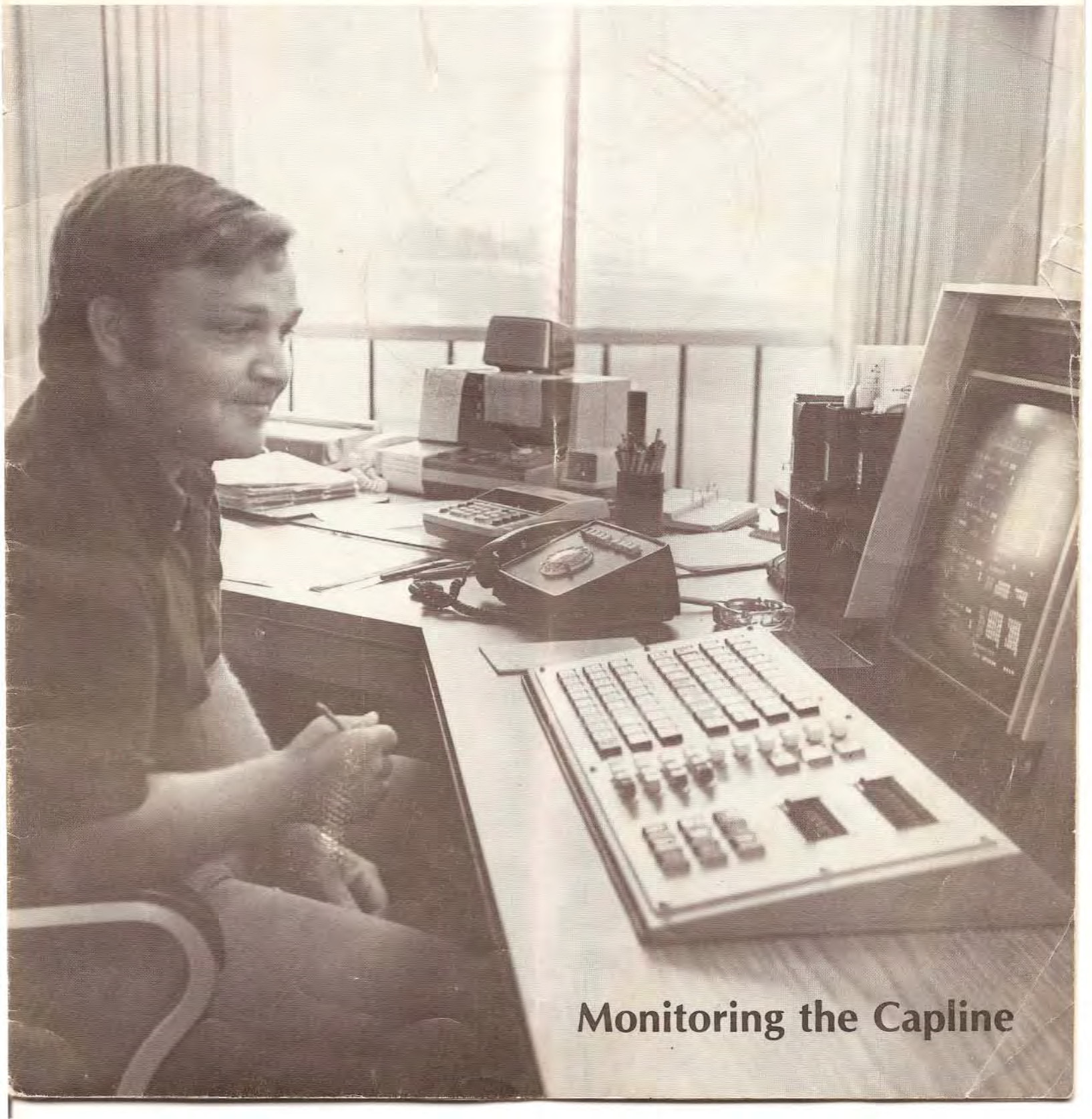
Shell

GO DAWG

1976:7

In this issue:

- St. James computers
- Pipeline leak
- Gulf Coast picnics
- Clowning



Monitoring the Capline

Shell 1976:7

Contents

Cover story: Ronald Bourgeois, oil movements controller, monitors the flow of crude up the Capline at the St. James computer center.

Editor

Mary Brown

Published for the employees, pensioners and families of Shell Pipe Line Corporation. All correspondence should be addressed to: Mary Brown, 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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Cushing District ..... Carolyn Maynard
Wood River District ..... Janet Hess

Central Division

Midland ..... Martha Foster
Rocky Mountain District ..... Ann Landrigan

West Coast Division

Los Angeles ..... Dine Moore
Coalinga ..... Cecilia Wisotzke

Gulf Coast Division

New Orleans ..... Mary Thompson

editorially speaking

In the August 23 issue of the Oil and Gas Journal, Robert Ewing, Pipeline Editor, wrote a very relevant editorial concerning the rising costs of building a pipeline. With the permission of the Oil and Gas Journal, it is reprinted here for your information.

If you want to know how pipeliners build pipelines, just get on a pipeline right-of-way — land or sea, makes no difference. And should you do this each year, you may find that the past year's methods may have yielded to new practices.

Generally, a lot of pipe is welded end-to-end. A ditch is dug. The pipe is put into the ditch and then covered rather unceremoniously. Certainly, this statement is oversimplified. The whole act takes combined talent measured in hundreds of years of experience.

Once a year, however, the Journal delves deeply into a phase of pipelining other than that of a mechanical nature. We find it takes something other than skill and new procedures to get the job done. It takes money, lots of it.

On our annual trip to Washington, D. C. we visit federal agencies to find out how much money is actually spent on pipelines. And right away, we learn that last year's money will not buy this year's pipeline.

Relative costs of U.S. pipeline construction have risen to an all-time high. The relative cost index for construction has risen from an index of 100 in 1947 to an index of 343 in 1975, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

From 1947 through 1970, decreases or increases over the previous year rarely exceeded more than seven points. For the three years prior to 1974, the index increased an average of 14 points a year.

In 1974, the index increased 34 points. This approached the previous record set in 1963 when the index increased 45 points. In 1975, the index shows a shattering increase of 64 points.

Greatest increases have appeared in the costs of line pipe and linepipe fittings. For liquid lines, the average cost of these materials represents 29.1 percent of the total. Construction of these lines is costing an average of 38.4 percent of the total.

On a pipeline right-of-way, sparks are flying, our feet are muddy, and we have dust in our eyes. This spectacle continues mile after mile, and we enjoy it almost as much as eating.

But this is overshadowed by the awesome thought that we are watching a lot of bucks disappear as the bulldozer pushes the last bit of soil in place over a pipeline.

What happens after that is shown at the bottom of the last column under net income. For gas and oil pipelines in 1975, the combined total is nearly $2.2 billion.

However, it took 425,541 miles of interstate pipelines to do it. If we added another 52,000 miles onto that, the total mileage would equal a lunar round trip. But that last mile would cost a bundle.

—Robert C. Ewing
Pipeline Editor
Oil and Gas Journal

City pipelining: same problems, different twist

Sue Wilson, John Gantenbein, Pete Eska and Bill Cooper study the hole being dug to expose the leaking pipe.

In the last Go-Devil, Carroll Boecker, Western District Superintendent, Gulf Coast Division, commented that pipeline maintenance has been complicated in areas such as Houston by tremendous residential growth around pipeline right-of-ways.

Well, those words were barely spoken when a prime example of this problem of pipeline maintenance in congested areas occurred. At approximately 4 a.m. on September 14, the Houston Fire Department received a phone call from a citizen reporting the presence of crude oil at the corner of Willowbend and Fondren, near a residential growth area. The fire department notified Shell Pipe Line of the probable leak in its Hope-Houston line at that location. Immediately, the line was shut down, and maintenance foreman Pete Eska and his crew went to work.

Unfortunately, the fire department preceded the pipeliners to the area and sprayed the oil off the streets and into the storm sewers, which transported about 10 barrels of crude into the drainage ditches leading to Brays Bayou. When Pete and the maintenance crew arrived at the scene, booms were deployed to impede the progress of the oil until a vacuum truck could arrive and recover the oil from the drainage ditch. The Goodrich maintenance crew and oil spill van were also pressed into service for the clean-up.

With the oil contained, the next step was to find the leak. "We isolated the location of the leak to a professional building parking lot," said Pete Eska. "That meant we had to dig up the paved lot to reach the pipe about 10 feet down. That caused some disruption in the flow of traffic on Fondren Drive and into the parking lot, a problem you wouldn't encounter in a rural area."

Finding a pinhole leak is no easy task, but by four that afternoon, the hole was located close to the casing, near the road. The leak was then clamped off and the line was back in service shortly afterwards. By 5:30 p.m., the clean-up was complete, the emergency was over and the pipeliners could go home.

But this leak reminded the Houston pipeliners of the ever-present hazards of pipelining in metropolitan areas. "Reaction time on any leak is important," Carroll commented, "but time is especially critical in cities such as Houston where oil can get into a sewer system and potentially cause much larger problems."

A vacuum truck sucks oil from Brays Bayou near the boom containing the crude.

At St. James

Computers man the line

An important element in any company is the people, the employees who work to make the company a profitable organization. But in today's world, it is sometimes nice to have a little outside help now and then. And that's where a computerized monitoring system such as the one for the Capline comes in handy.

"The purpose of this computer system," explains Jack Milam, Assistant Supervisor, Oil Movements, St. James, "is to rapidly gather information about the operating conditions along the pipeline from the St. James Terminal to Paroka and along Shell's Capwood line which ends at the Wood River Refinery. In order to fulfill this goal, the system was specially designed for Shell Pipe Line's needs by TRW, a computer hardware company that built the system based upon our specifications."

Dual computers

The computerized system is composed of several interrelated elements. First, there are the computers. When the system was initially installed in 1968, there was a single Sigma 2 computer. But in 1975, this single computer was replaced with dual Xerox 530's, three years earlier than previously forecast. Replacement was necessary because Capline expanded more rapidly than expected due to the increased demands for imported oil in the Midwest.

"We could have expanded the capacity of the Sigma 2," explained Bill Osborne, staff engineer, "but it would have cost twice as much as the original system. We could replace the Sigma 2 with two Xerox 530 computers for about three fourths of the original cost of the Sigma 2 due to the dropping cost of computer hardware. Just like your pocket calculators are getting lower in cost due to greater sophistication of their components, so too are computers getting lower in cost."

Although there are two computers, only one at a time runs the system. The backup computer is connected to the prime computer and is on "hot standby." Every 15 seconds, the backup computer looks over at the primary machine to determine if it is still running. If it isn't, the backup machine takes over.

Oliver Dufresne, transfer attendant, checks computer figures while Ronald Bourgeois, oil movements controller, instructs the computer, through his keyboard, to perform certain functions along the line.

Remote terminal units

In addition to the computers, there are remote terminal units (RTU's) at each of the 16 booster stations along the line. The remotes, black boxes which are hooked up to the station pumps, gather information about line pressures and flow rates. Every six-and-one-half seconds, the computer, via the communication lines, gathers the data from the RTU's. "The remote terminal unit is a major part of our system," explained Jack, "because when it stops working, our information about that station disappears."

Not all the work is done automatically by machines, however. The human factor must enter the operation of the pipeline at some point. And that's where the oil movement controller comes into the picture. Coordinating the communication between the computer and the remote terminal units is carried out by the oil movement controllers who sit atop a three-story building overlooking the tanker docking area. These controllers instruct the computer to perform certain functions through a keyboard unit and a CRT screen that lists all the various functions of the pumps at each station.

"By typing out the messages on the keyboard, the controller can direct the computer to send messages to each of the stations, altering the conditions on the line, like starting or stopping pumps, or opening or closing valves," explained Jack.

Microwave lines

Transmission of instructions from the computer to each of the stations is by microwave. Shell uses six communications channels to funnel the information to and from St. James. These channels overlap each other so that if one channel fails, there is still complete coverage of the line; the coverage simply isn't as dense as it once was.

"This channel overlap feature characterizes one of the basic features of our system — backup protection," explained Clyde McMeans, Engineering Assistant. "The main purpose of this system is to coordinate information rapidly, and in order to attain this goal, we need constant computer system integrity. So, for safety purposes, there are at least two of everything — computers, keyboards, CRT's and such."

How it works

Here's an example of how the system works: In the computer, there are limits set for the several programs (software) that churn through the raw data received from each of the pumping stations. Let's say that all of a sudden, the flow rate at the Oakland Station drops below the limit value that has been set for the data. The computer program that processes flow rate data will see it and will react, "Here's

a rate that's out of tolerance. I'll go to the alarm program," which automatically generates a red alarm light on the CRT tube for the controller.

The flow rate change is probably the fastest way to detect a large leak on the line. But metering is the most efficient way to find a small leak over a longer period of time. "We have a fairly sophisticated way of comparing the metered input at St. James with the metered output at Patoka," said Clyde. "At least every 15 minutes, the input and output are compared, and any imbalance in the line is shown on the CRT."

Power optimization

In addition to maintaining the line integrity, the controllers use the system, in conjunction with another computer in Houston, to determine the most efficient use of power along the line. "This procedure is called power optimization," said Jack. "We have a teletype terminal that is linked to the Information Center in Houston. Electricity to run the pumps is cheaper at some stations along the line than at others. The Houston computer has stored in it the power contracts at each station. By typing into the computer which pumps are currently operational on the system and what flow rate we want, the computer can tell us which pumps to use to get the most efficient use of power along the line. It has been a real cost-efficient system for us."

Computers have been a cost-cutting and time-saving tool for pipeliners who have the responsibility for maintenance of line integrity. They have reduced the guesswork involved in finding leaks, and have enabled Pipe Line to efficiently operate its pipelines. But computers can't operate independently. The last say, the final decision is a human one. People are still the most important element in any successful operation.

Tankers such as the Amoco Savannah dock at St. James daily to deliver their crude to the Capline. The computer center also monitors tanker discharge.

Using his CRT screen, Ronald monitors the line's operation at each of the booster stations as Jack Milam looks on.

SPLC extinguisher prevents disaster

Bob Beemer, gauger-operator for the Wood River District, Mid-Continent Division, was working in his backyard on August 19 when his daughter said he was wanted on the telephone. It was his neighbor, in search of a fire extinguisher to put out a fire that had erupted from his electric stove, Fortunately, Shell Pipe Line had just given all its employees, including Bob, a fire extinguisher in recognition of Pipe Line's first place award in the 1975 National Safety Council Contest for Crude Pipelines, and Bob ran to help his neighbor, fire extinguisher in hand.

His neighbor's kitchen door was closed, and when they opened it, the smoke from burning wires almost choked them. They put a fan in the window with the intention of drawing the smoke from the room so they could see, but the fan would not run because the power was shut off. They finally lifted the burner plates on the stove, and Bob pulled the pin on the fire extinguisher and sprayed powder not only on the fire and the stove, but over the entire kitchen as well. Bob's neighbor sure had a mess to clean up, but at least he had a home to sleep in that night.

Bob learned one important thing from this little episode: All homeowners should have access to a fire extinguisher. Thanks to Shell Pipe Line, Bob had one available. When he took the extinguisher to be recharged, the man asked him if he wanted a loaner — you bet he did!

Janet Hess

Max Cummings, Joan Boecker, Curtis Boecker and Jolene Cummings are absorbed in a friendly game of dominoes.

John Gantenbein and Alan Arnold try their hand at a game of horseshoes.

Summer
Gulf Coast Di

The Western District employees of Pasadena in the Gulf Coast Division recently held their group picnic at Alexander Dussen Park near Lake Houston. Overeating was the most popular activity, but horseshoes, softball, volleyball and dominoes were also enjoyed.

—Photos by Gene Goings

For those active folks, volleyball was the hit of the picnic. Those hitting and spiking were Mike Burton, Tommy Godwin, Sheila Riddle, Terry Pearson, Juan Gonzales, Tom Sawyer and Doyle Campbell, Jr.

Shell

GO GRAM

1977:4

In this issue:
- Safety awards
- Provident Fund
- Making pipe
- Newsmakers

Shell GO DEVIL
1977:4

A joint venture is one way of financing and operating a pipeline. Shell Pipe Line is a member of several such consortiums. But there is one rather unusual multiple ownership arrangement near the Butte Pipe Line Co. Terminal at Ft. Laramie, Wyo. in which several individual Pipe Liners are involved and that is a joint venture vegetable garden. The garden is being grown by members of the terminal staff—Delivery Gaugers Dick Koenig and Dennis Peterson and Farm Foreman Ed Tooley, who is pictured here with the fruits of their labor, a meter of vegetables. In the center of the vegetable pile is a cabbage that weighed 19 lbs., and had a diameter of 15 inches and a 3-foot, 11-inch circumference. The sides of the pile are decked with onions, the largest of which weighed 2 lbs. 5 ozs. A 20-lb. Hubbard squash adorns the right side of the pile, and one of the potatoes in the front was 7 inches long.

Editor

Mary Brown

Published for the employees, pensioners and families of Shell Pipe Line Corporation. All correspondence should be addressed to: Mary Brown, 1591 One Shell Plaza, P. O. Box 2463, Houston, Texas 77001, or contact one of the following reporters in your area:

Mid-Continent Division

Indianapolis ..... Laurie Burch
North Line District ..... Emily Smith
East Line District ..... Shirley Abbott
Central Michigan District ..... Connie Spencer
Cushing District ..... Carolyn Maynard
Wood River District ..... Janet Hess

Central Division

Midland ..... Martha Foster
Rocky Mountain District ..... Ann Landrigan

West Coast Division

Los Angeles ..... Dine Moore
Coalinga ..... Cecilia Wisotzke
Long Beach ..... Connie Sanford

Gulf Coast Division

New Orleans ..... Mary Thompson
Pipeline Construction ..... A. D. LaRochelle

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Cover: Head Office employees Beverly Patton and Larry Judge show off their Western "duds" on Go-Texan Day March 4, held in conjunction with the Houston rodeo.


G. Barclay


D. O. Bolon


K. L. Carmack

Joseph A. Holmes Safety Award Recipients


W. R. Clark


L. P. Clear


G. O. Cloninger


J. L. Watkins

Thirty years of safety

Every year, employees of Shell Pipe Line set new records in the field of health and safety, and in 1976, there were 19 Pipe Liners who achieved the enviable record of working 30 continuous years without a disabling injury.

In recognition of this achievement, these men will receive an award from the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, an award given only to individuals working in the mineral and allied industries. The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association was founded in 1916 by 24 mining and metallurgical organizations to commemorate the efforts of Dr. Holmes, the first Director of the Bureau of Mines, in reducing accidents and ill health in the mining and allied industries and in promoting safety and health principles in those industries.

"Shell Pipe Line Corporation adopted the Association's award for recognizing the major accident-free work of its employees in 1956," explained Wayne Kinison, Safety Supervisor. "With this 30-year safety award, each employee receives a pocket-size certificate, a lapel pin and a decal that is placed on his hard hat.

"This is a very significant award. We decided to participate in the program because we thought it was an excellent award, an achievement that takes a long time and a lot of effort to earn. I hope the employees who receive this award realize that it is something upon which they should put a great deal of value because not many awards of this type are given. It's something of which they should be proud."

These awards will be presented at the spring Safety Chapter Dinner Meetings.


C. M. Dawkins


F. C. Viner


A. G. Griggs


F. Stephens


J. D. Hall


R. M. Stell


S. Stainko


D. D. Shurtleff


J. K. Reid


C. E. Pyle


A. Mini


W. J. Mayfield

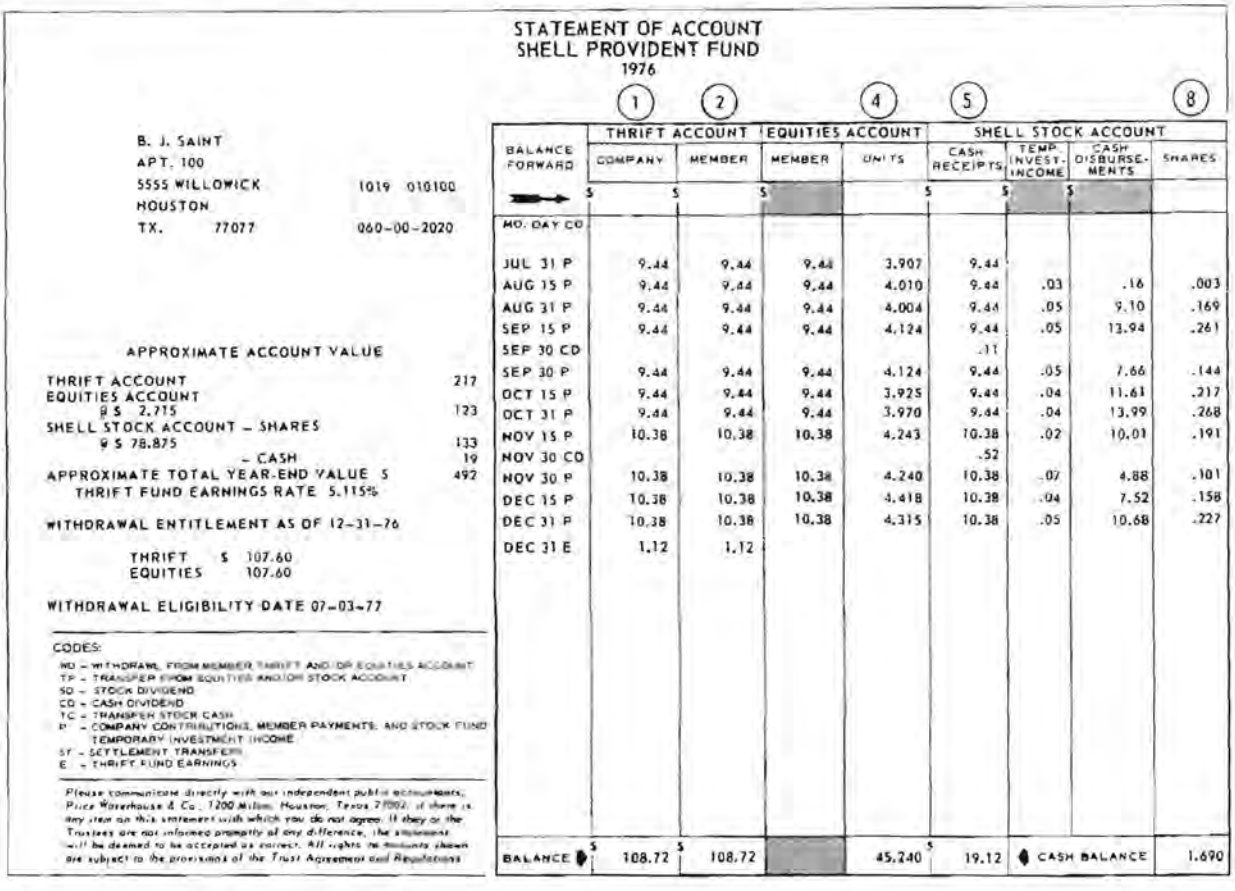
Work alert, stay unhurt

Individual Pipe Liners are not the only ones receiving safety awards these days. Groups of SPLC employees in divisions and districts are also being recognized for their outstanding records of safety.

The American Petroleum Institute awards qualifying divisions and districts the API Accident Prevention Award for outstanding long-term safety performance, and at the end of 1976, two divisions and four districts of Shell Pipe Line qualified for this safety award.

They are as follows:

	Hours worked without disabling injury	Time period
Central Division		
Eastern District	662,383	12/02/71 — Continuing
Western District	531,672	10/23/72 — 12/13/76
Gulf Coast Division		
Entire Division	972,036	5/27/74 — 10/25/76
Western District	739,656	4/28/72 — Continuing
Mid-Continent Division		
Entire Division	974,177	12/30/74 — 6/07/76
Cushing District	801,033	3/22/71 — Continuing



STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT
SHELL PROVIDENT FUND
1976

B. J. SAINT
APT. 100
5555 WILLOWICK 1019 010100
HOUSTON
TX. 77077 060-00-2020

APPROXIMATE ACCOUNT VALUE

THRIFT ACCOUNT	217
EQUITIES ACCOUNT @ $ 2.715	123
SHELL STOCK ACCOUNT – SHARES @ $ 78.875	133
– CASH	19
APPROXIMATE TOTAL YEAR-END VALUE $	492

THRIFT FUND EARNINGS RATE 5.115%

WITHDRAWAL ENTITLEMENT AS OF 12-31-76

THRIFT	$ 107.60
EQUITIES	107.60

WITHDRAWAL ELIGIBILITY DATE 07-03-77

CODES:
WD – WITHDRAWAL FROM MEMBER THRIFT AND/OR EQUITIES ACCOUNT
TF – TRANSFER FROM EQUITIES AND/OR STOCK ACCOUNT
SD – STOCK DIVIDEND
CD – CASH DIVIDEND
TC – TRANSFER STOCK CASH
P – COMPANY CONTRIBUTIONS, MEMBER PAYMENTS, AND STOCK FUND TEMPORARY INVESTMENT INCOME
ST – SETTLEMENT TRANSFER
E – THRIFT FUND EARNINGS

Please communicate directly with our independent public accountants, Price Waterhouse & Co., 1200 Milam, Houston, Texas 77002, if there is any item on this statement with which you do not agree. If they or the Trustees are not informed promptly of any difference, the statement will be deemed to be accepted as correct. All rights in amounts shown are subject to the provisions of the Trust Agreement and Regulations.

	(1)	(2)	(4)		(5)			(8)
	THRIFT ACCOUNT		EQUITIES ACCOUNT		SHELL STOCK ACCOUNT			
BALANCE FORWARD	COMPANY	MEMBER	MEMBER	UNITS	CASH RECEIPTS	TEMP. INVEST. INCOME	CASH DISBURSE-MENTS	SHARES
	$	$	$		$	$	$	
MO. DAY CD								
JUL 31 P	9.44	9.44	9.44	3.907	9.44			
AUG 15 P	9.44	9.44	9.44	4.010	9.44	.03	.16	.003
AUG 31 P	9.44	9.44	9.44	4.004	9.44	.05	9.10	.169
SEP 15 P	9.44	9.44	9.44	4.124	9.44	.05	13.94	.261
SEP 30 CD					.11			
SEP 30 P	9.44	9.44	9.44	4.124	9.44	.05	7.66	.144
OCT 15 P	9.44	9.44	9.44	3.925	9.44	.04	11.61	.217
OCT 31 P	9.44	9.44	9.44	3.970	9.44	.04	13.99	.268
NOV 15 P	10.38	10.38	10.38	4.243	10.38	.02	10.01	.191
NOV 30 CD					.52			
NOV 30 P	10.38	10.38	10.38	4.240	10.38	.07	4.88	.101
DEC 15 P	10.38	10.38	10.38	4.418	10.38	.04	7.52	.158
DEC 31 P	10.38	10.38	10.38	4.315	10.38	.05	10.68	.227
DEC 31 E	1.12	1.12						
BALANCE	$ 108.72	$ 108.72		45.240	$ 19.12	CASH BALANCE		1.690

Provident Fund statement detailed

Mixed in with the mail you received at the beginning of 1977 was your Provident Fund Annual Statement for 1976.

Perhaps you fleetingly considered making a withdrawal to pay some post-holiday bills. If so, the amount available for withdrawal, computed in the left-hand column, was a ready reference.

Withdrawal entitlement and eligibility are two items which appeared on the statement for the first time last year. Withdrawal entitlement is the sum of an employee's contributions (since 1959), less previous withdrawals.

"Prior to last year, if an employee wanted to calculate his or her entitlement, the employee would have needed a copy of all previous Provident Fund statements," says Hank Mancini, supervisor, Operations, Provident Fund.

"The total of all contributions actually made by the employee had to be calculated, and then any previous withdrawals subtracted. It was a cumbersome task.

"Now you have that amount available to you in the lower portion of the left-hand column of the statement. And beneath the entitlement amount is printed your withdrawal eligibility date. An employee can make a withdrawal once a year, and only after completing five years of service," he says.

The Provident Fund statement itself got a "facelift" last year, says Mancini. "It's taken on a new form which enables the member to know at a glance the amount he or she has invested in each of the accounts, the total value of the account, and withdrawal information.

"Previously, the member's statement listed only the totals of the various accounts. The multipliers were given at the bottom of the statement, and it was up to the employee to arrive at the total cash value.

"We now compute for the member of the approximate cash value of the individual statement as of year-end. Of course, the value of the Shell stock fluctuates from day to day, and the Equities unit rate varies semi-monthly.

"To verify the year-end calculations, compare the amounts listed in the left-hand column of the statement with the column totals," he says.

(The accompanying illustration can be used as a reference for the following explanation of accounts.)

"The Thrift Account amount is a total of Company and member deposits (columns one and two of illustration). The earnings rate on the Thrift Account was 5.115 percent for 1976 and is computed on the average semi-monthly balance. This is an increase over 1975's rate of 4.842 percent," Mancini says.

"To find the value of the Equities Account, multiply the balance of the units column (#4 in illustration) by $2.715. That $2.715 is the year-end value of one Equities unit for this year, as compared to $2.406 for 1975.

"Only the member contributes to this account, with the company matching those investments in either the Thrift or Stock Fund, as the member has elected," he says.

"The Shell Stock Account total is reached by taking the balance of shares (column 8) and multiplying that number by the year-end closing value of Shell stock for 1976, $78.875." (Last year the closing value of the stock was $49.00).

"Add in the cash balance of the Cash Receipts column (#5 in illustration), and the total is the year-end value of your Provident Fund accounts," says Mancini.

As another service to members, the Provident Fund now computes earnings on Thrift Account balances semi-monthly, on the fifteenth and last day of the month.

"That means an employee who make a withdrawal from the Thrift Account on the 16th will draw earnings through the 15th," says Mancini.

Making pipe

A steely situation

Normally, for those in the pipeline industry, the first contact with the major material component of the trade, pipe, is made when it is placed in the ground and starts transporting product. But before pipe can be used for any purpose, a lot of time and effort is put into designing and fabricating it, making it as durable and practical as possible.

Pipes are made of steel. Probably the most useful metal known to man, steel is essentially a combination of iron and carbon. It is the carbon content that gives steel its durability, strength and hardness.

Carbon by itself cannot give to steel all of the special properties, such as rust and corrosion resistance, that are demanded by industrial users. More than twenty different chemical elements, including manganese, phosphorus, silicon and copper, are used in the manufacture of various grades of steel.

To produce steel, raw materials such as lime flux and steel scrap or iron ore, are placed in large buckets and are charged into electric furnaces. Three electrodes are then lowered into the furnaces and the melting process begins. In about four hours, the furnaces are tilted and the molten steel is poured into a ladle where the strengthening alloys are added. The molten material is then placed on a continuous caster that shapes the steel into slabs for rolling in the mill.

The formation of a shape from these steel slabs occurs in a steel pipe mill. First, the slab is prepared for shaping by a roughing process — heating the steel to 2200 F and reducing its cross-sectional area. Next, the slab is formed to a "U" shape, then squeezed into an "O" shape, at which time it is ready for welding.

The submerged arc welding process is normally used in pipeline fabrication. This welding method is one where coalescence is produced by heating with an electric arc between a bare metal electrode and the pipe. The welding is shielded from the air by a blanket of granular, fusible material. The material melts from the arc heat to form a protective slag layer on the molten steel.

After welding, each length of pipe is checked by a welding inspector, inspected by x-ray and hydrostatically tested before being shipped to the customer.

And that's how pipe is made.

Photos and information provided by U. S. Steel Corporation.

In one of the first stages in pipe making, this "U" shaped steel plate is squeezed in a matter of seconds into an "O" length of pipe.

Pipe is made from steel plate, such as is being rolled here on the 160-inch plate mill at U. S. Steel's Texas Works near Baytown, Tex. Shown here, a steel slab enters the mills' roughing stand while another, already through the roughing stand, moves to the four high finishing stand.

The inside seam of the pipe is electrically welded by the submerged arc process. The welding unit inside the pipe travels the entire length of the pipe for the inside pass.

The Hague: a different view

Spreek u Nederlands? For most of us, the reply to that question would be, "I don't think so," but for Jerry Engelhardt, Technical Superintendent, West Coast Division, the answer is, "No, but it wasn't as if I didn't try."

Jerry spent two years in Holland, but during that time, his efforts to learn the language were stymied. "The Dutch are very good at languages," Jerry explained, "and whenever I tried to speak to them in Dutch, they would say, 'Speak English. I can understand you better in English than in Dutch.' That and a little laziness on my part prevented me from ever learning to speak Dutch fluently."

Advisory role

Jerry's "sabbatical" from Shell Pipe Line began in April of 1974 when he accepted a foreign assignment with Royal Dutch Shell in The Hague. He was assigned to the projects and advisory section of The Hague's pipeline department.

"My job," explained Jerry, "involved solving problems that occurred during projects that operating companies of the Shell Group were pursuing. This required me to travel quite extensively, and it also gave me a much better understanding of how each of the individual companies operated."

Jerry's job took him to all parts of the globe — to the Philippines, Australia, South America and the Mideast. Examining the problems of a hot oil line in the Philippines was one of the first assignments Jerry tackled. "The pipeline was to have crude oil going one way and hot oil going the other through a joint-use agreement between the Shell refinery and a neighboring Caltex refinery involving a new supertanker unloading facility. I did a study of the pipeline sizing and gave technical advice to the company on how to avoid potential problems associated with such a transfer."

From the Philippines, it was on to Australia and a different set of problems. Jerry's previous experience in Midwest city pipelining aided him greatly in the Aussie project, which was to analyze the feasibility of traversing the city of Sydney with two products lines and one crude line from a proposed tanker unloading facility in Botany Bay to a refinery in western Sydney.

Oman challenging

In Oman, the largest country outside of Saudi Arabia on the Saudi Peninsula, Jerry became involved in two challenging projects. His initial project was to determine whether a pipeline which was to be built in a very remote section of the desert should be buried or left above ground. The pipeline was buried. "The day I got back to The Hague from the first project in Oman," Jerry remembered, "we got word that the government of Oman wanted to know if Shell was interested in developing a design and management package for a 20-inch gas line. So back to Oman I went, where I met with the government advisors, drew up a design proposal and offered our services in the design of the entire system and in the procurement of additional materials."

Currently, Jerry is the West Coast Division's Technical Superintendent.

Jerry feels he benefited greatly from his international work experience. "Each of the companies must deal with their problems in different ways. Their various modes of operation, their knowledge and experience factors made each project a new and interesting experience. Most countries are in the initial stages of pipeline development. The United States is one of the leaders in pipeline research, and it was a satisfying feeling to see how sharing our knowledge and experience really benefited other countries in developing their pipeline systems."

Enlightening experience

Although Jerry found his work stimulating, life outside the office was equally interesting and enlightening. "The general atmosphere of The Hague and, indeed, all of Europe, was an interesting change from the States," commented Jerry. "The philosophy of materialism, so prevalent in the United States, is not an overriding concern in the lives of the Dutch.

"The Dutch are very family-oriented people, with family birthdays being the most important celebrations of the year. They are a conservative people — frugal, sober, honest and long-living. They are very cognizant of their heritage, and their pride of the past is expressed in

Camels abound in Oman, an Arab country in which Jerry worked during his overseas assignment.

their great interest in artwork, especially in their seventeenth century artists."

Jerry and his wife, Lynda, lived in Scheveningen, an old fishing village located a block from the North Sea and only three miles from work. "A few times, I rode a bike to work," said Jerry, "but most of the time, I took a tram to the office, a commute that took only 15 minutes."

Cities compact

One of the unusual aspects of the Dutch cities is their size. "All Dutch cities are very compact," explained Jerry. "But they are also very well organized and managed. Parks abound in the towns, and the Dutch, who enjoy exercise, utilize their recreational spots to the fullest."

Despite the creative organization of the cities, Jerry maintains that the country is going to the dogs — literally. "One of the qualities that set the average Dutchman apart from most other people is his great love and acceptance of dogs, especially big dogs," Jerry explained. "The Dutch own many Great Danes, German Shepherds and Golden Retrievers, a breed popularized by the fact that the Queen owns retrievers. The dogs are an integral part of the family. It is not at all uncommon to see dogs in restaurants. In fact, often times, the dogs are better behaved than the children in eating establishments, and in some of the restaurants, a bowl of water is provided for the family pet."

Jerry's foreign experiences were not limited to The Hague. "Lynda and I like to travel," said Jerry, "and we utilized our vacation days to the fullest. We traveled in England, Ireland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria and Germany. In Germany, we even found a place where some of my relatives lived."

Internationally-minded

Jerry and Lynda found their two years abroad very rewarding. "Europeans are more internationally-minded than Americans are," reflected Jerry. "Their political and economic discussions are on a higher plane, and when you participate in such discussions, you find yourself looking at each country's problems in the perspective of the world, unlike the American point of view, where everything is seen in the context of what is good for the United States. I can honestly say that my two years on foreign assignment not only increased my knowledge and experience in the oil industry, but it also widened my perspective of world and national affairs as well."

The Stonehenge in England was one of several places visited by Jerry and Lynda during their holiday travels.

Foster parenting

'All you need to do is care'

Everyone likes to feel special, and most people are special to someone or at least they possess qualities that make them different from anyone else. There are many ways to be special, but for Ross Scott, Communications Technician in the Gulf Coast Division, being special is being a foster parent.

Baby number four was the first boy the Scott's cared for.

Ross and his wife, Barbara, became involved in Houston's foster parent program about two years ago. "We were working on the board of a community swim team for Clear Lake City with another couple," Ross related, "and discovered that they were foster parents. Barbara and I were intrigued with the idea, checked into the program, and decided to pursue it."

Not hard

Becoming a foster parent is not hard. The most difficult step is choosing the correct agency for your needs. Ross suggested evaluating individual agencies carefully. "Some agencies respond better to the foster parents' needs and desires than others do," Ross explained. "I have found the smaller agencies easier to work with because there is less bureaucratic red tape."

The Scotts chose a church-sponsored foster agency, the Christian Child Help Foundation. "We went to the agency and expressed our interest in becoming foster parents," Ross said. "They sent a caseworker to our home to interview us and to explain the procedures and some of the things we could expect as foster parents.

"There are certain requirements you must fulfill in order to become a foster parent. Most people are surprised to discover that marriage is not one of those requirements. A stable, single foster parent could take care of an adolescent. In fact, most agencies would love to have more single foster parents, because these individuals also could be a friend to a teenager.

Basic requirements

"However, you must be financially secure, medically healthy and mentally stable to become a foster parent, and your home must pass a safety inspection conducted by a community fire marshal.

"After you meet these basic requirements, the agency places you on the foster parent list, and when a child appears that fills not only the qualifications the agency believes must be met to be placed in your home, but also your own stipulations, then you will be notified."

Most preadoptive

Five children have passed through the Scott home in the two years since they have become a foster family. All have been infants. "Most children we care for are preadoptive, so it doesn't take too long to place them with permanent parents. We have the facilities to care for only infants since an older child requires a separate bedroom. We have a

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

three-bedroom home and two children of our own, thus eliminating us from being able to care for older children."

The Scott's first child, a 3-day-old girl, stayed the longest — 6 months, but she was adopted by a couple who had been waiting eight years to adopt. "We haven't had one yet that we wouldn't adopt ourselves," commented Ross, "although that is not permitted by the agency. Most of the children foster parents take care of are beautiful children. A lot of people are under the impression that foster children are usually mentally or physically handicapped, or are juveniles who have been in trouble with the law. That is not necessarily true. There are some cases like that, but most are not."

Child abuse

Child abuse is one of the main reasons children are placed in foster homes, and with an abused child, special care and understanding is necessary. Ross and Barbara have cared for one abused child.

"She was our third baby — 14 months old," remembered Ross. "When we got her, she had a black eye and a bruised cheek and ear. She was undernourished and had been abandoned by her mother. At first, she wouldn't have anything to do with me. She was scared of men and older women. But, after about two weeks, she warmed towards me and for the next five months, we were the best of buddies. It just takes patience and caring."

Financial support

While foster parents are expected to provide the child with love and security, two priceless commodities, they are not expected to financially support the child. "Most agencies have established a subsidy program which provides moneys according to the age and needs of the child," explained Ross. "We've elected not to take it because we feel we can financially handle the expense on our own.

Stigma attached

"There is a stigma attached to being a foster parent, that those who participate in the program are only doing it for the money involved. Maybe one percent of the people do it for the money, but you don't spend the time required to care for these very vulnerable children without caring about them, too. You do it because you love them and want to help them."

Personal rewards

Ross has found that being a foster parent has its own personal rewards as well. "Once you care for a foster child, you realize that not only are you giving them something, but that they too are sharing themselves with you. In our particular case, becoming a foster home melded our family together. We had a central figure upon which to focus our attention. We all joined together to see that this child, one of 360,000 foster children nationwide, got what it took for him to be happy. The personal rewards are very great when you see that child happy and healthy, and perhaps emerging from some special problems such as abuse. You see, it's not hard to be a foster parent. All you need to do is care."

The whole Ross family, including David, 13, and Michelle, 10, worked together to make their first foster baby's stay at their home a happy and secure time in the child's life.

Graduation photos due soon

As college and high school graduations are approaching, the **Go-Devil** is planning its annual feature on the graduating sons and daughters of Shell Pipe Line employees.

If you have a graduating son or daughter, please send to the **Go-Devil**, by May 10, a photograph of the graduate, black and white preferably, with the following information: full name of student, father or mother's name, job classification and job location, student's graduating school and location, high school or college organizations and honors and future plans, whether it be work or college (planned major, if college).

Please tape the name and address on the back of the photograph so that they may be returned to you.

Retirement parties

A combined retirement dinner honoring three long-time Pipe Liners — Ray Hames, Dudley Henry and Ralph Wheeler, drew 133 friends, relatives and retirees to the Polvadero Country Club in Coalinga, Calif. on February 11.

Bill Grillos, West Coast Division Manager, attended the festivities and presented the three men and their wives with certificates of appreciation.

Dudley Henry, a Shell employee for 40 years, was presented with a filet knife and card table as retirement gifts. He plans to use that filet knife while he pursues his favorite hobbies of camping, hunting and fishing. He and his wife, Nadine, have purchased property in Grass Valley, Calif., where they plan to build their retirement home.

Dudley began his Shell career in 1936 in Tracy, Calif. as a Laborer. He held various positions in those 40 years — Fireman at Mid-Station and Kettleman Station, Station Engineer at Stimba Station and Merval Station and Station Operator at Kettleman Station.

Ralph Wheeler, a 36-year veteran, was presented with an electric drill from the numerous friends and relatives who attended the dinner, including his son and daughter-in-law, Larry and Jean Wheeler. He and Helene, his wife, will remain at their home in Los Banos, but plan to travel to the Scandinavian countries in the near future.

Ralph started in Shell as a Laborer in 1941 at Meganos Station near Byron, Calif. He served as a Fireman and Station Operator at Merval Station. In 1968, he was transferred to Kettleman Station as Station Operator, where he remained until his retirement.

Caliola head pipeliner John Roll (L) looks on after presenting honoree Ralph Wheeler with a gag gift at the recent retirement party in Coalinga, Calif.

Ray Hames watches intently as Dick Dickson, Caliola Maintenance Foreman, explains the intricacies of the thingamajig he is holding. Helene and Ralph Wheeler watch the proceedings.

Two brothers, two sons, a daughter and their respective families were on hand when **Ray Hames** was presented with a Buck fishing knife, an insulated jacket and a fluorescent camp lantern. Louise, his wife, along with Helene Wheeler and Nadine Henry, was given a corsage.

Ray and Louise will remain at their preretirement home in Coalinga, but they do plan a summer in Europe, with a special stop in Switzerland to visit some of Louise's relatives.

Ray shared 35 years of his life with Shell, beginning in 1941 when he was hired as a Roustabout in the oilfields near Coalinga. From there, he became a Refinery Worker, Rotary Helper and Stock Gauger, finally becoming a District Gauger in 1964, a position he held until retirement.

Many retirees attended the joint retirement celebration. Among those attending were Browne and Jeannette Hildreth — '73, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvain Bordes — '68, Elmo Carter — '76, E. W. Fink — '63, Dutch Helman — '68, Mr. and Mrs. Spec Haslam — '73, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Halstead — '68, Olin Knapp — '68, Mr. and Mrs. Hank Lamothe — '70, John Olive — '68, Mr. and Mrs. John Pilakowski — '63, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peterson — '68, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Rogers — '68, and Mr. and Mrs. Bud Russell — '68.

Ed Spengeman, Senior Engineering Assistant at the Mid-Continent Division's Indianapolis office, retired March 1 after more than 35 years with Shell.

A steak dinner and "roast a la Dean Martin" was attended by 25 Mid-Continent employees. Those taking their digs at Ed included Lee Ferrari, Jim Smith, Laurie Burch, Bill Homrighausen, Bill Walker, Steve Shepard, John Green, Dave Daupert and Mary Davis. Ed won the war of words, though, when his turn came and he toasted everybody in the room.

Ed was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation, Memory Book, fishing rod and reel and a Shell pecten carved by John Green.

Ed and his wife, Ruth, plan to remain in Indianapolis, with side trips to Florida. Ed plans to keep himself busy with fishing, gardening and woodworking.

E. G. "Buster" Sewell was honored recently with a retirement dinner held at the Steak House in Crane, Tex. after more than 40 years of service to Shell Pipe Line.

O. D. Dolan, Supervisor Oil Movements, McCamey, was master of ceremonies at the dinner and made the presentation of a wall clock to Buster and his wife, Sybil, as a retirement gift from their friends and fellow workers.

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Buster began his Shell career as a Laborer at McCamey. All of his service has been in the Central Division, with assignments at Monahans, Kermit, Eunice, Hobbs, Wasson and Goldsmith. Following military leave of absence from March 1944 to July 1946, he was assigned to various jobs at Iraan, Odessa, Colorado City and Wheeler Station, and in 1951, he went as Station Engineer to Barnsley Station near Crane, where he was still located at the time of his retirement February 1. He assumed his final classification of Station Attendant "A" in 1965.

The Sewells plan to travel and settle down eventually in Crane and Muskogee, Ok.

A joint retirement dinner was held at Garrett's Cafeteria in Vinita January 14 honoring four Mid-Continent retiring employees, **K. A. "Red" Atkins, H. O. "Chuck" Bengston, W. W. "Joe" Dunn**—Cushing District, and **Lloyd Smith**—Wood River District. More than 40 friends and family attended the celebration.

Red, who was the Wildhorse Station Attendant, retired with more than 41 years of service with Shell. Chuck, who was the Station Attendant for Grand Lake, had served Shell for 36 years, and Joe, the Communications Technician in Cushing District, retired with 32 years.

Harry G. Dunbar was honored with a retirement dinner on March 2 at the Marion Motel in Marion, Ill. Harry was presented with a fishing rod and reel as a retirement gift from his friends and fellow workers.

A 29-year veteran of Shell, he began his career in Cushing, Ok. as a Telephone Lineman. Harry plans to move to Wagoner, Ok. where he is originally from. He has some land there, and plans on raising some cattle, as well as utilizing the rod and reel he received as a retirement gift.

Dudley Henry, recent retiree, (L) receives congratulations and signature book from Howard Wissner, Northern District Superintendent, as Dudley's wife, Nadine, looks up, catching every word.

Births

Tom and Marianne Davis are first-time parents of a baby girl, Melina Brigott. Melina was born February 25 and weighed 8 lbs., 4 ozs.

Tom is a Delivery Gauger at Wood River, Mid-Continent Division.

Joe and Jill Deaton's third child, Cully Yates, was born February 22, weighing 8 lbs., ½ oz. Cully joins siblings Maranna, 5, and Duffy, 3.

Joe is Pipeline Foreman at Newcastle, Central Division.

New reporter

Emily Smith, East Chicago, is the new Go-Devil **reporter for the North Line District, Mid-Continent Division. North Line employees should contact Emily for items to be placed in the** Go-Devil.

Ed was presented with a hand-carved Shell pecten plaque made by John Green, Senior Pipeline Analyst. In the background, is another one of Ed's gifts, a poster of his favorite child, the Oscar Mayer bologna boy.

(L to R) Red Atkins, Lloyd Smith, Chuck Bengston and Joe Dunn were honored with a joint retirement party at Vinita.

Dick Van Laere (R), Eastern District Superintendent, presents Buster Sewell with a Certificate of Appreciation in recognition of more than 40 years of service to Shell Pipe Line.

In memoriam

Ova Avery Vanzant, 63, died February 21 in Wasco, Calif. A Shell employee for 23 years, he retired in 1968 as Station Engineer of the Wasco Pump Station, Northern District, West Coast Division.

Survivors include his widow, Audrey, two sons, Karol and Ted; a daughter, Donna Calver; a stepdaughter, Minta Coble; a brother, Oda; a sister, Anny May Shields; 11 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

F. E. Wirtz died January 12 in Shreveport, La. He was 80 years old. He retired from Shell Pipe Line in 1961 as a Field Gauger at Livingston, Tex. after a long career that began as a Pumper in 1933 at Kilgore.

His wife, Evelyn, survives him.

Floyd C. Cox, 84, died in Longview, Tex. on February 3. Floyd began his Pipe Line career as a Laborer in 1941. He retired in 1957 in Kilgore as a Linewalker.

Floyd is survived by his widow, Rhoda, and two sons, A. B. and Ray.

Ivan "Blackie" Cotner died February 9 in Schererville, Ind. at the age of 76. Blackie worked for Shell for 33 years, retiring as a Painter at the East Chicago Terminal in 1961.

He is survived by two sons, Clyde and Chester.

Harold J. LeBlanc died February 15. He retired from Shell Pipe Line in 1971. Survivors include his widow, Gladys, and a son, Harold.

Ralph Peters, 68, who retired from Shell Pipe Line in 1970, died in Cushing, Ok. on March 6.

Ralph worked for Shell Pipe Line for 37 years. His last position had been Dispatcher in Cushing.

Those who survive Ralph include his wife, Jessie; two step-sons, Joe Riley and Henry McClure; a sister, Vickey Grant; five grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

signposts

Retirements

W. W. Dunn, Communications Technician, Mid-Continent Division, Vinita
E. J. Spengeman, Sr., Engineering Assistant, Mid-Continent Division, Indianapolis
H. O. Bengston, Station Attendant "A," Mid-Continent Division, Grand Lake

Personnel changes

W. R. Coburn, Jr., Corrosion Technician, Gulf Coast Division, Gibson
J. R. Tucker, Terminal Agent, Gulf Coast Division, St. James
O. H. Smith, Meter Measurement Technician, Central Division, Kermit
T. D. McCoy, Communications Technician, Mid-Continent Division, Cushing
G. J. Pater, Maintenance "B," Mid-Continent Division, East Chicago
M. D. Supernaw, District Gauger, West Coast Division, Caliola
K. C. Morris, Maintenance Foreman, Gulf Coast Division, Norco

Anniversaries

K. L. Davis, Mid-Continent Division, Indianapolis, 40 years
R. W. Huwieler, Gulf Coast Division, Pasadena, 35 years
J. E. Mims, Head Office, 35 years
E. R. Collier, Mid-Continent Division, Toledo, 30 years
J. W. Stewart, Central Division, Odessa, 30 years
R. W. Holman, West Coast Division, Bakersfield, 20 years
J. T. Kee, Central Division, Midland, 20 years
D. W. Barry, Gulf Coast Division, New Orleans, 15 years
W. H. King, Mid-Continent Division, Zionsville, 10 years
D. G. Kinnaird, Mid-Continent Division, Vinita, 10 years
G. L. Moynier, Gulf Coast Division, New Orleans, 10 years
T. F. Sawyer, Jr., Head Office, 10 years
M. E. Tabb, Central Division, McCamey, 10 years
J. C. Westcott, Gulf Coast Division, Pasadena, 10 years
R. L. Willadson, Central Division, Osage, 10 years

Shell welcomes

P. S. Huntoon, Land Agent, Head Office, Land and Insurance
F. W. Hill, Senior Pipeline Analyst, Head Office, Operations and Maintenance Control
E. J. Braddy, Pipeliner, Gulf Coast Division, Jackson

K. L. Davis—40 years

E. R. Collier—30 years

J. W. Stewart—30 years

Shell GO GRAM

glances backwards

25 years ago

Construction of the $35 million Rancho Pipe Line System, running 455 miles between McCamey and Houston, began on April 1 at McCamey. Shell Pipe Line was responsible for the design, construction and operation of the 24-inch, multiple-owner system.

Contractor for the west end of the line was Anderson Bros. Construction Co., which laid 267 miles of the line from McCamey to Cedar Valley. Houston Contracting Co. worked on the easterly section to Houston, a distance of 188 miles.

15 years ago

Shell Pipe Line's second bridge crossing was placed in operation after a three-month construction project relocated and rerouted the Ozark Pipe Line System's mainline 22-inch Missouri River crossing.

The system's mainline crossing, 2800 feet of pipe, was suspended eight feet below the Daniel Boone Highway Bridge, 22 miles west of St. Louis. The relocation was necessitated by the 1961 spring flooding conditions, which scoured the river bed, breaking the mainline crossing.

In addition to suspending the mainline pipe, existing pipe was rerouted, a new line was installed for the approach to the south end of the bridge and a valve box was moved on the north end of the bridge.

Severe winter weather challenged the working abilities of the men who were relocating the Ozark System's mainline Missouri River crossing. Despite the severe cold, little more than three months were needed to complete the job.

20 years ago: Admiring his new wrist watch are C. R. Graham and Agnes Smith, Clerk in the Kilgore office. The watch was Graham's award for being named the safest pipeline truck driver in Gregg County in 1956, an award presented by the Truck Safety Association.

5 years ago

The first stage of the planned $16.3 million expansion project of the Wolverine Line began on April 17. Construction crews began laying 23 miles of 16-inch diameter pipe from Joliet to Lockport, Ill.

Dean Henney was the project engineer, assisted by Jim Englehardt and C. L. Jarrett. Inspectors included D. P. Macke, E. L. Meyer, and G. C. Skinner, North Line; P. E. Krueger and E. V. Rector, East Line and J. Russell, S. L. Sparks, C. G. Kersch and F. S. Walczeski, Wolverine Line.