SHELL REVIEW

Wood River, Illinois

Vol. 26 No. 7 November, 1963

Quarterly Income Up 21 Per Cent

Consolidated net income of Shell Oil Company and all wholly-owned subsidiaries was 21 per cent higher for both the third quarter and the first nine months of 1963 than for the corresponding periods of 1962, Monroe E. Spaght, President, announced late in October.

Net income for the third quarter of 1963 was $43,022,000, compared with $35,540,000 for the third quarter of 1962. For the first nine months of 1963, net income was $133,943,000, as against $110,477,000 for the same period in 1962.

The improvement in earnings for the third quarter and the year to date resulted from the high level of operations as well as improved operating efficiency. Operations for the first nine months of 1963 resulted in new highs in the production of crude oil and natural gas liquids and in the sale of refined products, natural gas and chemicals. During this period, refined product sales volume was up nine per cent over the same period in 1962. The average realization per barrel remained practically unchanged.

Bloodmobile Visit Set for This Month

Wood River Refinery employees will have an opportunity to contribute to the American Red Cross Blood Program this month when the Bloodmobile makes its annual visit to the Roxana Community Center Building.

A committee of Refinery employees has been organized to plan for participation by Refinery personnel during the two-day visit Wednesday and Thursday November 13 and 14. As in the past, employees who can be spared from their work will be given time off without loss of wages to contribute to the Bloodmobile.

Employee participation in the Red Cross blood program entitles all employees and members of their immediate families to Red Cross blood whenever and wherever needed. You do not need to worry about replacing blood or securing donors if hospitalized locally, since all local hospitals obtain blood through the Red Cross blood program. If you are hospitalized anywhere else and need blood, you should contact the Red Cross office so that blood can be made available to you.

Employees Solicited

Late in October, every Refinery employee was offered an opportunity to indicate whether or not he or she would donate blood. This was done by properly completing IBM card questionnaires and returning them to the solicitors working with the Refinery Blood Donor Committee. The employees also were asked to indicate on the card which of the two days of the visit he or she preferred to make the donation. Those who will contribute will be notified of the time they are to make their donation.

On November 13, the Bloodmobile will accept donors from noon to 6 p.m. The Bloodmobile doors will open at 9 a.m. the following morning, and remain open until 3 p.m.

As in the past transportation from the Refinery to the Community Center Building and back will be provided by the Company. Transportation and payment of wages while employees are away from work to make blood donations are sizeable contributions to the program by the Company.

J. G. McCleish, Engineering Office, is chairman of the Refinery Blood Donors' Committee. Serving with him this year are J. T. Ahrling, Herschel Nelson, and C. L. Baker, Engineering Field; and R. L. Dorries and W. F. Osterloh, Personnel and Industrial Relations.

Staff Employees Donate $13,957 to United Fund

Wood River Refinery Staff employees contributed a total of $13,957.20 to area charitable organizations in the Refinery United Fund campaign completed October 11. At press time, results from the special drive held during the week of October 14-18 for employees represented by the Unions affiliated with the Oil Workers' Council and the International Association of Machinists were not complete.

T. C. Graham, Process Superintendent serving as chairman of the 1963 Refinery United Fund campaign, reported some contributions still were expected from a few Staff employees who were on vacation or off work because of illness, and these would increase the above figure somewhat.

Of the amount contributed, the

(Continued on Page 3)

At Collinsville November 15

SRA Plans for Nomination Dance

The Shell Recreation Association's annual fall dance has been scheduled for Friday night, November 15, it was announced this month by the SRA Board of Governors. The dance this year will be at the Collinsville Park Ballroom, scene of several successful SRA dances in past years.

SRA Board members scheduled the dance about two weeks earlier than the usual first of December date in order to avoid conflict with the busy Christmas season.

Quentin Nungesser, Fire and Safety, chairman of the SRA social activities committee, reported that music for dancing would be provided from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. by Joe Hlavsa and his Skylarks. The young orchestra leader is the son of Refinery employe Joe Hlavsa Jr., Engineering Field.

The dance, as in the past, will be for SRA members and their wives or husbands, or escorts. Admission will be $1 per couple. The $1 admission charge also will cover refreshments during the evening.

This year's dance will be a "nomination" dance. Nominees for the SRA Board of Governors are announced at the fall dance every other year. A nominating committee will report during the intermission, and those attending may make nominations from the floor at the same time.

Another intermission feature will be numbers by a barbershop quartet from the area.

An additional feature of the fall dance is the awarding of prizes. Ten people will leave the dance with a box containing their Thanksgiving turkey.

Election Is Being Planned for SRA Board Positions

Plans are being made by the Shell Recreation Association Board of Governors for an election late this year or early in 1964, for officers to serve on the board in 1964 and 1965.

A nominating committee has been appointed by Board President Joe A. Hmurovich, Engineering Field, and is expected to report to the membership at the SRA Nomination Dance, scheduled this year for November 15, at the Collinsville Park Ballroom. The election will be held some time after that date, since it will be possible at the dance for members to make nominations, adding to the list offered by the committee.

To be elected are five employees from Operations, five from Engineering Field Crafts, five from Staff and one woman. Each member of the SRA will vote for 16 fellow employees — not just for candidates in the category by which he or she is represented.

Board Elects Officers

The 16 persons elected to the board then will elect the SRA president, vice president, secretary and treasurer.

Present SRA Board members are Hmurovich, President; R. A. Niepert, Gas, Vice President; Sharon Schmidt, Purchasing-Stores, Secretary; W. W. Tucker, Refinery Laboratory, Treasurer; and Board Members P. E. Downey, Purchasing-Stores; R. F. Jenkins, Engineering Services; J. L. Klinke, Engineering Field; H. D. Nelson, Engineering Field; Q. M. Nungesser, and F. L. Vazzi, Fire and Safety; W. E. O'Dell, Engineering Field; L. E. Purdy, Alkylation; E. C. Schneider, Lube Oils; K. R. Zumwalt, Utilities; and S. Fulkerson, Engineering Field.

Family Christmas Party Is Set for December 12

Christmas is less than two months away!

When making your plans for the gala season, be sure to mark your calendar to reserve Thursday night, December 12, for the traditional Shell Family Christmas Party. It's an event you and your family won't want to miss.

The party will be at the East Alton-Wood River Community High School Memorial Gymnasium that evening.

The complete program for the evening has not been arranged, but arrangements have been completed for the highlight of the program — the traditional visit by Santa Claus. Santa — the big thing of the evening for the children — has guaranteed his appearance at the Shell program. He will help distribute Christmas candies, fruit and balloons to the children.

Also arranged for the program is music, to be provided by Russ David and his combo. David has made numerous appearances at Shell activities in the past and has proved to be a crowd favorite. The pianist and organist is a popular St. Louis area television and radio personality.

Craig Breedlove Visits Wood River

Craig Breedlove, 26-year-old Californian who holds the world land speed record of 407.45 miles per hour, toured the nation last month at an even faster rate. Wood River Refinery was one of the stops on the personal appearance tour, sponsored like his assault on the speed record by Shell Oil Company and Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

His visit to Wood River offered him the opportunity to tour Research Laboratory where the high-powered turbine fuel that powered his jet-powered racing car "Spirit of America" was developed. HMF* Turbine Fuel originally was developed for supersonic jet aircraft of the future. Fuel to propel the vehicle was produced at Wood River Refinery.

During the runs across the Bonneville, Utah, Salt Flats, Shell's DARINA' Grease AX

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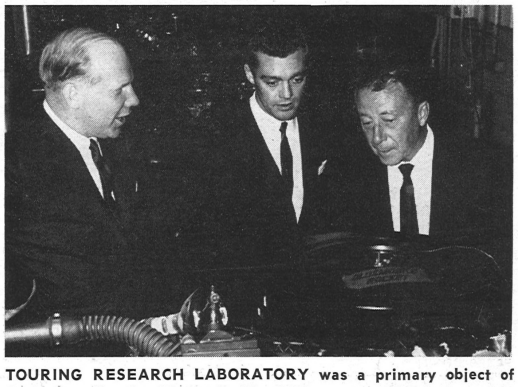


TOURING RESEARCH LABORATORY was a primary object of Craig Breedlove's visit to the Wood River area. The fuel used in Breedlove's record-setting racing car "Spirit of America" was HMF Turbine Fuel*, developed at Wood River Research Laboratory and produced at the Refinery. In the above photo, Breedlove is shown with Refinery Manager A. C. Hogge and Research Director R. J. Greenshields looking at one of the engines in the 12-engine laboratory. * Registered Trademark.

Shell's E & P Program Is Rated One of Best

Emphasis on technical knowledge and research has made Shell one of the most successful oil finders and producers in the nation.

This point is made in an article about Shell's exploration and production efforts based on an interview with J. E. Clark, Shell's Executive Vice President in charge of exploration and production. The article appeared in a recent issue of THE OIL AND GAS JOURNAL.

"Shell employs more research, engineering and other technical manpower, in relation to operating expenses, than any other oil company," Mr. Clark said in comparing Shell with other U.S. oil producers. Thus, there is more research and engineering backup for exploration and production in relation to the total effort than is provided by other companies, he added.

The working philosophy behind Shell's E&P effort is explained by Mr. Clark as "getting there first through research and engineering rather than following somebody else and trying to come in second."

The article stresses Shell's offshore successes and recent purchases of new leases in Gulf of Mexico, California and Alaska waters. Shell's pioneering in deep drilling helped open new South Louisiana and offshore production several years ago. The Weeks Island discovery well, completed in 1945, at 13,770 feet, was then the deepest producing oil well in the world. Subsequent discoveries in the offshore Louisiana Block 24 and 27 and the Cedar Creek field in Montana are called the Company's "three giant discoveries" of the past 10 years.

Successes in offshore drilling have helped to make Shell's discovery ratio one of the highest in the U.S. oil industry. Last year, 16 of the 101 wildcats drilled were discoveries, giving a success ratio of 16 per cent. In 1961, the 27 successful wildcats out of the 99 drilled, gave Shell a success of 27 per cent, almost double the rate for the industry as a whole.

These successes have helped Shell to increase its production in the past 10 years from 115 million barrels of oil a year to about 137 million barrels, for a gain of 19 per cent. In the same period, the industry gain was 15.5 per cent. These results have been achieved almost wholly from exploration — reserves purchased from other companies account for a "minuscule" part of the total.

New E&P techniques have helped improve Shell's position. Years of research have resulted in technical breakthroughs which permit exploration and production in deeper offshore waters. These breakthroughs included an underwater completion system using a robot controlled from the surface and a deep-water floating drilling rig which is kept in exact position by an automatic control device.

In addition to offshore exploration, Shell's research in thermal secondary recovery methods is mentioned as an example of research aimed at gaining a competitive edge in the search for new sources of oil.

Q&As AFFECTING YOU AND SHELL

Q. What is the oil industry doing to increase the amount of oil that can be recovered from productive underground formations?

A. Continuous research in production techniques is enabling producers to recover more than the customary average of about 25 per cent of the total oil in a given deposit. A few decades ago, oil men could recover as little as 10 per cent. Boosting the percentage of recoverable oil is important in conserving the nation's petroleum resources, which supply about 73 per cent of the total energy requirements.

Initially, production is effected first by underground pressure and then by pumping. As soon as a productive well is completed, geologists and engineers estimate the size and characteristics of the oil-bearing formation and calculate the probable future production pattern. These studies are revised as actual field production data become available.

As the original pressure declines, the well usually is put on pump to bring up additional oil. When these initial methods are no longer effective, the well often is treated to increase the flow of oil. Chemical liquids or sands are forced into the formation under pressure to split or fracture it so the oil will flow more readily. Such treatments, called "facturing," often boost the production from wells with declining or uneconomical yields as well as that from newly-drilled wells.

Another treatment designed to increase oil flow- is Shell's recently - developed EPOSAND*. Many wells in and around the Gulf of Mexico produce oil from strata containing loose sand which can limit or even stop the flow of oil by clogging the formation and the bore hole.

EPOSAND, a resinous solution, can be injected into the well to cement the loose sand into a hard but porous mass to filter out the loose sand and increase the oil production rate. This treatment is applied to new as well as old wells.

When these methods to sustain and increase production have been exhausted, oil companies usually employ secondary recovery techniques which involve the use of water, gas or heat. These secondary techniques sometimes enable companies ultimately to recover appreciably more oil from a given reservoir.

Waterflooding, a principal secondary technique, involves the injection of water under pressure into the spaces left after oil and gas have already been produced. This water pushes oil—which otherwise would not be recovered — toward producing wells. This procedure yields millions of additional barrels of oil.

Shell operates several waterflood projects, one of which is in the Benton (Ill.) Field. Discovered in 1941, this field had produced about 20 million barrels of oil by 1949 when production with initial methods became uneconomical. Since the waterflood project, millions of additional barrels of oil have been recovered, and the rate of production is 10 times as great as it was under the initial methods.

Another secondary technique involves the returning — or recycling — of natural gas back into the producing formation to increase the pressure and force more oil to the surface. Liquid hydrocarbons can be recovered from the gas and the gas later can be sold when its secondary recovery work is done. Oil companies also use thermal techniques such as the injection of steam into the formation or the kindling of underground fires to force more oil to the surface.

The development of these techniques has required long and costly research. Millions of dollars and the efforts of many scientists, engineers and craftsmen have been required. For example, Shell Development Company's large research laboratory at Houston is devoted entirely to exploration and production problems.

The result of this research — by Shell and other companies — enables the oil industry to recover greater percentages of oil to help supply the nation's steadily increasing energy needs.

*Shell Trademark.

Strange Oil Boom Is Under Way 'Over the Horizon' off Louisiana

The biggest and in many ways the strangest oil boom in American history is reaching its exploratory climax in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Louisiana. This view was expressed by J. W. Pittman, Production Manager, New Orleans E&P Area, in a recent speech before members of the Louisiana-Arkansas Division of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association.

The boom is the biggest of all oil booms in terms of daily capital investment, Pittman said. Including platforms and rigs under construction, the oil industry is spending about $1,000,000 a day on drilling alone. The over-all cost of one of the 85 to 90 drilling operations now under way ranges from $8,000 to $14,000 a day. Differences in cost depend on water depth, distance from shore and size and type of rig.

These figures are particularly significant when compared with previous oil plays. The East Texas field, brought in during the early 1930s, saw the drilling of 1,570 wells during its peak year at a total expense of only about $205,000 a day. The Scurry County, Texas, boom of 1948 saw the industry spending a total of $420,000 a day with 200 rigs running.

The Gulf offshore boom is strange, Pittman said, because it is a spending boom and not a quick profit boom. Enormous sums are being spent not in hopes of an immediate return, but in the expectation of long-range benefits.

The boom was spurred by the large and highly competitive lease sales of the past 2½ years. In three Federal lease sales in 1960 and 1962, the oil industry purchased 507 lease tracts embracing some 2,350,000 acres at a total cost of approximately $735,000,000. The lease terms provide that unless oil and gas production are established within a five-year term or operations continuously maintained thereafter, the property must be released.

Simply stated, this means that the industry must bring in production on all 507 tracts by October, 1967, or drop them.

Strangest of all, Pittman said, is that the public is not even aware that a boom is going on. Unlike older booms which were accompanied by an overnight expansion of small rural communities or the birth of boisterous new towns, this boom is a quiet and orderly affair. The lure of immediate wealth is absent, and gone also is the brisk trade in leases and royalties by small independent operators. Finally, the operations are taking place in a new and inaccesible environment that is literally over the horizon to the general public.

130-Mile Brackish Water Line

Big Water Flood Project Is Planned

One of the nation's largest source-water supply systems to serve water flood units will be constructed in West Texas through the joint efforts of the Midland Exploration and Production Area and Shell Pipe Line Corporation.

Construction is scheduled to begin later this year on a 130-mile pipe line to furnish up to 600,000 barrels of brackish water a day for some 45 water flood units in Ector and Andrews Counties. Initial operation is estimated to begin in April, 1964, although the program of creating units and installing floods to all units will require three-to-four years to complete.

Planning for the project began when the large operators of Ector County, including Shell, formed a committee in May, 1962, to study the availability, practicability and probable cost of suitable sources of water. As a result, Shell Oil will supply the water from acreage on which the Company holds water rights and Shell Pipe Line Corporation will construct and operate a pipe line to supply the following principal purchasers:

Atlantic Refining Company, Cities Service Oil Company, Continental Oil Company, Forest Oil Corporation, Pan American Petroleum Corporation, Phillips Petroleum Company, Schermerhorn Oil Company, Sunray DX Oil Company, Texaco, Inc., and Union Oil Company of California.

Ector County, which has a daily crude output of nearly 152,000 barrels, will have about 86 per cent of its wells and 68 per cent of its production served by the new line. Production, which began there in the 1920s, will be increased about 70 per cent by water flooding of the fields and will be extended for another 40 years. Fields involved include Wheeler, TXL, North Cowden, Foster, South Cowden, Harper, Penwell, Jordan and Goldsmith — all in Ector County; and Embar in Andrews County.

To begin the project, Shell Oil Company has drilled the first of 18-to-20-water wells. The wells — about 5,000 feet deep — will be drilled into the Capitan Reef complex which extends from within New Mexico to south of Fort Stockton in Pecos County, Texas. Each of the brackish water wells is expected to have a capacity of between 30,000 and 40,000 barrels daily for the maximum peak load of 600,000 barrels daily. Long-range needs for the present purchasers to carry out their water flooding are estimated at some 2.75 billion barrels for the entire life of the project.

Shell Pipe Line Corporation will build a pumping station about eight miles northwest of Kermit with seven or eight 800-horsepower gas driven centrifugal pumps. The line will begin at the Kermit Station with 36-inch-diameter pipe. The diameter will be reduced in stages to six inch as the line passes various take-off points. The water will be metered for the users at 28 delivery points.

Shell Discovers Oil in Alaska's Cook Inlet

Shell Oil Company has announced an important discovery of oil in the middle of Alaska's Cook Inlet, 60 miles southwest of Anchorage. Oil flowed from SRS Middle Ground Shoal State No. 1 at a rate of more than 600 barrels per day from productive intervals totaling 550 feet.

The well represents the first oil discovery in Cook Inlet and the first drilled and completed from a floating drilling vessel in Alaska.

Conditions encountered during the drilling operation were described as "the most difficult in the world," by S. F. Bowlby, Vice President, Pacific Coast E&P Area. The well is located in 125 feet of water and the drilling rig withstood 30-foot tides and currents of six to eight knots.

"The fact that we were able to conduct this operation on the floor of the inlet despite the conditions is an epic triumph of modern research and technology," Mr. Bowlby said.

Joint Venture

Shell had filed an affidavit with Alaska's Oil and Gas Conservation Committee last month stating that this well had encountered evidence of oil and gas. It is a joint venture of Shell, as operator, Richfield Oil Corporation and Standard Oil Company of California.

The oil from the new well was reported as 35.5 gravity, and it came from portions of the interval 7,480 to 8,177 feet. The well is located 22 miles west of the Swanson River oil field, the only current oil production in Alaska.

Further drilling and development in the area will be suspended until next spring, and the CUSS II floating drilling rig now is moving from this well site to fill other drilling commitments.

Drilling began June 14. Shell used submerged drilling and completion techniques developed over the past few years. In deep water, this method normally uses a robot to descend to the ocean floor and attach and detach equipment. But in Cook Inlet, a diver performed these tasks.

Shell Jumps 'Feet First' Into New Market for Wax

Shell has jumped feet first into a new market for petroleum waxes. A new blend of waxes has been developed for use on water ski ramps, the Products Application Department reports.

This specialty lubricant is used by many of the 200 clubs in the American Water Ski Association (AWSA). Previously, the clubs used such materials as soap and axle grease or motor oil to coat the ramps. The most widely used lubricant was a mixture of petroleum wax and imported palm wax.

The high cost of the imported wax led C. W. Herren, an instrument mechanic at Shell's Houston Refinery, to experiment with less-expensive blends of petroleum waxes. Herren, a water skiing fan, also is a director of the AWSA. He blended various waxes from the Houston Refinery and tested them on a water ski ramp he built in his backyard at Channelview, a Houston suburb just north of the Refinery.

Herren finally chose the wax blend having the best set of properties. Water ski ramps, usually wooden, are subjected to weathering action by water and sun and to heavy impact of the skis (a skier often hits the ramp traveling at more than 35 miles per hour).

So far, more than 1,500 pounds of the new wax have been sold to water ski clubs throughout the nation and the market is expected to grow. Also, the related sales of gasoline, outboard motor oil, gear oil, grease and lubricants for boats comprise an expanding market.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Lauck, a son, **David Thomas.** Lauck is a Lab Assistant, Research Laboratory.

Mr. and Mrs. Billie L. Fennell, a daughter, **Malinda.** Fennell is an Electrician, Engineering Field.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell W. Lambert, Jr., a daughter, **Jill,** Lambert is a Technologist, Thermal Cracking.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Millay, a daughter, **Pamela Ann.** Millay is a Research Engineer, Research Laboratory.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Porter, a son, **Edward Lee.** Porter is a Chemist, Refinery Laboratory.

Check Your Beneficiary Designations

Is the beneficiary designation for your life insurance and Provident Fund benefits up-to-date?

If you alter your marital status or gain or lose a dependent, you may wish to record the change. This will insure the benefits will be paid promptly to the person of your choice.

Beneficiaries may include wife (or husband), children or grandchildren. It also is possible to name certain other persons. It should be remembered that if a minor is named beneficiary, the court probably would have to appoint a guardian in the event of your death. This could cause expense and delay.

Beneficiary designations should be reviewed periodically and changes made by completing the proper forms at the Personnel and Industrial Relations Office.

Operations Now Under Way at Los Angeles Basin Data Center

Shell's new Los Angeles Basin Data Center, located at the Dominguez section of the Wilmington-Dominguez Refinery, went into operation in August. It is designed to give the flexibility, speed and capacity required to handle the information systems of the major Shell facilities in Southern California.

The Data Center has been developed around a high-speed computer system called the IBM 1410. The new system is four times faster than the IBM 650 which it replaces.

Initially, the new Data Center will provide data processing and computing services for the Refinery, the Dominguez Chemical Plant, and for Shell Chemical Company's Synthetic Rubber Division which includes the Torrance Plant. Later it will service the Pacific Coast's E&P Area as the Area's programs become operational on the IBM 1410 system.

Shell has three other major data processing centers — at Tulsa, Oklahoma; Menlo Park, California; and New York.

R. E. Engler, former Chief Accountant at Wood River Refinery, is the head of the Los Angeles Basin Data Center.

Breedlove Visits Wood River

(Continued From Page 1)

was used to lubricate the racer's wheel bearings. Special racing tires were made by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

During Breedlove's visit with Shell and Goodyear people in this area, he related the story of how he began development of his car, obtained the assistance of Shell and Goodyear, and after months of testing and development successfully assaulted a record of some 15 years standing, held by the late John Cobb of England.

And Breedlove went on to say he was sure he and his car could do even better — perhaps 500 miles per hour. He plans to try to better his own record some time in 1964, probably in late summer when conditions are just right on the Salt Flats.

Williams and Wife Win Shell Bridge Club Tourney

Hugh and Donna Williams were recent winners of the Martha Kimmel traveling trophy in a Shell recreation Association Bridge Club tourney. Williams, Experimental Laboratory, is president of the SRA Bridge Club. He and his wife will hold the trophy until next year's tourney.

The trophy was first offered two years ago in memory of Mrs. Kimmel, wife of E. L. Kimmel, Research Laboratory. She was an active member of the Bridge Club.

First winners of the trophy were L. A. Kleinhenz, Technological, and Mrs. June Chiste, wife of Pete Chiste, Cracking. Kleinhenz has since been transferred by the Company to Head Office, and Mrs. Chiste defended the title with her husband in the recent tourney.

Runners-up in this year's tourney were Mr. and Mrs. V. W. LaMarsh. A total of 46 persons participated in the event.

Staff Employees Contribute $13,957 to United Fund Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

bulk of the funds will go to the Alton-Wood River Area United Fund, which will receive $9,026.70. The Edwardsville-Glen Carbon United Fund will receive $2,775.50 and the United Fund of Greater St. Louis will receive $1,565. The balance of the funds were earmarked by employees to charitable organizations in their home communities of Collinsville, Staunton, Litchfield, Marine, Troy, East St. Louis, Belleville, Lebanon and several other cities.

Figures show the 96 per cent of the Refinery's Staff employees contributed to the drive.

Campaign Chairman Graham, speaking for the many charitable organizations who will benefit from this year's United Fund campaign, expressed thanks to all who took part. This includes not only each employee who participated in planning and conducting the Refinery campaign but each person who contributed.

D. J. Saxton To Go to New York

D. J. Saxton, Senior Technologist in the Gas Department, is being transferred effective November 16, to the position of Senior Engineer in the Head Office Products- Application Department, according to an announcement by Refinery Manager A. C. Hogge.

Saxton joined Shell at Wood River Research Laboratory in March, 1948, as a Junior Research Chemist. He became a Senior Research Chemist in 1960, and transferred from Research Laboratory to the Gas Department in April, 1962.

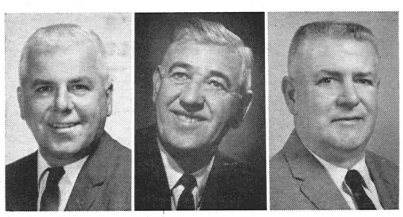
Reminder: Check HSM Coverage For Dependents

If you are enrolled for family coverage under the Shell Hospital Surgical Medical Program and have an unmarried, dependent child approaching age 19, it is up to you to arrange for continuation of coverage beyond the child's 19 birthday by making application and paying an additional monthly premium.

If the child thereafter loses dependency status as a result of marriage, full-time employment or attaining age 25, you should arrange to discontinue the additional payment, since he or she no longer is eligible to receive benefits under the Program. Arrangements in either case can be made through your Supervisor.

Service SHELL Anniversaries

E. J. Childers Cat Cracking 35 Years | **C. W. Colston** Aromatics 35 Years | **L. W. Crull** Aromatics 35 Years | **R. C. Gilman** Eng. Field 35 Years | **P. F. Hofmeier** Alkylation 35 Years | **C. W. Judd** Research Lab 30 Years | **M. A. McClintock** Refinery Lab 30 Years | **R. E. Dippold** Gas 25 Years | **W. C. Drda** Eng. Field 25 Years | **W. T. Kubicek** Eng. Field 25 Years



J. E. McConnell Eng. Services 25 Years | **G. R. Ruyle** Eng. Field 25 Years | **C. F. Stanley** Eng. Field 25 Years

20 Years

H. Beyer Jr. Eng. Field
W. W. Clardy Eng. Field
H. C. Gill Eng. Field
W. H. Grigg Alkylation
G. F. Martin Refinery Lab
L. A. Meininger Eng. Field
R. W. Stoddard Distilling

15 Years

J. W. Carmody Eng. Services
F. J. Cordera Research Lab
R. W. Dickinson Eng. Field
G. C. Egmon Gas
J. W. Evans Tr.-Eff. Cont.
E. J. Fontana Eng. Field
J. W. Glover Distilling
K. J. Heinemeier Alkylation
G. Holzman Technological
H. E. Kendall Eng. Field
L. J. Lucas Eng. Field
R. J. Sieve Eng. Field
W. A. Titus Eng. Field
H. L. Young Eng. Field

10 Years

J. M. Kozak Refinery Lab
R. L. Neudecker Eng. Field
C. A. Post Eng. Field
J. L. Ridinger Tr.-Eff. Cont.
D. T. Stafford Eng. Field

The Sports • • • • • Review

Shell's TV Golf Programs Return to Air in January

"Shell's Wonderful World of Golf" will return to the air for the third year on Sunday afternoon, January 19, 1964, over the NBC Television Network. The telecast will be in color from 3 to 4 p.m., Central Standard Time, and may be viewed in this area on Channel 5, KSD-TV, St. Louis.

Telecasts will continue on each Sunday for 11 weeks. Tentatively scheduled in order of appearance are:

Miguel Sala vs. Julius Boros, Country Club de Bogota (Columbia).

Brigitte Varangot vs. Mickey Wright, Clube de Golf do Estoril (Portugal).

Flory Van Donck vs. Dave Marr, Royal Golf Club de Belgique (Belgium).

Gene Littler vs. Eric Brown, Gleneagles (Scotland).

Stan Leonard vs. George Knudson, Capilano Golf and Country Club (Canada).

Tony Lema vs. Chen Ching Po, Kawana Fuji Club (Japan).

Juan Rodriguez vs. Doug Sanders, Dorado Beach Golf Club (Puerto Rico).

Jacky Bonvin vs. Bobby Nichols, Crans Golf-Club (Switzerland).

Dave Ragan vs. Bob Charles, Royal Lahaina Golf Club (Hawaii).

Johnny Pott vs. Kel Nogle, Delhi Golf Club (India).

Jack Nicklaus vs. Sam Snead, Pebble Beach (U.S.A. .

Engineering Office Bowlers Win Refinery League's First Quarter

Engineering Office bowlers won first quarter honors in Wood River Refinery Bowling League, nosing out the Boiler House keglers by two points.

The two teams went into the final night of first quarter action tied with 19 points each. Engineering Office won four points matched against the Budstaffs, and the clean sweep was too much for the Boiler House bowlers, who managed only a split with the Research Rejects.

North Property bowlers finished the quarter in third place with 20 points, and the Tool Room team was in fourth place with 19 points. The Research Relics led the second division of the league with 17 points; Tech Department bowlers were in sixth place with 12 points; the Budstaffs were seventh with nine points and the Rejects were in the league cellar with seven.

Engineering Office also holds the team high single game scoring honors with a 1,058 pin score. The Budstaffs are second with a 1,054 score, folowed by the Rejects with 1,047. North Property holds the league's team high three game series score with 3,044 pins, followed by the Tool Room with 3,004 and Boiler House with 2,955.

Individual Scoring

In the individual high scoring department, Clarence Shirley's 625 scratch series continues to lead the league, and Shirley, of the North Property team, became eligible the next-to-last night of the quarter for an American Bowling Congress triplicate award when he bowled three consecutive games of 147. His average thus far is 163 in 24 games.

Charles Towne of the Reseach Relics leads the league in the high three game series department with a 598 scratch series. And just one pin behind with a 597 series is Bob Awe of the Research Rejects. In the high single game scoring category, Don Isted of the Boiler House team sports a 258 game, followed by Towne with 238 and Sumptner of North Property with 230.

Average wise, Ray Neuhaus of the Boiler House team leads the league with a 179 pin average in 21 games. However, several other bowlers hold averages of more than 170 pins.

REFINERY GOLF CHAMPIONS of the 1963 season were the Engineering Services golfers, shown above. Engineering Services won both first and second half titles in Premium League Competition and then beat Treasury golfers in a play-off to earn the Refinery championship. From the left in front are Bob Benter, E. D. Underwood, Dick Webb and Don Bradfisch. Standing are J. W. Davis, Dale Appleby (team captain), Andy Reznack, F. W. Rood, J. W. Stallings and R. K. MacIntyre. Absent when the above photograph was taken were team members Harry Rollins and Mitzi Waller.

Engineering Services Wins Golf Title

Engineering Services golfers of the Refinery's Premium League are the 1963 Refinery champions.

The Engineers (from all Refinery Engineering departments — not just Services) swept the Premium League title, winning both first and second half competition. They then won an 18-hole two match play-off from Treasury of the Silver Shell League to capture the Refinery flag.

Treasury golfers reached the play-offs for the title after winning second half Silver Shell League competition and then a play-off with first-half-winning Research No. 1 golfers. Treasury won the league's second half flag with a come-from-behind effort.

Members of the championship Engineering Services team were R. D. Appleby (captain), R. J. Benter, H. G. Rollins, E. D. Underwood, M. S. Waller, J. W. Davis, A. V. Reznack, J. W. Stallings, R. A. Webb, D. E. Bradfisch, R. K. MacIntyre and F. W. Rood.

Members of the Treasury team were H. A. Birmingham, R. W. Breuer, R. A. Burton, R. W. Cannon, E. M. Fabik, W. M. Fly, H. J. Foederer, H. E. Hanbaum, D. C. Landholt, M. Mason, F. Plessa, D. L. Severe, J. S. Wilwerding and O. J. Wood.

'Hub' Turley Wins Championship In SRA Refinery Golf Tournament

Hobart "Hub" Turley, Refinery Laboratory, is the new Refinery golf champion, as a result of winning the championship flight in the annual Shell Recreation Association sponsored tourney. Play was completed in late September.

Turley won out over 10 golfers in the championship flight. Runner-up was L. W. "Bill" Malson, Research Laboratory.

Winner of "A" flight was John Martin, Engineering Office; with Kenneth Zumwalt, Utilities, placing second. There were 20 golfers in "A" Flight.

"B" flight winner was Lou Archibald, Aromatics. Dan Harbaugh, Cat Cracking was runner-up in the class of 21 golfers.

"C" flight, with 28 golfers participating, was won by Roy Roark, Purchasing-Stores. Placing second was P. Simpson, Engineering Field.

R. W. Stouffer, Thermal Cracking, was "D" flight winner, with Earl Fabik, Treasury, as runner-up. Fourteen golfers played in "D" flight.

"Black day for Chopin, wasn't it?"

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Don't Forget ! !
SRA Fall Dance
Friday, November 15
Collinsville Park
9 p.m.—1 a.m.

E. B. Gillis