

Oil companies threatened with dismemberment

Recently, the Senate narrowly rejected three attempts to pass proposals designed to divest major oil companies of various operational functions and to prohibit their activities in developing alternate energy sources. The votes were too close for comfort.

How close? Does a swing of a mere five votes from "No" to "Yes" sound close enough? The divestiture issue is still alive in Congress as more than 25 bills or amendments on this subject await action.

Over the past several years, dozens of investigations, hearings, and court cases have been conducted, and yet no evidence of collusion or other anticompetitive practices on the part of oil companies has been brought out which would justify the break-up that some politicians now advocate in Congress.

The Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee has held hearings on this general issue for ten years and has not been moved to propose one piece of legislation. Yet a mere five votes . . .

Integration attacked

The recent congressional bills attacked two general areas: vertical integration (where a company is involved in more than one phase of the business . . . refining and marketing, for instance); and

horizontal integration (expanding operations into non-petroleum fields, such as geothermal, coal, and solar energy).

The prime reason given by those advocating break-up is "a current lack of competition" in the industry. Lack of competition?

How do 20 major oil companies constitute a monopoly? Or even eight? The fact is no oil company controls more than 11 percent of national volume at any level of operation.

One must gather together the 30 largest producers of crude oil in this country to account for even 65 percent of total production. Few, if any, other industries can claim similar statistics.

For instance, if you exclude the eight largest producers of motor vehicles, there is only three percent of the market left. If you do the same with the eight largest cigarette makers, there is no market left at all! Many other similar examples can be cited.

Nothing unique

Vertical integration isn't unique to the oil industry. It's common, for instance, for manufacturing companies to run "factory outlet" retail stores, for newspapers to own paper companies, or for supermarkets to own dairies or bakeries.

Divestiture or "dismem-

berment" would cause integrated companies to become far less efficient than they are now. Breaking major companies into many little ones would mean duplication of effort . . . each with its own staff of accountants, lawyers, clerks, etc. . . . each with its own headquarters operation . . . each needing to show a profit on the books.

The consumer ultimately would be asked to pay for all these "extras".

New energy

Supplies of domestic oil and natural gas are declining while this country's need for energy is growing. Balancing supply and demand calls for either increasing crude oil imports or obtaining alternative energy sources.

Thus oil companies have been horizontally integrating, engaging in such fields as geothermal, shale oil, tar sands, coal, uranium, and solar power. The petroleum industry is well known for its

technological advances and cost-saving innovations, and it is bringing its resources of money and managerial, research, and technological skills into these fields to provide needed future energy.

Keeping them from doing so under the guise of "promoting competition" would greatly hinder America's quest for alternate energy . . . and not really promote competition either.

Ask yourself

While on the subjects of dismemberment and restriction, ask yourself the following questions.

Who is going to buy and run the parts of the business that by themselves haven't been all that profitable -- like refining?

Who is going to generate the necessary capital and brain power to do innovative product and process research, environmental research, and advanced techni-

cal efforts?

Will all previous research into alternate fields be lost in the shuffle?

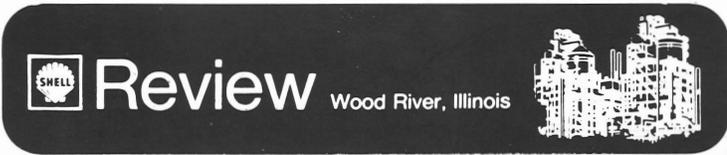
Will there be a loss of pride, product responsibility, and consistency when the company that makes the product doesn't sell it to the consumer?

What will happen to huge, cooperative projects, such as the Alaskan pipeline, if major companies sponsoring it are broken up?

How will fragmented American companies compete in the world market with fully integrated foreign oil companies?

Since leases on shale, coal, and geothermal were open for bids in the past, who is going to leap forward now who didn't before?

Shouldn't the subjects of dismemberment and restriction be carefully studied before racing off with legislation?



VOL. 38, NO. 11

WOOD RIVER REFINERY

DECEMBER, 1975

Refinery precipitates its catalyst

About three years ago Illinois environmental regulations were enacted which called for refineries to decrease the amount of catalyst fines released to the atmosphere in the cat cracker flue gases.

The cyclone system had been doing better than 99 percent removal for years at Wood River's cat crackers, but the state's new regulations called for an even better performance. After much study it was decided to install electrostatic precipitators. It was an arduous and expensive effort (see "Variance" story on this page), but the job has been completed . . . and the new system is on line and doing its job.

Big additions

At a cost of over \$5½ million the refinery has installed two electrostatic precipitators . . . one for each cat cracker. In keeping with the

immense size of the cat crackers themselves, these two new dust removers are giants.

Set on their supports each is 64 feet high. Without the supports -- just the boxes themselves -- the two precipitators together are about the size of the new addition to the main office. Each has its own self-supporting steel stack, 200 feet tall.

Dust catchers

Just how do these things work, anyway? It's the same principle that draws lint to your wool suit in the winter -- static electricity. Inside the precipitator boxes are series of hanging devices ("plates"). An electrical charge is present in the precipitator atmosphere, while the plates are grounded.

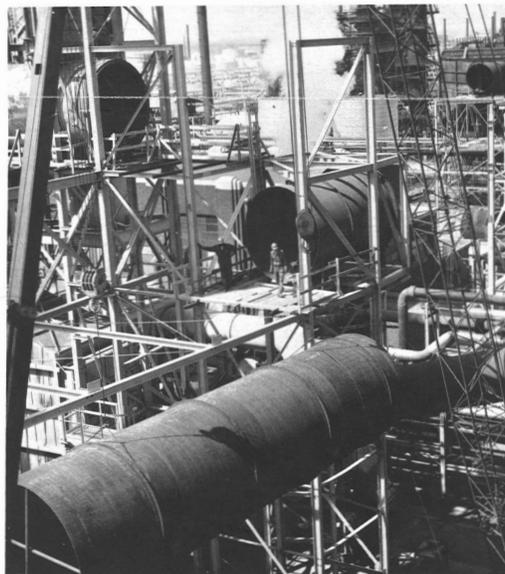
As the catalyst fines float slowly through this atmosphere, they become charged

and cling to the plates by static electricity. Periodically, the plates are "rapped" so the accumulated catalyst falls into closed hoppers and is hauled away in a closed truck to a licensed disposal site.

EPA on hand

Official start-up of the precipitators was in late October. Invited observers for the occasion were two officials of the Illinois EPA. "The results were dramatic, and they seemed impressed," said Dick Dreith, environmental conservation manager for the refinery. "Prior to cutting in the precipitator, you could detect a haze coming from the stack, but afterward . . . well, nothing but clear blue sky!"

Pat Nelson, senior engineer in Engineering Office, was the project engineer for the electrostatic precipitators. (Continued on page 3)



TIGHT FIT. During construction Shell boilermakers and cranes combine to set a 40-foot piece of precipitator duct 65 feet above the ground. They had all of one extra inch of space in which to maneuver it into place! Whitey DeLassus directed the effort.

Refinery proves its 'case in court' . . . state grants variance

The electrostatic precipitators are working . . . taking catalyst out of the cat cracker flue gases (see story on this page). But back in June they weren't, and the State of Illinois Environmental Protection Agency might have directed the Wood River Refinery to shut down both cat crackers because of it . . . but they didn't.

Suffice it to say, such a shutdown would have had a significant impact on the operation of this refinery, not to

mention its ability to maintain a continuing supply of gasoline, furnace oil, and other products for customers throughout the mid-continent area. In fact, the cat crackers are such an integral part of the overall refining scheme at Wood River that their absence for any extended period would eventually affect the entire operation at the refinery and without massive shipments to and from other Shell refineries, cause a refinery shutdown.

The question of continued operation centered around a deadline set in state and federal clean air regulations governing emissions of particulates and the completion of the electrostatic precipitators. The regulations became effective May 30; the precipitators were to be on-stream by then for the cat crackers to be in compliance.

The refinery had planned to easily meet the deadline but didn't due to a series of events beyond Shell's control

which delayed construction of these two units. The law provides a way to handle this situation, and in order to avoid a shutdown, the refinery petitioned the State Pollution Control Board for a "variance" from the regulations. On May 22 the Board granted a variance for a period of six months.

Day in court

To get this variance, Wood River representatives literally had their "day in court". On April 10 a hearing was

held at the Edwardsville Courthouse complete with attorneys, a court reporter, and a hearing officer who conducted the proceedings as a judge would, with sworn testimony.

The actual decision on the variance was made later by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in Chicago; their decision was based on the transcribed testimony of the Edwardsville hearing.

Sworn testimony was given (Continued on page 3)

Shell profits decline from previous year levels

Shell Oil Company net earnings declined 26 percent in the third quarter and 17 percent in the first nine months of 1975 from comparable periods the year before.

Shell president Harry Bridges said, "This year's third quarter results are down from the third quarter last year, but have improved over the first and second quarters of this year and, on an ongoing basis, we are having a reasonably good year to date."

Bridges said the decline from Shell's all time high third quarter in 1974 was due to the loss of the oil depletion allowance early this year and

to lower oil and chemical product earnings. He said the principal factor in the decline for the nine months was the loss of the depletion allowance.

Consolidated net income for the quarter was \$159.8 million or \$2.36 a share. Earnings for the first nine months were \$382.3 million or \$5.66 per share. Last year they were: third quarter, \$216 million/\$3.21 per share; and nine months, \$462.3 million/\$6.87 per share.

Nevertheless, capital expenditures were \$763 million, 21 percent higher than the company's previous record for nine months established last year.

Shell's net production of crude oil and natural gas liquids decreased 5 percent to 560,000 barrels per day for the nine-month period. Natural gas production dropped about 7½ percent. Key factors were declining older wells and temporary shut-ins.

According to Bridges, Shell's prime exploration and production objective is to arrest the decline in the company's production of oil and gas. Shell is aggressively exploring the frontier areas of the Outer Continental Shelf and Alaska and the onshore "lower 48" states, seeking profitable opportunities outside the U.S., and maximizing production from present fields through supple-

mental recovery. About 30 percent of Shell's current oil production comes from supplemental recovery projects.

Refinery processing intakes were down 5 percent to 1,012,000 barrels daily for the quarter and down 4 percent to 992,000 barrels daily for the nine months, compared to the respective 1974 amounts of 1,062,000 and 1,032,000 barrels daily. The declines reflected reduced oil products demand.

Refined products sales volumes were 958,000 barrels daily for the quarter and 985,000 barrels daily for the nine months, compared to averages of 1,049,000 and 1,063,000 barrels daily, respectively, in 1974.

Bridges indicated Shell is strong in both oil and chemical products. He said that although growth opportunities in oil products appear limited, Shell intends to remain one of the nation's largest and most efficient refiners and marketers of petroleum products. Capital spending in this area will be some \$120 million in 1975.

For growth, the Company will look to chemical products where it sees good long-term promise, where 1975 capital spending will total about \$180 million, and where budgeted capital spending on projects to be completed by 1978 totals \$600 million.

You may save someone's life by giving him a great big hug

It seems everyone at some time in his life has experienced "something going down the wrong pipe" while eating or drinking. At best it's pretty uncomfortable and maybe even a little frightening.

It can be fatal. Would you believe choking on food or obstacles in the windpipe is the sixth leading cause of accidental death in this country? Literally thousands of people die from it every year.

Once a person has caught something in his throat and has started choking, he has only four minutes to be rescued following his collapse. Old methods of first aid thought to be sufficient enough to save the victim included: slapping on the back, offering a glass of water, and reaching into the mouth to attempt to dislodge the material. Now a doctor in Cincinnati has come up with a bear-hugging technique to aid people who have choked on food.

Heimlich's bear-hug

Dr. Henry Heimlich, director of surgery at Cincinnati Jewish Hospital, offers this advice:

"Stand behind the victim and put both of your arms around him. Let his head, arms, and upper torso hang

forward. Grab your fist with your other hand and place it against his abdomen slightly above the navel and below the rib cage. Press up rapidly against his abdomen. This forces the diaphragm up and compresses the lungs. Hopefully the food will pop out like a cork from a champagne bottle.

"If the victim is too heavy," advises Dr. Heimlich, "lay him on his back and sit on his hips. With the heel of your left hand pressing against the back of your right hand, push forward into his abdomen just above the belt.

"A second person should be prepared to remove the ejected food from the victim's mouth -- particularly if he's on his back -- with a spoon or fingers."

Artificial respiration is recommended if the victim

still has trouble breathing after the food is removed. Then get him to a doctor to have him examined.

Save yourself

If you choke on something while you are alone, use the technique on yourself by pressing your fist rapidly against your abdomen.

Dr. Heimlich's discovery was triggered by a newspaper article. "Until a year ago I hadn't thought much about choking because I didn't realize it was a big problem. But then I read a report from the National Safety Council that choking causes 3,900 deaths a year. So I decided to do something about it.

"The idea of the champagne cork came to me, and it seemed logical to try to drive the plug of food out from below. I experimented with beagles and developed this method."

Proved successes

The "Heimlich maneuver" has already chalked up a number of successes. In Ohio a doctor reported saving a friend who was choking on a piece of steak at a Rotary banquet. The doctor had read about the new method just the day before. Here in Il-

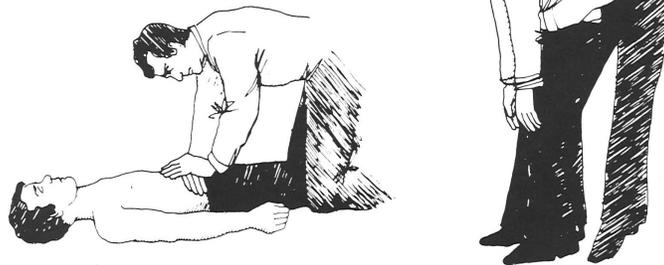
linois another doctor used the method on a young woman who was choking on a piece of food at a garden party, and in St. Louis just recently a high school teacher saved a young girl who was choking on a piece of candy.

In Seattle a retired restaurant owner saw an article on the Heimlich maneuver in his Sunday paper. He was particularly interested because death by choking occurs so often in restaurants that the problem is often called "cafe coronary". Hours later he used the method to save the life of a neighbor's wife who was choking on a large piece of chicken.

Those early successes seem to indicate the Heimlich's bear-hug maneuver could save a lot of lives. But why not avoid getting yourself in such a 'pickle' in the first place?

With good table manners and common sense you can reduce your chances of choking. Don't drink too much alcohol before eating. Chew your food slowly and thoroughly, especially if you have dentures. Don't eat and laugh at the same time.

And need it be said ... don't bite off more than you can chew!



Gasoline costs less per pound than your Sunday paper

Sunday editions of big city newspapers are notoriously hefty. The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* is no slouch, but apparently the *New York Times* feels it puts out a pretty weighty issue because in a recent proprietary advertisement the *Times* proclaimed to the world that its Sunday editions were the biggest and most nutritious bargains around.

After all, said the ad, one of its largest Sunday issues weighed six pounds, two ounces -- costing only 9.8 cents a pound. "Can you think of anything else at that price

that's nearly as nourishing that you can buy for yourself or your family these days?"

From his Houston home, Shell employee, Paul Tyrcha of Head Office Marketing, responded, "I sure can!" Said Paul in a letter he fired off to the *Times* editor:

"Certainly, gasoline is no less nourishing, but literally more so, than the *New York Times*, and on a pound-for-pound basis is still a bigger bargain."

Tyrcha went on to say that a gallon of regular gasoline is priced at about 60 cents nationwide, or 9.8 cents a

pound, the same as the largest edition of the *Times*. But this includes federal and state taxes, Tyrcha added, which should be removed for comparison purposes, because the *Times* has no such taxes on its price for each paper.

"Nationally," said Tyrcha, "the federal and state taxes average 11.80 cents per gallon, which then means a gallon of regular, excluding these taxes, sells for 48.20 cents, or 7.7 cents a pound."

Other taxes, such as President Ford's tariff, also are in-

cluded in the price of gasoline. "But," said Tyrcha, "we will throw these in, and a gallon of gasoline, pound-for-pound, is still a bigger bargain than the *New York Times*."

"By the way," he added, "your Sunday 60-cent newspaper is \$1.23 at Houston newsstands. Imagine if Texas oil were retailed in New York as your *New York Times* is retailed in Texas! We Texans would have to wear earmuffs to mute the *New York Times* cries of outrage. *New York Times* and Big Apple, we still love

you -- pound-for-pound, you are big, but neither of you are the biggest bargain in the country."

The *Times* replied -- promptly and in good humor: "Congratulations! You are the only one of the some 4,500,000 readers of the Sunday *New York Times* that came up with an answer to our question. . . . We agree that 7.7 cents per pound (minus tax) for gasoline is a smashing good buy, too. Let's hope we both can keep our prices in bargain brackets in the next few months and years."

ANNIVERSARIES



Wilson Gross
Alkylation
40 years



John Horvat
Refinery Lab
40 years



Milton Brecht
Refinery Lab
35 years



Joe Browder
Eng. Field
35 years



Pete Chiste
Eng. Services
35 years



Earl Clawson
Lubricants
35 years



John Decker
Refinery Lab
35 years



Noah Everett
Dispatching
35 years



Wilfred Major
Field Machinist
35 years



Owen Middlecuff
Refinery Lab
35 years



Jim Nicosia
Cracking
35 years



Harold Powell
Refinery Lab
35 years



Ray Rathert
Refinery Lab
35 years



Dick Shaffer
Compounding
35 years



Bob Chevalley
Refinery Lab
30 years



Harry Hentz
Alkylation
30 years



Cliff Barnes
Purchasing
25 years



Bob McGuire
Boilermaker
25 years



Jack Vance
Distilling
25 years



Bill Witt
Refinery Lab
25 years



Dave Yates
Treasury
25 years

From page one . . .

Deadline for completion of precipitators extended by state variance

by refinery representatives: Dick Dreith, manager of Environmental Conservation; Bill Cline, staff engineer in Engineering Office; Ed Lewis, senior buyer in Purchasing; and Bob McAndrews, manager of Economics and Scheduling. In testimony, the potential

impact of cat cracker shut-downs was stressed along with other points such as:

Unavoidable delays

Fabricating and installing the precipitators require special skills limited to a small group of contractors. The contractors selected to build the precipitators are

capable and experienced in erecting precipitators; however, they -- and, therefore, Shell -- faced a series of material and fabricating delays that even exceptional effort in expediting couldn't overcome in time to meet the May 30 deadline.

Troubles started early. One example was in early 1974. Shell sent out bids to seven fabricating companies for 240,000 pounds of ductwork. Only one replied . . . and this was for a one-year-later delivery.

As this delivery schedule was unacceptable, numerous conversations resulted in the fabricator buying material out of a supplier's stock rather than waiting for material from the steel mill . . . but at a higher cost.

That was just a starter. On several occasions, the fabricator -- or Shell -- couldn't get the necessary steel delivered on time so they had to seek sources other than the steel mill for materials . . . all at extra cost.

Shell bought steel plates and angle iron for the contractor, to assist in securing materials in a timely manner. Shell even had the material shipped to the contractor to avoid further construction

delays.

Work stoppage

One local structural fabricating shop's workload was such that Shell had to authorize overtime work to keep fabrications near the schedule.

Later, they experienced a three-month work stoppage. One option chosen to attempt to stay on schedule was to move the material and design to another fabricator. Such a move saved time, but cost more money.

Other items were being fabricated on the East Coast and rail shipments often ran into delays, so truck shipments, which cost more, had to be authorized. In addition, vigorous expediting by Shell required numerous onsite visits all over the country by refinery personnel, not to mention repeated phone calls.

Meeting regs

Although construction delays were the cause of the precipitators not being on-stream by the target date, Dick Dreith presented another important point in Shell's plea for consideration of a temporary variance. He noted that even without the electrostatic precipitators, more than 99 percent of the

catalyst was being removed prior to emission to the atmosphere. Dreith produced state air quality monitoring information showing federal air quality health standards for particulates were essentially being met in areas surrounding the refinery.

He said, ". . . I think it is a reasonable judgment then to state that the emissions from the current control devices of the catalytic crackers at the Wood River Refinery are not significantly affecting the meeting of primary air standards in the Alton-Wood River area, and any delay in the installation of the electrostatic precipitators would not affect the attainment of the primary air standards, since these standards have already been attained."

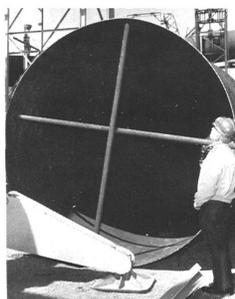
The Shell representatives at the hearing emphasized that work was continuing on the precipitators and given an extension, it was expected the new deadline could be met. The Pollution Control Board apparently agreed because the variance was granted.

The new deadline was met when the two electrostatic precipitators went into action in October.

From page one . . .

Precipitators completed

He has been working on this project off and on for almost seven years, but not until the fall of 1972 when environmental requirements were specifically defined by the



Jules Weshinskey, engineering projects supervisor, stands next to the 10-foot diameter precipitator duct.

state could detailed development work begin.

Long haul

Pat said, "It was a long haul, and we encountered some delays beyond our control, like steel shortages and late shipments. But thanks to the efforts of a lot of people, including Shell craftsmen, operators, engineers, purchasing people, and others, we got the job done. And done quite well, if I do say so."

If you'd like to see a \$5½ million facility installed strictly for environmental considerations (the precipitators add not a drop of product to output--in fact they use energy) check the area just west of the cat crackers . . . you can't miss 'em.

MILO BELTZ, November 12. Mr. Beltz was a carpenter before retiring in 1951. He was 85.

REGINALD BELDEN BOYD, November 3. Mr. Boyd was an Engineering Field zone foreman before retiring in 1962. He was 70.

ELMO F. RHODES, October 18. Mr. Rhodes was a boiler-

maker 1st before retiring in 1963. He was 69.

STANLEY WESLEY WOODS, October 20. Mr. Woods was Engineering Office chief draftsman before retiring in 1963. He was 71.

PAUL AUGUST UFERT, November 18. Mr. Ufert was an operator 1st in Thermal Cracking before retiring in 1957. He was nearly 83.

In Remembrance



M. Beltz



R.B. Boyd



E.F. Rhodes



S.W. Woods



P.A. Ufert

Shell VP sees bright future for solar energy

While in St. Louis recently, Julius D. Heldman, vice president of Shell Development, said, "Energy from solar radiation is nearly limitless, and already we have the infant beginnings of methods to trap it."

He indicated that today solar energy cannot compete with present-day developed fuels, such as oil and natural gas, but said, "The day is closer than many people think when solar energy will be used to produce electricity... perhaps within 10 years."

Heldman spoke at a meeting of the directors of the National Council of State Garden Clubs at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis. He was interviewed also by two St. Louis TV stations and by radio stations. Stories appeared in several area newspapers as a result of his comments.

Sunny days

Noting that the average number of sunny days varies over the country, Heldman said that if an energy source, such as the sun, is to contribute

to our needs, several criteria must be satisfied.

"Not only is an adequate supply of the energy source needed," he said, "but we must have ways to use it that are safe for human life and the environment. It also must be economically practical."

Heldman explained that essentially there are only two ways known at the moment for trapping and utilizing solar energy: flat plate collectors to heat water or air, and photovoltaic cells which convert sun rays to electricity. Such cells played an important part in powering the recent Skylab mission.

Flat plates

He called the flat plate collector the first contributor to the energy family. He said, "They now cost about \$7 to \$10 a square foot -- although we can expect this price to come down with the economies of large scale manufacture. Estimates for a whole system and installation in a private home run from \$4,400 to \$8,000.

"If you live in the Midwest,

in a single family dwelling, which is now heated by relatively expensive electricity, it would take at least 10 years for your savings in heating costs to equal your investment," Heldman continued. "On the other hand, if your home is heated by natural gas or oil -- which is currently less expensive to heat with than electricity -- it would be at least 10 to 20 years before you begin to break even.

"I don't believe that any technical 'breakthroughs' are needed to put solar heating systems in a position to compete -- on an economic basis -- with more conventional space heating methods. There will, however, have to be a lot of hard and imaginative work done before we can say that it is competitive," said Heldman.

Make electricity

The second way of using sunpower is photovoltaic -- the direct conversion of sunlight to electricity.

"Its potential applications are so broad that it could make a much more significant

contribution to our future energy needs," Heldman predicted. He noted, however, that additional technical breakthroughs will be required.

"While there is some federal funding of cadmium sulfide study, the major share of the federal government's activity in photovoltaics is with the silicon-based solar cell," he said.

"We believe that the promise for solar photovoltaic panels is great," Heldman explained, citing Shell's substantial investment in Solar Energy Systems Inc. of Delaware. "In fact, the results of research we sponsor are encouraging us to believe that an economically practical roof-top installation for homes within the next 10 years is not an unreasonable goal.

"Much of the work is now under way, 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 gov-

ernment spending -- \$50 million annually," he said.

"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," Heldman concluded.



(Photo courtesy, Wood River Journal)
Solar energy expert J.D. Heldman, vice president of Shell Development Company.

Writing your congressman

It's easier than you think

If I wrote a letter to my senator or representative in Washington, would it do any good? You bet! Your letter alone may not cause your congressman to switch his vote on any particular issue, but most members of Congress read their mail carefully... it serves as their own mini-survey as to the interests of the folks back home.

Unfortunately, not all that many people put out the little time and effort it takes to correspond with their elected representatives. On the other hand, the fewer other people that write, the more weight your senator or representative may give to your opinions.

In the box to the right are the names and addresses of your locally elected federal representatives. You needn't have to have voted for or against them... they still represent you. Also in the box are some suggested do's and don'ts to help your letter have greater impact.

How to address your letter

Honorable John S. Doe
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable John R. Doe
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Doe:
Illinois Senators
Charles H. Percy
Adlai E. Stevenson

Dear Mr. Doe:
Illinois Representatives
Paul Findley (20th District)
Melvin Price (23rd District)
Paul Simon (24th District)

Missouri Senators
Stuart Symington
Thomas F. Eagleton

Missouri Representatives
William Clay (1st District)
James W. Symington (2nd District)
Lenor K. Sullivan (3rd District)

Hints on writing more effective letters to your legislators:

- Make one or two points quickly and concisely. Two and three page letters on several different subjects lose their impact.
- Use your own personal stationery. Legible hand-written letters are perfectly acceptable.
- Let your legislative representative know how the proposal would affect you as an individual, worker, parent, taxpayer, or voter.
- Don't threaten. Be clear and firm but not vindictive. You needn't say "As a voter and taxpayer." Your Congressman assumes that already.
- Ask for a response if you'd like one. Don't be afraid to ask how he has voted or intends to vote on the subject... or to let him know how you feel about a previous vote.
- Don't put off writing -- and don't think of it as a waste of time. One good letter from an individual voter may have more influence than a full-page ad in a newspaper.

Classified ads

For sale

Polaroid Land camera. Model 150. With case, wink lite, flash attachment, and exposure meter. Jim Buster. 618-254-6977.

Forrester Low Liner Trailer. 1972. Fully equipped. W.D. Saul. 618-259-1200.

Oldsmobiles. 1974 Cutlass Supreme. Power and air. 1969 "98" model. 4-door hardtop. All power and air. Walt Hausman. 217-839-3594.

Mobile home. 12-foot by 60-foot. Dan Wofford. 618-931-1392.

Large 3-bedroom frame home. South Roxana. Full basement. Central air. Attached single garage and breezeway. Separate

30x30 garage and car port. Good repair. \$23,000. Howard Bethel. 618-259-7507.

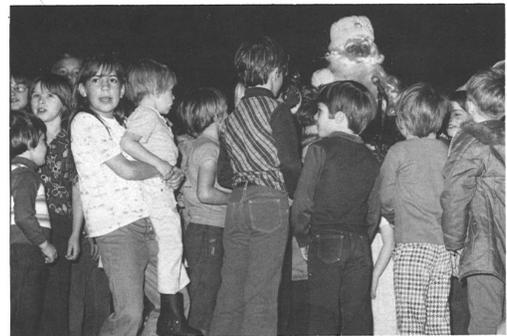
AFCO conversion gas burner with controls. Also, three combination storm windows. 31x52. Jim Rhodes. 618-254-3565.

Coal furnace. Conversion burner. Blower, etc. Complete. \$60. Dean Fleming. 618-635-2827.

Musical instruments. Set of red Polaris youth size drums. \$40. Also, 26-key melodica. \$20. Joe Gregor. 618-656-0038.

Wanted

Carpool ride. From west Belleville. Straight days. Joe Davis. Plant phone, 640. Home phone, 618-277-1717.



KIDS and SANTA CLAUS are a big part of Christmas. Don't forget the annual Shell Christmas Party Thursday night, December 18, at East Alton-Wood River High School.

SHELL OIL COMPANY
P. O. Box 262
Wood River, Illinois 62095

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