

Most 'majors' show declines in '75 profits

An annual analysis released by the American Petroleum Institute (API) shows that the aggregate earnings of 25 of the nation's leading oil companies declined 23.6 percent during 1975 from a year earlier. API said the companies had combined 1975 earnings of \$9.9 billion

as compared with \$13 billion in 1974.

Of the 25 companies in the API report, only three did not show declines from the previous year. As reported earlier, Shell's net income declined 17 percent compared to 1974 figures. A partial list of the companies studied is

shown in the box.

"The nation's legislators should pay particular attention to these earnings reports," API President Frank N. Ikard said. "The continued erosion of the industry's ability to generate and reinvest earnings -- due as much to governmental action as natural market forces -- poses a grave danger to its efforts to provide the capital needed to make the country more independent of foreign energy sources."

The API noted that inventory profits dropped sharply in 1975, when compared with the huge inventory profits of 1974. The Institute said that

the 1974 inventory earnings, the direct result of steep increases in foreign oil prices and currency devaluations, were a non-recurring phenomenon.

Because of the worldwide recession and increased conservation measures, demand for crude oil, and refined products, including such high-valued ones as lubricants and chemicals, dropped sharply, the API said.

Despite the decline in overall earnings, the API said that capital and exploration expenditures continued to increase, though at a smaller rate than in 1974 when earn-


ings were higher. Nineteen companies reported capital and exploration expenditures totaling \$22.7 billion in 1975, a 10.5 percent increase over that spent in 1974.

Shell's capital spending in 1975 was a record \$1.1 billion, 16 percent above 1974. About two-thirds of this spending was dedicated to the search for and development of new energy sources.


The API noted that the growth rate in capital expenditures probably cannot be sustained over the long run -- particularly in view of the current adverse economic and political climate.

Company	1974	1975	Percent Change
Ashland	\$115.0	\$123.2	7.1
Atlantic Richfield	474.6	350.4	(26.2)
Clark	(7.1)	5.2	173.2
Continental	307.2	330.9	7.7
Exxon	3030.0	2500.0	(17.5)
Gulf	1065.0	700.0	(34.3)
Marathon	170.5	128.1	(24.9)
Mobil	1047.4	815.1	(22.2)
Phillips	402.1	342.6	(14.8)
Shell	620.5	514.8	(17.0)
Standard (Calif.)	970.1	772.5	(20.4)
Standard (Ind.)	958.1	787.0	(17.9)
Standard (Ohio)	147.5	126.6	(14.2)
Sun	378.0	220.0	(41.8)
Texaco	1544.7	830.6	(46.2)
Union	288.0	232.8	(19.2)

Dollars are in millions. Parentheses indicate decrease.



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How do alternate energy sources stack up ?

As we move closer to the 21st century, sources other than oil and natural gas may play a larger role in providing America's energy needs. What are the facts? Following is a capsule view of some of the earth's additional energy sources. (Source: American Petroleum Institute.)

Solar power would appear to be the easiest, least expensive alternate energy source and the most desirable environmentally. But in fact, the direct conversion of sunlight to energy involves the construction of solar plants and is more costly than indirect methods of conversion.

It is estimated that these solar plants are two to three times more expensive than conventional plants. Solar energy systems used in homes are also costly to build, ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for an average-sized house. Because a back-up gas, oil, or electric heating system is required, this cost is in addition to that needed for a conventional heating system.

Nuclear power presents some other problems. Lengthy licensing procedures governing nuclear plant construction and environmental considerations hamper the progress of this additional energy source.

Critics are concerned about the danger of radiation leakage. But studies by the Energy Research and Development Administration reflect minimal chances of serious nuclear accidents occurring in nuclear plants.

Nuclear plants are operated much like any other conventional fossil fuel plant; the basic difference lies in the fuel that heats water to make steam. Heat is produced from a reactor containing a core of nuclear fuel

primarily composed of Uranium 235. Energy is then created in the reactor through a process called "fission", a controlled chain reaction caused by the splitting of atoms.

Coal gasification and coal liquefaction. Coal is our least researched additional energy source. New technology is needed to convert it into a cleaner, more usable fuel.

Coal gasification is one process in use today that involves the conversion of this plentiful resource into a synthetic gas, interchangeable with natural gas. The transposition is brought about by feeding the coal into a high-temperature pressurized reactor. Steam is injected to produce a chemical reaction that results in raw gas.

While the gasification process is perhaps the most promising system of coal conversion, another process which converts coal into synthetic oil -- coal liquefaction -- is being explored. Coal is crushed, decomposed by heat to produce heavy oil, then treated with hydrogen to make synthetic crude.

Oil shale and tar sands. Oil shale is a fine-grained sedimentary rock containing bands of hydrocarbon. To extract the oil, the shale is mined, crushed, and heated to temperatures between 800°F and 1,000°F.

Government and industry researchers are studying in situ, or in place, methods of extracting oil from oil shale. Heat is applied to the oil shale from an underground cavern or mine. This heating process effectively eliminates environmental objections to strip mining and disposal of wastes.

Tar sands are a mixture of oil, sand, clay, and water. Hot water and steam are used to

separate the tar from the sand and clay. The resultant oil froth is first treated to remove impurities and then upgraded to a high quality synthetic crude oil.

Tidal power. A major problem connected with tidal power is how to harness this power source at peak demand. Basically, this is how a tidal power project works: rising tides force water through sluice gates, which are closed at peak tide level. At low tide, turbine gates are opened and impounded water rushes out, spinning turbines and generating electricity.

Geothermal energy is that force derived from the heat of the earth. Heat radiates constantly from the earth's interior.

In certain areas of the land, including the Western United

States, this heat flow concentrates in local hot spots close to the surface. Temperatures may reach 700°F. When underground water meets naturally-heated rocks, steam is generated.

By drilling into these geothermally active areas, natural steam or hot water or a combination of the two can be recovered, processed, and directed into turbines to produce low-cost electricity.

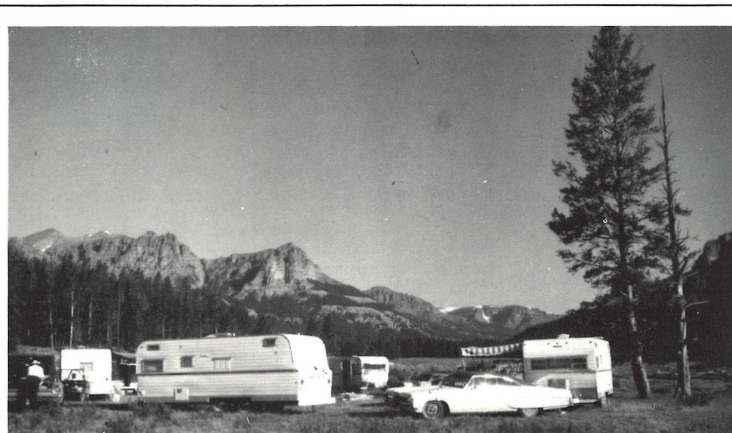
Wind energy is achieved through the use of wind-powered propellers. Variations in the rate at which the sunlight warms the air affects the wind; intense heat causes a slowdown in air movement and cooler temperatures cause rapid air flow. Propellers are then pushed by the wind to drive generators which produce

electricity.

Bioconversion. Studies underway include the conversion of urban wastes and animal manure to methane gas (methane is the primary constituent of natural gas), burning of crops specially chosen for their fuel yield, or using living green plants and the enzyme hydrogenase to produce hydrogen from water.

Research continues into the various problems surrounding additional energy sources. But even after economical, environmental, and research problems are solved, most of these sources will require lead times of 10 to 25 years and beyond.

Oil, gas, coal, used conventionally, and nuclear power will continue to supply the bulk of our domestic energy needs up to the end of this century.



Shell campers congregate

CIRCLE THE WAGONS. This picture-postcard valley in Wyoming is a gathering point for Wood River campers each summer. See page three for more pictures and the story about how yet another Wood Riverite "discovered" this mountain retreat.

Sports and shorts

Easter Egg Hunt

Get the kids ready for the big hunt! Saturday, April 10, is the date, and Kendall Hill is the place. The Easter egg hunt begins promptly at 11 a.m. But a word of warning! Don't be a minute late! If you've ever seen the mad dash for candy and prizes hidden around the grounds, you'll know that it's all over in about two minutes. If it rains, the hunt will be held the following Saturday, April 17.

Spring Dance date changed

The SRA Spring Dance will be held Friday, May 21. *This is a change from the previously announced date.* Like the Fall Dance last year, it will be held in The Firemen's Hall in Collinsville. Watch for more details.

Golf Day changed

OK, all you hackers, mark June 5 on your calendar as the date for the SRA's Golf Day. *This is a change from the previously announced date.* Golf will be played at Cloverleaf Golf Course near Alton, and post-round activities will be at the Moose Lodge in Wood River. Watch for more details.

Bombers bomb-em again

Maintaining their domination on the hard boards, the Bombers, a team of mostly pipefitters, again won the refinery basketball crown. Joe Groboski (a machinist and not a pipefitter, for goodness sake) again led the Bombers and the league in scoring average with a 19.3 per game clip. Larry Lochard, accountant in Financial, who played three more games than Groboski, captured the overall scoring title with 195 points -- a very respectable 17.7 per game average.

Large largemouth

Jim Spagna, retired Lube foreman, and Ben Koch, Lube foreman, were in one of the 200-plus boats that dotted the surface of Baldwin Lake in Southern Illinois January 24th when Jim lured a lunger with a white spider spinner. The largemouth bass Jim landed weighed 8 pounds 9 ounces -- a new lake record.

Too bad the SRA Fishing Contest wasn't in season at the time (it started March 15th) because that would have broken the present SRA record of 8 pounds 6 ounces held by Dave Patton, retired engineering foreman. In 1974, Jim watched Ben pull in a 7 pound 10½ ounce bass from the same lake ... an SRA winner for that year.

Photography contest.

Wood River photographers have distinguished themselves in every Company-wide *Shell News* photo contest ... this year perhaps you? This year's contest, titled "This is America", will be accepting entries through October. Check the latest issue of the *Shell News* magazine for details.

Baehler's blood

Pipefitter Jim Baehler recently received his three-gallon pin for accumulating that much in blood donations to the Red Cross. Jim's to be congratulated for his unselfish, life-saving action.

Golden wedding anniversary

Vernis McCoy, retired (1962) operator in Gas and his wife Agnes will be celebrating their golden wedding anniversary with an open house from 7 to 10 p.m. at the VFW Hall in Alton on April 7. The McCoy's invite all their friends to attend.

Barn and Plantation dinner theaters

Discount tickets worth \$3 per couple to either the Barn or the Plantation dinner theaters in St. Louis are being offered by the SRA. To get your tickets, merely call plant phone 370 in Employee Relations. The discounts are good any time except Saturday nights and "preview" weeks. (Note: the tickets show an expiration, but disregard it.)

Shell-Western bowling

The annual Shell-Western bowling match held Sunday, March 14, ended in a 490 pin win for the Shell keglers. The match is decided on total pins ... nine 5-man teams for each side. Individual team match-ups included handicaps, but in reality it was scratch because on total Shell gave Olin only a single pin in handicap per game.

Shell bowlers won all high scoring honors as well. Shell team number three consisting of Bob Sims, Red Raffety, Don Lybarger, Roy Long, and Ken Blotvogel topped all comers with a high scratch series of 2901. Shell team number one with Bob Garner, Bill Gibson, Ray Robinson, Rich Sminchak, and Jack Cherry turned in the high scratch game of the day, 1037. High individual series was 676 bowled by Rich Layman (Shell team two), and high game was 248 by Rich Sminchak of Shell team one.



They don't build 'em like they used to

Ever hear anyone say, "He's so rough he wears steel britches."? Well, whoever "he" is, he's got nothing on some refinery birds. This nest, fashioned of carefully intertwined steel wires (it holds together!) was found during a shutdown at the BEU. The inhabitants apparently bid a hasty retreat leaving behind two unhatched eggs and a feather.

In remembrance



R. F. Ash

RICHARD F. ASH, February 8. Mr. Ash was employed in the railroad section, Treasury, before retiring in 1960. He was 80.



M. E. Bohlmeier

MARSHALL EUGENE BOHLMMEYER, January 30. Mr. Bohlmeier was a field machinist 1st before retiring in 1962. He was 78.



G. L. Chamness

GLEE L. CHAMNESS, February 11. Mr. Chamness was a foreman at the coke yard before retiring in 1949. He was 81.



T. Cobine

THEODORE COBINE, January 13. Mr. Cobine was a pipefitter 1st before retiring in 1962. He was 71.



W. E. Davis

WILEY E. DAVIS, February 4. Mr. Davis was a containerman 1st - Compounding before retiring in 1951. He was 83.



E. J. Jones

EDWARD J. JONES, February 4. Mr. Jones was a boilermaker before retiring in 1950. He was 85.



W. B. Leonard

WILLIAM BERNARD LEONARD, February 24. Mr. Leonard was an operating assistant in Dispatching before retiring in 1963. He was 75.



G. R. Postlewait

GEORGE R. POSTLEWAIT, January 18. Mr. Postlewait was a senior draftsman - Engineering Office before retiring in October, 1975. He was 51.



C. O. Sandbach

CHARLES OSCAR SANDBACH, January 21. Mr. Sandbach was a pipefitter 1st before retiring in 1962. He was 78.

Beauty and friends at a mountain retreat

Editor's note: Sam Hutchinson is an engineer in Engineering Office. I first heard "Hutch" paint word pictures at a Shell speech workshop about a year ago, and he's quite an artist. When he began reeling out the tale of a vacation he and his family took last summer, I asked him to write it down.

The following story is Hutch's. But it's more than just an ordinary vacation yarn because the cast of characters involves two Wood River retirees many of you may remember: Carl Zimpel of the Research Lab and O.G. Gilbert of Engineering Field. B.G.

Those calendar pictures and post cards of the Rocky Mountains you see are real. I mean real. We proved that to ourselves beyond any doubt on a 3600-mile whirlwind trip to Wyoming last summer, and we're going back this year!

Half way through our second week found us 1200 miles from the Gateway Arch and

on the return leg of our trip. We didn't know it then, but the best was yet to come.

Yellowstone National Park covers the extreme north-west corner of Wyoming. Grand Teton National Park is just south of Yellowstone. But the whole area is beautiful.

Forty miles southeast of Grand Teton it was either stop and admire the view or drive off the road. We were between the Teton Mountain Range and the Absaroka Range . . . surrounded by majestic peaks 12 to 14-thousand feet high.

Destination Dubois

The narrow two-lane highway we were on was taking us to the tiny town of Dubois, Wyoming, in search of two Shell retirees -- Carl Zimpel of the Research Lab, and Orville "O.G." Gilbert of Engineering Field.

Carl retired in 1970 and lives in Dubois year round. He has built the most fantastic log cabin you'll ever see! O.G. retired two years ago. He and his Airstream trailer have several "homes" throughout the West . . .

summers being at Wiggins Fork Double Cabin Camp Ground north of Dubois.

I hadn't seen either man since he retired. My wife, Gracie, was wondering about my "nerve" of dropping in on them out of the blue. "After all, Sam, one of these men you haven't seen in five years, and the other you didn't work with that closely, did you?"

We pressed on toward Dubois.

Wilderness journey

After registering at the only campground in town, I called Carl. Mrs. Zimpel told me he was spending a couple days up at Wiggins Fork. She said it was only about 25 miles north of town: "Why don't you drive on over?"

Her excellent directions got us on the right road in no time . . . paved no less. Pavement changed to gravel, then to rutted dust.

The further we drove the more dubious we became. (No pun intended.) We might have turned around -- if there had been any place to do so!

Scenic location

We bumped on . . . it

seemed like hours. Then a clearing. Fantastic! We were sitting in a gorgeous Alpine valley with a clear mountain stream meandering down the middle, surrounded on three sides by precipitous peaks.

As we drove up, I recognized Carl but didn't see O.G. From the bewildered look on Carl's face, I could tell he was thinking "who the devil . . . ?" When I reminded him I was Hutch from the old Research Lab, he was all smiles.

I introduced Gracie, her kid sister, Leesa, and our two children, Gergard and Graquel, and asked where O.G. was. No sooner did I get the words out of my mouth when out crawled ol' O.G. from a nearby horse trailer. He froze in his tracks . . . mouth and eyes wide open . . .

"My God, boy -- you're the last guy I'd expect way out here," he said. For a minute I was afraid he was going to kiss me.

When O.G. travels the West with his Airstream he usually "stays" with friends or relatives -- other times he's alone . . . like up there at Wiggins Fork.

Just a visit

We had a grand old time talking till late afternoon. When I told the family we'd best get the camper and ourselves back to town, Gil kinda sheepishly asked, "If I cook us up a mountain dinner, would ya at least stay and share it with me?"

What started out to be just an afternoon visit extended into one of the most enjoyable three days of my family's life. We hiked, fished, rode horses, and just plain appreciated life among the most pleasant bunch of down-home folks you'd ever want to meet.

Catching our limit of rainbow trout was an everyday occurrence . . . and it never took more than two hours. Gil's a master at cooking up the world's tastiest 14-inch trout . . . in a 12-inch black iron skillet. And his cornbread is as tender as a mother's love. A king's re-



O. G. Gilbert and Gracie Hutchinson strike a happy pose for Sam's camera.

past! Hmmm, I can still taste it.

Special friends

I've got more than just a few years to retirement, but I've often wondered what retirees do with themselves. Well, I know what a couple of them do . . . and am I envious!

There is no doubt where the Hutchinson family is heading on vacation this summer: Wiggins Fork Double Cabin Camp Ground . . . and not for just three days but for two whole weeks.

We're not going there just for the scenery, either . . . there's plenty of that all over the area. You see, there's some pretty special people up there, going to be waiting for us.

Sam Hutchinson



Sam Hutchinson



ON THE TRAIL by the clear mountain stream, Maurice Robinson (foreground) and Orville Abernathy hike several miles from the campground through the scenic valley. This picture was taken a few years ago by Margie Robinson.

Wyoming mountain retreat a Wood River gathering point

Sam Hutchinson made a discovery last summer and tells about it in his mountain retreat story on this page. Sam discovered that there are Wood River retirees scattered all over these United States . . . and many of them in some pretty fantastic places . . . and they are delighted to see someone from the old homestead, Wood River.

Mountain resident

Take the two mentioned in Sam's story: Carl Zimpel and O.G. Gilbert. Carl has taken up permanent residence in Dubois, Wyoming, a small mountain town in the northwest part of the state near Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

He and his wife, Millie, and their two children, live in a large modern "log cabin"

that Carl built. Those who have seen it say it's like something out of a professional architect's magazine.

Friends of Carl who find themselves in the area of Dubois may want to stop by and say "hello".

Several homes

O.G. Gilbert is another story. He makes a regular "circuit" of homes throughout the year. After O.G. retired two years ago, he and his wife, Faye, began the circuit in their fully equipped Airstream trailer. Mrs. Gilbert died about a year ago, but O.G. continues their established itinerary, seeing old friends and making new ones along the way.

Winters find O.G. wisely in Arizona. Starting about the first of September, he's camped out at St. David,

Arizona, a village near the legendary town of Tombstone, near the Mexican border.

About April he moves some 60 miles northwest to Tucson where he can usually be found at the Far Horizons-East trailer court. As spring begins to bloom up north, O.G. Gilbert and his Airstream begin their leisurely migration.

Eternal spring

They head up through California in quest of the Salem, Oregon, area where O.G. visits some old rock-hound friends. Salem is about 50 miles south of Portland, nestled between the Coast Range Mountains and the Cascades. It's about 70 miles over the Coast Range to the Pacific Ocean.

Around the Fourth of July,

O.G. is on his way to the aforementioned Dubois, Wyoming/Wiggins Fork Double Cabin Camp Ground and the beautiful mountain valley (at about 6,000 feet) that Sam Hutchinson described.

Late August he starts south toward Arizona and the circle is closed. You probably don't need to be told that O.G. Gilbert sees to it that he lives in permanent spring-like weather.

Others discover

Sam Hutchinson isn't the only one who has discovered Dubois and Wiggins Fork as Carl and O.G. have. Frank Heintz, retired lube foreman, has been summering there for some 15 years, and Fred "Pete" Weber, also a retired lube foreman, and M.C. "Robby" Robinson, master

mechanic in Maintenance, have been there at least a half-dozen times apiece.

Other Wood Riverites who have been there -- and will no doubt go again -- are O.J. Abernathy, retired electrician foreman; Andy Anderson, retired Dispatching supervisor; Bob Cruthis, pipefitter; Loren Grider, boilermaker; Rich Horbelt, painter; Harold Kendall, instrument man; and Thurston Skei, Research retiree.

So you see, you don't have to be retired or even live far away to keep in contact with old friends. Carl Zimpel and O.G. Gilbert are just two Wood River retirees living away from this area who'd love to hear from their Wood River friends. There are no doubt many others . . . and perhaps we'll hear from them too.

Retirements



Ollie Lindquist
Pipefitter
38 Years



Chris Christopher
Maintenance
34 Years



Bill Hemken
Maintenance
33 Years



Tom Sawyer
Yardman
32 Years



Howard DeCrevel
Garage Mechanic
31 Years



Phil Adcock
Gas
30 Years



Jim Snover
Maintenance
28 Years

SRA tournament ...

Pins fly as bowlers roll up prizes

On successive Sundays in late February the Shell Recreation Association (SRA) held its annual bowling tournament at the Wood River Bowl. Singles, doubles, 3-man team, and all-events competition were staged.

As secretary for the SRA bowling leagues, John Thomas (Tech Department) monitored the action with able assistance from Lyn Clark (Lubricants), Chuck Jones (Maintenance), and Charley Rose (Maintenance).

Seventy individual bowlers entered the "singles" competition, 54 doubles teams competed, and 34 three-man teams. Bowlers could enter singles only once but were not restricted in doubles or team events except that one couldn't bowl more than once with any given partner.

Forty-four different bowlers received cash prizes ... a number of them cashing in several categories. Individual cash prizes ranged from a high of \$52 by salvage tool man, Paul Sauerwein, down to \$1.20. First place winners in each event will also receive trophies.

Since the tournament was a handicap affair, no prizes were given for "scratch" achievements. Nonetheless, high scratch total for all three events (9 games) was 1883, rolled by Rich Sminchak, instrumentman. That's a 209 average. Those games helped Rich win the handicap all-events prize.

High 3-game set was by Bob Garner, operator in Alkylation. He shot 668 (223 average). Machinist Ron Dahlen had the best single game of the tourney. Ron got strikes on the first ten balls he threw in his big game, but left a sticky six pin with a pocket hit on his eleventh try. He converted it for a 289 total.

Top five winners in each event are listed below. All totals include handicaps.

Singles		
1. Judy Blackburn	Lubricants	686
2. Dottie Taylor	Emp. Relations	670
3. Paul Sauerwein	Salvage Tool	658
4. (tie) Slats Slaten	Alkylation	654
4. (tie) Herschel Nelson	Carpenter - ret.	654

Doubles		
1. Bill King	Pipefitter	1350
Paul Sauerwein	Salvage Tool	
2. Bob Garner	Alkylation	1286
Lyn Clark	Lubricants	
3. Charlie Hoffstetter	Eng. Services	1243
Glenn Crockett	Pipefitter	
4. Herschel Nelson	Carpenter - ret.	1241
Horton Fletcher	Lubricants - ret.	
5. Charlie Hoffstetter	Eng. Services	1240
Jim Harmon	Distilling	

3-Man Team		
1. Larry Ray	Pipefitter	1897
Dave Manning	Pipefitter	
Bill King	Pipefitter	
2. Bob Greear	Pipefitter Helper	1873
Ron Dahlen	Machinist	
Hugh Nelson	Pipefitter	
3. Charlie Hoffstetter	Eng. Services	1868
Bob Lewis	Lube F&E	
Noah Everett	Loading Racks	
4. Dottie Taylor	Emp. Relations	1845
Fred Grush	Emp. Relations	
Bill Gibson	Public Relations	
5. Mac McNeilly	Refinery Lab.	1839
Tony Allaria	Cracking	
George Townzen	Elec. Hlpr. - ret.	

All-Events		
1. Rich Sminchak	Instrument Appr.	1970
2. Mac McNeilly	Refinery Lab.	1957
3. Larry Ray	Pipefitter	1910
4. Herschel Nelson	Carpenter - ret.	1901
5. Jim Paterson	Compounding	1883



The ladies showed 'em what's for in the singles competition of the SRA bowling tournament, nailing down the top two spots. Dottie Taylor (left) finished second and Judy Blackburn, first. Each girl averaged about 190 scratch in the event.

Leapin' leap year!

An anonymous group signing themselves only as "LF&E Operators" differs if not in spirit at least scientifically with Eugene Spudich and the *Review* about the future occurrences of 27-paycheck years. (Stories from the February and March issues.)

They point out that in the year 2000, leap year will be skipped to allow the calendar to get back in step with the solar system. This will mess up the schedule any of you may have set for yourselves for those "extra" paychecks beyond the year 2000.

Because the sidereal year (the precise time it takes for the earth to make one revolution around the sun) is actually more than 365 days, leap years have been installed to adjust the calendar and solar system back together ... every four years.

But even this isn't exact enough. According to scientists the absolute sidereal year in 1900 was 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes and 9.54 seconds. What's more, this is increasing at 0.0001-second annually. So... an adjustment to the adjustment will have to be made, and that's no leap year in the year 2000.

We suggest you plan accordingly.

Classified ads

Golf Clubs. Ben Hogan Apex. Three woods and nine irons. Excellent condition. \$150. Ron Adams. 618-254-3583.

For the farm. Ferguson 6-foot, 3-point grader blade. Also, clover hay and stubble clover hay. Jerry Rolfingsmeier. 618-637-2462.

Forrester travel trailer. 1973. 17½-foot. Sleeps six. Self contained flush toilet. Gas or electric refrigerator. Three burner stove. 30-gallon water supply. Pressure demand pump. Battery powerpack. Awning. \$2600. Don Weigmann. 618-377-8255.

Chevy window van. 1968. V-8 automatic. Mag wheels. \$950. Ron Adams. 618-254-3583.

By land or by sea. 1975 Scout II XLC. Four wheel drive. V-8. Power steering and brakes. Air. Two tops. 18,000 miles. \$5000. Eighteen-foot Fiberglass runabout. 165 hp. I/O. Full canvas. Mooring cover. Tandem trailer. \$3750. Gary Bray. 618-372-3415.

1967 Mercury. Full power. Good condition. Dave Rook. 618-254-1997.



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