

Shell disproves legend of a 'wildcatter's Waterloo'

Ranch field developed

Note: The following Shell Disproves the Legend of a Wildcatter's Waterloo," published in the October issue of Shell News, published by the Shell Oil Company. The pictures appeared with the article which tells better than has ever before of Shell's operations on the U Lazy S Ranch and attracted oilmen for many years.")

The U Lazy S Ranch was a Wildcatter's Waterloo in 1925, wildcatter M. L. Pierce had drilled for oil but getting rig timbers were evidence of their efforts he decided to try in 1956. The frustrating record of the ranch, geologists of Shell's Exploration and Production Division believed the locale held promise. This optimism stemmed from studies of subsurface geology derived from studies of subsurface geology which had been drilled from more recent geologic surveys, and from the commercial production of the field.

ING TO drill on the ranch was a gamble—but wildcatters always carry a risk. The decision was based on weighing the chances against the reward of success.

40 acres and taking an exploratory option on an 45,000 acres, Shell began U Lazy S wildcat in 1956. By December, A-1—named for the fact that it was the first—reached and strengthened the legend when it proved a success.

indications of oil—in recovery of substantial fluid on drill stem tests were high. When a commercial shallow production was discovered a half-mile from Shell's Midland Area personnel were encouraged.

URING THE exploratory well leased the additional land not leased to other wells—and early in 1957 to drill Slaughter B-1, south of the unproductive site. The new location was a result of a seismic survey, conducted by Party 22, which indicated promising sites.

er, 1957, oil was discovered 100 feet where the well test—barrels a day. Five hundred deeper, another pay section an additional 210 barrels per day. Within three days offset wells to Slaughter had been drilled, three by all turned out to be dual producers. South of this field Shell has a half interest in another well.

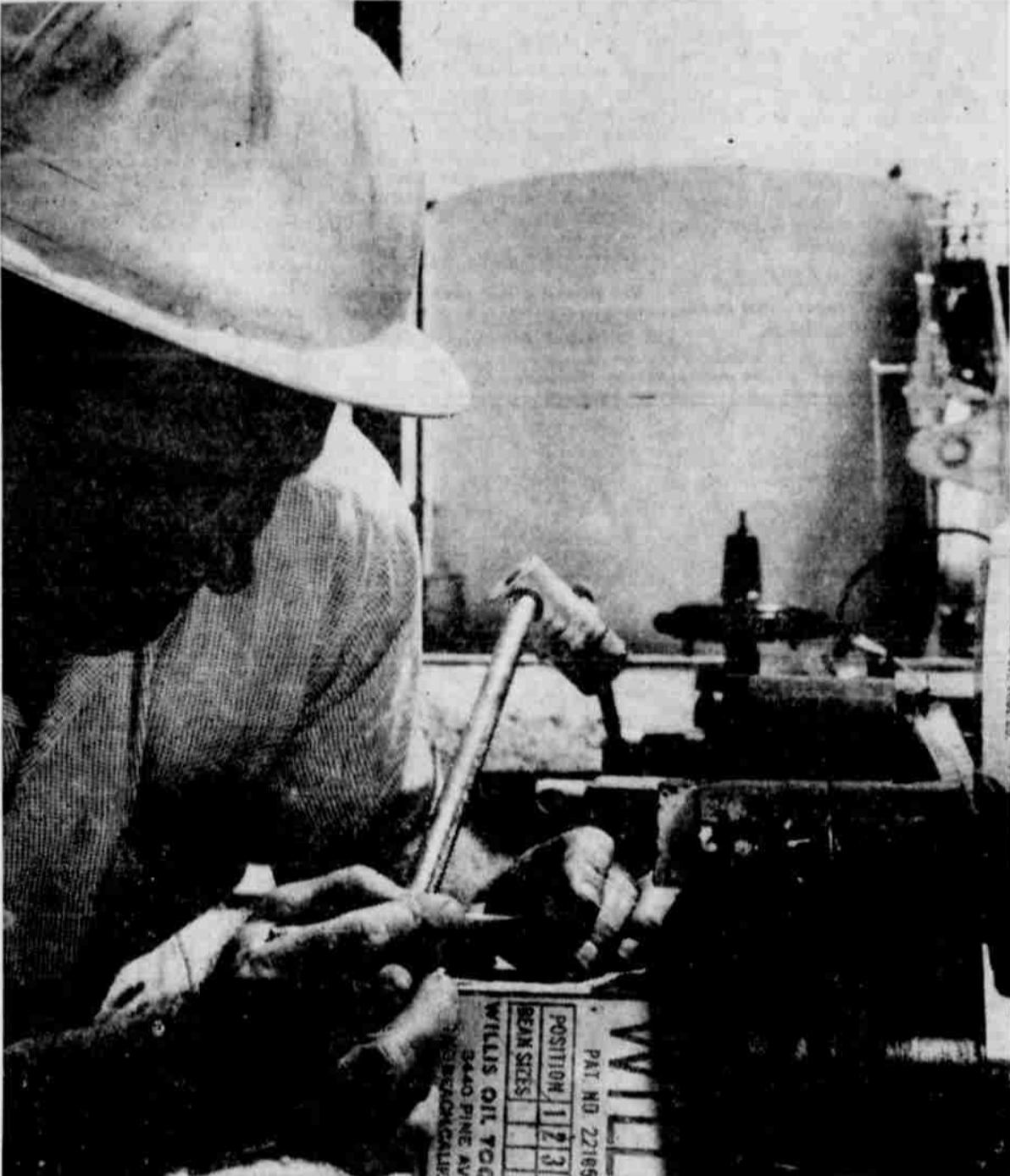
ER WILDCAT, Slaughter completed in January, is 1 1/2 miles northeast of A-1 and only half a mile from a competitor's 1947 dry well. The wildcat turned out to be a dual producer and an oil on the ranch thus a potential of 558 barrels per day from two horizons.

pletion of Slaughter surface studies were speeded and a large area in Garza, Lynn, and Crosby counties delineated where prospects similar to those of the U Lazy S Ranch were indicated. An aggressive campaign was begun to develop the competitive advantage Shell had gained in the area. Seismic effort was and drilling of additional wells and development wells were completed.

TE chosen for the fourth well, Slaughter D-1, was the ranch's first dry hole drilled. But in April, 1958, D-1 was tested at 225 feet. The next wildcat, E-1, was a failure, but F-1 was completed as a well.

discoveries touched off wildcats by other companies in the area and near the U Lazy S Ranch. Shell gained drilling information from other companies in exchange for "hole contributions"—an arrangement under which Shell pays cash if the wells produce, but pays nothing if they are dry. The wildcats Shell supported were to be producers, and the cost Shell nothing. Had the dry holes, Shell would have lost the information on the leases at a fraction of the cost of drilling.

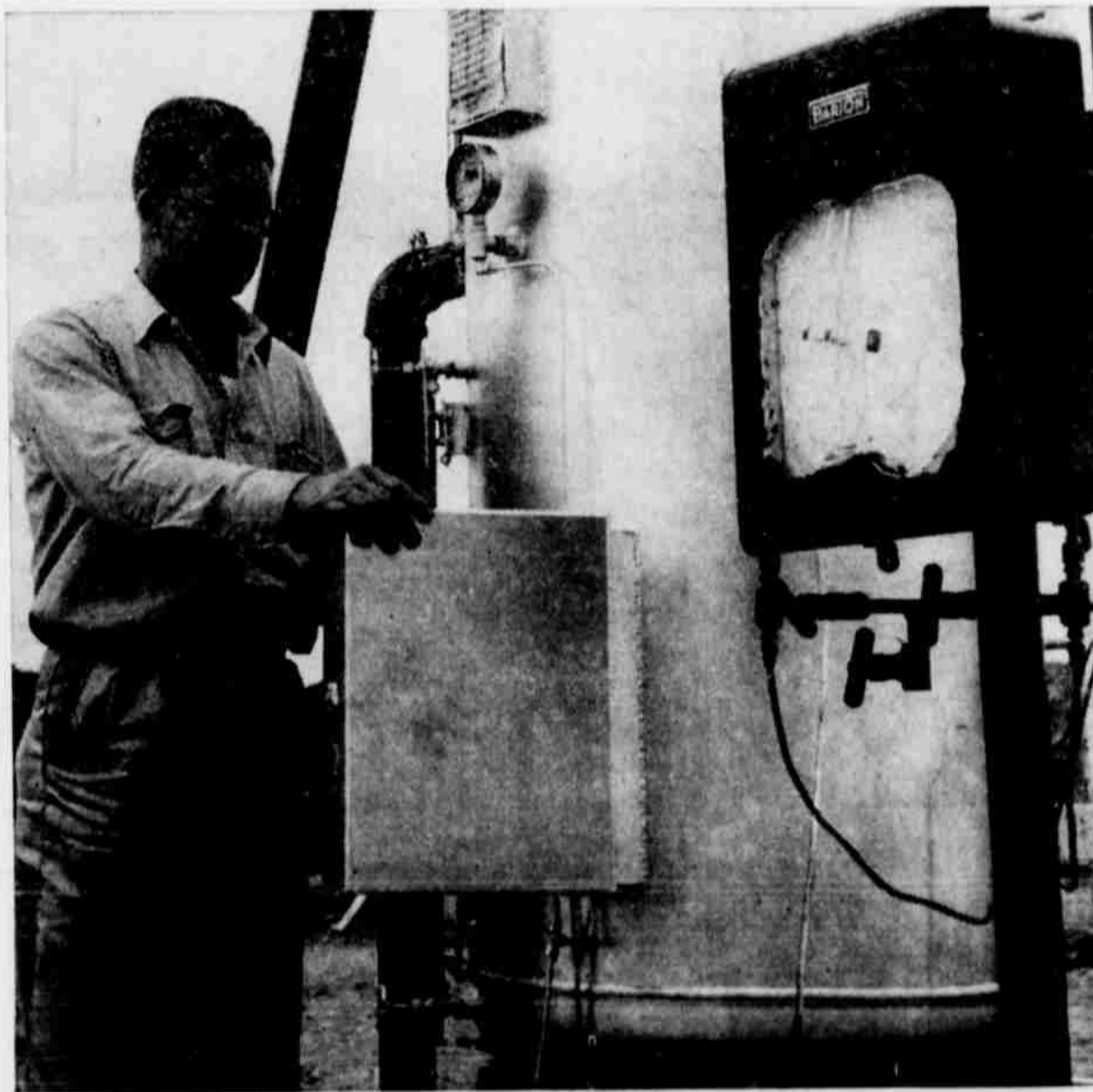
RANCH lies in ruggedly hilly country between the Post and Gail. It was discovered by the late John



CONTROLS TAKE ADJUSTMENTS

Adjusting controls on the sparkling new tank battery which stores production from

Shell's "C" lease on the U Lazy S Ranch is Lease Operator J. W. Gist.



ALL IN A DAY'S OPERATION

Lease Operator Nuel Landreth inspects choke from the manifold of the Shell tank

battery on the U Lazy S Ranch. Oil flows through the opening at 180 barrels a day.

Bunyan Slaughter, whose father was the legendary sole survivor of the Alamo, John Lott, grandson of the founder, is the manager and majority owner of the ranch. In contrast to the early days when cowboys used only horses for cattle roundups, Mr. Lott uses two airplanes to assist in present day roundups on his ranch. The town of Post, county seat of Garza County, was named for C. W. Post, the "Post Toasties" cereal king. Headquarters for production and seismic operations on the ranch are in Post. M. L. Pierce, Production Foreman, said the local people received Shell employees warmly. "They recognize the importance of the recent oil discoveries to their community's economy," he said. "They have been extremely helpful in finding quarters for our men."

THE NATURAL features of the countryside, however, have not been helpful. Among the problems is lack of fresh water for drilling mud. The only subsurface water supply contains salt which cannot be used in engines and around a drilling rig. To solve this problem, Shell has to pump water from branches of the Brazos River which cut across the ranch, and deliver

it by truck to the drilling rigs, often miles away. Another difficulty is caused by lack of public roads to move drilling equipment in and out. Heavy rains often turn the rough ranch roads and trails into impassable quagmires. Since Shell is drilling among the branches of the Brazos River, the transportation problem is further increased, particularly after sudden downpours.

PLANS ARE under way, however, to build a road, including a bridge over a major branch of the Brazos River, between Gail and Post. And Shell Pipe Line Corporation is soon to begin construction of an extension of its present facilities in the region to serve the new field.

The legend of the Wildcatter's Waterloo has been disproved. But the job at the U Lazy S Ranch has really just started. The exploration phase has opened the way to the long job of drilling additional development wells, producing oil, and starting it on the way to consumers.

Midland area personnel, although highly pleased, are not content with the success achieved at U Lazy S. They are confident

that much more oil will be found in many other parts of the Area through careful analyses of all available subsurface information, through the development of new ideas, and through improved techniques. These efforts have been spurred by disproof of the legend of the Wildcatter's Waterloo.

Burping well is the earthy type

A "burping" oil well with too much gas in its innards can kill men, damage equipment, and waste valuable petroleum.

Gas pressure is just one of the problems to contend with in the tricky and costly job of finding new oil reserves. To keep high gas pressures encountered in deep drilling under control, drillers use specially compounded, heavy muds made of clay and barite additives.

Because it must be tailor-made according to the peculiarities of each well, mud may range in price from a few cents a barrel to more than five dollars. Mud costs for a single well have run as high as \$100,000.



CONSIDERING ANOTHER SITE

Kneeling in the dry bed of a branch of the Brazos River, Shell Production Foreman M. L. Pierce of the Midland Exploration and Production Area considers another drilling

site near a production well on the U Lazy S Ranch southwest of Post. Pierce moved to Post from Midland several months ago.

OIL
PROGRESS
EDITION

Section III
The Post Dispatch
Thursday, October 16, 1958

TODAY - OIL BUILDS FOR YOUR TOMORROW

Constantly building—new pipelines, new refineries, new retail outlets. That's the oil industry.

Why? We now are using 380 million gallons of oil each day. Ten years from now we will be using 590 million gallons each day—an increase of 55 per cent.

Service Pipe Line Company, a transporter of crude oil, also is building for your tomorrow.

SERVICE PIPE LINE COMPANY
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

Despite state cuts, 34 city wells to produce more oil in 1958



MEN AT WORK

Luther Bilberry (left) and Walter Jones, employees of Brown Bros. et al, are replacing a polish rod at the Montgomery-Davies E-3 well, just west of the Brown Bros. office on the Lubbock Highway.—(Staff Photo.)

Means more tax money for city

By JIM CORNISH

Believe it or not, but it's true. The 34 wells pumping from the Post townsite probably will pump a lot more oil this year than last—despite the statewide cutback in production days.

That means more tax money for the city, more little royalty checks for homeowners, and more for the producers.

E. R. (Buster) Moreland, superintendent for Brown Brothers, et al, which operates 28 out of the 34 wells, predicts approximately 80,000 barrels of oil will be pumped from beneath the city this year, as compared to 75,000 barrels last year.

MORELAND EXPLAINED that the gain is because with the cutback in production days more of the small city wells were placed with the railroad commission for "marginal allowables" this year than last.

Any well under 20 barrels daily is a marginal well and marginal wells are permitted to pump 30 days a month.

Total production of the local wells is only about 325 barrels daily.

The Post wells are all small ones. There's only one 60 barrel well in the whole bunch. A lot of them pump only three barrels in a full day's effort. In fact a majority of the wells average only about 8 barrels a day.

THE BETTER city wells lie on the northwest portion of the townsite with the City of Post No. 1 in the extreme northwest corner the "big well"—the 60 barrel one.

The wells in the eastern part of town are very poor indeed.

Moreland explains that Brown Brothers knew that half of the wells in the town wouldn't pay out when they were drilled, but be-

cause property owners of the town had gone to the heavy legal expense of abstracting, the wells were drilled in an effort to let them get some of that money back.

Royalty checks on the 40 foot lots around town run from around \$3 monthly for the best locations to as low as \$1 every four months.

THE CITY government stands to benefit by some \$1,600 in a special city production tax this year on the 34 wells. Producers are taxed two cents for every barrel produced. Eighty thousand barrels would funnel \$1,600 into the city treasury.

The majority of the 34 townsite

wells were drilled back in 1950-51 and all of them were completed by 1953. Besides the 28 operated by Brown Brothers other local producers are Bright and Shiff, two; Dr. Sam Dunn, two; B. R. Rainwater, one; and Harry and Robert Strief, one.

All of the townsite wells are from the San Andres zone at around 3,000 feet. The crude averages about 36 gravity which is rated as fair for shallow crude.

THERE IS a slight decline in production each year—which is expected in the oil business.

Moreland says Brown Brothers expect to still have "a few wells

still pumping ten years from now."

The future of the townsite wells here depends a lot, Moreland says, upon what kind of secondary recovery program can be worked out. By secondary recovery he means "water flooding". The new White River dam, once it became reality, could provide the water for such a procedure. Brown Brothers definitely will be interested in working out a water flooding program for the city wells.

HE POINTS out that from past experience by the oil industry only 40 to 50 per cent of the available crude is recovered by pumping. Water flooding in other words

could virtually double the total production of local wells if the project can be satisfactorily worked out.

Water flooding means pumping water down into the San Andres formation and floating the remaining oil on top of the water into other wells which would pump the oil to the surface and separate it from the water. Some of the present wells could become water wells and other strategically located wells in the city would remain oil pumping wells.

Actually the 34 townsite wells are only a small part of the big Garza oil field with the best wells in this field lying northwest of

Post.

AS TO the future of the townsite wells, Moreland says, "The San Andres zone is found in deeper zones—Glorieta at about 3,000 or clear down to the base and Ellenburger production being developed for the in the southwest part County."

Brown Brothers are exploring these deeper zones when they do. Post could be a brand new oil field bigger than the present



SERVICES CAN BE EXPECTED TO EXPAND

Keeping motorists in free maps costs oilmen cool \$14 million

Keeping America's millions of motorists from getting lost—or at least, trying to provide them with a service that gives them all the directions they can use—has become a \$14 million a year proposition for oil firms.

That's the total of what is being spent annually in the preparation and publication of the handy little road maps available at virtually every station in the land, just for the asking.

With more cars coming on the road annually, with better roads being built, and with population expected to increase steadily through the years, the map-making services of the oil industry can be expected to expand.

"MOST PEOPLE rarely stop to think about it," says one oil company executive, "but keeping these little road maps up to date is a monumental task in itself. Data must be checked and re-checked constantly for accuracy. Revisions must be made constantly to keep up with the changes and additions in the highway systems."

"All of this involves such a vast amount of detail that one map may represent an investment of \$20,000 or more just to get it ready for the printer. Actual costs of printing and distribution are over and above that. And don't forget too, that road maps have short lives."

Some of the larger oil companies which operate in many states may have as many as 60 different maps available. Companies in coastal areas also publish marine maps showing water depths, water routes, buoys, compass check points and other details that owners of pleasure crafts need to know.

It has been estimated by some experts that the number of maps distributed annually by oil companies exceeds 180 million now, and that the day isn't too far distant when it will top 200 million. Between now and 1965, 14 million more cars and trucks are expected to be on the road; and since a motorist may have a half-dozen or more maps in his glove compartment, the map future is bright.

IN ADDITION to the road maps, many oil companies maintain special tourist services. It doesn't make any difference whether or not the motorist is a customer of a particular oil company. He can drop in at one of the company's touring offices, or request a routing by mail.

"For the most part," says one company spokesman, "each request is considered individually. The result is a timely, tailor-made route map. Usually, whatever the motorist requests is supplied—the most direct route, the most scenic drive, special side trips, and even different routes, coming and go-

Nigeria's 34,000,000 people now are about one-sixth of Africa's total population.

During the year 1957, Texas law enforcement officers investigated 261,083 traffic accidents.

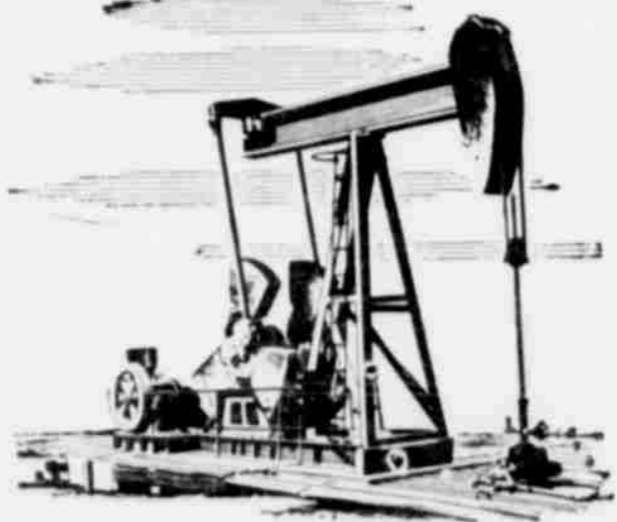
'Doughnut' new type of drilling barge

When you put a lot of "dough" into making a doughnut, it's not likely you're doing it for the sake of the hole—unless you're an oilman.

"Doughnut" is the nickname of a new type of barge designed for offshore drilling in deep waters. It's circular in shape, with a hole in the center for a well bore.

A model of the "Doughnut" is being tested at the University of California.

In the risky and costly search for oil, new clues and techniques are eagerly developed by the hundreds of privately-managed oil and oil companies serve the American people.



THIS IS OIL PROGRESS WEEK

OCTOBER 12-18

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PAT MARTIN, Field Manager

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...because by 1965 over 190,000,000 Americans will need more oil power than was ever dreamed of before!

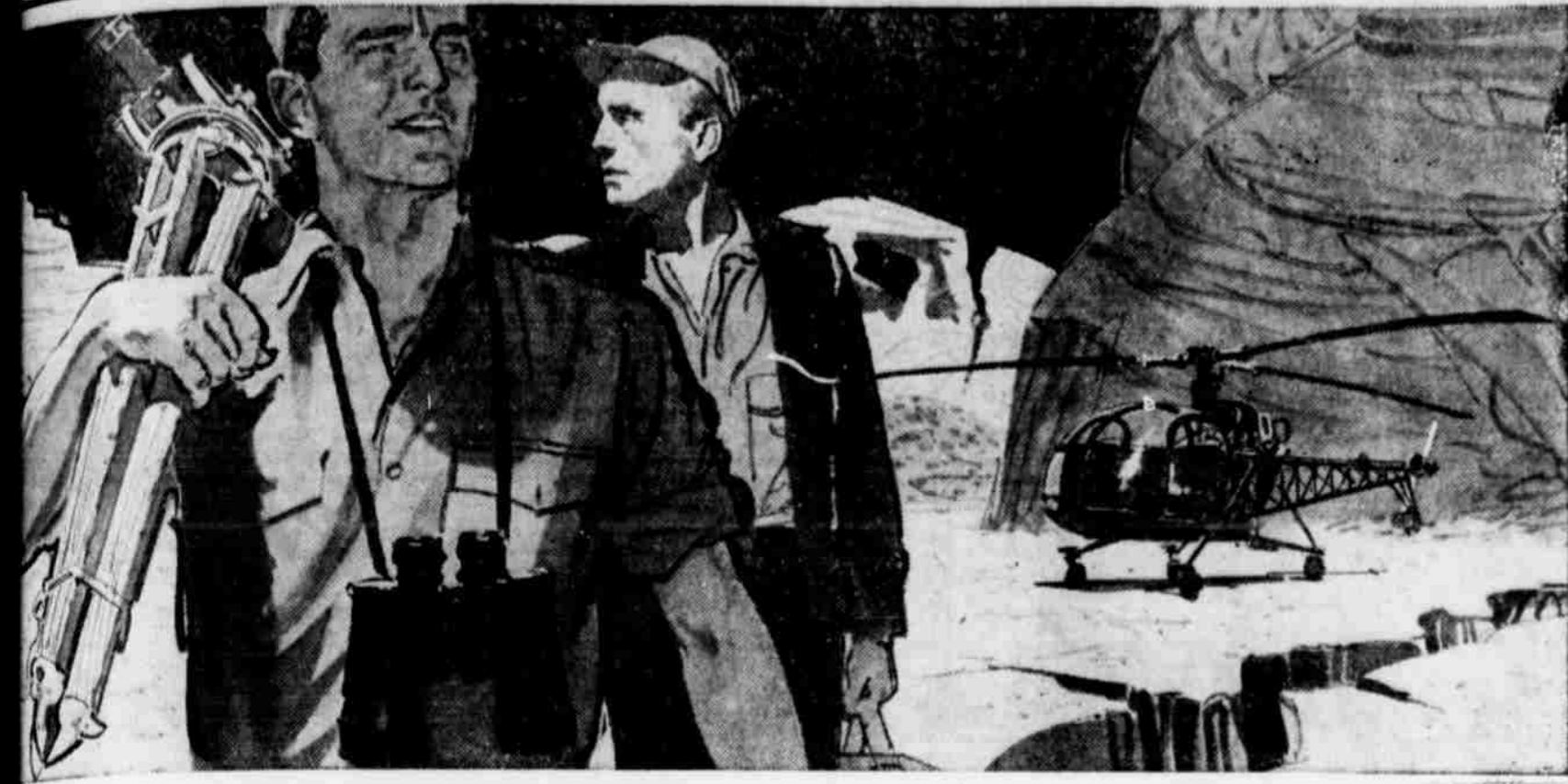
America's greatest growth—in both prosperity and population—is in the future. Around 1965 there will be 30 million more Americans. They'll drive 14 million more cars and trucks than exist today. Twelve million new homes will need heating, cooking and air conditioning.

By 1965 each American family will use up 650 more gallons of oil than it does today. The oil industry will be ready for 1965. Today every phase of the oil industry—exploration and production, refining, research, transportation, marketing—is hard at work building new products, more plants, better methods and ideas for your future.

We take this opportunity to salute a Major Industry of this community —OUR OIL INDUSTRY

Postex Cotton Mills, Inc.

OIL PROGRESS WEEK—OCTOBER 12th—18th



The oil power for your tomorrow...



...is in the wells we find today!

By 1965, Americans will use 3,000,000 more barrels of oil every day—and we'll have it ready for you!

America's future growth—in prosperity and population—will be so great that we must begin now to discover and drill the wells that will power America's future.

It's a risky business... this drilling for oil. The chances are much greater that we won't find oil than that we will. But drill we must—even if we must drill a couple of miles into the earth.

When 1965 rolls around there will be 12 million new homes, 14 million more cars and trucks. We'll be ready for you. We'll be ready with more oil than was ever dreamed of before... and we'll be ready because we're starting right now.

TODAY—OIL BUILDS for your TOMORROW!

OIL PROGRESS WEEK—October 12th-18th

Brown Brothers, Et Al



Oil and gas drilling slump hits Texas

A West Texas drilling crew looking for oil recently cut the deepest hole man has ever poked into the earth's crust, but as they set a record for exploration their industry was feeling the economic shock waves from crude oil cutbacks and dry hole losses.

roundup, Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association pointed out that most industry indicators showed Texas drilling activity thus far in 1958 is off almost 20 per cent from 1957, which itself was slightly under the record year of 1956. IN 1957 Texas oil men put down about 21,300 wells, for a total

depth of almost 90 million feet. So far this year the total is a little more than 12,000 compared with more than 15,000 last year. Projected to year's end, the current rate would show a 1958 footage of around 72 million.

Using drilling contractors estimates of average per-foot costs for Texas, this translated into dollars would mean a drop of some \$230 million from 1957's estimated drilling outlays.

Even with this slump in drilling, however, Texas operators this year would be risking approximately \$970 million in hole-making. This amount is only a little under the total spent on all construction in Texas last year, estimated by contractors at \$1 billion.

A SHARP readjustment in the industry's inventories of crude oil and oil products brought on a painful pinch in drilling employment, equipment sales, and in many other affected areas. Top-heavy supplies built up in 1957 and early 1958 could only be corrected with lower production rates in face of a national oil demand which seems to have almost leveled off from past upward trends.

IN THEIR search for much-needed reserves, various operators were making bold bids here and there over the state to find new fields, but the lack of funds from production was cutting drilling budgets industrywide.

One company (Phillips Petroleum) decided it would have a look at a possible oil producing formation at the record-breaking depth of 25,000 feet under University of Texas acreage in Pecos County. Drilling below 24,950 feet no finds had been reported although a new depth record was set.

These exploratory wells (called wildcats) on the whole were fewer than in previous years, down nearly 30 per cent from 1957. Meanwhile, the odds against hitting oil or gas were still taking their toll.

PETROLEUM geologists' statistics covering 1957 classified 5,583 Texas wells drilled that year as "exploratory." Only 19 per cent of them produced any oil or gas. Included here were wells drilling for new pools in a productive neighborhood or for reaching far beyond the boundaries of a known producing area. However, for wells seeking new fields in environments without previous production, the odds get stiffer: only one out of nine wells finds anything. The geologists warn: "Nearly 98 per cent of all new-field wildcats drilled are failures in that they are abandoned as dry or they discover reserves too small, on the average, to be profitable." More significantly, only one out of every 44 drilled discovers a field with as much as one million barrels of oil reserves.

Another line of statistics which seem to foreshadow the period of

less drilling is the falling number of geophysical crews in the field in Texas. They seemed to be most active in mid-1956 when more than 220 crews were taking readings in the earth's subsurface to plot new drilling locations, but the first half of 1958 saw an average of a little more than 160 at work in Texas.

Likewise, this year there are some 24 per cent fewer rotary drilling rigs operating than last year. However, it does appear that Texas continues to hold its usual pace of drilling about two out of every five wells drilled in the U. S. and continues to employ a little more than one out of every three drilling rigs operating.

Happy Birthday

- October 19**
Braxton Lewis
Phyllis Denise Kennedy.
Faye Ruth Hamilton, Colorado Springs
Mrs. Paul Duren
J. A. Johnson
- October 20**
Byron Haynie
Opal Ray
Mrs. J. W. McQuien
Allen Fry
Judy Altman, Tulia
Mrs. Percy Printz
Ima Lee Swanger
Mrs. Jim Graves
Dianna Barron
Mrs. Billy Craig
- October 21**
Richard Hart
Mrs. James Aten
Mrs. A. A. Ritchie
Mrs. Joe Duren
Mrs. Wagoner Johnson
Jackie Dean Braddock
James Allen Dooley
- October 22**
Terry Greene
Valerie Smith, Alpine
Kay Gordon
Mrs. Tom Bouchier
Mrs. B. K. Bowen
Judy Clary
Mrs. Ray Hodges
Benny Huff, Esparto, Calif.
- October 23**
Ruth Doggett
Mrs. J. R. Durrett
C. L. Pruitt
Sammee Kay Caffey, Lubbock
- October 24**
Danny Ray Kelley
Lora Johnson
Ann Taylor
Mrs. Royce Josey
- October 25**
Dawn Lee Casey
Mrs. Donald Windham
April Kay Neilson, Durango, Colo.
Mrs. Bill Long
H. M. Tucker, Lubbock

FOR FUTURE USE
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USE INCREASE SEEN
Forecasts are for a 25 per cent jump in the amount of petroleum used in this country over the next five years.

VISIT IN SLATON
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wheatley and Mrs. C. K. Wheatley visited in the Alton Meeks home in Slaton recently.

FOAM, SWEET FOAM

Igloos are usually made of packed snow but they get dirty and weather-beaten and must be rebuilt often. Oil-based plastic foam looks like snow, but it's much sturdier, warmer and easier to keep clean. Igloos made of petroleum-derived plastic foam blocks are being tried out on Baffin Island, in an effort to make life for the Eskimo "easy as pie."

Nigeria plans to establish a military training school by 1960.

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How would YOU search for oil?

● Believe us—the search for oil is one of the world's riskiest businesses! In areas where oil has not been found before, only 1 out of 9 wells drilled ever produces oil.

The other 8 are costly dry holes.

But like thousands of other oilmen, we accept risks like this—every day. That's because uncovering new sources of oil is our responsibility in America's oil industry—an industry that always brings you more and better oil products through the keen competition for your business.

We like our job, because every time we do find new oil it's good news for us—and for everybody in America. Here is our pledge that, no matter what the odds, we'll continue our search—for you and the nation.

General American Oil Company of Texas

Meadows Building — Dallas 6, Texas



Oil Progress Week — October 12-18



How oil helps set the family table

Our country's agriculture — with the highest productivity in the world — runs on oil. As an area of steadily increasing oil productivity with a bright future before it, Garza County today is one of the reasons we eat so well. Oil-based insecticides, weed killers, animal dips, livestock feeds, fuel for tractors and combines, natural and bottled gas to cook the bounty of nature and oil — Garza County is part of them all.

As Post and Garza County celebrate Oil Progress Week

and their part in this great industry, Shell congratulates the initiative and productiveness in this area which is contributing so much to our country's economy.

Shell Oil salutes Post and Garza County and the fine folks of this community. We have enjoyed our new associations with all of you and look forward to even greater endeavors with you in the years ahead.



Sign of a better future for you

This is Oil Progress Week

SHELL OIL COMPANY

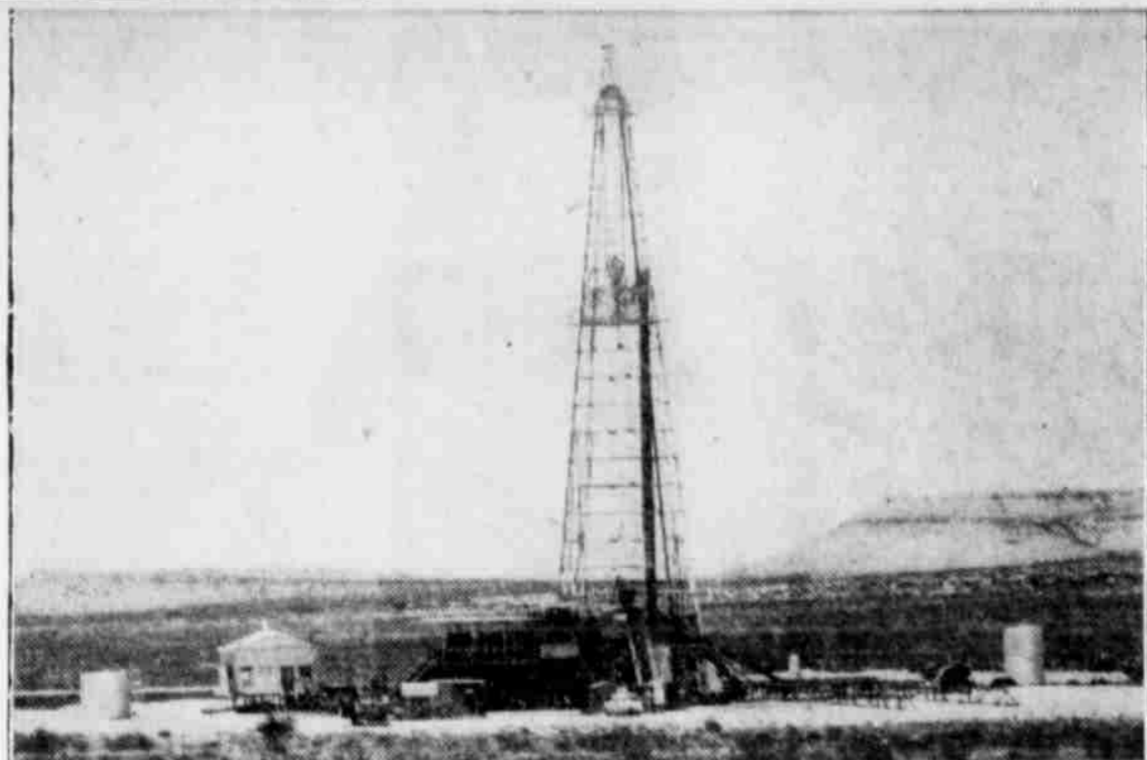
Oil-film drawings assist the blind

The centuries-old problem of how to make drawings that can easily be read by the blind has finally been solved thanks to a versatile, tough film produced from oil industry raw materials. A unique raised-line drawing kit recently perfected uses oil-based polyester film clamped to a rubber-surfaced writing pad. Drawing with an ink-less ball point pen, the artist produces a series of tiny bumps which appear as raised lines on the upper surface of the film. These lines can be traced quickly with the fingertips. The new drawing kit—one of the most important and original aids for the handicapped which oil products made possible—is being used to solve geometric problems, to draw graphs and circuit diagrams, and to prepare maps.

Fuel oil consumption in mighty increase

More and more fuel oil is being used by power plants to generate electricity for the vastly expanding requirements of the American economy. The Federal Power Commission has reported that fuel oil consumption by electric power plants increased to 80 million barrels in 1957, up more than 9.4 per cent over the 73 million barrels consumed the previous year. At the same time, natural gas consumption by the utility companies went up too, moving from 1,239,310,686 MCF in 1956 to 1,338,073,532 in 1957. This is an increase of eight per cent, and demonstrates again the role that petroleum plays in supplying the energy needs of the nation.

CLASSIFIEDS FIND A BUYER



WORLD'S DEEPEST HOLE

After drilling nearly two years, this Texas wildcat well, Phillips Petroleum Company's 1-EE University in Pecos County, reached its projected depth of 25,000 feet (nearly five miles deep into the earth) on Sept. 24, 1958, and is expected to drill deeper. The well passed the previous world's record depth of 22,570 feet last May in an operation that probably will cost well over \$1,000,000.

Oil helps in expansion of exotic food supplies

Exotic delicacies and mouth-watering foods that are as out-of-season as snow in July are everyday "luxuries" for modern homemakers who can whip up, literally at a moment's notice, flavorful meals that would make gourmets purr with contentment. This "rusty" sidelight on cul-

inary developments comes not from the food industry, as might be expected, but from the oil industry, whose research dollars, ingenuity, and productivity, have helped to bring about this gastronomic revolution.

People usually think of petroleum as a "food" (if it can be called that) for such limited purposes as motor vehicles and home heating units. But a closer look at the shelves and refrigerators of modern stores and supermarkets proves quickly that oil products have helped the average homemaker to widen her culinary horizons immeasurably.

Modern shelves are stacked with some 6,000 items—twice as many as were available as recently as 15 years ago. Out-of-season fruits and vegetables are commonplace, and compete for attention with other fanciful things such as Chinese egg rolls, frozen frog legs, guinea hens and pheasant, and king crab from far-away Alaskan waters. Fully one-third of today's grocery sales are for items that didn't exist in commercial quantities a few years ago, or were limited, at best, to seasonal spurts.

Our "strawberries in December" pattern of eating is largely the result of good food freezing. The idea of food freezing isn't new, of course, but without cheap and safe refrigeration, we wouldn't be any closer to today's wonderful supplies than were the Romans, who stored their perishables in mountain snowbanks, and rushed them by chariot-loads to those who could afford such rare luxuries.

The product that really took the freeze off the nation's food assets was a chemical with the tongue-twisting name of dichloro-

fluoromethane. Made from raw materials supplied by oil companies, its development ended a long and costly laboratory research for the perfect refrigerant.

Research going on right now in oil company laboratories all over the country will have a tremendous effect on the way Americans will be eating in the future, according to API. There will be new flavors in foods, and meats will be better than ever because of the new oil-based "fodders," and the new types of livestock that are being developed.

Food will be more plentiful, probably lower in price, easier to prepare and store—thanks to petroleum chemical supplements and new products for processing and packaging.

Inevitably, new developments result in new techniques. One method, which food and oil industry researchers are checking right now, is the use of atomic radiation to preserve meat.

Researchers have found that food, wrapped in airtight packages and subjected to atomic bombardment, stays sterilized until the seal is broken. This means that perishables, wrapped and irradiated, may be kept almost indefinitely without refrigeration.

During tests, a hamburger patty was kept fresh for two years, even though it was carried in the unrefrigerated pocket of one of the project scientists. This spectacular technique is one of the many which owe their success to petroleum chemical packaging.

Whatever food industry needs may be in the future, it is a safe bet that the oil industry will be right there to supply them, or help in their development.

Vet's Forum

Q. I'm an employer and I'd like to hire a handicapped veteran who has had vocational rehabilitation training for the job I have in mind. How do I go about finding one?

A. Either the local office of your State Employment Service, or any Regional Office of the VA will put you in touch with disabled veterans who have been re-trained to do special jobs.

Q. I am thinking of going to college in the Spring semester, under the Korean GI Bill, but not to get a degree. On my application form, what should I put down as my course of study?

A. You must list all the subjects you plan to take, which will make up the program of education you have in mind.

Q. May a Spanish-American veteran with a nonservice-connected disability receive VA outpatient medical treatment?

A. Yes. Disabilities of veterans of the Spanish-American War are considered service-connected for purposes of VA outpatient medical treatment.

Q. I want to buy a house and have never had a GI home loan. I understand that the first step is to get a Certificate of Eligibility. Where do I get that?

A. The Certificate of Eligibility is issued by the Regional Office of the Veterans Administration in the area where the house you are interested in is located. Application may be made in person or by

Motorists spend less for gas and oil in '58

Despite increased production costs and higher consumer prices generally, American motorists are paying less for gasoline and lubricating oils this year than last.

The American Automobile Association, in a report which it made public recently, said the cost of gasoline and lubricating oil averaged 2.42 cents a mile in 1957, and 2.39 cents a mile in 1958. The decrease is slight, yet it is there.

The AAA report found that the consumption in 1958 was one gallon for each 15.2 miles of travel.

The AAA said its fuel costs were based on an average price of 33.9 cents per gallon for regular grade gasoline. The actual price range ran from 29.5 cents in Chelsea, Mass., to 39 cents in Butte, Mont.

The Automobile Association explained carefully that its figures were developed with specific models and tests. It added that higher priced automobiles would cost more to drive.

The woodpecker pecks because it is constantly digging in wood to find grubs, or to make holes in which to sleep or nest.

mail, and your original discharge, or photostatic copy, accompanied by a statement that the original discharge has been lost, will be needed as evidence.

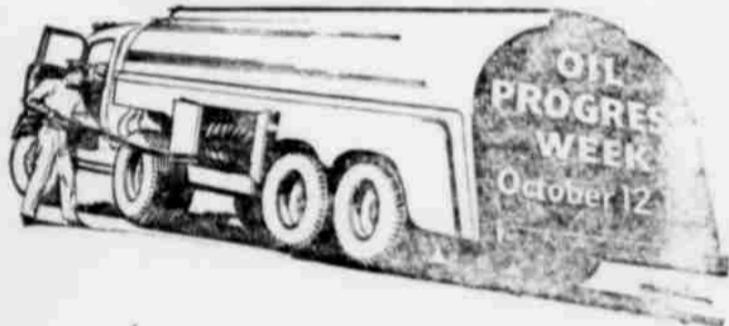


We offer all kinds of OIL FIELD WELDING— with day and night service in both shop and field. Bill Greer

GREER'S WELDING SERVICE

Lubbock Highway BOX 333

Not One — But THREE



We have not just one of these big oil treater trucks, but three of them in operation in the Garza County oil area.

- Experienced Operators
- Work Guaranteed
- Fully Insured
- Two-Way Radio

We're Proud of Garza County's Oil Industry And Its Development

We've been in the Oil Treating business for four years and in the Oil Trucking business for nine years. We've had more experience in the Oil Treating Service business in Garza County than anyone else.

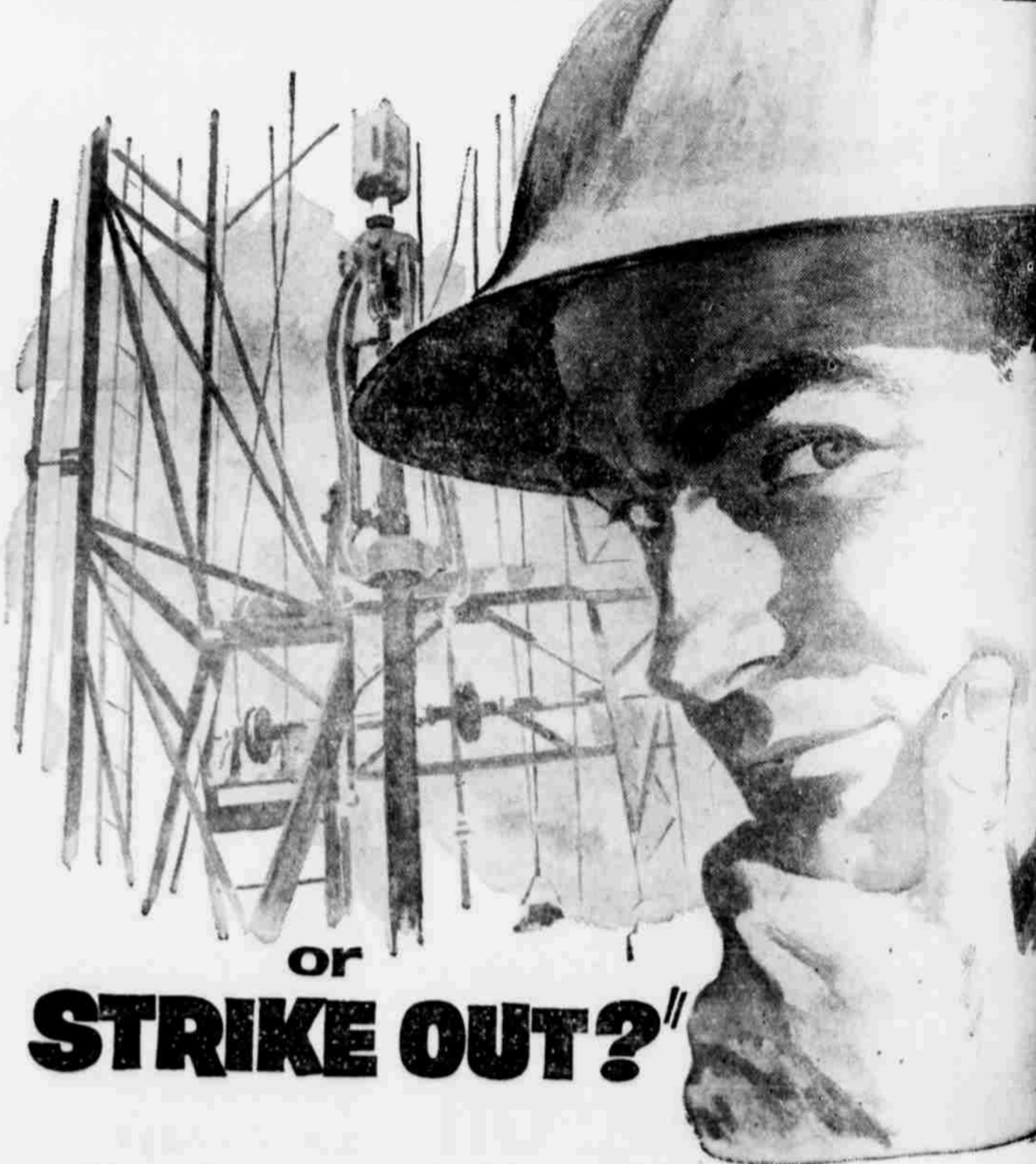
Hill and Hill Trucking Service
24 HOUR SERVICE
PHONE 463
If No Answer, Call 429 or 248



FOR GENERAL OIL FIELD ROUSTABOUTING Or CONCRETE BASES And PUMPING UNIT ASSEMBLY Call FAY'S CONSTRUCTION CO.

POST Phone — Day 100 — Night 520-J Lubbock Highway

"Will we STRIKE OIL



That's the question an oil company—like ours—asks itself every time it drills into the earth. Yes, drilling for oil is a risky business.

Exploring and producing is the part we play in America's progressive oil industry. Like thousands of other independent companies—large and small—we compete to supply you with the oil products you need.

America's future growth—in both population and prosperity—will be so great that today all producing and exploration companies are hard at work searching for new supplies of oil. You and your family will need more oil than ever in the future and we're determined that you'll get all you need... when you need it.

Alamo Corporation

TODAY—OIL BUILDS for your TOMORROW!



OIL PROGRESS WEEK—October 12th-18th

Autos consume staggering quantities gasoline yearly

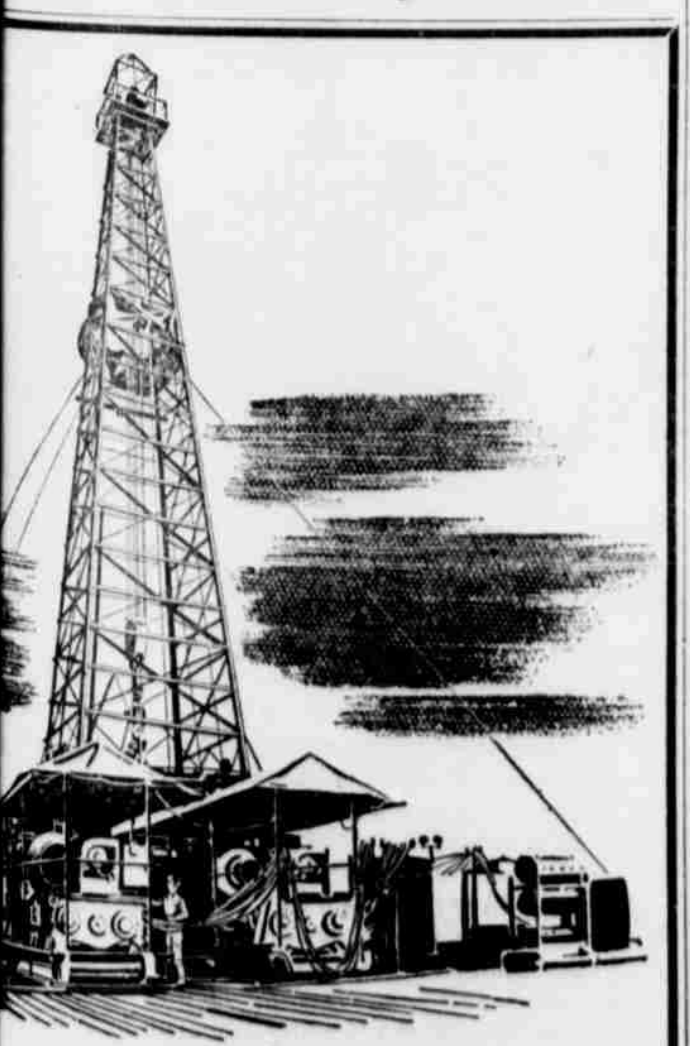
Staggering quantities of fuel America's 67 million vehicles. Last year, passenger cars, trucks and buses consumed the amazing total of 100 billion gallons—an all-time

only part of the story, according to the American Petroleum Institute, for while consumption peaked in 1957, so did the number of cars on the road. The best-known yardstick for gasoline quality—octane number—has risen more than one point for premium grades, and better than a point for regular grades, in

U. S. motorists fared better despite increased production costs, compared with the average price in 1957, the price went up one-half cent, but half as much as in 1957. The industry had no control over the increased demand for fuel, the oil industry said. It produced 60 billion gallons of fuel, thus assuring every section of the country an abundance of gasoline, where he lived.

consumption of motor fuel amounted to 55 billion gallons. Of this, however, nine per cent went to what is termed "non-requirements"; that is, engines, tractors and the balance, 50 billion gallons, was consumed by passenger vehicles, and of this, 48 billion gallons went to passenger cars alone.

ratings have been climbing through the years and in February of this year the national weighted average premium grade was 98.5, up from 97.5 in 1957. The regular grade was 91.5, up from 91.0 in 1957. In 1958, the average car obtained 25 miles of transportation per ton of car from a gallon of gasoline. By 1957, however, the average car on the road was getting 43 miles per ton to the gallon, for a gain of 70 per cent.



WATER AND OIL HAULING CONTRACTORS And **HOT OIL And WATER TREATERS**

We are proud that we have contributed a bit to the oil industry in this area.

GENERAL TRANSPORT And HOT OIL SERVICE

BOBBY COWDREY
DAY OR NIGHT CALL 43
Post, Texas

ran around 86-87 octane number. As recently as 1953, premium grades averaged 91.1 octane number, and regular gasolines already have equaled that figure.

The rise of foreign cars and sports cars on the American scene in 1957 had little material effect on U. S. gasoline supplies. To the contrary, these little cars gave further proof of the superiority of American gasolines, for they are satisfied with the U. S. regular grades, which are better, by far,

Better gasoline saves motorist \$140 annually

The modern motorist is saving as much as \$140 a year in gasoline costs, as a result of steady improvement through the years in the quantity and quality of motor fuels. This has been demonstrated by a new measurement concept advanced by the Ethyl Corporation.

This new concept measures progress by the increased distance that a gallon of gasoline will move one ton automobile. In that way, allowance is made for the increasing weight of the average automobile, as well as providing a uniform standard for current cars, which are of varying weights.

BACK IN 1930, a gallon of gasoline could move one ton of automobile 29 miles at a constant speed of 40 miles per hour. By 1957, one gallon of gasoline could move one ton of a 1957 model car nearly 44 miles at the same speed. This is a 52 per cent improvement, "due largely to efficient high compression engines which have been made possible by the improvement in gasoline quality."

"Even more impressive gains became apparent, the study noted, when the new measure was applied to the average car on the road in those respective years.

IN 1930, the average car obtained 25 miles of transportation per ton of car from a gallon of gasoline. By 1957, however, the average car on the road was getting 43 miles per ton to the gallon, for a gain of 70 per cent.

"This 70 per cent improvement is real progress and a great tribute to the oil and automotive industries," the study pointed out. "It is particularly striking when you consider that the available horsepower of passenger cars has more than doubled just since 1925."

"Moreover," it continued, "gasoline now provides the energy for so many convenient accessories, such as automatic transmissions, power brakes, power steering, air conditioning, and so on.



ON DARK NIGHTS MR. PHILCROFT MAKES A PRACTICE OF SPRINTING ACROSS COVERED BRIDGES

Man-made muscle; hope for crippled

Withered and crippled hands of 250,000 Americans may possibly do their day's work again with the help of an artificial "muscle" created from oil-based nylon.

This spectacular development is a foot-long tube of nylon thread, woven into a spiral pattern. It lies along the forearm with the forward end hooked into a spring that activates an arm-and-finger brace. The back end is piped to a cylinder of carbon-dioxide gas. Any good remaining muscle can open the valve which contracts the nylon muscles and clenches the hand.

Artificial muscles are said to be almost 100 per cent efficient compared to about 40 per cent for real muscles.

The oil industry is a rich source of raw materials which medical science taps to bring new life and new hope to the ill and physically handicapped.

DALLAS VISITORS

Mr. and Mrs. Billy Lee Smith of Dallas visited last week in the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Smith.

New methods of oil production under way

The billions of barrels of oil which Texas oil men have found but which can not be recovered under ordinary methods of production are assuming a growing importance as the state looks toward the future. Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association has pointed out in an Oil Progress Week report.

The Association called attention to an Interstate Oil Compact Commission study which claims that in addition to some 15 billion barrels of so-called "proven reserves," Texas has another 10 million barrels which, from an engineering standpoint, could be recovered with advanced production techniques. Less than half that amount, however, could be reclaimed under today's economic conditions, the report showed. Still another 50 billion barrels or so are believed present in the fields but, thus far, are beyond the reach of today's recovery methods.

The Association pointed out that petroleum scientists, the operators, and the state government through the Texas Railroad Commission were making real gains in their efforts to obtain the maximum use from the state's resources.

IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED that the state now has some 888 projects (nearly 30 per cent of which were started in 1956 and 1957) in which the operators are injecting fluids to push more oil out of the rock.

The greatest number of these "secondary recovery" projects are those in which water is forced into the oil-producing rock to displace oil. In a number of others gas is used for this purpose. One of the newest techniques which shows considerable promise is called "miscible-phase displacement."

In these projects liquefied petroleum gas, such as propane, is pumped into the oil-producing rock. There the oil is loosened from the rock like grease from a rag dipped in cleaning fluid.

As an example, one of the pioneering oil companies in research on this technique (Atlantic Refining Co.) is using it on a lease in the Slaughter field in West Texas. The lease has produced about 5 million barrels which is believed to be about 15 per cent of the oil. If ordinary "primary recovery" operations were continued, only about 5 per cent more of the oil would be recovered. This year the operator pumped a "slug" of about a quarter-million barrels of propane into the oil reservoir. Then during the next two or three years it will pump more than 3 billion cubic feet of gas into the reservoir and then follow that with some 6,000 barrels of water a day. With this treatment the company expects to bring out some 16 million barrels of oil which would be about 62 per cent of the oil rather than the 20 per cent maximum expected

RETURNS HOME

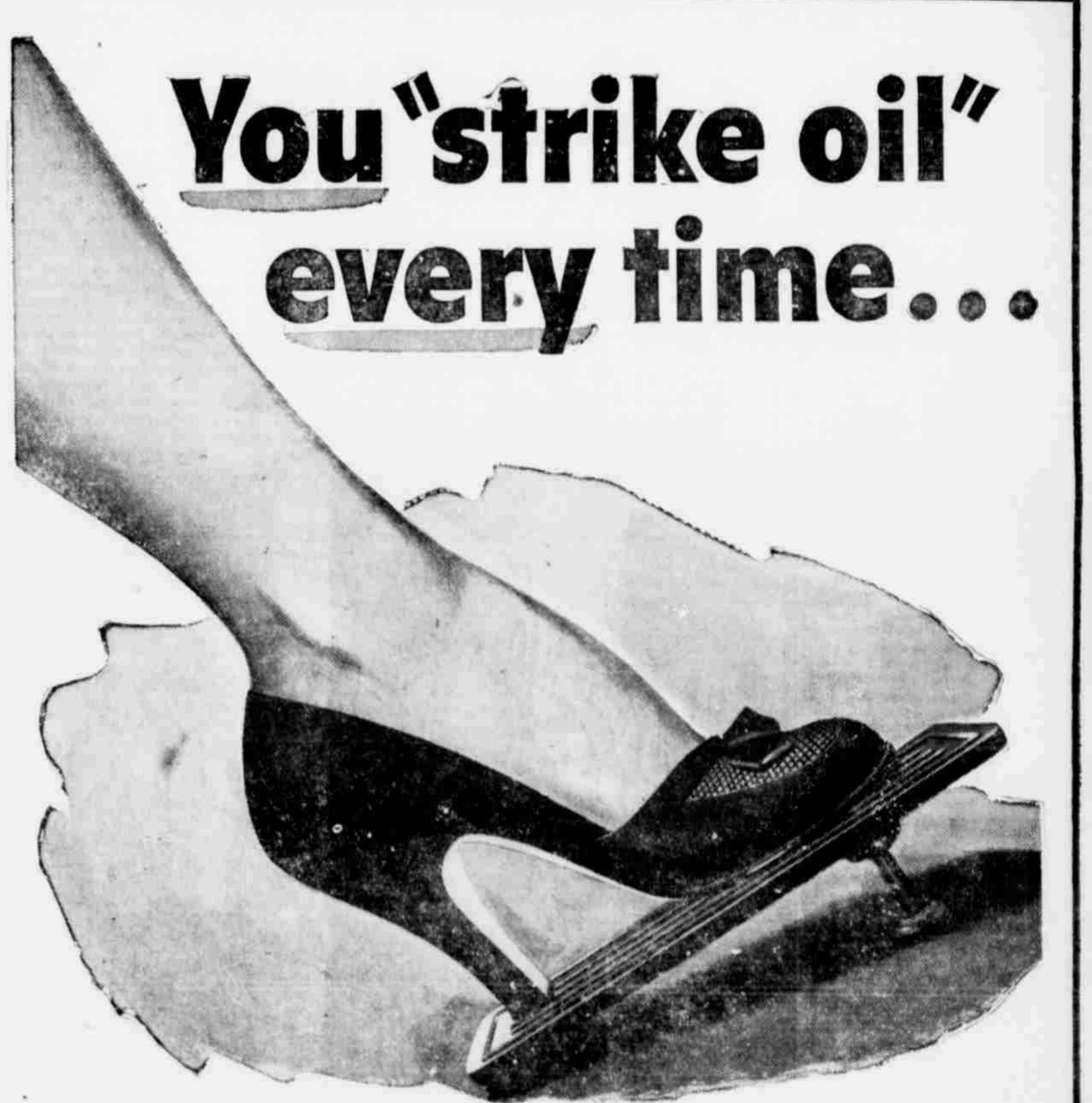
Mrs. Paul Clarke and Cindy have been guests in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sexton Huntley, for the past week. They returned to their home in Harlingen Friday.

from normal producing methods. If this method were used in the whole field, trade journals report, an estimated billion barrels more oil would be recovered.

IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED that approximately 1,200 scientists are employed in company research laboratories in Texas where the primary target is increased oil recovery. Much other work is carried on in the state's colleges and universities.

Meanwhile, gains continue to be made in prevention of waste of natural gas, which at one time was flared in vast quantities. In July, 1958, only 2.35 per cent of the gas produced that month was flared. In 1938 one-eighth of all the gas being produced in Texas was burned up, according to Railroad Commission reports. Total gas production has increased from about one trillion cubic feet a year to more than six trillion cubic feet.

The wasted gas was that which was produced along with oil (called casinghead gas). In the last 10 years Texas has seen 65 new "natural gasoline" plants sprout up in the oil fields where most of this waste was occurring. These 210 plants process billions of cubic feet of gas that once were flared and recover nearly half a million barrels a day of valuable liquids such as propane, butane, and natural gasoline.



You "strike oil" every time...

-but we don't

• You see, every time you step on a car's accelerator you "strike oil." But oil producing companies like ours face much tougher odds in the search for new oil supplies. Drilling for oil is a mighty risky business.

When we do strike oil, however, it's good news for everybody in your family. It means more gasoline for your car, more fuel oil for your

home, more power for America's farms and more of the hundreds of oil products that bring you more comfort and convenience every day.

In America's competitive and progressive oil industry, everyone has a special service to perform. We consider it our responsibility to produce ample oil supplies for your future. This is our pledge that we'll continue to serve you well.

Permian Mud Service

MAGCOBAR

Complete Drilling Mud Service

We Carry Complete Line Of Drilling Mud Materials And Treating Chemicals

Service Engineers And Stocks Of MAGCOBAR PRODUCTS

All Located Convenient To Your Oil Operations

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OIL OPERATOR

Snyder, Texas



Multi-billion challenge is facing U.S. oil companies

To insure continuation of the abundant flow of petroleum that has enabled the U. S. economy to grow through the years, America's 42,000 oil companies are facing up to vast challenges.

One independent source has predicted that during the decade ending in 1965, domestic oil companies will have to invest nearly \$80 billion to find, produce, transport, refine, and market the enormous amounts of oil that America will need.

Oil economists emphasize that if petroleum companies are to be in a reasonable position to undertake this immense development program, they must be financially healthy — free to operate in a competitive economy that will earn fair profits for all.

AN EXCITING era of growth — in both population and prosperity — lies ahead for this country, according to most forecasters. The population is expected to climb to

the 190 million mark by 1965. To meet the needs of an increasing population and an expanding economy, it is estimated that we will have by 1965: 14 million more cars and trucks on the roads, 12 million more homes, 15 million more children attending school, and a 33 per cent growth in industrial activity. The demand for oil products is expected to go up at least three million barrels a day, about one-third more than is being used now.

Oilmen have pointed out that expansion programs like this simply don't happen. They have to be projected and planned, in much the same way as local school boards look ahead to future enrollments, based on population increases, or the way communities look to future needs in laying out streets, parks, and other civic improvements.

THE SEARCH for the additional oil we will need is already under way. Wells are being drilled deeper — in swamps, deserts, on mountain tops, and coastal waters. To process and transport the oil and products, new refineries, pipelines, tankers, terminals, and other facilities are being planned now.

The biggest problem, however, is the matter of finance. Economists agree universally that business must make fair profits to provide capital for further development. If either the profit ratio or the business climate of free enterprise are dislocated seriously, the whole program is in jeopardy.

Petroleum has three major sources of funds for capital development: funds laid aside to cover replacement costs; retained earnings; and sale of stocks and bonds.

EARLIER THIS year, oilmen were caught in a profit squeeze as were many other businessmen. The average difference between what an oil refiner receives for his four major products and what he paid for his crude oil, for example, was about 19 cents on a dollar. Early in 1957, it was 26 cents on a dollar, and in 1948, it was 36 cents on the dollar. Over the 20-year period from 1938 to 1957, the return on net assets of oil companies has averaged only 11.9 per cent, compared with 12.4 per cent for all manufacturing industries (excluding oil), according to the First National City Bank of New York.

The petroleum industry — an industry which by its very nature must plan far ahead — is optimistic about the future, however. With foresight and vision, it is going full speed ahead in planning and building for tomorrow, and living up fully to its 1958 slogan — "Today — Oil Builds For Your Tomorrow."

Ammonium nitrate used for blasting

According to latest reports, there's a boom in ammonium nitrate. The petroleum-derived fertilizer—which has been doing such a bang-up job growing food crops—is now being used by oilmen to blast pipeline trenches. They find it safer to handle, easier to control, and cheaper than other explosives.

Pellets of ammonium nitrate are mixed with oil and poured into shot holes. Sticks of dynamite placed above and below the mixture provide the compression needed to set it off.

Pipeline companies are in keen competition to find the newest and most efficient ways to get oil to market. Their ingenuity pays off for the consumer in terms of better service and cheaper products.

LIGHT-HEADED WORLD

Girl Scouts in Georgia have discovered that the core of the world is petroleum gas—one world, at any rate. It is a gas storage tank for ranges and water heaters in the Savannah area, painted to resemble a huge map of the world. More than a store of fuel for homeowners, this largest "world" on earth—60 feet across and 189 feet around the equator—is a store of information from which youngsters can increase their knowledge of geography.

Humble top area during past year was West Texas

West Texas was Humble Oil & Refining Company's most active area during the past year as far as drilling was concerned. The company drilled 172 oil wells, seven gas wells, and 25 dry holes. Eleven drilling rigs are currently working in West Texas.

There was also one new oil field discovery by a wildcat well in West Texas by Humble. This was in Garza County, Texas. Field wildcat wells also accounted for two discoveries in Howard County, both in the Howard Glasscock field, and one each from the Seven Rivers and the San Andres.

Humble first started drilling and production in West Texas in the McCamey field in 1925. In that same year Humble Pipe Line Company completed the first major pipe line into the area. The line connected the Big Lake Field with Humble's main North Texas-to-Webster line at Comyn.

The daily average production of oil and condensate in July in the area was about 39,886 barrels. The company has 2,001 producing wells in this region and there are 637 production department employees in the area.

The exploration department has 265 employees working out of the division office at Midland. Four seismicograph crews are operating in the area with two in Pecos County and one each in Sterling and Borden Counties. One gravity meter crew is working in Reeves County.

Humble Pipe Line Company operations in West Texas have expanded in the past 32 years. It now has 2,185 miles of lines in West Texas and 303 employees. All total, Humble Pipe Line Company has 3,640 miles of gathering line and 5,790 miles of trunk line.

Humble's Western Marketing Division has grown considerably during the last year with the addition of 12 new service stations and two new bulk stations at Pecos and Fort Stockton. In addition, the new Abilene terminal serves the entire division in tires, accessories, and battery supplies, as well as serving as a district office and bulk station.

Overall, Humble now has 480 service stations and 39 bulk stations in West Texas with a total of 142 employees. Since 1951, Humble has been Texas' No. 1 gasoline marketer.

NORTHERN INVESTMENT

Oil companies have invested over \$200 million searching for and producing oil in North Dakota.

About Your HEALTH

A weekly public service feature from the Texas State Department of Health. HENRY A. HOLLE, M.D., Commissioner of Health.



Almost 12 million meals will be served in 15,000 Texas restaurants this week. If you're average you'll eat at least two of them.

You could go into the vast majority of those restaurants and be assured of getting a wholesome meal—totally oblivious of the fact that you're eating food cooked and served by complete strangers.

How can this be, especially since some 26 different diseases can be spread by improperly handled food? Included in the list are such scourges as trichinosis, the deadly botulism, strep infections, and salmonellosis (food poisoning).

THERE ARE many reasons of course, but among the main ones are the four-day short courses in sanitation conducted by the State Department of Health for persons engaged in food preparation and service. In the past five years, according to official records, some 30,000 persons have taken the instruction.

The subject matter, presented in a non-technical, easy-to-understand style with films and demonstrations, covers such essential points as basic bacteriology, insect control and personal hygiene.

Two public health instructors from the department's division of public health education, assisted by local health officials, will put on a course anywhere in the State on request. Attendance is open to anyone, but usually those who come to the two-hour daily sessions are cafe and cafeteria personnel.

IN FOUR Texas cities—Abilene, Big Spring, Midland and El Paso—attendance is mandatory for all food service persons by city ordinance. It's a moot question as to which is preferable—mandatory or

voluntary attendance. When a restaurant employee completes the instruction, he is given a certificate of attendance, signed by the state health commissioner and attesting the fact that he has been indoctrinated. And when 80 per cent of the workers in a food service establishment completes the course, the restaurant is awarded a placard suitable for farming and display so customers can see the owner has an interest in health protection.

They're good things, these schools for foodhandlers, good in their implications of higher health standards for restaurant-goers. The food service business has grown to gargantuan size. Latest estimates put the number of meals served daily in the United States at 82 million, 1.7 million in Texas.

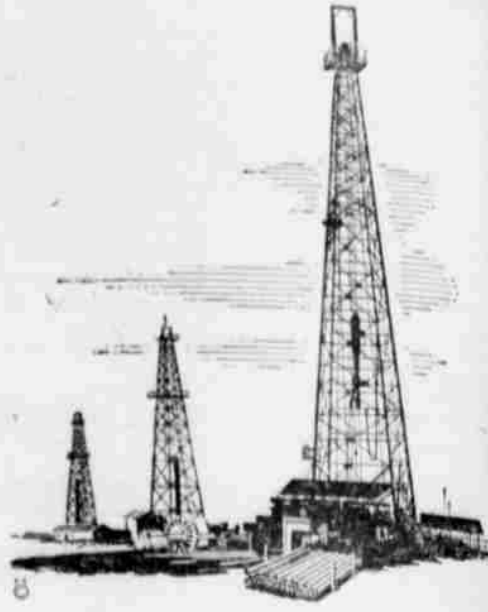
All of which accentuate the importance of the short courses—and of the placard awarded to cafes when they support them. The next time you eat out look for it. If you don't see it ask where it is. It is a pledge to you that the restaurant is interested in your welfare.

Asphalt-paved roads crisscross America

America's first stretch of asphalt paving was laid in Newark, N. J., in 1870—less than ninety years ago. By 1955, asphalt-paved highways had stretched to a 411,000-mile network crisscrossing the nation, and accommodating almost 63 million motor vehicles.

About 69 per cent of the 15,680,000 tons of asphalt sold in 1955 by petroleum refineries went to meet motorists' demands for smoother, safer, more economical roads and highways.

Dispatch Want Ads Will Find You A Buyer



OIL...

keeps America on-the-go and on-the-go... helps build a better world for

America moves forward on oil and its tiplicity of useful products. On land, sea or the air... in the home, on the farm, in the tory... OIL is basic to our modern way of

Midhurst Oil Corp

Future demand requires costly search for oil

There's a lot more to finding an oil well than drilling a hole in the ground. Months, and often years, of preliminary work precede actual selection of a spot for drilling — and still the odds against success are long and costly.

Even with the best tools and knowledge that modern science can muster, the chances of discovering oil or gas in an undeveloped area are only one in nine. There is no assurance that the well will be an economic producer, that is, one in which investors can get their money back.

THE ODDS against discovery of a big field — a field of over 50 million barrels — are close to one in a 1,000. Since modern "wildcat" well costs range from \$100,000 to over \$2,000,000 each, it is obvious that oilmen and oil companies must take substantial financial risks every time they make a hole in the ground.

The drilling of a well is a tremendous undertaking, requiring great quantities of equipment and supplies. In drilling a typical 10,000 foot exploratory well, for example, the following materials would be needed:

A COMPLETE rig, which may represent an investment of \$500,000 or more:

- 14,000 feet of steel drill pipe;
- 11,500 feet of steel casing; about 17 drilling bits and five reamers;
- 1,050 tons of drilling mud and additives (costly chemicals and other granulated solid materials which must be mixed with mud and injected into the wells during drilling operations);
- 48,000 barrels of water and 3,000 barrels of fuel.

Manpower requirements would include approximately 134 men, some of whom would be working full time, the rest part time.

I'm the Bargain You Drive Every Day!



TODAY—a gallon of gasoline moves a ton of automobile 18 miles further than in 1930!

Yes, today's gasoline is a bargain. And that's just one of the benefits that are brought to you today by the progress made in the oil industry.

Today the oil industry looks to your future. America's need for oil power will increase far beyond today's level. That's why all phases of the oil industry are hard at work today... building for your tomorrow.

INCE OIL CO.
LEON CLARY

TODAY—OIL BUILDS for your TOMORROW!

OIL PROGRESS WEEK—October 12th-18th

A BIG ROUND OF APPLAUSE...



FOR OUR OILMEN AND WOMEN

BRAVO! We salute you men and women of the oil industry. Thanks to your efforts our gasolines are better, our home heating fuels are more efficient—all our petroleum needs are satisfied.

But we applaud more than your accomplishments of today. We applaud also your preparations for the future of America. We

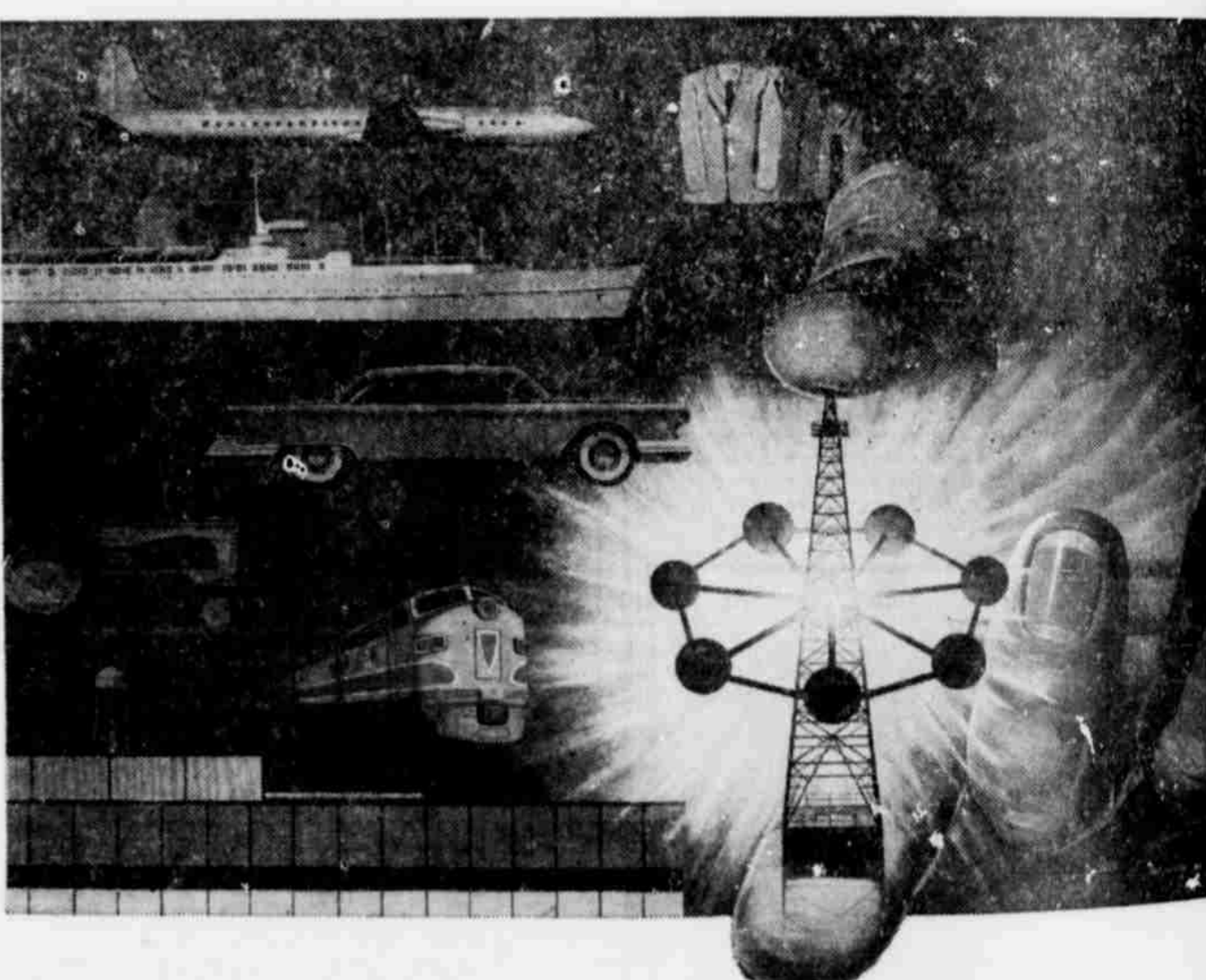
know that today every phase of the oil industry is hard at work preparing for the increased petroleum needs of America's great tomorrow.

During Oil Progress Week we are proud to join with other companies and industries in taking off our hats to the oilmen and women of America.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

TODAY—OIL BUILDS for your TOMORROW!

OIL PROGRESS WEEK—October 12th-18th



PETROLEUM—basic to the needs of our time

Oil and natural gas have powered most of the great technological advances of modern times; petroleum hydrocarbons have transformed the dreams of inventors into the realities of engineers... Today, in the United States, oil and natural gas provide about 75% of the country's energy requirements; and large quantities of oil, available for production beyond immediate need, are necessary to the national security.

An obvious example is the gasoline that powers our automobiles; another is the diesel fuel burned by post-war railway engines. But do not overlook electric power plants, the airplane, whether jet or propeller driven, factory power plants, farm mechanization, and the revolution since World War II in home heating devices. Oil provides the energy that moves the trucks, airplanes, ships and tanks of our Armed Forces.

But petroleum as a source of energy is only part of the story. In the past two decades, the petrochemicals have supplied the country with a vigorous new industry; already most of our rubber is made from petrochemicals... the ubiquitous plastics derive from petroleum products... paraxylene, a petrochemical, is the raw material for one of the most useful of the new fabrics. In this area, wonders never cease; the petrochemicals contribute more each year to the efficiency, comfort, and convenience of modern living.

Thus, oil's progress has made other progress possible all along the front of American industry... Petroleum is the American resource that is

basic to the needs of our time... that is essential to our national security.

The Humble Company, established in 1917, has developed with the industry.

Humble's exploration activities extend from Florida around the rim of the country to California, Oregon and Washington, and beyond to the new State of Alaska... The Company is a leader in the production of oil and gas in the United States... Humble Pipe Line Company is a public carrier transporting not only Humble's oil but that of many other companies and independent producers to Gulf Coast terminals... Baytown refinery is one of the nation's great manufacturing plants... And Humble is a marketer in the Southwest, supplying the needs of motorists in modern service stations.

The Humble Company believes strongly in research, maintains two outstanding research facilities, and annually budgets considerable sums for this activity... Humble research has made substantial contributions to the discovery, production, and utilization of petroleum.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING CO.

This Is Oil Progress Week

