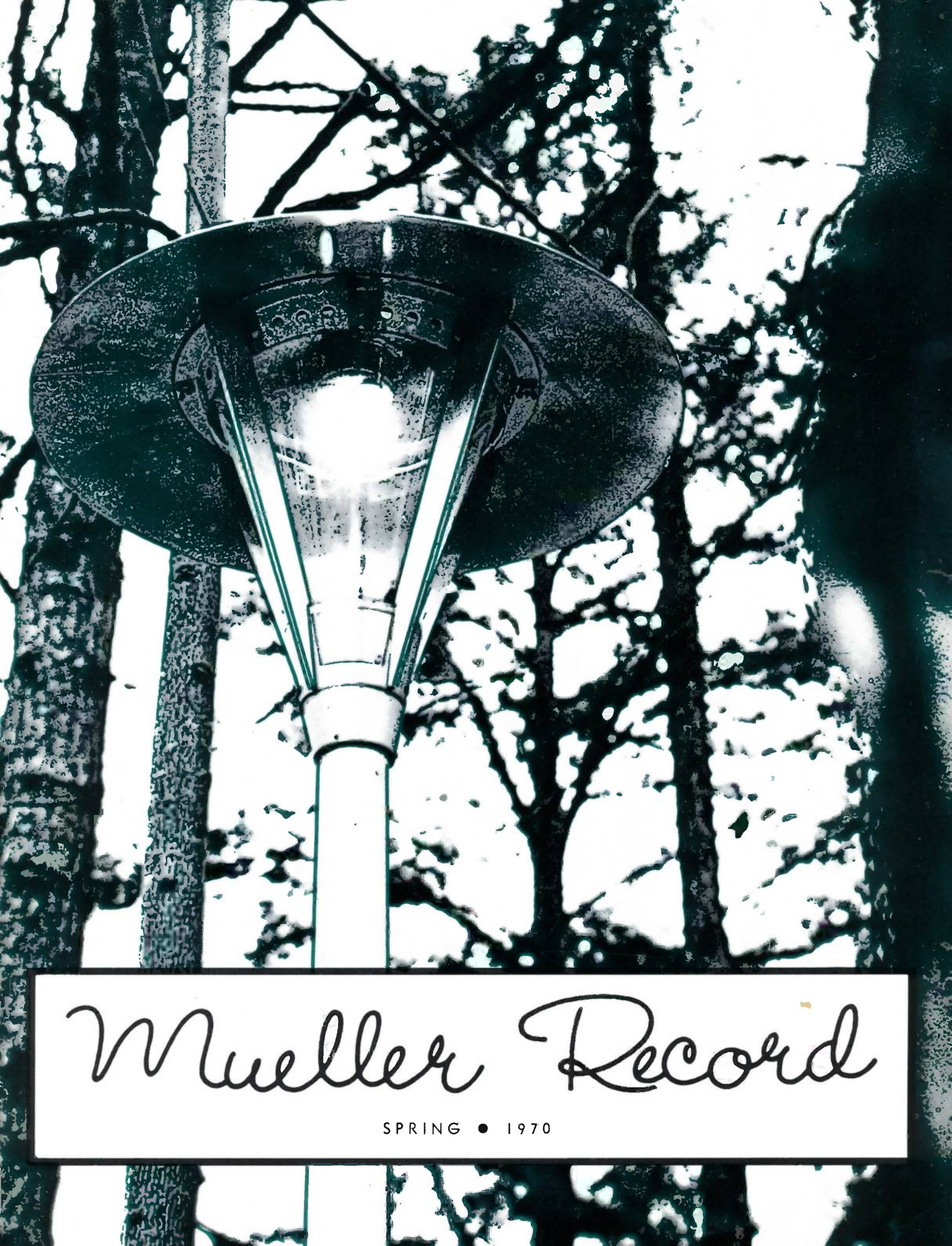

Mueller Record

SPRING • 1970

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Joe Penne
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Contents

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF COLORADO

From Indians & Gold To Industry & Growth During 101 Years

Bands of hostile indians were roaming the Colorado territory and this frontier land was still seven years away from statehood when the Denver Gas Company, the first predecessor of Public Service Company of Colorado, was incorporated Nov. 13, 1869.

The original company, which brought gas lighting to the streets of Denver in the 1870s, needed only 8½ miles of distribution main to serve the infant community. But that company, with the help of numerous mergers and developments in the utility industry, slowly evolved into what is now Public Service Company of Colorado and its consolidated subsidiaries, the Pueblo Gas and Fuel Company, Western Slope Gas Company which is a wholly owned natural gas transmission subsidiary, and Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power Company of Cheyenne, Wyoming. What started out with 8½ miles of crude gas line has grown into 7,396 miles of gas distribution, transmission and gathering mains and an organization that today employs about 4,600 people.

100th BIRTHDAY

During its centennial year in 1969, this power network greeted its 500,000th customer. It continues to play a major role in the economic development of the state by supplying 71 per cent of the natural gas for ultimate consumption and 66 per cent of Colorado's electric power.

The operations of PSCo have been expanding rapidly, and it has strong statistical basis for that growth, for Colorado is one of the nation's fastest growing states. During the past 15 years the population of the United States has grown 26 per cent. During the same period, Colorado's population has increased by 48.6 per cent, nearly twice the national average.

BROAD ECONOMY

Besides the traditional mining, agricultural and tourist industries, the state has attracted academic and scientifically oriented enterprises. Now the state is moving into broader areas and can list such prestigious industrial residents as IBM, Eastman Kodak, Martin Marietta, Western Electric and Bell Labs, not to mention the impressive expansion of established industries such as Coors brewing, Gates Rubber, and Samsonite luggage.

The company's own statistics reflect this expansion. During the period from 1958 to 1968, revenues from gas sales of PSCo have gone from $40,396,000 to $72,070,000. 1958 gas sales were 94.9 million cubic feet (MCF) compared to 167 MCF in 1968. Its gas customers in 1958 totaled 298,467 and at the end of 1968 there were 426,619 customers in 113 Colorado and Wyoming cities and towns in the system.

GROWTH ACCELERATES

The first 50 years of the company's growth were slow because of the limited uses for gas that had to be manufactured. In 1923, however, the availability of natural gas led to many changes and growth patterns began to shift. In 1923, natural gas fields were discovered in northern Colorado and soon began to supply nearby cities such as Fort Collins.

The completion of a natural gas line from El Paso, Texas, to Denver in 1928 introduced the fuel to the capital city and within a short time coal-burning retort houses that had produced manufactured gas were stoked for the last time. Since then, there has been constant improvement and expansion of natural gas service in Denver and throughout the state.

Between 1947 and 1958 an abundant additional supply of natural gas became available to PSCo through its major supplier, Colorado Interstate Gas Company (CIG), a division of Colorado Interstate Corporation. During that period several new gas transmission pipelines were constructed. In addition to a previously existing 340-mile line from the Texas Panhandle, a 20-inch line was completed from Hugoton, Kansas. In 1951, CIG completed 215 miles of 20-inch pipeline from the Amarillo Gas Field to Kit Carson, Colorado, the halfway point on the Denver-Hugoton line.

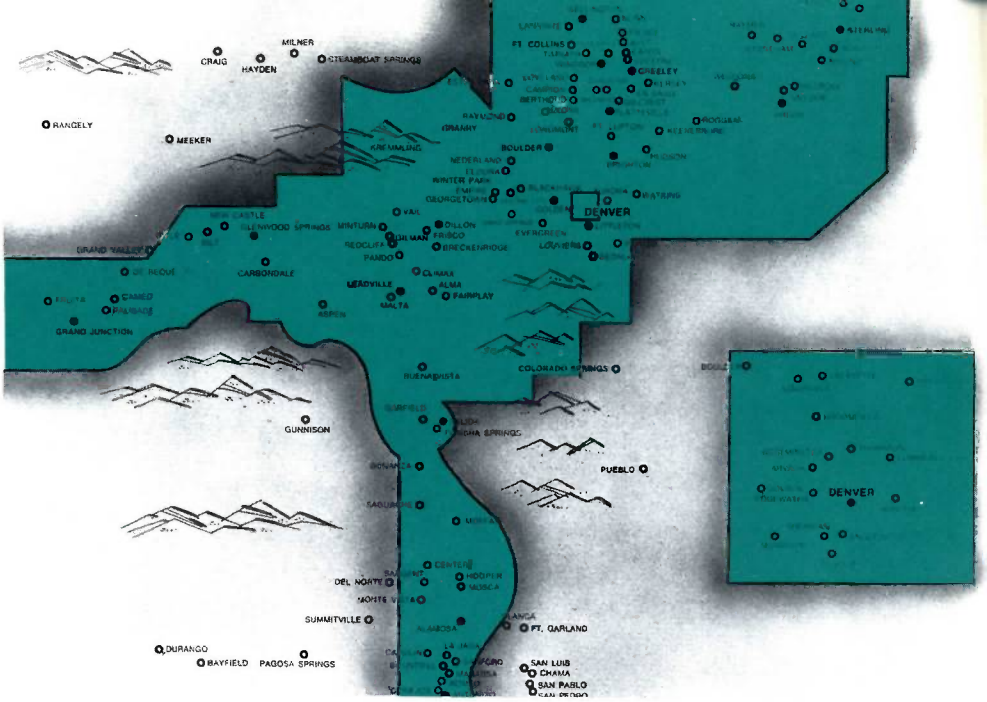
In 1952, the company interconnected a line near Denver with the line to Amarillo, giving PSCo another direct pipeline supply from a gas field. CIG now supplies the company with wholesale gas, directly or indirectly, from five major gas fields.

Western Slope Gas Company was incorporated in 1952 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Public Service Company to build and operate a pipeline to bring natural gas to Grand Junction. In October of 1952, natural gas was turned on to replace the company's manufactured gas in that city. Since that time, Western Slope has extended its facilities to bring natural gas to many cities in the San Luis and Arkansas Valleys of south central Colorado.

The Western Slope Gas Company's capacity for service was tremendously increased in 1964, when it and Colorado-Wyoming Gas Company merged to form one of the nation's largest intra-state pipeline companies. The surviving company Western Slope Gas, boasts nearly 1,000 miles of transmission lines and more than 160 miles of gathering lines from Colorado gas fields in its system.

Such expansion of natural gas in the state has sunk the roots of the industry deep into the Colorado soil, and then sent them down both slopes of the Continental Divide.

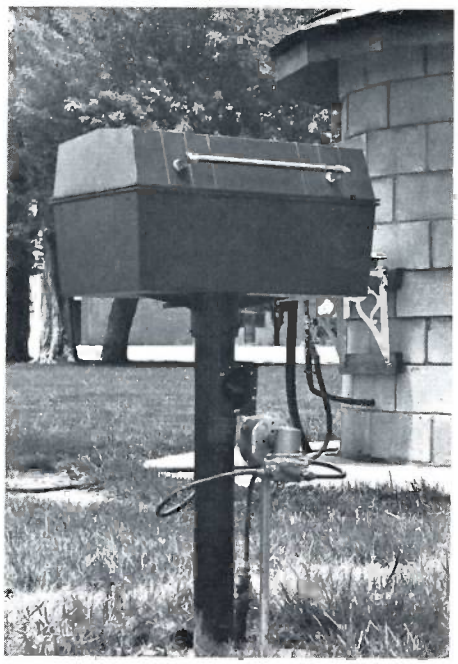
The area that Public Service Company serves with both gas and electricity forms a rough "T" shape, with the stem of the "T" running up the back of the Rocky Mountains that form the great



Service territory for Public Service Company of Colorado, including the communities provided with either wholesale or retail service.

Pipeliners in Colorado can go from the valleys and plains to an altitude of 12,000 feet where a PSCo transmission line crosses the Continental Divide in the Rockies.

Coin-operated gas grills were pioneered by PSCo in Jack Dempsey Park in Manassa, Colorado.



Continental Divide. Unfolding down the eastern and western slopes of the mountains come the miles and miles of lines that bring energy to the people and the industry of Colorado.

The same Colorado mountains that offer skiing and beautiful scenery also present stiff challenges to the PSCo pipeliners. At one point—Summitville—where an eight-inch line crosses the Continental Divide, the line rises to an altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level. It is believed that this makes the line the highest one in the U.S., and perhaps the world.

Another unique project undertaken by PSCo involves the use of an abandoned coal mine near Denver for the underground storage of natural gas. Believed to be the first project of its kind, the Leyden Mine Gas Storage project has drawn attention from all over the world since its development a decade ago.

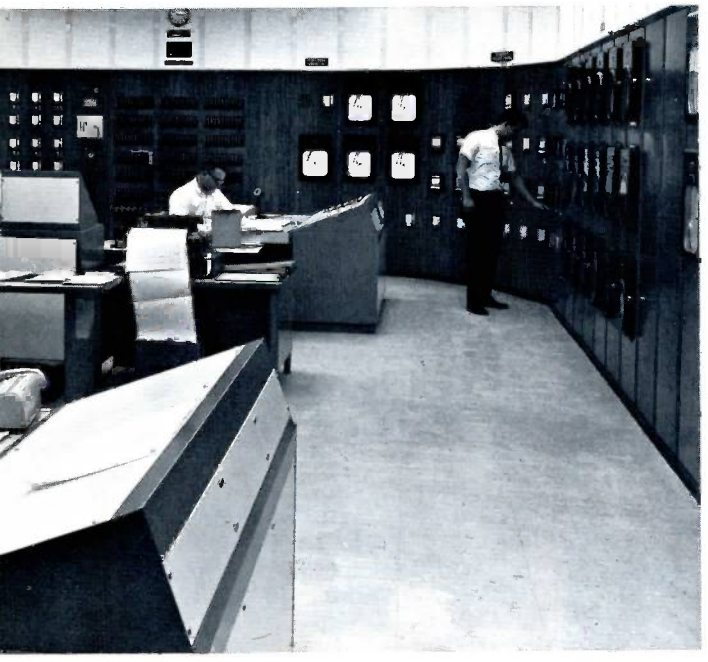
The silver domes and tanks that comprise Leyden's compressing and dehydrating equipment are the only evidence of the location of the project site north of Denver. Yet, some 900 feet beneath the surface is a cavern that is capable of containing 2.3 billion cubic feet of gas under pressures of 250 pounds per square inch. Up to 160 million cubic feet of gas per day can be drawn from the mine to supplement demands in the Denver area. The net savings attained by using the Leyden facility in 1968 alone were about $1.2 million and the company expects to derive more annual savings from peak shaving by expanding the program.

Additional underground gas storage is being developed for the Grand Junction area. The Western Slope Gas Company has purchased the Fruita Field, a nearly depleted gas field, for use as a storage facility. This should increase the storage in that area by about 30 per cent, bringing it to a total of about 4.2 billion cubic feet.

Another area where the company has utilized the most modern methods is with its improved computerized gas load control center, completed in 1967. A computer system is tied in with 51 regulator stations in the Denver area. The computer calculates loads for PSCo and its subsidiaries, and data from all major gas purchase points are telemetered to the computer center. In the data center, the total volume of purchased gas is calculated and forecasts of needs are figured from equations based upon historical data and weather factors.

From the involved world of computers we switch to a simpler, but unique, piece of equipment introduced by the company—a coin-operated gas grill for use in public parks. The utility was approached by representatives of Manassa, Colorado, hometown of former heavy-weight champion Jack Dempsey. They were looking for gas grills to be used in a park

Gas load control center in Denver provides single point from which the flow of gas from the company's statewide system can be monitored and controlled.



Compressors and dehydrating equipment are the only evidence of this installation that is primarily below ground. Some 900 feet down in an abandoned coal mine is a natural gas storage reservoir that has capacity to hold 2.3 billion cubic feet of gas.

named after the "Manassa Mauler."

After much research, PSCo built an outdoor grill timed by a meter and operated on gas (and coins). The company has received a number of requests for information on the grill and the idea could catch on in many parts of the country.

PSCo has been a strong advocate of gas lighting and today it is likely that the company serves more gas lights than its predecessor company did when it entered the business 100 years ago.

Though gas dates back to the earliest days of the utilities industry in Colorado, it stands to play an increasingly larger role in the future of the nation as well as the state.

In Colorado, natural gas will not only benefit from the state's rapid growth, but it and other resources will be part of it. Natural gas reserves in the state are estimated at 2½ trillion cubic feet, 10th largest in the United States. The state rests atop a reserve of 100 billion tons of coal and the state's oil shale reserve is estimated to be equivalent to more than 960 million barrels of oil. This is in addition to Colorado's already tapped resources of gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, molybdenum, and manganese, to name a few.

Robert T. Person, president and chairman of the board of directors Public Service Company of Colorado.

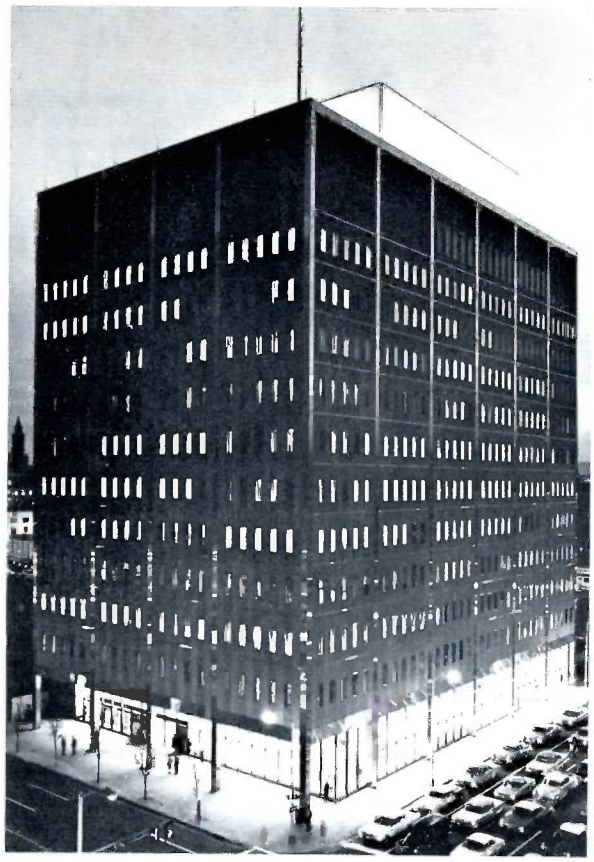
Indeed, the blossoming economic potential of Colorado spells a happy future for the natural gas industry in the state. When we have industry and people, we need power and heating supplied by natural gas.

With the prospects for Colorado's future filled with such growth, continued expansion seems likely for Public Service Company as well. Is growth the only measure of success? Is being in business 100 years being successful? How should business success be computed?

R. T. Person, president and chairman of the board of PSCo, says "Consider the premise of computing success with the number of years a company has been in business. Certainly, this is an indication that the company and/or its predecessors have been run efficiently by skilled personnel and have been putting out a good product, fairly priced. But it doesn't tell the whole story.

"When some businesses get old, a certain degree of past success can always be measured. An illustrious past is commendable and a source of great pride. But true success is based on *today*, not yesterday. What the company is doing today for tomorrow's needs, in my opinion, is the criterion that should be used for measuring success."

Public Service Company has shown great growth. With more than 100 years of experience as its momentum, the company is constantly working to prepare itself to better serve its customers of the future.



Modern 12-story headquarters office building of PSCo located in downtown Denver.

Strictly Off the Record

At the wedding the mother of the bride wept uncontrollably. Distressed by this, the father sought to comfort her. "Come, come, dear," he whispered, "let's not think of it as losing a daughter, but as gaining a son."

The bereft woman was not consoled.

"At my age," she squealed, "who wants more children?"

* * *

Said the patient mournfully, "I can't pay you, doc. I slowed down like you told me and lost my job."

* * *

"Ralph, I thought that the doctor told you to stop all drinks."

"So what? You don't see many getting past me, do you?"

* * *

"Your husband looks like a very intelligent man, Mrs. Green," remarked a neighbor. "I suppose he knows about everything."

"Don't be silly," said Mrs. Green. "He doesn't even suspect anything."

* * *

Girl driver after a collision: "It was really my fault."

Gentleman: "No, it was my fault. I could plainly see that you've just started driving and I could have easily driven over in that field to avoid this."

* * *

Future generations won't be squandering their hard-earned money foolishly—we've already done that for them.

* * *

A young father reached the ultimate the other night when he overheard himself yelling up the stairs: "O.K. This is the last time I'm going to tell you kids for the last time!"

* * *

A child's question: "If the Lord gives us our daily bread, and Santa Claus brings the Christmas presents, and the stork brings the babies, then what's the use of having Daddy around?"

* * *

In filling out an application for a factory job a man puzzled for a long time over this question: Person to notify in case of accident? Finally he wrote: "Anybody in sight."

A fellow came into a bar and ordered a martini. Before drinking it, he removed the olive and carefully put it into a small glass jar. Then he ordered another martini and did the same thing. After an hour when he was full of martinis and the jar full of olives, he staggered out.

"Well," said a customer, "I never saw anything as peculiar as that!"

"What is so peculiar about it?" said the bartender. "His wife sent him out for a jar of olives."

* * *

"Hello, Mr. Brown, this is Harry's garage and I thought I'd better tell you that your wife has just driven in to have the car repaired and . . . ."

"All right," interrupted the husband with a sigh, "go ahead and fix the car. I'll pay for it."

"Yeah, that's O.K., but who's going to fix the garage?"

* * *

Hostess: "Our dog is just like one of the family."

Bored Visitor: "Which one?"

* * *

Reporter: "Doctor, did you ever make a serious mistake?"

Doctor: "Yes, I once cured a millionaire in just three visits."

"I wish you wouldn't watch the late news!"

A tomcat and tabby were courting on the back fence when the tomcat leaned over to her and said, "I'd die for you, you beautiful thing."

The tabby gazed at him longingly and asked, "How many times?"

* * *

If you don't want your children to hear what you are saying, pretend you are talking directly to them.

* * *

"No license, lady?" growled the traffic cop. "Don't you know you can't drive without one?"

"That explains everything," she exclaimed." I thought it was because I was nervous and nearsighted that I hit two cars and ran into a fire hydrant."

* * *

When the little girl returned home from her first day at school her father asked her what she had done.

"I did what all the other children did," said the little girl.

"That's good," smiled the father proudly. "What was it that you all did?"

"We cried," said the little girl.

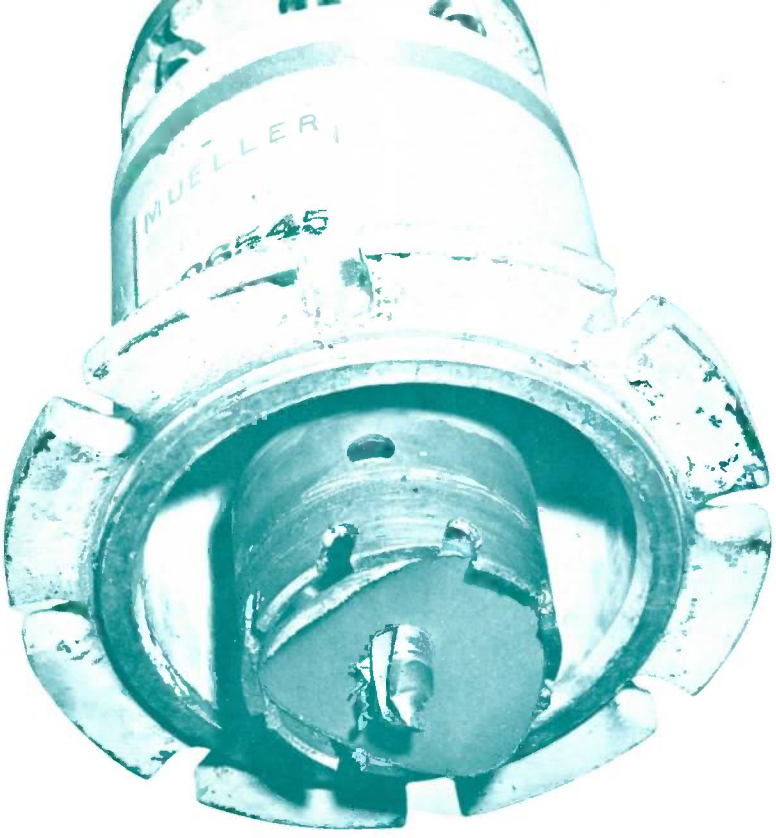
* * *

The afternoon tea was a brilliant affair thought the hostess as she made the rounds checking on the wants of her guests. Then she spotted the guest of honor seated in a chair far removed from the other guests. "Are you enjoying yourself?" asked the concerned lady?

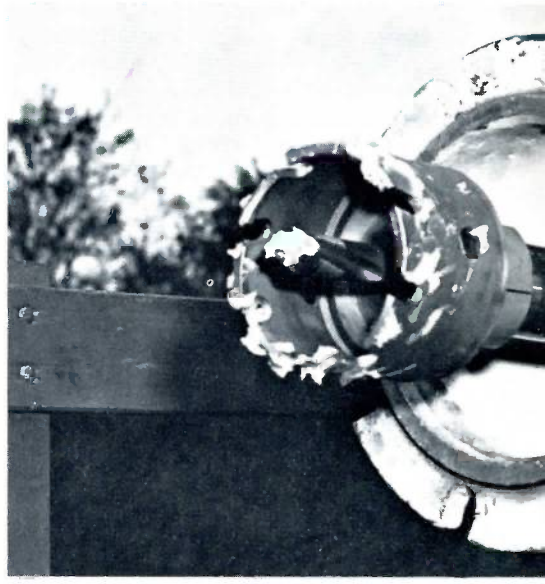
"Yes," replied the gentleman, "but that's all I'm enjoying."

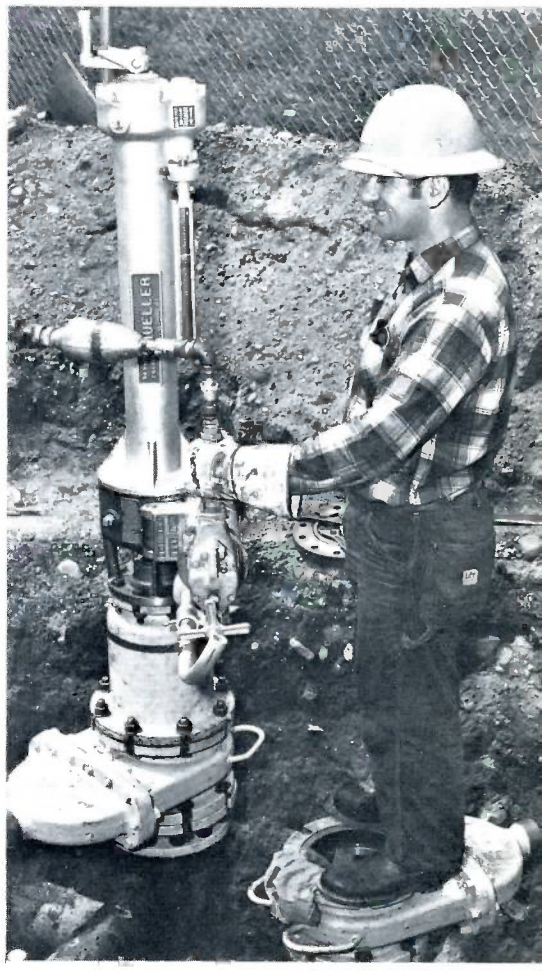
* * *

Dad was admonishing his son to be more particular about the girls he dated. The response: "Sorry, Dad, that's the best I can get with the car we've got."



The section of pipe cut from the main is shown on the pilot drill of the machine.





Operator for Consolidated Edison starts the air motor as he begins a cut with a Mueller machine.

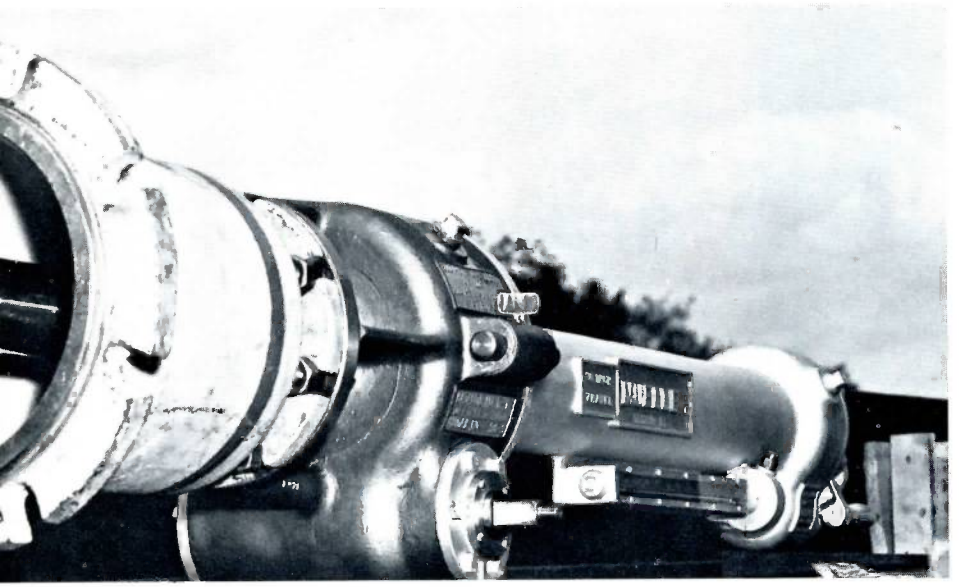
Working Without Service Interruption

Meters are changed daily by gas companies, but to change one at a meter station without interrupting service to a wide area demands equipment and know-how that is special.

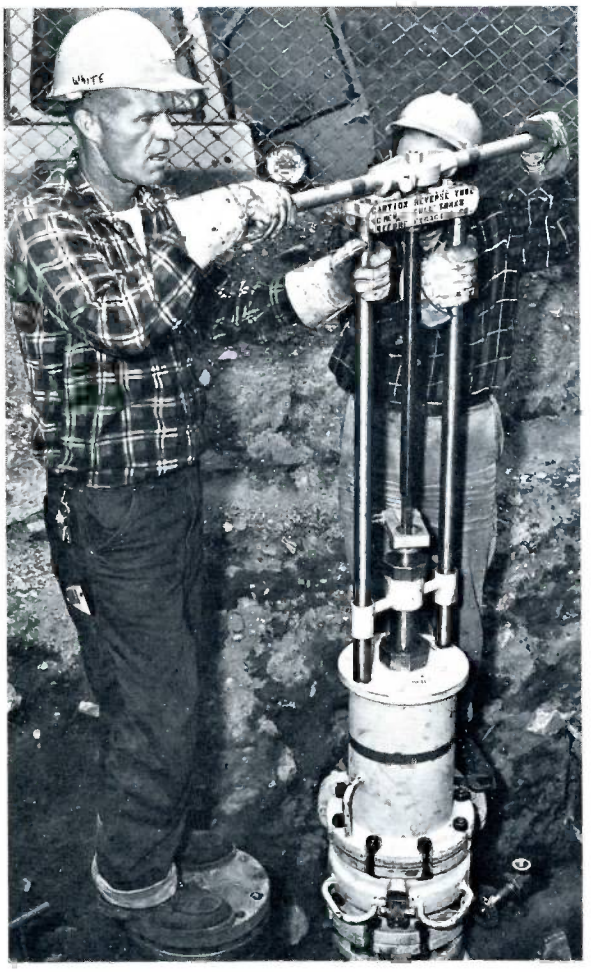
Consolidated Edison Company of New York recently used Mueller machines and equipment to install a larger meter on a six-inch line normally carrying 245 pounds of pressure per square inch in Peekskill, New York.

By using two Mueller flanged tees the company was able to install a by-pass line around Algonquin Meter Station, and with a single Mueller line stopper fitting and line stopping machine, divert the flow of gas around the area being worked on without any interruption of service.

Although the Mueller Unit No. 3SW-500 line stopping equipment was new to the Westchester County Service area, the "project worked without a hitch," according to Mueller Co. Sales Representative Ray Gentry.



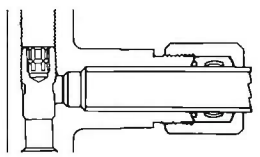
The cutter and pilot drill are well coated with cutting grease prior to making the cut.



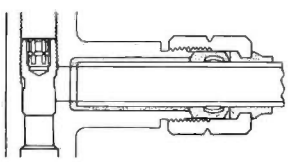
Drilling operations have been completed through both the flanged tee (left) and the line stopper fitting, and now the line stopping machine is in place as workmen expand the stopper.

With a completion machine on one of the flanged tees, workmen insert the completion plug into the tee. Once the plug is in place, the machine, adapter and gate valve can be removed and the completion cap bolted on to finish the job.

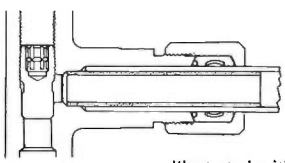
Stab it... Tighten it... Forget it...



MUELLER 110
CONDUCTIVE
COMPRESSION
CONNECTION



MUELLER 110
INSULATING
COMPRESSION
CONNECTION



MUELLER 110
COMPRESSION
CONNECTION
FOR PLASTIC TUBING

Illustrated with nut not tight.

An open end wrench is all you need
to properly torque this compression connection

The new Mueller® 110® Compression Connection

for copper, steel or plastic tubing

At last there is a compression connection for copper, steel, or plastic service tubing that does everything you want it to do.

The Mueller 110 Compression Connection saves you time. Even inexperienced workmen can make pressure-tight connections. All you do is cut the tubing, reasonably square, stab it in the end of the fitting, and tighten until the nut bottoms. This bottoming feature allows for visual final inspection.

A Mueller 110 Compression Connection comes completely assembled. There are no parts to lose or install incorrectly. There's no heating, no flaring, no cementing, no threading, no special tools required. A simple open end wrench does the job.

A Mueller 110 Compression Connection gives a pressure-tight seal. The fully confined gasket is designed to eliminate any possibility of cold flow or creep which might cause leakage in the future. A hardened steel gripper band securely grips the tubing with a uniform force, to provide extremely high resistance to pull-out from line pressure, back filling, fill settlement, line movement, and accidental disturbance from ditchers, etc.

Mueller 110 Compression Connections are available for ½" O.D. and ⅝" O.D. steel, copper or plastic tubing on transition fittings, Autoperf® tees, valve tees, curb valves, and LUBOSEAL® meter stops. Three types are available – Conductive Compression Connection, Insulating Compression Connection, and Compression Connection for Plastic Tubing (this connection has an integral rigid steel tube liner).

Ask your Mueller Representative for a demonstration and more facts, or write direct for further information.

MUELLER CO. / DECATUR, ILL.

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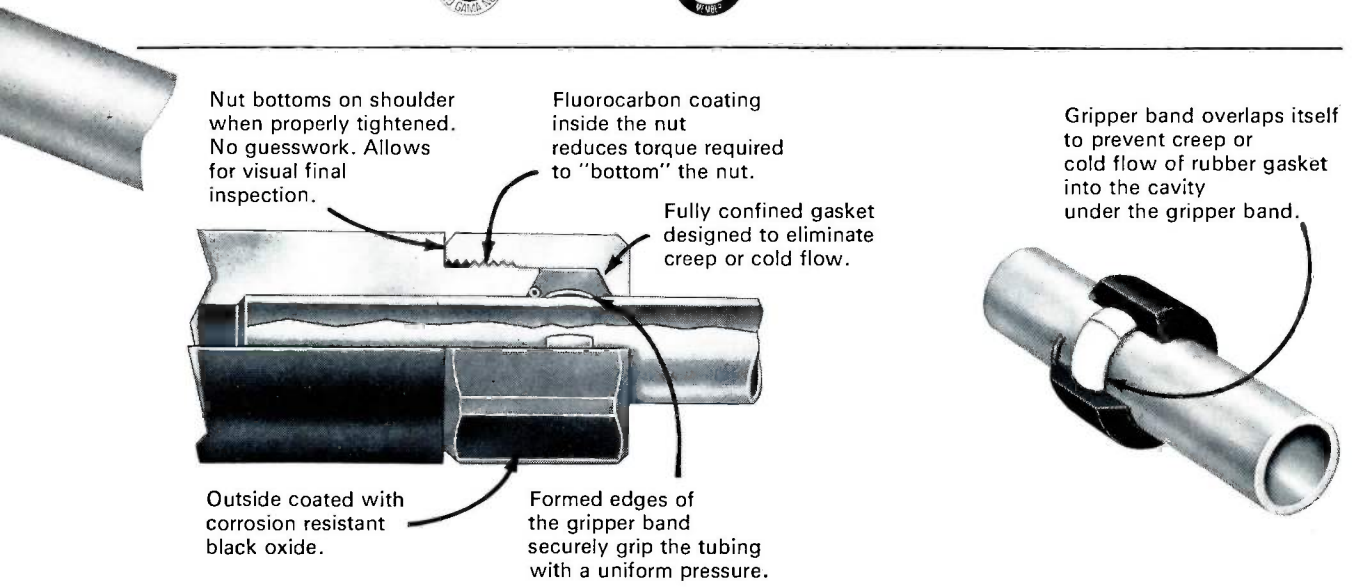


Natural gas came to North Carolina in 1951. Civic officials and members of management from the Public Service Company of North Carolina mark the introduction of natural gas with this ceremony.

GAS AND GASTONIA

Both Linked With Public Service Company Of North Carolina

Natural gas came to North Carolina in 1951 because Public Service Company of North Carolina, Inc. of Gastonia and the other gas utilities of the state had the aggressiveness and foresight to see the advantages and potential of this fuel.

The utility supplied manufactured gas to many of the state's communities for a number of years, but the switch to natural gas in 1951 opened up new markets, provided opportunities, and generally put new vigor into the Company. Obviously, the benefits were not only for the Company, but also for the consumers. In 1951, the Company was serving about 16,000 customers with manufactured gas, but after the switch to natural gas, that figure has grown to nearly 100,000 with 65,000 of those added in the past 10 years.

Although the customer count shows a ratio of 3 to 1, comparing 1970 to 1960, the total gas sales look even better with a 4 to 1 ratio in the same period. Gas sales in 1959 were 11,026,938 cubic feet, compared with 42,545,004 cubic feet in 1969. Growth like this in an area of 800,000 population proves that gas is a "good buy" and that the distributor gives the service needed to increase demand.

77 CITIES AND TOWNS

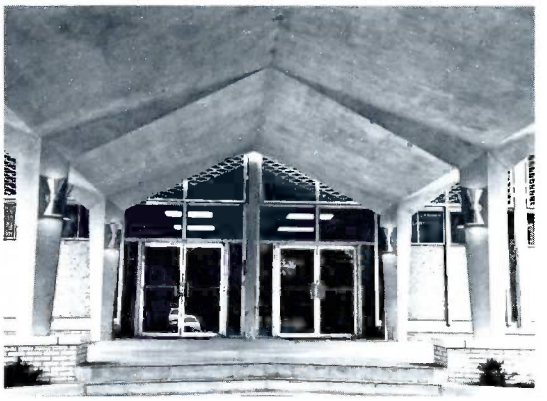
Public Service Company supplies gas in many of the industrialized portions of the state, located from the Great Smoky Mountains on the west to the extreme eastern Piedmont section. Its service area covers 21 complete counties, parts of five others of the state's 100 counties and about 77 cities and towns, including Raleigh, which is the state capital, Asheville, and the university cities of Durham and Chapel Hill.

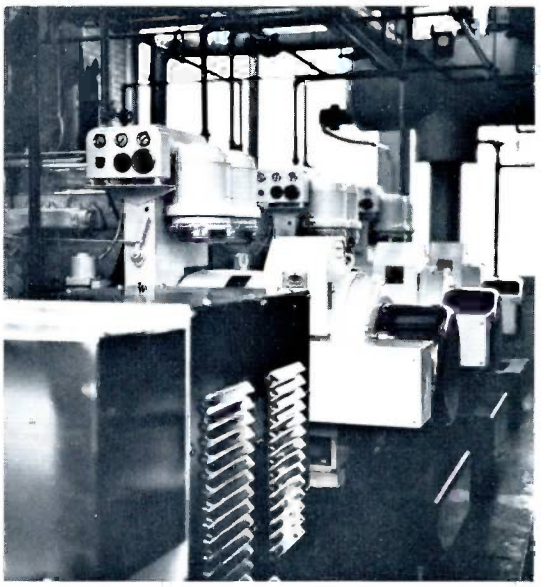
Although Public Service Company includes a number of larger cities in its system, its headquarters is in Gastonia, a medium-sized city with a service area of about 140,000. The Company has been in Gastonia for many years and it is here that the natural gas service for its system was introduced in October of 1951.

GAS AND GASTONIA

With the name of Gastonia, some may try to draw a parallel between the city's name and gas supplies, but there is none. Gastonia was named for a well-known North Carolinian jurist named Gaston,

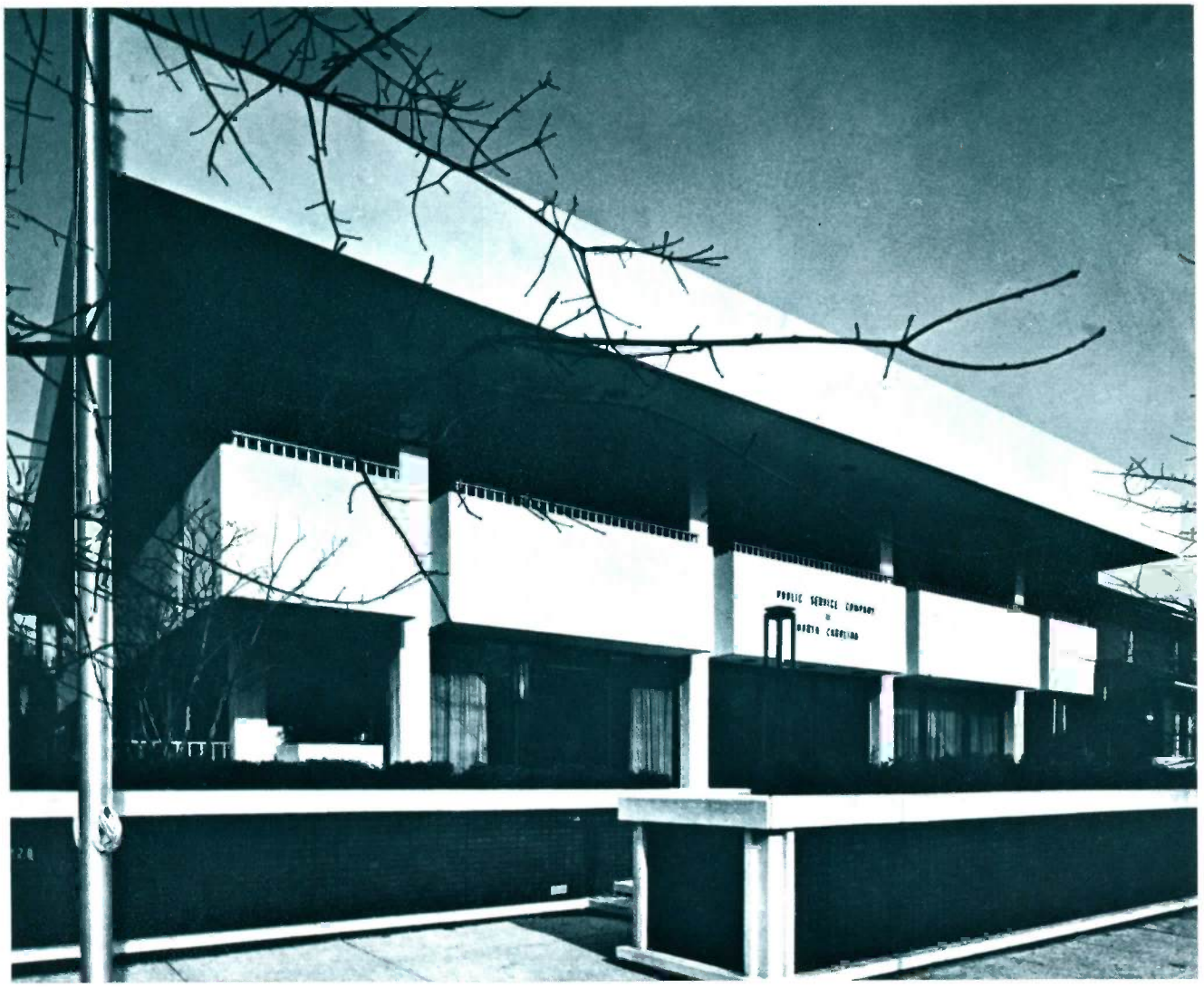
Behind the tall pines and this sign is the beautiful new headquarters building completed by the Public Service Company of North Carolina in 1965.





The entrance to the office building is shown in the upper photo, and the lower photo shows some of the natural gas fired engines supplying total power to the office.

Natural gas lights (right) add to the beautiful 14-acre setting for the new headquarters building (above) in Gastonia.



The up-to-date design of the Raleigh District Office is indicative of the continuing efforts by Public Service Company to expand and to set the pace. Raleigh has had continuous gas service since 1858, and since 1943 it has been provided by Public Service Company.

and the name "Gastonia" did not stem from something like "Town of Gas" or a term as befitting to Public Service Company.

Gas, however, is important to Gastonia, and the headquarters of the utility is a large employer in the city. Public Service Company likes Gastonia, too, and in 1965 it moved into a new headquarters building, making the utility even more a part of the community.

The $1.2 million office building is set in park-like surroundings with native pine and dogwood trees adding to the quiet, dignified atmosphere. The two-story building, 320 feet long, provides the most modern and pleasant surroundings for its contemporary design. Heat, cooling, and electricity for the building come from four natural gas powered reciprocating engines and generators. This plant is a pioneer of its kind and size in North Carolina and is a permanently operating demonstration to assist industry in evaluating the economic advantages of the Total Energy concept. The building is set on a 14-acre tract which includes a lake, and facilities for summertime picnics and open-air lunches at noon for employees.

The Company has also recently completed the construction of a new district office building in Raleigh. This year marks the 112th year of continuous gas service for the residents of Raleigh. In special ceremonies in October, 1858, the City of Raleigh was illuminated by gaslights. After the original conversion to gaslights in 1858, the Raleigh Gas Light Company saw several changes in ownership and name. Public Service Company purchased the system in 1943 and manufactured gas for its customers until natural gas became available in 1953. The number of customers in Raleigh grew from 5,000 in 1953 to more than 25,000 today.

In 1937, C. B. Zeigler founded the company and was its first president. He was chairman of the company at the time of his death in 1968.

Branson E. Zeigler (left), son of the founder, is currently president and chairman of the board. Charles E. Zeigler (right) another member of the family, is executive vice president.

SUPPLY PURCHASED

The Company's entire natural gas supply is purchased from Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation, whose main transmission line from Texas to New York crosses the central portion of the Company's distribution territory. It takes delivery of gas from the pipeline at 11 stations and uses 2,200 miles of welded steel lines ranging in size up to 18 inches to deliver the gas, including 500 miles of high pressure transmission mains.

A Company doesn't "just grow" because it has a good product. It takes leadership and direction by its management. Men by the name of Zeigler have been providing this necessary human element since Public Service Company began in 1937.

C. B. Zeigler became the Company's first President and was Chairman of the Company at the time of his death in December, 1968. His son, Branson E. Zeigler, is currently Chairman of the Board and President. Another member of the family, Charles E. Zeigler, is Executive Vice President. Together, the Zeiglers have had more than 100 years of service and experience in the utility business.

The late C. B. Zeigler began his working career as an Office Manager at a coal mine in West Virginia. His life of utility work, however, started with the Dayton (Ohio) Power and Light Company in 1913. Six years later, he became Vice President and Treasurer of a national utility company. In 1937, he became founder and President of Public Service Company.

Starting as a pipefitter's helper and meter reader in 1937 gave Branson Zeigler his start in utility operations. He worked as a District Manager and Vice President in charge of operations before becoming President in 1955 and Chairman of the Board in 1967.

The third member of the family, Charles E. Zeigler, has held a number of posts within the Company and was Vice President in charge of sales before he was named Executive Vice President in 1957.

All three have been active in the American Gas Association, the Southern Gas Association, and the Southeastern Gas Association, in addition to being leaders within their community.

The Company has been a leader in the state, too, working hard for industrial development and growth in North Carolina. The new buildings built by the utility are symbolic of its steadiness and deep-rooted confidence in the area. The new headquarters and district offices also indicate the Company's efforts to make the best available for its customers and employees and to be prepared for the future.

Public Service Company of North Carolina, Inc. helped to bring natural gas service to the state in 1951 and since that time it has been working to make it available to everyone within the reach of its facilities.

MOUNTAINEERING

(Engineering on a Mountain)

View across valley shows the tremendous slopes that had to be overcome to install the 11½-foot diameter pipe that carries water from the portal of one mountain tunnel to the portal of another mountain tunnel.

Running pipelines through rugged country is part of the everyday operation involved in doing business for utilities, but recently Dravo Corporation undertook a project in California for the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. that must be considered out of the ordinary.

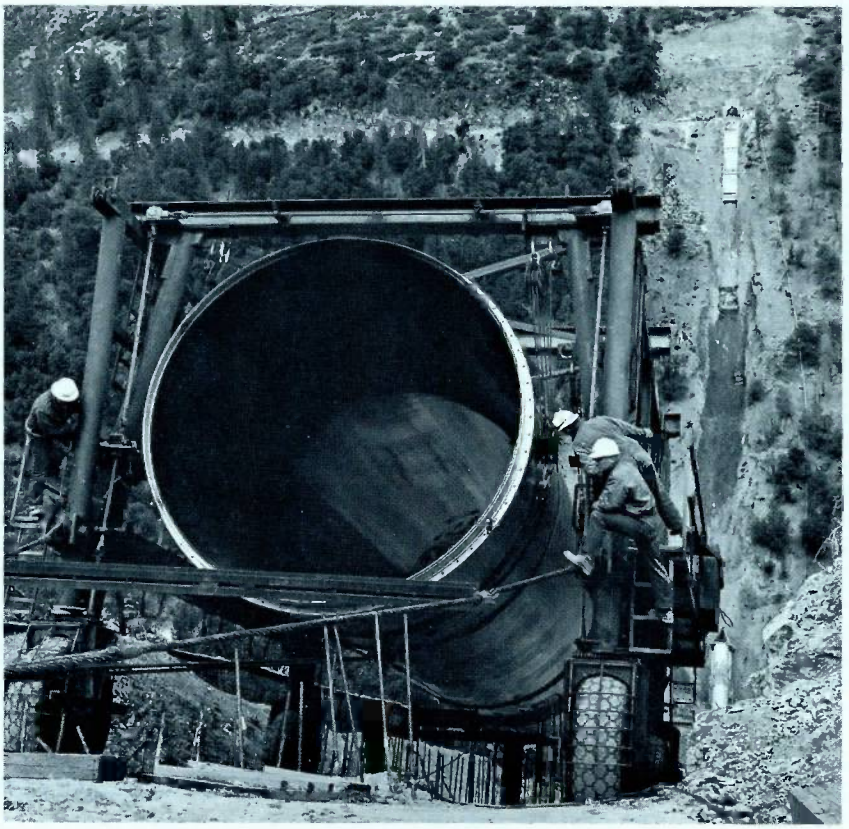
Dravo laid the pipeline under a $1.2 million contract to carry Feather River water from Lake Almanor to PG&E's new Belden power station. The water travels more than six miles from an earthfill diversion dam, passing through tunnels in two adjacent mountains connected by an 11½ foot diameter pipeline. The huge pipeline runs from the portal of one tunnel, down the mountainside, over a road and river, and up the side of another mountain to the second tunnel.

The project involved placing 2,700 feet of the large pipe in lengths from 40 to 70 feet on slopes with grades ranging from 50 to 90 per cent. Three piers 26 feet high support the line over the road and river. The rest of the line is set in heavy concrete saddles on concrete footings.

To work on the steep slopes, engineers designed a gantry crane high enough to straddle a section of pipe, pick it up and safely move up and down the slopes by means of a cable working off a hoist 40 feet inside the tunnel. This buggy rides on six-foot-diameter tires and weights 70 tons when loaded with a section of pipe.

Dravo Corporation, headquartered in Pittsburgh, is called "a company of uncommon enterprise." Pipelining of this

nature seems to substantiate this claim. Among other things, the company builds dams, railroads and docks, designs and constructs mineral and metal processing facilities, produces marine and heavy bulk materials handling equipment, dredges sand and gravel, operates a barge line, and provides a broad range of services in the area of water and waste water treatment.



This special buggy is lowered down a mountainside with 40-foot length of pipe harnessed in place. Winches raise or lower the pipe.

The 11½-foot-diameter pipe dwarfs workmen preparing to connect two lengths.

Backhoe digging foundations for concrete footings is held on steep hillside by a cable secured at the top of the slope.

Crane sets section of pipe into buggy which will carry it down the mountain.

Blue Flame Whispers

GAS INDUSTRY CONFIDENT OF MEETING GROWING DEMANDS, A.G.A. HEAD SAYS

The natural gas industry is confident it can meet customer requirements far into the 21st century, the president of the American Gas Association declared recently.

J. W. Heiney told Distribution Contractors Association convention delegates that this confidence is reflected not only in the industry's long-range marketing programs but also in stepped-up research and development activities.

Noting that estimated proved reserves of natural gas declined last year for the first time, Heiney said "We will not run out of natural gas if we make the essential effort to translate undiscovered natural gas resources into proved reserves inventory . . . The challenge is one of finding them with the drill bit."

Significant steps have been taken to provide supplemental supply, he added, including major current projects such as a pilot plant for production of pipeline quality gas by hydrogasification of coal, nuclear fracturing of gas-bearing rock formations in the western U.S., and importation of liquefied natural gas from overseas.

Heiney, president of the Indiana Gas Co., Indianapolis, told the contractors that "any shortage of natural gas which discourages investment in distribution facilities will inevitably have a negative effect on your growth and expansion" because "approximately 50 per cent of all distribution construction in the U.S. is contracted out to your industry."

The A.G.A. president emphasizes the need for increased incentives to invest in gas exploration, and said the recent reduction in the depletion allowance, cut from 27½ per cent to 22 per cent, means less money available for the search.

The Federal Power Commission has made meaningful moves in recent months to meet the current supply situation, Heiney said.

Proved recoverable reserves were estimated at 287 trillion cubic feet at the start of 1969, with annual consumption climbing to over 19 trillion cubic feet. Additional potential supply was estimated in 1969 at more than 1,200 trillion cubic feet, nearly twice as much as estimated two years earlier.

GAS ASSOCIATION MOVES TO WASHINGTON IN '70

The American Gas Association, Inc., national trade association of the gas utility and pipeline industry, will move its headquarters this summer from New York to Washington, D.C.

A.G.A. President J. W. Heiney said the relocation was authorized by the Association's Board of Directors at a New York meeting Dec. 12. The move will be made between June 30 and Sept. 30, 1970.

"This consolidation of A.G.A. Headquarters with its present Washington office is another step in a series of actions designed to improve A.G.A.'s value to its members," said Mr. Heiney, who is also president of Indiana Gas Co., Inc., Indianapolis.

"Relocation to the nation's capital will enable A.G.A. to increase its effectiveness through more efficient headquarters operations in a single location. Also, the consequent reduction in operating costs will produce significant economies, thus assuring maximum service per member dollar paid in dues and subscriptions.

"This decision to move follows closely another important development, the opening in September, 1969 of A.G.A.'s new $3½ million testing and certification Laboratories in Independence, Ohio. This new, modern facility enhances A.G.A. members' and appliance manufacturers' 45-year practice of providing the consumer with safe, efficient appliances and gas service," Mr. Heiney continued.

Philadelphia Utility Wins Top Gas Industry PR Award

The Philadelphia Gas Works recently won top honors in the gas industry's 13th annual Public Relations Achievement Awards competition, sponsored by the American Gas Association.

The Philadelphia utility was one of nine cited for outstanding programs during the association's third annual Public Relations Conference at El Mirador Hotel.

In addition to winning top honors, Philadelphia Gas Works was first-place winner in the public service category. Its entry covered "Operation Community Involvement," a company-wide series of projects undertaken to make the daily lives of its customers and other Philadelphia residents more meaningful.

These included such urban development activities as helping a former black street gang establish a coin-operated laundromat, assistance financially in the building of a prototype "Model Block" project, and providing planning, engineering and legal aid to establish a community nursing home and a home for the aged.

Companies honored as first-place category winners were Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Pittsburgh, financial relations; Consumers Power Co., Jackson, Mich., school activities; The Dayton Power and Light, Co., Dayton, consumer education; Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Co., Davenport, Iowa, opinion research; Northern Illinois Gas Co., Aurora, public safety; Northern Indiana Public Service Co., Hammond, community relations; Pacific Lighting System, Los Angeles, special events; and Public Service Electric and Gas Co., Newark, N. J., area development.

In addition to these nine trophy winners, five other companies received certificates as Awards of Excellence. They were Atlanta Gas Light Co., Atlanta; The East Ohio Gas Co., Cleveland; San Diego Gas and Electric Co., San Diego; and Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp., Houston.

"They had no word for crisis—only danger and opportunity"

WHEN China was a great, creative nation, its colorful language had no word for crisis. Instead they used two words — *danger* and *opportunity*.

Might be a good rule for this country today.

There is grave *danger* of ruinous inflation, yet *opportunity* to stop it by producing more value for everything we receive.

There is danger of overwhelming Federal debt, yet opportunity to control and reduce it by asking less of Government and doing more things for ourselves.

There is danger abroad, yet opportunity to strengthen our defenses by listening to our experts and respecting them for the patriots they are.

All the traits and human resources which made this nation great are still here, but obscured by a selfishness which has made too many cry for something for nothing. And that *has* brought a crisis but one which can still be met by recognizing those dangers and grasping the opportunity to return to *work,* in *true* American *character.*

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