



# The Pipes of Prometheus

75 Years of Service by  
PACIFIC LIGHTING CORPORATION

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Published upon completion of three-quarters of a century of service by the Pacific Lighting System.

**PACIFIC LIGHTING CORPORATION**

600 California Street, San Francisco 8, California

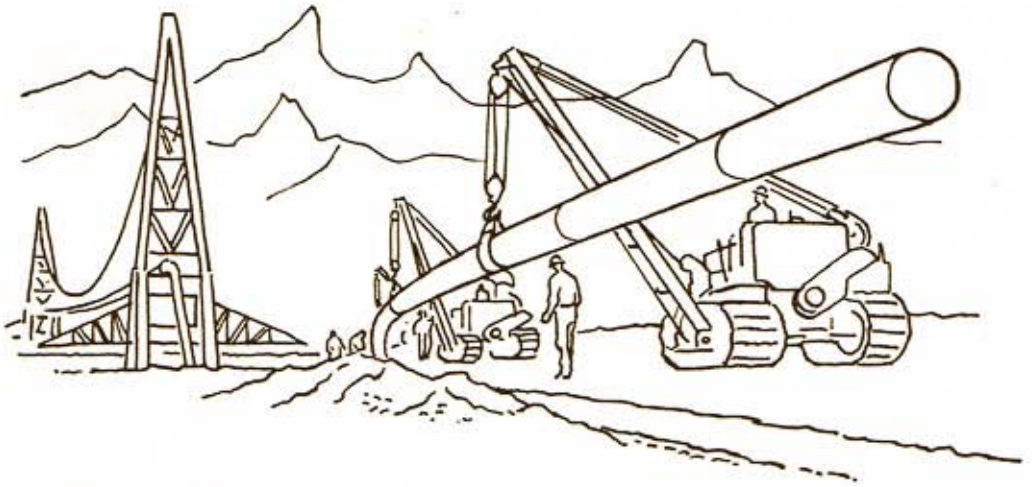
Subsidiaries

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY**

**SOUTHERN COUNTIES GAS COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA**

**PACIFIC LIGHTING GAS SUPPLY COMPANY**

**PACIFIC NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION COMPANY**



## The God Who Stole Fire

Mankind's control of a fuel for heat and light was, according to an ancient Greek myth, granted by the demigod, Prometheus. He was said to have stolen sparks from the chariot of the sun and carried them to earth in a hollow pipe. The way the ancient Greeks managed to preserve this warmth and light is not explained. However, subsequent discoveries of archeologists show us that the eternal flames, revered in temples for nearly three thousand years, were actually fed by natural gas escaping from crevices in the earth, probably ignited aeons ago by a bolt of lightning. So much for the fact and fable regarding the beginning of controlled energy.

A far cry from the primitive wood pipe of Prometheus are the thousands of miles of steel pipelines which today provide the energy for heat and light to millions of residents of southern California. Built and maintained by the companies comprising the Pacific Lighting System, these lines form one of the most complex and efficient fuel distribution networks ever built. From pools of natural gas as far away as New Mexico and Texas, a system of large-diameter pipelines stretching for 1,200 miles brings tremendous volumes of this vital fuel into the Southland to augment the supplies already available there. Storage fields and pumping stations work together to feed the gas into large transmission lines which branch off into smaller mains, flowing into yet more slender pipes to the metering points. The fuel finally emerges from a jet where it is needed, releasing a giant to serve the needs of mankind.

Besides the familiar services of heating and cooking, this giant in the blue flame supplies the energy and raw material for thousands of other uses in producing the things needed for our comfort, health and prosperity.

## Giant And Genie

Science has developed equipment for natural gas not only to prepare the food of those who live in the home, but also to furnish streams of hot water in an instant, to refrigerate food safely for long periods of time, to dry laundry quickly with little effort on the part of the homemaker, to air condition the residence, keeping it comfortably cool on blistering days as well as warm in cold weather. Recently, there has been renewed interest in its use for decorative outdoor lighting.

In addition, gas is used in thousands of industrial and commercial operations. These extend from fueling the gigantic furnaces that heat-treat all types of equipment, including those used in the space and missile programs, to its use for glass melting, paint drying, steam boiler firing. Gas-fueled flames are used for hardening missile nose cones and cooking potato chips, for making the steam to generate electricity and for roasting coffee.

## Glamorous And Practical

Likewise, there is a growing demand for the use of natural gas in the field of petrochemicals. Large volumes are being sold for production of ammonia, carbon black and hydrogen. From these basic raw materials myriad glamorous and practical products are manufactured — synthetic fabrics for clothes, rugs, curtains and other house furnishings, plastics for mixing bowls and pleasure boats, dishes and drainboards, toothbrushes and floor tiles, ropes for tying up ocean liners and ribbons for tying little girls' hair, hose to enhance the legs of lovely ladies or hose to help firemen fight flames. There are synthetic rubbers for tires and footwear, liquids for insecticides and cigarette lighters, new materials to stretch or squeeze, make hard or soft, to withstand extremes of heat or cold, to do things never before possible. All of these are only a few of the things that natural gas helps produce for our comfort and convenience.

A thousand years ago a Persian writer recounted the tale of a wondrous old lamp which, when rubbed, produced a genie who did anything ordered by the one who held it. This story of dreams come true — "Aladdin and His Magic Lamp" — became famous the world over. In it the genie supplied Aladdin with all his material needs, splendid clothes, sumptuous meals, and

fine homes. It would seem this genie was an early vision of our modern giant in the flame. Yet, today's reality goes far beyond yesteryear's most imaginative dreams.

It required more than mere rubbing of a lamp, however, to turn the dreams into reality. It took generations of people devoted to the task and great amounts of funds from investors.

It is significant to note that the primary purpose of most of them was directed toward the performance of the lamp. One such lamp was the direct cause for starting the Pacific Lighting Corporation.

The story of natural gas began millions of years ago when life on this planet existed only in tiny plants and animals that lived in prehistoric seas covering most of the globe. These minute organisms required only sunshine and water for life and when they died they sank to the ocean bed and were buried in layers of silt. Transformed by gradual decay and by the pressure of the mud and sand packed on top of them, the bodies of these tiny creatures were changed into gas. As ages passed, the deeply buried silt turned into solid rock. Gigantic upheavals of the planet's crust formed pockets in the rock in which the gas was trapped. Here it remained until a splitting crevice permitted it to escape as the sacred flames of primitive men. Or, until a much later generation drilled wells for its release.

Except for the early Greeks using natural vents of flaming gas for religious purposes, man's control of it was limited. Gas wells were known in Japan in 615 A.D., and the Chinese reported piping gas through bamboo tubes in 900 A.D. Yet, it was not for another six hundred years after the reports of the Chinese—and the legend of Aladdin and his lamp—that the potential of gas flickered alive in the Western World.

The first mention of gas, as we know it today, was made by an alchemist in Brussels, who discovered it in 1577 while heating material in a crucible. He called it "geist" or spirit. Again the mysterious force in the flames of Greece and the lamp of Arabia made its appearance. Geist, genie, or giant, it was here to stay!

Two hundred years passed with only a few experiments by 17th and 18th Century scientists to keep the existence of gas a known fact. Then the giant made its presence known in America in 1775 when George Washington reported a "burning

## From Life's Beginnings

## Lively Spirit

spring" in the vicinity of Charleston, West Virginia, near land belonging to him. Fascinated by it, he later dedicated the area as a national park.

## Controlled Energy

Six years later, Antoine Lavoisier, the founder of modern chemistry, discovered the first practical method of controlling gas by compressing it into containers from which it could then be released to furnish a dependable source of heat and light. This was in 1781, the same year that Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, ending the American Revolution.

Another important, though little noticed event, also occurred that year: the first forty-four settlers from Mexico arrived in southern California to found the city of Los Angeles.

Further experiments by William Murdoch between 1792 and 1798 led to the first lighting of a house by gas and the establishment in England of the world's first gas company. It was not long, however, until the American, David Melville, was duplicating Murdoch's work in the United States. Half a century later, in 1852, just a few years after the Gold Rush to California, the first gas company in California was organized in San Francisco to supply lighting to the booming city.

## Light for Los Angeles Streets

In 1867, the city of Los Angeles took a giant step of progress. To protect its 4,399 citizens in a community that was known as a gathering place of some of the most violent and lawless men in the West, the city council contracted for gas street lamps to illuminate the principal crossings on Main Street. To supply the gas, several prominent business and civic leaders incorporated the Los Angeles Gass Company (the German spelling was used), which was later to become a part of the Pacific Lighting System.

The first gas used in lighting the twenty-five lamps that were the city's first public illumination was manufactured from tar found in pits around the city. Within a few years, however, coal was shipped from Australia for use in making coal gas. The first gas was sold at \$14.20 per thousand cubic feet. Though it was an inferior fuel for both heat and light compared with today's natural gas, which has twice the heat value and sells for approximately .99¢ per thousand cubic feet, the manufactured gas was a welcome luxury for the Los Angeles resident of 1867. An ever-expanding demand and an ever-improving supply of gas developed as years passed and population increased.

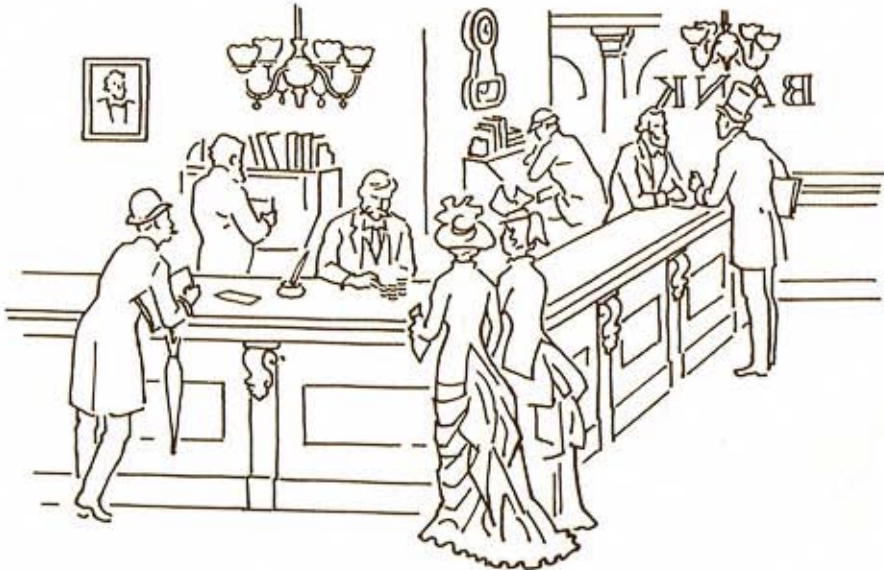
During this time a business development was taking shape in northern California which, later, was to profoundly influence the furnishing of a plentiful supply of energy for the needs of homes and industries in the Los Angeles area.

Pacific Lighting was incorporated in 1886 by C. O. G. Miller and W. B. Cline, two young men who were employed by Pacific Gas Improvement Company, a San Francisco distributing firm headed by Miller's father. The purpose of their company was to lease a new type of gas lamp on the West Coast. Though barely out of their teens, Miller and Cline were to provide early evidence of the initiative and foresight which were to mark their careers in the gas industry.

## Pacific Lighting Is Born

When they learned that Pacific Gas Improvement planned to sell its majority interest in a San Bernardino gas plant, they bought it and Pacific Lighting was in the gas distributing business in southern California.

The venture was successful, and in the next year they purchased gas distributing companies in Eureka, Colton, Riverside and Santa Barbara. The fuel supplied was gas manufactured from coal and water.



In 1889, their greatest opportunity appeared. They were able to buy the 22-year-old Los Angeles Gas Company. The following year they learned that the more recently organized Los Angeles Electric Company could be purchased. They did so, merged the two firms, and Cline went south to manage the new company. Miller remained at corporate headquarters in San Francisco, where there was greater access to the investment capital necessary to improve and enlarge the properties.

## Order Out of Chaos

Under the guidance of these two men, Pacific Lighting continued to take giant strides, bringing order to the chaos which typified the gas industry in its earliest days. They were among the first to recognize that duplication of facilities by a number of small utility firms serving the same districts could result only in inefficient and needlessly expensive service to customers and quick bankruptcy for the companies furnishing it.

Thus, Pacific Lighting had embarked upon a program to supply efficiently, inexpensively, and yet profitably, the energy needs of southern California years before the basic ideas for two of the region's greatest industries had even been developed—motion pictures, which were invented in 1894, and aircraft, which became a reality in 1903.

In the meantime, Los Angeles grew by leaps and bounds, mainly as the result of the promotional efforts of the railroads serving the area. The mild climate, the great open spaces, the sun-sparkling beaches drew settlers by the thousands as each year passed. By 1900, the city had 100,000 residents.

## Natural Gas Fields Found

The Santa Maria Gas Company, later to become part of Pacific Lighting System, was the first to distribute natural gas for domestic use in a southern California community. This was in 1907. Two years later the discovery of great natural gas fields in the Buena Vista Hills in the southern San Joaquin Valley marked the beginning in California of the modern natural gas industry. Further discoveries of the Taft Fields, Ventura Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, Signal Hill, Huntington Beach, the Kettleman Hills and Wilmington Fields gave the region all the gas it would need for many years thereafter.

6 These discoveries of natural gas indicated the end of a multiplicity of smaller companies serving individual communities with manufactured gas. Mergers became common and soon there were four major distributors serving much of southern



California. They were the Santa Maria Gas Company, Southern Counties Gas Company, Southern California Gas Company and Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company.

As time went on, even the larger gas companies became aware of the advantages to be gained through merging their interests. Common ownership permitted them to give their customers interconnected gas supplies and more efficient and economic service, as well as to provide a more attractive risk to the investors who supplied the funds to finance expansions.

Southern Counties Gas Company came into the Pacific Lighting System in 1925 to be followed in 1928 by Santa Maria Gas Company. A year later Southern California Gas Company joined Pacific Lighting.

The four major gas companies of southern California, exclusive of San Diego County, now comprised one large system. The great problem of territorial boundaries became a thing of the past and effective balancing of sources of supply, storage and off-peak surpluses were now possible. Gas could be obtained and interchanged among each of the companies through existing facilities without construction of major new pipelines.

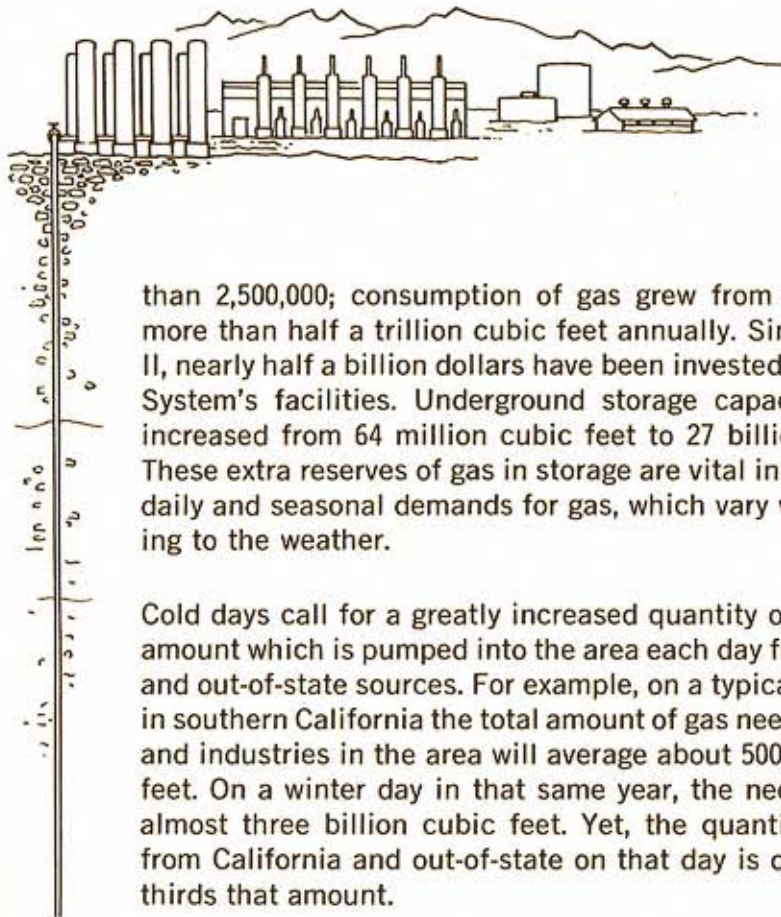
Further mergers were to take place within the System, always with the objective of improved service and more efficient operation, but short of creating company units of cumbersome size. In 1937, the System's electric properties were sold to the City of Los Angeles. The gas properties of Los Angeles Gas & Electric became part of Southern California Gas Company. Four years later Santa Maria Gas Company was merged with Southern Counties Gas Company. Pacific Lighting now had two distributing companies.

It is in the past two decades, however, that the development of both the southern California economy and the Pacific Lighting System has mushroomed at an almost incredible rate. From 1940 to 1960, the population of Metropolitan Los Angeles increased from 2.9 to 6.7 million, an increase of 131%. The region's share of manufacturing in the United States rose from about 2% to almost 5%. Today, it is the third ranking industrial area in the nation.

During these twenty years, the meters served by Pacific Lighting's distributing companies increased from 920,000 to more

## The System Grows

## Tremendous Expansion

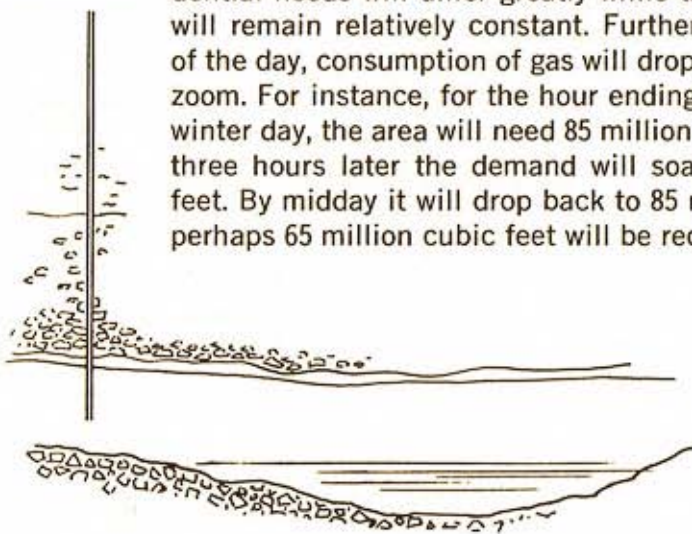


than 2,500,000; consumption of gas grew from 106 billion to more than half a trillion cubic feet annually. Since World War II, nearly half a billion dollars have been invested to expand the System's facilities. Underground storage capacity has been increased from 64 million cubic feet to 27 billion cubic feet. These extra reserves of gas in storage are vital in balancing the daily and seasonal demands for gas, which vary widely according to the weather.

Cold days call for a greatly increased quantity of gas over the amount which is pumped into the area each day from California and out-of-state sources. For example, on a typical summer day in southern California the total amount of gas needed for homes and industries in the area will average about 500 million cubic feet. On a winter day in that same year, the need may be for almost three billion cubic feet. Yet, the quantity brought in from California and out-of-state on that day is only about two thirds that amount.

## Challenges To Be Met

To meet these varying demands adequately, and with economy, has required careful planning. Complicating the problem, residential needs will differ greatly while the demand by industry will remain relatively constant. Further, during certain hours of the day, consumption of gas will drop; at another time it will zoom. For instance, for the hour ending at 7 a.m., on a typical winter day, the area will need 85 million cubic feet for an hour; three hours later the demand will soar to 114 million cubic feet. By midday it will drop back to 85 million. In late evening perhaps 65 million cubic feet will be required.



When temperatures drop very low, and extra large amounts of natural gas are needed by residential, business and institutional users, the supply to industries may be "interrupted." These industries then switch to another form of fuel until the "firm" demand for gas recedes. Meanwhile, the gas drawn from underground storage continues to keep the space heaters, water heaters and ranges operating throughout the southern half of California.

The steady growth of southern California introduces another challenge. During the winter of 1939-40, a peak-day required delivery of 348 million cubic feet of gas to customers. Today, it takes nearly eight times as much to satisfy the demand.

Providing these prodigious quantities of energy to an area where almost every home is heated by gas and where approximately nine out of ten homemakers heat water and cook by it, with the additional heavy demands of industries that are almost solely dependent on it — or on the electricity that is largely generated from it — is a Herculean task. The System, however, has always managed to more than meet these needs. Incredible as has been the development of southern California, particularly in recent decades, the Pacific Lighting companies have kept ahead of it in supplying the energy which enables the area to make full use of its natural resources.

Present forecasts indicate that in each year in the future a peak demand day will require at least 150 million more cubic feet of gas than was needed on a similar day the year before. The increase alone is half again as much as the daily average quantity of gas consumed in 1939!

The ability of a gas distributor to meet customers' demands in these peak days is a major test of efficiency and foresight. The System has met the demands of domestic, commercial and institutional customers in the past; it is dedicated to meeting them in the years ahead.

It is interesting to note that today it is necessary to import more than 80% of the area's gas supply from outside the state. Nearly one and a half billion cubic feet of gas can be fed into the region from sources located outside California each day! Yet, in the early 40's, just a few years before this tremendous surge of growth, some predicted that southern California would **never** have to reach outside its own fields for natural gas.

## A Herculean Task

## A Major Test

By 1947, the first of the "big inch" pipelines running into California from Texas was completed to augment the supply of gas obtained from local fields.

Another subsidiary of the Corporation gained increased importance as the gathering and transmission of natural gas became more complex. Industrial Fuel Supply Company, which had been a part of the System since 1925, was reorganized in 1950 to become Pacific Lighting Gas Supply Company. Its responsibility is to produce gas for the distributing companies, to aid in transporting it to distribution centers, and to provide most of the underground storage for the System.

The newest unit of Pacific Lighting's system, Pacific Natural Gas Exploration Company, was recently formed to engage in the discovery and acquisition of additional reserves of gas outside of the state to aid in meeting future needs of the energy-hungry area of southern California.

## Largest In the World

The Corporation and its companies, Southern California Gas Company, Southern Counties Gas Company of California, Pacific Lighting Gas Supply Company and Pacific Natural Gas Exploration Company, today are combined to form a great unified system which is the largest source of energy in southern California and the largest single gas distribution network in the world. Now serving more than 9,000,000 people through more than 2,500,000 meters in twelve counties, this system supplies the needs of the residents of more than 360 communities. In addition, it furnishes at wholesale the entire natural gas supply of the system which serves the thirteenth county (San Diego) making up the geographical area of southern California.

## Servant of Millions

Now having completed its seventy-fifth year of service to the people of southern California, Pacific Lighting is working to provide for their additional needs on into the future. New transmission lines are on the drawing boards, new gas reserves are being sought, added distributing facilities are constantly being planned. On the average, more than 80,000 new meters are being added to the System's network annually. Reliable estimates show that by 1986 the Pacific Lighting System must be ready to serve more than 5,000,000 meters for a population of 17,000,000 over an area of some 23,000 square miles.

Successfully meeting the constantly growing demands for an efficient and economical supply of gas for three-quarters of a

century has proved the System worthy of its responsibilities. Serving millions of persons, employing more than 8,000 men and women, providing a profitable use of the funds of more than 70,000 investors, Pacific Lighting is an important part of people's lives as well as its region's economic development. From the late company founder C. O. G. Miller's sixty-five years of duty to the excellent performance by the 2,000 employees who at present have work with the System for 20 years or more, dedication to good service is a Pacific Lighting credo.

Of course, the System provides its workers with pay and benefits that compare favorably with those of similar industries. Furthermore, the opportunities present in a still-growing business, the security of employment assured in a utility and the fact that the companies are part of a growing system that provides a vital service, makes a Pacific Lighting company a good organization for which to work.

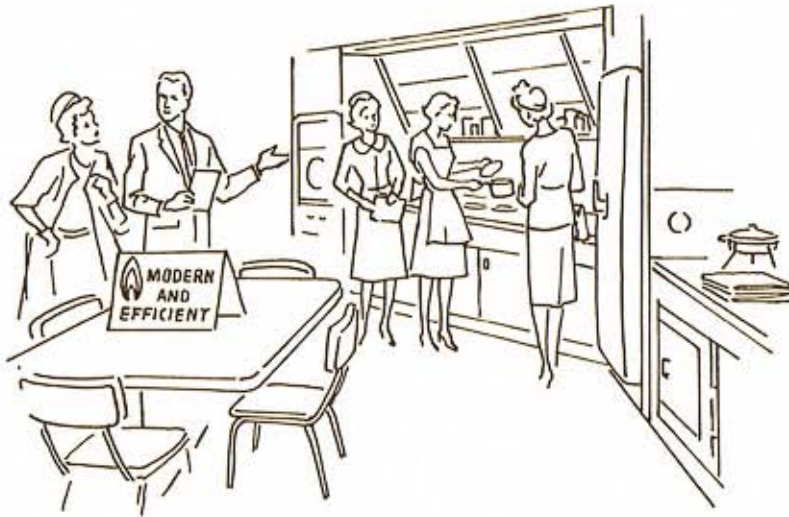
Owners of the Corporation — its more than 70,000 shareholders — also show an unusually steadfast record. In some cases, their investments in the Corporation have been in their families since Pacific Lighting was founded seventy-five years ago. Many others have entrusted their money to the firm's management for more than a quarter of a century. Their confidence through the years has been well justified. Dividends have been paid on Pacific Lighting stock every year since the corporation was founded, except during the depression of 1893.

The financial stability of the Corporation throughout its existence reflects credit upon those who have guided it. During the past decade, particularly, their ability to finance the rapid expansion of the System's facilities has been rigidly tested; on the average it has been necessary to raise an additional \$50,000,000 of capital per year to improve and expand these facilities. That they succeeded in these efforts provides an excellent demonstration of the investing public's faith in Pacific Lighting's reliability. The Corporation's securities are now held by investors in fifty states and fifteen foreign countries.

In the earliest days, and even up through the thirties and into the forties, Pacific Coast investors were able to provide the bulk of the funds necessary to finance the System's expansion. With the accelerated growth begun with the end of World War II, California investors alone were no longer able to provide the financing required. Constant effort is now maintained to keep

Stability  
Inspires  
Confidence

Worldwide  
Investor  
Interest



current and potential investors, both individual and institutional, nationally and internationally, aware of Pacific Lighting as a sound investment.

### Aggressive Promotion Aids Growth

The consistent growth of Pacific Lighting through the decades is due to many factors, the booming population of the area the System serves being the most prominent. However, sheer population growth in itself is not enough to insure success.

Equally important is the aggressive promotion of the use of gas by the companies' sales and advertising staffs. Combining good service and a plentiful supply of gas at reasonable rates has helped strengthen the popularity of natural gas fuel in southern California. But to further extend its use, Southern California and Southern Counties Gas Companies conduct a steady and vigorous campaign of public education to make certain that the public buys and uses modern gas appliances.

### New jobs For the Giant

As a result, in spite of competition from other forms of energy, the sales ratios for gas appliances for most uses in southern California far exceed the average for the rest of the nation.

Seventy-five years ago, when Pacific Lighting was organized to supply a new type of gas lamp to homes and business establishments, the potential of gas as a source of energy was impossible to imagine. Originally thought of only as a source of illumination, the giant in the flame had not yet been harnessed

to perform the varied and tremendous tasks it carries out today. As with other scientific developments, more advances have been made in the utilization of natural gas during the past few decades than were accomplished in the preceding thousands of years of man's progress.

Today it is impossible to foresee what future challenges will confront the giant in the flame — and what tasks it will accomplish to better each challenge. Dream your wildest desire — as men three-quarters of a century ago did of flying through the air, living under the water, seeing and hearing events as they happen on the opposite side of the globe, being warm or cool at a whim, eating a fresh delicacy prepared half a year ago half a world away, sleeping in a couch softer than down, sipping frost-cooled drinks in tropical climes — anything! And if, in the nature of our universe, the dream can be turned into reality, it is likely that gas will help it happen . . . and soon.

But for the immediate future, Pacific Lighting's ambitions are more modest. It sees the demand for gas in southern California doubling within the next fifteen years.

It is participating in industry-wide research which has as its ultimate goal the development of natural gas as an all-purpose fuel that will supply all of the energy needed to run the home. Even now, gas can heat and cool the house, refrigerate and cook the food, heat the water, dispose of the garbage and dry the clothes. Some day, the electricity to power the lights and run the motors will be generated with a small unit powered by gas. It will have no moving parts and will operate silently.

Take air-conditioning equipment as an example of industry research progress. While original gas air-conditioning units were bulky and suitable for use only in large homes and commercial and industrial buildings, the industry now has a wide range of air conditioners and will soon have on the market equipment of proper size to serve 80% of the area's homes.

In space heating, long the natural gas industry's strongest suit, both room heaters and furnaces are receiving the benefits of research. Increased efficiency, improved thermostatic control, and lower costs of operation are found in the new designs.

An innovation is the infra-red burner which, with its soft red glow, supplies primarily radiant heat. This radiation heats only

## From Dream To Reality

## A Heating Innovation

objects which it strikes, or on which it is focused. The heat is not dissipated or deflected by the intervening air, even when the air is moving. This type burner is coming into increasing use for comfort heating, particularly outdoors in patios, sidewalk restaurants and even grandstands.

Because of its efficiency, the infra-red gas burner also has many applications in industrial and commercial process heating, and is making its appearance in domestic appliances.

## Efficiency A Keynote

When used as a range-top burner, the infra-red unit is 25% more efficient than the conventional burner. A ceramic grid just above the flame emits infra-red rays. It, in turn, is covered by a special glass shield that protects the grid from spill-overs and provides an easy-to-clean surface.

New infra-red broilers cook in shorter time than conventional broilers and with about 35% lower gas consumption. When the infra-red rays strike the food, it starts cooking at once. Used in broiling there is much less build-up of air temperature, a factor that prevents food from drying out. In some new infra-red broilers a turkey can be cooked at 10 minutes per pound instead of the usual 25.

Another new-type burner, applied to range-top sections, uses the forced convection principle. Air, under fan pressure, is pushed through openings in the burner unit. The air spreads the flame wider and more evenly over the cooking surface. With these new burners it is possible to maintain a heat so low that melted butter or gravy will stay warm indefinitely without scorching. The forced convection burners have thermostats that accurately control temperatures.

## Programmed Cooking

New gas ovens can now maintain steady temperatures down to 140° F. This means that food can be kept at serving temperatures without overcooking. The most recent important development is the oven timer that "programs" cooking temperatures. Roasts can be cooked at 350° F. for two hours, then the oven automatically resets for the 140° F. "holding" temperature.

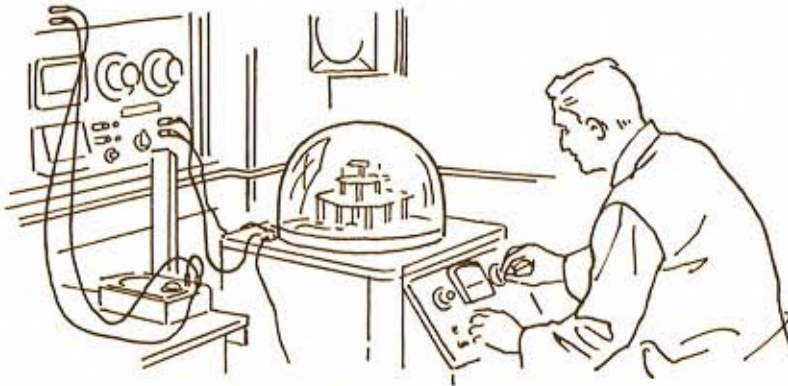
Using the infra-red principle, new clothes dryers that may dry clothes in half the time are now being developed. New dishwashers use gas heaters to boost rinsewater temperature to 180° F., well above pasteurization temperature.



New variable-recovery controls — which vary the flow of gas to the home water heater depending on the temperature and the amount of hot water needed — may give gas water heaters a still wider competitive edge in performance and operating costs. One unit now on the market has a control valve which allows the homeowner to “dial” the amount of hot water he needs. This enables a 30-gallon heater to do the job of one that would presently hold 50 gallons.

The most dramatic new developments concern the use of gas to generate electricity. Briefly, more than 100 leading industrial firms and many universities are working to develop new ways to turn gas directly into electricity, right in the home, without moving parts. Direct conversion devices currently being studied include: (1) the fuel cell, (2) thermoelectric generators, (3) thermionic converters, (4) magnetohydrodynamic converters.

## New Sources of Electricity



Researchers predict that the time will come when a “little black box” in a basement or closet in an average home connected to a natural gas line will produce all the electricity needed for the entire household — low cost gas delivered underground supplying the energy to run all the appliances. Of course, the familiar blue flame will continue to heat and cool the home and be used for cooking, water heating, refrigeration and clothes drying.

## The Future Belongs To Gas

Gas-powered electric generating systems are the subject of intensive research and substantial progress is being made. One company has already developed a flame powered generator which produces sufficient electricity to operate two television

sets. The basic principles of direct conversion are being used to power a satellite, to run radar for the Marine Corps and to power navigational buoys for the Coast Guard. These new developments provide exciting prospects for the future and validate Pacific Lighting's slogan, "The Future Belongs to Gas."

Another method of generating electricity in "custom" quantity has also attracted considerable attention. A surplus jet engine has been bolted down at an Arkansas shopping center. Fired by natural gas, this engine is driving a generator to provide electricity, and the exhaust gases are being used to heat and cool the building. The gas turbine is expected to become very popular as a self-contained source of power for large buildings. New units, specifically designed for this purpose, are now entering production.

### Always In the Forefront

The natural gas industry, it becomes obvious, is not resting on past laurels. It is constantly working for improvement of its equipment and methods of utilization. The Pacific Lighting System has always been in the forefront of this effort, as evidenced by the overwhelming preference for natural gas appliances expressed by the owners of the homes, businesses and industries of its service territory.

Great works of drama and literature have been based upon the legend of Prometheus; magnificent music has perpetuated its theme; classic masters of sculpture and painting have glorified the presentation of his gift to men.

### Legend To Reality

However, turning the legend into reality is the work of the men and women of Pacific Lighting System through whose efforts Prometheus' gift to mankind is harnessed for the benefit of the people of southern California. They remain dedicated to the task of providing better service, at economical cost, for the benefit of the consumers in whose service the giant in the flame works, and for the investors who have made it all possible.

... *The future*  *belongs to gas*



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