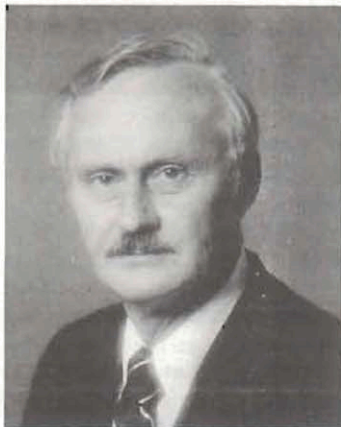


EVENING MEETING—JUNE 6, 1980

PHILIP OXLEY—Biographical Sketch



Philip Oxley is Executive Vice President in charge of worldwide exploration and production operations for Tenneco Oil Exploration and Production, a subsidiary of Tenneco Inc. Both companies are headquartered in Houston.

Born February 1, 1922 in Utica, NY, he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1943 from Denison University. He served in the U.S. Navy during 1943-1946 and attained the rank of Lieut-

enant (j.g.). Columbia University awarded him the Master of Arts degree in 1948 and Doctor of Philosophy in 1952. He served as Instructor, Assistant Professor and Chairman of the Geology Department at Hamilton College during 1948-1953.

After 4 years with Chevron in New Orleans, he joined Tenneco Oil Company in 1957 as their first offshore District Geologist, was named District Exploration Superintendent in 1958 and Division Exploration Superintendent in 1959. After a ten-year absence with Signal Oil & Gas and Texas Crude Oil Companies, he returned to Tenneco as Geological Manager in 1971 and was promoted to Vice President for International Projects in 1972 and to Senior Vice President in 1974. In 1976, he assumed additional responsibilities as Senior Vice President of domestic exploration and in January this year he was appointed Executive Vice President.

Oxley is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and a Fellow of the Geological Society of America. He is a member of the American Petroleum Institute and served on the General Committee of Exploration Affairs for several years. He is on the Board of Directors of the University of Houston Geology Foundation and a member of the Southern Regional Board of the Institute of International Education and active in the Development and Guidance Committee.

He and his wife, the former Patricia Kienker, have four sons and a daughter.

GO EAST YOUNG MAN (Abstract)

Like the sweep of population, oil and gas exploration generally moved from East to West in the United States, but unlike the population movement it left behind frontiers of depth or operational difficulty still intact. With the recent perception of the energy shortage and the increased value of new oil and gas these exploration frontiers are being opened. Among them is the Atlantic Continental Shelf where the industry in the last four years has broken new ground not only in wildcatting and discovering oil and gas but also in introducing itself to states and communities whose people consumed its products as avidly as anyone, clipped the coupons and played the energy game for money but were more comfortable to think of offshore rigs, roughnecks and workboats sanitarily quarantined in the Gulf of Mexico.

The oil and gas potential of the Atlantic Offshore is described with brevity and clarity, neither of which can be found in the actions of many State and Federal Agencies and various groups of exploration obstructionists whose role in Atlantic Offshore exploration efforts is recounted with appropriately saddened bemusement.