

Q. What is your education, Mr. Dixon?—A. I am a graduate of Harvard College, of the Harvard Graduate School of Applied Science.

Mr. ADAMSON: Would you speak a little louder please, as we have difficulty in hearing you at this end of the room.

*By Mr. Connolly:*

Q. What is your present firm or present business association?—A. I am a member of the firm of Brakow, Dixon, and MacKee which has been in existence since 1919.

Q. What is the business of that firm?—A. Engineers in petroleum and natural gas, and geologists.

Q. How long have you been in that business?—A. Since I graduated from the Harvard Graduate School of Applied Science in 1911 I have been working in geology.

Q. Mr. Dixon, have you had experience in connection with the construction and operation of pipe lines before you entered into this project?—A. Yes, I have had a very large amount of experience.

Q. Would you say what countries you had that experience in?—A. Well, all my experience in the pipe lines has been in the United States to a major extent except in very minor things outside.

Q. Now, would you, for the benefit of the committee, outline the extent of your experience on gas pipe lines in the United States?—A. I was geologist and engineer for the first pipe line in the United States that was built with public financing. That was the Houston Gulf line from Corpus Christi, Texas, to Houston. That was in the year 1928, I think. Before that I had been working on a great many other small enterprises, estimating gas reserves. Starting in, I think, in 1924, I did my first work on natural gas. No, that was not quite right. I worked on natural gas for the United States government during the first world war, making estimates for them of the reserves of natural gas in Texas and Louisiana. I worked on a whole series of small enterprises. This one that I just mentioned grew into the United Gas Company, which is now one of the large gas companies in the United States. I was engineer, making the surveys and constructing the line as inspector and engineer of the line from Houston to the northern part of Louisiana. That was in the year 1929, I believe. Then I worked as a geologist for the Southern Natural Gas Company which is a line from Louisiana to Alabama and Georgia. That was a line about seven or eight hundred miles long. I worked for the Missouri Kansas pipe line, which started an enterprise to build a line out of Hugoton, Kansas, and the Panhandle field of Texas. I did a good deal of work on that, making the field surveys as to how much gas would be consumed. My partners did the work on the gas reserves and I was in charge of the construction of the line up to the time it was built to Indianapolis. That was a line of about 950 miles in length. It has since grown into a line extending all the way to Detroit and, I think, counting the double lines, it is three thousand miles in length. I am not quite certain just how many miles of line we have, but that is one of the great gas lines of the United States. Afterwards, I became a director of that company for a good many years.

I was among those who promoted the Tennessee line, which is a line which starts near the border of Mexico. The first project ended in west Virginia and it is now being extended to Buffalo. That was originally a line twelve hundred miles in length. That was built during the war. I was the consulting engineer during the construction of that line. I had been the engineer, at the start, of the El Paso line, did the work for them in estimating the gas reserves, estimated the market and built the line. That original line, which was about two hundred and forty miles long extended from Lea County in Mexico to El Paso and its environs. That was in the year 1928, I think. That line now has been extended