

# C. A. Lee Sets Surface Pipe On New Site

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## Artesian Producer Recalls Days of Gusher

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El Dorado, Dec. 29.—The discovery of oil near the almost deserted community of Artesian in Calhoun County has recalled an era of pioneering more than four decades ago, when the last major railroad in South Arkansas was laid through that section as the Rock Island pushed its way from Haskell southward to El Dorado and the Louisiana line.

This week, the Alcan Oil Company was recovering pumping 25 barrels of oil daily from its wildcat well, the Freeman-Smith No. 1 in NE SE 17-15S-13W, within a stone's throw of the railroad track and less than a mile from the Artesian townsite. It is the first oil production in the vicinity of Artesian; the

Hampton field being located several miles to the northwest. Production is from around 2,575 feet. Numerous dusters have been drilled in that area within the past 20 years.

Artesian received its name from the huge flowing water well the Rock Island drilled there in 1909 to supply its engines. The well was drilled to around 500 feet, and came in a real "gusher." It flooded the entire townsite for days until it was capped and put under control and a large tank constructed for storage. The flow of water was reported to be around 125,000 gallons per day.

The output was so prolific that the tank constantly overflowed and a large pipe was laid beside the tracks leading to

nearby Lloyd creek, which thereafter became a first-rate fishing spot. The artesian water was piped to several homes for domestic use.

A sizeable community grew up at the place, and a post-office was established. Artesian became for several years the hub of a large trade area, especially during the sawmill era and during the construction of the government locks on the Ouachita River nearby. A big consolidated school plant was built on a part of the tract owned by the late J. W. Zinn, and the district comprised most of southern Calhoun County. Several years ago the school was merged with Hampton, and since then the community has been more or less deserted.

## Schuler Field Scores Again

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El Dorado, Jan. 5.—The East Schuler Field, nine miles southwest of El Dorado, where five different producing sands have been found, yielded another good producer for Curtis Kinard last week.

Kinard, an independent operator, revived exploration in this area about 14 months ago and has been developing the field consistently since then. Several other operators also have drilled scattered wells.

Latest producer is the L. N. Hill No. 1, SE NW NE 13-18S-17W, flowing 144 barrels of oil from perforations in the Jones sand from 7,526-74 feet. The allowable set by the Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission for wells in this field is 140 barrels per day.

**Derrick Up**  
Kinard has derrick up for a south offset to the Hill. It is the Burns No. A-2, NE SW NE 13-18S-17W, and location has been made for the Burns No. C-1, NW SE NE of the

same section, which is east of the A-2 and a south offset to the Carroll, a good producer brought in several weeks ago.

In the adjoining section, Kinard was having considerable difficulty with the Bishop No. 2, NE SE SE 14-18S-17W. Crews have attempted completion in the Cotton Valley formation at 6,778 feet but thus far have been unable to squeeze off the water.

# Benton-Bauxite Area Gets Boost In Its Bid for Big Reynolds Plant

From the Associated Press  
Washington, Feb. 6.—Saline County received a huge boost today in its effort to win the \$5,000-ton aluminum plant Reynolds Metals Company plans to build in Arkansas.

The Defense Electric Power Administration recommended the plant be located either in the Bauxite-Benton area or Arkadelphia, "with preference in the order named."

Reynolds officials previously narrowed the choice of a site to Helena, Arkadelphia and the Bauxite-Benton area. The Gazette Washington Bureau reported four weeks ago that Arkadelphia was Reynolds' choice but a delegation from Saline County—where Reynolds plants already are in operation—persuaded Reynolds to re-survey sites there.

**Materials Big Factor**  
James Fairman, DEPA administrator, made the recommendation in a letter to Sam Anderson, deputy administrator for aluminum in the Defense Production Administration.

Copies of the letter were delivered today to Arkansas members of Congress.

Fairman said considerably less critical material would be required to extend a power line to Arkadelphia or Bauxite than to Helena. Of the Helena site, he wrote: "Other factors on which we are not competent to pass which would favor the Helena site should, in our opinion, be most substantial to warrant approval of that plant location at Helena."

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which would be involved at the principal sites.

Power for the plant will be furnished under a contract signed a week ago by Arkansas Power and Light Company, Southwestern Power Administration and Reynolds.

**River Favors Helena**  
Several Arkansas members of Congress said they understood that a line to Helena would cost more than three million dollars. However, they said, Reynolds may prefer Helena since it is on the Mississippi River and convenient for large shipments of bauxite ore from Jamaica.

In his letter Fairman said a site at Bauxite would require a 20-mile new line involving 197,000 pounds of aluminum wire and no high voltage circuit breakers or transformers. An Arkadelphia site would require 32 miles of line involving 314,000 pounds of aluminum and one new circuit breaker; and a Helena site would take 189 miles of new line with 1,860,000 pounds of aluminum, new circuit breakers and a new transformer.

## Court Delays Hearing On Barite Claims

Gazette State News Service  
Hot Springs, Feb. 3.—A court case to determine the ownership of 18 barite mining claims at Fancy Hill in South Montgomery County was adjourned today until February 28. Chancellor Sam W. Garrett has reserved six more days to hear the case.

Plaintiffs in the case are B. W. Thomas, executor of the estate of the late J. E. Henderson, E. R. Henderson, J. Stacy Henderson, Goldie Mae Rout and Gladys M. Freirson. Defendants are J. C. Roehm, J. G. Cazort, Jerry Witt and the National Lead Company.

**Value High**  
The claims to mine barite on government-owned lands are alleged to be worth more than \$2,000,000. The barite explorations were begun by J. E. Henderson in 1938 and 1939 and resumed in 1943 and 1944 with Roehm and Cazort eventually becoming partners with Henderson.

Later, a royalty agreement was made with National Lead Company. Henderson's one-third of the claims was allegedly assigned by him to Roehm and Cazort for \$50,000. Henderson died in 1948.

Scott Wood, chairman of the Arkansas Public Service Commission and attorney for the plaintiffs questioned Roehm and Cazort yesterday as to whether they obtained information about the barite claims while on official state business. Roehm was employed by the state Geological Survey and Cazort was in the Severance Tax Division of the state Revenue Department in 1943 and 1944.

Other witnesses today included Watson Kinney, Henderson's grandson-in-law, and Mrs. Viola Henderson, a former wife of J. Stacy Henderson, both of whom testified as to the elder Henderson's health at the time of the alleged assignment of his interest to Roehm and Cazort; Joe Kinsey, who was state geologist while Roehm was in the department, and Albert Hess, a state geologist's employee.

The case began Thursday after being transferred from Montgomery Chancery Court to Garland Chancery.

## AT Today

BY GORDON BROWN  
(AP Special Washington Service)  
Washington—As the defense effort gains in momentum, Arkansas manganese grows increasingly important.

Manganese is used chiefly in making steel and Arkansas has large deposits of low-grade manganese clays. Normally not too profitable because of the high cost of recovering the manganese, the Arkansas deposits become important as the need for the metal increases and the price rises.

Negotiations are under way between the government and some Arkansas producers which may lead to government purchase of considerable quantities of Arkansas manganese.

**Batesville Plant Cited.**  
Jess Larson, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement agency, has notified Senator McClellan (D., Ark.) that a major negotiation involves the Westmoreland Manganese Co. at Batesville, Ark., and we have hopes that a contract may be consummated at an early date.

Larson also said that individual purchase contracts can be made by small producers who are able to do selective mining and thus shop high-grade ore.

Some small producers have made such contracts with the agency, Larson said, and "we would be glad to have others do the same."

Exploration by the Bureau of Mines has shown fairly large deposits of manganese in Arkansas, particularly around Batesville.

The situation as to the Arkansas deposits, says Oliver Ralston, mines bureau metals expert, is this:

Most of the best deposits are fairly deep and rather thin. While some of the nodules, or lumps, of manganese washes away with the clay and recovery is rated at only 40 to 50 per cent.

**Mining Costs High.**  
As a result, Ralston said, manganese mining in Arkansas means a big job of moving earth. This is costly operation and hence makes the price high.

At present, Ralston said, manganese can be produced generally. But as the demand increases, as the need grows more acute, price isn't such an important factor.

Then, too, he said, there's always the chance that someone will hit upon a new method of recovering all the manganese from the ore, bearing clay, some method which will prevent the manganese from washing away with the clay. "Lightning may strike sometime he said.

If that happens, then the Arkansas manganese will be a highly important resource.

# \$1.86 Bid Accepted By ARDC for Bauxite

The \$1.86 per ton royalty bid of the Dulin Bauxite Company was accepted by the Arkansas Resources and Development Commission yesterday, which authorized that a contract be awarded for mining the ore on the Confederate Home property.

Commission Chairman Marion L. Crist of Little Rock and Executive Director Wayne Fletcher were designated to work out the particulars of the contract which must be approved by the attorney general's office.

The Commission specified, however, that the contract be worded so that the removal of the residents at the Home would not be required at any definite time.

The Dulin bid was the highest of three received by the Commission early this month, but an order issued by Pulaski Chancellor Guy E. Williams restrained the Commission from considering the proposals, which were submitted after the Commission had advertised for bids on the estimated 280,000 tons of ore on the state-owned grounds.

**Order Relaxed**  
Judge Williams relaxed a portion of the order Wednesday but retained a prohibition against transferring the residents to the State Hospital.

Crist told the Commission that it had no authority to remove the residents from the Home until the legislature provided funds for their care at another location.

The 1951 legislature appropriated about \$49,000 annually for the maintenance of the Confederate Home. Crist reported State Comptroller Lee Roy Beasley had said that this money could not be diverted to keep the residents at another place.

Crist said the Commission would have no right to commit itself of a contract which would call for moving the residents at a specific time since it had no funds to provide for their care.

**Mining Can Go On**  
At least 100,000 tons of bauxite can be mined without demolishing the buildings on the property, Crist said. This part of the mining operations will require about 18 months and the 1953 legislature could be asked to appropriate funds to then, he added.

In his bid, Dulin had agreed to mine and pay royalties on at least 50,000 tons each year. The Commission agreed that Dulin nor the state should be liable for this agreement was not fulfilled because of the state's inability to remove the residents or because of other litigation.

Glenn Walther, Little Rock attorney for George Wimberly who filed the injunction suit, said Wednesday he would file other injunctive proceedings in the event that mining operations were started and the residents disturbed.

Dulin said that he could begin mining at the rear of the property, and that persons passing the Home would not know the operation were going on until the building were torn down.

## McMath Urges Bauxite Profit For Aged Home

Proceeds from the sale of the bauxite on the Confederate Home property should be used to construct a permanent home for the senile, Governor McMath said yesterday.

McMath said he will recommend that a building be constructed on the State Hospital grounds here, which would be incorporated into the proposed State Medical Center. The Arkansas Resources and Development Commission will receive bids January 7 for the sale of the estimated 280,000 long tons of bauxite.

**40 Residents Remain**  
McMath said that the problem is finding a place for the present residents of the Confederate home—about 40 widows and daughters of Confederate veterans.

If the ore is sold the antiquated buildings near Sweet Home would be torn down in about a year or 18 months.

An appropriation to construct a new building at the State Hospital could not be made until the 1953 legislature meets next January.

McMath said the decision to sell the bauxite was made because there is "a big demand now for bauxite" and that the state probably could get a good price for ore.

## Oil News

# FPC Official Fears Arkansas Is Selling Its Gas Birthright

El Dorado, Jan. 5 (P).—Is Arkansas—together with five other gas-producing states in the Southwest—selling herself out of prosperity?

Harrington Wimberly, a member of the Federal Power Commission for six years, thinks ago.

Wimberly said natural gas producers were committing their reserves too heavily to interstate pipe lines feeding fuel to Eastern and Northern markets.

The principal gas-producing states—Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kansas and New Mexico—are producing roughly from 4 to 5 1-2 trillion cubic feet of gas a year, or more than three-fourths of the national annual production of six trillion cubic feet estimated for this year, he said.

**Drained by 10 Pipe Lines**  
Yet, Wimberly declared, 10 major pipe lines today are authorized by the federal government to drain about three trillion cubic feet of gas annually, or 10 billion cubic feet a day, from the Southwest to run industries in the North and East.

Interstate pipe lines have been expanded tremendously within the last several years, and ever greater reserves are being committed to supply the lines, he said.

Gas particularly is desirable as a fuel, industry observers feel, because it is cheap, clean and easily transported. Because the nation has only about 166 trillion cubic feet of natural gas left in recoverable reserves (an estimate made by the American Gas Association in 1950), and because about 90 trillion cubic feet, or nearly half, already is committed to existing pipe lines, Wimberly fears owners of producing fields literally are selling their prosperity to faraway markets.

**Long Contracts**  
As more pipe lines are built, more gas reserves from Arkansas and the other five Southwestern states will be gobbled up, since the FPC—which controls pipe lines—requires that a line must be assured of a firm supply before it may be built.

Producers selling to a pipe line must promise their gas for at least 20 years, and once under contract they rarely are released to sell elsewhere. Wimberly fears that pipe lines will exploit production so heavily that within 20 to 30 years the six producing states will cripple their own industrial expansion for lack of fuel for power. There will be no gas to offer new industry, none for existing industry, and supplies available for even domestic uses may run short.

**At Danger Point Now**  
"We are already at the danger point," he warned. "It is time for local people and producers to stop, look and listen. They should analyze the situation and be put on the alert, or they will sell themselves right out of prosperity," he suggested.

There are signs that other oil and gas industry leaders are recognizing the pending dilemma and several indicate a growing concern.

Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission Chairman O. C. Bailey of El Dorado agrees with Wimberly that the Southwest may be selling its birthright.

Bailey feels Arkansas gas reserves are a "big talking point" in inducing new industry to settle here, and he fears the state can offer no fuel for power if production is pledged heavily to pipe lines. He regards natural gas as a highly desirable fuel and believes it is an attraction toward industrial growth.

He pointed out that Arkansas has no coal, and if gas reserves are tied up or depleted, the state could be left at an economic standstill.

## Miller County Has 5 Tests Set for Week

Gazette State News Service  
Magnolia, Jan. 5.—Miller County had five tests on the program this week. Garland Anthony Oil Company has moved in on an offset to E. A. Price No. 4, the E. A. Price No. 5. It was moving in for a supposed depth of 3,400 feet, same as the No. 4 in section 18-16-25, which produced at 3,316 feet.

Seven miles north of Fouke Field, Carter Oil Company was drilling near 4,400 feet in the wildcat, Luciel Krouse No. 1, SW NW 31-15-26, proposed depth, 4,500 feet.

West of Fouke-northeast field, Skelly Oil Company's F. M. Shelton No. 1, a wildcat, SE NE SW, 26-16-26, due for a testing depth of 5,500 feet, has drilled to 6,200 feet by Kern and Trimble and is going on down.

Two other tests tight on information, one in a proven field and the other a wildcat, are: Stanolind Oil and Gas Company's Miller Land and Lumber Company No. B-1, Fort Lynn Field, SW SE 17-18-27, due for a Smackover depth of 11,000 feet; in West Miller, a wildcat, G. W. Skelly's Dickson Heirs No. 1, NW corner of 36-19-27, first announced going to 7,500 feet, is reported drilling, believed near 8,300 feet.

## Two Wildcats Now Drilling In Columbia County

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Magnolia, Jan. 5.—Columbia County has four wildcats in the mill at present—one coring deep in Smackover Lime, one a shallower test going down rapidly, a third to start soon and the fourth waiting on the outcome of other drilling.

Three other projects are under way in the County—one near completion and two in a proven field. McAlester Fuel Company's Sam J. McCollum No. A-1, near Emerson, NW NE 22-19-21, a wildcat, was coring around 10,393 in Smackover but reported no show there. It is 107 feet above the announced contract depth of 10,500 feet. It had promise of a producer in Petit lime around 5,800 feet.

**Passwater Shallow**  
The shallower test, due for a depth of 4,000 feet, is Passwater, Whaley and McLaughlin's Wepfer No. 1, a wildcat southwest of the main Stephens field, and northeast of Magnolia, which was drilling near 3,500 feet, toward a proposed depth of 4,000 feet.

A new test is Shell Oil Company's Browning-Shells Unit No. 1, 660 feet N, 660 feet W of SE corner of 12-20-23, southwest part of the county, due for a testing depth of 10,150 feet. It had prepared ground and was expected to spud last of the week. It is a wildcat.

A wildcat, waiting on the outcome of another test nearby is Garland Anthony's W. F. Daley No. 1, about a mile from McAlester Fuel Company's Sam J. McCollum. It is located center of NE NW 21-19-21, due for a test in Petit lime at 6,600 feet.

**Crone Near Completion**  
The test near completion is Carter Oil Company's S. T. Crone No. 9, NW SE SW 8-16-22, Buckner Field, which drilled to 6,281 feet, came back and set bridge plug at 4,916 and was waiting on cement.

The two tests in North Shongaloo Field, southern part of the county, are McAlester Fuel Company's Pinewood Lumber Company No. B-1, SE corner of 4-20-22, which was rigging up for a proposed depth of 6,000 feet; and Stanolind Oil and Gas Company's S. B. Caswell No. 1, SE corner of 11-20-22, due for 6,000 feet.



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## Oil, Gas Board Issues Only Six Permits to Drill

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El Dorado, Dec. 29.—Only six permits to drill were issued by the Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission this week. The list:

Shell Oil Company, drill Brown-ing-Burns No. 1, 660 feet north and west of SEC 12-20S-23W, Columbia County wildcat.

Pan-Am Southern Corporation, drill Ezzell No. 7, 330 feet south and west of NEc SE NW 13-17S-15W, Union County, El Dorado East Field, 3,600 feet.

Zach Brooks Drilling Company, drill J. P. Pickering No. 1, 330 feet north and west of SEC 13-17S-15W, Union County wildcat, 3,000 feet.

Arthur Russell, drill Arthur Russell No. 1, C SW SW NE 8-15S-22W, Nevada County, 1,850 feet.

Bob Milam, Giller No. 1, 200 feet east and 400 feet south of NWc NE SW 16-16S-15W, Union County, Smackover Field, 2,700 feet.

Caddo Oil Company, drill Horton No. 1, 330 feet south and west of NEc NW NE 2-18S-15W, Union County, 2,300 feet, wildcat.

## Rubber Output Rises

Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, Dec. 29 (AP).—Government figures released recently show that the Federation produced 51,574 long tons of rubber in October, an increase of 3,976 tons over September's output. Of the October production, 11,558 long tons were exported to the United Kingdom and 4,726 to the United States.

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## Lion Plans \$5 Million Expansion

El Dorado—Lion Oil Co. today announced a \$5 million expansion program at its refinery here to supplement existing manufacturing and operating facilities.

T. M. Martin, company president, said that contracts are in preparation covering the design and construction of new process units which will include a catalytic cracking unit with integral vapor recovery equipment and a 1,150 barrel-per-day alkylation plant. The cracking unit will have daily capacity for 5,000 barrels of fresh charge plus a like quantity of recycle charge.

In addition, Lion will expand plant utilities with two steam generators, a 16,000-gallon-per-minute water-cooling tower, tankage and other various auxiliaries to serve the enlarged process capacity. The announcement said the new cracker will be of the fluid catalytic type and the alkylation plant will be the sulphuric acid type. The new refinery equipment will be located within the present refinery enclosure near other process units and will utilize, to some extent, existing facilities.

"This expansion of refining facilities will permit an increase of approximately 50 per cent in gasoline yields and a reduction in output of lower profit items such as fuel and burner oils," Martin said. "The refinery also will be in better position to supply higher octane fuels which, trends indicate, will be required by automotive engines of the future. Approximately 50 new jobs will be created when the new units go into operation late in 1953."

"The high octane alkylate from the new alkylation unit will be used in the production of premium gasoline or, if needed, will be made available to the government for production of combat grade aviation fuels. Lion has been granted a certificate of necessity on the new construction which provides for rapid amortization on approximately 75 per cent of the total cost of the new unit," Martin concluded.

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Hot Springs, Feb. 2.—A court case to determine the ownership of 18 barite mining claims at Fancy Hill in South Montgomery County was adjourned today until February 28. Chancellor Sam W. Garret has reserved six more days to hear the case.

Plaintiffs in the case are B. W. Thomas, executor of the estate of the late J. E. Henderson, E. R. Henderson, J. Stacy Henderson, Goldie Mae Rout and Gladys M. Freirem. Defendants are J. C. Roehm, J. G. Cazort, Jerry Witt and the National Lert Company.

The claims to mine barite on government-owned lands are alleged to be worth more than \$2,000,000. The barite explorations were begun by J. E. Henderson in 1938 and 1939 and were resumed in 1943 and 1944 with Roehm and Cazort eventually becoming partners with Henderson.

Later, a royalty agreement was made with National Lead Company. Henderson's one-third of the claims was allegedly assigned by him to Roehm and Cazort for \$50,000. Henderson died in 1948.

Scott Wood, chairman of the Arkansas Public Service Commission and attorney for the plaintiffs questioned Roehm and Cazort yesterday as to whether they obtained information about the barite claims while on official state business. Roehm was employed by the state Geological Survey and Cazort was in the Severance Tax Division of the state Revenue Department in 1943 and 1944.

Other witnesses today included Watson Kinney, Henderson's grandson-in-law, and Mrs. Viola Henderson, a former wife of J. Stacy Henderson, both of whom testified as to the elder Henderson's health at the time of the alleged assignment of his interest to Roehm and Cazort; Joe Kinney, who was state geologist while Roehm was in the department, and Albert Hess, a state geologist's employee.

The case began Thursday after being transferred from Montgomery Chancery Court to Garland Chancery.

## Arkansas' Manganese Grows More Important

By GORDON BROWN.  
(AP Special Washington Service.)  
Washington—As the defense effort gains in momentum, Arkansas manganese grows increasingly important.

Manganese is used chiefly in making steel and Arkansas has large deposits of low-grade manganese clays. Normally not too profitable because of the high cost of recovering the manganese, the Arkansas deposits become important as the need for the metal increases and the price rises.

Negotiations are under way between the government and some Arkansas producers which may lead to government purchase of considerable quantities of Arkansas manganese.

**Batesville Plant Cited.**  
Jess Larson, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement agency, has notified Senator McClellan (D., Ark.) that a major negotiation involves the Westmoreland Manganese Co. at Batesville, Ark., and "we have hopes that a contract may be consummated at an early date."

Larson also said that individual purchase contracts can be made by small producers who are able to do selective mining and thus shop high-grade ore.

Some small producers have made such contracts with the agency, Larson said, and "we would be glad to have others do the same."

Exploration by the Bureau of Mines have shown fairly large deposits of manganese in Arkansas, particularly around Batesville.

The situation as to the Arkansas deposits, says Oliver Ralston, mines bureau metals expert, is this:

Most of the best deposits are fairly deep and rather thin. While some of the nodules, or lumps, of manganese washes away with the clay. And recovery is rated at only 40 to 50 per cent.

**Mining Costs High.**  
As a result, Ralston said, manganese mining in Arkansas means a big job of moving earth. This is a costly operation and hence makes the price high.

At present, Ralston said, manganese can be produced generally. But as the demand increases, as the need grows more acute, price isn't such an important factor.

Then, too, he said, there's always the chance that someone will hit upon a new method of recovering all the manganese from the ore bearing clay, some method which will prevent the manganese from washing away with the clay.

"Lightning may strike sometime he said.

If that happens, then the Arkansas manganese will be a highly important resource.

# \$1.86 Bid Accepted By ARDC for Bauxite

The \$1.86 per ton royalty bid of the Dulin Bauxite Company was accepted by the Arkansas Resources and Development Commission yesterday, which authorized that a contract be awarded for mining the ore on the Confederate Home property.

Commission Chairman Marion L. Crist of Little Rock and Executive Director Wayne Fletcher were designated to work out the particulars of the contract which must be approved by the attorney general's office.

The Commission specified, however, that the contract be worded so that the removal of the residents at the Home would not be required at any definite time.

The Dulin bid was the highest of three received by the Commission early this month, but an order issued by Pulaski Chancellor Guy E. Williams restrained the Commission from considering the proposals, which were submitted after the Commission had advertised for bids on the estimated 280,000 tons of ore on the state-owned grounds.

Order Relaxed

Commissioner of the Arkansas Resources and Development Commission

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## Oil News

# FPC Official Fears Arkansas Is Selling Its Gas Birthright

El Dorado, Jan. 5 (AP).—Is Arkansas—together with five other gas-producing states in the Southwest—selling herself out of prosperity?

Harrington Wimberly, a member of the Federal Power Commission for six years, thinks ago.

Wimberly said natural gas producers were committing their reserves too heavily to interstate pipe lines feeding fuel to Eastern and Northern markets.

The principal gas-producing states of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kansas and New Mexico are producing roughly from 4 to 5 1-2 trillion cubic feet of gas a year, or more than three-fourths of the national annual production of six trillion cubic feet estimated for this year, he said.

**Drained by 10 Pipe Lines**

Yet, Wimberly declared, 10 major

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## Oil News

# Two Wildcats Hold El Dorado Interest

El Dorado, Jan. 19.—Wildcat projects held the spotlight in the El Dorado district this week as initial testing started on a Smackover line try near Lisbon and another was coring below 9,478 feet.

Testing of Martin Wunderlich's Reynolds-Gammill Lumber Company No. 1, SW NW 36-163-17W, started Wednesday. It was reported the crews had some difficulty with the packer but an authentic report could not be obtained. The Wunderlich Wildcat is about a mile north of Lisbon and approximately three miles from production. A drill stem test from 6,423-30 feet yielded a good show of oil and it is believed part of this section was perforated in the initial test.

Deepest Venture  
Near the Louisiana line in Southwest Union, the drilling bit is nearing 9,500 feet on Murphy Corporation's Chester No. 1, deep-sea venture to date in this county. Two drillstem tests were attempted from 9,416-78 feet after mud analysis showed signs of gas, but both failed mechanically and the operators decided to try a pool hole and take another 50-foot core. The Chester, located in NE NE 32-16S-17W, is now more than 200 feet below where production was found in the Gregory No. 1, pool opener for the Tubal field, six miles west, near the Columbia County line. The Gregory, also a Murphy well, yielded production from the Cotton Valley zone around 8,200 but this was missed in the Chester.

A shallow wildcat two miles east of the Lisbon field was testing in the Nacatoch sand from 2,152-40 feet. It is the P. Pickering No. 1, Zach Brooks Drilling Company is the operator.

## Two Producers Recorded in Union County

El Dorado, Jan. 19.—Settled shallow fields in Union County recorded two producers during the week and several wells reached the testing stage.

Smackover Field—J. D. Reynolds, Saxon No. 1, NE Lot 10 NW 4-16S-16W, Saxon City area, pumping 15 barrels of oil and 100 barrels of salt water per day from around 2,700 feet; Bob Milam, Giller No. 1, NW NW 16-16S-15W, testing on pump through perforations at 2-606-22 feet; and Cobb Oil Company, et al, Mrs. M. A. Britt No. 1-A, NE NW NW 13-16S-16W, testing at 2,626 feet.

Lawson Field—J. S. Beebe Oil Company, Jerry No. 1, SW SW SW 32-17S-13W, reported making 26 barrels of oil and 125 barrels of salt water from perforation at 2-532-36 feet.

Urbana Field—Curtis Kinard, Union Saw Mill No. 1-A, SE SE SW 34-17S-13W, north outpost well, squeezed perforations from 3,342-46 feet and continuing to test. This name was changed from the No. 1 to No. 1-A. Cresland Oil Company, J. C. Parker No. 7, SW NW SE 3-18S-13W, running casing to Travis Peak sand and will perforate from 3-338-56 feet.

Bear Creek Field in Northwest Union has no current development.

## 2,967 Rotary Rigs Active This Week

Dallas, Jan. 19.—A total of 2,967 rotary rigs were active in oil fields of the United States and Canada this week, Hughes Tool Company reported to American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors.

This compares with 2,773 a week ago, 3,155 a month ago and 2,268 in the comparable week of 1951.

The Arkansas-Louisiana-East Texas area had 186 rigs in operation, down six from a week ago.

Rigs in operation in other in other areas this week: Pacific Coast, 175; Oklahoma, 357; Kansas, 167; Rocky Mountains, 153; Canada, 167; West Texas and New Mexico, 732; Gulf Coast, 651; Illinois, 61; and North Texas, 313.

## Oklahoma Oil Well Completions Decrease

From the Associated Press  
Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 19.—Total well completions in Oklahoma oil fields this week fell to 109 compared with 122 last week. The Tulsa World survey reported 81 new locations staked against the previous week's 94.

The much publicized Flynn Oil Company wildcat discovered in Beaver County—the No. 1 School Land SE SE SE 35-n-23ecm—reportedly pumped 12 barrels of oil and eight barrels of salt water in 24 hours from the Marmaton line.

## Court Halts R&D Bauxite Sale Plans

### Injunction Also Bars Transfer Occupants Of Confederate Home

Chancellor Guy E. Williams today enjoined the Arkansas Resources & Development Commission from accepting any bids for the sale or removal of bauxite ore under the Confederate Home.

Judge Williams signed the temporary injunction just 20 minutes before bids were to be considered by the commission at 10 a. m. His action came after George E. Wimberly, connected with a Little Rock drug firm, filed a taxpayers' suit in Pulaski Chancery Court asking the commission be enjoined from proceeding with its plans to sell the ore.

Commission to Check  
The commission in a short session following service of the restraining order passed a resolution naming Director Wayne Fletcher and Commissioner J. Marvin Crist as an investigating committee to determine the commission's legal status in the vice matter.

Crist said they would ask a legal opinion from Attorney General like Murray on their rights to act in the ore sale.

"We are to investigate the legal rights of the commission, to determine what we can and cannot do," said Crist. "Then we are to report back to the commission and let them decide how they want to proceed."

Yesterday, high bids for the 280,000 estimated dry tons of bauxite were received by the commission with the highest, \$1.88 a ton from a Sweet Home firm, the Dulin Bauxite Co. If accepted, the state would realize about \$520,000.

In the temporary restraining order, Judge Williams also stayed the ore commission from transferring any of the more than 40 occupants of the home to the State Hospital.

The suit, filed through Attorney Glen Walther, a Pulaski representative, contended that under Act 190 of 1943 the commission is required to provide adequate housing, maintenance and care for the occupants using of the Confederate Home. However, the complaint said the act, under which the commission is acting, used to Wimberly, makes no provision for appropriations to provide such housing and maintenance.

The suit further charges that the commission plans to transfer the occupants to the State Hospital, "which hospital is hardly adequate to serve its present occupants, much less see BAUXITE on Page 2."



ECT—C. G. Pool (center) yesterday was the restraining order passed a resolution naming Director Wayne Fletcher and Commissioner J. Marvin Crist as an investigating committee to determine the commission's legal status in the vice matter.

Al title rests in the widows' group of these veterans. Walther also claimed that if the state is in good financial condition and there is no need to displace the occupants of the home for the small amount to be realized from the sale, income of the state is in of \$90 million this tax year, money declared.

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old bauxite commission, and the 1947 act. The first act set up the second transferred its duties to the R. and D. Commission.

The 1943 act called for disposition of the ore plus ample and proper housing facilities for the inmates before the buildings were to be removed or wrecked.

The commission contends the authority of the old commission was transferred to the R. and D. by the 1947 act.

The razing was to be done under separate contract from the mining, according to Fletcher. It would be done when mining operations made it necessary for the ancient structure to be torn down.

Gazette 1-30-52

## ALCOA Gave Up Patent Right To Aid Development

By John L. Fletcher  
THE STORY OF HOW THE Aluminum Company of America paved the way for competition in Arkansas was told yesterday.

Reynolds Metals Company, the competitor, corroborated the report in general way.

Details of the transaction are contained in a book distributed by the Aluminum Company of America in Little Rock, the work was written by Charles C. Carr, the company's former public relations director. It embraces all dramatic incidents in the company's history.

Those which were the federal government, acting for the federal government, built and operated the great Hurricane Creek alumina plant at Bauxite and Jones, the alumina plant on the Catherine during World War II.

In silica content, the low-grade (silica content) ore in the Sam Houston field, Columbia County, Ala., developed and patented by the Alcoa Combination Process. The Company held several other patents which were important in the production of alumina at Hurricane Creek.

When the war ended, the government discovered it had invested \$672,000,000 in wholly-owned aluminum plants as compared to Alcoa's \$474,000,000. Not all of the government investment was useful for peace-time production, but much of it was.

The capacity of government-owned plants capable of competitive operation was fixed at 552,000,000 pounds annually, as compared to 650,000,000 pounds for Alcoa and 169,000,000 for Reynolds.

Before the war, the United States Justice Department had filed an anti-trust suit that control by the company of 90 per cent of ingot output was contrary to the intent of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Now that the war was over, Alcoa did not control as much as 60 per cent, which, a member of the Surplus Property Board's advisory staff was quoted as saying, would be below monopoly proportions.

On July 24, 1945, Alcoa offered to buy the two Arkansas plants which it had been operating. Henry J. Kaiser was exhibiting an interest in acquiring some of the government's 50 plants.

On August 1, Reynolds made a preliminary offer for some of the properties.

TWO BARRIERS BOTHERED the Surplus Property Board, whose one-man boss was W. Stuart Symington, former head of the Emerson Electric Company of St. Louis. They were:

1. Alcoa's leases on the two Arkansas plants did not expire for two years.

2. Alcoa held patents which were necessary to the production of alumina from low-grade ore.

The Department of Justice erased the first problem by the simple process of cancelling the leases on August 30, 1945. Cancellation was based on a clause in the Alcoa leases making it possible for either side to terminate them if production fell below 40 per cent of capacity.

The government contended that production was below that figure on the date of cancellation.

Alcoa did not file a formal protest, although officials charged it was unfair. Arkansas Gazette files show that Alcoa declined a government offer to permit the company to operate these plants on a 60-day basis; that is, the government could order the plants closed and sell them by giving a 60-day notice to Alcoa.

Negotiations for plant sales continued, particularly with Reynolds. The stumbling block was the Alcoa-held patents.

When Reynolds asked the government to indemnify it against any infringement of these patents in the event it acquired the Arkansas plants, Symington faced a dilemma, Carr said.

Alcoa solved the problem by giving royalty-free licenses on its patents at Hurricane Creek. The gift went to the government, of course, but it was understood that the patent rights along to any competitor who bought the property.

Accepting the offer, Symington was quoted as saying: "If in the past I have had occasion to be critical of the Aluminum Company of America, today's action on your part demonstrates that your company is no less than the government agencies concerned, is moving constructively toward the solution of the problems which confront the Surplus Property Administration, the aluminum industry, and the country as a whole."

REYNOLDS ACQUIRED through lease and subsequent purchase the two Arkansas plants and the government's aluminum plant at Troutdale, Ore., as a result of this agreement.

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation obtained the Baton Rouge (La.) alumina plant along with aluminum-producing plants at Spokane and Tacoma, Wash.

These disposals divided the aluminum capacity in the United States among three primary producers: Alcoa, with 50.6 per cent; Reynolds, 29.4; and Kaiser, 20.

Sale of government-owned facilities has gradually increased the number and strength of Alcoa's competitors. Reynolds got a Chicago sheet mill and an extrusion plant at Phoenix, Ariz.; a sheet mill at Listerhill, Ala.; a forging plant at Louisville, Ky.; an extrusion works at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Kaiser acquired the Trentwood (Spokane) sheet mill and the New-ark (Ore.) blooming mill.

Idle equipment at Burlington, N. C., Philadelphia, was sold to other aluminum producers. A pot line and rectifier equipment went to the Apex Smelting Company of Chicago for installation near the Grand River Dam in Oklahoma.

Harvey Machine Company of Torrance, Cal., bought some of the material for three pot lines which may be installed near Hungry Horse Dam in Montana.

## Oil News 3 Wildcats Abandoned As Dry Holes

Magnolia-McAlester Fuel Co. is drilling and coring in hard formation in Smackover below 10,545 feet in Sam J. McCollum No. A-1, a wildcat, near Emerson, center of NW NE 22-19-21, with a contract depth of 10,500 feet. It has had no show in that deep line, but did show for a producer in Pettit line below 5,800 feet, and it expected to test sand whether Smackover produces or not.

Lafayette county, another Smackover test, California Co.'s P. D. Burton Jr., et al. No. 1, center of NE NE 9-19-23, near Bussey, contract depth of which is 9,700 feet, was drilling and coring at 9,505 in very hard formation and may not go full depth, it was said. It is also a wildcat.

The Weper No. 1, northeast of Magnolia toward the Stephens field, wildcat by Passwater, Whaley & McLaughlin, 776 feet N, 605 feet W of NE corner of SE SE 33-15-20 has been abandoned as dry at 4,000 feet.

Two Miller county tests are dry and abandoned. West of the Foulke-Northeast field, Skelly Oil Co.'s F. M. Shelton No. 1, a wildcat, center of SE NE SW 26-16-26, drilled by Kern and Trimble, has been abandoned as dry at 6,273 feet.

North of Foulke field, seven miles, Carter Oil Co. was abandoning the Luciel Krouse No. 1, 620 feet N, 628 feet E of SW corner of NE fourth of 31-16-26 at 4,553 feet.

Carter Oil Co. is starting work on a test in Buckner field, J. F. McKean No. 11, 895 feet N, 367 feet E of NW corner of SE fourth of 7-16-22, on the Lafayette county side of the two-county field, for a depth of 7,800 feet. It set surface pipe at around 780 feet.

The company is also beginning another test. It is J. Harvey No. 2, center of SE SE 32-16-26, for a depth of 4,000 feet. It was drilling near 1,000 feet in Foulke field, Miller county.

A new wildcat location in Columbia county is beginning. It is Shell Oil Co.'s Browning-Burns Unit No. 1, 660 feet N&W of SE corner of 16-23, for a Smackover depth of 10-150 feet. It was rigging up.

Garland Anthony Oil Co. is awaiting the Smackover cores in the Sam J. McCollum No. A-1, a mile away, to determine for what depth the W. F. Daley No. 1 would drill, whether to Pettit line as first announced, or to Smackover.

North Shongaloo field, south edge of Columbia county, has two tests going. McAlester Fuel Co.'s Pine Wood Lumber Co. No. B-1, 198 feet W, 680 feet N of SE corner of 4-20-22, was near 3,000 feet toward a proposed depth of 6,000 feet.

In same field, Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.'s S. B. Caswell No. 1, 491 feet N, 1,799 feet W of SE corner of 11-20-22, for a depth of 6,000 feet, was moving in.

In Lafayette county, McKamie, Patton field, Carter Oil Co.'s McKamie-Patton Unit C-215 No. 1, 550 feet W of SE corner of NE fourth of 34-17-24, was swabbing at 9,482 feet in Smackover in a directional hole.

A producer in New Garland City field, Garland Anthony Oil Co. was expected to be coring in the Price B-1, 1,485 feet N, 1,245 feet E of center of 12-16-23, for a proposed depth of 3,300 feet. It is in Miller county.

In Falcon field, Nevada county, Speed Brothers completed the T. M. Works A-9, in 9-15-22, through open hole at 1,182 feet, and it made men's 50 plants.

On August 1, Reynolds made a preliminary offer for some of the properties.

Alcoa did not control as much as 60 per cent, which, a member of the Surplus Property Board's advisory staff was quoted as saying, would be below monopoly proportions.

On July 24, 1945, Alcoa offered to buy the two Arkansas plants which it had been operating. Henry J. Kaiser was exhibiting an interest in acquiring some of the government's 50 plants.

On August 1, Reynolds made a preliminary offer for some of the properties.

TWO BARRIERS BOTHERED the Surplus Property Board, whose one-man boss was W. Stuart Symington, former head of the Emerson Electric Company of St. Louis. They were:

1. Alcoa's leases on the two Arkansas plants did not expire for two years.

2. Alcoa held patents which were necessary to the production of alumina from low-grade ore.

The Department of Justice erased the first problem by the simple process of cancelling the leases on August 30, 1945. Cancellation was based on a clause in the Alcoa leases making it possible for either side to terminate them if production fell below 40 per cent of capacity.

The government contended that production was below that figure on the date of cancellation.

Alcoa did not file a formal protest, although officials charged it was unfair. Arkansas Gazette files show that Alcoa declined a government offer to permit the company to operate these plants on a 60-day basis; that is, the government could order the plants closed and sell them by giving a 60-day notice to Alcoa.

Negotiations for plant sales continued, particularly with Reynolds. The stumbling block was the Alcoa-held patents.

When Reynolds asked the government to indemnify it against any infringement of these patents in the event it acquired the Arkansas plants, Symington faced a dilemma, Carr said.

Alcoa solved the problem by giving royalty-free licenses on its patents at Hurricane Creek. The gift went to the government, of course, but it was understood that the patent rights along to any competitor who bought the property.

Accepting the offer, Symington was quoted as saying: "If in the past I have had occasion to be critical of the Aluminum Company of America, today's action on your part demonstrates that your company is no less than the government agencies concerned, is moving constructively toward the solution of the problems which confront the Surplus Property Administration, the aluminum industry, and the country as a whole."

REYNOLDS ACQUIRED through lease and subsequent purchase the two Arkansas plants and the government's aluminum plant at Troutdale, Ore., as a result of this agreement.

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation obtained the Baton Rouge (La.) alumina plant along with aluminum-producing plants at Spokane and Tacoma, Wash.

These disposals divided the aluminum capacity in the United States among three primary producers: Alcoa, with 50.6 per cent; Reynolds, 29.4; and Kaiser, 20.

Sale of government-owned facilities has gradually increased the number and strength of Alcoa's competitors. Reynolds got a Chicago sheet mill and an extrusion plant at Phoenix, Ariz.; a sheet mill at Listerhill, Ala.; a forging plant at Louisville, Ky.; an extrusion works at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Kaiser acquired the Trentwood (Spokane) sheet mill and the New-ark (Ore.) blooming mill.

## Gas Rivalry Booming In State Field

By LEO D. MARTIN,  
(Democrat Staff Writer)

Ozark—The increasing importance of northwest Arkansas' gas fields was driven home yesterday with disclosure of a deal involving transfer of a well which discovered a new gas field and a large block of acreage surrounding it, to an Oklahoma City company. This new field, discovered last year, is in Johnson county.

This disclosure came simultaneously with the announcement that the Lone Elm gas field, located near Ozark, in Franklin county, has been tied in to Arkansas Western Gas Co.'s main gas transmission lines.

The new deal by the Oklahoma City firm puts four companies into the race to discover and distribute the northwest Arkansas' highly-prized pure sweet gas, which requires very little processing before being turned into the mains.

Newest competitor is Big Chief Drilling Co., Oklahoma City, which has taken over the big block in the north half of Johnson county, surrounding the discovery well, Low Gap Unit No. 2, Big Chief also acquired Low Gap No. 3, which was shut down, with cable tools on location, by a cable tool workers' strike.

The deal involves some 55,000 acres, originally leased in 1947. In oil parlance, it is known as a "farm-out," involving probably a drilling clause and an override on production.

Pure's Low Gap No. 2, only new discovery of the post-war era, was discovered in the north half of Johnson county, surrounding the discovery well, Low Gap Unit No. 2, Big Chief also acquired Low Gap No. 3, which was shut down, with cable tools on location, by a cable tool workers' strike.

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In Fouke-Northeast field area, Skelly Oil Co. has a new test at west offset to Purifroy No. 1, Purifroy No. 2, in se corner of se ne, 19-16-26, being drilled by Kern and Trimble at 2,900 feet, due to go to 5,500 feet, if necessary. In Ft. Lynn field, Stanolind and Gas Co. is drilling a 2,800 feet toward Smackover expected at 11,000 feet on the Miller Land and Lumber Co. No. B-1, center of sw se 17-18-27, G. W. Skelly's wildcat, Dickson Heirs No. 1, 1,295 feet s, 1,424 feet e, of nw corner of 36-19-27, a tight operation, was reported down around 8,800 feet.

Fair in SW SE SE 15-21-

Mount B, the second in size, is oblong and slightly rectangular in outline. The slopes are generally save where interfered with by the plow, which has encroached upon the base at the sides and ends. The base measures about 175 by 200 feet, and the height is 38 feet. A shaft eight feet square and 10 feet deep was sunk in the top, showing the first two feet to be a black, waxy clay or muck, and the rest to the distance a yellow, greasy clay. Nothing was observed except two fine quartz crystals two feet beneath the surface and some fragments of pottery. The top is about 80 by 100 feet in extent, and has been used as a garden for a number of years. Fifty

rabbits are farm-  
products are

Four permits were issued to plug and abandon wells in Union county. They are: Murphy Corp., Miller No. 1, section 32-18-15, Catesville field, dry; Pan-Am Southern Corp., Ezzell No. 8, section 18-17-14, dry; Roberts Petroleum, Inc., Webb No. B, section 13-18-13, Sandyside field, dry; Roberts Petroleum, Inc., Pumphrey No. 1, section 1-17-14, Rainbow field, dry.

In Rice County, an 11-barrelsdaily pump potential was reported for Magnolia Petroleum Company's No. 1 Fair in SW SE SE 15-21-10W.



## Oil News

# Arkansas's Deepest Well Shows No Oil

Gazette State News Service  
Magnolia, Jan. 26.—McAlester Fuel Company has failed to find oil at the bottom of what may be the deepest hole ever drilled in Arkansas.

However, field reports from the wildcat test, the Sam J. McCollum No. A-1, said the hole had been plugged back from a total depth of more than 11,250 feet to set production test pipe in the Pettit lime formation around 6,100 feet.

Before the plugback to explore previous production shows in the Pettit, the test had been reported drilling in Smackover lime below 11,250 feet after a show of gas at 10,852-10,870 feet. The McCollum is in the center of NE NE 22-19-21, southwest of Emerson.

Another wildcat location was waiting on the outcome of Smackover testing in the McCollum. It is Garland Anthony Oil Company's W. F. Daley No. 1, about a mile from the McCollum.

## Miller County Gets Producer At 3,300 Feet

Gazette State News Service  
Magnolia, Jan. 26.—Incomplete oil field reports yesterday gave Miller County a new producer from 3,300 feet.

Garland Anthony Oil Company's Price B-2, in 18-16-25, was reported completed for production. Details on production testing were not available.

In Fouke Field, Carter Oil Company was running production pipe to 3,645 feet to test the J. Harvey No. 2 in NE SE 32-16-26. Contract depth had been 4,000 feet.

Skelly Oil Company has a new location near Fouke-Northeast Field, the Purify No. 2, SE corner of SE NE 19-16-26. Kers and Trimble are drilling near 2,900 feet toward a contract depth of 5,500 feet. The test is a west offset to the Purify No. 1.

In Fort Lynn Field, Stanolind Oil and Gas Company's Miller Land and Lumber Company No. B-1, center SW SE 17-18-27, was reported drilling around 8,600 feet, headed for 11,000 feet and the Smackover formation.

G. W. Skelly's wildcat, Dickson Heirs No. 1, NW 36-19-27, was reported near 8,800 feet.

## Nevada County Test Produces

Gazette State News Service  
Magnolia, Jan. 26.—A Nevada County test in Falcon Field reported test production of 40 barrels of oil and salt water this week from 1,664 feet.

The production report came from the Arthur Russell No. 1, in SW NE 8-15-22, drilled by Arthur Russell.

Abandoned as dry at 2,012 feet in the field was J. B. Downs et al's Grover Land and Timber Company A-2, in NE NW 1-14-21.

## Stone Well Goes on Pump

Gazette State News Service  
Stephens, Jan. 26.—Adkins and Panell report a small pumper in their J. M. Stone Estate test in SE NW NW 22-15-19, Ouachita County, just northeast of Stephens city limits.

The test was drilled to 3,800 feet but failed in all deep formations. The Blossom sand was topped at good sand. The well was put on 2 1/2 feet with about 10 feet of pump Thursday.

Four miles southwest of here O. B. Groom has abandoned his C. F. Croomwell in section 33-15-19, a test at around 3,800 feet. Cores were cut and an electrical survey made but no indication of production was shown.

A new wildcat test is reported starting in Section 14-14-19 about eight miles north of here.

## Arkansas Output Of Crude Oil Drops 10 Barrels in Week

Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 26 (AP).—The United States daily average production of oil and lease condensate production in the week ended January 19, was 6,193,940 barrels, an increase of 5,945 barrels, the Oil and Gas Journal has reported.

The biggest gain was in Kansas, up 100 barrels to 317,300 barrels; the largest loss in Colorado, down 2,200 barrels to 78,000.

Increases were recorded in Oklahoma, up 4,700 barrels to 552,300; California, up 700 to 983,200; and Mississippi, up five to 101,700.

Other areas with declines were Alabama, down 100 barrels to 2,700; Arkansas, off 10 barrels to 82,940; the Eastern fields, down 500 to 56,500; Illinois, 900 to 167,800; Indiana, 1,000 to 30,200; Kentucky 300 to 34,000; Louisiana, 100 to 656,400; Michigan 300 to 37,200; Montana 250 to 24,000; Nebraska, 300 to 7,600; Utah, 100 to 4,100; and Wyoming, 500 to 184,000. Production was unchanged in Florida, 1,750 barrels; New Mexico, 153,825 and Texas, 2,749,025.

## Second Well Planned For Artesian Field Of Calhoun County

Gazette State News Service  
El Dorado, Jan. 26.—A second well for the Artesian field of Calhoun County was scheduled this week when Alcan Oil Company staked location for the Freeman-Smith No. 2, SW SE NE 17-13S-13W, less than a quarter of a mile north of their discovery several weeks ago.

The pool opener, the Freeman-Smith No. 1, is making 25 barrels of 16 gravity oil per day from the Meakin sand around 2,560 feet. Alcan also has two operations in the Hampton field of Calhoun County, the Freeman-Smith No. 12 in NW NW NW 2-15S-14W and the B-4 in NE SE NW of the same section. Both wells are testing.

## Reds Produce Million Barrels Of Oil Daily

Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 26 (AP).—Russia and her Iron Curtain satellites have crude oil production exceeding a million barrels daily, the Oil and Gas Journal has estimated.

According to the authoritative industry publication, this indicates Russia and the other Communist countries have made great increases in tapping their oil resources, although their output still is far below the Western world's.

Information available in the oil industry, the Journal reported, is that Russian production totals around 860,000 barrels per day. Russia also controls about 89,000 barrels daily in Romania, 41,000 barrels from the Soviet Zone in Austria and about 30,000 barrels elsewhere in Eastern Europe. All this, according to the Journal, is crude 8 1/2 per cent of the world's crude output.

The magazine's survey showed world production in November dropped slightly to 11,954,000 barrels daily, with the United States off some 140,000 barrels from October's all-time high of 6,374,500.

## Three Fields Record Only Routine

Gazette State News Service  
El Dorado, Jan. 26.—Routine operations in three settled fields in Union County included:

East Schuler Field: Curtis Kinard, drilling below 7,000 feet on the Burns No. C-1, NW SE NE 13-18S-17W, a Smackover line test scheduled for 7,400 feet. One good core has been reported. Kinard drilling below 3,000 feet on the Burns No. A-2, NE SW NE of section 13. This operator's Bishop No. 2, NE SE SE 14-18S-17W which was completed in the Cotton Valley formation at 6,815 feet ten days ago has been gauged at 20 barrels of oil per day and some gas.

Urbana Field: Cresslell Oil Company, drilling below 3,383 feet on the C. Parker No. 7, SW NW SE 18S-13W. Cresslell staked location for the J. C. Parker No. 8, SE SE SE of the same section. Curtis Kinard was installing pumping unit on the Union Saw Mill No. 1-A, SE SE SW 34-17S-13W, a north outpost in the Urbana field. Perforations were made at 3,342-46 and the well squeezed. Roberts Petroleum, Incorporated, abandoned as dry at 3,499 feet the Duke No. A-7, SW SE 14-18S-13W. Pan-Am Southern Corporation was preparing to re-complete the Ballard No. 1, NE SE SW 14-18S-13W, and will perforate from 3,073 1-2-76 1-2. This well was originally completed last October.

Smackover Field: Two projects in the Union County section of this field are testing. They are: Bob Milam's Giller No. 1, NW NW NW 16-18S-15W around 2,906 feet, and Cobb Oil Company and associates, Mrs. M. A. Britt No. 1-A, NE NW NW 13-18S-16W where production pipe was set at 2,626 feet.

## 2,961 Rotary Rigs Active in Fields

Dallas, Jan. 26.—A total of 2,961 rotary rigs were active in oilfields of the United States and Canada for the week of January 21, Hughes Tool Company reported to the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors.

This total compares with 2,967 reported a week ago, 3,115 a month ago and 2,161 in the comparable week of 1951.

In the Arkansas-Louisiana-East Texas area, 183 rigs were in operation this week, down three from a week ago.

Rigs in operation in other areas: Pacific Coast, 169; Oklahoma, 354; Kansas, 162; Rocky Mountains, 165; Canada, 183; West Texas-New Mexico, 735; Gulf Coast, 682; Illinois, 74, and North Texas, 308.

Deportations Continue  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, Jan. 26 (AP).—One hundred and sixty-seven persons were deported from Malaya in one month recently.

## Oil and Gas Operators Plan 438 Arkansas Wells in 1952

Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 26.—Oil and gas operators plan to drill 438 new wells in Arkansas during 1952, compared with 429 wells completed in the state in 1951, the Oil and Gas Journal says in its annual review and forecast issue, dated January 28.

The forecast is based on drilling schedules of oil companies and individual operators, and shows that the new wells scheduled for Arkansas this year will be divided into 112 wildcats, seeking new pools, and 326 development wells in known fields.

The actual performance record in Arkansas during 1951 is shown in the Journal's detailed survey as follows: A total of 429 wells were completed, of which 235 were successful in finding oil, 10 found natural gas, and 184 were dry. All wells drilled in the state last year had a total footage of 1,522,000 feet.

81,010 Barrels a Day  
Production of crude oil in Arkansas, the Journal reported, totaled 29,569,900 barrels in 1951, an average of 81,010 barrels per day. The state had 3,749 producing wells at the end of the year, so that its 1951 production averaged 21.6 barrels per well per day, compared with the national average of 13.7.

The net result of production, drilling, and operations in Arkansas during 1951 was an increase of 6,000,000 barrels in the state's proven reserves of crude oil during the year. The Journal's estimates give the state 295,000,000 barrels of proven recoverable crude underground, which is 1.1 per cent of the total for the United States.

## Shallow Wildcat Duster; Well Nears Record

Gazette State News Service  
El Dorado, Jan. 26.—A shallow wildcat was chalked up as a duster this week while the drilling bit on Murphy Corporation's Chester No. 1 venture in Southwest Union probed the earth at the deepest level thus far recorded in this county. Two other wildcats are testing.

The Chester is located in NE NE 32-15S-17W, near the Louisiana line. The almost two-mile deep project is drilling at 9,864 feet and no indications of possible commercial production have been found. It was reported the operator may drill on down to the salt dome to explore the formations below the Smackover lime. This was topped at approximately 9,000 feet.

The duster recorded was Zach Brooks Drilling Company's J. P. Pickering No. 1 in SE SE NW 1-17S-16W, two miles northeast of the Lisbon field in Northwest Union. It is abandoned at 3,400 feet.

Testing Underway

Testing has been underway for more than a week on Martin Wunderlich's Reynolds-Gammill Lumber Company No. 1 in SW NW 36-16S-17W, between the Lisbon and Bear Creek fields. The Smackover lime was found around 6,400 feet in this well which was drilled to a total depth of 6,588 feet. Tests have been made through several different perforations. A try from 6,428-31 feet yielded gas, salt water and a slight show of oil with tubing pressure ranging from 20 to 100 pounds. The gas was flared and after 24 hours the well was shut in and squeezed.

Murphy Corporation ran a Gamma Ray log on the Sallie No. 1 in SW SW NW 34-18S-14W, in southeast Union, and crews are preparing to recomplete through perforations at 3,431-35 feet. A test from 3,512-15 feet in the Travis Peak formation yielded gas.

## Oil, Gas Group Approves Six Drill Permits

Gazette State News Service  
El Dorado, Jan. 26.—The Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission issued six permits to drill, authorized four plug and abandon jobs and granted one change of location during the past week. The list:

Pan-Am Southern Corporation, change location of Ezzell No. 10 from section 18-17S-14W to 410 feet south and 330 feet west of NE SE NE 13-17S-15, Union.

Cresslell Oil Company, drill J. C. Parker No. 8, 230 feet north of south line and 515 feet west of east line 3-18S-13W, Union, Urbana, 3,400 feet.

Skelly Oil Company, drill M. G. Purify No. 2, SE SE NE 19-16S-26W, Miller, Fouke, 5,500 feet.

Alcan Oil Company, drill Freeman-Smith No. 2, 300 feet east and 175 feet north of SWC NE 17-15S-13W, Calhoun, Artesian.

C. A. Hilburn et al, drill Mary Slaughter et al, No. 1, 500 feet north and 330 feet east of SWC SE SE 14-14S-19W, Ouachita, 2,500 feet.

J. B. Warmack et al, drill J. K. May No. 1, 150 feet north and west of SE SE NW 9-14S-22W, Nevada, 3,500 feet.

Sam M. Richardson, drill Graves No. B-2, 393 feet east and 270 feet north of NW SE SE 17-17S-14W, Union, East, 3,000 feet.

J. B. Downs et al, plug Grove & Timber Company No. A-2, 1-14S-21W, Nevada.

Pan-Am Southern Corporation, plug Ezzell No. 6, 18-17S-14W, Union.

Roberts Petroleum, Incorporated, plug Webb No. B-1, 13-18S-13W and Pumphrey No. 1, 1-17S-14W, both in Union.

## Oklahoma Oil Activity Increases

Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 26 (AP).—Nearly every phase of activity in the Oklahoma oil fields increased this week.

According to a Tulsa World survey, the number of completions jumped to 130 compared to 109 last week. First reports also climbed with 118 this week against only 81 the previous week.

Seventy-two oilers were brought in with an initial daily production of 6,341 barrels. Six gas wells were reported with an initial daily flow of 39,474,370 cubic feet.

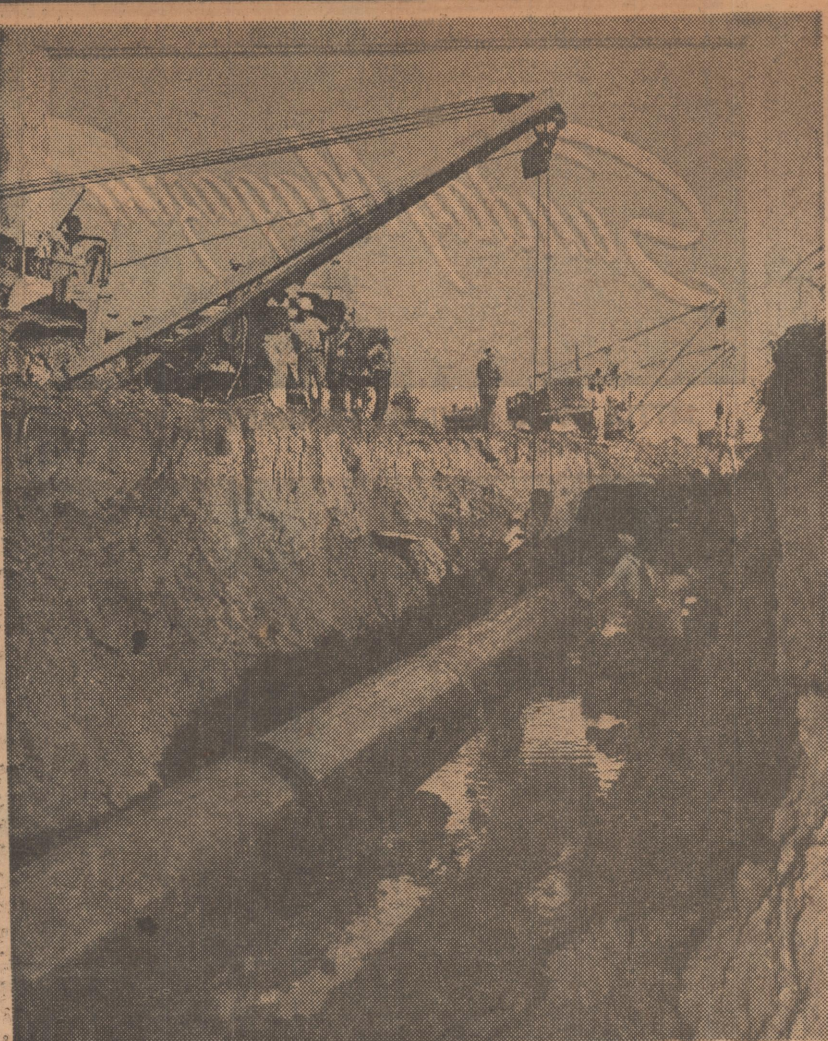
There were 52 dusters, including gas and water flood and one salt water disposal well, but no abandoned sites. Total feet drilled was 470,529.

## Compact Commission To Meet at Phoenix

Governor McMath, chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, announced yesterday that the agency's 1952 spring meeting would be held at Phoenix, Ariz., May 9-10.

The meeting site will be the Westward Ho Hotel. The Commission was invited to Phoenix by Gov. J. Howard Pyle of Arizona. The program for the session will be arranged at a meeting of the Executive Committee February 6 at Oklahoma City.

The Commission has never met in Arizona which joined the Compact group in 1951 as an associate member.



A crew of welders (left) completes the last stretch of mileage for a 30-inch natural gas pipeline in central Arkansas by joining a crossing under a highway near Little Rock. New valve installations (right) set inland from the east bank of the Mississippi River mark the point where three heavy river crossing lines merge with the main 30-inch Texas Illinois line.

## Network of Eastbound Pipelines Crosses State

By DEAN DUNCAN

UNDER ARKANSAS soil, out of sight and mind, some 5,000 miles of networked steel pipe carry a constantly moving stream of power—enough to destroy in a single fiery blast all of Greater Little Rock.

The stream is that of natural gas, dynamo of industry.

Fortunately, its movement across the state and nation poses but slight danger for residents; the pipelines furnish probably the safest—and the cleanest—of all modes of transportation.

It would be ridiculous to dismiss the inherent dangers involved in the transport of such quantities of gas. The occasional explosion does occur, but the rate of occurrence is so small in comparison with the numbers of miles and of line and quantities of gas handled, that the frequency factor is almost negligible.

Only late last month, a section of Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company's line south of Magnolia was ripped from the group by a blast which sent flames towering 200 feet into the air, covering the area with a thick pall of smoke. Though the flames from the high pressure line burned for several hours, there were no injuries, little property loss other than damage to the line itself.

In that case, the fire was controlled by "sealing off" the ruptured section of the high pressure line by turning valves at stations above and below it, and allowing the accumulated gas remaining within the line to burn itself out.

Service was interrupted briefly in a to a few consumers, but was restored almost immediately by a re-routing of the gas over auxiliary lines tied it into the network.

The accomplishment of their safety records has thrown tough problems at the pipeline companies. In each case, the answers have been found in a safety-through-science approach.

Principal danger, of course, is accidental explosive ignition of gas from a leak. The pipeline builders' approach to the problem: build so no leakage is present or can occur.

Doing that is a little harder than it sounds.

Those 5,000 miles in Arkansas alone (the estimate for the United States is 314,000 miles) are made up of sections of pipe varying in diameter from 10 to 30 inches, in lengths up to 40 feet. The sections are welded together end to end. Obviously, the most likely point for a leak—certainly made weld. Since each weld is a hand operation, there is always the possibility of human error. For the pipeline company the problem boils down to spotting weaknesses, and then firing the welder.

It's accomplished this way. As the pipe is laid and joined together, welds are wrapped with photographic paper. Through the pipe a remote controlled "automobile" runs, carrying a radium-tipped device in the center of the pipe. At each weld to be inspected the auto stops, the radium supplies the "light" for an X-ray photo of the joint. Inspection of the photos thus produced provides a through-the-metal look at the strength of each joint. Ordinarily, approximately 10 per cent of the welds are so inspected, more when the pipe runs near populated areas. As each weld is signed by its maker's initials, indelibly stencilled in hot metal, fixing of responsibility is easy. A couple of bad welds, and the worker finds himself seeking another job.

After the pipe is in the ground, corrosive action of soil and water could create weak spots on unprotected steel. So, before the lines are covered a device resembling a stern-wheel

steamer "rides" the pipe and wraps it first with a coating of tar enamel, then with layers of fiber, asbestos felt and kraft paper.

Then comes the "holiday detector."

In old sailing language, a "holiday" was a thin or bare spot in protective tar coating on rigging. The modern detector of such spots in pipeline covering is also an automatic "automobile," this one riding the top of the pipe and carrying a spiral wire loop which encircles the pipeline. Scooting along at 25 miles an hour, the car's wire loop creates an electric spark at any "holiday" over which it passes, and such skips are marked with a crayon for repair.

In Arkansas, pipes are buried an approximate 32 inches under the soil. Over their routes almost daily a light plane with a trained observer flies at tree-top level. Any leakage causes surrounding vegetation to turn yellow. Washouts, gullies and erosion which may eventually bend the pipe are also clearly apparent from the air.

The companies use another day-to-day check on the "tightness" of their hundreds-of-miles long lines—a check so simple in principle it would probably never occur to the layman. They simply measure the input at the source and the volume delivered at the terminal point. Any significant variance, and the engineers go into high gear to find the loss point. Building such a line is no easy—or cheap—task.

The most recently completed natural gas lines laid in the state are those of the Texas Illinois Natural Gas Pipeline Company. The pipeline, 30 inches in diameter, stretches 1,417 miles from Falfurrias, Tex., near the Rio Grande, to Joliet, Ill. In Arkansas it enters near Texarkana and passes into Missouri near Corning.

The Texas Illinois line crossed 456 rivers and streams. A study of records covering the Arkansas River's behavior for 100 years was made before the engineers designed the mile-long crossing near Little Rock. Two 24-inch diameter lines with inch-thick walls were buried under the river's bed in channels dredged from shore to shore. One line under the Arkansas lies beneath a minimum of 18 feet of cover and the other has a minimum cover of 23 feet. To overcome buoy-

ancy, the heavy-walled pipe beneath the Arkansas weighs 267 pounds to the foot. The extra underwater lines are installed at such crossings as insurance against interruption of service in case one line should be ruptured.

Another submerged crossing by Texas Illinois in Arkansas was made in White River. A suspension bridge carries the pipeline across the Red River.

Although some of the lines do not serve Arkansas cities, their presence means revenue in taxes and money spent by members of construction crews and maintenance units. As many as 2,500 men were at work at one time on the Texas Illinois job. Altogether a total of more than 5,000,000 man-hours of work was required.

For speed and efficiency, contractors employ "spreads," self-contained units of workers which perform simultaneously all phases of the building operation. Thus while several compressor stations are being built, rights-of-way are being cleared and ditches dug. One crew may start building from one end, while another starts in the middle and still another goes to work at the opposite end. When the pipe-laying spread comes along, it is possible for them to lay a mile of pipe in a day.

Expensive equipment is required. New ditching machines cost about \$45,000; heavy side-boom tractors cost as much as \$25,000. Electric welding machines cost about \$2,000 each. The pipeliners for the most part work a 10-hour day, seven days a week.

The first natural gas pipeline in Arkansas was a line laid in 1905 from Shreveport, La., to Texarkana, Tex. The first line of major importance to the state came in 1912 when a pipeline was installed from Shreveport to Little Rock.

Arkansas at the present is primarily an importer of gas. Most of its native supply comes from the Columbia County area.

Today there are 14 natural gas companies with pipelines in Arkansas. Properties and equipment of these organizations are assessed at more than \$165,000,000 and their customers total about 200,000. The mileage of distribution lines, which

branch from the transmission line to the individual customer, will far exceed the 5,000-mile transmission line total for Arkansas.

Only eight of these gas companies sell directly to the public. These are the Mansfield Gas Company, Mid-South Gas Company, Louisiana-Nevada Gas Company, Fort Smith Gas Company, Arkansas Western Gas Company, Arkansas Oklahoma Gas Company, Arkansas-Louisiana Gas Company and DeQueen Gas Company.

Companies whose lines merely pass through the state are the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, Texas Illinois Natural Gas Pipeline Corporation, Trunkline Gas Company, Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. The Mississippi River Fuel Corporation sells gas to those Arkansas companies which have no gas properties in the state.

Probably the most publicized of all the lines to touch the state are the so-called Big and Little Inch lines. The Big Inch originates in east Texas oil fields, enters Arkansas at its southwest corner; the Little Inch originates in southern Louisiana fields, enters the state south of El Dorado. The course of the two lines joins near Little Rock, and they parallel each other the rest of their route through the state, leaving Arkansas borders at the state's extreme northeast corner. Both terminate at Carmi, Ill.

The lines were built by the government during World War II to produce safe transportation of much-needed oil to the East. At the end of the War the government had no pressing need for the facilities and sold them to the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, which has since converted them to gas lines.

Under terms of the sales contract, the government in case of an emergency will be able to reclaim the lines and once again use them for transportation of oil.

Construction of the Big Inch was a major engineering feat. Crossing of rivers presented problems, and in this state the Arkansas River gave engineers a major headache. Because of its unsteady course, backwashes and treacherous soils, the company was unable to lay a line in the river's bed. Finally, a crossing was made by means of the Rock Island railroad bridge. The Big Inch pipes have a diameter of 24 inches, while the Little Inch pipes measure 20 inches.

In such high compression lines—those from 18 to 30 inches in diameter—the gas flows at about 25 miles an hour. It is driven by compressors set at intervals of 100 miles. These compressors are permanent establishments which are maintained by from 10 to 25 men. They are in constant contact with each other and the gas dispatcher. Most Arkansas lines have telephone lines built over them. Postwar lines maintain radio contact.

Until 15 years ago, 400 pounds per square inch was considered high pressure for pipeline transmission. Now pipes are built to withstand pressure up to 800 pounds.

Oddly, although natural gas transmission is primarily a "big industry," the companies have had a profound effect on agriculture in the regions through which they pass. Because of maintenance of the protective soil covering is a prime factor in the life—and safety—of the line, the companies stress good farming practices in their areas. The planting of vegetation strengthens the topsoil above the pipes, and terracing and contour farming avert dangerous erosion. Farmers find it pays off in better crops when they follow the advice of the engineers.

Dean Duncan is a member of the Gazette staff.



A crew of welders (left) completes the last stretch of mileage for a 30-inch natural gas pipeline in central Arkansas by joining a crossing under a highway near Little Rock. New valve installations (right) set inland from the east bank of the Mississippi River mark the point where three heavy river crossing lines merge with the main 30-inch Texas Illinois line.

## Network of Eastbound Pipelines Crosses State

By DEAN DUNCAN

UNDER ARKANSAS soil, out of sight and mind, some 5,000 miles of networked steel pipe carry a constantly moving stream of power—enough to destroy in a single fiery blast all of Greater Little Rock.

The stream is that of natural gas, dynamo of industry.

Fortunately, its movement across the state and nation poses but slight danger for residents; the pipelines furnish probably the safest—and the cleanest—of all modes of transportation.

It would be ridiculous to dismiss the inherent dangers involved in the transport of such quantities of gas. The occasional explosion does occur, but the rate of occurrence is so small in comparison with the numbers of miles and of line and quantities of gas handled, that the frequency factor is almost negligible.

Only late last month, a section of Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company's line south of Magnolia was ripped from the group by a blast which sent flames towering 200 feet into the air, covering the area with a thick pall of smoke. Though the flames from the high pressure line burned for several hours, there were no injuries, little property loss other than damage to the line itself.

In that case, the fire was controlled by "sealing off" the ruptured section of the high pressure line by turning valves at stations above and below it, and allowing the accumulated gas remaining within the line to burn itself out.

Service was interrupted briefly in a to a few consumers, but was restored almost immediately by a re-routing of the gas over auxiliary lines tied it into the network.

The accomplishment of their safety records has thrown tough problems at the pipeline companies. In each case, the answers have been found in a safety-through-science approach.

Principal danger, of course, is accidental explosive ignition of gas from a leak. The pipeline builders' approach to the problem: build so no leakage is present or can occur.

Doing that is a little harder than it sounds.

Those 5,000 miles in Arkansas alone (the estimate for the United States is 314,000 miles) are made up of sections of pipe varying in diameter from 10 to 30 inches, in lengths up to 40 feet. The sections are welded together end to end. Obviously, the most likely point for a leak—certainly made weld. Since each weld is a hand operation, there is always the possibility of human error. For the pipeline company the problem boils down to spotting weaknesses, and then firing the welder.



More Millions for Arkansas

# ALCOA: Industrial City Rises from the Mud

By CHARLES T. DAVIS

**B**IG CONSTRUCTION JOBS usually create a temporary sense of barrenness during which one is often apt to forget the industrial riches which eventually will sprout from that very desolation. And the muddy site of ALCOA's huge \$54,000,000 alumina plant at Bauxite is no exception. But by the same token, it is also no exception to the inherent promise which lies in big jobs everywhere—and big, in this case, is obviously about the only proper word.

The Aluminum Company of America's newest industrial effort alone will boost ALCOA's available alumina total — alumina is the whitish, powderish chemical compound from which metallic aluminum is made—by some 400,000 annual tons for a 50 per cent increase. While this in itself would hardly explain its magnitude to the average layman, perhaps a few other statistics may:

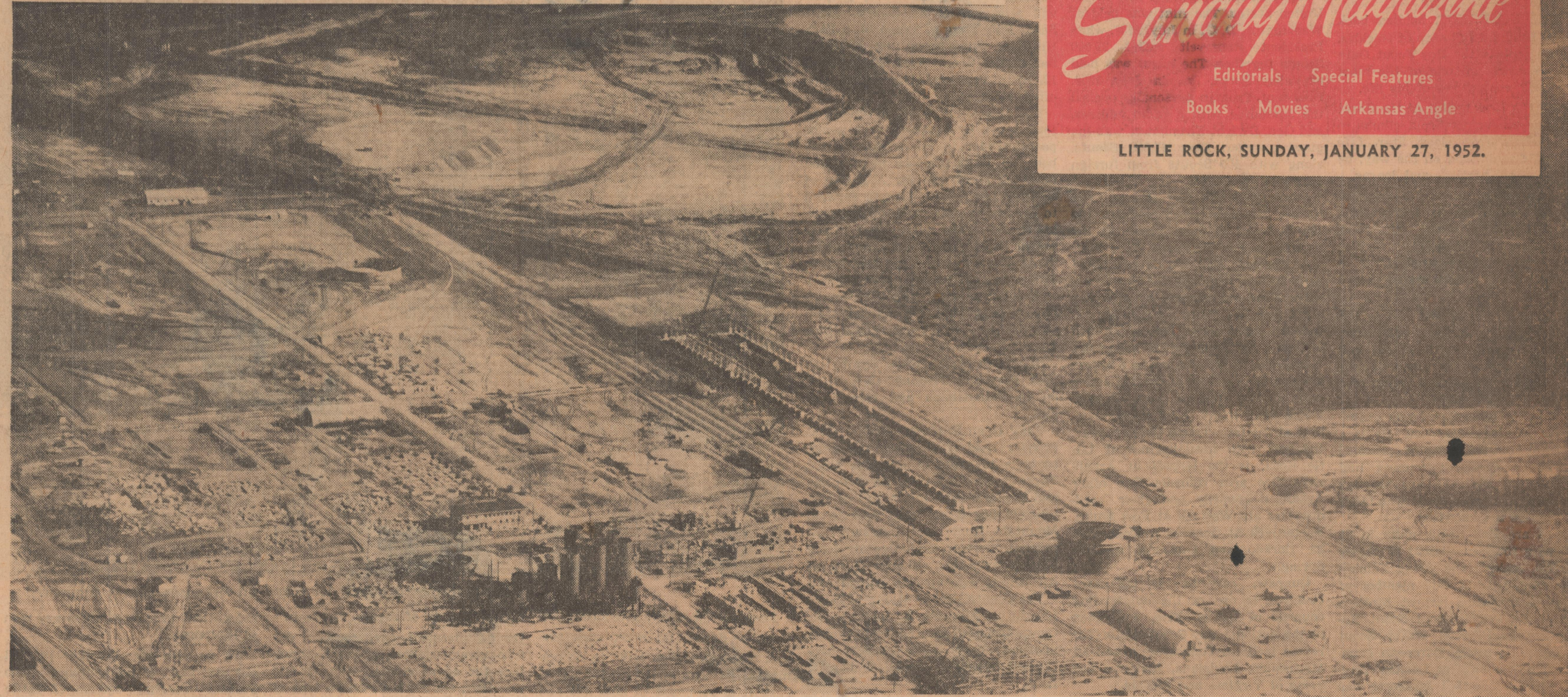
The new plant, for instance, will have its own 300-acre artificial lake to store water for operations during dry periods. The lake will eventually provide a 432,000,000-gallon reserve when the pumps, which last week began to lift water from Hurricane Creek 90 feet up to the lake level, complete the initial 100-day "filling" job. The pumps are pouring 4,302,000 gallons into the lake each day, and in view of Greater Little Rock's average daily consumption of about 15,000,000 gallons, this provides some idea of the vast scale of this one plant.

There is another comparison: The new plant will require nine billion cubic feet of natural gas each year from fields to the south. This is the equivalent of 90 per cent of the annual consumption of all Greater Little Rock, and is equal to 40 per cent of the supply the Arkansas-Louisiana Gas Company provides for the immediate Greater Little Rock area with its varied industrial requirements.

Construction on the 125-acre site, which once was part of the gently-rolling, piney woodland of Saline County, began last April. Nearly 900 men are working there now in a vast, bare area, enclosed with aluminum fabric and barbed wire, laced with red clay roads, and studded with huge tanks and the steel skeletons of buildings-to-be. Air hammers clatter like machineguns; trucks and bulldozers grunt their way through the muddy construction site. The smell of wet, newly-turned earth, hot steel and sweat lies all about. It looks, as all such big jobs do, like a scene of incredible confusion.

But out of this confused cacophony of shouting men and roaring machines will arise an industrial community of 45 buildings and 73 precipitating tanks, each as high as any five-story structure in downtown Little Rock.

To build this combination building-and-tank community, the Aluminum Ore Company, a wholly-owned ALCOA subsidiary, served as its own general contractor. Leading into the plant site is a new road built to accommodate the 22-ton trucks which



will haul bauxite ore to the new installation from the tremendous nearby strip-mining operations of ALCOA Mining Company, another wholly-owned subsidiary.

And herein lies a story of considerable interest to natural resource-conscious Arkansas, because the new plant will use a "low-grade" ore processing technique which has already immeasurably extended the life of the state's bauxite industry.

Arkansas's high-grade ore reserves

manager, worked in Arkansas from 1942 to 1945 when ALCOA built and operated the Hurricane Creek alumina plant for the government.

ore, much of the basic alumina is locked in combination with silica and until this natural chemical partner-

Alumina is removed from high-grade bauxite by a series of complex chemical processes. In the Bayer operation, a muddy residue is discharged as waste. The remaining solution, after further refining, be-

was injected earlier in the basic Bayer process.

Thus, low-grade ore is actually refined twice, once in the conventional Bayer process, and the second time to remove the alumina that the Bayer technique necessarily missed.

The 45 different buildings and 73 huge precipitating tanks which will make up the aluminum industry's most modern industrial installation will place about 100 acres under roof. About 35 of these acres are already covered. Labor difficulties and the rainy early-winter weather combined to slow operations but so far workers have been able to lay most of the foundations, install much of the underground sewage system, and have begun work on the complicated network of below-surface pipelines which will move chemicals inside the plant.

Four miles of railroad track will connect the plant with the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island main lines, and diesel engines will be used to transport supplies and raw materials. About 1,000 tons of limestone a day, for instance, will be quarried at Love Hollow and brought into the plant, and 77,000 tons of soda ash will be required.

The big battery of tanks (15 have already been "topped" and four more are under way) will hold 150,000 gallons of liquid each and will be easily visible from the highway leading past the area. Besides these and the other complicated special equipment required in alumina operations, the new installation will have a two-story medical building with complete facilities for examinations and first aid. A plant fire department will be

maintained. And there will be a cafeteria for the workers.

One of the special features of the plant lies in its quick-expansion design.

With the experience gained from the Hurricane Creek operation—the nation's first low-grade ore plant—ALCOA has also made plans for a plant machine shop to provide parts for maintenance and repair. The steel work on this part of the project has already been completed. There will also be a complete and completely modern chemical analysis and research laboratory.

Besides their cafeteria, employees—there will be about 1,000 employed when peak operations are attained—will have shower and locker rooms as well as a bus loading dock. Many of the workers will live at Benton and the ore company has already gone ahead with the construction of 44 homes there. These will cost a total of about half a million dollars.

Bossing the construction of the new plant is Ralph E. Beachem, a relatively young man (39), who has had a lot of experience in Arkansas. He served four years at Hurricane Creek during the war and is pretty well settled here now.

Beachem's assistant is T. I. Stephenson III, 27, a native of Tennessee, where his father was a prominent ALCOA official.

Between them they have a big job. But they are pushing it steadily forward to the day when assorted "big wheels" of the state and the aluminum industry will probably be invited in for dedication ceremonies.

Charles T. Davis is associate editor of the Gazette.

Arkansas Gazette.  
*Sunday Magazine*  
Editorials Special Features  
Books Movies Arkansas Angle  
LITTLE ROCK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1952.

**It's Big:** ALCOA will excavate some 1,100,000 cubic yards of earth to prepare its Bauxite site for the various buildings and installations of its new plant there. That amount of dirt, shovelled into a single pile, would have about the same base dimensions as the 465-foot long by 175-foot wide State Capitol—but would be almost six times the height of the Capitol, minus dome.

are so limited that they could be exhausted within a few years if they alone were used to make alumina. But Arkansas has abundant supplies of low grade ore which contains so much silica (a quartz-like, flinty substance) that it could not originally be processed economically by the conventional Bayer method of extracting alumina.

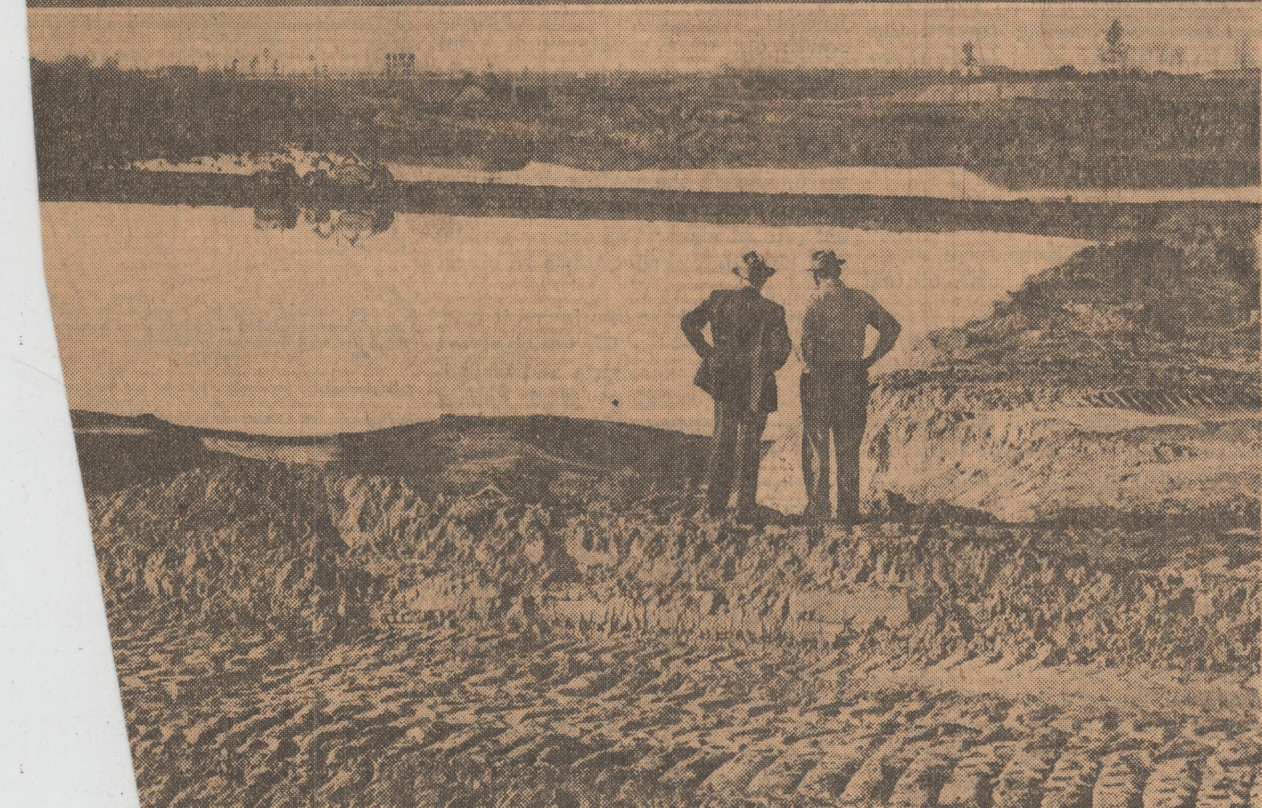
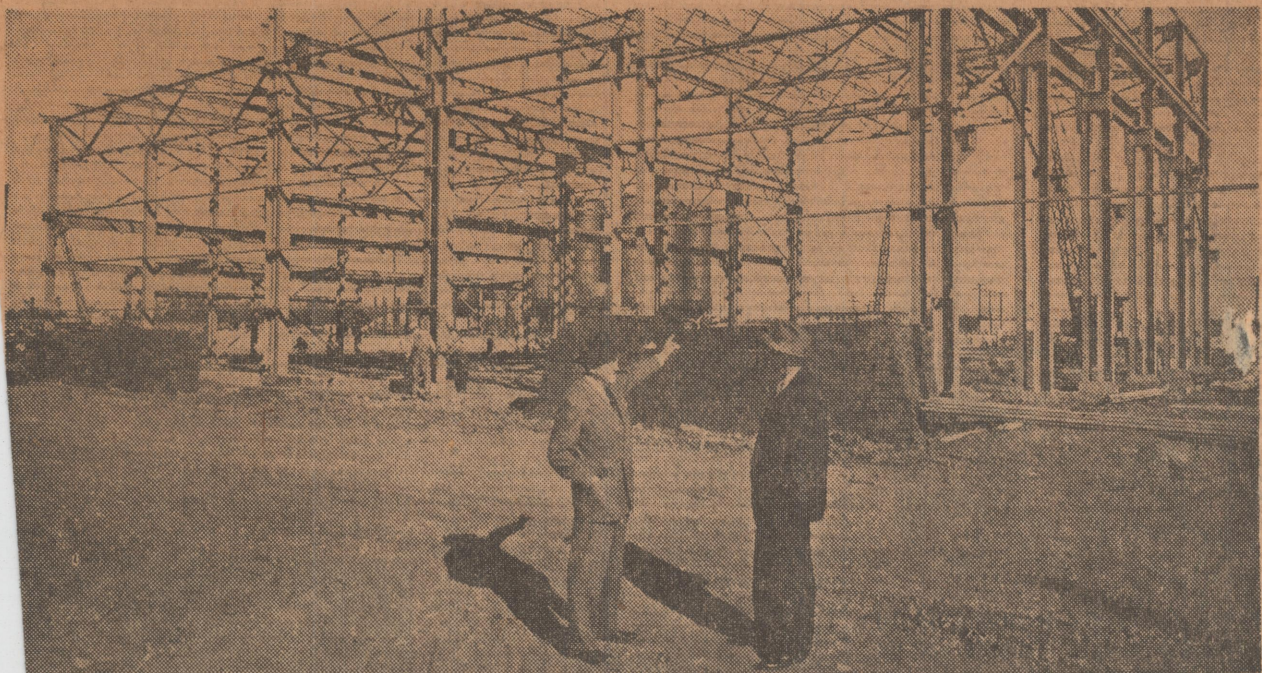
Early in World War II, however, ALCOA developed a new processing technique which allows the industry to take advantage of the more impure ore. And the new plant will bring in an entire corps of supervisory employees, skilled in intricacies of this process, from other alumina plants. Forty-three of these, including Carl R. Stout, the new works

comes alumina. But with low-grade ship is dissolved, the alumina cannot be freed.

The "combination" or low-grade process, is a method of breaking down the silica and liberating the trapped alumina. ALCOA's experts will accomplish this by taking the residue from the Bayer process and mixing the mud-like solution with limestone. This solution will then be "sintered" (or "baked") in kilns, structures 250 feet long, 10 feet in diameter and weighing a million pounds each. There will be seven of these at the new plant. The sintering process causes the limestone and silica to combine into an insoluble compound, freeing the alumina as well as a quantity of soda ash which



The big battery of tanks at the Alcoa plant will hold 150,000 gallons of liquid each.



tion of structural steel for the machine shop building at the new ALCOA aluminum plant at Bauxite (upper picture) is inspected by President Allen B. Williams and Works Manager C. R. Stout of the Aluminum Ore Company. Below: 300-acre lake area to be filled by water from Hurricane Creek.



# Industry Looks To Arkansas, Bowers Asserts

Charles R. Bowers, executive director of the Arkansas Resources and Development Commission, declared yesterday that "industry is on the march again" and that Arkansas was "in an advantageous position to obtain new plants."

Bowers said that he received three requests yesterday for information from potential plant operators. He said one was an industrial textile mill, one a garment concern and another which did not identify itself but said it would have an initial payroll of 200 persons with an ultimate payroll of 600.

Bowers, who took over the R&D helm February 1, said that industrialists expected the defense plant expansion to level off by the end of the second quarter of 1952. He said that development of other industries would commence almost immediately thereafter.

**Industrial People Stirring**

"Industrial people who have been dormant during the Korean crisis are beginning to stir," he said. "We are going to have to be ready for them."

Bowers said that he would meet tomorrow with officials of the Arkansas Economic Council—State Chamber of Commerce and the industrial engineers of the state's largest utilities to discuss the situation and set up a "preparedness" program.

Bowers declared that despite the curtailment of expansion by non-defense industries in the past 18 months Arkansas recorded 103 new industries and expansion of 33 existing industries in 1951.

# Columbia's Pool Opener Shut In To Build Tanks

Gazette State News Service  
Magnolia, Feb. 9.—Columbia County's new pool opener, the Sam J. McCollum No. A-1, has been shut in for the building of tanks.

The McAlester Fuel Company's wildcat was converted into a shallow producer late last week after it failed at the state's deepest test.

The well, a McAlester official said, appears headed for 100 barrels a day or more. It had been drilled to 11,296 feet in Smackover but is producing in Pettit lime at 5,865.

The well flowed from three sets of perforations after swabbing and was not acidized. Pressure built up to 280 pounds. Gravity was about 37, and the oil was clean with no water or basic sediment.

Location is about six miles south of Emerson near the Louisiana line.

**Semi-Wildcat Abandoned**

McAlester has abandoned as dry the Pine Wood Lumber Company No. B-1, a semi-wildcat, 1,980 W, 660 N of SE corner of 4-20-22. It was drilled to 5,868 feet and had been proposed for 6,000. This test was in North Shongaloo.

Also in North Shongaloo, Stanolind Oil and Gas Company was testing the S. B. Caswell et al No. 1, 491 N, 1,789 W of SE corner of 11-20-22, at 5,560 of a proposed 6,000 feet. The tests appeared promising.

In the Southwest corner of the County Shell Oil Company is drilling near 3,300 feet in a wildcat, Browning-Burns Unit No. 1, 690 N and W of SE corner of 12-20-23. It is due for 10,000 feet in Smackover.

Near Magnolia, the Joel Jones No. A-2-X is due for a new test by G. H. Vaughn who drilled the test to about 7,600 feet in Smackover. It is an offset to the Joel Jones A-2, an old deep well. The test is expected to start within 10 days.

Another test due soon is Carter Oil's J. P. McKean No. 11, 659 N, 567 E of SW corner of 7-16-22. It was waiting on cement on liner run from 4,929 to 5,225 feet.

## Oil News

# El Dorado East Has Two Good Producers

Gazette State News Service  
El Dorado, Feb. 9.—The El Dorado East Field yielded two good producers this week and two wells were preparing to test.

An east edge well drilled by Sam Richardson was estimated at between 85 and 90 barrels of oil per day. It is the Graves No. B-2 in NW SE SE 17-17S-14W. Perforations were made from 2,909-18 feet and a pumping unit installed.

The well flowed under tubing pressure of 470 pounds after agitation by the pump. If it does not continue to flow under its own pressure, the pumping unit will be utilized.

Richardson was moving in materials for the Graves B-3, NE SE SE of the same section, a direct east offset to the producer.

Marine Oil Company was preparing to test the Moody No. 3, SE SE NW 16-17S-14W, a north-east outcrop in the field. A north-east 70 barrel per day pump was completed by Pan-Am Southern Corporation in NE NW SE 13-17S-15W. It is the Ezzell No. 9 perforated from 2,993-1-2-96-1-2 in the Salsbury sand.

**2 Tests Recover Gas**

This company recovered gas in two wellstem tests made on the Ezzell No. 11, SW SE NW 13-17S-15W, and are now drilling ahead.

In one test made from 2,637-42 feet an immediate blow was obtained and gas came to the surface in three minutes with a maximum pressure of 890 pound in 19 minutes. Pans-Am has other gas wells in the field which are not shut in pending contracts for sale to a pipeline company.

Pan-Am is waiting on cement at 2,927 feet on the Ezzell No. 10, NE SE NE of the same section. Perforations will be made in the Graves sand. Crews are rigging up for Pan-Am's Ezzell No. A-2, NW SW SE 18-17S-14W.

C. J. Salsbury & Sons are reported moving in rig for the Moody No. 1, W 1-2 NE NE 19-17S-14W, and this company has staked location for the Brown No. 3, SW SW SW 17-17S-14W.

# Oil Talks Lag, Unions to Set Walkout Date

By NORMAN WALKER  
Of the Associated Press  
Washington, Feb. 9.—The oil industry is threatened with a strike which could cause a nationwide fuel shortage for homes and industry.

The East Coast, particularly, would be hard hit if the strike occurs. It has been operating on a narrow margin for home heating fuel oil.

Major CIO, AFL and independent unions representing workers engaged in producing, refining and distributing oil have banded together in demands for a 25 cent hourly pay boost and other benefits.

O. A. Knight, president of the CIO's oil workers told this reporter that negotiations are lagging and that the unions plan to get together next week to set a strike date.

"We feel we are in a final negotiating stage and we must act soon if we don't get agreements next week," Knight said.

**2 Strike Votes**

His union and some of the other labor groups already are taking strike votes among the workers. The unions estimate they speak for 275,000 workers, but government officials said the number is much smaller, probably only 100,000.

Nobody doubts, however, that a concerted walkout of the score or more unions would cripple the oil industry, including production of fuel for military aircraft.

The government may step in if the strike danger grows. Government seizure stopped a major oil strike in 1945 and that course could be taken again. Or the unions might be asked to forego a walkout, while the Wage Stabilization Board recommends a solution.

The dispute involves about 350 companies in 30-odd states.

**Nevada Test Shows Signs of Producer**

Gazette State News Service  
Magnolia, Feb. 9.—Evidence of a producer has been found in an oil test in Nevada County.

In Bodcaw field, J. B. Warmack et al's J. K. May No. 1, 150 N and W of SE corner of SE NW, has set production pipe at 2,800 feet where shows for a producer were recovered.

Most wells in that field, around Willisville, produce at around 1,200 feet.

# Old 'Farm Bulletin' Found

Columbus, O. Feb. 9 (AP).—American archeologists in Iraq have unearthed what is probably the oldest "farm bulletin" ever found, the Ohio State University Agricultural Extension Service reports.

The bulletin, dated around 1750 B. C., is printed on clay tablets. It advised farmers of that ancient day to "keep an eye on the man who puts in the seed. Have him put the seed in two fingers deep, uniformly."

# Texans Obtain Permit to Drill Wildcat in Washington County

Gazette State News Service  
El Dorado, Feb. 9.—Permits for 10 new wells, including a wildcat in Washington County, were issued by the Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission during the past week.

The Northwest Arkansas permit went to Cam-Den Oil Company of Dallas, Tex., to drill J. W. Grisson No. 1, 330 feet north and west of SE SE NW 17-15N-31W in Washington County. The wildcat is authorized to 3,000 feet.

This will be the state's most northerly activity, about 50 miles north of gas production which centers about Fort Smith in Sebastian, Van Buren and Crawford Counties.

The Fayetteville region has had light wildcat play in the past, but none in the past five or six years or more, and no record of production.

The Cam-Den Company is believed to be seeking gas from the same formation which produces in the Fort Smith area.

**Other Permits**

Other drilling permits on the Commission list for the week, and the five plug and abandon jobs authorized:

George M. LeCroy and associates, drill LeCroy No. 1, SW SE SW 33-15S-16W, Union, Smackover, 2,900 feet.

C. J. Salsbury & Sons, drill Brown No. 3, 150 feet south and west of NE SE SW SW 17-17S-14W, Union, East Field, 3,050 feet.

Carter Oil Company, drill McKame Patton Unit No. 2, 200 feet

south and 150 feet east of center, 32-17S-23W, Lafayette, McKame Patton, 9,400 feet.

Pan-Am Southern Corp., drill Ezzell A-2, 330 feet south 17S-14W, of NW SE NW SW SE 18-17S-14W, Union, East Field, 2,950 feet.

Arthur Russell, drill Arthur Russell No. 2, C NE SW NE 8-15S-22W, Nevada, 1,850 feet.

Sam M. Richardson, drill Graves B-3, C NE SE 17-17S-14W, Union, East Field, 3,000 feet.

N. L. Barrett, drill J. A. Pool No. 1, C SW SE 25-15S-16W, Ouachita, 2,700 feet.

C. A. Hilburn et al, drill G. W. Slaughter Estate A-1, C NW NE NE 2-14S-19W, Ouachita, 500 feet.

G. H. Vaughn, drill J. el Jones A-2-X, 100 feet NE of center SE NE 21-17S-20W, Columbia, 7,600 feet.

**Permits to Plug**

Arkansas Western Gas Company, plug Missouri-Pacific No. 1, 34-10N-26W, Franklin.

Carter Oil Company, plug S. T. Crone No. 9, 8-16S-22W, Columbia.

Carter Oil Company, plug Lucell Krouse No. 1, 31-15S-26W, Miller.

Marine Oil Company, plug Moody No. 2, 17-17S-14W, Union.

McAlester Fuel Company, plug Pinewoods Lumber Company B-1, 4-20S-22W, Columbia.

# Curtis Kinard Prepares Test Of Schuler Well

Gazette State News Service  
El Dorado, Feb. 9.—Curtis Kinard, independent operator who has taken the lead in development of new sands discovered by him in the East Schuler Field about a year ago, is preparing to test his 11th well in the area. So far he's registered one failure.

Production pipe was set at 7,700 feet in the Burns C-1 and crews are waiting on cement. Location is NW SE NE 13-18S-17W. It is a direct south offset to a good producer.

Kinard's Burns A-2, NE SW NE of the same section, a west offset to the Burns C-1 and also an offset to a producer on the north, is drilling ahead after fishing for a stuck drill pipe around 5,500 feet. Atlantic Refining Company drilled several wells in the field and Lion Oil Company and Pan-Am Southern Corporation drilled one each.

**Smackover Activity Wanes**

Activity has slowed down in the Smackover field. Bob Milam is continuing to test his Giller No. 1, NW NW NW 16-16S-15W, and Geo. M. LeCroy et al have staked location for the LeCroy No. 1, SW SE SW 33-15S-16W.

Martin Wunderlich crews are tearing down the derrick on the Reynolds-Gammill Lumber Company No. 1 wildcat in SW NW 36-16S-17W, 11 miles northwest of El Dorado, and will install pumping unit. This test gave promise of production in a drillstem test but considerable water trouble developed when efforts were made to complete the well. It has been testing at various perforations around 6,428 feet for several weeks. If it makes a commercial producer on the pump, it will be a new field for Union County.

**Rigging Up in Calhoun**

Across the Ouachita River in Calhoun County, Alchita Oil Company is reported rigging up on the Freeman-Smith No. 2, SW SE NE 17-15S-13W, an offset to a new strike discovered several weeks ago.

# Two Oil Wells Under Test In Lafayette

Gazette State News Service  
Magnolia, Feb. 9.—Two oil wells are under test in Lafayette County, one is waiting on cement and is due for a test soon and one has been shut down.

Also, preparations for making a wildcat test are under way in the County.

In McKame-Patton Field, Carter Oil Company has shut down the McKame-Patton Unit C-216 No. 1, 550 N, 200 W of SE corner of NE fourth of 34-17-24. The shutdown, at about 8,500 feet, is probably temporary, as the well had shown good promise in earlier tests.

In Spirit Lake Field, C. A. Lee Production Company has set pipe near 3,900 feet in the Velvin-Russell Unit No. 2, 50 W, 200 N of SE corner of NE NE 21-15-25 and is now on pump.

California Company was testing in Smackover in a wildcat, P. D. Burton Jr. et al No. 1, center of NE NE 9-18-23, near Bussay. The well had gone to about 9,450. Later tests will be made in Cotton Valley around 7,350.

On the east side of the County, Carter Oil's J. P. McKean No. 11, 650 N, 567 E of SW corner of 7-16-22, was waiting on cement on liner run from 4,929 to 5,225 and is due for a test soon.

The wildcat, Texas Company's Union Saw Mill Company et al No. 1, 660 N and E of SW corner of 15-19-24, due for a depth of 6,700 feet, is getting ready for a start.

# 168 Rigs Active In 3-State Area

Dallas, Feb. 9.—A total of 2,924 rotary rigs were active in fields of the United States and Canada for the week of February 4, according to a report by Hughes Tool Company to American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors.

This compares with 2,879 a week ago, 2,873 a month ago and 2,119 in the comparable week of 1951.

The Arkansas-Louisiana-East Texas area had 168 rigs in operation this week, down 12 from a week ago.

Rigs in operation in other areas: Pacific Coast, 170; Oklahoma, 363; Kansas, 166; Rocky Mountain, 169; Canada, 184; West Texas and New Mexico 712; Gulf Coast, 586; Illinois, 92, and North Texas, 324.

# Dry Well Abandoned In Beekman Field

Gazette State News Service  
Crossett, Feb. 9.—The O. A. Montgomery No. 1, the fourth well in the Beekman Field to be drilled by Justiss-Mears Oil Company and Crossett Lumber Company, was dry and is being abandoned.

No oil sand was found and gas sand was too light to warrant commercial development.

Of the four wells drilled in the area, the O. A. Montgomery is the first dry hole. Two wells are oil producers and a third was brought in a gasser which has been capped for the present.

# Lummus Firm to Build Sunray Cracking Plant

Tulsa, Feb. 9.—Sunray Oil Corporation announced here today that contract for construction of its recently announced multi-million dollar catalytic cracking refinery at Corpus Christi, Texas, had been awarded to the Lummus Company of New York and Houston.

Preliminary construction work will start immediately. The project is scheduled for completion in the late summer of 1953.

# Well Brought In On Urbana Tract

Gazette State News Service  
El Dorado, Feb. 9.—The Urbana field of East Central Union County yielded a good flowing well this week when Creslen Oil Company completed the J. C. Parker No. 7 for 104 barrels a day of 29 gravity oil. Location is SW NW SE 3-18S-13W.

Perforations were made in the redbeds from 3,342-46 feet and production is free of water.

This operator was ready to test the J. C. Parker No. 8, SE SE SE of the same section, after drilling to 3,387 feet. Production pipe was set at 3,370.

On the north edge of the Urbana field, Curtis Kinard will re-perforate his Union Saw Mill No. 1-A in SE SE SW 34-17S-13W, after a squeeze job at 3,341-47.

In the nearby Lawson field, J. S. Beebe Oil Company was erecting a derrick late this week for his Jerry No. 2, SE SW SW 32-17S-13W, an offset to the Jerry No. 1, completed several weeks ago.

Twelve miles southeast of El Dorado, Murphy Corporation's Sallie No. 1, SW SW NW 34-18S-14W, flowed 670,000 cubic feet a day of gas in an initial test on 12-64ths inch choke. Tubing pressure registered 1,260 pounds. The well was perforated from 3,431-34 feet.

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# Plea for Increased Oil Output May Spur Fight to Raise Prices

Gazette Washington Bureau  
812 National Press Bldg.  
Washington, Feb. 9.—The Petroleum Administration for Defense plan for increasing United States crude oil production by 642,000 barrels daily by the end of 1953 may be the push the oil industry needs to win a crude oil price boost from the Office of Price Stabilization.

Negotiations are still under way here between oil industry representatives and the OPS on a crude price increase.

Prospects look good for the oil industry to win a price boost from OPS, but any new persuasive argument is, of course, welcomed by the industry.

The PAD expanded production goals gave them one, because it will take an enormous outlay of money by the industry to meet the goals.

A price increase would furnish additional incentive to the industry to put up all that money, oil men contend. Standard Oil of California for example, has already estimated that it will have to spend about \$215,000,000 in its domestic and foreign operations if it is to do its part in the enlarged PAD program.

**Amount of Increase Indefinite**

It is still too early to tell how much of a price increase OPS will allow if it does permit one. A new ceiling of \$3 per barrel on crude, compared to the present average of \$2.55 per barrel, would be acceptable to the industry.

The PAD program for the 18 months beginning July 1 contemplates 80,000 new wells in the United States and 10,123 new wells in foreign countries, 82 per cent of which would be in this hemisphere.

To accomplish this, considerably more steel will have to be allotted to the oil industry than it has had in the past. But again prospects look favorable for the industry. There are strong indications that the Defense Production Administration, boss of allotments of steel and other scarce materials, will grant more steel for petroleum and natural gas production in the future.

For one thing, DPA is going to have more steel in the months ahead than it has had. And for another, the National Security Council has placed an expansion of petroleum production high on the list of military "musts." DPA is keenly aware that the defense effort demands more and more crude oil production.

# Oil News

# Shongaloo Pettit Lim Well Is Dr

New Field Opened  
Emerson Shut In  
Gauge Made Yet

Magnolia—McAlester F  
wildcat. Sam J. McCollum No. A-1, has been shut in for the building of tanks.

Just pay postman on arrival \$2.98 plus usual C. O. D. charges. State inspection certificate and planting instructions accompany each order.

All trees ready for shipment now.

A \$14.75 Value for Only \$2.98. Send No Money  
1 CHINESE ELM 4 to 5 ft.  
1 MAGNOLIA 4 to 5 ft.  
1 TULIP TREE 3 to 4 ft.  
1 Flowering 3 to 4 ft.  
1 REDBUD 2 to 3 ft.  
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Red Twig Dogwood. This is a wonder  
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# Plea for Increased Oil Output May Spur Fight to Raise Prices

Gazette Washington Bureau  
812 National Press Bldg.  
Washington, Feb. 9.—The Petroleum Administration for Defense plan for increasing United States crude oil production by 642,000 barrels daily by the end of 1953 may be the push the oil industry needs to win a crude oil price boost from the Office of Price Stabilization.

Negotiations are still under way here between oil industry representatives and the OPS on a crude price increase.

Prospects look good for the oil industry to win a price boost from OPS, but any new persuasive argument is, of course, welcomed by the industry.

The PAD expanded production goals gave them one, because it will take an enormous outlay of money by the industry to meet the goals.

A price increase would furnish additional incentive to the industry to put up all that money, oil men contend. Standard Oil of California for example, has already estimated that it will have to spend about \$215,000,000 in its domestic and foreign operations if it is to do its part in the enlarged PAD program.

**Amount of Increase Indefinite**

It is still too early to tell how much of a price increase OPS will allow if it does permit one. A new ceiling of \$3 per barrel on crude, compared to the present average of \$2.55 per barrel, would be acceptable to the industry.

The PAD program for the 18 months beginning July 1 contemplates 80,000 new wells in the United States and 10,123 new wells in foreign countries, 82 per cent of which would be in this hemisphere.

To accomplish this, considerably more steel will have to be allotted to the oil industry than it has had in the past. But again prospects look favorable for the industry. There are strong indications that the Defense Production Administration, boss of allotments of steel and other scarce materials, will grant more steel for petroleum and natural gas production in the future.

For one thing, DPA is going to have more steel in the months ahead than it has had. And for another, the National Security Council has placed an expansion of petroleum production high on the list of military "musts." DPA is keenly aware that the defense effort demands more and more crude oil production.

done its gas well, the Missouri Pacific No. 1, located in 34-10-26 of Franklin county, Ozark field. Carter Oil Co. abandoned as dry the S. T. Crone No. 9, 8-16-22, Columbia county, Buckner field. Same company abandoned its county as o. 1 was s dry the y. 17-17- done as Columbia nber Co. -22.

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## Arkansas on Losing Side of Oil Production

Tulsa (P)—The nation's daily average crude oil and condensate production dropped by 2,075 barrels during the week ended March 1, the Oil and Gas Journal reported today.

The Journal said the week's total daily average, 6,362,400 barrels, brought 1952 production to 332,883,645 barrels compared with 361,903,850 for the same period last year.

Principal contributors to the losing week were Illinois, down 2,700 barrels to 160,700 barrels; Kansas, off 2,000 barrels to 323,000; Colorado off 1,600 to 79,200, and California 1,300 to 976,900.

Indiana dropped 800 barrels to 28,700 and Arkansas lost 50 to 80,700.

Mississippi led the increases, up 1,875 barrels to 106,050 closely pressed by Michigan which gained 1,800 barrels to 39,100. Wyoming was up 1,000 barrels to 183,000.

Others with added production were Kentucky up 700 barrels to 35,300; Montana and Nebraska each, up 300 to 22,800 and 6,000 respectively; New Mexico 100 to 153,325; Oklahoma 200 to 518,000 and Utah 100 to 4,100.

Production was unchanged in Alabama 2,700 barrels; the eastern fields 58,000; Florida 1,700; Louisiana 657,600, and Texas 2,919,725.

## Water Well Spouts Gas

The enigma of a water well that yields nothing but gas is to be solved shortly by the state geology department.

Jack Branch, North Little Rock, who drilled the questionable 40-foot well on his land just south of Scott about 10 days ago, is slightly perturbed because all he has been getting is gas instead of cool, clear water.

After two or three calls from Branch, State Geologist Norman P. Williams has decided that he'll take a look this afternoon.

"Chances are it is just marsh gas formed by decaying vegetable matter, but we'll take a look," says Williams.

According to Williams, samples of the gas will be taken and a report made within a day or two.

## Batesville's Ore Project Near Reality

From Gazette Press Service

Completion of a long-sought \$4,000,000 deal whereby Batesville will obtain a huge manganese processing plant, and mining in the Batesville-Cushman area will be expanded, practically is assured.

Release yesterday of congressional testimony revealed that two government agencies were giving the Batesville project "favorable consideration."

Later yesterday a Defense Materials Procurement Administration official told the Gazette Washington Bureau the contract probably would be signed in a few days.

The government will lend Westmoreland Manganese Company of Batesville about \$3,500,000, most of which will go toward the processing plant, some to finance mining and other related operations.

For Stock Piling

Westmoreland will put up about \$750,000 itself, and will agree to sell large supplies of manganese to the government for stockpiling during the next six years. The contract is expected to call for repayment of the government loan within six years.

The processing plant—to cost between \$3,000,000 and \$3,500,000—is expected to employ 300 to 400 persons. It will be the biggest manganese operation ever placed in Arkansas.

Representative Wilbur Mills of Kensett has been working closely with Jess Larson, head of both DMPA and General Services Administration, on the contract.

Nod From Bureau

Testimony before a House Appropriations Subcommittee concerning Interior Department funds by O. C. Ralston, chief metallurgist of the Bureau of Mines, was released yesterday.

Ralston said on January 30, the Associated Press reported: "A project for commercial production of manganese ore from Batesville is being given favorable consideration by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration and the Defense Minerals Procurement Agency."

In conjunction with this proposed operation, the Bureau of Mines is making extensive ore-dressing studies on these ores."

Had Been Criticized

Ralston gave the testimony in reply to a question by Representative W. F. Norrell of Monticello. The day before, Mills had criticized DMPA for failure to stockpile manganese obtained from low grade domestic ores.

St. Westmoreland representatives vichave been in Washington recently for conferences with Mills and others.

Others Interested

Low-grade manganese ore exists in the Ouachita Mountains in addition to the Batesville area, and Mills said he recently received inquiries from Mena about utilizing manganese ore in that area. A group at Norman also requested a government stockpiling facility recently.

The Ouachita Mountains manganese is of even lower grade than that mined in the Batesville-Cushman area, however, and no commercial production is recorded, although considerable exploration has been underway recently.

Short Supply

The Batesville area has a long record of marginal production, and Westmoreland has been active in the region for years. Output from the area spurted during both World Wars.

Manganese is used primarily to strengthen steel, and is in short supply at present, both because of the defense effort and because some of the world's largest deposits are in Russia.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT, Sunday, February 17, 1952—118

## Oil News

### Gulf Takes Over Pettit Lime Oiler

McAlester Well Near Emerson Gauged; Shell Wildcat Area Hot

Magnolia—The new Pettit lime field opener, McAlester Fuel Co.'s Sam J. McCollum No. A-1, which was turned into tanks last Sunday, has declined somewhat in production since then, and later may have to be acidized. The new well is center of NW NE 22-19-21, six miles southeast of Emerson.

A gauge Wednesday showed a daily production of 71 barrels per day through a 14-64 inch choke, with 175-pound top pressure and gas-oil ratio, 454 to one. Gulf has taken over the well and owns most of the leases there, it has been announced. McAlester still holds an interest.

In southwest part of the county, Shell Oil Co.'s wildcat, Browning-Burns Unit No. 1, 680 feet N & W of SE corner of 12-20-23, west of the North Shangaloo field near the state line, which has shown a producer in Tokio at 3,108-3,116 feet, is drilling near 4,600 feet, on toward a final depth of around 10,150 feet. In the Tokio, a drill steel test reached 2,486 feet of oil, with 1-4 inch choke, gravity 38, with no water in a half-hour test. Leases and royalty have soared high in that area.

In North Shangaloo field in this county, Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. appears to have a new producer in the S. B. Caswell No. 1, 481 feet N, 1,789 feet W of SE corner of 11-20-22, which set 5 1/2 inch pipe at 5,788 feet and acidized in open hole between 5,788-5,820 with 500 gallons. The well flowed 230 barrels daily through a 1-4 inch choke, tubing pressure at 590 pounds and casing pressure at 1,260 pounds. It was reported testing further.

The Magnolia field location, Joel Jones A-2-X, and the Garland Anthony Oil Co.'s W. F. Daley No. 1, a mile from the Sam McCollum well, are waiting to start. Both are in Columbia county.

### 3 Miller Wells Are Completed

Magnolia—In Miller county, several tests are in final stages. In Fouke field, Carter Oil Co. completed the J. Harvey No. 2 and has it on pump. It made 39 barrels of load oil per day from between 3,416-4,228 feet on pump. It is located 30 feet N, 330 feet W of SE corner of NE SW 32-16-28.

In Fouke-Northeast area, Kern & Cline completed the Skelly Oil Co.'s Purify No. 2, center of SE NE 19-16-26, and it showed for good producer after a drill stem test between 3,762-3,774 feet, recovering 690 feet of 24 gravity oil and 6 feet of oil-cum-mud, after flowing open for two hours, then flowing through a 1-4 inch choke, top and bottom.

In New Garland City field, Garland Anthony Oil Co. is testing the Price No. B-2, 1,485 feet N, 1,214 feet E of center of NE 16-16-25, after having set pipe at 3,318 feet. No perforations. No gauge has been available.

In Ft. Lynn field, Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. is drilling near 9,200 feet in the Miller Land & Lumber Co. No. B-1, center of SW SE 17-18-27, due for 3,000 feet. No gauge has been available.

In same county, G. W. Skelly's wildcat, Dickson Heirs No. 1, 1,295 feet S, 1,424 feet E of NW corner of 36-19-27, was reported near 9,500 feet.

### 4 Lafayette Wells Flow

Magnolia—In Lafayette county, California Co. last week completed the wildcat, P. D. Burton Jr. et al No. 1, center of NE 9-18-23, just across the line to Columbia county, near Bussey, in Cotton Valley, at 7,350 feet, where good shows were recovered as the drill went on down to Smackover, which failed.

The flow from upper Cotton Valley was five or six barrels per hour through a 1-4 inch choke, with flowing pressure at 280 pounds. It will be watched for about a week for regular flow.

In McKame-Patton field, Carter Oil Co. is completing the McKame-Patton Unit C-216 No. 1, 550 feet N, 200 feet W of SE corner of NE fourth of 34-17-24, which flowed into tanks 123 barrels of oil, 26 barrels of salt water and 15 barrels of fresh water, after a long testing period at 9,400-9,500 feet in Smackover.

In Spirit Lake field, C. A. Lee Drilling & Production Co. completed Velvin-Russell Unit No. 2, 50 feet W, 200 feet N, of SE corner of NE NE 21-16-25. Total depth is 3,898 feet. Perforations were made between 3,863-3,874 feet. Recovery was 54 barrels of oil.

In the same county, Buckner field, Carter Oil Co.'s J. P. McKean No. 1, 608 feet N, 507 feet E, of SW corner of SE fourth of 7-16-22, has been partially completed between 5,165-5,166 and 5,162-5,163 feet. No gauge has been announced. In the same county, Carter has a new location in McKame-Patton field, the McKame-Patton Unit No. 2, 200 feet S, 150 feet E of center of 32-17-23, due to go to 9,400 feet in Smackover. It was building roads.

In the same county, Texas Co.'s Union Saw Mill Co. No. 1 wildcat, 660 feet N & E of SW corner of 15-19-24, due for 6,700 feet, is waiting on a rig.

sum Institute, and an API certificate will be awarded to each person who completes the course.

### Ezzell No. 9 Pumps 72 Bbls. Daily

El Dorado—Pan-Am Southern Corp. completed the Ezzell No. 9 well, during the past week. The well, located in section 13-17-15, is pumping 72 barrels of oil per day at a depth of 3,705 feet.

The same company is in various stages on three other Ezzell wells. The No. 10 tested gas during the week and is shut in at 3,710 feet. The No. 11 is waiting on cement at 3,665 feet. Five and one half-inch casing was set at 3,310 feet. The Ezzell No. A-4, section 18-17-14 is rigging up.

Creslenn Oil Co. is waiting on cement for the J. C. Parker No. 8, section 3-18-13 at 3,387 feet. The same company is moving in materials for the J. C. Parker No. 9, same location.

Roberts Petroleum abandoned the Duke A-7 at 3,496 feet. Cado Oil Co. is moving in materials for the Horton No. 1, section 2-18-15. Bob Milam is testing the Giller No. 1, section 16-16-15 at 2,622 feet. Marine Oil Co. is waiting on cement at 3,319 feet for the Moody No. 3, section 16-17-14. J. S. Beebe et al is drilling the Jerry No. 2, section 32-17-13 at 1,635 feet.

Sam M. Richardson has made location for the Graves No. 3, section 17-17-14. Christopher and Van Pelt has also made location for the Annie Smith well, Salsbury & Sons set casing for the Moody No. 1, section 19-17-14 and is waiting on cement at 86 feet. The same company is waiting on casing for the Brown No. 3, section 17-17-14 at 2,987 feet.

### Pan-Am Will Try Again In East Field

El Dorado—The Pan-Am Southern Corp. will drill another well in the El Dorado East Field and the Stanolind Oil and Gas Co. will drill in the North Shangaloo field of Columbia county, as attention continues to be given to these two highly developed fields of South Arkansas.

Union county permits issued this week were:

A. B. Turner et al to drill the R. L. Saxon No. 1 in c se of e 1-2 Lot No. 1, 4-16-16; Smackover field; rotary to drill 3,000 feet.

Pan-Am Southern Corp. drills the Ezzell No. 12, sw ne sw in 13-17-15, East El Dorado field, five miles East of El Dorado; plunge to be the Travis Peat formation.

Columbia County.

Stanolind Oil and Gas Co. will try for a strike in the N. Shangaloo field with the Talley Caswell Unit No. 1; 11-20-22; location is eight miles east of Springfield, La.; rotary to drill to 5,900 feet.

McKean Crow, Inc. will drill J. P. McKean No. 2, section 3 of c ne se in 7-16-22; Buckner field; rotary to drill to 5,290 feet.

Ouachita County.

A wildcat try will be the B. I. Graves No. 1 by C. A. Lee Drilling and Production Co. located in c ne sw in 8-14-18, 1 1/2 miles northwest of Buena Vista; depth 2,300 feet.

Nevada County.

Arthur Russell will drill the Arthur Russell No. 3 in c ne sw ne location in 8-15-22; rotary to drill to 1,850 feet.

Franklin County.

Ark. Western Gas Co. stakes a try for the Elm field; with the Sallie Hampton No. 1; location in 20-10-28, five miles northeast of Mulberry; depth 4,000 feet.

### 2 Nevada Wells Added

Magnolia—In Nevada county, B. Warmack completed the J. S. May No. 1, 150 feet N and W of SE corner of NE NW 9-14-22, around 2,800 feet as a fair producer for Willisville, a Bodcaw field.

In same county, Falcon field, Arthur Russell has a new location, the Arthur Russell No. 2, center of NE SW NE 8-15-22, due for a depth of 1,850 feet. He has successfully completed the Arthur Russell No. 1 in same field.

### Subject of Oil Prices To Get Thorough Airing

Washington (P)—A thorough airing of petroleum prices and price ceilings is in prospect when congressional committees hold hearings in March on extension of economic controls.

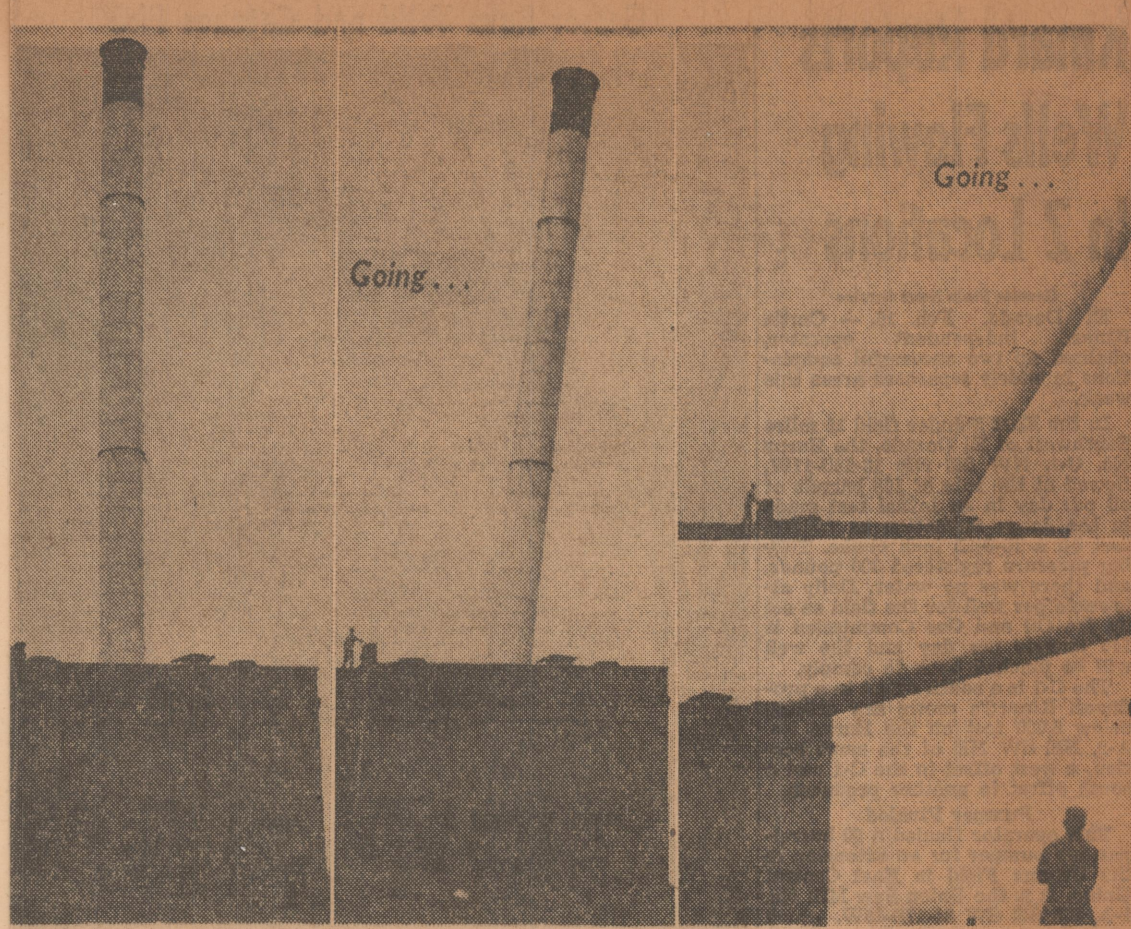
Arguments in favor of exempting the oil industry from price ceilings, at least so far as crude is concerned, are set forth in a report just submitted by Russell B. Brown, general counsel of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, to IPAA President Carlton H. Lyons.

The defense production act expires June 30 and the president has asked for a two-year extension. The act authorizes programs for allocation of strategic materials and for establishment of price ceilings.

Brown contended that one of several conditions required for imposition of ceilings is an increase or threatened increase in prices of a commodity above the May 24, 1950 period. He added:

"There existed no reason or authority for the imposition of controls so far as crude petroleum is concerned."

He asserted that the last increase in the price of crude was Dec. 6, 1947, when it was hiked approximately 50 cents per barrel to bring the figure up to \$2.56 per barrel for the average grade. That is still the price.



Fort Smith, Feb. 16.—Workers spent 72 man hours yesterday preparing for the fall of a smokestack at the old Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company plant at First and North D Streets here. In 2 1/4 seconds it was all over. The company recently sold the steam generating plant—which once provided electricity for Fort Smith—to H. C. The Company of Oklahoma City. The steam were sold to Warner J. Sherb, Inc., of New The plant razing started three weeks ago and completed yesterday. Debris from the smok

### With the Military

## Arkansan Helps Small Firms Get More Business From Army

The executive ability of a former Arkansas businessman has had a tremendous effect on small firms doing business with the Army Transportation Corps in recent months.

As a matter of fact, the position of "small business specialist" at the San Francisco Port of Embarkation was assigned to Captain Frederick O. Galloway because of his experience in the lumber and logging business at Clarksville and Tulsa, Okla. It is his job to help small business firms—those having less than 500 employees—get a larger share of the Port's business.

As a Silver Star and Purple Heart veteran of five campaigns with the 16th Armored Division in World War II, Captain Galloway left the service in 1945 and established the Galloway Lumber Company at Clarksville, his home town. He later established the Tulsa Hardwood Flooring Company. He was vice president and general manager of the Clarksville concern and resident of the Tulsa firm when he was Army Reserve unit, the 652d Heavy Truck Company, was called to active duty in 1950.

His wife, Mrs. Billie Voris Galloway, and their two daughters, Billie Barbara and Patricia Jon, now live at Fort Mason, Cal.

### Arkansan Decorated

Mr. Sgt. Joe R. Greene, husband of Mrs. Katie Greene of Warren, has received the Silver Star for gallantry in action in Korea. Sergeant Greene, a tank commander with the Sixth Tank Battalion, 24th Infantry Division, distinguished himself by courageous



Mr. Sgt. Joe R. Greene, husband of Mrs. Katie Greene of Warren, has received the Silver Star for gallantry in action in Korea.

### Notice of School Election

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual school election of the Little Rock School District, for the year 1952, will be held on Saturday, March 15th, 1952, for the purpose of electing school directors for a term of 2 years, voting on school taxes and on such other measures as may properly be submitted at said election.

The polls will open at 8:00 A. M. and close at 6:30 P. M. at the following places: VOTING PRECINCTS AND POLLING PLACES.

Precinct 1A—Catholic High School, Twen-

### 2-week Cruise Ends

Five Arkansas members of Anti-Submarine Squadron 792, a Naval Reserve unit, have returned from a two-week cruise at Miami, Fla. They are Lt. Charles C. Campbell of 2408 Durwood Road, Little Rock; Ensign Donald F. Huenefeld of Gregory; Ensign Carl Quantance of Route 1, Hensley; Seaman William T. Daniel of Route 1, North Little Rock, and Airman Apprentice Eugene Jordan of North Little Rock.

### Military Briefs

Airman ROBERT A. COPELAND of 2426 West Seventeenth Street, graduated recently from an aviation electronics school at the Memphis Naval Air Technical Training Center. Chief Boat-swin's Mate URBAN K. MILLS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph U. Mills of 618 North Polk Street, recently received a commendation for outstanding performance of duty in navigating vessels in and out of port. He is with Harbor Pilots, United States Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan. . . . Electrician's Mate Fireman Apprentice MELTON F. HIGHTOWER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Hightower of 823 Rice Street, graduated recently from the Naval Electrician's Mate School at the San Diego Naval Training Center. . . . Machin-

### LEGAL NOTICE

#### Notice to Bidders

The Arkansas State Purchasing Agent will receive sealed proposals at his office (mailing address Postoffice Box 240, Little Rock, Arkansas; office location, 302 A. E. A. Building, Little Rock, Arkansas) until the time and date stated below for performing the work specified herein:

Construction of a brick curtain wall approximately 201 feet in length by an average height of 3' 6" around three sides of a School Lunch Commodity Warehouse Building at 615 Main, North Little Rock, Arkansas. Until 3 p. m. February 26, 1952.

Detailed proposals for this proposed job.