Aluminum Foil Used in New Benton Klin

Bauxite Ore

Shipments Up

1937 Movement Greatest Since 1923, Bureau Says

By R. N. TIMMINS

(augmented by data contributed by J. W. BOWDEN...)

Washington—Domestic shipments of raw bauxite in the form of solution 412,000 tons valued at $2,444,900, by 94 bauxite companies, have been estimated by the Bureau of Mines for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. This is the highest tonnage reported in a single year since 1923, when 412,000 tons valued at $2,378,300, or a total of 1,123 million tons, were shipped. Shipment from the Alabama districts has increased 48 per cent over 1936, and from the Arkansas districts 44 per cent. Shipment from the Alabama and Tennessee districts has increased 40 per cent over 1936, and from the Arkansas districts 44 per cent. Shipment from the Alabama and Tennessee districts has increased 40 per cent over 1936, and from the Arkansas districts 44 per cent. Shipment from the Alabama and Tennessee districts has increased 40 per cent over 1936, and from the Arkansas districts 44 per cent. Shipment from the Alabama and Tennessee districts has increased 40 per cent over 1936, and from the Arkansas districts 44 per cent.

The high value of the raw bauxite production, as reported to the Bureau of Mines, is expected to aid the development of the mineral in the two states. The value of the raw bauxite production in the two states is expected to aid the development of the mineral in the two states. The value of the raw bauxite production in the two states is expected to aid the development of the mineral in the two states. The value of the raw bauxite production in the two states is expected to aid the development of the mineral in the two states. The value of the raw bauxite production in the two states is expected to aid the development of the mineral in the two states. The value of the raw bauxite production in the two states is expected to aid the development of the mineral in the two states. The value of the raw bauxite production in the two states is expected to aid the development of the mineral in the two states. The value of the raw bauxite production in the two states is expected to aid the development of the mineral in the two states. The value of the raw bauxite production in the two states is expected to aid the development of the mineral in the two states. The value of the raw bauxite production in the two states is expected to aid the development of the mineral in the two states. The value of the raw bauxite production in the two states is expected to aid the development of the mineral in the two states. The value of the raw bauxite production in the two states is expected to aid the development of the mineral in the two states. The value of the raw bauxite production in the two states is expected to aid the development of the mineral in the two states.

Buxit 9-

Al triad ore trust in Buxlet county was sold some time ago by the Buxlet company, and the ore is now being mined in the county.

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Arkansas Chemist Tests Aluminum

March 19, 1940, by Edgar B. Chesnut, Gazette
Photographs by Margaret Bourke-White

Since all of the bauxite mined in the United States today for production of aluminum comes from Arkansas, it is only fitting that a native of this state should be playing an important part in the development of the aluminum industry.

He is Don Utley, son of Circuit Judge and Mrs. J. S. Utley of Little Rock, who is plant chemist for the Aluminum Company of America at its plant in Lafayette, Ind., where aluminum is produced in extruded shapes by forcing the molten metal through dies under heavy pressure.

With his mortar and pestle, test tubes and Bunsen burners, formulas and figures, he is playing a vital part in the development of an Arkansas resource that is now utilized in practically every branch of industry.

Mr. Utley, who was born in Conway while his father was a student in Hendrix College working on his Bachelor of Arts degree, first took an interest in the minerals and clays of his native state while living in Benton, where his father practiced law.

From earliest childhood he liked to make things, and to take things apart to see what made them go. "Making gadgets," he says now, is one of his most favored hobbies.

Always willing to work hard to achieve an objective, Mr. Utley has found employment in many and varied businesses. As a younger, he worked as assistant janitor at the Methodist church in Benton. He worked on an ice truck and in a butchery shop. In the summers of 1921 and 1922, while he was attending Benton High School, he worked in a pottery plant at Benton.

It was here that he found the first ing up a ball of fire clay, sticking a hole through it with a finger, andcooling it in an oven.

In the fall of 1923, he entered Hendrix College, where he concentrated his efforts on chemistry and affiliated studies. He had been valedictorian of his high school graduating class and in his first term at Hendrix won the chemistry prize. As a result, he was named laboratory assistant. The following year he was assistant manager of the college bookstore and in his senior year was manager of the store.

Despite his heavy scholastic load.

(Continued on page 2.)
Arkansas Boasts Nation’s Deepest Bauxite Mine

By Jack Haller

It’s the exceptional bauxite mine that looks like oil well.

Such is the case, though, in the development of the Crouch Mining Company’s property a short distance south of Bauxite. It is the outstanding example of a trend in deep-shaft mining of bauxite, currently the chief industry because surface deposits have been worked out in the bauxite fields.

The unusual location of a bauxite bed 800 feet below the surface—-the mineral in south Pulaski county generally is 100 feet deep—resulted in the settling up of a career 73 feet high in the middle of a slanted shaft. The shaft was developed by the Crouch Mining Company from its property 20 miles south of Bauxite, called the Bauxite Mine in the state.

In the columns of State Geologist George C. Branner, it is the deepest bauxite mine in the nation.

To tap the deep bed of ore, the company began sinking a shaft with its own digging equipment. But the company sank the first 35-foot shaft in one month and completed the second shaft in August. A third shaft was sinking.

The company, which ships most of its ore to the General Alumina Company of Miami, Florida, expects to be able to sell 4,000 tons of powdered bauxite a month, the usual 6-foot-diameter shaft will be extended to 1,000 feet, making it the deepest in the world.

The company’s bauxite is shipped to the Crouch Company’s plant at Bauxite, from which it is sent by rail to the General Alumina Company’s plant near Columbus, Ohio, for processing.


ded in 1939-40 Democrat

Arkansas Boasts

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Bauxite Dug From Arkansas Earth Yields Alumina Which Is Strung High in Air to Carry Electric Current

Arkansans know that bauxite mining in Arkansas is more than mining. It yields alumina, which is used in the production of everything from pots and pans to suitcases and streamliners. It is, you know, the electric current which lights homes, runs factories, pumps water, and performs all of the other miracles which are performed over aluminum power lines.

In the 20 years covered by the Arkansas Power and Light Company's recent report, the average electric current which is brought to the homes of Arkansans has been increased over aluminum power lines.

In the 20 years covered by the Arkansas Power and Light Company's recent report, 15,000 pounds of aluminum power lines were added to the system. This increased the amount of electric current which is brought to the homes of Arkansans has been increased over aluminum power lines.

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The production of alumina, the raw material used in the production of aluminum products, is a major contributor to the state's economy. It provides jobs and economic benefits to the local communities where it is produced.
Aluminum Plant Site Discussed

Gazette 5-25-40

Washington, Aug. 27 (Ap. S. R. Reynolds Sr., president of Reynolds Metals Co. of Richmond, Va., conferred today with Arkansas officials seeking to persuade him to locate a new aluminum-manufacturing plant in their state. The company has announced tentative plans to build a plant in Alabama, but Reynolds said arguments of other states would be given consideration.

"It was a preliminary conference," Judge Frank G. Branner added, "and the company will be back here in a few days." Mr. Reynolds' visit was not officially announced.

A large proportion of the aluminum used in the United States is produced by the Reynolds Metals Co., which has announced plans to build a plant in Alabama. The company said it was considering other locations, including Arkansas, for the plant.

Reynolds Metal, produced by the Reynolds Metals Co., is used in a variety of applications, including aircraft and automotive parts. The company has been involved in the aluminum industry since the 1920s, and has been a major producer of aluminum products.

Still Chance for Aluminum Plant

Gazette 9-19-40

Mr. Reynolds will spend millions of dollars in the Shoals district, said Mr. Reynolds, who is president of Reynolds Metals Co. Of Richmond, Va., but the Mayo & Reynolds Co., a subsidiary of Reynolds Metals Co., is expected to begin construction of the plant in the next few days.

The company plans to build a new aluminum smelter in the Shoals district, which will be capable of producing 100,000 tons of aluminum per year. The plant will be located near Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and is expected to be operational by 1942.

The plant will be one of the largest in the United States, and is expected to employ over 1,000 workers. The company plans to invest over $100 million in the construction of the plant.

With the addition of the new plant, Reynolds Metal will be able to increase its production capacity by 50%, and will be able to meet the growing demand for aluminum products. The company is expected to begin shipping aluminum to customers shortly after the plant is operational.

State Loses Metal Plant; Goes to TVA

Gazette 10-24-40

Mr. Reynolds of Alabama, who decided to locate the new aluminum plant in Muscle Shoals, Alabama, is expected to begin construction of the plant in the next few days. The plant will be located near Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and is expected to be operational by 1942.

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Mr. Reynolds' letter followed: "There is no doubt of the benefits for the aluminum industry for the new plant in Muscle Shoals, Alabama. The industry is looking forward to the new plant, and is confident that it will be a successful operation."
American Aluminum Supplies Are Plentiful but U.S. Has Fabricated Alloys Problems

Democrat, January 10, 1941

By DON FRAZER

Washington—The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Stimson, is to be congratulated on his recent decision to increase the production of aluminum, particularly in the United States. This will not only help to maintain the supply of this important metal, but it will also reduce the cost of aluminum.

The aluminum industry is facing a number of problems, including labor shortages and increased costs. However, with the increased production of aluminum in the United States, these problems will be effectively addressed.

The aluminum industry is also facing challenges in the international market. The demand for aluminum is growing globally, and the industry must be prepared to meet this demand.

Overall, the aluminum industry is in a strong position to weather the current challenges and continue to grow.

Arkansas Industry

Arkansas will be given priority consideration for future projects of the Metals Company, the Metals Company, R. S. Reynolds of the company, said in a letter to the Arkansas Agricultural and Industries Commission. The company has an agreement for the supply of aluminum to the Metals Company, and the company's president, Mr. Reynolds, said that the company would like to see the state of Arkansas receive some of the aluminum produced by the company.

The Metals Company has already signed agreements with other states to supply aluminum, and Mr. Reynolds said that the company would like to see Arkansas included in these agreements.

The Metals Company has also expressed interest in establishing a new plant in Arkansas, and Mr. Reynolds said that the company would be willing to work with the state to establish such a plant.

Arkansas is one of the leading producers of aluminum in the United States, and the Metals Company is one of the largest producers of aluminum in the world. The company has a long history of producing high-quality aluminum, and it is committed to maintaining the highest standards of quality in its products.

The Metals Company has been a leader in the aluminum industry for many years, and it is proud of its contributions to the industry and to the nation.

Arkansas will be a natural fit for the Metals Company, and it is excited to work with the state to establish a new plant in Arkansas.

The Metals Company is committed to being a good corporate citizen, and it will work closely with the state and local communities to ensure that the new plant is a success.

The Metals Company is looking forward to working with Arkansas, and it is excited to be a part of the state's economic growth.

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The Metals Company is looking forward to working with Arkansas, and it is excited to be a part of the state's economic growth.
50 Years of Arkansas Bauxite
National Need for Aluminum in Airplane Manufacture and Defense Works Recalls Discovery of Valuable Ore in This State a Half Century Ago.

Gazette 1-19-41

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

Arkansas Contains a Square Mile of Bauxite.

"THE METAL OF THE FUTURE."

The Ore Which Supplies Aluminum Is Discovered in Threlkeld and Selina Counties.

Dr. John C. Branner, chief of the State Geological Commission, has made a discovery of great importance to Arkansas. He states that the Arkansas deposits of bauxite are the largest in the United States, and possibly in the world. Bauxite is the ore from which aluminum is made.

Will wonders never cease! Bauxite, the ore which supplies aluminum, has been discovered in wonderful Arkansas.

Dr. J. C. Branner yesterday filed with the Geological Commission an application that will prove of interest to all readers, and especially those who own the property containing the rich deposit of this rare metal. Follow is the communication and other information bearing on the subject:

The Deposits.

Gazette, January 27, 1891.

Fifty years have gone by since this optimistic headline greeted Arkansas readers on a Thursday morning in January, 1891, but nothing has happened during that eventful half century to take the wind from the sails of this first prophetic outburst. Time has merely echoed the wisdom of the words. In fact, today, more than ever before, it is upon bauxite that Arkansas is basing its hopes for increased industrialization and the prosperity that new industries bring.

A steam shovel is shown above loading mine cars with bauxite from the rich deposit in the Saline county open pit in the right background. At the right is a sawmill yard of the Republic Mining and Manufacturing Company at Bauxite, showing mine cars delivering bauxite to be crushed and dried in the plant in background.

was found within its bounds, not too surprised to comprehend the new mineral's potential value.

"Will wonders never cease!" begins the four-column story (on an inside page) in the Gazette of January 4, 1891. Bauxite, the ore from which that remarkable metal, aluminum, is made.

Mill yard of the Republic Mining and Manufacturing Company at Bauxite, showing mine cars delivering bauxite to be crushed and dried in the plant in background.

Dr. Branner wrote, "a mineral that is used in the manufacture of aluminum, a metal of great and rapidly increasing importance, as well as for other useful purposes. This is the mineral bauxite, bozite, sometimes called 'honeycomb rock' through the region in which it occurs in this state.

"Bauxite is not a common mineral in any part of the world, and as it has a spongy, earthy appearance, as it is very light, there is nothing about it to attract the attention. It is probably the reason it has been so long overlooked. In order that there may be no question about its identity, samples of the common varieties have been deposited with the commission for inspection and study.

"The story goes that bauxite was being kicked around as road gravel before its true identity became known, and Dr. Branner in his report to the governor says, "Some places bauxite has been prospected upon with a view to using it as an iron ore; in others, so little has been thought of it that it has been quarried and used for building roads."

"The estimates which Dr. Branner made in 1891 regarding the size of deposits stand even today. "It is of no value, in general, for the high value of deposits varies from a few feet to over 30 feet in thickness; it is thought safe to place its average thickness at 15 feet."

"Like all bauxite," the official report contains, "it varies considerably in composition, and, in a way, its value depends upon having a high percentage of alumina (element of bauxite from which aluminum is made) and low percentage of iron and silica. In order that some opinion may be formed of its value, I give briefly the most important uses to which bauxite is, or may be, put."

In this list, Dr. Branner includes manufacture of aluminum, "highest grades of refractory materials" and "highest grades of alum and aluminate of soda used in dying and calico printing."

"Twentieth century discovery and invention have added two uses to this group and enlarged upon the original three. Bauxite is now employed in the manufacture of artificial abrasives, such as so-called emery, polishing compounds, grinding wheels and whetstones, and in the making of aluminum cement.

"As a component of cement, bauxite again becomes a defense factor, for the quick-hardening property of aluminum cement makes it ideal for building fortifications and gun emplacements, enabling them to be built within hours after pouring.

Dr. Branner's study of Arkansas's bauxite deposits led him to the following general conclusions:

"It bauxite occurs in Arkansas only in tertiary areas (sediments in the earth's crust formed during the period when geologists call the Cenozoic era) of mammals, marked especially by the
spread of manmade) and in the neighborhood of eroded rocks are required. Some small gravel, boodhooch of eroded rocks (granite), also a stream combined with lightness, richness, plus a freedom from tarmarche, is typical. There are deposits in the vicinity of our eroded rocks that have been discovered in the past few years, and they are being used by the railroad companies.

2. In the Little Rock region it is probable that there are deposits in the vicinity of our eroded rocks that are not yet uncovered by natural processes of erosion. It occurs in irregular depressions whose thickness and extent are determinable only by direct methods of examination.

3. In the Little Rock region it is thus far too early to say that there are deposits in the vicinity of our eroded rocks that are not yet uncovered by natural processes of erosion.

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5. Although some varieties contain a high percentage of iron, none of them has any value as iron ore.

6. The Arkansas bauxite beds are known to contain a total area of about 640 acres in Saline and Pulaski counties. Deposits have been found in a total area of over 13 or 14 times this area.

7. All bauxites vary considerably in color, character, composition, and value.

8. Although some varieties contain a high percentage of iron, none of them has any value as iron ore.

9. The Arkansas bauxite beds are known to contain a total area of about 640 acres in Saline and Pulaski counties. Deposits have been found in a total area of over 13 or 14 times this area.

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Arkansas GIVES US WINGS

BY ROBERT TALLEY

In Arkansas, men are digging down into the earth so that other men can fly through the skies.

Key metal of America's skyrocketing airplane industry is aluminum, and Arkansas produces 80 per cent of the domestic output of bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is made. The bauxite mines in Pulaski and Saline Counties are running full blast, and Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, estimates Arkansas' bauxite production in 1941 will be considerably over 600,000 tons, as compared with 320,000 tons in 1939.

The big all-metal bombers that are accelerating to the skies in ever-increasing numbers today depend largely upon aluminum - a metal that is light, strong and ductile. So much so that the Aluminum Company of America has set aside $150,000,000 for plant expansion, and the United States' annual production of this metal, about 25,000,000 pounds in peacetime, is scheduled to hit 350,000,000 pounds by 1942.

There is romance in the story of Arkansas and its aluminum, backbone of America's gigantic aviation industry of today. Back in June, 1937, the late Dr. John C. Branner, then state geologist, and father of the present state geologist, found workman using some strange-looking rocks to build a road just south of Little Rock. His trained eye recognized the rock as bauxite; his scientific tests confirmed the fact. Since that time Arkansas has mined and shipped out nearly 10,000,000 tons of this aluminum ore, valued at $50,000,000, and the end is not yet, because known reserves of 25,000,000 tons still lie in Arkansas' soil.

It seems that the late Dr. Branner had a pretty good day.
Federal Financing Sought For Arkansas Bauxite Hydrometallurgical Plant

March 15, 1927

The government has been asked to consider extending federal aid for the construction of a hydrometallurgical plant for the processing of Arkansas bauxite for the production of aluminum. It was disclosed today when the House Appropriations Committee was told. The committee was told that the Arkansas bauxite is of high grade and that a process could be developed to make it commercially valuable. It has been estimated that the state's bauxite would cost $200,000 to mine and $250,000 to process, and that the resulting aluminum would be sold at $1.50 per pound, with the profit going to the federal government.

The department has been asked for $250,000 for the purpose of conducting a survey of the possibilities of the Arkansas bauxite and for the construction of a pilot plant to test the feasibility of the process. The survey would take two years, and the pilot plant would be ready for operation in 1930.

Arkansas Bauxite and a Fifty Year Old Prophecy

There never has been a time more apt than now to recall that 50 years ago Dr. R. A. F. Penrose, already on his way to distinction as a geologist, said in discussing with a Gazette reporter that the discovery of aluminum in Arkansas would be followed by the discovery of bauxite in the state. Bauxite has been one of the most widely distributed of metal-bearing substances.

U.S. Bares Record In ALCOA Case

March 15, 1927

The Department of Justice has been shown by the Department of Commerce that the Aluminum Company of America has not supplied the bauxite deposits in the state of Arkansas in any way that it would be illegal to do so.

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Arkansas Bauxite Deposits Are Vital To Nation's Defense

By Oren Stephens

[All unattributed photos by Maurice B. Headline, Denver staff photographer]

March 15, 1927

As a matter of fact in 1927—the last year for which census figures are available—97 percent of the crude bauxite mined in the United States was mined from nine mines in Arkansas. But there has been confusion in the public mind between the production of bauxite and the consumption of bauxite in the United States. The fact that Arkansas has been providing almost 90 percent of the bauxite produced for about 2,500 pounds of aluminum, and that this amount of aluminum would have been produced without the use of bauxite in Arkansas, is not understood.

The government’s final report on the matter is due this year, and in that report the government will make its recommendation for the use of bauxite in the United States. The report will be based on a survey of the possibilities of the Arkansas bauxite and for the construction of a pilot plant to test the feasibility of the process. The survey would take two years, and the pilot plant would be ready for operation in 1930.

Preliminary work on the Arkansas bauxite has been done by the Department of Commerce, and the results are being made public this week.

The Arkansas bauxite is located in the Ouachita Mountains, and it is estimated that the state has enough bauxite to supply the United States for at least 50 years.

The Arkansas Bauxite and a Fifty Year Old Prophecy

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