

Defense Plan Endorsed By Bailey

5-25-40 Gazette

Governor Bailey, who endorsed President Roosevelt for a third term this week, added his approval of the president's billion-dollar defense program yesterday and spoke of "co-operation" with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Commending Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to build an air force of 50,000 planes in a year, the governor went further to say: "I do not think the program is yet extensive enough."

Governor Bailey said he was asking James H. Penick, Little Rock banker and chairman of the state Planning Board, to name a committee to "mobilize the natural resources of Arkansas in support of the national defense policy."

Mr. Penick said he would appoint the committee as soon as he receives Mr. Bailey's letter.

The governor suggested the following be appointed:

Adj. Gen. Dan B. Byrd of the Arkansas National Guard, Clarksville; Col. H. L. McAllister, president of the Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway; Col. Elgan C. Robertson of Marianna, Harrey C. Couch, Pine Bluff industrialist; Col. T. H. Barton of El Dorado, oil company executive; L. A. Watkins of Harrison, president of the Missouri and Arkansas Railway Company; H. K. Thatcher, executive director of the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission; Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist; Alec M. Crowell of El Dorado, director of the state Oil and Gas Commission; President J. W. Fulbright of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Dean C. C. Fichtner of the university's School of Business Administration; Dr. C. O. Branner of the university's College of Agriculture, and J. C. Murray, freight rate consultant of the Arkansas Corporation Commission, Little Rock.

Engineer-Director L. A. Henry of the Planning Board said the group would make a complete survey of the state's "mineral, agricultural and industrial resources."

Governor to Assist in Plan to Aid Allies.

The governor announced he had accepted an invitation by William Allen White, newspaper publisher of Emporia, Kan., to help organize a committee to "sell" the American people on the necessity of aiding the Allies by providing "supplies and wealth."

Loans for Mine Development Approved by Committee.

GAZETTE 5-29-40
Washington, May 28 (AP).—Pleading a shortage of strategic and critical minerals needed for national defense, spokesmen for Western miners and prospectors won approval today from the Senate Banking Committee of legislation directing \$10,000,000 in government loans for developing mines.

Senators Ashurst (Dem.-Arl.) and Murray (Dem.-Mont.) told the committee the loans, by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, would be used to develop deposits of manganese, chrome, tungsten and similar minerals vital to national defense.

Senator Taft (Rep., O.) obtained approval of a provision that would restrict loans to those mineral deposits which would be of value to the United States in times of war.

Other senators sponsoring the bill included Hayden (Dem., Arl.), McCarran (Dem., Nev.), Pittman (Dem., Nev.), Miller (Dem., Ark.), Johnson (Dem., Col.), King (Dem., Utah), Thomas (Dem., Utah), Clark (Dem., Ida.) and Thomas (Dem., Okla.).

State Urged To Make Use Of Minerals

5-30-40
Organization Proposed
to Co-operate in National
Defense Plans.

Plans for the immediate formation of a statewide organization to promote development of Arkansas minerals to speed national defense were announced here today by Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, and W. C. McClure, secretary of the Camden Chamber of Commerce.

The organization would be composed of representatives of interested state agencies, laymen and business men, and one of the principal objectives would be to stimulate business over the state.

Mr. McClure pointed out that the

state has huge deposits of bauxite, lignite, manganese, lead and zinc, all important to national defense. He said that an expert's estimate had placed a potential deposit of 75,000,000 tons of lignite in the Camden area alone.

The new association will be formed at a meeting to be called in Little Rock in the near future. More than 100 circulars are being sent to prospective leaders of the movement this week, Mr. McClure said.

Other activities of the association will be to conduct an active educational campaign on the possibilities of developing Arkansas mineral resources, and to promote legislation to stabilize the developing of minerals in the state.

State agencies expected to participate in the movement include the geologist's office, the agriculture and industrial commission, the state Planning Board and the Flood Control Board.

Camden Will Seek Federal Built Airport

5-30-40
El Dorado Times

LITTLE ROCK, May 30.—(UP).—The city of Camden has taken an option on 360 acres of land and is drawing up a project for construction of \$100,000 municipal airport to be submitted to the WPA, Secretary of the Camden Chamber of Commerce announced here today.

McClure said the proposed airport would be placed at the disposal of the government for an emergency landing field or for an aviation school under the national defense program.

McClure came to Little Rock to attend a meeting in the office of State Geologist George C. Branner, at which plans were made for immediate formation of a statewide organization to promote development of Arkansas minerals to speed national defense. The new association will be formed at a meeting to be called in Little Rock soon.

Oil Industry Is Ready To Help,

Barton Says
Evening Times 5-31-40
El Dorado

HOT SPRINGS, May 31.—(AP).—The American oil industry, although now "heavily taxed" is ready to shoulder any new tax load the country may deem necessary for national defense, Col. T. H. Barton, El Dorado oil executive, declared here today.

Barton, president of the Lion Oil Refining company which produces, refines and sells oil through both wholesale and retail outlets, told the National Oil Scouts and Land Men's Association annual convention here that Arkansas' oil reserves were "in good shape."

Discussing a proposed increase in federal oil taxes, he asserted: "We are already heavily taxed, but if they need that extra taxation for defense, put it on and we'll take it."

O. C. Bailey, chairman of the Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission, told the convention that this state was ready to pledge its oil and gas resources for national defense.

Barton, discussing the oil outlook in this area, told the scouts that exploration was to be undertaken in eastern Arkansas because the land there was similar to land in Mississippi on which oil had been discovered last year.

Henry A. Ley, immediate past president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, also addressed the meeting. The delegates staged their annual golf tournament this afternoon and arranged a dinner party tonight.

Oil Men Ready to Aid U. S. Defense Plan, Says Barton

Sentinel-Record
Hot Springs 6-1-40
The oil industry is better prepared to follow the geared-up defense program of the United States government than any other industry, Col. T. H. Barton, El Dorado,

president of the Lion Oil company, said here last night.

Col. Barton, here to attend the 17th annual convention of the National Oil Scouts and Landmen's association, said that "it won't take us nearly as long to get into high gear when the government calls upon us as any of the other industries."

Speaking before the group at the opening session of the convention yesterday morning at the Arlington hotel, Col. Barton declared that, although the industry is already heavily taxed, it is still able to do its part in aiding and financing the defense program.

"If the nation needs that extra taxation for defense, put it on and we'll take it," he declared to the applause of the oil men.

Col. Barton reported that Arkansas now ranks eighth in the nation in yearly production and in estimated oil reserves and added that the oil industry stands head and shoulders above all other industries in the matter of salaries and wages.

He reported that two new wells are being drilled in the state at the present and that seven others are planned in the near future. It is hoped, he added, to open up at least two new fields through these new wells.

Discovery of oil in Mississippi has also brought out the possibility of opening new oil fields in eastern Arkansas, the president of the Lion Oil company said. Geophysical conditions in eastern Arkansas are similar to those in Mississippi and much land has already been leased prior to the drilling of test wells.

O. C. Bailey, El Dorado, chairman of the Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission, welcomed the group to the state, taking the place of Gov. Carl Bailey on the program.

H. M. Barney, the governor's secretary, announced at Little Rock that the governor had been "forced to forego the trip to Hot Springs because of an important conference with the state planning board on matters pertaining to national defense."

The governor several days ago instructed the planning board to survey Arkansas' resources with a view to marshalling them in support of President Roosevelt's defense program. The conference at Little Rock got under way this morning in the governor's chambers at the state capitol.

O. C. Bailey pledged the support of all Arkansas oil resources to aid in the national defense.

Other speakers on program yesterday morning included Henry A. Ley, San Antonio, immediate past president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists; and Joe Dawson, consulting geologist of Mississippi. Ley spoke on "Eyes of the Petroleum Industry," while Dawson's talk dealt with "Geology Development in Mississippi."

A golf tournament was held yesterday afternoon with a buffet supper at the Club Belvedere last night. Officers will be elected this morning.

STATE IS URGED TO USE MINERALS

Branner and McClure Confer At Little Rock

Camden News 6-1-40
Plans for the immediate formation of a statewide organization to promote development of Arkansas minerals to speed national defense were announced in Little Rock Thursday by Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, and W. C. McClure, secretary of the Camden Chamber of Commerce.

The organization would be composed of representatives of interested state agencies, laymen and business men, and one of the principal objectives would be to stimulate business over the state.

Mr. McClure pointed out that he state has huge deposits of auxite, lignite, manganese, lead and zinc, all important to national defense. He said that an expert's estimate had placed a potential deposit of 75,000,000 tons of lignite in the Camden area alone.

The new association will be formed at a meeting to be called in Little Rock in the near future. More than 100 circulars are being

sent to prospective leaders of the movement this week, Mr. McClure said.

Other activities of the association will be to conduct an active educational campaign on the possibilities of developing Arkansas mineral resources, and to promote legislation to stabilize the developing of minerals in the state.

State agencies expected to participate in the movement include the geologist's office, the agriculture and industrial commission, the state Planning Board and the Flood Control Board.

Committee Chairmen Named For Defense Survey.

6-2-40 Gazette
Six committee chairmen to direct the state Defense Council's survey of resources which could be used for national defense were named yesterday by James H. Penick, chairman of the state Planning Board. The Defense Council, named to work with the Planning Board, was organized Friday.

The committee chairmen are:

Manpower—Adj. Gen. Dan B. Byrd of the Arkansas National Guard.

Agriculture—Dr. C. O. Branner, head of the Department of Sociology and Economics, University of Arkansas.

Forests—L. J. Arnold, Crossett, member of the state Forestry Commission.

Minerals—Col. T. H. Barton, El Dorado.

Manufacturing—Harvey C. Couch, Pine Bluff.

Transportation—L. A. Watkins, Harrison.

Mr. Penick said the committees would meet here this week to complete their organization.

H. K. Thatcher, director of the Arkansas Agricultural and Industrial Commission, said the state was in an excellent position to take advantage of war industries to be established under the billion dollar defense program. He recommended that a state representative be designated to present before the National Defense Council in Washington facts about Arkansas resources suitable for armament materials.

State Defense Council Names Survey Chiefs Democrat 6-2-40 Plan Mobilization of Arkansas's Natural Resources.

Chairmen of sub-committees of the state Planning Board's special committee to mobilize information on Arkansas's strategic natural resources in national defense were named yesterday by Planning Board Chairman James H. Penick of Little Rock.

The six sub-committee chiefs are: Brig. Gen. Dan B. Byrd of Clarksville, adjutant general of the Arkansas National Guard, manpower; Dr. C. O. Branner of Fayetteville, head of the rural economics department, University of Arkansas's College of Agriculture, agriculture; L. J. Arnold of Crossett, member of the state Forestry Commission, forestry and forestry products; Harvey C. Couch of Pine Bluff, president of the Arkansas Power and Light Company, manufacturing; and L. A. Watkins of Harrison, president of the Missouri and Arkansas Railroad, general (transportation, etc.).

L. A. Henry, engineer-director of the state Planning Board, said the committees were expected to start functioning early this week.

De Queen C.C. Would Develop Natural Resources.

6-5-40
De Queen, June 4.—An effort to secure development of mineral and timber resources of Sevier county is being made by the De Queen Commercial Club. Samples of ore are being assembled by Secretary Gordon Mabry.

As a result of the defense program business men believe antimony mining will be resumed in the county. Antimony ore deposits in north Sevier county, around Gillham, are said to be the largest in the nation. During the World War a smelter was operated at Gillham.

As the result of an appeal to Governor Bailey for assistance in making a survey, the Commercial Club was informed that E. Reed Smith, engineer for the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission, will come here tomorrow to confer with business men and to collect data.

Within a 40-mile radius from De Queen is one of the finest stands of young pine timber in the state.

Arkansas Minerals for the Use of Industry

6-6-40
Lewisville Herald

When State Geologist George C. Branner says the mineral survey conducted by his office and the WPA is beginning to bear fruit he can point to the case of a New York dye and color company which has leased 80 acres of lignite-bearing land in Dallas county. This concern had to find a new source of material for making ochre pigment when the Allied blockade cut off the supplies it had been obtaining from Germany. The mineral survey had made many drilling tests for lignite in Dallas county, and its district supervisor aided in negotiations of the dye company to obtain mineral of suitable type.

Dr. Branner expects the development of this tract to give Arkansas a brand-new industry.

In Pike county the United States Gypsum Company has begun development of gypsum deposits located by the survey. In the same part of the state the war situation has contributed to intensify mining and treating of the cinnabar deposits discovered a few years. Quicksilver for munitions is in urgent demand while at the same time war has upset many former sources of supply.

The mineral survey has established the locations in Arkansas of a variety of important commercial and industrial minerals and ores. It has long been understood in a general way that this state possessed exceptional mineral resources. But over the last 60 years, more than 80 per cent of the value of mineral production has been confined to fuel minerals—coal, oil and natural gas, as a single non fuel mineral, bauxite, has represented a large part of the remainder.

This seems an especially propitious time for launching the state-wide organization of public agencies and business interest to promote Arkansas's mineral development, which plans have been announced by Dr. Branner and Secretary W. C. McClure of the Camden Chamber of Commerce. The mineral survey is furnishing an up-to-date inventory of mineral resources. And it may well become a part of the national defense program to develop domestic sources of vital minerals and metals.

The mineral survey has established the locations in Arkansas of a variety of important commercial and industrial minerals and ores. It has long been understood in a general way that this state possessed exceptional mineral resources. But over the last 60 years, more than 80 per cent of the value of mineral production has been confined to fuel minerals—coal, oil and natural gas, as a single non fuel mineral, bauxite, has represented a large part of the remainder.

This seems an especially propitious time for launching the state-wide organization of public agencies and business interest to promote Arkansas's mineral development, which plans have been announced by Dr. Branner and Secretary W. C. McClure of the Camden Chamber of Commerce. The mineral survey is furnishing an up-to-date inventory of mineral resources. And it may well become a part of the national defense program to develop domestic sources of vital minerals and metals.

This seems an especially propitious time for launching the state-wide organization of public agencies and business interest to promote Arkansas's mineral development, which plans have been announced by Dr. Branner and Secretary W. C. McClure of the Camden Chamber of Commerce. The mineral survey is furnishing an up-to-date inventory of mineral resources. And it may well become a part of the national defense program to develop domestic sources of vital minerals and metals.

This seems an especially propitious time for launching the state-wide organization of public agencies and business interest to promote Arkansas's mineral development, which plans have been announced by Dr. Branner and Secretary W. C. McClure of the Camden Chamber of Commerce. The mineral survey is furnishing an up-to-date inventory of mineral resources. And it may well become a part of the national defense program to develop domestic sources of vital minerals and metals.

State Plans Bureau At Washington

Gazette 6-7-40

Arkansas will establish an office at Washington at once to seek location of war industries in the state, Governor Bailey announced yesterday. H. K. Thatcher, executive director of the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission, will set up the office in cooperation with L. A. Henry, engineer-director of the state Planning Board and Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist.

Aid of other state departments included in the Natural Resources Coun-

of Arkansas, such as Parks Commission, Game and Fish Commission, Plant Board, Publicity Commission and others, was pledged.

Expense Money Available.

The office will be financed, Governor Bailey said, through the Agricultural and Industrial Commission's appropriation.

"This commission was set up to encourage industry to come into Arkansas," he said. "It has sufficient money to pay basic expenses. The Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce no doubt will give some financial assistance in event of any extraordinary expense."

"The office, under direction of Mr. Thatcher, will assist and advise any group, city or town in Arkansas that feels it has something to place before Washington officials or owners of proposed industrial developments."

Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Henry will leave for Washington in a few days. Dr. Branner, who is in New York city, was notified to meet them there. Governor Bailey said the future of the office will depend upon its results.

Confers With Business Leaders.

Earlier in the day Governor Bailey conferred with Harvey C. Couch of Pine Bluff, president of the Arkansas Power and Light Company; Col. T. H. Barton of El Dorado, president of the Lion Oil Refining Company; Raymond Rebsamen, Little Rock business leader, and state comptroller J. O. Goff.

"We are in the center of the area now favored in Washington for the location of war industries," the governor said after the meeting. "We have rail, water and highway transportation facilities to expedite the shipment of the finished products."

Mrs. Helen Crawford to Manage Washington Office.

Gazette 6-8-40

Mrs. Helen C. Crawford of Little Rock, reporter for the state Utilities Commission, was selected yesterday to manage the Arkansas office which will be set up at Washington next week in an effort to attract war industries to the state.

Mrs. Crawford is a well known business woman. She was active in government work at New York during the World war and came to the Utilities Commission with high recommendations. She probably will leave here June 17.

H. K. Thatcher, executive director of the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission, and L. A. Henry, engineer-director of the state Planning Board, will leave tonight for Washington to establish the office. They will be aided by Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, who will journey from New York to meet them.

Mr. Thatcher will direct the state's bid for war industries under instructions from Governor Bailey. The Agricultural and Industrial Commission will meet initial expenses out of its appropriation.

Mr. Thatcher said the office probably will be maintained for six months, after which results will be tabulated and need for further work determined.

"The Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce will play an important part in furnishing business leaders to carry the state's invitation to owners of prospective new industries," Mr. Thatcher said. "Many members of the chamber have promised to make trips north and east when needed."

Defense Program

"Rich in Steel", Bauxite for Several More.

Leaders Organize to Present Facts of Rich Resources to Federal Authorities

Democrat By WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Congress is voting billions for warships, planes and guns. A vast armament program is getting under way.

Preparedness has become the big subject of national interest, shoving the problems of unemployment, farm surpluses and idle millions of workers into the background of public attention.

A hope for Arkansas glimmers in this swift change of public concern. Wider markets are likely to be opened to the state's raw materials, in the opinion of Arkansans who are looking into this enormous new prospect.

For preparedness reaches back of the defense lines of ships and soldiers to a multitude of factories, and back of the factories to every source of the endless materials they require.

Minerals are one class of raw materials on which preparedness draws heavily. And the state has these essentials ready in large stores for Uncle Sam's needs.

So there's a brightness for Arkansas in this stern business of making ready to defend the nation.

Our minerals are a potentially rich holding that still remains, to a large extent, unused, except for oil. A number of factors, including high freight rates, have made it unprofitable to work many of these stores.

But now the situation may be shifted around in the state's favor. There is talk of building great war industries in the Mississippi valley, away from the exposed coasts.

May Get Industries.

If that is done, Arkansas might get some of the industries. Anyway, their existence near by would very likely sharpen the demand for a number of minerals we have, which are of keen importance in an armament program.

We have, first of all, huge reserves of fuel and power in our coal, oil and gas. And fuel and power aren't by a long shot all of the armament needs which these minerals may provide.

Rubber, for instance, can be made from oil and gas, or from coal, limestone, salt and water, and rubber for tires is a life-and-death necessity to the motorized army of today. It is, moreover, a necessity in which this country is weak. For much of our rubber must be brought from the Far East, notably the Dutch East Indies, over a long water route which might be hard to keep open in wartime.

Happily, this country has already begun to make rubber from the raw materials just mentioned. Additional plants are projected. One is to be built in Louisiana, by a big oil concern, to turn out 10,000 pounds a day.

A rubber plant is probably not a prospect for Arkansas, though you can't tell where or how the preparedness program will go. This synthetic rubber is mentioned here just to illustrate the vast possibilities opened by a whopping expansion of the nation's armament.

Chemicals From Coal.

Coal yields a world of chemicals that have high importance in equipping armies and fleets of ships and planes, and which serve a multitude of industrial processes leading up to armament.

Coke for melting metals out of ores and for making steel, and a raft of substances used in the manufacture of explosives, medicines, dyes and what not, are some of the myriad items extracted from coal.

And they're all munitions, in one way or another. Armament is very much more than "shooting irons." It actually includes everything required to feed, clothe and house fighting men, to give them weapons, to supply raw materials to the factories providing those wants, and to build new factories which the nation may lack.

Take dyes made from coal, or from lignite, which is a form of coal. It was announced recently that an Eastern dye-manufacturing concern may locate a plant in Dallas county to manufacture dye-stuff from lignite. Such a plant might easily wind up producing some more definite war munition.

For the manufacture of dyes from

lignite or coal is closely related to the making of medicines and chemicals for explosives or for fertilizer, flavoring extracts or perfumes, from the same fuels. A plant making one line of these products can shift readily to another.

Arkansas coal from the semi-anthracite fields in Pope, Johnson and Logan counties, may find a large market in St. Louis, which is shifting to such coal to banish the pall of smoke hung over the city by the Illinois soft coal it has been using.

Fuel for St. Louis.

Freight rates are apparently the chief obstacle between Arkansas coal mines and St. Louis furnaces. It is reported that the state's semi-anthracite more than meets the specifications of the new anti-smoke ordinance adopted by the St. Louis authorities.

Efforts to get the freight rate reduced \$2 a ton are under way. If allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is hoped that Arkansas can furnish St. Louis with around a million tons of coal this winter. That would almost equal the state's total production of coal in 1939.

Another Arkansas mineral that should have an important place in the nation's armament program is bauxite. We have most of the entire domestic reserve of this valuable ore. However, great quantities of it are imported.

Bauxite isn't only an essential as the source of aluminum for airplanes and various other mechanisms necessary to defense. The ore is also made into abrasives for grinding tools. In that utility, bauxite is one of the prime needs of an armament program. Tools come before everything else.

The manufacture of abrasives from bauxite may be an opportunity for Arkansas to get a preparedness industry—and one that would have a market in normal times. It is a matter deserving attention, in the opinion of H. K. Thatcher, director of the State Agricultural and Industrial Commission.

Manganese is one more of our minerals that may play a significant part in the nation's defense.

Manganese Supply Vital.

Without manganese, it is impossible to make good steel. This mineral is to steel what starch is to a shirt—stiffening the metal, and giving it far greater strength.

And the nation produces only a fraction of its needs of manganese. The bulk of the huge quantity used by the steel industry—800,000 tons a year normally, it is estimated—is imported from Russia and Africa. Much more than 800,000 tons a year would be required to provide steel for armament purposes in addition to ordinary uses.

Arkansas has an important manganese field near Batesville, where a number of small mines are in operation. There is another field with which not much has been done, in the Ouachita mountains of western Arkansas, according to Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist.

Mining in the Batesville field started to pick up last fall, and operators there are hopeful of a brisk market for their output, as the armament program increases the demand for steel.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines will explore the Batesville deposit some time this summer, Dr. Branner said.

Professors James ventured no theory in explanation of this weird and mysterious business. But then an alchemist—subsequently—in fact, away back in the days of alchemists—there were many occult, and a few quasi-scientific observations about radiation from the human body. In fact, it is supposed to have given rise to the picturing of halos on the heads of saints. We do not yet know in Hamlet's phrase, what really is "the veridical" of the human brain, but science patiently pursues its never ending quest into the mystery of the mind and man's march along the road to immortality.

Manganese is found in a dozen or more states, and obviously they will all be after any opportunity to expand production. Arkansas will need to be on its toes to profit by whatever market develops.

It may well be that the government will move to build up a domestic supply of this vital mineral. In the uncertain state of the world, it doesn't seem likely that the nation will continue to depend on foreign sources, taking the chance of being able to keep thousands of miles of sea-lanes open.

Quality Declared Good.

The claim that foreign manganese is of higher quality than the domestic article was disputed by a South Dakota representative in a congressional debate on the subject about two years ago. "That foreign manganese ore is simply hand-picked ore, using one-cent an hour labor," he asserted.

A reduction plant seems to be the need in the Arkansas field. Such a plant, with one method at least, leaches the manganese out of the ore by dissolving it with an acid, then recovering the mineral from the acid, it is explained. The resulting manganese is from 50 to 70 per cent pure, and lower grade ores can be worked, the experts say.

Arkansas has still another essential war munition in its output of quicksilver from the cinnabar ore mined in Pike and Clark counties. Mercury is used to make the explosive substance that fires shells, and has various other utilities.

In this vital armament need, also, the nation is dependent largely on foreign sources—and in a risky quarter, largely from Italy and Spain, though we get a good bit from Mexico.

Quicksilver production in Arkansas has been on the rise, with an output now valued at around \$1,800 a day by Dr. Branner. He thinks that figure may be hoisted to \$5,000 a day, and perhaps even more, under the stimulus of Uncle Sam's armament demand.

Zinc Areas Hopeful.

Zinc, and some lead, are two more Arkansas minerals which may get a boost from the defense program. Zinc is necessary to make certain alloys, such as brass, which are required for many items of armament.

Mining of this mineral has been looking up in the north Arkansas field, which has pleasant memories of what the World War did to boom the price of its output. Many old mines and mills are being prepared for operation, "just in case."

A concentration plant which would make it possible to work low grade ore, profitless to ship, might be an opportunity in the zinc fields.

Antimony is another war-munitions mineral Arkansas has—in Sevier county. It's used to harden lead for bullets. Interest in developing the Sevier county deposits is reported from DeQueen.

Then Arkansas has quartz crystals, valuable for the lenses of field glasses.

The state has a world of clay, lime and sand for bricks, cement and glass. There may be chances to develop these resources industrially if the armament program is extended to building factories and training fields.

To what extent our minerals will profit by the defense program is a question that only the troubled-looking future can answer. But informed opinion favors the view that the nation is in for a huge development of its military forces.

To get Arkansas into the picture, the state is setting up an organization of leaders in its affairs who will give federal authorities the facts on our advantages for armament industries. We want industries wherever possible. Selling only minerals is just a second choice. Doing only that, many of our workers would be pulled to other localities.

As Governor Bailey has pointed out, Arkansas, with its rich resources for producing war needs, is in a favored situation for industries. We can marshal arguments that ought to be effective.

State Mineral Survey Will Be Conducted

Daily Banner-News Probe in Line With Governor's Defense Work

Magnolia 6-10-40

At a special meeting of the Arkansas Oil and Gas commission June 7, the director of production, A. M. Crowell, was authorized to proceed with a survey covering the fuel minerals of south Arkansas for the purpose of furnishing information to Governor Carl E. Bailey in his national defense work.

This survey will include reserves of oil and gas, potential production of each of the fields or pools in the state, transportation facilities for the movement of any needed emergency supplies of crude oil, refining facilities and all allied information.

Two petroleum engineers and the commission's chief accountant are to be detailed to this work and a preliminary report made to the commission by July 15.

Stream Pollution Work

A report was made to the commission covering the progress that had been made in the matter of waste oil finding its way into the streams of the state. Some 125 leases had been visited by two engineers of the commission and the co-operation of the oil industry in remedial work was reported.

C. H. Murphy, El Dorado banker and oil man, appeared before the commission together with a large group of land owners and urged the commission to continue this work. It was reported that the pollution problem which had existed in the Smackover field was perhaps alleviated to a greater extent than at any time in the history of the field.

Upon application of Tidewater Associated Oil company and Seaboard Oil company a permit was granted on a long 40-acre tract in the Atlanta field. The permit was for the drilling of the No. 1 E. M. Hutcheson, located 330 feet south and 1320 feet west of the northeast corner of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 16, township 18 south, range 19 west, Columbia county.

Upon application of East Texas Refining company and Erwin & Leach a permit was granted for a 40-acre tract in the Lewisville-Stamps field. The permit was for the drilling of their No. 2 Bodcaw Lumber company, located 530 feet south and 660 feet east of the northwest corner of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 19, township 16 south, range 23 west, Lafayette county.

Pressure Data Discussed

The most recent bottom hole pressure data were also discussed by the commission and the complete results will be mailed to the operators on June 15, preparatory to the hearing on June 20, 1940.

Satisfaction was expressed by the members of the commission with all pressures with the exception of the Dorcheat pool of Columbia county. The preliminary bottom hole pressure data are given below:

Jones sand: March 12, 1940	2177 lb.
June 4, 1940	2014 lb.
Drop	163 lb.
Daily drop	1.96 lb.
Reynolds lime: Apr. 18, 1940	3396 lb.
June 4, 1940	3415 lb.
Increase	19 lb.
Magnolia: April 17, 1940	3304 lb.
June 5, 1940	3296 lb.
Drop	10 lb.
Daily drop	0.2 lb.
Atlanta: February 16, 1940	3790 lb.
June 6, 1940	3712 lb.
Drop	78 lb.
Daily drop	0.7 lb.
Dorcheat: April 21, 1940	4070 lb.
June 6, 1940	3958 lb.
Drop	112 lb.
Daily drop	2.5 lb.

Bottom hole pressures are now being taken in the Fouke, Lewisville, Village and Buckner pools.

Bailey Informed State Resources Being Surveyed

Pine Bluff Daily Gazette LITTLE ROCK, June 12 (AP)—Gov. Carl E. Bailey was informed today that the U. S. Bureau of Mines is interested in development of Arkansas mineral resources as a part of the national defense program.

The advice came in a telegram from State Geologist George C. Branner, now in Washington. "Project to drill in quicksilver area has been favorably considered but beginning date not definite," Branner said. "Project to drill in Batesville manganese area under consideration."

Arkansas has extensive quicksilver deposits in Pike and Clark counties. Branner reported that Bureau of Mines representatives had surveyed the Sevier county antimony producing area and were "not optimistic as to the quantity of ore available and doubt if their drilling can be economically justified."

"I am to supply the bureau with additional data which will be considered with respect to the possibility of justifying the drilling program," he said.

Arkansas Office To Seek Industries Open.

Washington, June 12 (AP)—Arkansas has established a Washington office as headquarters for efforts to persuade governmental agencies that the state is a desirable location for industries important in national defense preparations.

H. K. Thatcher, director of the Arkansas Agricultural and Industrial Commission, is in charge.

Seeking Co. Democra Plan Washington Office

Plans for establishment of an office in Washington by the state for seeking location of war industries in Arkansas have been announced by Governor Bailey. H. K. Thatcher, executive director of the state Agriculture and Industrial Commission, in co-operation with L. A. Henry, engineer-director of the state Planning Board, and Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, will be in charge of the office.

Governor Bailey said operation of the office will be financed through the Agricultural and Industrial Commission's appropriation. "The office, under the direction of Mr. Thatcher, will assist and advise any group, city or town in Arkansas that it feels has something to place before Washington officials or owners of proposed industrial developments," the chief executive said.

Minerals Survey Meeting Delayed

DEMOCRAT 6-14-40

W. C. McClure, secretary of the Arkansas Flood Control Commission, and secretary of the Camden Chamber of Commerce, today said a statewide meeting to study mobilization of Arkansas minerals for national defense, tentatively set for June 20, would be delayed because of the absence of State Geologist George C. Branner from Little Rock.

Mr. Branner has been in New York and Washington on business relating to development of the state's mineral resources. Mr. McClure recently announced the formation of a group to plan fullest utilization of the state's strategic minerals.

Arkansas Mineral Resources To Be Used For Defense

6-14-40

Malvern Daily Record Little Rock (AP)—Gov. Carl E. Bailey was informed today that the U. S. Bureau of Mines is interested in development of Arkansas mineral resources as a part of the national defense program.

The advice came in a telegram from State Geologist George C. Branner, now in Washington. "Project to drill in quicksilver area has been favorably considered but beginning date not definite," Branner said. "Project to drill in Batesville manganese area under consideration."

Arkansas has extensive quicksilver deposits in Pike and Clark counties. Branner reported that Bureau of Mines representatives had surveyed the Sevier county antimony producing area and were "not optimistic as to the quantity of ore available and doubt if their drilling can be economically justified."

"I am to supply the bureau with additional data which will be considered with respect to the possibility of justifying the drilling program," he said.

Arkansas has extensive quicksilver deposits in Pike and Clark counties. Branner reported that Bureau of Mines representatives had surveyed the Sevier county antimony producing area and were "not optimistic as to the quantity of ore available and doubt if their drilling can be economically justified."

"I am to supply the bureau with additional data which will be considered with respect to the possibility of justifying the drilling program," he said.

Arkansas has extensive quicksilver deposits in Pike and Clark counties. Branner reported that Bureau of Mines representatives had surveyed the Sevier county antimony producing area and were "not optimistic as to the quantity of ore available and doubt if their drilling can be economically justified."

"I am to supply the bureau with additional data which will be considered with respect to the possibility of justifying the drilling program," he said.

Study Reveals Arkansas Power Company Is Prepared To Pace State's Resources for Aiding U. S. Defense

DEMOCRAT 6-16-40

Arkansas is a strategic center for industries to serve national defense. The state has a wealth of resources for such industries, and it has electric power and fuels to drive the industrial wheels.

That is the opinion which Harvey Couch, president of the Arkansas Power and Light Company, is prepared to give government officials.

He said the Arkansas Power and Light Company is in position to meet any emergency the war may bring, because its growth has been based on long-time plans for meeting future needs.

In a statement concerning the results of a study, about completed, of the company's ability to measure up to demands for national defense, Mr. Couch said:

"Our present facilities are already interconnected with other large private and public systems, and have considerable ability to take on increased loads. In addition, they offer ideal opportunities for further integration and interconnection.

"In view of the anticipated need for increased sources of firm power at reasonable cost by 1942, the Blakeley mountain hydro plant has for several years been a part of the long-range design. The expansion of hydro generating power which it will affect will greatly expand the company's ability to serve industrial users generally.

"Natural gas for both residential and industrial use is available throughout the company's territory, and gas distribution is a part of its own service in a large number of communities.

"Good water is available throughout the territory and, in many of the larger centers, is distributed by the company.

"One of its subsidiaries operates the street railway service in Little Rock.

"All of these non-electric facilities offer an increased and diversified opportunity for industrial development.

"With the construction this year of 75 miles of new transmission line, most of which will be designed for 154,000 volt operation, our company will have provided trunk transmission facilities adequate for the industrial growth of its territory for many years to come.

"This line will extend from Batesville through the upper White river valley, and could be utilized as part of a 'backbone' line that could be extended on into Missouri and Kansas to Kansas City, and even beyond. It will offer an ample supply of power for the rich mineral resources of the White river valley, and will be available for transmitting any power that may be developed on the river, either by private companies or the government.

"A wide variety of materials required for war purposes are now being produced in Arkansas.

"Our company has engaged the services of an experienced geologist, who is now at work making reports and studies on these resources and how they can best be developed. He has increased his staff from three to four workers, and at our request is specializing in studying minerals that would be particularly valuable during wartime.

"Farm products which would be needed in wartime, both for the manufacturing industries and for food, are annually produced in Arkansas, some in abundance. Among the state's farm products are cotton, with all its by-products, rice, soy beans, beef cattle, poultry and dairy products.

"Hard and soft wood resources seem capable of supplying both the lumbering industry and plants producing derivatives of cellulose and lignin for all time, under the present and proposed measures of conservation and reforestation.

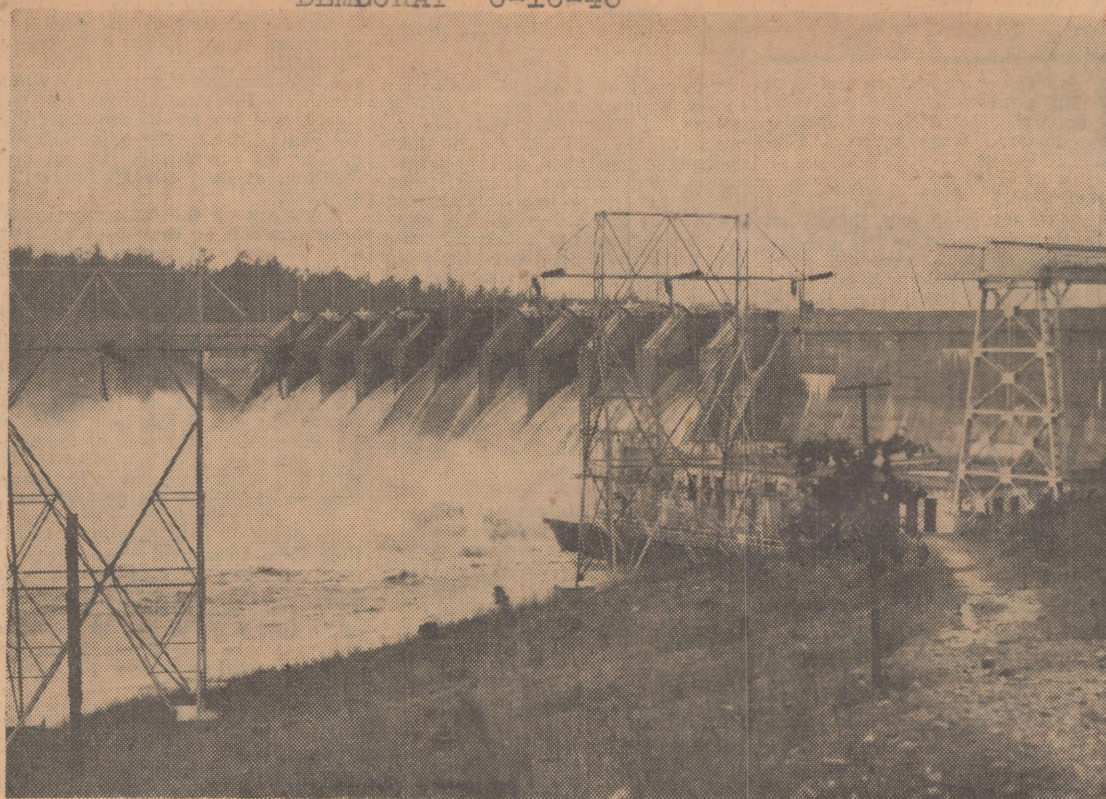
"For the actual production of these materials, this and neighboring states have some skilled labor and an almost unlimited supply of thrifty American-born people who can readily respond to systematic training.

"It appears that the majority of plants already served by our system could readily double or triple their production by adding further shifts, and similar expansion could undoubtedly be accomplished by other plants, after necessary electric installations were made. With the

close co-operative relationship between our company and these industrial plants over the state, it would not appear difficult to develop reasonable priority schedules in the interest of national necessity.

"One of the important factors in our favor should wartime utility service be required is our seasoned personnel and invaluable resources in capital. More than one-fifth of our male employees served in the World War or have had active military training, and can function intelligently with industry under fire."

Mr. Couch is a member of the Business Advisory Committee of the U. S. Department of Commerce, and is vice chairman of the executive committee; chairman of a sub-com-



Carpenter hydro-electric station, the second to be built on the Ouachita, which would help carry the load of supplying power to Arkansas in the event of an emergency. It was put into operation on January 1, 1932.

mittee of the Arkansas State Planning Board to study and report on manufactured products, natural resources and power essential and useful to the national defense program.

WAR INDUSTRIES FOR ARKANSAS.

DEMOCRAT 6-17-40
A committee representing the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce is to confer with officials in Washington today about war industries for the city.

Just what the opportunities may be obviously depends on the nation's defense plans. If the Washington authorities figure that our coastal industries for producing war needs are unsafe, they may decide to locate airplane factories and other plants in the Mississippi Valley.

In that case, Little Rock and other points in Arkansas might have a good chance at some of the new pay rolls. We have the raw materials, the labor and a thoroughly American citizenship, which would give its patriotic best to the nation's need.

Representative Joe Starnes, of Alabama, said in Congress the other day:

"We should have a de-centralization of our munitions industry. Approximately 85 to 90 per cent of all the munitions and implements of warfare are manufactured in a comparatively small area of the United States, mainly in Pennsylvania, New York and New England. Many of our plants are in exposed positions.

"Take our airplane industry, for instance. At least 90 per cent of that industry is within 100 miles of the borders of this nation. Take our chemical warfare service. Its plant is located near Chesapeake bay, and is the only plant of its type and character we have in the entire country."

But whatever Arkansas may gain in defense industries, our best prospect for building up manufactures is in the standard types of industry, which produce everyday wants.

Such industries would be favored by the brisk times that may develop as a result of the nation's armament. And we may sorely need more industry in the years ahead, for the export outlook for cotton is anything but bright.

DELAYS DEFENSE MEETING Commercial Appeal

Arkansas Forced to Postpone Study

In Connection With Minerals

LITTLE ROCK, June 11. (AP)

Secretary W. C. McClure of the State Flood Control Commission announced Friday the postponement of a statewide meeting scheduled for June 20 to study mobilization of Arkansas' minerals for national defense.

He said postponement was necessary due to the absence from Arkansas of State Geologist George C. Branner, who is in New York and Washington on business.

Mineral Rights Offered for Use In Defense Program.

GAZETTE 6-23-40

Mineral rights on considerable acreage in Logan county, where coal production is heavy, have been offered to the federal government for national defense development by M. W. Greeson of Prescott, president of the Murfreesboro, Nashville and Southwestern Railway Company and member of the state Flood Control Commission. Mr. Greeson informed Otis Page, state land commissioner, he would give the rights to the government if the acreage would be developed under the proposed national defense program. Part of the rights have reverted to the state because of tax delinquency.

State Agency At Capital

Makes Gains

GAZETTE 6-23-40

Arkansas's new Washington office, established to encourage the location of war industries in the state, is prepared for a "fine job," but Arkansas must "show something good" regarding natural resources because of competition from other states, Dr. G. C. Branner, state geologist, said yesterday. He arrived home after spending several days in the capital, where the office was opened by H. K. Thatcher, executive secretary of the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission; L. A. Henry, engineer-director of the state Planning Board, and himself.

Dr. Branner said state agencies are preparing a brief outline of basic resources in Arkansas, for distribution to interested Washington groups. The publication will be arranged so that readers instantly can check a complete summary of each resource listed.

Citizens throughout the country should bear in mind, Dr. Branner explained, that the federal government, in its national defense program, intends to develop resources so that they will be available for use if and when an emergency occurs, rather than making them available "so that they can be sold today."

Drilling Tests Proposed.

After conferring with representatives of the United States Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Mines, Dr. Branner was informed that prospects are "quite favorable" for government drilling in the Batesville manganese field. Quicksilver, another strategic mineral, will be drilled to determine further possibilities, but no date has been set. Quicksilver deposits are located in Pike and Clark counties. The bureau originally rejected an offer to investigate possibilities in the Sevier county antimony area, but will give the matter "full consideration," the state geologist later learned.

Dr. Branner discussed strategic minerals, from the War Department's viewpoint, with the chief of the Commodities Division in the office of the assistant secretary of war. The Arkansas also had a "very successful" conference with representatives of the National Resources Planning Board.

Arkansas congressmen are co-operating with the state office, which is under Mr. Thatcher's direction, Dr. Branner reported. The geologist expects to be in Washington again tomorrow and Tuesday.

Developments Reported By Committee

GAZETTE

6-25-40

Chamber of Commerce committee members who spent last week in conference with officials at Washington, D. C., in an effort to obtain a "fair share" of the national defense appropriation for Arkansas, indicated upon their return to Little Rock, that: Considerable expansion may be made in Adams Field, Little Rock municipal airport.

Arkansas is in a good position to obtain its share of vital war industries in case they are moved inland from seacoast locations.

Camp Joseph T. Robinson will not be used immediately for large troop concentrations.

The committee said there was nothing definite on any proposals. War Department officials will make announcements.

It was said that War Department officials had approached Little Rock officials with a proposal to expand facilities at the airport.

The new plan would scrap the present proposals for improvement of the field and construction of a new administration building. The city would use sponsor's cost of the WPA project to purchase land. The War Department and WPA would provide the funds to improve the area.

Resignation Deplored.

Resignation of Secretary of War Woodring was considered a blow by the committee, it was reported. The secretary had always welcomed Little Rock officials and was believed to have been favorable to Arkansas as a training center and maneuver area.

Members of the committee included Mayor Satterfield, Jack Pickens, member of the Board of Governors of the Chamber of Commerce; D. Hodson Lewis, chamber secretary-manager, and Sam Grundfest, chairman of the chamber's Industrial Committee.

Defense Program Affects Industry

Batesville News Review 6-25-40

That prospects for government drilling in manganese fields in this county are favorable is the report given by Dr. G. C. Branner, state geologist, on his return to his home in Little Rock Saturday from Washington, D. C.

This is in line with the recent announcement that the federal government in its national defense program, intends to develop resources so that they will be available for use if and when an emergency occurs, rather than making them available "so that they can be sold today."

Among the federal agencies with which Dr. Branner conferred were the U. S. Geological Survey and U. S. Bureau of Mines. Together these two departments have \$500,000 to be allocated for use in developing mineral resources in the various states.

His discussions, Dr. Branner said, were with reference to three basic minerals to be found in Arkansas: manganese, antimony and quicksilver.

While officials from the various states are trying to accomplish the same purpose, Dr. Branner stated, the efforts are not in any sense competitive.

"It is merely a matter," he said "of letting them know what you have available. After that it is up to federal officials to determine whether your state's resources are sufficiently vital to warrant allocations for further developments."

Dr. Branner was warm in his praise of the efforts of the Arkansas Congressmen and state officials in their cooperation with the state office set up in the Munsey building in Washington recently to encourage the location of war industries in the state.

Jonesboro Evening Sun

6-26-40

REPORTS OFFICE'S PROGRESS

Progress in the establishment of a state office at Washington to encourage the location of war industries in Arkansas was reported by Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, on his return from the national capitol. A brief outline of basis natural resources in the state is being prepared by state agencies for distribution to interested groups. Dr. Branner said. He pointed out that the federal government intends, in furthering the national defense program, to develop resources so that they will be available for use in any emergency. The aim is not, he said, to make them available "so that they can be sold today."

Dixie Mineral Survey Urged

DEMOCRAT 6-7-40

Memphis, Tenn. (AP)—Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson has been urged to interest the U. S. Geological Survey in a study of certain minerals in Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi by the raw materials subcommittee of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce's national defense committee.

Industrial mobilization plan of the president listed certain necessary minerals, difficult to get.

"There are large quantities of minerals in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, but not much information is available as to their character and deposits," Mr. Field said. "They probably are as rich as in any other section of the country."

Pickens Named War Industry Representative

DEMOCRAT 6-15-40

Appointment of Jack Pickens, local business man, as the Arkansas representative on committee to seek war industries for the South, was announced today by Governor Bailey.

Mr. Pickens also will serve as representative of the state chamber of commerce in aiding state officials now in Washington seeking war industries for the state. He will leave for Washington tonight.

Strategic Minerals Offer Best Chance of Development.

GAZETTE 6-16-40

Strategic minerals offer the best opportunities for early development of essential war industries in Arkansas, H. K. Thatcher, executive secretary of the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission, said yesterday after returning from Washington, D. C., where he has directed the state's new office established to obtain national defense industries.

Manganese, quicksilver, antimony and quartz crystals are "strategic," Mr. Thatcher said. They are found in the Ouachita mountain area, and manganese deposits also are located near Batesville.

The office at Washington has made "fine" progress, Mr. Thatcher reported. He will return to the capital tomorrow to join Dr. G. C. Branner, state geologist, and L. A. Henry, engineer-director of the state Planning Board, who with Mr. Thatcher established the office.

Contracts made under the defense program will be awarded on negotiated bids, rather than on a competitive basis, Mr. Thatcher said. Information regarding materials needed by the government is being sent to Chamber of Commerce groups and other organizations in the state.

Pleasant tidings for Little Rock and for Arkansas appeared in the Democrat Sunday, in an interview with H. K. Thatcher, director of the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission.

Mr. Thatcher, who has been in Washington establishing a branch office of the commission to seek defense industries and orders for defense needs which we already have plants to produce, expressed hope of gratifying results.

He thinks it probable that Adams Field will be developed to give the Capital City and the state a big, modern airport. He said that Arkansas manufacturers are likely to get some defense orders immediately, and that there is a prospect of the state being selected as a site for the location of industries vital to the nation's armament.

The indication of orders for our existing plants is of much and cheering interest. Though Arkansas is not strictly an industrial state, we have a wide variety of plants which could fit into the military program. Almost every kind of goods is needed to build and maintain a strong defense.

But while pressing that point, we must be thinking of how we can adapt our industrial opportunities to the nation's need. We'll have to present every point in our favor. The competition for defense plants is keen.

New Industries to Be Expected, Henry Reports.

Gazette 7-6-40
Commitments from the National Defense Council at Washington that may bring new or expanded industries to Arkansas may be expected momentarily, Engineer-Director L. A. Henry of the state Planning Board said upon his return from the national capital yesterday.

Mr. Henry is one of three state officials who have opened an office at Washington as a branch of the Agricultural and Industrial Commission in search of new industry and business for the state. He will return to Washington tomorrow.

Other officials manning the office and providing information concerning the state and its resources to interested industrialists are Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, and Executive Director H. K. Thatcher of the Agricultural and Industrial Commission.

for the armament program. But I don't look for immediate results. There's a lot of figuring and planning to get through before plant sites are selected. This is a long-range business.

"Meanwhile, Arkansas must keep thinking about how it can serve the program. We'll need all the persuasive facts we can dig up. The whole nation is after these defense industries."

It is pointed out that in the World War Little Rock was chosen as the location for a big picric acid plant. Construction was well along on an expensive scale, when the Armistice halted war activities.

A similar plant is hardly a possibility now. Picric acid is an explosive, as you doubtless know, one of tremendous power, but it has been mostly replaced by TNT in this country's military equipment.

The chief remaining use for picric acid is in shells for naval and coast defense guns, where its superior explosive force has a deadlier effect on the armor-plate of battleships.

Picric Acid Tricky.

This yellow, crystalline substance, made from phenol (a coal product, which you know in a liquid form as carbolic acid), sulfuric acid and nitric acid, played a large part in the World War. Its dangerous handling qualities ruled it out in favor of TNT. Picric acid when in contact with metals may become tricky, exploding too easily and at the wrong time.

Little Rock workers probably wouldn't have enjoyed making picric acid. In the process of manufacture, it gives off irritating fumes. And it's a dye, which colors the skin, hair and clothes of the workers a bright yellow.

Whether a TNT plant is a possibility for Arkansas remains to be seen.

TNT, the books say, is short for "trinitrotoluene," in case you want to stagger somebody with its full name.

The raw materials are coal tar, sulfuric acid and nitric acid, which could be derived from Arkansas coal, the sulfur in the "sour gas" fields of southern Arkansas, and the air we breathe.

TNT looks something like tar. It is reasonably safe to manufacture and to handle, according to the experts. It is used straight, and in a number of mixtures, to get various effects.

Then there is guncotton. This explosive is employed to some extent in mines and torpedoes, though not as much as TNT. When guncotton is pressed into grains, pellets or sticks, it is the smokeless powder with which rifle and artillery shells are loaded.

Wood Pulp for TNT.

Back in the World war period, guncotton was made from low-grade cotton, as its name implies, by treating it with nitric and sulfuric acids. But now cotton has been replaced for the most part by wood pulp. The pulp must, however, be of high grade, white and fluffy.

And there we glimpse one of the marvels of chemistry. The pulp from pine trees may give you your newspaper, may load the death-belching guns of war, or furnish rayon for milady's dress.

A mill to turn out high grade pulp for guncotton is regarded by Arkansans who have looked into the matter as a prospect deserving earnest attention.

Such pulp is now largely imported. A mill to produce it from Arkansas pine or gum would thus contribute much to national security. It might also give us a guncotton factory.

And if later on, the requirement for war munitions should decline, pulp of the high grade needed for guncotton could be diverted to the manufacture of rayon, it is pointed out.

The majority of chemical industries have that kind of double utility. They can be switched from the production of war munitions to peacetime goods, and vice versa, with little trouble.

Take, as an example, the enormous variety of products which chemical industry gets from coal — ranging from flavoring extracts and perfumes to poison gases and explosives. There is special interest for Arkansas in that field of manufacture, since the state's large reserves of coal might qualify it for defense plants in that field.

Many Coal Products.

One industrial necessity derived from soft coal is coke, used to provide the intense heat required to melt iron out of the ore. To make coke, the soft coal is baked in a special type of oven. A ton of coal yields as much as 1,500 pounds of coke.

And the following by-products also may be obtained: 10,000 cubic feet of gas for lighting or heat; five gallons of tar; three gallons of benzol; 25 pounds of ammonia sulphate, and six pounds of liquid ammonia.

And from those by-products chemical industry can work up an amazing diversity of things as unlike coal as a flower is unlike the fertilizer applied to the soil in which it grew. Let's consider just one line of these goods, as a chemist pictures it.

From the benzol, chemical industry can distill a substance called "aniline," using nitric acid and iron

filings in the process. Aniline is an oil with no color and very little odor.

Yet, out of aniline, chemical industry takes dyes of all the colors of the rainbow, and drugs used to quiet pain and combat fever.

Or going back to the benzol again, chemical industry, by another series of steps can produce that shattering explosive, picric acid.

Vital to Civilization.

And that, as was said, is just one string of the wonders that chemical industry performs with the by-products of making coke from coal. Small wonder that, taking into account also the fuel-worth of coal to industry, a government official recently declared:

"With the coal industry of America, primarily rests the future of this country, and with it the preservation of world civilization."

Chemical industries criss-cross each other and weave together in a way that makes it well-nigh impossible to pick the one that starts the maze off. If there is such a basic chemical industry it may be the production of sulfuric acid. And Arkansas has the stuff for that industry in its "sour gas."

Sulfuric acid is a solvent which enables chemical industry to dissolve raw materials, taking them apart, so their molecules can be put together in new forms.

Away back in 1912, the U. S. Tariff Board noted that there were several hundred industrial uses for sulfuric acid. Since that time the list has grown like cotton-field grass in a wet season.

Serves Many Purposes.

Sulfuric acid is an essential in manufacturing iron and steel, wood pulp and paper, rayon, soap, paint, tin cans, fertilizers, insect poisons, artificial rubber, fire-proof fabrics, and a host of other goods.

It is estimated that some of the sour gas in southern Arkansas has as much as three pounds of sulfur, from which the acid is made, per 1,000 cubic feet. If this were removed for chemical industrial purposes, the gas would then be sweet and suitable for home grates or factory furnaces.

All of the chemical industry possibilities of Arkansas for defense purposes would fill a thick book. One that seems not to have been mentioned is the chance of manufacturing smoke-screen material from the titanium mined at Magnet Cove in Hot Spring county.

Titanium, when put through an acid process to make titanium tetrachloride, has become a favorite smoke-screen stuff for sprinkling from airplanes, an authority writes. It produces a thick white smoke on contact with the air.

Chemical industries mostly require a lot of capital. They are therefore not industries which Arkansas itself can very well build. But they are essential to modern peacetime manufacturing, as well as to arming the nation.

We need some of these industries in order to expand our manufactures in scale with our resources and needs. The defense program may open the way to a stimulating development in that field. It's a chance we ought to push to the utmost.

Bureau Seeks Development Of Industries

Gazette 7-17-40

A group of residents of eastern Arkansas will meet at Forrest City within 10 days to organize the Eastern Arkansas Development Bureau of Natural Resources to solicit the aid of Northern and Eastern capitalists in establishing industries to convert Arkansas raw materials into usable commodities.

Preliminary plans for the bureau were made Monday at a meeting at Forrest City attended by W. W. Campbell, for Forrest City, Edgar Bacharach and E. F. Frick of Helena and Joe Rosenthal, R. H. Allen and Mike McCuing of Stuttgart. The leaders said they hoped to organize county units of the bureau in every county in the eastern half of the state.

"The diminishing supply of timber is forcing the necessity of looking for other means of increasing the income of the people," Mr. McCuing said.

"There are many undeveloped natural resources in eastern Arkansas, such as wood and rice straw pulp for paper making, brick and pottery clays, sands for building and glass making and the possibilities of oil and gas."

The leaders said the bureau will augment the work of chambers of commerce and the state Publicity Commission in publicizing the undeveloped raw materials of eastern Arkansas. It will seek more favorable freight rates on raw materials originating in the area.

From the benzol, chemical industry can distill a substance called "aniline," using nitric acid and iron

Industries Asked To Register

Gazette 7-20-40

Greater Little Rock industries that plan to co-operate in the training of workers in trades considered important to national defense were asked yesterday to notify J. H. Moreau of the Little Rock School Board. The request was issued by the Vocational Education Division of the state Education Department.

"Firms indicating their willingness to co-operate will be interviewed to determine whether it is practicable for them to participate in the program," division officials said. "All industries thus far interviewed have granted full co-operation to the national defense plan."

The program, sponsored by the United States Office of Education jointly with the National Defense Council, will include the training of men in crafts and other work deemed necessary in event of a national emergency. Facilities of the industries can be used in any of three eight-hour shifts daily.

Arkansas Products On Defense List

Democrat 7-21-40

A government list of immediate defense needs, received by the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission yesterday, listed many Arkansas products in the "strategic" and "critically" needed columns, H. K. Thatcher, director of the commission, announced.

Mr. Thatcher, who will return to Washington, D. C., today to continue activities to bring national defense industries into Arkansas, said many of the products listed as "greatly needed" were abundant in the state.

The list received by the Agricultural and Industrial Commission yesterday listed antimony, manganese, mercury and quartz as "strategically" needed, and aluminum, graphite, optical glass and hides as "critically" needed. Other products not available in Arkansas were also listed in the columns.

Needs Are General.

Mr. Thatcher explained that the needs of the defense program were general, and not confined to the products mentioned as immediate wants. He added that a questionnaire had been sent out to Arkansas industrialists and manufacturers as to their product and possible output to determine how much of the defense spending the state could enjoy.

The sooner these answers are returned to the Agricultural and Industrial Commission, the sooner Arkansas industries may obtain some of the orders, he added.

Contracts in connection with the national defense program are being let daily, Mr. Thatcher said, and he and other state officials are in Washington to represent Arkansas interests in connection with the spending. Other leaders in the movement are Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, and L. A. Henry, director of the State Planning Board.

"Most of the nationally known industrialists have representatives in Washington to watch for announcements of contracts," Mr. Thatcher said, explaining that most Arkansas companies could not afford special representatives and that his group had set up Washington offices to represent these companies.

Information Sought.

"But," he added in reference to the questionnaire, "we cannot watch out for Arkansas interests unless we know what they can produce."

The questionnaire sought brief outlines on plant equipment, presently employed and available labor, conditions on plant capital, if expansion could be made on own capital, transportation, and present output and capacity.

Should this information be in the hands of the Arkansas representatives in Washington, in many cases that group could even make bids for the smaller Arkansas concerns, Mr. Thatcher said.

In making this statement he cited the fact that many Arkansas machine shops could conveniently tool many articles contracted, but that it would be unlikely the operators would ever see advertisements of the bids. He said this was typical of many other small concerns in the state.

Seven Arkansans Appointed To Resources Board.

Gazette 8-7-40
Seven state and federal officials in Arkansas have been appointed members of a new Regional Resources Planning Board, Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, was notified yesterday. Earl O. Mills of Dallas, Tex., regional consultant for the National Resources Planning Board said members of the committee would assist in evaluating and programming a long-range public works program. The committee will meet in Dallas, Tex., early next month.

Arkansas members of the group are Dr. Branner; L. A. Henry, engineer-director of the state Planning Board; H. E. Thompson, assistant director of the state Agricultural Extension Service; Print Hudson, and Ralph Rogers of Little Rock, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; T. Roy Reid, regional administrator of the Farm Security Administration and J. L. Saunders of Fort Smith, United States Geological Survey.

Few Defense Contracts For Arkansas

Gazette 8-9-40

Until the nation's industries are decentralized for defense purposes, Arkansas will obtain few national defense contracts, it was indicated yesterday by L. A. Henry, engineer-director of the state Planning Board, following his return from the state's office at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Henry said the office is concentrating on:

- 1. Furnishing the War Department and National Defense Board with factual information about Arkansas's potentialities for necessary industries. This is "laying the groundwork" for the expected decentralization, he explained.
- 2. Immediately notifying Arkansas manufacturers and dealers about commodity and supply lists on which bids are wanted by the Treasury's Procurement Division and several other Procurement Divisions. This prompt service replaces a weekly notice which often did not reach the Arkansans in time for them to prepare bids, Mr. Henry said.

To date, the federal government has not contracted for strategic materials produced in Arkansas, Mr. Henry said. "The policy seems to be to accumulate a large supply from foreign sources," he continued. "We had hoped they would have production established [in Arkansas] in case the foreign supply is cut off." This policy has applied especially to manganese, one of Arkansas's strategic minerals.

Nine States Get Big Share.

Of \$1,500,000,000 worth of national defense contracts awarded up to August 2, more than \$1,000,000,000 went to nine states. Arkansas and seven others received nothing. Naval construction accounted for a large part of the first defense jobs, Mr. Henry explained. New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Maryland and California, coastal states, have boat-building facilities and got most of the contracts.

If mobilization is ordered and Greater Little Rock is "willing to participate" in improvements, Camp Joseph T. Robinson is virtually certain to become a major National Guard training camp, Mr. Henry said.

The Planning Board is co-operating with the Civil Aeronautics Authority in planning a statewide airport system. The War Department will review the plans after completion.

Mr. Henry will return to Washington in 10 days or two weeks.

Miller Opens Fight For Defense Funds

8-11-40

Senator to Confer With National Advisory Board.

By B. N. TIMMONS.
(Democrat Washington Bureau.)
Washington—Aroused over the failure of the federal government to allocate any defense facilities

Arkansas Rich in Resources for Chemical Defense Industries Viewed as One of State's Best Chances to Get Plants for National Armament

Democrat 7-14-40

By WILLIAM JOHNSON.

It looks like the chemical line is one of the best chances of getting defense industries for Arkansas.

Armament draws heavily on chemical plants. And the nation has nowhere near enough to provide for Uncle Sam's huge program of fixing himself up for trouble.

The need of a flock of new chemical plants recently was pictured by Washington authorities. Included in the list were four to make smokeless powder, four to turn out TNT, and 26 to produce miscellaneous chemical wants.

Arkansas is sitting pretty to get in on that expansion.

We have a rich variety of essential raw materials. We have power fuels—coal, oil and gas—and electric current.

And we have as tip-top a location for defense plants as can be found in the whole American outdoors.

We ought to bear down on that last point. Its weight is recognized in Washington.

The idea has been frequently expressed in the national capital that vital new defense plants should be located in the Mississippi Valley, not on the exposed coasts. Arkansas fits smack into that wise point of view.

Here we are tucked away in the middle of the country, a hard spot for any invader to get at, yet with good transportation facilities, and with a native American population that just about excludes the danger of fifth column activities.

The prairie states to the north and west offer no comparable advantages of concealment and difficulty of attack. Their level, unforested spaces are wide open to a foe if he should break through coastal resistance.

Besides, the prairie states have no such profusion of raw materials for chemical fighting needs as Arkansas affords.

State Leaders Hopeful.

State leaders who have looked into the situation are distinctly hopeful. One of them who has been in Washington getting information on the subject and presenting Arkansas's case, voiced his opinion thus:

"We're likely to be in the picture of expected new chemical industries

to Arkansas or purchase as yet any of the important strategic materials produced in the state, Sen. John E. Miller today joined with senators from other Mid-Western states in plans to protest to the Advisory National Defense Commission Monday.

Figures supplied by the commission disclosed yesterday that Arkansas is one of only eight states in the nation in which not one single dollar of the multi-billion-dollar defense appropriations has been spent.

The other states, the report shows, are Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota and Wyoming.

Senators from these states, together with those from Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota and Colorado, will personally voice their protest against concentration of defense facilities along the two seaboard during a conference with the commission Monday. Resources Pointed Out.

Miller, following a conference with Will G. Akers, Little Rock attorney, who is in Washington on behalf of the state's part in the defense program, declared that he plans to take every possible step to see that ammunition and other similar plants are located in Arkansas. He also plans to insist that the federal government aid in the development of the rich mineral resources of the state which can supply, if assisted in the initial stages of development, many of the minerals now imported from foreign sources.

Akers told the senator that Arkansas can supply large quantities of such important minerals as manganese, mercury and antimony, all used in the manufacture of ammunition and other defense products, if the federal government will begin purchases so that development of the mines can go ahead.

Up to the present time, despite the large mercury deposits in Arkansas, the federal government has imported virtually all of the mercury purchased, Akers said.

Seek Ammunition Plants. Both Miller and Akers pointed out that with the mineral resources, Arkansas is an ideal location for ammunition and other similar manufacturing plants. Far inland and well protected by nature, these plants, if located there, would be virtually safe from attack by an invader, they pointed out.

Miller was critical of the failure of the government as yet to decentralize the defense facilities and **Defense Group Will Prepare List of Industries.**

A list of "feasible and desirable" industries which the National Defense Commission will be asked to locate in Arkansas will be prepared at a meeting of the National Defense Committee of the state Planning Board in the governor's reception room at 10 a. m. tomorrow. Governor Bailey also invited members of the Agricultural and Industrial Commission and the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce to attend.

THATCHER MAKES REPORT. The Washington office of the Agricultural and Industrial Commission probably will remain open three months longer, H. K. Thatcher, executive director, told a meeting of the National Defense Committee of the state Planning Board yesterday. He reported on progress of the office, opened to aid in securing defense industries for the state, saying the state is in position to secure a share of the expenditures. Mr. Thatcher said several lumber concerns in the state had been awarded contracts for materials. **8-17-40 Gazette**

Norrell Urges Defense Work For Arkansas

Democrat 8-18-40

Washington — Urging that defense contracts and projects go into Arkansas, Rep. W. F. Norrell told the National Defense Advisory Commission the state "must of necessity be considered and should have a portion of these defense contracts."

He said this in a letter to William S. Knudsen, chairman of the commission, which he made public today.

Norrell noted that Arkansas has received no contracts yet and added, "I am not asking that Arkansas be considered unless we have something that is needed in the national defense program and can meet the requirements of the law and fair competition."

However, he cited the advantage the state has for participation in the defense program and said "There is not a county in the state that is not well prepared to make a worthwhile contribution to the program if permitted to do so by the government."

"We have an unlimited supply of agricultural and forest products, more minerals than possibly any other state, minerals that you need for national defense purposes," he told Knudsen.

DEFENSE PLANNERS GET FULL STORY OF ARKANSAS'S ASSETS

Gazette 8-22-40

Washington, Aug. 21 (AP).—It required eight single-spaced typewritten pages to tell Chairman William S. Knudsen of the National Defense Advisory Commission what Arkansas has to offer the defense program. When he finished the letter, Representative W. F. Norrell told his stenographer:

"Now, let's see if we can't get a share of defense projects for Arkansas!"

Calling attention to the recent statement that Arkansas and several other states had received no defense contracts, Norrell reminded Knudsen the state bears its share of the taxes and only wanted consideration when it "can meet the requirements of the law and fair competition."

Norrell said the state's climate "is probably better for training soldiers the year round than that of any other state," and Arkansas has "an unlimited" supply of agricultural and forest products, more minerals than possibly any other state.

"We had during the World war one of the outstanding training fields for pilots in the nation, that of Eberts Field near Lonoke," he said. "We have in Arkansas, Hot Springs National Park, with its fine curative waters, a splendid United States Veterans hospital, and all of our state are highly interested in contributing what they have to the strengthening of national defense."

Able to Fill Needs. Norrell pointed out that in 1939 the state's farm crops were valued at \$119,535,000, "composed of corn, rice, oats, hay, peas, sorghum, beans, wheat, potatoes, peanuts, strawberries, tomatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, spinach and other crops, and our livestock market amounted to \$34,093,000," to say nothing of its cotton and fiber crops.

He said there were few lumber requirements that the forests of Arkansas, could not meet, citing the production of short-leaf pine, oak, gum, hickory and ash in the Ozark and Ouachita mountains and the Arkansas valley, the pine in the south Arkansas lowlands, the oak, elm, ash, tupelo and cypress of other sections of south and east Arkansas.

He cited commercial deposits of bauxite in Saline and Pulaski counties and pointed out that 94 per cent of the bauxite produced in the United States in 1939 came from Arkansas.

"On January 1, 1940," he wrote, "the bauxite reserves in Arkansas were estimated to be 25,000,000 long tons, and it is estimated these reserves will last approximately 62 years based on the 1939 production of 400,254 long tons."

Many Minerals Listed. Manganese, he continued, is found in Independence, Izard, Stone, Pulaski, Saline, Garland, Hot Spring, Montgomery, Pike and Polk counties.

Other minerals available are antimony, asphalt, barite, chalk, clays, coals, glass sand, gypsum, lignite, limestone, marble, mercury, natural gas, natural gasoline, novaculite, petroleum, rutile, sand and gravel, sandstone, slate, trioli, zinc and lead.

Norrell asked the commission to bear in mind "not only our minerals but the availability of Arkansas for plants that must be located, because it is an inland state, far removed from the coast."

He said that on January 1, 1940, the available coal in Arkansas was estimated to be 1,510,003,844 short tons, "and it is estimated these reserves will last 858 years."

Reserves of zinc in the state recently were estimated at 131,650 short tons. Norrell said these reserves would last 549 years based on an annual production of 241 short tons. Reserves of lead were estimated at 6,150 short tons, enough to last 154 years.

To Represent State At Defense Parley.

Gazette 8-23-40

Arkansas will be represented at the Midwest Defense Conference at Kansas City, Mo., August 30, by W. C. McClure of Camden, Roy

Walker of Eureka Springs and Eugene Williams of Helena, Robert P. Hall, secretary of the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday. Nine Midwestern states will be represented at the meeting. Representatives are expected to adopt resolutions urging establishment of national defense industries between the Alleghenies and the Rocky mountains where they would be less vulnerable to air attack, he said.

ARKANSAS WILL BE CONSIDERED IN ARMS PLANS

Kansas City Parley Endorsed.

Gazette 8-23-40

Washington, Aug. 22 (AP).—Representative Ellis (Dem., Ark.) said the Defense Advisory Commission told him today Arkansas would receive War Department consideration in the future construction of plants for defense. Ellis had questioned in the House this week whether Arkansas and Middle West states were getting their share of defense expenditures, calling attention to the signing of a contract for a \$25,000,000 powder plant at Radford, Va.

Gano Dunn, senior consultant of the Defense Advisory Commission, told Ellis War Department officials said the Radford site was chosen "because it had already been surveyed and investigated and represented one of the quickest places they could select to get a powder plant into production."

"They assured me," Dunn wrote, "that they had well in mind the availability of Arkansas for future plants and the fact that up to the present none had been located there."

Arkansans on Committees Of Mid-Western Group.

Congressmen from nine Midwestern states endorsed a defense meeting of civic groups scheduled for August 30 in Kansas City, but said it would be "more satisfactory to discuss these matters in Washington." In a statement addressed to the groups the congressmen said "all the departments and personnel concerned in this program" of obtaining defense contracts and industries for the area were in Washington.

Bernard Spender, secretary of the congressional group, said a few House members would attend the Kansas City session but most of them felt they could do more remaining in Washington.

Chairman Mundt (Rep., S. D.) appointed today a Committee on Agriculture, consisting of representatives Rees (Rep., Kan.), Andersen (Rep., Minn.), Gathings (Dem., Ark.) and Coffee (Dem., Neb.), and a Committee on Mineral Resources, consisting of Representatives Craven (Dem., Ark.), Nichols (Dem., Okla.), Case (Rep., S. D.), Short (Rep., Mo.) and Winter (Rep., Kan.).

The Agricultural Committee, Mundt said, would urge purchases of lard, beef, tobacco and cotton from the nine-state area. The mineral resources group, he said, would urge development of domestic strategic mineral deposits.

Representatives Stefan (Rep., Neb.), Zimmerman (Dem., Mo.) and Terry (Dem., Ark.), members of a Liaison Committee which conferred yesterday with Purchasing Co-ordinator Donald Nelson of the Defense Commission, said they were convinced the Midwest would get a considerable volume of defense contracts. Nelson was committed, they said, to the policy of distributive purchasing, under which an effort would be made to give each section a portion of contracts and factories.

Assurances were given also, they said, that some big contracts would be split into smaller units, with one unit assigned to geographical area for competitive bids from within that area. Manufacturers who wanted to obtain sub-contracts under contracts already let, it was said, could obtain information from the commission on which to base an approach to the contract holders.

Thatcher Still Hopeful For Plant

Gazette 8-24-40

Washington, Aug. 23 (AP).—H. K. Thatcher, executive director of the Arkansas Agricultural and Industrial Commission, said today he still was hopeful Arkansas might become the site of an aluminum manufacturing plant which the Reynolds Metal Company of Richmond, Va., will build.

The company has announced tentative plans to construct the plant in Alabama but Thatcher said R. S. Reynolds Sr., the president, assured him Arkansas's proposal would receive "full consideration" at a conference Tuesday. The plant would cost from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000.

George C. Branner, Arkansas state geologist, and L. A. Henry, director of the state Planning Board, will participate in the conference with Reynolds, Thatcher said. He hoped a representative of the Arkansas Power and Light Company could attend since the question of power rates would figure in any contract.

"We are going to present all the facts and figures," Thatcher said, "and try to convince Mr. Reynolds his plant should be located in Arkansas, where vital materials, especially the bauxite deposits, are located."

Industry Is Called To Armed Defense

By H. K. Thatcher.

Gazette 8-25-40

It is difficult to answer many of the questions which have been asked concerning material for defense available in Arkansas, because the machinery set up by the federal government to administer the national defense program has not yet worked out complete policies covering all such questions.

With respect to the plans for industrial mobilization, I can sketch briefly the history and present status of such plans. As the name implies, "The Industrial Mobilization Plan" is a study or guide to be available in time of a major war. It is the outgrowth of the last World war and is an attempt to anticipate war time needs of military and civilian populations and to avoid the confusion and difficulties experienced in the last war.

The main objective of the Industrial Mobilization Plan is the efficient pursuit of war, if war becomes necessary, within the processes of a democratic government. Its importance is almost obvious. Military weapons, machines and munitions used by the many branches of service are consumed in great quantities and vary rapidly in wartime. Many items of supplies and materials normally available are cut off at the source during wartime.

Successful warfare depends also on the health and well-being of the civilian population as well as the military. These plans have been in process of formulation since the passage of the Public Resolution No. 98 of the 71st Congress in 1929. The first plan was submitted by the War Department to the War Policies Commission in 1931. On March 5, 1932, the War Policies Commission made certain recommendations which were taken into consideration in the revision of 1936.

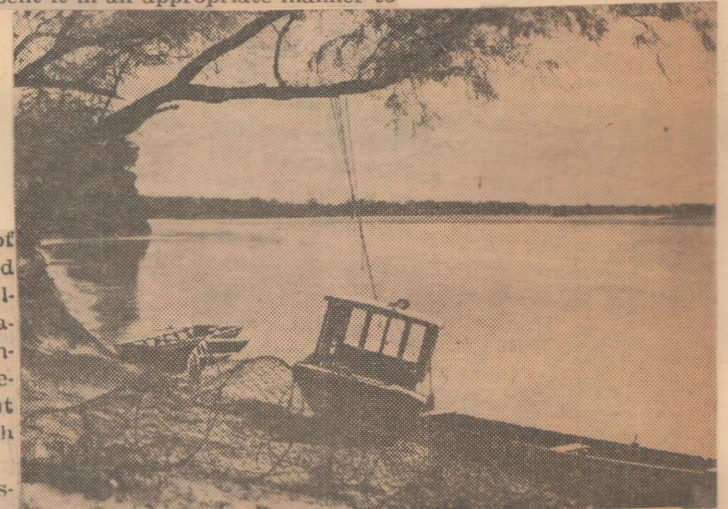
The plan had been revised the third time in October 1939. Within the 10 years the assistant secretary of war has kept up active inventories of all raw resources and industrial plants needed for the national defense. Organization plans also have been kept up to date.

The president, late in May, under authority of the 1916 National Defense Act, made a proclamation creating the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. This consisted of six cabinet members and seven coordinators.

As to the part Arkansas will play in the industrial plan, we can only generalize upon progress to date. The inventories made by the assistant secretary of war carry available data on minerals and other resources and list a number of existing industries necessary for the manufacturing essential products. The details, such as location and names of these industries, obviously are not made public. However, the strategic, critical and essential minerals and supplies are listed and copies of these lists have been made available to interested parties.

The most that can be said is that those Arkansas industries manufacturing materials for which the demand is certain will be the recipients of initial orders, and that as decentralization of industries occurs, in order to put many essential industries into the interior sections of the nation, Arkansas will file its briefs, listing the state's advantages with respect to the location of each industry.

Realizing that initiative on the part of Arkansas people will be required in order to be selected for any such industry, Governor Bailey asked the state Planning Board, in May, to create a committee to assemble all the data on the state's resources useful to the national defense and to present it in an appropriate manner to



"Arkansas has river transportation on the Mississippi, White and Ouachita rivers, all open channels into the Gulf of Mexico."



"Rivers, streams and lakes are found in all sections of the state and large quantities of ground water are available in most all sections at comparatively shallow depths."

Photograph by Paul Paris

the proper authorities and agencies as consideration of sites for industry develops. This was done promptly. Arkansas was the first state to effect such an organization. On June 6 the governor took action to establish a branch office of the Arkansas Agricultural and Industrial Commission in Washington as a means of providing factual information concerning Arkansas's resources. This office was established on June 10 and it has organized a channel for preparing quickly the necessary briefs and memoranda required for consideration of Arkansas plants, sites and materials for use in the defense program.

The departments of state government and the State Chamber of Commerce, together with all local governments and civic organizations, are furnishing the state office in Washington the essential information required to present factual statements on specific potential industries and projects. Members of the Arkansas delegation in Congress are assisting this office.

The state Board of Education is engaged in co-operation with the United States Office of Education in establishing facilities for vocational training. State colleges, denominational schools, and several high schools are co-operating in setting up the training courses. Many industries and businesses are preparing training periods for their employes in order to prepare non-eligible (for war service) persons to replace eligibles, should the conscription law take out of their organizations persons skilled in commercial and industrial trades.

Arkansas has remoteness without isolation. Located as it is in the heart of the great Mississippi valley, the state is splendidly situated for the development of industries designed to meet the needs of national defense. Arkansas is far from possible attack by land, sea and air, yet it is easily accessible to the rest of the nation. Five trunk line railroads traverse the state; transcontinental telephone and telegraph lines find passage through the state safe from damaging winter storms. Air lines are rapidly developing, and the state highway system of approximately 10,000 miles with the major interstate routes hard surfaced, connect in all directions with roads of national and military significance. Arkansas has river transportation on the Mississippi, White and Ouachita, all-year open channels into the Gulf of Mexico.

There are approximately 2,000,000 inhabitants in the state and 18 per cent of these are American-born. These sturdy people are patriotic, law-abiding, energetic, dependable and capable. They not only wish to build, but they wish to protect. There is no place in Arkansas for Fifth Columnists and other un-American activities, and because of their nativity, these people do not indulge in labor strife and social disturbances.

The climate of Arkansas is pleasantly affected by the Ouachita mountains in the west and the Ozark mountains in the north. These raised plateaus cause air currents to come in from the Gulf of Mexico, giving the state a fairly even temperature throughout the year, the average annual temperature being 60 to 64 degrees. The annual rainfall is about 48 inches, and the growing season for crops about 220 days.

One big factor necessary for industrial development is an abundant supply of both ground and surface water. In that respect Arkansas is particularly blessed. Rivers, streams and lakes are found in all sections of the state, and large quantities of ground water are available in most all sections at comparatively shallow depths.

Power, another essential factor, is abundant in Arkansas, there being bountiful supplies of coal, gas, and the greatest possibilities for hydro-electric development between the Allegheny and Rock mountains are present in the state.

Besides oil and gas, Arkansas possesses such other minerals as bauxite, lead, zinc, manganese, barite, lignite, quicksilver, antimony and a number of lesser minerals.

Arkansas has in excess of 20,000,000 acres of commercial forests which have a stand of saw timber amounting to about 37 billion board feet, from which sustained yields of 2,500,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 board feet per year can be obtained.

There is opportunity in Arkansas for additional paper and pulp mills, cellulose plants, furniture factories and finished lumber goods.

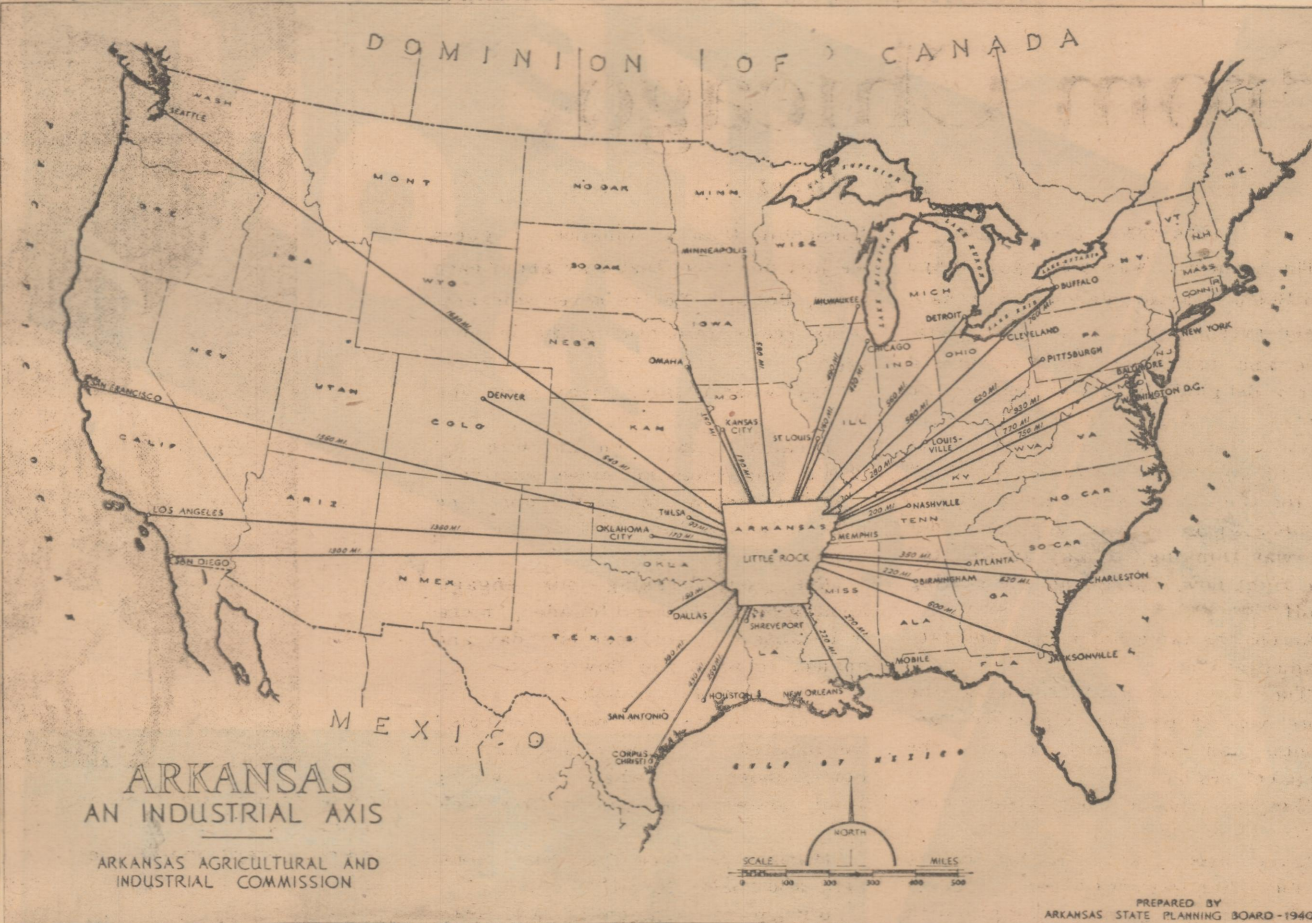
In agriculture the state of Arkansas ranks well in the list of states at present production, and there are 1,813,123 acres of tillable land that could be used to develop additional crops and not interfere with the present planted and harvested acres. With the exception of tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons and grapefruit, Arkansas climate and soil can produce a great variety of food and fiber crops as can be grown anywhere else in the nation.

The author acknowledges with appreciation the assistance of L. A. Henry, engineer-director of the State Planning Board, and of Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, in compilation of material used in this article.



—Photograph by Paul Paris.

Arkansas has remoteness without isolation."



Photograph by Paul Paris

"The annual rainfall in Arkansas is about 48 inches."

Arkansans Will Attend Conference

Gazette 8-28-40

Arkansas will be well represented at the Midwest Defense Conference in Kansas City, Mo., Friday, Secretary Robert P. Hall of the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce said yesterday.

More than 30 men will present the state's claims for consideration in the awarding of national defense contracts. The delegation will maintain headquarters at the Muehlebach hotel, where the conference has headquarters.

Scott D. Hamilton of Fort Smith, delegation secretary, sent Mr. Hall the following list of representatives:

Camden—W. J. Risinger, president, W. C. McClure, secretary, and E. F. Judd, Industrial Committee chairman, Chamber of Commerce; A. Roy Allen, business manager, Camden News.

Conway—Fred Gordy, business manager, city light and water system.

Fayetteville—Jack Hyland, Brower Vener Mills; William Heinrichs, Junior Chamber of Commerce president; Mayor A. D. McAllister; W. S. Campbell, Chamber of Commerce secretary.

Fort Smith—Leigh Kelley, Arkansas member of the Midwest Defense Conference's Executive Committee; Raymond F. Orr, president, and Mr. Hamilton, manager, Chamber of Commerce; Willard C. Smart, Merchants National bank; C. C. Davis, wholesaler; Don W. Reynolds, publisher.

Harrison—L. A. Watkins, president, Missouri & Arkansas railroad; J. R. Tucker, Chamber of Commerce president.

Helena—Gene Williams, Chamber of Commerce secretary-manager.

Hot Springs—D. O. Sims, chairman, Chamber of Commerce National Defense Committee.

Rogers—Earl Harris, business man; Charles C. Hays, Chamber of Commerce secretary.

Russellville—C. R. Turner, Chamber of Commerce secretary.

Springdale—R. E. Shaw, Chamber of Commerce secretary.

Texarkana—Walter Hussman, president, Arkansas State Junior Chamber of Commerce; M. E. Melton, Chamber of Commerce secretary-manager; Henry Dorsey, secretary, and Charles Wine, Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Van Buren—W. D. Baggett, Crawford County Development Association.

Little Rock—Mr. Hall; H. K. Thatcher, executive director, and Smith Reed, industrial engineer, state Agricultural and Industrial Commission.

Congressmen to Pass Up Defense Meeting.

Gazette 8-28-40

Washington, Aug. 27 (AP).—Members of a nine-state congressional group seeking defense contracts for the Midwest said today important legislation would prevent their attending a meeting of civic organizations from their states at Kansas City, Mo., August 30.

"Excess profits tax legislation," said Representative Mundt (Rep., S. D.), chairman of the group, "is scheduled to be brought on the House floor on Thursday or Friday. The committee decided that the importance of this legislation would make it unwise for any member to leave Washington at this time."

Midwest To Hold Defense Meet Today

Gazette 8-30-40

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 29 (AP).—Representatives of nine Middle Western states will meet here tomorrow to co-ordinate their efforts to obtain a larger share of the national defense appropriations.

Richard W. Robbins of Belvidere, Kan., chairman of the one-day Midwest Defense Conference, said 1,600 persons from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and

Gazette 8-28-40 "Political Pressure."

After Congressman Clyde T. Ellis of Arkansas had received reports that Pittsburgh business interests had said nine Midwestern states, including Arkansas, were using "political pressure" to obtain defense industries, he told the House that these states will not only organize to urge their advantages for defense industries, but they will try to get together for elimination of freight rate discriminations and development of water power.

It is legitimate and proper that these states should look to their congressional delegations at Washington to present their claims for consideration to the Defense Commission or in any other appropriate quarter.

And it must be said that Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania are in poor position to cry "political pressure!" For generations Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania industrial interests, with similar interests in other states of the North and East, used "political pressure" to obtain tariff legislation for their own advantage. Their activities at times approached political control of the Republican party. It is only 10 years since one Pennsylvania senator played so large a part in the writing of the Hawley-Smoot tariff law of 1930 that the measure was often spoken of as the "Grundy act."

South Dakota were expected to attend. In Kansas and Missouri, he said, every city above village size probably would be represented. Congressmen from the nine states were urged to attend to hear the area's demands for army and navy contracts. Indications are, however, that only a handful of the section's 81 senators and representatives would be present.

Governor Not Hopeful Of War Contracts

Gazette 8-31-40

No indications are evident that Arkansas will receive any contracts under the national defense program, Governor Bailey said yesterday.

Commenting at a press conference that Arkansas is the only one of 12 Southern states which has not been awarded contracts as a result of the preparedness program, the executive said Arkansas "has more in strategic minerals and other necessary raw materials" to offer than any adjacent state.

He pointed out that while Arkansas possesses large deposits of manganese, Virginia is receiving the bulk of manganese contracts because Virginia senators inserted a formula in the bill fixing specifications for manganese purchases that only Virginia manganese can meet.

"Arkansas manganese contains a little more phosphorus than called for by the specifications," he said. "Yet we have been selling the mineral commercially for 50 years."

Governor Bailey said the branch office of the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission, established at Washington this summer to aid in obtaining contracts under the defense program, "is the most efficient of all state organizations there."

"Yet Arkansas isn't getting the business," he added.

Branner Returns From Washington Conferences.

State Geologist George C. Branner returned yesterday from Washington where he and other state officials conferred with officials of the Reynolds Metal Company of Richmond, Va., over the proposed establishment of an aluminum and paper mill in the state. He declined comment on progress of the negotiations.

L. A. Henry, engineer-director of the state Planning Board, and H. K. Thatcher, director of the Agricultural and Industrial Commission, remained in Washington. They may return next week.

Action Needed If State Gets Industries

Gazette 9-1-40

If Arkansas is to participate in the national defense manufacturing program, the state must secure readjustment of discriminatory freight rates, must construct greater electric power generating facilities, and must pass a workman's compensation law, it is said by Lee Kelly, Fort Smith, banker. Mr. Kelly made the statement in addressing a luncheon meeting of the Arkansas delegation of 55 at the nine state Midwest defense conference held at Kansas City, Mo., Friday.

States Asked For Lists.

Members of the conference returned yesterday. They reported that Ralph Budd, member of the Advisory Commission to the Council for National Defense, asked that each state in the Midwest area to list the industries desired for its section and submit the list to the defense council.

Mr. Budd listed the advantages of the Midwest area as: Invulnerability to attack, adequate supply of raw materials, large supply of safe, native-born labor; and good transportation facilities. He included in transportation facilities railroads, pipelines, highways, and airways.

Arkansas Resolutions Adopted.

The Arkansas delegation presented two of the seven resolutions adopted by the conference. First was a resolution asking the Inter-

state Commerce Commission to continue its investigation of freight rates in the Southwest started about a year and a half ago. The other resolution asked that the Federal Power Commission take immediate steps to survey the electric power situation in the Midwest area.

The conference adopted a resolution asking the Advisory Commission of the Council for National Defense to forward to each of the nine states in the Midwest area a list of industries desired for the success of the national defense program.

Other resolutions adopted by the conference included:

Defining the area west of the Mississippi river and east of the Rocky mountains as the Midwest area.

Requesting President Roosevelt to clarify a statement regarding strategic value of locating industry in the Midwest.

Approving the association formed by the senators and representatives of the nine Midwestern states.

Thanking the Council for National Defense for sending Mr. Budd to address the conference.

Conference Attended by 1,500.

Attendance at the conference which was held in the Municipal Auditorium in Kansas City, was 1,500 persons. Delegates from Little Rock were: R. E. Overman, Dr. E. N. Barron, H. M. Thackrey, Floyd Barry, Harry Earhart, Smith Reed, Thomas Fitzhugh, H. W. Blalock, and J. C. Murray.

May Aid White River Project.

The resolution urging the power survey may "indirectly" hasten the completion of the proposed White river development program, Dr. Blalock, member of the state Utilities Commission said. He assisting Mr. Overman in representing Arkansas on the Resolutions Committee.

If the survey of electric power facilities is "followed up," the federal government would see the "great need" for additional power in this section and "would be more favorably disposed to give the full speed ahead signal on the project," he said.

Dr. Blalock said representatives from southern Missouri at the meeting expressed great interest in the proposed dams at Bull Shoals and Table Rock, in Missouri. He said they also believed the power survey ultimately would speed work on the project.

ARKANSAS GETS NEW ASSURANCE FROM PLANNERS

Gazette 9-2-40

'Full Consideration' Promised.

Washington, Sept. 1 (AP)—Another assurance that Arkansas will be given "full consideration" in the distribution of funds for national defense has come from John D. Biggers, acting head of the Production Division of the Defense Commission. Replying to a letter in which Representative W. F. Norrell of Monticello cited the availability of defense minerals and other supplies in Arkansas, Biggers declared:

"I wish to assure you that we are giving full consideration to the most equitable distribution of purchases of defense supplies and placement of government plants consistent with the comparative speed of building up essential defenses of our country."

Biggers said the commission was concentrating now on using existing facilities to their capacity to get earliest deliveries and avoid erection of unnecessary new facilities.

"It is our desire of course, that the entire nation join in the support of the preparedness program and that every resource be made available to meet our needs," the letter continued. "Your state falls in the interior zone of the country wherein we have determined it is wise to place as many new plants to be built by the government as it is feasible and possible to do. I know your state of Arkansas contains a very wide range of important minerals and your enlight-

ening letter will further bring to our attention the great part you can play in our program."

Little Chance This Session For White River Legislation.

Representative Clyde Ellis of Bentonville attended a conference in Kansas City Friday of representatives of Midwestern states endeavoring to obtain defense industries for that section. The conference centered its attention on the removal of allegedly discriminatory freight rates as well as one what Ellis described as "a critical shortage of power between the Mississippi and the Rockies."

"On the White river alone, in Missouri and Arkansas," Ellis said before leaving Washington, "we have a potential annual production of more than two billion kilowatt hours. Just last week the War Department, with the approval of the president, transmitted to Congress its unqualified approval of the huge Bull Shoals and Table Rock dams in Arkansas and Missouri."

"These two dams alone would ultimately develop upwards of a billion kilowatt hours. We could get an aluminum plant for Arkansas and a manganese plant for Arkansas just about as easy as falling off a log, if we had a source of cheap power."

"Power from the White river could be transmitted to practically every state in the Middle West group."

"Senator Clark [Dem.] of Missouri has introduced S. 4303 in the Senate and I have introduced H. R. 10410 in the House providing for immediate authorization of Bull Shoals and Table Rock and authorizing an expenditure of \$79,000,000 for their hydro-electric development. There is not much chance of getting the bills passed at this session, but we have high hopes of getting them passed early in the session which convenes in January."

'Must Make Record,' Ellis Says of Norfolk Project.

Ellis said he would go from Kansas City to Harrison, Ark., where he will attend a hearing September 6 at which United States engineers would determine whether power facilities should be installed immediately in the Norfolk, another dam, now under construction.

"This hearing may look ridiculous to the people in my territory in view of the fact my people are practically unanimous in their demand for the power," Ellis said "but we have got to make the record in order that the Corps of Engineers here in Washington, the War Department, the president and Congress may know how the people feel about it."

"Anybody who shows up at that conference who is opposed to power will be just about as popular as a skunk at a picnic."

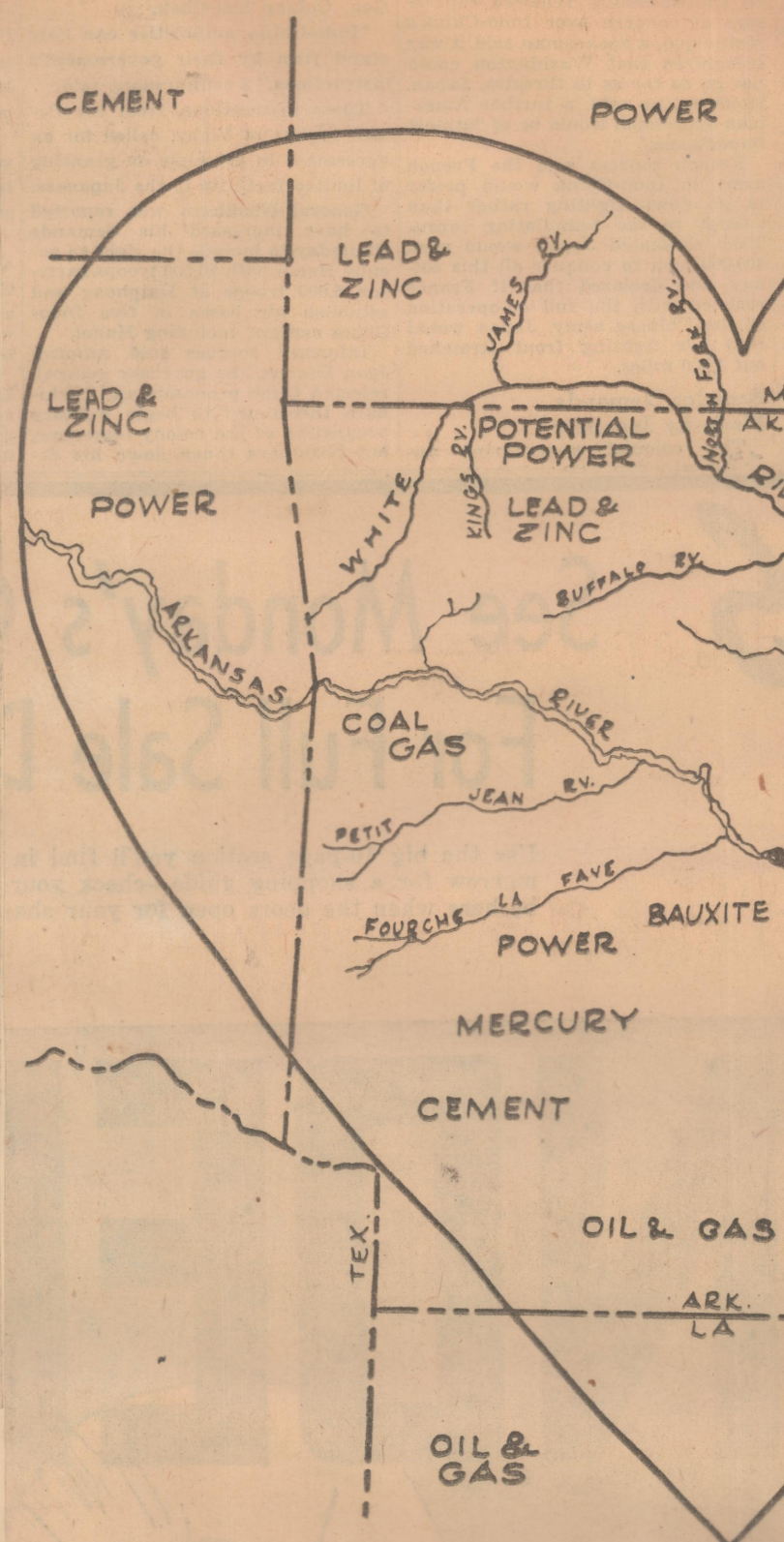
Two State Department Heads Called to Washington.

Two state department heads have been called to Washington to discuss problems of national defense. Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, will leave tonight to confer with officials of an industry which may consider establishment of a plant in Arkansas.

Dr. W. B. Grayson, state health officer, will leave Saturday to attend a meeting with the United States surgeon general Monday. The nature of his conference was not disclosed.

ARKANSAS SAID TO LIE IN ANI'S SECTION BEST SUITED INDUSTRIES FOR FRENCH BALK AT LATEST DEMAND FROM JAPANESE

Gazette 9-22-40



Rich in raw materials essential to national defense, but neglected regard "Defense" because of the state's favorable inland location. Surrounded by major consideration in long-term plans for decentralizing industry for its o

Arkansas, located in the heart of a protected area lying between the Rocky and Appalachian mountains and hundreds of miles from a sea-coast, should participate in any long-range plan to protect industry, because defense observers know self-preservation as well as economics now must be considered in the location of productive enterprises, a well known defense advocate said yesterday.

The state's cotton, oil, coal, bauxite, mercury, cement, lime, manganese, lead, zinc and hydro-electric power, all essential to defense, occupy a definite place in the nation's planning "generations to come," which is true long-term planning, the experienced authority said.

Arkansas cannot share in immediate industrial activity for national defense because the state, agricultural rather than industrial, has no excess of power, transportation and population. Defense implements needed "right now" must be produced by established industries in concentrated areas which would be vulnerable if the country actually engaged in warfare.

Area Importance Cited.
A Midwestern and Southern area including Arkansas is a natural "citadel of defense," in War Department terms, but not a complete, effective one. Military experts have said such a citadel must

include basic supplies for the population and for the military establishment of the nation, as well as all the manufacturing plants necessary "to keep the people and the army strong to live through any war they may be forced to wage and fight to a successful conclusion."

Industry must be decentralized "to make poor bombing targets," experts have agreed. Arkansas is not yet in a position to take advantage of the decentralization opportunity. The state's congressmen, the state office established in Washington to interest outside capital in Arkansas resources, the Arkansas followers of the Midwest Defense Conference, and individual business men have started laying the groundwork for action.

Production Bases Listed.

Accepted bases for production are:

1. Raw materials. Arkansas's are abundant.
 2. Transportation. The state is "properly located," an expert stated, as to railroads, highways and airlines. The Arkansas and White rivers which may become navigable after long-term planning, are linked with the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri in a great inland waterway system.
 3. Population. Arkansas's is predominantly Anglo-Saxon, highly patriotic.
- State's Importance Increased.**
Facts emphasized by 1940 devel-

Won't Permit Base At Tonkin.

Hanoi, French Indo-China, Sept. (Sunday) (AP)—A new complication disturbed the situation over



opments, and tending to increase Arkansas's geographical importance are:

1. Self-protection is essential, whatever the cost.
2. Proper national defense is a long-term matter to be based upon a national policy assuring a strong defense capable of sustained resistance.
3. The present European war is proving the fallacy of concentrated population, industry and communications. The trend is toward dispersion. The greater the distribution of productive resources, the better the chances for sustained resistance to aggressive enemy action.
4. The Middle West is not demanding that all defense industries be located there. It claims corrective action is needed. Under modern conditions, the United States cannot long exist with its vital industries near the sea-board.

Eastern Cities Vulnerable.

Secretary of War Stimson recently called attention to New York city's vulnerability, especially to air attacks. Military observers realize too many military establishments, as well as factories and power concentrations, are located near coasts. They recalled Washington was captured in the War of 1812 and almost captured in the Civil war.

In contrast, Germany's capital is in the center of the country and many essential industries are

maintained within 20 miles of Berlin.

The United States' location of vital industries "in complete disregard of military national defense," the observer said, was based on a historic confidence in the Atlantic ocean as a protective barrier. It no longer is a barrier, they said, to bomb-loaded airplanes.

METALS PRICE SITUATION HELD NOT JUSTIFIED

9-28-40
Gazette
Stocks Ample, Says Defense Official.

Washington, Sept. 27 (AP).—Leon Henderson, defense commissioner, said today there was "no justification" for recent "unstable" prices in the copper, zinc and lead industries. The statement, issued by the Defense Commission, said: "Mr. Henderson stated that he would be reluctant to recommend controls over these metals, but pointed out that their production and use are vital to the national defense program and their price relationship is an important factor in the general stability of prices."

"It might be advisable to have a conference of the representatives of producers and large consumers to discuss the situation openly," Mr. Henderson said, and if the apparently artificial price-supply-demand pressure continues he is prepared to make adequate suggestions to the president as to what might be done under existing law to correct the situation."

Asserting stocks of the metals were ample, Henderson said domestic supplies could be increased, if necessary, by several means. Great Britain and Canada, he said, could supply the zinc and copper needed for their army orders in this country. He said zinc and copper refining capacity was on the increase and could be "readjusted" in several possible ways.

"In view of these facts there is no reason apparent now why every demand can not be met adequately," the statement said.

Land Values Computed For Camp Area

10-1-39 Gazette

Property valuations in an 18-square mile area in southeastern Faulkner county, part of a 32,000-acre tract proposed for establishment of a permanent army post—were computed by the state and Pulaski county Planning Boards last week.

Similar work is in progress on the remaining area in Pulaski county. The assessed valuation when multiplied by three (the property was presumed to be assessed at one-third of its actual value) resulted in an average appraisal of about \$10 an acre.

Virgil B. Buckley, county Planning Board engineer, said the next step in the movement to build a 40,000-man post around a nucleus of Camp Joseph T. Robinson will include a survey to determine needs of the proposed development.

"We'll establish the amount of water needed and the cost of constructing a water system," he said. "A study of necessary roads and health conditions will be made."

Mr. Buckley emphasized the work is in its preliminary stage.

Camp Robinson has been designated a mobilization center in the event of war. A revised movement to obtain a permanent post for combat troops has been under way several weeks. The project was recommended by the state Planning Board in its report of War Department activities in Arkansas last year.

Arkansas Has Every Resource Needed for Armament Industries; State Is Richly Endowed Part of Central Area Described as "Citadel of National Defense"

Democrat 10-14-40

has a restless long For more of Life
dost thou bring s of death, as so
Only a quick
w desire to live. S
VELLA BLASING
me of year again, ious time that t
red and brown he leaves mean
press in my poor it is that thrills peaceful day in fat cool breezes start
a yearning happy is my torpid pulse rough the woods of e fire— this moment is
might have said th rds once spoken by hold thee close e ng precisely this

ZEL MILES WAL
Ms.
dejected, resurrected; corrected, and accepted!
DIITH GRAMES S
is filled with me ly sings but me; s filled with merr ly writes but me.
nd years would n ings to sing each h contains a merry very leaf and flow
nd years would n hymes to carve o writes, nobody sing melodies I feel!
IARY HADALIL

ays are days of gr hat lingers on
song and harvest lower, ing challenge to
IE KENDALL WI
Prayer.
d, grant me the need.

Arkansas is a part of a region which has been described as the "citadel of national defense."

This region is the vast, fertile, highly productive Mississippi Valley, which supplies the bulk of the nation's food, most of its cotton, and has rich resources in timber and minerals.

Here, in the varied output and huge reserves of essentials for both peace and war, is the center of the nation's strength.

Just as the nation has long depended for food and factory raw materials on this area where nature so amply endowed an enterprising, industrial people, so the nation must now draw heavily on the Mississippi Valley for the needs of defense.

The valley is an ideal place for defense plants, since it not only has an abundance of the raw materials required, but is away from the exposed coasts, spreading out between the Appalachian mountains on the east, and the Rockies on the west.

Arkansas is situated in an especially favored portion of the Mississippi Valley, as the accompanying map reveals.

The rivers which traverse the state, the Arkansas, White, Ouachita and Red, flow through a section which is unsurpassed in its numerous resources for defense plants, as well as for ordinary types of manufacture in a wide range.

Industrial development in Arkansas can go hand in hand with a diversified agriculture, to shape up a solid, prosperous, balance way of life.

Reports have been heard during the past week of defense plants which may be located in Arkansas. The possibilities mentioned included munition plants, an airplane factory and a manganese plant.

Homer M. Adkins, Democratic nominee for governor, told a meeting at Russellville that he felt sure, after his recent conference with President Roosevelt and other officials in Washington, that "in due time, Arkansas will get some of the factories to be set up under the defense program."

As an assurance on that score, he cited the state's large reserves of coal, which is useful not only for power, but for producing chemicals necessary to an armament program, and to the deposits of bauxite, mercury ore, manganese, zinc, antimony and other minerals.

Looking again at the entire Mississippi Valley, the Christian Science Monitor reports this conversa-

tion between a military expert and an industrialist who were examining a map of the United States:

Said the military man, "draw a circle with its center at about Kansas City and its periphery touching the inside edges of the mountain ranges on the east and west."

The industrialist did so.

"Now," said the military man, "inside that circle is America's 'citadel of defense.' There you'll find all of our iron ore deposits; practically all of our coal; practically all of our cotton; much of our wool; all of our helium gas; most of our oil and natural gas; most of our cattle and hogs; most of our grain and other foodstuffs, and most of our aluminum (bauxite), copper, tin, manganese, gold and silver.

"That's our defense center, protected and well supplied."

Largely untouched as yet are many of the great natural resources in the basins of the Arkansas, White and Red river valleys.

The lead and zinc area in the Ozark highlands where Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma join, invite development. Enormous beds of coal await further use. There is iron ore, too, with which nothing has been done.

Important to the industrial up-building of the Arkansas area is the water power which can be harnessed and made available in this region.

A glance at the map shows that a beginning has been made in that work sufficient to encourage defense industries.

The federal government now has a series of reservoirs under construction in the river systems which flow through Arkansas, as a part of a wide program which would fit smoothly into the building of industries for defense.

This program was planned by government engineers, and it is only fair to assume they had the defense values of the area in mind when drawing up their plans.

Projects now under way or approved in the region shown on the accompanying map, could supply about two-thirds as much hydro-electric power, when and if completed for that purpose, as is produced by the TVA, it is estimated.

In the opinion of Southwestern leaders, the armament program offers an opportunity to get an industrial expansion started which will carry on into a new growth of prosperity for this portion of the "citadel of national defense."



Arkansas Minerals for Defense

State Contributes Variety of Strategic and Critical Minerals For Industrial Use and For Emergency Supplies of the Nation's Factories.

By Robert Page.

Gazette 10-20-40 came through the courtesy of H. K. Thatcher, executive director of the Agricultural and Industrial Commission, from the Army and Navy Munitions Board in Washington.

A certain woman was asked to do some Red Cross sewing for European refugees. "I can't get very excited about a war so far away," she said. "I'll sew a little if it's expected of me, but somehow, until this war affects me or my family I can't forget my own sewing at home."

Although we may not agree with this woman, we at least can understand her viewpoint. The thing that almost every American is asking today is "How will this war affect me and my country and city and state? What changes has the war already made in the South and in Arkansas?"

Since the South is rich in mineral resources, many questions have been asked concerning the effect of war on Southern mineral producers. Minerals are necessary to carry on a war. Is the South benefiting commercially from upset world conditions?

Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, who of late has been dividing his time between his Little Rock office and defense headquarters for Arkansas in Washington, D. C., has furnished material for the answers to these questions about mineral production. The rest of the information

prepared by Dr. Branner and his staff will show that one of the outstanding changes in mineral production has been a decided rise in prices. The graph shows percentage price changes between May 11, 1939, and September 12, 1940. The greatest price increases, it will be noted, have occurred in connection with mercury, mica, manganese, cadmium, graphite, tungsten and quartz crystals, while minor price changes have occurred in connection with antimony (above 60 per cent), chromium, tin and asbestos.

Dr. Branner says, "If the European war continues and mineral price increases become general, increased production of mineral items of major importance will of necessity take place." (Which, to the uninitiated, sounds like good news for the South.)

Chief among these major mineral items of the South is aluminum ore. Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia produce 100 per cent of the United States production of this mineral which "is increasingly important because of its many uses in air, land and water

transport equipment as well as in its general industrial and structural application in its many alloys, forms, shapes and castings. Its lightness and strength are prime factors influencing its use."

Recent news dispatches say that Arkansas stands "at the head of the list" of proposed sites for a second \$15,000,000 aluminum reduction plant to be constructed by the Reynolds Metals Company within the next year.

Ninety-eight per cent of the United States production of phosphate rock comes from Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. Seventy-seven per cent of the sulphur produced in the United States comes from Texas and Louisiana. Sixty-three per cent of the United States produced petroleum comes from nine of our Southern states, including Arkansas.

In considering the possibility of a major emergency affecting the United States, the Army and Navy Munitions Board has classed minerals as either strategic or critical. They define strategic minerals as those which are "essential to the national defense for the supply of which, in war, dependence must be placed in whole or in part on sources outside the continental limits of the United States; and for which strict conservation and distribution control measures will be necessary."

Strategic minerals are listed as antimony, chromium, manganese (ferrograde), mica, nickel, quartz crystals, quicksilver, tin and tungsten. Of the strategic minerals, none is produced in quantity in the Southern states. Antimony occurs here, but is not produced commercially in Arkansas. Over 50 per cent of the South's production of manganese, ferrograde, comes from Arkansas. Over 50 per cent of the South's quartz crystals and quicksilver also comes from Arkansas. All three of these have risen in price since last year, the mercury flasks of 76 pounds rising 105.8 per cent.

What are the recent developments of strategic and critical mineral deposits in Arkansas? Dr. Branner reports the following:

In speaking of antimony, he says that the Poor Boy (Shaft) mine on the R. A. Luttrell land, three miles east of Gillham, Sevier county, which has had intermittent production since 1938, is reported to have sold about 1,500 pounds of stibnite at a price of about \$64 per ton at the mine. The shaft is now about 90 feet deep. Fred Venner of Little Rock is core drilling the property northeast of and adjacent to the Poor Boy mine. The Stibnite Production Corporation was incorporated in Arkansas January 26, 1940, for the business of buying, selling, mining and manufacturing antimony and other minerals.

The WPA state mineral survey has a special investigation in progress in the antimony area for the purpose of exposing trenching, the quartz veins of the area with which stibnite deposits are associated. About 60 trenches have been dug. Prospecting by private individuals is continuing.

In speaking of recent development of manganese within the state, Dr. Branner says, "Since the latter part of the summer, the United States Bureau of Mines has carried on a special investigation of the manganese deposits in the Batesville manganese area, in order to determine the thickness, lateral extent and quality of the low-grade manganese oxides and carbonates there."

"A considerable amount of prospecting is under way in western Arkansas. The Dixie Manganese Corporation has carried on prospecting on North mountain in Montgomery county. The Texarka Development Company is planning development near Mena, Polk county. It is reported that the North American Manganese Mines Development Company mined about 50 tons of high grade ore at its mine 12 miles from Glenwood, Pike county,

during the first week of operations." Bauxite Company were taken over As for quartz crystals, Dr. Branner by the American Cyanamid and reports that the crystalline structure Chemical Corporation. The total number of Arkansas quartz is being studied by the federal government to determine its suitability for use in radio equipment, and it is estimated that a small amount of Arkansas quartz will be suitable for this purpose. Present specifications of quartz crystals for the use in the manufacture of radio oscillators and sound resonators are that each crystal shall have a minimum weight of three pounds and not less than three inches and more than 12 inches in diameter. Crystals must be clear and free from color or cloudiness. Minimum weight may be lowered to .88 pound. It is estimated that about 10 per cent of the Arkansas clear quartz crystals are coupled with a dip of the nation's reserves of zinc to its lowest point since Dr. Branner, principally in Montgomery, Garland and Saline counties. It is reported that a few tons per week are being produced from the mine, near Paron, Saline county.

Cadmium has never been produced in Arkansas, according to Dr. Branner. It occurs as cadmium sulphide in small quantities associated with zinc ores of northern Arkansas. Zinc concentrates of the Tri-State region are believed to constitute the largest potential source of cadmium in the United States.

Production of lead and zinc, vital to the defense program, although not "strategic" or "critical" minerals, has reached the highest point since the first World war. An increase in price, already has caused several major interests to re-enter the Arkansas field, seeking ore and leases.

In summarizing, it seems safe to say that upset world conditions already have caused increased activity in mineral production. What the future may hold, no one knows. The reserves of quicksilver ore in the South and Arkansas can hope and watch intently for business opportunities along mineral production lines. The future of quicksilver production in Arkansas is definitely encouraging, Dr. Branner believes. The reserves of quicksilver ore in the South and Arkansas can hope and watch intently for business opportunities along mineral production lines. The future of quicksilver production in Arkansas is definitely encouraging, Dr. Branner believes. The reserves of quicksilver ore in the South and Arkansas can hope and watch intently for business opportunities along mineral production lines.

On October 1, 1940, nine mining companies were actively engaged in producing and extracting quicksilver in Arkansas. Seven companies other than these have been incorporated since October 1, 1939. The furnace capacity of the entire field is approximately 105 tons of ore per 24 hours and the present production estimated at between 10 and 11 flasks of 76 pounds per day. The total production of the field to date is estimated at about 3,500 flasks, about one-third of this being produced last year.

The Rural Electrification Administration, at the instigation of the state Public Utilities Commission, has formed a corporation for the purpose of electrifying the entire quicksilver area, and bids for the project were opened September 30. The availability of cheap electric power, Dr. Branner believes, will contribute much toward the reduction of quicksilver mining costs in Arkansas.

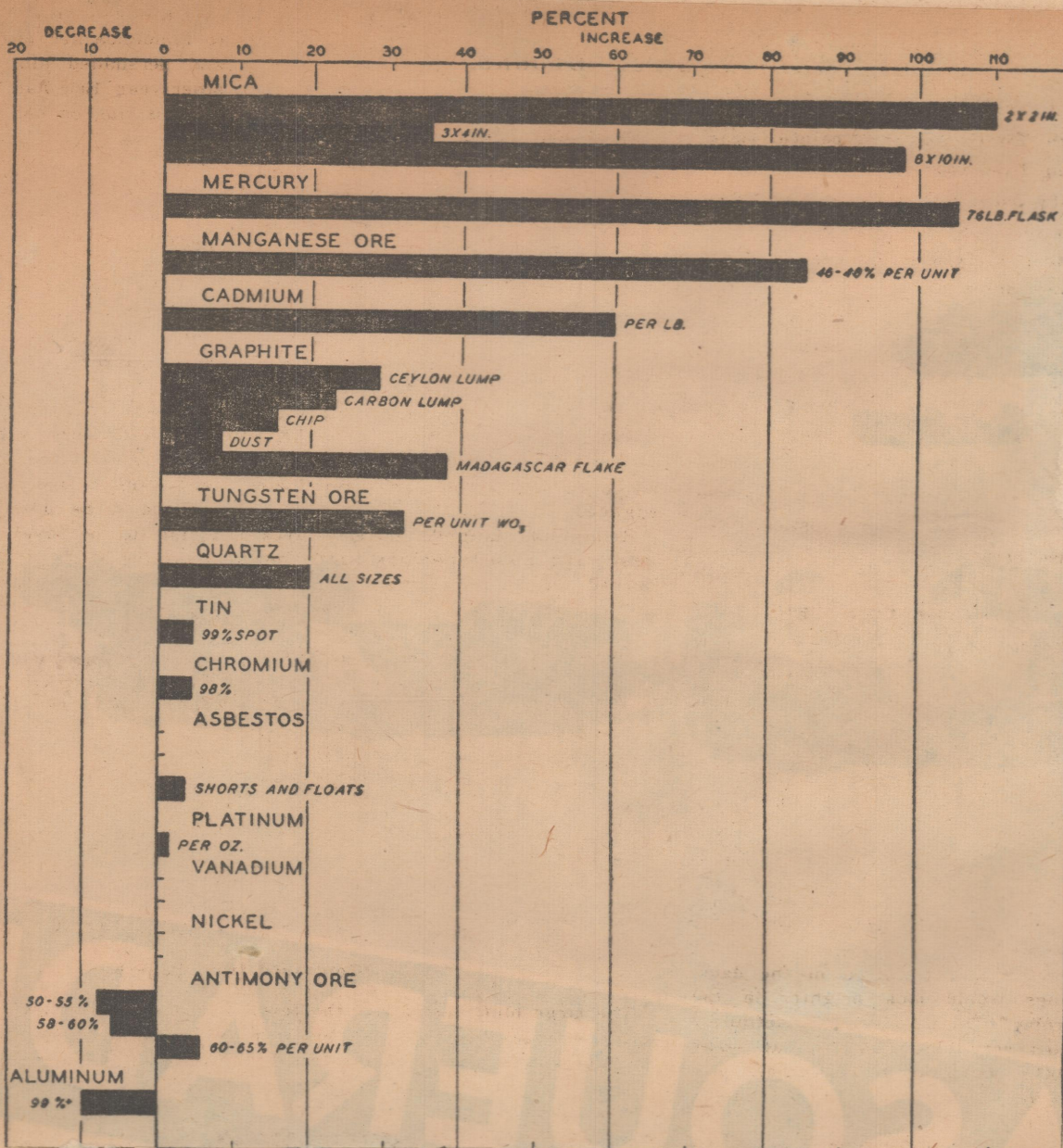
It is estimated that Arkansas has about 90 per cent of the reserves of bauxite in the United States. Metal-grade bauxite deposits in Arkansas have been secured in connection with a plan to manufacture aluminum here. Recently an aluminum reduction plant was awarded to Sheffield, Ala., but we have been assured that "Arkansas stands at the head of the list" of proposed sites for a similar plant to be constructed by the Reynolds Metals Company of Richmond, Va. During 1940 the properties of the Arkansas

At the upper right, Figure 1, is a view of drying units of a bauxite plant at Bauxite. An Arkansas cinnabar mine is shown in Figure 2. Below it, in Figure 3, is the approach to Davis portal and underground workings at Bauxite. The bauxite can be seen in the lower part of the earth cut; the upper part is sand and clay. The plant of the Acme Brick Company at Perla is shown in Figure 4. The brick yard is in the foreground, with 12 kilns behind it.

Photographs by courtesy of Arkansas Geological Survey.



Chart showing percentage price changes of strategic and critical minerals between May 11, 1939, and September 12, 1940. (Prices according to E. and M. J. Metal and Mineral Markets. Chart by courtesy of Dr. George C. Branner, State Geologist, and the Arkansas Geological Survey).



Plant Using Petroleum, Coal, Sought

Gazette 10-24-40

Negotiations are under way in Washington for the establishment in the state of a defense industry which would create a new market for a "tremendous amount" of Arkansas soft coal and petroleum, Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, said yesterday. The industry would use coke, which could be obtained as a by-product of both coal and petroleum, in its manufacturing process, he said.

Coke, which is available in almost unlimited quantities, is not produced in the state, he said. Coke is the porous mass of carbon obtained when coal is subjected to destructive distillation or petroleum is distilled to dryness.

He said 20-pound samples of coal from six fields in the state had been shipped to the United States Bureau of Mines Experiment Station at Pittsburgh for tests to determine its content of coke. He said an additional six tons probably would be shipped later.

Coke produced in the United States last year was valued at \$400,000,000.

The Root Refining Company of El Dorado established an experimental plant to obtain coke from petroleum several years ago. The experiment was successful but was abandoned because of the lack of a market, Dr. Branner said. The Root refinery and the Lion Oil Company are assisting in the negotiations, he said.

The availability of a large source of coke in an heretofore unexploited field had attracted the attention of the owners of the industry, Dr. Branner said. All Arkansas petroleum can be used to obtain coke and the soft coal found in the state should be particularly adaptable to producing the fuel, he said. The industry would produce its own coke.

State May Be Site Of Powder Plant

Gazette 11-27-40

State Geologist George C. Branner disclosed yesterday that the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense is studying a plan to establish a smokeless powder or TNT manufacturing plant in Arkansas.

Such a project, Dr. Branner explained, would include a plant to manufacture acid phosphate fertilizer through utilization of "spent" acid from making powder.

Dr. Branner said the proposed plant, if finally approved, would be erected near Cushman, Independence county, in the heart of phosphate deposits estimated to be 20,000,000 tons.

Report Prepared.

Dr. Branner and H. K. Thatcher, executive secretary of the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission, have prepared data on the project at the request of Fred Jones of Washington, Advisory Commission official.

"We are endeavoring to interest the army in a powder plant or TNT plant in the Southwest," Mr. Jones said. "We have a record of the natural resources that would enter into the manufacturing of powder and TNT, but we are endeavoring to secure information regarding the by-product of a plant of this type, namely fertilizer."

"We are trying to build up a case to prove that fertilizer would be used in great quantities if the price was right."

"According to the [United States] Geological Survey, there is a large deposit of phosphate in north central Arkansas. By using this phosphate a great deal could be saved to farmers of the Southwest in freight rates, as it is our understanding that most fertilizer is shipped in there now from the South and Southeast."

Arkansas Has Advantages.

Dr. Branner said that, in his opinion, the Advisory Commission desires a location in Arkansas because of:

1. The availability of phosphate.
 2. The interior geographical location.
 3. The possibility of providing cheaper fertilizer to this section.
- The geologist said the plan con-

templates the manufacture of 100,000 pounds of powder daily. He said about 15,000 pounds of spent sulphuric acid of 60-70 per cent strength would be available for use in making soluble acid phosphate fertilizer.

"The Arkansas phosphate is not of the highest grade," he said. "But the beneficiation process to raise the grade would increase the value."

Dr. Branner said he did not desire to create the impression that the plant, if obtained, would be an exceptionally large one.

Minerals For Defense

Gazette 12-1-40

Washington.—"Potash" was a big worry word for our defense exports in the first World war. Potash was needed to make explosives. We bought it chiefly from Chile, but there was constant danger the supply would be cut off.

Today, potash isn't even on the list of strategic materials which are the concern of the Defense Commission.

Why? Because the government and American mining companies decided to lick the potash problem.

It was known there were potash deposits in our Southwest. The deposits were opened up. By 1938 we were producing 287,532 tons a year, about two-thirds of what we used. This year American mines are about meeting the home demand.

Molybdenum has nearly the same history. It's used in a steel alloy. We bought it from Quebec in the last war. Since then we have found the biggest deposit in the world—in Colorado.

But this country still must worry about stocks of tin, antimony, manganese, mercury, nickel, tungsten and aluminum.

Congress saw the handwriting on the wall two summers back. In August, 1939, it voted \$350,000 annually for four years to dig around our mountains and back lots to find out just what we have.

The Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey were asked to carry the hod. They report now that there is prospect of solving some of our difficulties.

Here's the situation, mineral by

mineral:

Manganese, used in steel—5 to 6 per cent of our needs—produced at home; present sources, Russia, Cuba, Africa, Brazil.

Chromium, used in steel—1 per cent produced at home; sources, Africa, Philippines, Turkey, New Caledonia.

Mercury, used in explosives—40 per cent produced at home; source, Canada.

Tungsten, used in steel—50 per cent produced at home; source, China.

Nickel, used in steel—0.5 per cent produced at home; sources, Canada, New Caledonia.

Tin, used for cans and solders—0.2 per cent produced at home; source, Dutch East Indies.

Antimony, used for bullets—10 per cent produced at home; sources, China and Mexico.

Obviously we have a long way to go before we can build a fence around our borders and tell the rest of the world where to get off.

Here's where the Bureau of Mines is working, or shortly starting to work: Antimony, California; manganese, Washington, Arizona, South Dakota, Montana, California, Nevada, Arkansas, New Mexico, Virginia and Utah; mercury, California, Nevada and Arkansas; nickel, Montana; tungsten, Nevada and California.

They have uncovered such good deposits of antimony in Idaho that the mines are already producing. The rest of the picture? Well, it looks rosier than was supposed.

Tin, which has an indirect defense value, is the big worry. It doesn't go into bullets, but it does package the army's food. We are accustomed to buying our tin from the Malay states, the Dutch East Indies, and recently from Bolivia. We use 40 per cent of the world's tin, and produce less than one per cent of what we use.

What's more, we don't smelt tin. It's done in England. In World War I we had a dicker with the international tin cartel (English and Dutch money) to build a smelter here, with a gentlemen's agreement to dismantle it after the war. We did. Now we've made another such dicker.

Eight American companies are stirring around to get government contracts for smelting. We're planning to buy direct from the Bolivian mines and smelt here.

Non-Spark Shoes Developed For Defense Workers.

Gazette 12-15-40

St. Louis, Dec. 14 (P).—Needs of munitions workers have led to the introduction of non-spark shoes and other new types of safety footwear adapted to the use of workers in defense industries. Including among "safety shoes" to be exhibited by St. Louis manufacturers at the annual shoe fair in Chicago soon, the non-spark shoes are put together with brass nails and are said to be so constructed that powder plant and oil field workers may wear them without fear of causing fire.

Another creation is the electrician's shoe which may be worn in electrified mines without transmitting current.

The safety features also may be included in dress shoe models.

Commission Will Consider Defense Measures.

Gazette 12-15-40

Bills proposed to "tighten" statutes favorable to national defense, especially measures aimed at sabotage, will be considered by the state Commission for Interstate Co-operation in the governor's conference room at the Capitol at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday.

The Council of State Governments, with which the state commission co-operates, has been working with the National Defense Council and Federal Bureau of Investigation in drawing uniform statutes.

The commission will consider proposals to remove "restraint of trade" barriers.

Arkansas in Area Where Nine Plants May Be Built.

Gazette 12-19-40

Tulsa, Okla., Dec. 18 (P).—A member of the National Defense Advisory Commission said today there was a possibility that nine defense manufacturing plants would be located in a Midwest-

ern area which includes Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas.

The member, Fred Jones of Tulsa and Oklahoma City, declined to discuss the nature of the plants and the proposed locations, however.

It was disclosed in Washington recently that Tulsa was being considered as the site of a bombing plane assembly plant to cost between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

LARGE FUND TO GET INDUSTRIES GIVEN APPROVAL

Budgeters in Generous Mood.

Gazette 1-10-41

Gov.-elect Homer M. Adkins will have more than \$100,000 at his disposal to fight for benefits of the national defense program if the 1941 legislature approves recommendations of its Joint Budget Committee.

The committee adopted proposed budgets with only two dissenting votes yesterday that would set up \$82,060 for use in bringing industries to the state or for national defense work.

Budgets containing these items and the fund earmarked in each were:

Highway Department, \$57,060.

Utilities Commission, \$25,000.

The committee already had added \$10,000 to the Arkansas Geological Survey's appropriation for this purpose. Mr. Adkins conferred Wednesday with Executive Director H. K. Thatcher of the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission concerning activities of that agency's branch office at Washington. The result is expected to be a substantial budget for continuation of development work inaugurated by the commission last year.

To License Exports Of Copper and Zinc.

Gazette 1-11-41

Washington, Jan. 10 (P).—Copper and five other commodities classed as strategic materials for national defense were brought under export license control today in a move expected to restrict trade with Japan and Russia. The other products for which export licenses will be required by the new presidential order, effective February 3, are brass, bronze, zinc, nickel and potash.

Japan was the largest buyer of copper in the United States last year, taking 225,065,811 pounds, while Russia, a relatively small purchaser before the European war, moved into third place with 108,955,900 pounds. Great Britain was the second largest at 137,937,735 pounds.

Extension of license control to these six commodities left almost no important defense materials on the free export list.

South's Fuel Minerals Aid U. S. Defenses

Democrat 1-13-41

The greatest contribution the South will make to the national defense program will be its contribution of fuel minerals, such as petroleum, coal, natural gas and natural gasoline, according to an article by State Geologist Geo. C. Branner, appearing in the January issue of the Manufacturers Record.

That Arkansas will play a vital role in such a program is indicated by the article which is entitled, "Emergency Demand for Southern Minerals." The article was written from the compilation of data supplied by Dr. Branner by state geologists of eight other Southern states.

First question asked of the geologists was: "What do you anticipate will be the demand in 1941 for mineral products in your state?"

Increased Demand Predicted.

Arkansas, it was stated, may ex-

pect a continuation of an increasing trend in the demand for petroleum, natural gasoline, and coal, structural materials, such as lime, limestone, cement, and clay products; and the metallics, such as bauxite, mercury and manganese.

Arkansas' answer to the second question of "In order to meet the total 1941 demand, will new deposits have to be opened up?" follows: "Some new oil and gas fields will probably be brought into production. It is anticipated that new and perhaps deeper deposits of bauxite will be exploited, and old manganese and zinc workings as well as new mercury mines will be opened up."

"Will existing plants have to be enlarged or modernized?" it was next asked.

Plans to Expand.
Power generating machinery for the utilization of recently discovered gas reserves in southern Arkansas may be installed, the article said. An electrolytic manganese plant in north Arkansas, two or more new quick-silver furnaces, and a few plants for milling zinc in north Arkansas, were listed as probabilities.

The fourth question bore reference to the possibility of making permanent any of the expansions necessitated in 1941, and asked for suggestions as to how eventual shut-down might be minimized.

To this, Dr. Branner answered that gas burning power installations would probably be permanent, as would bauxite mining equipment. At least a part of the zinc, manganese and mercury installations would be permanent, he stated.

Industrial Development Next on List

Gazette 1-29-41

The next four or five months will be "a most important time" in Arkansas's efforts to obtain new industries, Governor Adkins said yesterday.

With the refunding bill passed, the governor will immediately give more attention to schools, the old age pension problem and "last but not least, industry."

Little Rock has been favored as a camp location, but the state at large, offering many resources, needs attention in the national defense program, Governor Adkins said. Manganese, cinnabar, bauxite and other minerals, and the navigability of the White and Ouachita rivers should be advantages, he said at a press conference.

The governor plans to write a letter to each member of the National Defense Commission.

LARGER POWER SUPPLY NEEDED, SAYS FITZHUGH

Official in Favor Of Proposed AVA.

Gazette 2-16-41

Thomas Fitzhugh, chairman of the Department of Public Utilities, said yesterday that he does not agree with the contention of the Arkansas Power and Light Company that it has sufficient power to meet needs of the national defense program as well as the needs of normal growth. He made the statement in an address before the Engineers Club at the Frederica hotel yesterday noon.

"There has been much discussion recently about need for power in this area," he said. "The Arkansas Power and Light Company has attempted to show that they have sufficient power to meet normal growth and needs of the defense program. I do not agree."

"It can be admitted that they have sufficient power to serve adequately; their present connected load. However, it is my belief that it is essential to have large blocks of power at low rates available to attract industrial development."

Believes AVA Would Be Great Boon to State.

Mr. Fitzhugh expressed belief that "the greatest public benefit that can accrue to this area will come with creation of the Arkansas Valley Authority."

Bills introduced by Senators Hattie W. Caraway and John E. Miller and Congressman Clyde T. Ellis would provide for creation of the AVA along the lines of the TVA.

Mr. Fitzhugh quoted Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Robbins, assistant chief engineer, United States army, as saying that power could be developed more economically on the White river than on any other stream west of the Mississippi and east of the Rockies.

Despite the steady increase in power consumption in the state, Arkansans are not large users of power, Mr. Fitzhugh said. Sixty-five per cent of the power consumed in Arkansas during the last five years was imported, he said. Average residential rate was 5.2 cents, compared to a national average of 4.03 cents in 1939. He estimated that the state's average declined to about 4.5 cents last year. "Our department believes that low electric rates stimulate consumption and can be beneficial to both the consumers and utilities," he said.

Mr. Fitzhugh compared the Arkansas situation to that in the Tennessee valley before creation of the TVA. He recalled that utilities executives insisted that existing facilities in the Tennessee valley were sufficient to meet demands but that TVA has sold 25 per cent more power than the private utilities interests estimated would be demanded.

Says Cheap Power Would Bring Great Development.

"We cannot hope to attract power-consuming industries to this area with rates of 7.5 mills or more when power is being sold in the TVA area for four mills," he declared.

Mr. Fitzhugh told of a visit by members of his department to the TVA area in 1937 and said that "we believe that Arkansas has more resources capable of development with low power rates than are present in the TVA area."

He pointed out that Arkansas, northern Louisiana and western Mississippi were included in a list of nine areas in which there is need for further expansion if deficiencies are to be avoided when the defense program attains its peak in 1942. The areas were listed by John D. Wilson, chief of the Business Analysis Section of the United States Department of Commerce, in an article in the January issue of the Survey of Current Business.

Challenging the contention of the private utilities that they were "ready, willing and able to extend rural electric service to all feasible areas within the state" when he assumed office four years ago, Mr. Fitzhugh said that if this statement was true, there was no necessity for the REA program in Arkansas.

The REA has allotted approximately \$7,000,000 to co-operative projects in Arkansas during the past four years, Mr. Fitzhugh said. The money is to be spent for building more than 7,000 miles of rural lines, he said, adding that is more than 10 times as many strictly rural lines as were built in the entire preceding history of the state.

"It should be borne in mind," Mr. Fitzhugh told the engineers, "that, generally speaking, REA lines have been built in areas much thinner than those previously served by the power companies. It is only logical that private capital will make extensions to territories that will yield the highest return."

Sees Great Possibilities In State's Natural Gas Fields.

Along with the proposed AVA, Mr. Fitzhugh listed the reserve of natural gas in south Arkansas that could be used for generating power and the "opportunity for industrial development if we have the power. He said sour gas from McKamie field in Lafayette county, is sufficient to supply a 100,000 kilowatt steam plant for a minimum of 30 years."

Engineers, including those employed by public utilities, have said that they know of no other fuel in the United States that is available at a comparable rate," he said.

Engineers Club Opposes Two Pending Bills.

The club adopted resolution opposing H. B. No. 422 (Riales of Polk) and S. B. No. 149 (Baker and Pilkinton). The House bill seeks to amend a law providing that projects in excess of \$5,000 must be handled by registered engineers by raising the amount to \$100,000. The measure also would eliminate all penalties for violations.

The other bill would eliminate a requirement that the state geologist be a graduate of a reputable college or university. Passage of the measure would lower the standards of qualifications for a position requiring men with technical training, the resolution said.

Welfare In Arkansas Is Focus Topic

By FREDERICK GARDNER.
New York (AP)—Can the United States build the "Arsenal of Democracy" on a limited profit motive?

The mining industry, some business leaders say, may provide the answer. Veteran mining men were brought up on the tradition of wide fluctuations in demand and prices. They recall how copper zoomed from 13 to around 30 cents a pound in the World War, sank below five cents in 1932. Market change was the breath of life for the metal seller.

Gambling with constantly changing fortune for a profit, the metal producer used to count on making enough in the good years to offset the lean. In the farm phrase, he made hay while the sun shone. When strong demand drove prices up, he accumulated fat in the profit-and-loss account.

In this war, economic planners are taking a hand to control the blind struggle of buyers and sellers in the market place. Mining men have had the extraordinary experience of a clamorous demand for copper, zinc and other metals with relatively stable prices.

They are watching, with a mixture of misgiving and approval, significant experiments at home and abroad with wartime controls to tame the market and prevent the classic spiral of rising prices, yet bring out maximum production for war needs.

From the standpoint of the business man whose reward sums up in the price he gets for his product, limitation of prices amounts in large part to limitation of profit.

Canada's controller of metals, George C. Bateman, spoke to a gathering of mining engineers here recently, recounting British Empire experience with metal rationing and price control. Touching the profit angle, he said:

"We have adopted a planned economy. Profit is no longer a dominating factor in our industrial life."

As 1940 earnings reports of numerous corporations testify, both in the United States and Canada, wartime price control so far has not eliminated profit gains. But there has been plenty of evidence that higher taxes and government frowns on price boosts have kept producers from cashing in on the unprecedented demand for essential metals.

In copper, the question of war profits particularly agitates mining men. The domestic price the last six months has held around 12 cents a pound. Demand meanwhile has been record-breaking, outrunning home capacity.

Defense planners, as part of the evolving strategy of price control, have obtained RFC funds to buy 200,000 tons of Latin American copper to supplement the domestic supply.

At 12 cents, it is claimed, the lower cost producers can make fair profits. Some trade authorities insist maintenance of the market around that level is wise because a sharp rise would invite heavy importations from Latin America over the four-cent tariff wall.

metal—say to 15 or 16 cents a pound—would add considerably to domestic production by bringing mines more expensive to operate into operation.

At the same time, they hold, it would permit lower cost producers to accumulate reserves for a possible post-war slump in business and make up for losses in the depression years of low prices.

Advocates of control say it is doubtful whether higher prices, at least a few cents a pound, would add much to production in the near future. They note it takes months or years to bring new mines into operation. Unstable prices, they argue, are partly responsible for sudden increases and drops in demands which have caused wide price changes in such products as copper.

The tug of forces in copper, arguing pro and con on the question of higher prices to give the profit motive wider play as an incentive to production, may apply on a wider scale through industry, business sources say.

When demand outweighed supply in the market place, the explanation went, prices were advanced. The producer, seeing opportunity for larger profit, increased his output; used part or all his profit to expand his capacity or his improved credit

to borrow for expansion.

In that way the profit motive was supposed to operate as the bait in raising output to balance supply and demand, making an automatic system out of the uncontrolled operations of the market.

Meanwhile, economic planners have intervened. For the profit motive, in whole or part, they substitute government financing of plant expansion, rationing of demand to balance supply, and such expedients as building up reserves against the time when there may be market shortages, as in RFC accumulation of rubber, tin and copper.

South And West Join To Seek Industry

Gazette 3-16-41

Washington, March 15 (AP). — A growing partnership between the South and West was apparent in the Senate this week as new demands were heard for a decentralization of defense industry. Both areas, complaining the defense program had caused industry to pile up on industry in sections already highly industrialized, determined to get a legislative remedy.

The movement was led by Senator Russell (Dem., Ga.), who charged the army and navy with "buck-passing" on the question of responsibility for location of new defense plants. He won recruits, notably Senators McKellar (Dem., Tenn.), Adams (Dem., Col.), Truman (Dem., Mo.) Wiley (Rep., Wis.), and Majority Leader Barkley (Dem., Ky.).

A special Senate committee headed by Truman prepared to investigate the defense program, including the question of geography.

With strong Senate backing, Russell will urge Naval Committee approval of legislation to create an "industrial sites location board." Aroused because the House rejected a similar provision which he had written into the supplemental defense appropriation bill, the Georgian told the Senate, "There will come a day of reckoning at some time concerning the manner of the expenditure of these funds."

In the House, Representative Woodrum (Dem., Va.) said the Appropriations Committee would consider a provision of the same general purposes as the Russell amendment.

Davis Backs Plan.

Russell found outspoken backing from Chester C. Davis, agricultural representative on the Defense Commission and one of the three who would be named on the Georgian's location board.

Speaking to the Southern Governors Conference, Davis expressed keen disappointment that the defense program had not resulted in any substantial decentralization of industry. He pointed to congestion caused during the World war by centralization of industry in Northern and Northeastern states. Then he said, "I am afraid we will again reap some of the same harvest of economic and social consequences."

Davis said in the eight months ended January 31 the government let seven and one-half billion dollars of defense contracts, excluding shipbuilding. Of that, only seven per cent went to the 11 states of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Of 302 new facilities planned for defense production up to March 1, he said, only 24 were slated for these 11 states.

Would Have Authority.

The board Russell's bill would create would include Director Knudsen of the Office of Production Management, Associate Director Hillman, and Davis. They would be directed to reject any plant site found to cause undue centralization, maldistribution, unnecessary creation of unfavorable employment conditions, or relocation in any one area of an unduly large number of persons dependent upon any defense industry.

Navy Makes Effort.

Questioned by Russell and others, Rear Admiral John H. Towers, chief of naval aeronautics, told a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee recently the navy had "tried every way possible" to obtain a wider distribution of airplane and parts factories. He submitted a table showing naval aircraft plant expansion had affected eight states—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, and California. In an earlier hearing, Senator

McKellar said he feared some officials of the War Department would run the selections into a "scandal."

Then he told officials of the National Resources Planning Board: "If you are responsible in whole or in part for the present distribution of the industries of the country, I am against your action. I think you have acted very poorly."

Southerners Seek Share Of Defense Jobs

Gazette 3-16-41

Governors Fear Serious Bottleneck Under Present Plan.

New Orleans (UP)—The time has come for Southerners to get together and start on the hard route to industrialization, the Southern Governors' Conference was told yesterday in the opening session of its three-day meeting.

Chester C. Davis, agricultural director of the National Defense Commission, charged that award of a majority of defense contracts to a "small handful" of Eastern companies threatens a "serious bottleneck" in the nation's rearmament drive.

The governors believed, however, that the "Chinese Wall" that is retarding the industrial development of the South is tottering. "The very smallness of the number of concerns getting defense contracts threatens to be a serious bottleneck on the full use of our industrial and human resources," Davis charged. "This bottleneck must be broken."

"In the first stages of the defense program, I must frankly say that important opportunities have been missed," he continued.

Arkansas Governor Attends.

Gov. Homer M. Adkins of Arkansas, the "baby" of the chief executives attending the conference, said that his state's principal benefit from the national defense drive is Camp Robinson, the Camp Pike of World War days, where National Guardsmen from Missouri and Kansas are in training.

"About 95 per cent of the bauxite ore in the United States is mined in Arkansas," he said, "but it is all being processed outside of the state."

Domingo Ramos, Cuban minister of national defense, pledged to the conference that "Cuba always will be where the United States is when liberty, democracy and national independence are in danger in the Western Hemisphere."

High Freight Rates Scored.

Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, in a speech read by his son, Herman, referred to what he called unfair freight rate differentials and said that "because of this and similar inequalities, the South has been held in economic subjection to the North, unable to compete on reasonably fair terms with the North in the transportation of manufactured goods to market."

"It seems to me," he continued in the speech, "that the time has come for us to make every effort possible to find some short cut to the determination of our rights in this respect."

Prentice Cooper, governor of Tennessee and chairman of the conference's class rate committee, assured the governors that "it is apparent the Interstate Commerce Commission intends to prosecute the proceedings." He referred to the national class rate investigation which was started in 1939.

Other governors attending the conference, which will last through Monday, included Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, Spessard Holland of Florida, Sam Jones, governor of Louisiana, and host to the conference; Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina. Gov. J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina was expected to arrive tomorrow and Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia was represented by his son, Herman.

Price Fixing For Iron And Steel Hinted

Gazette 3-24-41

Washington, March 23 (AP).—The Defense Commission fixed prices today for scrap and secondary aluminum and said similar action was "imminent" for iron, steel and zinc scrap. Announcing a price schedule for aluminum scrap, Leon Henderson, director of the Price Stabilization Division, asserted: "The powers of the government

to place compulsory orders, to condemn or requisition properties, to issue priorities and to use other powers to carry out the defense program will be exerted to the utmost against any person whom we find to be disregarding these selling prices."

Today's action was the second time the commission has established a price ceiling, the first occasion being on February 17 when prices were pegged for second-hand machine tools. Aluminum and machine tools have been put under a rationing system by the Office of Production Management.

Henderson said "serious inflationary pressures" existed in the scrap and secondary aluminum market, adding that reports had been received of aluminum scrap sold at 32 cents a pound, almost double the price of the virgin metal.

In saying that schedules were imminent for iron, steel and zinc scrap, Henderson said "apparently unwarranted price increases in various other industries" had occurred.

"Should these movements continue," he added, "price ceilings will have to be established in these industries."

OPM PLAN OF INDUSTRY MAY BENEFIT STATE

Decentralization Planned.

Gazette 4-1-41

Many contracts of the state Defense Council will be redirected to the new Plant Site Committee in the Office of Production Management, which will follow a broad "decentralization of industry" policy announced by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

Plans for Arkansas's potential benefits under the new policy, definitely established March 26, were discussed by Ben H. Wooten, chairman of the state council; James J. Harrison, state director of the Office of Government Reports and member of the council, and L. A. Henry, council secretary, at Mr. Harrison's office yesterday.

Decentralization had been strongly advocated by Mr. Harrison at a Memphis conference of state defense and Interstate Co-operation Commission members four days before the Advisory Committee approved the new policy.

Government figures show that of approximately \$12,000,000,000 worth of prime defense contracts awarded between July 1, 1940, and March 15, 1941, more than 50 per cent of them went to six states. They were: New Jersey and California, \$1,400,000,000 each; New York, \$1,340,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$1,000,000,000; Massachusetts and Virginia, \$850,000,000 each. Each is a coastal state, with the exception of Pennsylvania, which is virtually seaboard territory.

Frank Bane, director of the Advisory Committee's Division of State and Local Co-operation, said in letters to Mr. Harrison and Mr. Henry that "the immediate ends of national defense are largely consistent with a longer run objective" of a better balanced industrial economy.

Principal Factors In Site Selection Explained.
The Advisory Committee, Mr. Bane said, decided that governing principles in the location of defense industries should be:

1. Avoid sites in regions where defense orders are absorbing or likely to absorb the available labor supply, or to congest housing, transportation or other facilities
2. Give every possible preference to locations having large reserves of unemployed or poorly employed persons, and where industrialization in the defense period will contribute to a better long-run balance between industry and agriculture. "These conditions are particularly acute in many areas of the South and West."
3. If facilities must be located in present industrial areas, special attention should be given to regions which have suffered a decline in peacetime industries or to cities which have not been heavily engaged in defense production.
4. That the proper location of new

plants, the wider distribution of defense contracts and an aggressive policy to promote the subcontracting of the larger orders held by private contractors be considered essential parts of a well-rounded program for a larger use of the country's human and material resources.

Governor Adkins plans to confer with Plant Site Committeemen and OPM officers en route home from New York, where he is attending to details for the delivery of state refunding bonds to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Defense Plants Sought For Arkansas

Gazette 4-3-41

Washington, April 2 (AP).—Gov. Homer M. Adkins of Arkansas watched Lloyd Spencer become the state's new senator today and then began conferences aimed at obtaining defense industries for Arkansas.

The governor, Spencer, Senator Caraway (Dem., Ark.) and Arkansas House members conferred on plans to induce defense officials to locate preparedness projects within the state.

Governor Adkins said he talked with Marion L. Crist and Fred I. Brown of Little Rock and W. P. McGeorge and Felix Smart of Pine Bluff, who are here trying to get defense work for their cities. The governor said when he returned to Arkansas he would call a meeting of industrialists "to see if we can't work out a co-ordinated program."

The governor, who came to Washington from New York where he helped complete final details of the state's sale of \$138,000,000 of road refunding bonds, said he also conferred with the Public Roads Bureau. He said that because of savings effected by the refunding, Arkansas would have, beginning in the 1943 fiscal year, \$2,000,000 annually to match federal road funds.

Survey Of Facilities Authorized

Gazette 4-9-41

A committee to prepare a syllabus of facilities in the Little Rock area for possible location of a large defense plant near Little Rock was appointed by A. Howard Stebbins, president of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, at a luncheon of the Defense Industries Group of the chamber at Hotel Marion yesterday.

The committee, which will be composed of J. V. Satterfield Jr., Marion L. Crist and other men selected by them, will study the available skilled and semi-skilled labor supply within a radius of 100 miles of Little Rock, possible plant sites of from 800 to 1,000 acres, highway and railroad facilities. It will be submitted to Washington.

The study will be made on recommendation of Mr. Crist, who with Fred I. Brown represented the chamber last week in conferences with high Washington defense officials on possible defense industries and getting another division of the army for Camp Robinson. Mr. Crist reported he understood from an official the syllabus ought to be made "as quickly as possible."

Mr. Crist, who with Mr. Brown and D. D. Terry, representative in Congress from the Fifth district, conferred with Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States army, and other high defense officials, said it was unlikely the camp would get another division unless an "emergency" should arise. Present camps will take care of the 1,400,000 men now authorized.

Farm Areas Favored.
Mr. Crist said the representatives attended a luncheon at which members of the Arkansas Congressional delegation were present and at which Donald Nelson, in charge of plant site locations, said further location of plants, where facilities were available, would probably be

in agricultural areas rather than in those already heavily industrialized. He said agricultural labor could be trained as quickly and efficiently as any other for work in the plants.

Present at the meeting were: Mayor Moyer, Mr. Satterfield, Ray Burks, Mr. Brown, J. N. Heiskell, Arthur Phillips, August Engel, R. S. Wilson, Noland Blass, L. R. Steidel, Floyd Sharp, D. Hodson Lewis, Jack Pickens, Raymond Rebsamen, W. H. Williams, Gordon H. Campbell, W. A. McDonnell, Dr. Stuart P. Cromer and J. J. Harrison.

State to Obtain Industries, Crist Asserts

Democrat 4-13-41

Need for a "co-ordinated central authority" to present requests for establishment of national defense projects in Arkansas was stressed yesterday by Marion L. Crist, Little Rock municipal waterworks engineer, who recently visited Washington with Fred I. Brown, manufacturer, for the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Crist reported on his trip at a meeting of the Little Rock Engineers Club in Hotel Frederica.

"After we talked with most of those connected with the defense program, I am convinced we are going to get some development out of the defense program," Mr. Crist said. "I believe Arkansas has the greatest potential source of power of any part of the country with the possibilities from sour gas in South Arkansas and hydroelectric development in North Arkansas."

"Arkansas needs a co-ordinated central authority to present projects for clearing and approval before they are sent to Washington, to take advantage of the needs of the defense program," he said.

Mr. Crist said the committee received "splendid help" from Congressman D. D. Terry, who is a member of the Appropriations Committee.

John Atkinson, Little Rock, spoke briefly on the Little Rock Boys' Club building debt campaign to be held this week.

David M. Greer, vice president of the club, was in charge of the meeting.

The following committees were announced:

Auditing—W. Terry Feild and Harold Engstrom jr.; publicity—Ray Matzger; speakers bureau—W. C. Johnston, John M. Page and Fred Venrich; membership—R. A. Kern, C. H. Ray, K. W. LeFever, F. C. Bogart, Jim X. Rutledge and J. H. Crossman; program—A. M. Lund, W. R. Mayfield, J. A. Riggs jr., Arthur F. Currie and J. M. DeBardeleben.

DEFENSE SITES BOARD AGENTS TO TOUR STATE

Survey Reports To Be Checked.

Gazette 4-20-41

The National Defense Sites Board, the organization charged with the selection of sites for national defense units and industries financed all or in part by the United States government will send a group of experts into Arkansas this week to inspect sites previously recommended by various branches of the government.

The experts will confer briefly with army personnel in the vicinity of proposed sites. The sites said to be under consideration:

A primary pilot's training center near Fayetteville.

Divisional tent camp sites 20 miles north of Fort Smith, near Mountainburg; a mile northeast of Camp Joseph T. Robinson on the old Remount Camp site; four miles west of Camp Robinson on the government's Old River reservation.

A picnic acid plant site in Pulaski county, west of Little Rock.

Air Corps training units on state-owned lands near Wrightsville, Pine Bluff and Magnet Cove, the latter in Tot Springs county, and on privately-owned tracts near Magnolia and Texarkana.

The group is expected to arrive in Fayetteville Tuesday and spend Thursday in the vicinity of Little Rock. The experts were not identified. They will check reports on the sites which were made by other governmental and civic organizations.

Organization of the sites board is a move designed to co-ordinate the location of army camps, training schools and vital war industries so that each may obtain the maximum benefits of the facilities and materials of the vicinity in which they are finally located.

The sites selected by the group will be placed on an official list and actual construction of the units will be made if and when they are deemed necessary by authorities of the units involved, it was said.

Building Program Waits Official Specifications.

Capt. William C. Campbell, constructing quartermaster at Camp Robinson, said yesterday he had received no information on new camp construction except orders for 152 recreation buildings and two school buildings at the camp. He said invitations for bids for the job would be mailed to contractors as soon as specifications are received from the office of the quartermaster general in Washington.

L. A. Watkins Heads Council For Defense

Special to the Gazette 4-26-41

Harrison, April 25.—L. A. Watkins of Harrison, president of the M. & A. Railroad, was elected chairman when a 10-county Northwest Arkansas Defense Council was organized here tonight. The group is an outgrowth of Governor Adkins' recent statewide meeting, when plans were made for utilizing all the state's idle machinery and manpower for national defense.

Other officers: Vice chairman, J. R. Tucker, Harrison; secretary, Ernest Simpson, Berryville, treasurer, A. S. Alexander, Clinton; corresponding secretary, Paul Arnold, Berryville. A director will be named from each of the 10 counties in the district. Boone, Van Buren, Carroll, Madison and Newton counties were represented tonight. Other counties in the district are Marion, Baxter, Searcy, Benton and Washington.

Approval was given a plan submitted by Mr. Arnold for community units, which in turn will be integrated in the county, district and state plans.

77 NAMED TO DEFENSE BOARD FOR ARKANSAS

Variety of Vocations Represented.

Gazette 4-27-41

A 77-member National Defense Council of Arkansas was appointed by Governor Adkins yesterday to co-ordinate efforts to promote industrial expansion in the state. The governor also designated state and federal officials to serve as sources of information, but all activities will be cleared through the council.

Many vocations are represented among the appointees, including labor, newspapermen, utilities officials, educators, farm leaders, railroad representatives and state presidents of the rival American Federation of Labor and Congress for Industrial Organization. Mrs. Foster Mayfield of Rogers, president of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs also was appointed.

Ben H. Wooten, president of the Federal Home Loan bank of Little Rock, is chairman. He succeeded

Jack Pickens of Little Rock, who was named a member of the council.

List of Personnel Of State Council.

J. J. Harrison of Little Rock, director of the state Office of Government Reports, was appointed vice chairman. Other members are:

L. J. Arnold, Crossett.
Col. W. R. Covell, Crossett.
J. H. Alphin, El Dorado.
Col. T. H. Barton, El Dorado.
R. L. Brooks, Helena.
Graham Burke, Helena.
John Sheffield, Helena.
L. A. Watkins, Harrison.
W. L. Hinton Jr., Fort Smith.
R. A. Young, Fort Smith.
James Kendrick, Fort Smith.
Charles Boger, Fort Smith.
Clarence Byrns, Fort Smith.
W. P. McGeorge, Pine Bluff.
C. S. Lynch, Pine Bluff.
E. W. Freeman, Pine Bluff.
George H. Adams, Pine Bluff.
C. B. Pettigrew, Pine Bluff.
F. H. Van Dyke, Newport.
C. G. Smith, Blytheville.
John Cooper, West Memphis.
J. L. Edrington, Warren.
Carl Hollis, Warren.
R. E. Short, Brinkley.
E. C. Thacker, Hot Springs.
Dean A. M. Harding, Fayetteville.
Ewing P. Yeatte, Fayetteville.
Fred Maxfield, Batesville.
L. C. Cargile, Texarkana.
Henry Humphrey, Texarkana.
W. C. Mason, Camden.
A. D. Mason, Camden.
Grady Smith, Camden.
J. W. Hull, Russellville.
Mrs. Foster Mayfield, Rogers.
E. W. Martin, Conway.
Abe Collins, De Queen.
George B. Cox, Malvern.
Kelso Knight, Malvern.
Leo Yount, Murfreesboro.
A. B. Banks, Fordyce.
G. E. Gathright, Alexander.
Waldo Frazier, Little Rock.
Howard Stebbins, Little Rock.
Wallace Townsend, Little Rock.
J. R. Fair, Little Rock.
R. W. Curran, Little Rock.
Marion L. Crist, Little Rock.
Arthur F. Bailey, Little Rock.
C. E. Lowry, Little Rock.
K. A. Engel, Little Rock.
C. G. Adams, Little Rock.
Justin Matthews Sr., Little Rock.
George C. Stohman, Little Rock.
J. A. Cook, Little Rock.
Jack Pickens, Little Rock.
Miss Era Hardy, Little Rock.
Walter Hickmon, Little Rock.
Miss Willie A. Lawson, Little Rock.
Grover T. Owens, Little Rock.
J. V. Satterfield Jr., Little Rock.
W. E. Lamb, Little Rock.
E. E. Walker, Little Rock.
W. E. Frosden, Little Rock.
R. S. Wilson, Little Rock.
Fred I. Brown, Little Rock.
John H. Greene, Little Rock.
Charles L. Thompson, Little Rock.
J. N. Heiskell, Little Rock.
R. Redding Stevenson, Little Rock.
M. C. McCord, North Little Rock.
J. K. Poch Jr., North Little Rock.
E. B. Mosely, North Little Rock.
C. H. Moses, Little Rock.
Frank R. Bloom, Pine Bluff.
Alfred MacMillan, El Dorado.

Advisory Committees Will Serve Council.

Officials named to serve the council in specific capacities are: Agricultural Resources and Production—A. M. Rogers of the Farm Security Administration, W. J. Jernigan of the University of Arkansas Agricultural Extension Service and James Crain of Wilson, chairman of the state Highway Commission.

Civil Production—Brig. Gen. E. L. Comper, adjutant general of the Arkansas National Guard and state selective service director; J. Herbert Graves, state insurance commissioner, and Supt. A. G. Albright of the State Police.

Health, Welfare and Consumer Interest—Dr. W. B. Grayson, state health officer; John G. Pipkin, state welfare commissioner, and Miss Connie Bonslagel, supervisor of home economics for the university's Agricultural Extension Service.

Housing Works and Facilities—W. S. Daniel of the Federal Housing Administration.

Human Resources and Skills—Floyd Sharp, state administrator of the WPA, and W. J. Breit, state supervisor of trade and industrial education.

Industrial Resources and Production—E. Smith Read, engineer of the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission; Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist; Robert J. Hall, secretary of the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce, and W. W. Zass, chief engineer for the state Highway Department.

To Organize Defense Council Today

Gazette 5-14-41

All phases of defense plans will be discussed at the state Defense Council's first meeting, to be held

in the House chamber at the capitol at 10 a. m. today.

The council, consisting of 77 members, three officers and 16 division directors, will divide into "working groups" for conferences following the general session, Chairman Ben H. Wooten said.

London's defense will be described by A. C. Tilley, regional field representative of the Division of State and Local Government Co-operation, Office of Emergency Management.

C. L. Thompson, Arkansas co-ordinator for the Federal Reserve bank's Contract Service, will speak. Virtually all state departments and federal agencies will be represented, Mr. Wooten said.

Would Give OPM Control Of Priorities

Gazette 5-15-41

Washington, May 14 (AP).—Urged to speedy action by defense officials, the Senate Military Committee voted unanimously today to give the Office of Production Management undisputed authority to channel the flow of supplies into defense industry and to dictate which products are to be manufactured first. The committee struck out of a House approval bill a provision to establish a priorities division independent of the defense agency and operating under the Munitions Control Board.

As approved by the committee, the measure would give legal status to priority orders issued by the Office of Production Management affecting the production and disposition of raw materials and finished products.

The eliminated provision setting up a separate Priorities Division—a last-minute addition by the House—had provoked a storm of protest from administration quarters that it would divide the authority over this important function and disturb the present OPM set-up. There had been reports William S. Knudsen, OPM director, would resign if this provision were not eliminated but Knudsen smilingly denied this.

One by one, the defense officials—including Knudsen; Edward R. Stettinius Jr., director of priorities; Leon Henderson, price control administrator; and Robert P. Patterson, undersecretary of war—arose to tell the committee the present system of fixing production priorities was working well and ought not to be disturbed. They said they would have statutory authority to give the right-of-way to materials which were being produced for the British or supplies which were not directly connected with army and navy control, but nevertheless were essential to defense.

Their legal power to order priorities extended only to army and navy contracts. They said while industry voluntarily had followed OPM's orders elsewhere, they wanted to preclude any challenge to their authority to enforce such orders.

Present System Criticized.

A hearing by the Senate Defense Investigating Committee headed by Senator Truman (Dem., Mo.) produced sharp criticism of the OPM's present system of fixing priorities through committees made up in part of representatives of the industries affected.

Frank B. Cliff of the OPM Priorities Division testified "voting members of the priority committee on Aluminum and Magnesium included Ralph Farrell, chairman of the Fairmont Aluminum Company, E. J. Barney of the Frigidaire Division of General Motors Corporation, and a representative each of the army and navy. While Cliff insisted the final decisions on priorities were made by President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth University, chairman of the committee, Truman said he believed the matter was "in the hands of men whose interests are most at stake."

Catalogue of State Defense Plants Planned

Democrat 5-18-41

A survey to determine the potential output of minerals, petroleum and manufactured articles in Arkansas available for defense use will be inaugurated this week by the Industrial Resources and Production Committee of the State Defense Council in co-operation with the Defense Contact Service, it was announced

yesterday by members of the committee yesterday.

In order to complete their survey as quickly as possible, the committee plans to establish county committees of five men each which will be in charge of personally contacting industrial leaders.

It is believed by members of the Industrial Committee, that by sending out questionnaires in co-operation with the Defense Contact Service, which has been set up by the Office of Production Management, with the assistance of Federal Reserve Bank, that any prospective contractors or subcontractors can really be found.

Facilities Needed.

Many manufacturers have machines and skilled men to handle defense jobs, it is believed by the committee and by the Contact Service, but do not know how to go about getting a contract. The Army and Navy would be glad to use their facilities if they knew about them; so, in many instances would prime contractors.

The results of this survey, plus information obtained by the members of the county committees who will visit manufacturers, will provide a catalog of the productive facilities in every county in the state. Then by consulting the catalog, the Contact Service, as well as the Industrial Resources and Production Committee, will be able to direct Army and Navy purchasing officers to the plants they need.

These catalogs of industrial facilities may also serve as a basis for organizing small manufacturers who, by pooling their limited facilities, can handle defense work.

These agencies will not assume responsibility for negotiations between primary and subcontractors, but wherever subcontracting will hasten deliveries, they will suggest to prime contractors what part of the work subcontractors can do, and urge them to farm out this work.

To Explain Plan.

In their announcement, officials of the committee said that during next week they would mail out personal letters to manufacturers and producers explaining the survey. A few days after the letters have been mailed, a large envelope of pamphlets and other information will follow, along with the questionnaire.

Some of the questions, and requests, that will be found on the card will be the number of men employed; number of men it would be possible to employ on a one, two and three-shift basis; number of shifts now working and the number that could be worked with the labor supply in the community.

Photographs of the interiors of shops taken from several different angles, and pictures of products now being made and those that have been made in the past will also be requested.

Other questions will pertain to design and development of departments; size, type, model, manufacturer's name and serial number of machines; number of idle machine hours per week; amount of power supply, shipping facilities and regular customers.

So that the Industrial Resources and Production Committee and the Defense Contact Service will be still closer together, Alfred M. Lund, district manager of the Defense Contact Service, has been appointed one of the directors of the state committee. Other directors are E. Smith Reed, chairman, G. C. Branner and Robert P. Hall.

Plant Site Agents In Conference Here.

Gazette 5-25-41

Members of the federal Site Investigation Committee conferred with state officials and industrial leaders at the capitol yesterday concerning the possible location of a government national defense plant in Arkansas.

The closed meeting was attended by Congressman D. D. Terry of Little Rock, who brought the committee to Arkansas; representatives of the Arkansas Power and Light Company, other business men and state department heads.

No statement was issued following the meeting.

Here to Study Minerals Vital To Defense Program.

Special to the Gazette 6-1-41

Fayetteville, May 31.—Hugh D. Miser of the United States Geological Survey is spending a month in Arkansas making a study of deposits of manganese ore and quartz crystals, minerals vital to the defense program.

Mr. Miser, a native of Arkansas and a graduate of the University of Arkansas, class of 1908, has made many geological studies in the state. He has surveyed the ores in the Batesville section thoroughly and is responsible for a project being carried on by the United States Bureau of Mines at Batesville now. He will spend next week in conference with Thomas A. Hendricks, also of the Geological Survey, at the Batesville project.

Mr. Miser joined the Survey as field assistant in 1907. He has been principal geologist since 1919, and chief of the fuel section 14 years. He also is chairman of the Committee on Geological Names. He made investigations of manganese deposits in the United States during the first World war, compiled the first colored geological map of Oklahoma, and served as geologist of the engineering party which explored and mapped San Juan Canyon in Utah in 1921.

In Fayetteville Mr. Miser is the guest of his sister, Mrs. W. E. Stelzner.

ARKANSAS WILL PRESENT CLAIMS FOR WAR PLANTS

Hearing Today In Washington.

Democrat 6-18-41

Arkansas's natural advantages over neighboring states in the ability to produce large amounts of electric power for the defense program, made possible by large reserves of "sour gas" and low-cost coal, will be presented by state officials and private experts at Washington, D. C. today. The factual presentation will be made to the quartermaster general of the War Department with a view to establishing Arkansas's priority rights to anticipated munitions and industrial plants which will require large amounts of electric power.

Congressman D. D. Terry of Little Rock, who arranged the hearing, called attention of the Federal Power Commission and the Rural Electrification Administration to Arkansas's advantages several months ago but neither agency has made a formal report.

Adkins Summarizes Power Advantages.

Leading power companies operating in the state can furnish a 100,000-kilowatt pool for defense industries, their spokesmen said at a Little Rock conference with Governor Adkins on May 31. Figures presented by the companies have given assurance that more than a sufficient supply of power would be available for a proposed munitions plant in southwest Arkansas.

Governor Adkins said yesterday that: "Sour gas, available for cheap power, can furnish a steady power supply. Such service would not have to be 'intermittent,' because rainfall would not be a factor. Other sections of the country have a power famine, caused by a spring drouth. Coal deposits are available for additional power. Additional hydro-electric developments will be encouraged, but 'sour gas' is the backbone of the whole thing," especially emergency production.

Data on the south Arkansas sour gas reserves and other resources will be presented to the War Department, Office of Production Management, Rural Electrification Administration and Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Big Delegation Of Arkansas Specialists.

Arkansas spokesmen will include: A. E. Hill, Utilities Commission member; E. V. Foran of the engineering firm of Foran, Boatright and Dixon, of Houston, Tex.; A. C. Learned of Black and Veatch, engineers, Kansas City, Mo., and J. E. Flanders, chief engineer of the state Utilities Department, who went to Washington by plane; Kenneth Johnson, industrial engineer for the Arkansas Power and Light Company, who went by plane Monday night, and Chairman Ben E. Carter of the commission, who was reported in Washington yesterday after having attended the twenty-fifth anniversary reunion of his Harvard University graduating class at Cambridge, Mass. Governor Adkins plans to go to the capital Friday night or Saturday.

Industrial Survey of Three Counties to Be Studied.

Gazette 6-26-41
Pulaski, Saline and Lonoke county committees will meet in the governor's reception room at the capitol at 11 a. m. Tuesday, in connection with an industrial survey to

be made by the state Defense Council's Industrial Resources and Production Division. The meeting will be the first in a series. Jefferson and Grant county committees will meet at Pine Bluff next Wednesday.

Between 50 and 55 per cent of the state's industries have returned questionnaires on capacities and possibilities, said E. Smith Reed, industrial engineer of the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission. This percentage is considered satisfactory. County committees are expected to complete the survey.

Industries of Central Counties Will Be Catalogued.

Gazette 7-2-41
Lists of industries in Pulaski, Saline and Lonoke counties will be checked for accuracy by county committeemen who attended a meeting of the state Defense Council's Industrial Resources and Production Division in the governor's reception room at the capitol yesterday.

The council marked names of firms which had not replied to survey questionnaires. Of 2,500 questionnaires distributed throughout the state by mail, 1,600 have been answered, said E. Smith Reed, industrial engineer for the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission. Mr. Reed is chairman of the division.

Instructions concerning the continuation of the survey were given. The division consists of Mr. Reed, Robert P. Hall, secretary-manager, Arkansas state Chamber of Commerce, secretary; Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, and Alfred M. Lund, area manager, Defense Contract Service office.

Jefferson and Grant county committees will meet at the Pine Bluff Chamber of Commerce at 2 p. m. today.

ADKINS HOPEFUL STATE WILL GET MORE FACTORIES

Electric Power Said Main Factor.

Gazette 7-2-41

Political pressure and "side door methods" are ineffective in obtaining defense industries, Governor Adkins told the state Defense Council in the Senate chamber at the capitol yesterday.

Scientific study, rather than politics, determines the location of an industry, he said.

Governor Adkins quoted an unnamed War Department official as predicting that "Arkansas may be swamped with industries if it can get the [electric] power."

Non-defense industries may move to the state, the governor said. "Machinery people are making inquiries they never made before."

Mayor LaGuardia of New York, director of the civil defense program, recently told Mr. Adkins that Arkansas was better organized for defense than any other state with which he had been in touch. Arkansas blueprints are used as models.

The governor said the War Department, Office of Production Management and Reconstruction Finance Corporation complimented the work of the Arkansas Planning Board, Agricultural and Industrial Commission, Highway Department, Geological Survey and other state agencies.

Aluminum Plant May Cost \$100,000,000.

A 100,000,000-pound aluminum plant designated for Arkansas, with the power plant, it will require, probably will cost \$100,000,000, Governor Adkins said. He expressed hope the industry would include alumina, aluminum and rolling plants.

Plant locations had not been announced.

In Washington, it was reported the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Company, Detroit, Mich., would operate the government-owned Arkansas plant under contract. Bohn, which operates in the Michigan industrial area, previously had been mentioned in connection with proposed Pacific coast industries.

Alcoa And TVA Agree On Dam Project

Gazette 7-5-41

Washington, July 4 (AP).—William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, said today the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Aluminum Company of America have reached an agreement for the construction of a dam and power facility at the Fontana water site on the Little Tennessee river in North Carolina.

In a letter to Chairman Truman (Dem., Mo.) of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee, Knudsen said:

"We are pleased to report that as a result of a series of conferences sponsored by the Office of Production Management, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Aluminum Company of America have reached an understanding providing for construction of the [Fontana] project by the authority. The agreement on the authority's part is subject to securing from Congress the necessary appropriations. We plan to recommend such an appropriation to the president early next week."

Knudsen's letter was in response to a query from Truman as to why the power facility, needed for aluminum production, had not been developed. On June 20, Truman told Knudsen testimony before his committee "shows there has been much indecision and inaction on the part of O. P. M. as to the best method of developing the water site."

"In order that work on the project may be commenced at the earliest feasible date," Knudsen replied, "we have urged the authority and the company to embody their understanding in a contract with all possible speed, and they have assured us this will be done."

ALUMINUM AT TOP OF LIST OF U.S. SHORTAGES

Demand Far Ahead Of Supply.

Gazette 7-6-41
(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, July 5.—Aluminum, cork and copper, in that order, are the scarcest materials in American civilian economy. A sudden rise of copper on the list of shortages and the marked easing of the zinc scarcity of three months ago were noted today in a report by Robert E. McConnell, head of conservation and substitution for the Office of Production Management.

Commenting that modern warfare is a "war of metallurgy," McConnell said the demand for raw materials, "especially metals, is so great there are very few metals that can be substituted for other metals—you just run into another shortage."

On the basis of present production, McConnell's figures showed, only 300,000 tons of copper will be available annually for civilian purposes after meeting army and navy requirements of 1,250,000 tons. Normal civilian demands amount to 800,000 to 900,000 tons. The present ratio is about two tons available for every five tons of demand.

Removal of Shortage In Zinc Possible.

The shift in the relative availability of zinc and copper has caused an about-face in OPM conservation measures. Two months ago the OPM induced the navy to specify red brass, containing less zinc and more copper, rather than yellow brass for use on warships. Now the OPM is asking the navy to return to yellow brass, because copper supplies are shorter than those of zinc.

Zinc, extensively used for galvanizing other metals to prevent corrosion and rust, has been conserved by thinner coatings on such items as garbage cans, buckets and fences. There still is a shortage, McConnell said, but a stimulation of production, such as could be induced by a slight price upturn, would virtually eliminate it. He said the metal then could be removed from the priorities critical list of strategic materials. The "critical" classification gives the

Aluminum Demand 15 Times Greater Than Supply.

armed forces first call on zinc supplies.

McConnell's report showed the civilian demand for aluminum is 15 times greater than the supply after defense needs have been met.

He listed the following ratios of civilian demand to supply in other instances of shortages (in the cases of some imported materials government stockpile demands have been subtracted from supply as well as defense needs):
Cork, 10 to 1; copper, 5 to 2; mica, 3 to 1; nickel, 2 to 1; alloy steels, 2 to 1; tungsten, 2 to 1; zinc, 3 to 2; tin, 3 to 2; chromium, 3 to 2; manganese, 3 to 2; plastics, 3 to 2; nitrates, 8 to 7; rubber, 10 to 7; power, 10 to 9 (except in the Southeast, where the ratio is about 3 to 2); steel, 10 to 9, and lead, 1 to 1-plus.

Aluminum Plant Power Pool Formed

Gazette 7-13-41

Shreveport, La., July 12 (AP).—A plan to provide enough electricity to produce aluminum for 1,000 bombing planes a year before an electric power plant could be completed at the new defense aluminum plant to be built in Southern Arkansas, was announced here tonight by A. Lieberman, president of the Southwestern Gas & Electric Co.

In addition to expediting production of aluminum, the plan will save for other defense needs 9,000,000 pounds of copper and 1,500,000 pounds of steel, according to Lieberman, who said proposals were submitted Thursday to the Office of Production Management in Washington, D. C.

Under the plan, Lieberman said, the Arkansas Power & Light Co., Louisiana Power & Light Co. and the Southwestern, co-operating with other electric companies in adjacent states, would pool their present resources and make available immediately the power required for construction of the aluminum plant.

The plan also contains a proposal that the electric companies will furnish the entire permanent supply, if asked to do so. To accomplish this the companies would increase the size of one power plant and build two new ones to supply the 160,000 horsepower required for operation of the new aluminum plant, which, according to Lieberman, will require more electric power than the cities of Little Rock, Shreveport and Dallas combined.

Powder Plant Would Use Pulp Wood

Gazette 7-13-41

An Arkansas site is being considered for construction of a \$12,000,000 smokeless powder plant, it was learned by the Gazette last night. The plant would manufacture the powder from pulp wood by a new process. Possibilities of the manufacture of plastics from by-products is being considered. A decision is expected in 30 days.

Callon, in Union county, has been mentioned as the probable site for the new plant. The old sawmill town is situated on the Ouachita river in the heart of the pulpwood area. The location also is near shell loading plant sites in northern Louisiana.

It was estimated the new plant would require 12,000 kilowatt hours of electricity, which could be furnished by new plants in the "sour gas" region. The Office of Production Management is expected to announce

early next week whether the huge generating plants in the sour gas region will be constructed and operated by the Rural Electrification Administration co-operatives or by private utilities.

Reports circulated yesterday indicated the Bohn Brass Corporation of New York probably would construct and operate the huge \$75,000,000 aluminum plant, slated for Arkansas. The firm was reported to have the sanction of the O. P. M.

Work to Begin Soon On Plants Near Here.

Constructing quartermasters for the proposed picric acid plant at Marche and the fuse and detonator plant at Jacksonville are expected to be officially announced this week by Maj. L. M. Townes, zone constructing quartermaster at Omaha, Neb.

It has been indicated that construction on both units will be underway August 15. Preliminary construction, including temporary warehouses and offices will begin within two weeks, it was said.

A group of officers from the Zone Office conferred at length with Capt. G. L. Neblett, constructing quartermaster at Camp Robinson, last week, concerning the supply of labor and material available for the two projects.

Reports indicate the Jacksonville plant will be constructed on a cost plus a fixed fee basis, the same system used for most of the construction at Camp Robinson. The engineering firm of Ford, Bacon & Davis of New York city, is expected to supervise the construction of the Jacksonville plant. Offices probably will be opened at the Albert Pike hotel this week.

Lt. Col. K. M. Kay has been tentatively designated to have charge of the fuse and detonator plant. He has been engaged in the construction of ordnance works in the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo.

The Marche plant probably will be a subsidiary of Cities Service Corporation, parent company of the Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company.

Mining Company at Harrison Doing Development Work.

Special to the Gazette, 7-22-41
Harrison, July 21.—Some development work in magnesium carbonate mining near Elk Ranch and Beaver, north of Eureka Springs, is under way by the Manda Corporation, L. A. Watkins, president of the Missouri and Arkansas railway, announced here today.

The Wall Street Journal says there is a shortage of approximately 540,000,000 pounds of this important defense metal.

The Manda Corporation is running a drill rig prospecting for coal, lignite and slate, south of Harrison in Searcy county. The drill rig has been in operation about two weeks. Operations will be continued for some time, Mr. Watkins said.

Alignment of Small Plants For Defense Discussed.

Gazette 7-22-41
Methods of aligning small plants with prime defense contractors were stressed at a Southern conference of Defense Councils and Commissions for Interstate Co-operation at Asheville, N. C., last week.

The state leaders were especially interested in assisting small plants deprived of part or all of the materials needed in production, because of priorities, Secretary L. A. Henry of the state Defense Council said yesterday.

The council's Industrial Resources and Production Division will intensify its efforts to complete county industrial surveys.

Arkansas was represented by J. J. Harrison, Defense Council vice chairman; Comptroller M. B. McLeod, Revenue Commissioner Joe Hardin and Mr. Henry.

Appointment Announced.

Formal appointment of Charles L. Thompson of Little Rock as co-ordinator of the Defense Contract Service in Little Rock was announced yesterday. Mr. Thompson is vice president of the Thibault Milling Company and of the Plunkett-Jarrell Grocery Company. He has been acting in the temporary capacity of co-ordinator for the office, and is the first "dollar a year" man appointed in the state.

Small Industrial Plants And Defense Work.

Gazette 8-6-41
It seems that as a matter of self-protection owners of small industrial plants in Arkansas would do well to get in touch with Alfred M. Lund, area manager in Little Rock of the OPM's Defense Contract Service.

Mr. Lund points out that defense demands for various materials are already creating difficulties for many Arkansas manufacturers and that

this situation is likely to become more general and more serious for small plants producing non-defense goods. The best outlet for their future production, he suggests, will probably be found in getting into some branch of defense production as sub-contractors to larger companies.

This problem of the small plant's difficulties as the defense effort expands and absorbs more and more materials is not peculiar to Arkansas. Edward R. Stettinius, priorities director of the OPM, says that over the country hundreds of small plants have already been forced to shut down and that "possibly tens of thousands more" will have to close later because they are manufacturing goods for civilians from materials which defense industries must have. At the same time Undersecretary of War Patterson, urging large scale sub-contracting of defense orders to small producers, says that at present 56 firms are providing about three-fourths of all army and navy supplies, with the result that not more than 15 per cent of the country's productive power is devoted to defense work. Sub-contracting would serve the double purpose of strengthening the defense effort and insuring employment for small plant working forces.

The Defense Contract Service does not itself award contracts. But it supplies manufacturers with detailed information on army and navy needs; maintains a file of industrial facilities available to the army and navy and prime contractors on defense work, and explains to possible sub-contractors the steps to be taken in order to get a share in defense orders.

Adkins Goes After Steel, New Industry

Gazette 8-13-41

Governor Adkins was en route to Washington by train early this (Wednesday) morning to start or renew efforts in behalf of:

Priority for steel needed in bridge projects on state highways.

A permanent consolidation of emergency defense industries, especially those depending upon bauxite, which have been awarded to Arkansas.

Government encouragement for the development of Arkansas manganese by private companies. Proposals to establish plants for plastics, chemicals and charcoal. Further study of Arkansas limestone deposits. Limestone is used in manufacturing aluminum.

Increased federal contributions for old age assistance.

The Arkansas Teachers Retirement System's request for \$500,000 worth of state highway refunding bonds, which would be purchased from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as an investment.

Inviting Jesse H. Jones, secretary of commerce and federal loan administrator, to attend the state's bond-burning celebration September 1. The event may be postponed for the convenience of Mr. Jones, who was instrumental in having the R. F. C. buy the entire \$136,000,000 issue of highway refunding bonds offered by the state last February.

More Steel Needed. The defense program has delayed shipments of steel for highways. Governor Adkins said improved roads are needed in defense work. State Highway Director W. W. Mitchell said that proposed structures needing steel include: The overpass on the East Roosevelt road extension, a route that will serve Adams Field; a Highway 45 bridge on White river near Fayetteville and two Highway 71 bridges in Miller county, between Sulphur river and the Louisiana line.

Aluminum Plant Next. A \$21,000,000 alumina plant to be built near Bauxite will be primarily a "pilot plant to test low-grade bauxite," Mr. Adkins said. (Benton and Bauxite, Malvern, Camden and Callon, Union county, have been mentioned as possible sites for an aluminum plant).

"I'm going to urge that there be no let-up in the plan to expand the

aluminum facilities in Arkansas," the governor said.

Other Goals Discussed.
"Arkansas manganese can be processed in the state. One company already is mining manganese ore and has established a stock pile near Gurdon."

The North American Manganese Corporation has been operating two mines near Murfreesboro. J. Stacey Henderson, company official, said he had contracted with the Office of Production Management to furnish \$1,500,000 worth of ore at an OPM stock pile at Gurdon.

The governor did not elaborate concerning plans for plastic, chemical and charcoal plants.

The state Mineral Survey has started drilling to determine the quantity and quality of limestone deposits in Hot Spring, Saline and Pulaski counties. Limestone is especially essential in the conversion of low-grade bauxite.

Mr. Adkins will confer with the Arkansas delegation and other congressmen in behalf of a bill by Senator Connally (Dem., Tex.) for federal old age assistance to be based on each state's per capita income, rather than straight 50-50 matching.

Governor Adkins is expected to be out of the state about a week.

All Arkansas Industries to Be Indexed by Council.

Gazette 9-21-41
All Arkansas industries will be indexed by the state Defense Council's Industrial Resources and Production Division, through arrangements made with the International Business Machines Corporation, John M. Bransford, new division chairman, said yesterday.

A complete list will be valuable in assisting small manufacturers in obtaining sub-contracts for defense work, Mr. Bransford said. Many authorities believe that prime contractors eventually will be forced to rely on sub-contractors.

Mr. Bransford, director of the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission's Little Rock office, succeeded E. Smith Reed as division chairman. Mr. Reed, the commission's industrial engineer, resigned because of other duties.

Council Division Will Aid Defense Contractors.

Gazette 9-24-41
The Industrial Division of the state Defense Council eventually will be the "selling agency" through which sub-contractors for defense products will be obtained for Arkansas industries, Executive Director John M. Bransford of the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission said yesterday.

The division, of which M. Bransford is chairman, is preparing a list of all Arkansas industries. They will be classified as to type of products manufactured and the quantities that can be produced.

The division will co-operate with the Office of Production Management in negotiating subcontracts, he said. Mr. Bransford warned manufacturers that, unless they obtain defense contracts, futures efforts to replace machinery may be futile.

Members of the committee are Mr. Bransford, Robert P. Hall, secretary of the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce; Alfred M. Lund, head of the OPM here, and Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist.

Manufacturers Of State Given Help.

Gazette 9-7-41
More Arkansas plants will be eligible for Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to firms engaged in national defense program work if the Defense Contract Service of the Office of Production Management succeeds in efforts to spread defense orders to Arkansas manufacturers.

Replies to 1,523 Preparedness Through Production questionnaires issued to Arkansas manufacturers show that 91 are engaged in defense work. Alfred M. Fund, director of the state Defense Contract Service, said yesterday. He said the number of Arkansas firms participating in the defense program is expected to double within the next three months.

The DSC probably will issue a weekly bulletin to inform Arkansas manufacturers as to what prime and sub-contracts on defense work are available to them, Mr. Lund said. Two bulletins have been issued. Only orders which can be handled by Arkansas manufacturers are included.

Mr. Lund said certain groups of businesses are contacted directly so they need not wait for the bulletins. Businesses which secure defense contracts through individual or collective bidding will be eligible for certain defense priorities and RFC defense loans.

Applications of Arkansas firms

for loans for defense work are handled without delay by the state RFC loan agency, J. H. Stanley, acting agency manager, said yesterday. Several loans have been made to Arkansas plants participating in the national defense program.

Application forms for RFC aid are available at the state agency here. Applications are sent directly to Washington.

Contracts For 'Defense' Explained

Gazette 9-9-41

The main worry of manufacturers who want to obtain materials or equipment vital for defense is a definition of "defense." Alfred M. Lund, area manager of the Contract Distribution Division, formerly the Defense Contract Service, of the Office of Production Management, told members of the Central Arkansas Sales Executives Council at a dinner at Hotel Marion last night.

In order to receive a rating, Mr. Lund said, manufacturers must list the proportion of their production going into "defense" contracts. A "defense order," he said, means:

1. A contract or order for material or equipment to be delivered to the army, navy, Maritime Commission, Panama Canal, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Coast Guard, Civil Aeronautics Authority, National Advisory Commission For Aeronautics, Office of Scientific Research and Development, or to the governments of the United Kingdom, Canada and other dominions, Crown Colonies and Protectorates of the British Empire, Belgium, China, Greece, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia and Yugoslavia.
2. Any contract under the "lease-let" act.
3. Any contract to which the director of priorities assigns a preference rating of A-10 or higher.
4. Any contract for material or equipment going into material or equipment to be delivered under contracts or orders included under any of the other three categories.

Arkansas Shines In Legion Parade

Gazette 9-17-41

By WILLIAM A. WILSON.
(State News Editor of the Gazette.)
Milwaukee, Sept. 16.—Arkansas literally and figuratively knocked 'em cold in the American Legion parade here today.

Every state was represented, but none had an entry comparable to Arkansas's, if you believe comment from a cross-section of the several hundred thousand spectators who lined the sidewalks.

National Commander Warner was among the commentators. An Arkansan sitting near him overheard him say: "Can you imagine anything so beautiful in a parade," was the gist of his comment.

There were six floats, one as attractive as the other. They were designed as reminders of Arkansas' place in the national defense picture. They represented cotton, power and fuel, minerals, Hot Springs National Park and aluminum. They were lined up in that order.

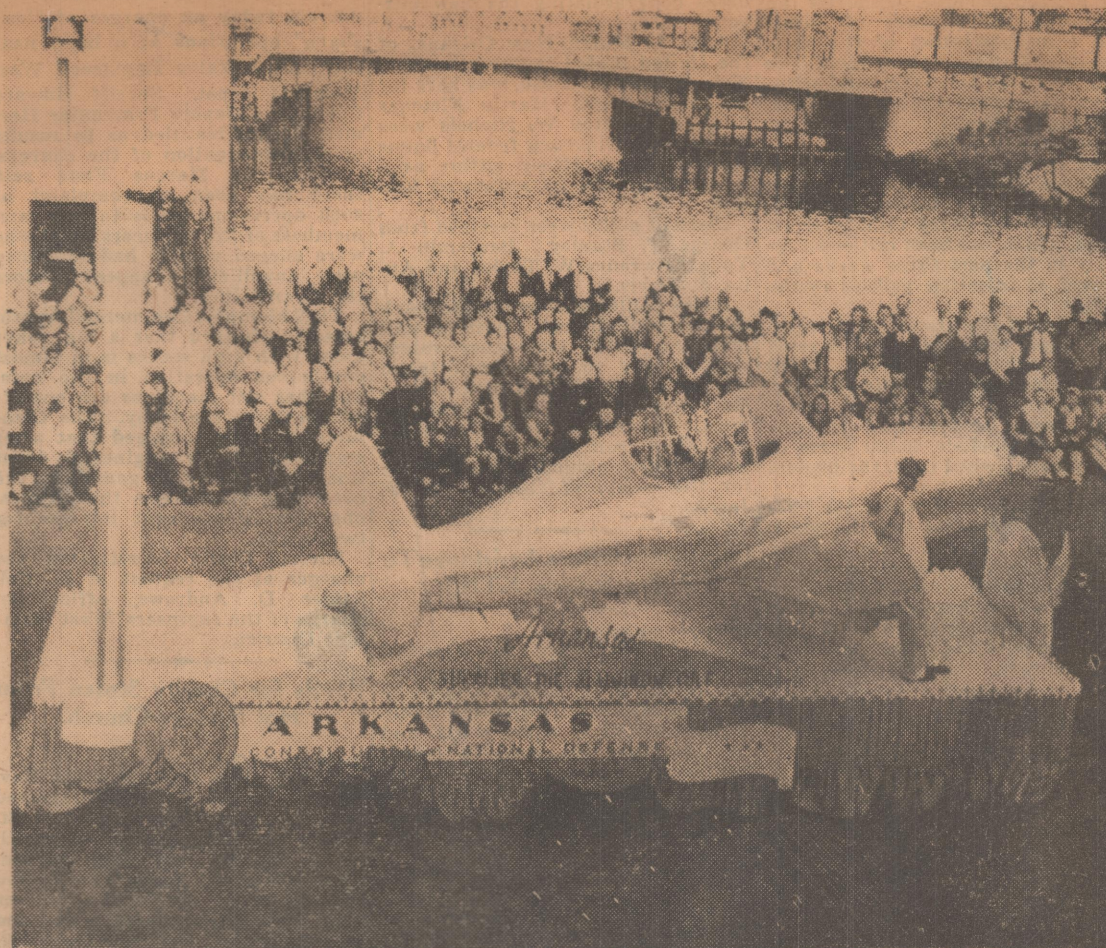
The floats, all in a red, white and blue metallic design, were designed and constructed by Gerald T. LeFever & Associates of Little Rock, with funds contributed by the state Publicity Commission and several Arkansas industries.

Emblazoned on the side of each float were the words: "Arkansas's Contribution to National Defense." Backgrounds carried a three dimensional map of the state mounted on a base which employed cut-out block letters as a title to the defense matter portrayed by the float.

- The titles were:
1. Arkansas's Cotton Is Vital to National Defense.
 2. Arkansas Power and Fuel Is Abundant and Cheap.
 3. Arkansas Minerals Aid Defense.
 4. Where Health Is Maintained for National Defense.
 5. Arkansas Oil Will Keep Them Flying for Defense.
 6. Arkansas Aluminum Speeds Defense.

Being in the cotton float was Miss Esther Sherry, daughter of

ADVERTISING ARKANSAS



Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 16.—An Arkansas airplane float passes down a crowd-lined street of Milwaukee during the National American Legion convention's annual parade today.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles J. Sherry of Little Rock. She wore a cotton evening gown. On the Hot Springs float was her cousin, Miss Doris Sherry of Little Rock, wearing a bathing suit, and seated in a Hot Springs bath tub.

STATE DEFENSE EFFORT PRAISED BY OCD AGENT

Public Health Said Big Problem.

Gazette 9-24-41

Arkansas coal and Arkansas defense efforts are held in high regard by Bernard F. Dickmann of St. Louis, Mo., one of four inspector-generals for the Office of Civilian Defense, headed by Mayor LaGuardia of New York city. Mr. Dickmann was mayor of St. Louis during the recent smoke abatement campaign and was instrumental in making Arkansas' hard coal available to the city—an action that put thousands of Arkansas coal miners back to work.

The work of the Arkansas Defense Council is a model for other states, Mr. Dickmann said at a luncheon with defense council officials at the Albert Pike hotel yesterday.

"You haven't waited for Washington to tell you what to do but have continually used initiative to jump the gun," he said. "I also want to praise the heads of your various committees. Their work shows they could take their place with the best men in the country."

Inventory Completed Of Manufacturing Plants.

Robert P. Hall, secretary of the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Industrial Resources and Production Division, said the division had made an inventory of the 3,000 manufacturing plants in the state. Data on the type of articles they can make is available at a moment's notice, he said.

Alfred M. Lund, area manager of the Contract Distribution Division of the Office of Production Management, said his office is working to keep Arkansas labor employed in spite of priorities which will close some plants. Manufacturers are being shown what they can make and continue operations.

Dr. Branner Named Mines Co-ordinator.

Gazette 9-24-41

Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, whom Governor Adkins has appointed emergency co-ordinator of mines, left by plane yesterday to attend a meeting of state mine co-ordinators at the Office of Production Management in Washington this morning.

The state Geological Survey will co-operate in efforts to obtain priorities for mine operators, Governor Adkins said. Dr. Branner was appointed after Donald M. Nelson, director of priorities, requested each governor to designate an existing department head as emergency co-ordinator of mines.

Mr. Nelson recently signed an order permitting mine operators to obtain emergency repairs, equipment for necessary maintenance and essential operating supplies direct from their regular supplier, so that operating schedules might be maintained. The mining industry must maintain and probably increase its production schedule, Mr. Nelson said.

Dr. Branner's office will receive a list of all purchases made by each operator, under the priority order, each month. Excessive purchases will be reported for investigation.

Governor Adkins said that Ben H. Wooten, chairman of the state Defense Council, will be ex-officio advisor "in this matter."

Basic Refractories, Inc. To Build \$63 Million Magnesium Plant

Gazette 8-14-41

From THE WALL STREET JOURNAL Cleveland Bureau
CLEVELAND—Basic Refractories, Inc., will shortly start construction of a plant near Las Vegas, Nevada, to produce magnesium metal by an electrolytic process.

Funds will be supplied by the Defense Plant Corp., subsidiary of RFC. Basic will build and operate the plant for the government.

Plans call for building a ten-unit plant at a total cost of about \$63 million. Each unit will have an annual capacity of 11,200,000 pounds of magnesium so that the total annual output of the plant will be 112,000,000 pounds. Employment required for operation of the plant is estimated at about 4,000 workers.

The plant will use electric power from Boulder Dam and will be about 300 miles from magnesite ore bodies in Nye County, Nevada, estimated to contain more than 55 million tons of magnesite, which are partly leased and partly owned in fee by basic.

200 Arkansas Mines Will Be Listed With OPM.

Gazette 10-3-41

A list of approximately 200 Arkansas mines was being completed last night for certification to the Office of Production Management by Dr. George C. Branner, state

geologist and emergency co-ordinator of mines. The mines will receive preference ratings for priorities, in connection with materials needed for repairs and maintenance.

The list was compiled from severance tax, mine inspection and Geological Survey reports. Large gravel pits and stone quarries are included. Many coal mines are in the western part of the state.

The OPM will issue serial numbers to the operators. Copies of their equipment orders must be sent to the co-ordinator's office each month.

Civilian Defense In State Commended.

Gazette 10-3-41

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, civilian defense director, has been informed by Bernard F. Dickmann, his inspector general, and former St. Louis mayor, that Arkansas is the state "most thoroughly organized for civilian defense."

Mr. Dickmann urged Mayor LaGuardia to attend the 35th Division homecoming here "if time would permit."

"With fast changing conditions and to establish a national morale by impressing upon the nation the importance of this training and preparedness," Mr. Dickmann said, "I think it would be very effective if you * * * could arrange to attend this homecoming. It would be a great thing for the nation and a fine compliment to the state of Arkansas for its splendid co-operation in the civilian defense program."

Mr. Dickmann, who visited the state last week, said Chairman B. H. Wooten and Secretary L. A. Henry of the state Defense Council "have done a splendid job." He sent Mayor LaGuardia a brochure of the Arkansas council's set-up "which could be used as a model for other state councils." Copies of the letter to Mayor LaGuardia were sent to the state Defense Council officers.

Office Here Will Handle Priorities

Gazette 10-4-41

The Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management will establish an office in Little Rock to handle claims for priorities for Arkansas, Frank R. McGregor of Washington, D. C., regional supervisor for the division announced following conferences with state OPM and industrial leaders here yesterday.

A Little Rock man will be placed

To Build Two Magnesium Plants

Gazette 9-30-41

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP).—The Defense Plants Corporation announced today plans for construction of two new magnesium producing plants which will have an annual producing capacity of 60,000,000 pounds of metallic magnesium.

One plant to cost \$16,000,000 and have a capacity of 36,000,000 pounds a year will be built at Lake Charles, La., and will be leased to the Mathieson Alkali Works of New York.

The other, to cost \$12,317,000 and to have a capacity of 24,000,000 pounds a year, will be built at Austin, Tex., and will be operated under lease by the International Agricultural Corporation of New York. This project also includes a chloride plant at Carlsbad, N. M. Cost of the chloride plant was not given.

The two magnesium plants, when completed, are expected to bring the total magnesium producing capacity of the nation to 298,000,000 pounds a year.

in charge of the office. Although a tentative selection was made yesterday, his name will not be announced until he is approved by the Washington office of the OPM. The director will be given two weeks of instruction in the Washington office before he opens the Little Rock unit. The office probably will be opened within three weeks, Mr. McGregor said.

The Little Rock office staff will include engineers, industrial experts and office help. They will be Arkansans, selected from Civil Service rolls if possible.

The Little Rock office will make it unnecessary for Arkansans seeking priorities to go to Washington, the supervisor said. Recommendations for priorities for all Arkansas projects will be made by this office.

Shortage Growing Acute.

Mr. McGregor warned that the shortage of many vital defense materials is growing acute. It will be the duty of the new office to keep the vital defense industries in this area supplied with materials, and to distribute surplus materials where they will be of most value to national defense, he said.

Mr. McGregor came here from Houston, Tex., where he has been establishing priorities for materials needed to rehabilitate victims of the recent hurricane.

Offices will be opened in Dallas, Houston, and El Paso, soon.

Mr. McGregor returned to Washington last night on an American Airlines plane.

Gazette 10-5-41 PRIORITIES FOR MINES.

Priority ratings are assured for 275 mining operations in Arkansas, enabling their owners to obtain equipment for day-by-day operations or breakdowns, State Geologist George C. Branner said yesterday. Names of 221 operators of the mines have been sent to the Office of Production Management by Dr. Branner, who is state coordinator of mines. His certification cut through red tape and permitted the operators to purchase equipment heretofore reserved for other national defense industries.

Geologist Certifies List of Mine Owners

State Geologist George C. Branner said yesterday he had submitted a list of 275 active mines and quarries in the state to the Office of Production Management to enable the mines to have priority rights for necessary materials and equipment. The mines and quarries are worked by 221 operating companies.

Dr. Branner said 47 per cent of the mines are coal, 13 per cent are sand and gravel, and 10 per cent are bauxite. The remaining 30 per cent are quicksilver, stone, zinc and lead, clay, novaculite, manganese, barite, cement, sand glass, gypsum and others.

A.I.C. CAN CLAIM NEW INDUSTRIES, THATCHER SAYS

More Development In Prospect.

Gazette 10-4-41

A contact office set up in Washington by the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission in June, 1940, has helped obtain \$300,000,000 in national defense expenditures for Arkansas, H. K. Thatcher, executive director, told the commission at a meeting in the Albert Pike hotel yesterday. It was the first meeting of the group since April 15, 1940.

- Among accomplishments of the office he said were the following:
1. Aid in securing two Pulaski county ordnance plants, an ordnance proving ground near Hope, a camp near Fort Smith, improvement of aviation fields and establishment of air training schools in the state, money for rural housing and vocational training, an alumina plant (the combination of two proposed projects), and an aluminum plant.
 2. Efforts to secure a nitro-cellulose plant, wood plastic plant, charcoal plant for gas masks, fulminated mercury plant, manganese production plant and zinc smelting plant.
 3. Presentation to national defense authorities prospectuses of 81 plant sites throughout the state.

He said the commission had also secured 210 new or expanded industries during the period 1939-40 resulting in expenditures of approximately \$5,701,500 and giving employment to 12,000 persons.

Prospective Industries For State Outlined.

Mr. Thatcher said one possibility for the state was establishment of a nitro-cellulose plant to manufacture linters for munitions out of gum wood. The shortage of cotton linters for the same purpose makes necessary the use of wood, he said.

The state also has possibilities for manufacture of laminated wood, a substitute for metal in making training planes, from woods found in the Arkadelphia-Gurdon or Kensett-Newport areas, he said. Slow-growing, knotty woods in the northern part of the state offer possibilities for manufacturing charcoal, used in making gas masks. "The desire of Mayor LaGuardia for 40 or 50 million gas masks for the Atlantic seaboard makes some new source for activated charcoal necessary," he said.

Plans for a manganese processing plant in the Batesville area are already in the blueprint stage and await only proof of sufficient ore in the area, Mr. Thatcher said. The Washington office is working on plans for a zinc smelting plant near Harrison "but so far we have been unable to get owners, operators and users of the material together," he said.

One of the efforts of the office has been to show the power potentialities of Arkansas, Mr. Thatcher said. Sour gas fields in the south are able to produce 70,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day for 30 years and nine locations for mouth-of-mine steam plants to utilize coal deposits, between Russellville and Fort Smith, have been considered.

"I know of one synthetic rubber plant which was lost to Louisville which we would have gotten if only we had had a sufficient supply of power on hand," Mr. Thatcher declared.

Tax Exemption For Five Establishments.

The commission recommended nine-mill tax exemptions for 10 years under Amendment 27 for five new industrial establishments in the state as follows:

- Johnson Glass Company of Fort Smith.
- The Baroid Sales Division of the National Lead Company at Magnet (Hot Spring county).
- The Arkadelphia Milling Company of Arkadelphia.
- The Hardy Sand Company of Piggott.
- The Arkansas Box Company of Fort Smith.

State Defense Groups Will Meet Oct. 28

The State Planning Board, the State Defense Council, chairmen of County Defense Councils, county judges and mayors will meet at the Robinson Auditorium at 9:30 a. m. October 28 to hear reports on progress of civilian defense efforts and to consider long-range plans for post-defense work.

After a meeting of the entire group, meetings will be held by the various sections of the State Defense Council.

At the same time, county chairmen will meet with Ben H. Wooten, chairman of the state council, presiding, J. J. Harrison, vice chairman, will discuss co-operation of state and county groups.

The general meeting will be resumed at 11 a. m. with a question session. At 11:20 Governor Adkins will discuss "After Defense, What?" after giving an outline of progress of the defense program in Arkansas. His address will be followed by discussion by representatives of the Public Works Reserve of plans being made for a public works "reservoir" to take up the slack in employment with cessation of defense efforts. Technical discussions of this program will be continued after a luncheon recess.

OPM Train Coming Here December 8

Gazette 10-22-41

Washington, Oct. 21 (AP).—Three special trains painted red, white and blue will carry government de-

fense officials on a tour of the country, beginning November 10, to make sure, in the words of the Office of Production Management, "that no qualified manufacturer misses an opportunity to get a defense contract for lack of information."

The trains, each made up of eight cars, will pull out of Washington simultaneously. One will go to points along the Eastern seaboard, another to the Midwest and the third to the West coast returning through the South.

Officials of the army, navy, Maritime Commission and the OPM will be aboard. They hope to interview 30,000 small manufacturers. The tour is expected to take a month.

The Western train will stop at the following cities on the return trip to Washington:

- December 8, Little Rock, Ark.
- December 9, Memphis, Tenn.
- December 10, Jackson, Miss.
- December 11 and 12, New Orleans, La.
- December 13, Mobile, Ala.
- December 15, Birmingham, Ala.
- December 16, Nashville, Tenn.
- December 17, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Defense Council's Proposal To Be Presented to OPM.

The state Defense Council's effort to break down large defense contracts into smaller units, thus permitting Arkansas industries to enter bids, will be placed before F. B. Odum, director of the Contract Distribution Division of the Office of Production Management, at Kansas City today.

The council's proposal will be argued by Robert P. Hall, secretary of the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce, and A. M. Lund of the state office of OPM. The decision to confer with Mr. Odum was reached at a meeting of the council's Industrial Production and Resources Committee, of which John M. Bransford is chairman.

Gazette 11-8-41 Mr. Lund's Office Moved.

The Division of Contract Distribution of the Office of Production Management has been moved from the Little Rock branch of the Federal Reserve bank to 304 Rector building, Alfred M. Lund, manager, announced yesterday. All prime and sub-contractors and those interested in contract distribution and serving the defense program are invited to consult the office at its new location, Mr. Lund said.

OPM Exhibit Train Here December 8.

Gazette 11-16-41

An Office of Production Management defense exhibit train will be in Little Rock December 8 to demonstrate the national defense production program to Arkansas manufacturers and potential contractors, Alfred M. Lund, manager of the area office of the Division of Contract Distribution of the OPM area, offices here, said yesterday. The exhibit will allow manufacturers to explore defense production for possible contracts.

The traveling exhibit, comprising many items and products used by armed services of this country, train in red, white and blue. The train will have a crew of army, navy, maritime and OPM officials. Admission to the train will be by cards issued to manufacturers and potential subcontractors who have filed lists of their equipment with the Division of Contract Distribution area offices.

Priorities Method To Be Simplified

Gazette 11-26-41

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP).—A plan to cut the red tape which now entangles defense manufacturers trying to get priorities assistance was near approval by the OPM today.

Through a slip-up, some copies of the new form were released today, although it had not been approved by the OPM council and had not been signed by Priorities Director Donald M. Nelson. Therefore the order was not yet "official," OPM said, but Nelson was expected to approve it shortly.

The "production requirements plan," as it is called, will permit factories producing mainly defense items to get priority help for three months at a time, and will eliminate the necessity for obtaining an individual priorities certificate for every order placed with a material supplier.

A priorities certificate entitles a manufacturer to get delivery on materials ahead of manufacturers without such certificates.]

"Combination" preference ratings will be assigned to each plant qualifying, OPM explained, thus permitting the manufacturer who is working on several contracts at once to get a joint priority classification covering all his essential work.

The device is expected to eliminate many thousands of individual priority forms. Their great number in itself has contributed to the bogging down of the priority system.

J. J. Harrison to Direct Program In Three States.

Gazette 12-18-41
James J. Harrison of Little Rock, vice chairman of the State Defense Council and chairman of the State Planning Board, has been appointed field representative of the Office of Price Administration to direct the rubber rationing program in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, L. A. Henry, engineer-director of the State Planning Board, was notified last night by Frank Bane, an official in the Price Administration.

Mr. Harrison is in Washington conferring with officials of the OPA regarding the rationing program.

WPB Opens Office At Fort Smith.

Gazette 2-17-42
Washington, Feb. 16 (AP).—The War Production Board announced today the opening of a new contract distribution office at Fort Smith, Ark., to assist manufacturers in obtaining and handling war contracts.

Frank P. Delarzelere will manage the office at 13 North Seventh Street.

State Seeks To Attract War Plants

Gazette 2-22-42

Efforts to obtain defense industries are under way in behalf of nearly every section of the state, Governor Adkins disclosed yesterday.

In addition, he predicted that some defense plants now under construction in Arkansas will be expanded materially.

He announced that, following passage of the enormous army and navy appropriation bill 10 days ago and the expansion of the defense program, he had directed state departments to give maximum assistance to cities and areas seeking new industries.

- The governor's program:
1. He urged construction of a large power plant in western Arkansas coal fields, to take advantage of slack coal for which there is little market.
 2. He offered assistance to the University of Arkansas in obtaining army and navy students for reserves in either branch of the service.
 3. Sites for munitions or powder plants were suggested. As a result, sites in western Washington and Benton counties were inspected. These sites were opposed by officials of Tulsa, Okla., on the ground that the water shed which serves Tulsa would become contaminated.
 4. The Bureau of Mines was urged to assist in the search for minerals. The Defense Plant Corporation was asked to make loans in several instances for the production of lead and zinc in north-west Arkansas. The governor joined Congressman Fado Cravens of Fort Smith in a request for tests in the Fourth District for manganese.
 5. The state Forestry Commission has been directed to make laboratory tests and to supply information to the Chemical Warfare Division concerning the establishment of a charcoal plant.
 6. Sites in Lee and Mississippi counties have been surveyed for prospective air bases or schools.
 7. Attention of the army and navy was called to the excellent river terminal and shipping facilities at Helena.
 8. E. V. Foran, member of an engineering firm which studied the uses of "sour gas" in south Arkansas, and H. K. Thatcher, director of the Washington office of the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission, have been conferring with officials of major rubber companies in an effort to establish synthetic rubber plants in the state.
 9. The governor has bent his efforts toward establishment of a plant to manufacture plastics. Governor Adkins predicted that all defense plants in Arkansas will be "materially expanded."

ORE DEPOSITS REPLACE FAR EASTERN SOURCES CUT OFF BY ENEMIES

Gazette 7-5-42

In a foreward to a recent publication of the Arkansas Geological Survey devoted to Arkansas minerals for war, Governor Adkins wrote:

"With a great deal of pride we call your attention to these rich mineral resources of Arkansas which today are contributing to the mounting strength of America and which will, in the post-war era, furnish the substance for a variety of industrial enterprises to bulwark our economic security."

Second only to its contribution of men like General MacArthur, General Somervell and Lieutenant Commander Wassell is the state's vast mineral resources. Their development, admittedly accelerated by the war, suggests as the governor emphasized, an industrial bulwark for an economic security in the post-war era.

The state's splendid exhibit of these war minerals, a collaboration of the Geological and Publicity departments, has been shown in several metropolitan centers of the nation and the predominant impression it has created has been that of amazement at the variety and extent of the Arkansas minerals displayed. The most spectacular, from the viewpoint of the publicity, is the diamonds of Pike county, the scene today of activity promising extensive development of this rare mineral. The Pike county fields are the only locality in North America on which diamonds have been found in the rock in which they were formed. During the development of the fields 30 years ago, more than 48,000 stones were recovered, the largest of which was the "Uncle Sam" a rose pink diamond of 40.23 carats in its original form. But the fields are not important today as the source of gem stones. Since the commercial, or cutting diamonds of Arkansas have been found 17 per cent harder than South African stones, and since a domestic source of supply eliminates the problem of transportation, the federal government is interested in the present developments now under way in Pike county. Commercial diamonds are vitally important in the machine tools industries from whence comes the war production capacity of the nation.

Bauxite Best Known Of State's Minerals.

Arkansas is best known in the metallurgical world for its production of bauxite, the ore of aluminum. But despite the nation-wide publicity given to the state's bauxite reserves, many Arkansans are unaware of the fact that they represent 97 per cent of the aluminum ore present in the United States. It is in the aluminum industry that Arkansas has made its most encouraging strides in the development of its natural resources. The expansion of mining activities and the establishment in the fields of operation of the alumina and aluminum plants virtually guarantees a new integrated industry for Arkansas after the war. It can be assumed that these new plants will be continued in operation if for no other reason

than their proximity to the source of the substance on which they feed. The possibilities that these plants present for new, allied industries, are restricted only by the scope of present and future uses of this amazing metal.

It is the hope of those actively engaged in the development of Arkansas resources through a state sponsored industrialization program that other of our minerals will be utilized in integrated industries of the pattern set by aluminum in Arkansas.

Manganese Used To Armor Battleships.

Closely following aluminum in importance to the war effort is Arkansas's deposits of manganese. The ore bearing this metal, used principally in the manufacture of ferro-manganese and other wear-resistant steel alloys such as those used to armor plate our battleships and tanks, is mined in three districts, Batesville, Glenwood and from mines in Montgomery county. The first two areas contain large deposits of the ore. There apparently is a good possibility for the establishment near Batesville of a plant to handle the ore of this area.

Arkansas zinc and lead deposits are located in the north central part of the state in seven joining counties. Many small scale operations in the zinc mining district were begun a year ago when the demand for this metal became acute. The state produced 380,000 pounds of zinc metal in 1941 but this figure does not accurately indicate the extent of present mining operations.

Arkansas mercury is another important mineral contribution to the victory effort. It is being mined in Pike and Howard counties. The metal is extracted from the cinnabar ore through a simple process requiring small capital and few workmen. The most important war use of mercury is in the manufacture of mercury fulminate which is the basis of most detonating compositions for high explosives. It is also used in thermometers, barometers for sea going vessels, in mercury vapor lamps, and in mercury vapor motors. The Arkansas 1941 production of 2,000 flasks again does not tell the true story of the recent development in the area.

Titanium Formerly Came From Far East.

Among the next most important

metallic minerals is titanium. Three titanium minerals have been found in large quantities in Arkansas—rutile, brookite and ilmenite. The principal use of rutile is in the manufacture of a coating for welding rods. It also is used in the manufacture of titanium tetrachloride for making smoke screens such as are employed by warships. The metal is also used for purifying steel and is added to some steels to make them more easily rolled while hot. When the present mining operations are completely installed, Arkansas will be the leading producer in the nation of titanium, the source of which before the war was the Far East.

Arkansas antimony is perhaps of equal importance with titanium deposits of this silvery-gray ore are now being developed in Sevier county. The metal is used in the manufacture of bullets, bearing metals such as babbitt metal, type metal, solder and battery plates.

The most important of Arkansas' non-metallic minerals is, of course, petroleum. Arkansas refineries are manufacturing all of the long list of petroleum products necessary to the operation of our mechanized armies. The proven oil reserves of Arkansas on January 1, approximated 350 million barrels. The discovery of oil in the northern part of Lafayette county has been hailed as the most important since the original discovery in the Magnolia field. Prospecting in recent months in southern Arkansas has not only added to the known resources but has also opened up areas which heretofore have been considered non-productive. Oil refineries are located at El Dorado, Magnolia, Waterloo, Norfleet and Stephens. The state produced 26,465,000 barrels of petroleum in 1941.

Sour Gas Supply Proves Valuable.

One of the most interesting recent mineral developments in Arkansas is sour gas. This natural gas contains hydrogen-sulphide of a content that made it commercially unusable and had been, in a sense, wasted for many years. It was utilized as an elevator for distillate and crude and then flared off in the fields, a total loss. As a result of extensive investigations promoted by the State Oil and Gas Commission, the state Utilities Commission and other state agen-

cies a process has now been perfected through which this sour gas will be purified and made commercially usable at a fantastically low cost per cubic foot. In the processing vast amounts of elemental sulphur will be recovered. Also available from the processing are the three valuable elements of the plastic industry, ethane, propane and butane, from which the plastics resins are made. Here, as in the aluminum industry, all factors for a new integrated industry are available, the raw materials, low cost natural gas for the production of power, and for the equally important thermal or heat function. State agencies are drawing the attention of the chemical world to the possibilities offered in this sour gas for a variety of plastics manufacturing plants.

Among other outstanding non-metallic minerals for expanded development in Arkansas today are barite, limestone, gypsum, a variety of clay and, of course, coal of which western Arkansas contributes a substantial amount.

Most of the state's minerals, both metallic and non-metallic, have their peace-time usages and will

no doubt be exploited to the fullest extent with the cessation of war.

Arkansans Proud Of Victory Contribution.

When the factors of intelligence, adaptable labor; all-year-round climate; good transportation facilities, and last but not least, availability of low-cost power, are considered, the raw materials of Arkansas which now are flowing into the war machinery will undoubtedly inspire the establishment of a variety of enterprises here in the years ahead.

The most attractive of these factors no doubt is the developing power picture in Arkansas. Through one of the peculiarities of nature the state was provided with a multiple source for a well balanced power system. Regardless of how these sources are developed the fact remains that, integrated, they present a source for perhaps the lowest power in the nation. Hydroelectric dams rising in the highlands of the state will produce power as low in cost as can be produced by water anywhere on earth; the purified sour gas will

produce power through steam generation at, it is said by authoritative experts, a price even lower than the hydro-electric facilities, and a second proved source for steam generated power is the huge quantities of slack coal now available in western Arkansas.

Certainly the full picture of the development of Arkansas resources is of sufficient brightness and magnitude to inspire even the apathetic Arkansas salesman. And certainly, too, the natural resources contribution of Arkansas to the Victory effort is of sufficient brightness and magnitude to inspire pride in the breast of any Arkansan.

On the average, a donor's blood is fully re-established within six or seven weeks of the time a pint has been taken from his veins.