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LAS VEGAS
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BOULDER POWER RE-ALLOCATION IS STUDIED AT MEET

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (UP)—Reallocation of Boulder dam power, which would provide an adequate supply to operate a new \$50,000,000 magnesium plant now under construction near Las Vegas, Nevada, was discussed today by representatives of power interests of California and Nevada.

Present at the conference was Governor E. P. Carville of Nevada, who said defense needs had made possible the utilization of the unlimited resources of Nevada for manufacture of basic metals.

"We have unlimited raw material in Nevada and what has been accomplished this far is only a beginning," Carville said.

The problem under discussion, he said, was how to supply 1,500,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy to provide power for the magnesium plant.

First of the ten units of the magnesium plant will be opened May 1, he estimated.

It was suggested that unused energy allocated to the metropolitan water district, augmented by power from the Davis and Parker dams, and possibly the contemplated Bridge Canyon dam, would solve the problem at least temporarily.

Present at the conference also were Attorney General Gray Mashburn of Nevada, State Engineer A. M. Smith, and several persons representing California power interests.

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BOULDER DAM— Switch Power

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (UP)—Reallocation of Boulder Dam power, which would provide an adequate supply to operate a new \$50,000,000 magnesium plant now under construction near Las Vegas, Nev., was discussed today by representatives of power interests of California and Nevada.

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Las Vega Age
March 12 1942

'REVENUE IN LIEU OF TAXATION' 3/12

There seems to be some controversy, or at least indecision, as to the proper use by the county of the \$60,000 received as its compromise share of the Boulder Dam surplus funds.

There is, obviously, but one course which the county officials having authority over the matter can take. That is to allocate the money to the various funds exactly in the same manner as other tax revenue was allocated for the year in which it was levied.

The idea prevailing among some people in the northern portion of the state that this Boulder Dam revenue is something which is being handed out to "the state" as a friendly gesture is entirely erroneous.

The fact is beyond controversy, that this fund is "Revenue in Lieu of Taxation" and as such it must be treated.

The Age is not in full sympathy with the compromises that have been made in the matter of Boulder Dam revenue. Perhaps they may have been wise in accepting for Clark county a fraction of what strict justice would dictate. However, now that the compromise has been made, we should still be consistent in the knowledge that we are receiving what we receive in Clark county as "Revenue in Lieu of Taxation."

Las Vegas Review Journal
March 31 1942

Court Action on Boulder Revenue?

While Nevada state officials are enjoying themselves trying to make their books harmonize with two widely different legal opinions, on disposition of Boulder Dam revenue, there's a merry battle raging in Arizona which may have an important effect on the entire question.

It has always been felt here that disposition of the \$300,000 was a legal question, and one that could be settled properly and equitably only in the courts. Attorneys who dug into the matter, however, were almost unanimous in holding that there were no legal grounds for a suit and that Clark county, in claiming a share of the revenue, must look to the legislature.

This procedure was followed, and the measure allotting to this county 20 per cent of the annual payments was the result. Since that time there has been quite an argument concerning the method by which the mandate of the legislature was to be paid out.

Following the opinion of Attorney-General Gray Mashburn, State Treasurer Dan Franks sent a check for \$60,000 south and placed the remaining \$240,000 from the first year's payment, in the treasury. State Controller Henry Schmidt, not content with the ruling of his constituted legal advisor, hired another attorney to represent him and obtained a different ruling. Now, Clark county has the \$60,000, the state treasury \$240,000 but Schmidt's books are off balance.

Over in Arizona a different procedure is being followed. Mohave county, in which the east half of Boulder dam is located, has made a demand on the state treasurer for division of the \$300,000 as tax monies, claiming \$233,548 as its share.

The treasurer rejected the claim on advice of the attorney-general to "enable all interested parties to go to court for a final adjudication of the controversy," and Mohave county according to latest reports, plans to do just that.

It has been our contention from the beginning that IF we could ever get the matter heard and decided on its merits in this state, Clark county would receive NOT \$60,000 but some two-thirds of the total sum, which would be distributed in accordance with the tax rate prevailing in the district in which the dam is located.

If Mohave county does get into court, and the case is decided on its merits instead of legal technicalities, she'll win. For there is all kinds of evidence in the record to support the demand for a division as tax money and not one thing to controvert the claim.

Should Mohave county win in Arizona, there's no reason at all why the same procedure shouldn't be followed here. The case will be watched with great interest on this side of the Colorado.

Las Vegas Review Journal
March 26, 1942

New Equipment Ordered for Dam

Additional equipment to be put into action for new war industry-use, Boulder dam's new 82,500-kilowatt power unit, known as N-7, was ordered last week by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Two of five bidding manufacturers were awarded contracts amounting to \$363,609.18 by the bureau of reclamation. Three 23,000-volt oil circuit breakers, transformers and other equipment have been ordered.

The new power unit will be installed in the seventh pit in the Nevada wing of the U-shaped power house at Boulder dam's base. Units N-1 to N-6 inclusive already are in operation in the Nevada wing, while three large units and one small one are operating in the Arizona wing.

With installation this year of two new units, A-2 and A-5 and N-7 in 1944, capacity of the plant will reach 1,034,800 kilowatts, by far the largest power production in the world. Boulder's ultimate capacity is 1,322,300 kilowatts.

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Boulder
Dam

Las Vegas Age
May 8 1942

Manganese Plant is Under Construction

The P. G. Walker Company, contractors for the plant of the Manganese Ore Company, are busy on the preliminaries of the great enterprise to be known as "Plancor No. 402."

Headquarters for the enterprise are being established at Boulder City, buildings for the management having been secured there.

Dormitories and mess hall for the workers will be established on the mining property. J. R. Bartlett and S. J. Traverso, formerly in charge of large commissaries at the Terminal Island shipyards, will head the commissary department.

It is expected that about three hundred men will be employed at the mine. The cost of the development will be several million dollars.

The property on which the plant is to be erected was operated during World War I by Thomas Thorkildson. It was known as the "Three Kids" mine and was originally located by B. R. Jefferson, Bob Edwards and Col. Marrs.

Las Vegas Review
Journal, May 5,
1942

Second Dam Cash Installment Sent

The second installment of "in lieu of taxation" cash from Boulder dam is en route to Las Vegas in the form of a \$60,000 check, it was announced today by State Treasurer Dan Franks in Carson City.

The latest check is payment from the dam revenue accruing to the state up to May 1, 1939, and is apportioned on the basis of 20 per cent of the total amount given the state. The money is to repay Clark county for the revenue lost when the government, instead of private enterprise constructed the dam.

Las Vegas Review Journal
May 19, 1942

An Old Friend Returns

With Utah Construction company coming through as low bidder on the Davis Dam project, it is likely that many friends of Boulder Dam days will return once more to continue the job of harnessing the Colorado river they started here more than ten years ago.

Utah Construction was the bell-wether of the group of western contractors that made up Six Companies, Incorporated, successful bidders on Boulder Dam. The Utah firm started out to bid the job alone, but it proved too large for any individual concern.

It joined with five other companies and its president, W. O. Wattis, became president of the new giant in the western construction field. He died before the project was completed and his brother succeeded him. He also passed away after a few months of service, and was succeeded by W. H. Morrison who was the executive head of the company when the job was completed.

Utah Construction is the veteran of the field here in the west, but from their connection with the great Boulder Dam project, other member firms of Six Companies, individually and in combination, have built or are building most of the big jobs here in the west which have been launched since Boulder Dam.

Frank T. Crowe, superintendent of construction for the company, once characterized the six construction firms and their executives as "the greatest bunch of gamblers in the country" because of their courage in tackling adventurous projects few others then would consider.

Perhaps the most hazardous of the lot, after Boulder Dam, was the contract of J. F. Shea for installing the concrete piers in the racing tides of the Golden Gate upon which the huge structure rests. Shea was director in charge of construction of Boulder Dam.

The Utah Construction company sprung from the early days of the Union Pacific, and has been engaged in building this great western empire for several generations.

Its return to southern Nevada is the return of an old friend.

Las Vegas Review Journal
May 15 1942

Utah Construction Company Low On Bid for Davis Dam Building

KINGMAN, Ariz., May 15 (UP) — The Utah Construction company today submitted a low bid of \$18,996,392 for construction of Davis dam at Bullshead canyon on the Colorado river.

The only other bid was made by the Davis Dam company, a merger of six different construction companies. Their bid was \$19,313,434.

The Kingman office of the bureau of reclamation, where the bids were opened, made no comment as to when the contract would be awarded.

Plans and specifications for the \$41,200,000 project, in addition

to the dam, provide for the construction of a 225,000 kilowatt power plant and a government township on the Arizona side of the Colorado river in Mohave county.

The project also calls for the building of a main transmission line to Parker on the eastern side of the Colorado river in Arizona.

Because of the topographic features there will be a light voltage switching station constructed on the Nevada side of the river. The dam will be earth and rock filled. It will be 338 feet high, impounding 1,600,000 acre feet of water.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 2, 1942

Let's Settle the Whole Question ^{6/2}

The Reno Gazette, which has long opposed Clark county's claim to a portion of Boulder Dam revenue, now calls attention to the discrepancy existing in the state books as a result of State Treasurer Dan Franks' complying with the terms of the 1941 act, and State Controller Henry C. Schmidt's opposite stand, and insists "this issue should be settled in the courts."

The state treasurer has acted in accordance with an opinion submitted by Attorney-General Mashburn. Schmidt has accepted the opinion prepared by former Attorney-General M. A. Diskin.

On each of the two occasions thus far on which the secretary of interior has sent a check for \$300,000, Franks, acting as an individual, has cashed the check, purchased a cashier's check for \$60,000 and mailed it to the treasurer of Clark county. He has then deposited the remaining \$240,000 in the state's general fund.

The state controller has entered the entire \$300,000 on his books. Naturally the two sets of books do not coincide, and the board of examiners passed over the matter by inserting in its state treasury money count report a "reconciliation of controller's balance to treasurer's balance" and by inserting in its minutes a statement by Attorney General Mashburn consisting for the most part of excerpts from his previously submitted opinion on the 1941 statute.

The Gazette deplors the confusion existing, declares the board of examiners are not acting in accordance with the best interests of the people of Nevada, and setting a bad precedent.

"It is the function of the courts to decide controversies of this kind," the Gazette declares. "And to wait for the next legislature to repair or eliminate the faulty law is to approve a course that might encourage carelessness or deliberate mismanagement of state funds in future years."

The Reno paper concedes that all state officials are acting sincerely in their handling of the matter, and we are therefore moved to concede that the Gazette is likewise sincere in seeking a settlement of the controversy.

On this basis, the Gazette should be interested not only in the legal aspects of the 1941 act, but in a fair and equitable disposition of the whole matter which is now in the form of a compromise.

We have felt from the beginning Clark county's claim to a portion of Boulder Dam revenue is a matter for the courts to decide—that the facts should be laid before an impartial tribunal and a determination made on the merits rather than on political power, horse-trading, or other considerations.

Certainly it should be settled on a friendly basis. Either Clark county is right in its contention or it has no claim whatever on any of the Boulder Dam revenues. And we're speaking of "claim" not in the legal sense, but in the sense of right and justice.

We have suggested before and we suggest again that a friendly action be instituted in the supreme court with a stipulation on both sides that all evidence be heard, whether technically admissible or not, and that both sides be bound by the findings of the court.

If the Gazette is sincerely interested in seeing justice done, we suggest that such an action be sponsored by them to settle the question for all time. We feel certain Clark county would welcome the opportunity to be heard, and would rest its case on the evidence produced.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 12 1942

Flag Day Fete Planned In B. C.

Boulder City will celebrate Flag Day with a parade followed by church services in the city park. The committee met Wednesday evening, outlined the procedure, organization and line of march, according to Theodore Garrett, chairman.

Patriotic organizations participating will furnish their national flag. Flag bearers selected by these organizations, will see Harry Horn, Legion hall, for colors to be furnished by the city. The parade will form there and start at 7 o'clock, to end at the park, followed by services.

The parade will be led by the Sons of American Legion drum and bugle corps, followed by color bearers of the flags of the united nations, by citizens, adults and children carrying their own flags.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 10 1942

Flag Day Rites For B. C. Sifted

The president of the United States has asked the people of the United States on June 14 to honor not only the American flag, but also the flags and people of all 27 united nations.

The executive council of the Boulder City defense council and representatives of various patriotic societies discussed the feasibility of a flag day celebration for Boulder City last Sunday evening. A parade and ceremonies on the government park lawn were brought up as suggestions.

For laying definite plans it was decided to publish the above information, and a request that all organizations interested send a representative to be a member of the organizing committee, which will meet in F. Eaton's office in the municipal building, Wednesday, June 10, at 7:30 o'clock.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 13 1942

Pulsipher Named School Principal

The Boulder City school board has announced the selection of Louis Pulsipher as principal of the high school for next year. Pulsipher, who has been teaching in the local high school for the past year, succeeds Elton Garrett, who resigned at the close of the school year.

Announcement was made of two new teachers also. Miss Gladys Ehrhardt will teach social science subjects and also have charge of the library which formerly was held by Miss Peterman, who resigned. Miss Ehrhardt received her master's degree from Columbia university and has had special library training in the University of Denver. Harold Smedley will teach music, taking the place of W. S. Brown who resigned to go to New York state.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 25 1942

Water Saving Is Urged By Moritz

The necessity for conserving water in Boulder City was emphasized today by E. A. Moritz, director of power for the bureau of reclamation, who warned of possibility of water shortage unless immediate steps are taken to prevent waste.

Moritz, in an official announcement, stated as follows: "It is important that all should realize that a critical water shortage in Boulder City can only be averted by strict economy in the use of water by every household during the warmer months this summer."

"The principal reason for the present water shortage is that there has been a great increase in Boulder City's population. Another reason is the fact that measures which have been planned to augment the present water supply and thus care for the increased demand, could not be put into effect because of the impossibility of obtaining needed materials."

"It is, therefore, urged that in all households immediate steps be taken to guard against waste of water and to reduce the amount used, particularly for the purpose of irrigation and for coolers, to the absolute minimum required for maintenance of lawns and for comfort."

"It is desired, if possible, to avoid the rationing of water, although this may be necessary as a last resort if the amount used cannot be decreased otherwise. However, it is believed that by strict avoidance of waste by all households, such measures will be unnecessary. To this end the cooperation of all Boulder City people is urged in the present emergency," Moritz concluded.

Las Vegas Age
July 3 1942

BULLSHEAD DAM CONTRACT APPROVED ^{7/3}

The contract for the construction of the Bullshead dam and power house on the Colorado River between Nevada and Arizona, and downstream from Boulder Dam, was approved recently by the Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes. The Utah Construction company of San Francisco bid \$18,996,392 for the project and this was the figure accepted.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 3 1942

Plan 15 Duplexes In Boulder City ^{6/3}

The bureau of reclamation has let a contract for the construction of 15 duplex houses on New Mexico street in Boulder City, it was announced today by bureau of reclamation officials.

These units will be 64 by 34 feet in dimensions, of frame construction. Living quarters will be divided by garage space.

Construction will be started at once by P. S. Webb, Boulder City contractor. Barring priority delay, the structures will be ready for occupancy.

Las Vegas Age
June 5 1942

Colorado River Commission Met ^{6/5}

The Nevada Colorado River Commission held a meeting Wednesday at Boulder City to confer with officials of the Bureau of Reclamation as to payments to be required for the water of Lake Mead used in Nevada.

Under the terms of the Colorado River Compact, Nevada has the right to use 300,000 acre feet of water from the river within the state. The question at issue just now is the amount that Basic Magnesium and all other users in Nevada shall be required to pay for the storage of its water in Lake Mead. It is understood that the contract submitted by Bureau of Reclamation officials was not satisfactory to Nevada.

Members of the commission present at the meeting were Governor Carville, chairman; Alfred Merritt Smith, A. J. Caton, Ed. W. Clark and Charles DeArmond.

Las Vegas Review Journal
June 24 1942

Air Raid Survey In B. C. Is Planned

The air raid wardens of Boulder City shortly will undertake a survey of every house in Boulder City to determine the preparations that have been made for defense against enemy attack. The survey is made at the request of the Nevada state council of defense and was briefly described by Hugh A. Shamberger, state director, in his recent visit with the civilian defense workers.

The wardens will be seeking the following information:

1. Is there equipment assembled for controlling incendiary or fire bombs?

2. Has the attic (or in case of most houses in Boulder City the first floor) been prepared in case incendiary bombs should fall? This means cleaning up inflammable material and leaving sufficient room for a person to control the bomb.

3. Has a refuge or blackout room been prepared, or is the curtaining material on hand so it could be quickly installed?

4. Have all special precautionary measures, that the warden believes should be taken, in effect?

The wardens also are requested to ask the number of adults and children in the houses registered for civilian defense activities, and if the inhabitants are cooperating in the salvage program.

When the house has met the inspection requirements, the warden will sign and issue a window sticker bearing the words, "We Are Prepared," over the civilian defense insignia, "C. D." The sticker is to be placed in the window that officials will know the houses that are prepared and those that are not.

The wardens will begin their survey this week and it is hoped to complete all inspections in two or three weeks.

The Boulder City defense council requests the cooperation of all persons to more adequately prepare Boulder City in case the protective facilities should be needed. Boulder City was the first town in Nevada to train and graduate a class of air raid wardens and auxiliary firemen. It also can be the first to adequately prepare its homes and stores 100 per cent against the menace of the fire bomb, officials said.

Contracts Are Let For Davis Dam, To Cost \$18,000,000

KINGMAN, Ariz., July 6—As announced last week, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has approved the wartime construction contract for Davis dam at Bullshead canyon on the Colorado river. Secretary Ickes found that "the prosecution of the war will be facilitated by the execution of a contract containing the terms and conditions recommended" by Reclamation Commissioner John C. Page, wherein he approved clauses in the contract which makes allowances for sudden termination by the government and for possible priority delays.

The contract was awarded to the Utah Construction company of San Francisco, California, on its low bid of \$18,966,392. There are eight other construction companies associated with the company receiving the award, several of whom participated in the Boulder dam project.

Eight Companies Involved
They are Morrison-Knudsen Co., of Boise, Idaho; MacDonald & Kuhn, Inc., of San Francisco; J. F. Shea Co., Inc., of Los Angeles; J. H. Pomeroy Co., of San Francisco; Winston Bros. Co., of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Raymond Concrete Pile Co., Griffith Co., and J. Stanley Bent, of Los Angeles.

Davis dam is the third largest earth and rock filled dam undertaken by the bureau of reclamation and will be 200 feet high, 1600 feet long, and contain 4,230,000 cubic yards. Anderson ranch dam in Idaho and Green Mountain dam in Colorado, are more massive.

The hydroelectric power plant will consist of four generating units of 45,000 kilowatts each and will be situated on the Arizona side of the river.

The power generated at this plant will be added to the electrical energy now being generated at Boulder dam and to the power that will soon be generated at Parker dam, all for the power support of the war industries of the southwest, particularly in southern California.

No definite date has been announced when actual construction work will begin, but in the light of the war program and the necessity of the power to be generated it is confidently expected that the Utah Construction company will get on the ground at the earliest possible moment and rush the construction to meet the demands of more power for the industries engaged in war production in the southwest.

326,582 Persons Visit Dam Area In Last 9 Months

With 32,527 visitors in June, the Boulder Dam National Recreational area has had a total of 326,582 for the first nine months of the present travel year, according to figures released by the national park service lodge in Boulder City.

Last month about two-thirds of the visitors entered the area via the west entrance and the remaining one-third via the east entrance and at Overton.

The travel year as recorded by the park service begins on October 1 of each year.

Bureau Workmen Given Wage Boost

Organized labor representatives in Las Vegas announced this afternoon they had received word from Congressman J. G. Scrugham of the final approval of his bill bringing employes of the bureau of mines plant at Boulder City under the provisions of the prevailing wage law.

For several years, these employes have been classed as civil service and subject to the wage scale established under that branch. The only method for bringing them under the prevailing wage standards, was by congressional enactment, labor officials state.

Scrugham sponsored the measure and announced its passage which means between 300 and 400 bureau of mine employes will receive the wage scales prevailing in this area for their craft, beginning July 1, the labor executives announced.

MOHAVE COUNTY OPENS FIGHT FOR DAM REVENUE CUT

KINGMAN, Ariz., July 30 (UP) The Mohave county board of supervisors Monday named special attorneys to wage a legal battle with the state for the county's "fair share" of the \$15,000,000 to be paid Arizona by the federal government in lieu of taxes on Boulder dam installations.

Appointment of the attorneys coincided with announcement by the state treasurer's office in Phoenix that the state had received its third \$300,000 payment from the government. The money is allotted to Arizona and Nevada under the revised Boulder canyon project act. It is to be paid at the rate of \$300,000 a year for 50 years, retroactive to 1937. The state still is entitled to \$600,000 before payments are brought up to date.

"Not only will Mohave county (on the Arizona side of the dam) attempt to secure some 50 per cent of all future annual payments, but we are going to get our share of the \$900,000 that already has been paid into the state treasury," a spokesman for the board of supervisors said.

The board made public a statement several months ago that Mohave county is entitled to a "fair share" of the federal payments because if taxes were paid instead it would receive at least half of the money.

Formal demand for part of the money already paid Arizona has been made upon the state treasurer without success.

Before revision, the Boulder Canyon act provided that Arizona and Nevada should receive 18 per cent of excess revenue from power sales for the life of the project.

Clark county, which borders the dam on the Nevada side, receives 20 per cent of all payments that that state under a measure passed by the legislature.

Davis Dam Work Will Start Soon

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the wartime construction contract for the great Davis Dam in Bullshead Canyon on the Colorado River. According to the announcement "the prosecution of the war will be facilitated by the execution of a contract containing the terms and conditions recommended by Reclamation Commissioner John C. Page."

The contract was awarded to the Utah Construction Company of San Francisco, on its low bid of \$18,966,392. Eight other companies are associated with the contracting company, several of which were part of the Six Companies, Inc., builders of Boulder Dam.

Davis dam is the third largest earth and rock filled dam undertaken by the Bureau of Reclamation and will be 200 feet high, 1600 feet long, and contain 4,230,000 cubic yards. Anderson ranch dam in Idaho and Green Mountain dam in Colorado, are more massive.

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No definite date has been announced when actual construction work will begin but in the light of the war program and the necessity of the power to be generated it is confidently expected that the Utah Construction company will get on the ground at the earliest possible moment and rush the construction to meet the demands of more power for the industries engaged in war production in the southwest.

NORMAN NEVILLS AND PARTY FINISH TRIP DOWN RIVER

Norman Nevills, pioneer Colorado river boatman from Mexican Hat, Utah, has completed his fourth trip down the Colorado river through Grand Canyon and over treacherous rapids. He has made more trips down the river than any other man.

He started the trip at the headwaters of the river on July 15 and arrived at the boat docks in Hemenway Wash on Lake Mead Monday morning.

Three plywood boats built by Nevills were used to carry the party of nine men. In the party were: Neill Wilson, advertising man of San Francisco, and his son, Bruce, 13; Ed Hudson, pharmacist and photographer of Banning, California; Ed Olson, contractor and photographer of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Preston Walker, managing editor of the Daily Sentinel of Grand Junction, Colorado; Wayne McConkie of Moab, Utah, who acted as assistant boatman; Otis Marston, broker of San Francisco, and his son, Garth, 16.

Nevill reported that the trip was made in the fastest time of any expedition on the river and that although there were many close calls in the dangerous rapids, there were no serious mishaps with the three boats. He plans to make another trip down the river next year.

Most Visitors To Dam Coming From California Area

California still accounts for about one third of the total visitors to the dam area, according to the July report of the national park service.

The total number of persons remains about the same as the June figures, though the number of cars is down 15 per cent. The distribution by states remains normal, 46 states being represented. Nevada is second with 17 per cent. The total number for July is 8,625 cars and 27,151 persons and 3,487 visitors to the boat docks.

Boulder City Has Water Shortage

Because of a disabled pump, one of those used to boost the water from Lake Mead to the Boulder City water system, there is a threatened shortage of water in that city.

Repair parts have been ordered and are expected to be received and installed shortly. In the meantime the authorities are requesting all consumers to be as sparing as possible in the use of water so as to avoid any real water shortage.

\$60,000 More Is Being Sent South

Another \$60,000 will be mailed to Clark county today by Dan Franks, state treasurer, as this county's share of the third Boulder Dam revenue payment received in Carson City this morning.

This makes \$180,000 paid in to the Clark county treasury since the state first started receiving back Boulder dam revenue installments this year.

Dam Fund Would Be Soldier Air

CARSON CITY, Aug. 13 (UP) A plan to use 90 per cent of the funds received by the state of Nevada from Boulder dam revenue for the rehabilitation of the state's returning service men at the conclusion of the war was advanced today by Ira L. Winters, dean of the democratic delegation in the state senate.

Winters proposed that 10 per cent of the Boulder dam revenue be turned over to Clark county to recompense the county for revenue it would have achieved had the dam project been private instead of federal and to "keep faith in lieu of taxes."

Davis Dam Contract Will Soon Be Let

According to word received from the United States Bureau of Reclamation the contract for building the Davis Dam in Bullshead Canyon on the Colorado River southeast of Searchlight, will be let in the very near future.

The low bid of \$18,966,392 was submitted by the Utah Construction Company which was one of the companies upiting in the famous "Six Companies" in building Boulder Dam.

The dam when completed will provide a power site for generation of approximately 225,000 kilowatts of electrical power. It will be an earth and rock-fill dam 338 feet high and 1350 feet long and will form a lake reaching 67 miles up the river, almost to Boulder Dam.

Boulder Dam Travel Shows A Decrease

Travel to the Boulder Dam recreational area for the month of July shows a decrease from that of June, according to the report of the National Park Service.

In July 27,151 persons were checked into the area, in 8,625 vehicles, as against 32,225 persons traveling in 10,225 vehicles in the preceding month.

In July, 1941, there were 103,760 persons checked into the Boulder Dam Recreational area in 33,648 vehicles. With the closing of the dam to travel the number of visitors to the area decreased very substantially.

Small Explosion In B. C. Reported

An explosion of a bottle of aqua regia, mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acid, Thursday in Boulder City, fortunately did little damage.

The quick action of J. O. Powell who had the bottle in his hand, prevented serious burns and two small boys within range of the spattering acid, were rushed by Joe Schreck, a passerby, to a water tap, where water removed the threat of severe acid burns. The only damage was a small broken window near the ceiling of the Boulder City drug store, where the accident occurred, due it was believed, to flying portions of the bottle and the cap.

12 B. C. Houses To Be Finished Soon

The bureau of power and light announces the present construction of 12 residential units, to be completed in four months. Three of these single units are near the building now occupied by Drs. MacCormack and Roberts. One unit is located at Ash and Colorado and the remainder on Birch street, extended south from the water plant.

The houses will be of the same general design, including two bedrooms, living room, kitchen and dinette, shingle roof and frame construction. The original plans called for tile roof, hard wood floors comparable to the other bureau of power and light residences, but final plans suffered from war emergency curtailment and priorities. The completion of these houses, will mark the end of all available lots for building purposes, short of expansion and additional grants and surveys, according to A. G. Boynton, of the municipal office.

Boulder Hospital Approval Is Near

Congressman J. G. Scrugham is recently in receipt of telegraphic communication indicating an early approval of the Boulder City hospital.

The project was authorized by congressional appropriation for the bureau of reclamation in June 1941. The Denver office has the specifications about ready for submission to bidders, and will soon submit a list of equipment required for war production board priority rating.

140 More Homes For B. C. Planned

Boulder City housing is well on its way to an additional 140 residential units. Contracts with John Bohannon, of Maywood, California, calls for 10 single units, of which five are five room and five three room houses. These are located in block 41 near California street on New Mexico.

Paul S. Webb, of Boulder City, has the contract for 15 duplex type homes on New Mexico and on Fifth street in block 41. These will provide living room, kitchen, dinette, bedroom and bath, and service-porch construction.

Thomas C. Buck, of Stockton, California, is to build 100 single units of the portable type, some of which will be on Date street, near the bureau of mines, in block 26, an extension of avenue M, and on Elm street from Wyoming to Arizona. These will be three rooms, small living room, one bedroom with large

wardrobe, kitchen and bath room. According to contracts 25 of these will be completed in 90 days, 25 more in four months, and a like number each 30 days thereafter. However, according to the municipal office and bureau of reclamation officials, war emergency priorities may alter somewhat the actual completion of the work.

Work on Bullshead Dam Is Halted

War Conditions Are Said Cause For Stoppage

Work on the Bullshead dam, located on the Colorado river about sixty miles below Boulder dam, has been halted by the war production board because of the necessity of releasing materials immediately for direct military use, according to press dispatches received today from Washington.

The Bullshead project is one of eighty-five being halted in the

nation and WPB officials announced that the move had "substantially enhanced the probability of wide-spread curtailment" in civilian use of electricity. The contract to construct the Bullshead project was given to the Utah Construction company several weeks ago and equipment and materials have already been moved to the site.

WPB Ration
By closely trimming the amount of power available for war work as well as essential civilian needs, the revision tied in closely with WPB's announced policy of stopping construction of most new war plants which cannot be completed by mid-1943.

Under the readjustment program, WPB gave the go-ahead signal only to enough power projects to assure electricity for "war and indirect war production as now planned," with a "small margin" to care for possible additions to the present munitions program.

Indicating that luxury uses of power would be barred by the turn of the year, WPB declared that demands of the war program made it impossible to "preserve the standards of reliability of service observed in peace times" and that "civilian inconvenience and sacrifice must be expected particularly during periods of drought or other adverse weather conditions or in the event of serious accidents affecting utility systems."

Revise Ratings
By revising existing priority ratings on public and private power projects throughout the

country, the WPB stepped up ratings on those regarded as urgently necessary and took action to prevent the others from obtaining critical materials needed immediately for war purposes.

A total of 5,500,000 kilowatts of new capacity is provided under the program for the remainder of the year 1943 and early 1944. Of this total 3,400,000 kilowatts represents private projects.

The eighty-five projects being suspended or halted entirely represented a total of 2,200,000 kilowatts, scheduled for operation in 1943 and 1944. Of this total 350,000 kilowatts represented capacity which was placed on the suspended list, subject to reinstatement in the future if necessary.

In addition, twenty-two government projects authorized by congress are being reduced to low priority rating or are being held at their present low rated or unrated status. Work on these will be allowed to continue to the extent that they do not compete for critical materials needed for direct war uses.

Civilian Defense Courses Planned

During the fall and winter months a series of lectures will be given on civilian defense in Boulder City. These lectures are primarily intended for aid raid wardens, auxiliary firemen, and others who are required to take this work in order to qualify for their jobs, but any other civilians wishing to take these courses are welcome.

The course will include general subjects: Blackouts, military and civilian protection system, air raid warning, explosive munitions, tactics of aerial bombardment and effects, camouflage and panic prevention.

The lectures covering gas defense are: Materials of gas warfare, classification of war gasses, first aid for persons contaminated, protection against war gas, protection of food and water and decontamination. Under fire protection, the subjects to be covered will be: Incendiary materials, warfare incendiaries and handling incendiary bombs.

During the summer months 12 instructors have been trained to give the above subjects, and it is intended that several classes shall be given, under the direction of these instructors. There will be five hours general, three hours gas defense and three hours fire protection. In addition special groups of active O. C. D. workers will get two hours more on gas defense and seven hours fire protection, in order to qualify them. No dates have been arranged for the classes as yet, but it is expected classes will be on Tuesday and Friday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. Persons interested may register for the instruction with Mrs. Frances Hall, at the municipal building, so that a schedule can be arranged.

There will be a meeting, Tuesday, at 7:30 p. m., at the Municipal building for the instructors who recently completed the O. C. D. course conducted by A. Tucker. Every instructor is asked to be present so that the fall and winter O. C. D. program can be arranged.

Recreational Area Visited by Many

Since October 1, 1941, a total of 384,435 persons has visited the Boulder Dam National Recreational area, according to figures released by Robert Rose, acting superintendent for the national park service.

During the month of August, the visitors numbered 30,702 and represented every state in the nation except Maine and Vermont. California continued to lead in the total from any one state, as has been the case since the dam construction began. Of the total, 9,875 of the visitors were Californians. Alaska, Hawaii, and Mexico furnished 23 of the visitors.

Silver Plays An Important Part In Operation of Giant Dam Generators

By E. P. BRYANT
Boulder City Manager of Bureau
of Power and Light in August
"Intake."

The recent decision of the treasury department to lend 40,000 tons of silver to the electrical industry, for use in power plant bus-bars, probably came as a surprise to many who are not familiar with the industrial uses of this valuable metal. Although there are no silver bus-bars in the Boulder power plant at the present time, the metal has had wide use for other purposes.

In the main generators, silver is used for almost all joints and connections in electrical conductors where good mechanical strength and high conductivity are important factors. This includes the external connections between the field coils on the revolving element, as well as the internal joints in the conductors used for the stationary high voltage stator coils. These connections are made by a combination of heat and pressure which forms the two copper conductors and the intervening piece of silver into a single mass which has high conductivity and remarkable mechanical strength.

Oxide Poor Conductor
In the oil circuit breakers, the copper current carrying parts are invariably provided with a heavy coating of pure silver at the contact surfaces. This because the copper, although an excellent conductor of electricity, has a bad characteristic of accumulating an objectionable oxide on all exposed surfaces. This oxide is not a good conductor and consequently interferes with the flow of electricity from one part of the circuit breaker to another.

Although silver also has the same characteristic of accumulating a surface oxide, it is not objectionable because its conductivity is almost as good as the base metal on which it forms. It is thus possible to obtain good conductivity at all contact surfaces by the use of a simple plating process which deposits a coating of silver of any desired thickness.

In the contact surfaces of disconnecting switches and similar devices, where wear and possible misalignment must be considered, it is customary to use buttons or inserts of solid silver. These are more durable than the plated contact surfaces and have the further advantage that it is possible to use relatively high contact pressure at a few points and still have a switch which is easy to operate. It is somewhat surprising to see a switch rated as high as 4000 amperes depending

upon a few small silver buttons at the contact surfaces. However, they give good service and show no tendency to get warm, even at loads in excess of their rating.

Heavy Use of Silver
The main bus-bars also use silver at all joints and connections. On short runs or branches, where there is little likelihood of movement due to expansion and contraction, the copper busses are coated with silver and firmly bolted together. On the longer runs where there may be considerable movement it is customary to use a connection employing solid silver buttons or inserts.

These are kept under a heavy and constant pressure by the use of special bolts and spring washers. Connections of this type have a carrying capacity greater than the bus-bar itself, and their freedom of movement gives assurance that the stress on the supporting insulators will be kept within reasonable limits. Silver is used for many other purposes throughout the plant and it is difficult to see how we could get along without it.

Uses Are Limited
Although the United States probably has more silver than any other country in the world, there are many factors which limit its use in industry. One of these is the necessity of maintaining large reserves for monetary purposes. It is now believed that the treasury has on hand about 100,000 tons of bullion to back up the silver certificates in use, and about \$480,000,000 in minted coin not in circulation.

Another factor is the peculiar situation relative to the price of silver. Because of existing laws the price of domestic silver has been pegged at \$1.29 an ounce and imported silver at 35c an ounce. Unfortunately the supply of imported silver is not adequate to meet our industrial needs, and the cost of domestic silver is too high for all but special purposes.

The loan of 40,000 tons of silver from the treasury reserve is a step in the right direction. Besides releasing an equal amount of copper for other purposes, it will put to work much valuable metal which would otherwise remain idle. We look forward to the possible temporary use of silver bus-bars in the Boulder power plant and will give them more than the usual respect.

Preliminary Work On Davis Dam Facilities Proceed

KINGMAN, Ariz., Sept. 21 (Special) — Work is progressing on the new highway from Kingman 30 miles west to the site of the Davis dam at Bullshead canyon on the Colorado river. At present 350 men are employed by the Utah Construction company on the project.

Work in the Arabian wash,

leading to the proposed dam site, is expected to be completed before October 1.

On the Nevada side of the Colorado river, holes have been dug for the transmission line which will bring electrical energy from the Needles-Boulder Dam line now carrying power from the dam to the city of Needles.

At Louise, the railhead established by the Utah Construction company, tracks have been laid to carry materials and equipment which will flow to this railhead to be trucked to the site of the Davis dam. Warehouses now are under construction for the storage of materials during transfer from rail to trucks.

Only Way To Settle The Question

The Reno Evening Gazette is still complaining about Clark County's share of Boulder Dam revenue.

Leader in the "stop-Clark-County-at-any-cost" movement for many years, the Gazette has made no effort to understand this county's position with regard to Boulder Dam, has apparently made no study of the background of the legislation whereby this state receives \$300,000 annually in lieu of taxes, but has deliberately sought to poison the minds of the people of northern Nevada on the subject.

Southern Nevadans have suspected for a long time that the Gazette is not so much concerned over the right or wrong of the situation, as that the legislature had the temerity to approve an important measure to which the Gazette was opposed.

Seemingly long forgotten are the merits of the case, which most northern Nevadans have never heard about. Remaining alone is the contest to see whether or not the Reno newspaper or the legislature is running the state government. Naturally, the republican Gazette wants to win and is pulling no punches in the endeavor, even if distortion of the facts becomes necessary to get the job done.

Latest attack was forthcoming a few weeks ago when the new tax valuations were announced. Clark County valuations are up seven million dollars, and the Gazette feels that because they are, the legislature should repeal the Boulder Dam revenue act whereby this county received twenty per cent of the state's \$300,000 annually.

The Gazette takes the position that Clark County's delegation to the last session of the legislature played the "role of mendicant"—came seeking alms with which to repair the financial structure damaged by excess expenditures during dam construction, for which the county could not be reimbursed. That we are now enjoying prosperity in Southern Nevada indicates we are no longer beggars, says the Reno Gazette, and therefore no longer needs the \$60,000 a year.

The fact is, of course, that Clark County never sought any charity from the state. We have never walked into the state capitol, hat in hand, and said: "Mister, can you spare a few thousand from Boulder Dam revenue, we're sorely in need."

Clark County has always stood squarely on its own two feet. We have asked for nothing we didn't consider rightfully ours. Boulder Dam revenue comes to this state IN LIEU OF TAXATION—in lieu of taxes which would have been received had the project been built by private enterprise.

Washington has recognized this principle throughout the Tennessee Valley in reimbursing county and local governments for taxes lost when the TVA took over privately operated utilities.

It was on that basis Senator Pittman secured this revenue in the first place, and the basis has never changed. It is recognized by all who have ever studied the record including many who went into the matter with their minds made up that Clark County's contention was wrong.

Either we're entitled to the revenue as our rightful share of tax monies or we have no claim at all.

The Gazette says: "If Clark County has problems resulting from the dam, these should be considered on their merits and no fixed sum, such as twenty per cent, should be settled upon."

Clark County has just ONE problem "resulting from the dam" which is to secure its just benefits therefrom. We have prayed long and fervently for an opportunity to have that problem considered on its merits, and if the Gazette means what it says, and is prepared to advocate such a solution, WE'RE READY TO CO-OPERATE IN BRINGING THIS ABOUT.

Submit the case to the Nevada Supreme Court for decision ON THE RECORD and let them decide it once and for all.

We have advocated that course for years—have challenged the Gazette to join with us in arranging such a solution. We renew the challenge as our answer to the Reno newspaper's latest outburst AND, furthermore, we challenge the Gazette to reprint this editorial that its readers may have BOTH sides of the question instead of one.

Earth Tremors Felt In Boulder

Three distinct earthquake tremors were felt in Boulder City Tuesday evening at 10:15, lasting only about one minute.

According to information received from the office of Dr. D. S. Carder, chief of the coast and geodetic survey for this area, it is estimated that it originated 14 or 15 miles distant. The office reports that the tremors seemed to be felt and caused some commotion at the homes in Basic City, where people rushed out of doors.

Travel to Dam Is Still High, Shown

Despite a drop of 49 per cent in the past year in travel to the Boulder Dam Recreational area, the number of visitors for the travel year which has just closed totaled close to half a million persons, according to figures released by Robert Rose, acting superintendent for the national park service.

The travel year recorded by the park service runs from October 1 to September 30, and for the year which closed last Wednesday, the total number of travelers counted was 417,833. These were checked in as follows: Nevada checking station, 272,095, comprising 66.56 per cent of the total; Arizona checking station, 129,925, comprising 31.10 per cent; Overton district, 4,320, comprising 1.03 per cent; Pierce Ferry district, 1,698, comprising .41 per cent; Boulder City airport, 1,064, comprising .25 per cent; and by stage, 2,731, comprising .65 per cent.

Visitors were recorded from every state in the nation, from six territories and two foreign countries.

California continued to lead the states in the total number of visitors, with 170,577 listed from that state. Other states having large numbers of visitors to the dam area were: Nevada, Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Colorado, Illinois, and New Mexico.

The visitors listed in 1941, which set an all-time record, totaled 828,246, and the previous year numbered 655,910, according to park service reports.

Visitors to the area last month totaled 33,398, according to park service records.

1,000 Visitors a Day In Recreation Area

Travel To Boulder Dam Area In August Shows Increase of 3,551 Over July

Travel into the Boulder Dam Recreational Area averaged approximately 1,000 persons each day during the month of August. They came in 9,483 vehicles, according to the report for the area issued by the National Park Service. The visitors came from 46 states, three territories and one foreign country, Mexico.

Visitors to the Boulder Beach area during August were 11,094, in 3,623 vehicles. Most of the travel entered through the West (Nevada) checking station; 20,265 persons in 6,256 vehicles. Through the Arizona checking station 10,133 visitors came in 3,123 cars; Overton district, 243 persons in 81 cars and 61 persons in 18 cars entered through the Pierce Ferry district.

Travel for the travel year to date (October 1, 1941 to August 31, 1942) amounted to a grand total of 384,435 persons in 135,588 vehicles, which is a lot of persons and a lot of cars in spite of the fact that Boulder Dam guided tours were discontinued as a protective measure during the war.

Boating, swimming and fishing for bass in Lake Mead continue to be popular sports, attracting many persons. Trout fishing in the river below Boulder Dam is also reported excellent.

Soldier Prisoners Flee from Boulder

Five soldier prisoners from Camp Sibert escaped in a government truck about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon after overpowering the guard under whose supervision they were working in the vicinity of the CCC camp in Boulder City, Chief Ranger C. F. Peterson of the Boulder City police department reported this afternoon.

All peace officers in Clark county were notified of the escape, and a concerted drive was on to pick up the five men. All of them were attired in blue denim fatigue suits with the letter "P" on the back when they made their get-away.

Details of the escape were not available here this afternoon. There were conflicting reports, according to Ranger Peterson, as to whether the guard had been injured by the prisoners in their struggle for freedom.

Hoist By His Own Petard

A. V. Tallman, Winnemucca dairyman, kicked away whatever chance he had of being Governor of Nevada, when he took occasion to denounce "Clark County's 'grab' of twenty per cent of Boulder Dam revenue" and to declare that if elected, he will seek authority from the state legislature to sue Clark County for the \$180,000 already paid.

The republican nominee doesn't express himself on the merits of the question. He makes no attempt to analyze the right and justice of the revenue bill passed at the last session of the legislature. He makes no pretense of having given the matter the deep study and consideration one would expect from a man who aspires to be governor.

He just says flatly: "I am absolutely opposed to Clark County getting any of that revenue. I favor repeal of that act and will work for repeal in whatever capacity I may be serving."

He probably doesn't say why he's opposed, because he doesn't know himself. He's just opposed, regardless of merit, to Clark County getting anything, any time anywhere, and thereby sets himself up as the titular leader of the anti-Clark County bloc up north.

No man is entitled to be governor of the state who seeks office on the avowed platform of sectionalism—who chooses to kick the state's second largest county in the face perhaps in the belief he's riding a popular issue and that it will gain him some votes for the high office he seeks.

If Tallman were of gubernatorial timber, he would desire to avoid any feeling of north against south, to be governor for ALL Nevada instead of just a part, and he would come out with a pledge to study the whole problem with a view to being FAIR and JUST to ALL SECTIONS OF THE STATE.

Instead, he says, in effect, he's not interested in discussing the matter, not interested in being fair, not interested in finding out what it's all about. He's just "opposed to Clark County getting any of that revenue" whether we're entitled to any or not.

Democratic registration in Nevada is about double that of the republicans. For Tallman to get elected governor, he must cut deeply into the democratic vote. To win, he must not only hold all the republican votes, but get thousands of democratic votes as well. Clark and Lincoln counties are where the democratic votes are counted by the thousands, and the ONLY place in the state outside of Washoe, where this is true.

By his dictatorial stand on the Boulder revenue question, Tallman has not only dynamited whatever chance he had to pick up a large bloc of discontented democratic votes in these two counties, but he has made it impossible as well for the republicans to support him.

Whatever else may be said of Governor E. P. Carville, the fact remains he HAS made a sincere effort to be governor for ALL Nevada—that he did not hesitate to sign the Boulder Dam revenue measure, because he believed it was fair. He's entitled to and should receive ninety per cent or better of the vote in Clark and Lincoln counties, just in case there are SOME northern Nevada democrats whose dislike of Clark County is stronger than party loyalty.

Civilian Defense Courses Planned

During the fall and winter months a series of lectures will be given on civilian defense in Boulder City. These lectures are primarily intended for aid raid wardens, auxiliary firemen, and others who are required to take this work in order to qualify for their jobs, but any other civilians wishing to take these courses are welcome.

The course will include general subjects: Blackouts, military and civilian protection system, air raid warning, explosive munitions, tactics of aerial bombardment and effects, camouflage and panic prevention.

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During the summer months 12 instructors have been trained to give the above subjects, and it is intended that several classes shall be given, under the direction of these instructors. There will be five hours general, three hours gas defense and three hours fire protection. In addition special groups of active O. C. D. workers will get two hours more on gas defense and seven hours fire protection, in order to qualify them. No dates have been arranged for the classes as yet, but it is expected classes will be on Tuesday and Friday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. Persons interested may register for the instruction with Mrs. Frances Hall, at the municipal building, so that a schedule can be arranged.

There will be a meeting, Tuesday, at 7:30 p. m., at the Municipal building for the instructors who recently completed the O. C. D. course conducted by A. Tucker. Every instructor is asked to be present so that the fall and winter O. C. D. program can be arranged.

TAX OFFICIAL SUGGESTS USE FOR BOULDER REVENUE

RENO, Oct. 23 (Special)—S. W. Crosby of Reno, secretary of the Nevada Taxpayers Association, at a meeting of the Reno Rotary club recently, suggested that during the next four years it might be well to use the Boulder dam revenue to ease the state tax load. This revenue, plus increased valuations, would make it possible for the state to have a tax rate of not more than 50 cents, Crosby said.

He stated that taxes to carry the war burden will be heavy but that the people will not object if the national debt can be kept from rising too high.

Crosby predicted that Nevada would contribute 27 million in federal taxes during the 1943 calendar year, as compared with \$10,750,000 during the 1942 fiscal year. All state, county, city, and school property taxes paid in Nevada in an ordinary year amount to about \$6,000,000.

Boulder to Seek Cemetery Land

Representatives of various civic organizations met last evening in the K. P. hall to formulate a resolution asking the federal government for a grant of land for a Boulder City cemetery. There are at the present time five graves in this tract, all within a space of a few weeks.

The bureau of reclamation reported they had no funds available for upkeep, and the plan is to make it possible for the people of Boulder City to obtain lots, and also a means for planned upkeep.

20 Air Cadets To Report to Boulder

Twenty air cadets from Glendale, California, will report to the Boulder City Field, October 31, for elementary military training, beginning Monday, November 2, preliminary to ground and flight courses.

Cadets, after 100 hours of classroom work and a minimum of 35 hours flying will be eligible for specialized flight instruction as target tow pilots, glider tow, liaison and ferry pilots.

These men will be housed in the number one CCC barracks at New Mexico and Nevada highway, according to Field Commander Wm. F. Pike, in charge of the United Nations military flight academy.

Boulder Dam Not Affected by Order

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (UP) Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes announced today that power installations are continuing on five western reclamation projects which were exempted by the war production board from its order stopping federal project construction.

Installations are being made at Grand Coulee dam, Washington, and Boulder dam, Arizona-Nevada, and new plants are to go into operation at Parker dam, Arizona-California, Green Mountain dam, Colorado, and Shasta dam, California. These projects will add 778,600 kilowatts to the war power supply by January, 1944, it was said.

Sponge Iron Pilot Plant at Boulder Nearing Finish

Scrugham Explains Working of Unit At CofC Meet

The pilot plant for tests of a sponge-iron process is nearing completion and first actual tests at the plant in Boulder City will be made by the United States bureau of mines within the next week or 10 days, Congressman James G. Scrugham, democratic candidate for the United States senate from Nevada, told members of the Las Vegas chamber of commerce at a luncheon meeting at El Rancho Vegas yesterday.

He explained that in the manufacture of steel, a large amount of scrap metal is needed under the present method. However, the sponge-iron process would eliminate the need for the scrap, and this method has been used successfully by Germans. He said that R. G. Knickerbocker, who is in charge of the bureau of mines in Boulder City, is confident the tests will be successful.

Revolutionize Industry

If experiments meet with expectations, the steel industry will be revolutionized, Congressman Scrugham stated. Such steel would be available for projects such as the Davis dam on the Colorado river in Bullshead canyon.

The congressman reported that the state of Arizona has built a road to the site of the Davis dam from Kingman. Since the distance to the dam from Kingman is shorter than any other route, the government took the stand that another road was not needed and therefore federal funds for this purpose could not be obtained, he said. The camp for the workmen has been located on the Nevada side of the river. He said it had been difficult to keep the project plans in effect, because of the shortage of labor and materials, principally steel.

An irrigation project for the Davis dam area is planned, but will have to be postponed for the duration of the war, he said.

Critical Situation

Congressman Scrugham said the labor situation throughout the nation is extremely critical. The army and navy will require between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 men on the front lines, and the latest figures show that from 15 to 20 men are needed behind the lines to keep one man at the front supplied with food, clothing, and fighting materials. He stated that war industries all over the country are operating with a 50 to 70 per cent labor shortage.

Congressman Scrugham discussed the lead and zinc situation, stating that 100,000 tons of ore are on the dumps at Goodsprings, and that the government has authorized the stock piling of ore from that district. A by-product of the Basic Magnesium, Inc., plant, sodium hydroxide, now is available for an electrolytic process being developed by the bureau of mines.

There is a shortage of manpower in the Pioche district, where there are only about 35 per cent of the men necessary to operate the mines.

Pointing to the water situation in the Las Vegas valley, Congressman Scrugham said that water from Lake Mead would have to be used for industry, but that such water would not be available for domestic use.

PARK MUSEUM AT BOULDER DRAWING MUCH INTEREST

Increased interest in the national park service museum in Boulder City has brought inquiries about the personality and methods behind the construction of the various exhibits, according to Robert Rose, acting superintendent of the park service, who summarized the work yesterday.

Each exhibit requires many days of careful planning. Plans have to be carefully drawn up and reviewed by specialists in various lines, before final approval. Thus, the development of the finished exhibit is somewhat similar to following the engineering construction of a bridge.

Some of the general points observed in the development include: first, the outlining of the central theme, or idea, which becomes the "control label," giving the subject of the exhibit. Some object, such as a photograph, drawing, or other device, is then chosen to show the main story to be explained. Built around this main theme, interesting scientific data is colorfully depicted by graphs, cross-sections, models, etc.

Robert D. Starrett, who is in charge of the planning and construction of exhibits for the museum, is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh. He had special museum work at the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, followed by a year of study as a Rockefeller Foundation student at the museum of science, Buffalo, New York. This museum is outstanding, especially for its progressive methods in exhibits and the handling of visitors.

His work with the national park service began in 1935. He worked on development exhibits at the Shiloh national park. This was followed by museum curatorial work in Washington, D. C., and person national expansion in St. Louis. In April he came to Boulder City to the place of Albert E. L. had been transferred to stone.

"The main object of the museum exhibits," Rose said, "is to help interpret the outstanding features in a given park. Visiting the museum, the visitor can find an index or guide to the most important and beautiful features. Or, if he has already seen the features, the exhibits are of great value in interpreting their significance. Features thus interpreted in the museum are the formation of the G. yon, the geology of the mountains and valleys, the line of early Indian life, the thing of the prehistoric region and animal life of the present day."

"Under conditions of a staff during the war, only a limited time can be given to the museum. However, an attempt is being made to keep the museum open to the public daily Saturday and Sunday. The public is cordially invited to the museum, and we are especially anxious to have personnel and people in the industries become acquainted with the restrictions have been placed on travel, the museum serve a recreational function for the people of the community."

The park service building is located on a hill in the east section of the city.

Davis Dam Work Urged by Olson

Stoppage of work on the Davis dam on the Colorado river, ordered recently by the war production board at Washington, seriously affects California's war effort, Governor Culbert L. Olson of that state has informed WPB Chairman Donald Nelson.

The power that could be produced at the Davis dam, under construction in Bullshead canyon between Arizona and Nevada, is "sorely" needed in Nevada, Arizona and California, the California governor stated.

"This dam would feed its power into the great systems radiating from Boulder and Parker dams. Much of the war industrial development in the vicinity of Los Angeles and at such points as Midway in Nevada is dependent on these systems," Olson asserted.

Olson also declared that construction of Shasta and Keswick dams in the Central Valley project be continued.

Parker Dam Plant Producing Power

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (UP) Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes announced today that the Parker dam plant on the Colorado river has started generating power.

Two 30,000-kilowatt generators at the plant have undergone test runs and are in commercial operation supplying energy for war industry, mining operations, and military use in the southwest, he said. Another generator of the same size is scheduled to start producing power late this month and a fourth to be ready in May will enable the plant's capacity of 120,000 kilowatts to generate 600,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy annually.

Parker dam's primary purpose is to divert water from the Colorado river for the metropolitan water district of southern California, a group of 13 cities in the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

AQUEDUCT

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT

AQUEDUCT - Metropolitan Water District - L.A. Sept. 30, 1942

Vol. IX

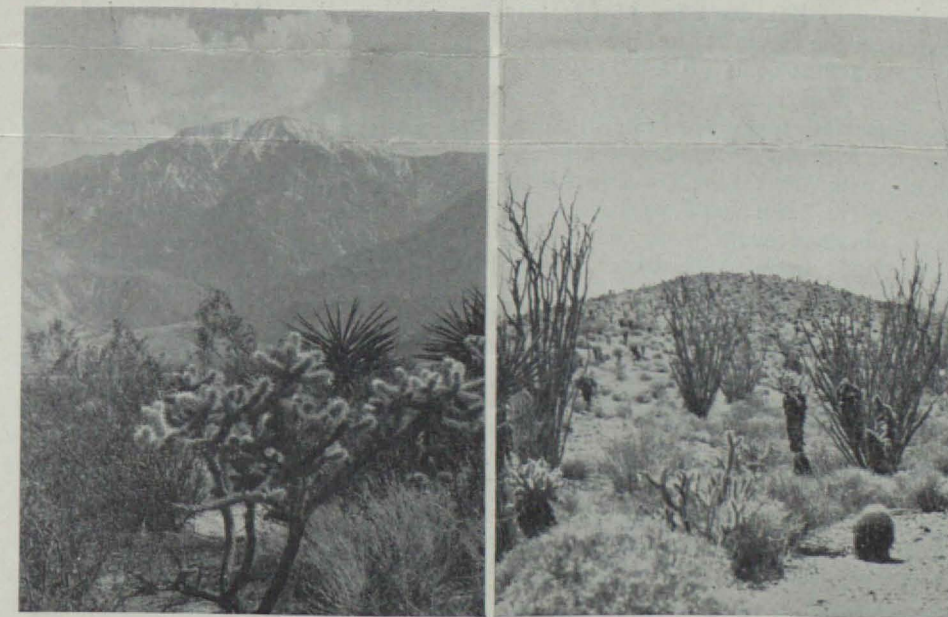
District's Boulder Power Reserve Now Producing War Metal For U. S. Victory

On September 15 Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes signed the contracts which put officially into effect an agreement whereby the Metropolitan Water District's unused Boulder Dam power is to be sold to the Defense Plant Corporation for a period of three years for use in the giant magnesium plant being operated near Las Vegas, Nevada, by Basic Magnesium, Inc.

Rated as the largest magnesium producing works in the United States, the Las Vegas plant will have the capacity to turn out 112,000,000 pounds of this strategic light war metal a year. Ten years ago the total production of magnesium in the United States amounted to less than one million pounds annually.

The plant was located in the Boulder Dam-Las Vegas area because there are large deposits of magnesite about 200 miles to the north, and the quantities of salt required in the process may be obtained from extensive deposits near Las Vegas. Satisfactory railroad facilities also serve the area. But the process being employed in the production of magnesium calls for tremendous quantities of electric energy and large supplies of water. Without these essentials this production process would be impossible. The determining factors, therefore, in the establishment of the plant were the existence of an enormous block of low cost Boulder Dam power and practically unlimited quantities of water from Lake Mead. Equally important...

(Continued on Page 2)



Natives of the desert country traversed by the Colorado River Aqueduct: From left include: first, the Cholla, or jumping cactus, at the foot of Mount San Jacinto; second of Shaver's Summit; third, the majestic Sahuaro, or giant cactus, with Monument Peak

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

The Boulder Dam area is still considered one of the really hot spots of the country so far as potential bombings by the enemy AND sabotage. This is the only community in the state which has been issued gas masks and other protective equipment. The army would NOT be surprised if something happened during the present winter and is very much concerned about lack of proper facilities for the local fire department.

This is NOT offered for the purpose of creating a sensation or frightening anyone. It is merely a warning that we CAN NOT overlook defense precautions here and MUST not be caught napping. If we're on our toes and prepared we can't get badly hurt. But if we go right along figuring nothing can happen to us, most anything CAN happen.

Boulder Dam power houses, providing energy for much of the nation's aviation industry; the magnesium plant now producing hundreds of thousands of pounds of metal a month; and the air corps gunnery school, producing more gunners than any other place in the world; all are vital to the war effort—all are top objectives in the program of enemy saboteurs or bombing programs.

Not until the war is won and over, perhaps, will we know just how much damage has been done, how much delay caused, by individuals working in defense plants who slip in as the thief in the night, to disrupt or destroy. This is as true of the magnesium plant as a hundred other war industries in the country.

I am not repeating an old chant. This is a NEW situation based on the same old facts that have existed since the war started. There is GREATER possibility NOW of untoward events than at any time in the past. At least, that's the way defense

authorities are figuring.

Well, well, well. The Bums-in-the-Barn vs. the Belligerent Bovine theory of starting the Chicago fire is in the news again. The son of the man who butchered Mrs. O'Leary's cow, which kicked over the lantern, which started the fire which caused \$197,000,000 damage, stands by the cow-kick theory.

The bums were merely accessories before the fact, says the son of the man who, etc. They wanted cream in their coffee. Mrs. O'Leary went to the barn to milk the cow and the cow kicked the lantern and started the fire that swept over 2024 acres.

But John Dooley, president of the Retired Firemen's association of Chicago, sticks to the bums in the barn. They were smoking and drinking, and they weren't drinking cow's milk, he claims.

Bums have been known to set barns on fire by smoking, and cows have been known to kick lanterns, especially if they are approached from the wrong side. Unless Fireman Dooley can prove that Mrs. O'Leary was an expert milker, and so would approach the cow from the right side, we'll stick by the theory of the incendiary cow.

English girls are learning foreign language in order to be able to understand the soldiers now being billeted in their homeland, according to recent press dispatches from abroad. Last information we had over here was that the only "foreign" troops there were Americans and Canadians.

Can it be that the sweet young Britishers are attempting to master Brooklynes, Bostonese and English as she is spoke in the deep south? Are they worrying in good old American why "dem bums can't defeat the blokes from St. Looie—yes suh and sho nuf?

NOV. 5, 1942 468
OKLA. CITY, OK. TIMES

Nevada Plant Acquires New Magnesium Source

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—(AP)—Several extensive magnesium-bearing deposits have been found by the bureau of mines in the Boulder dam area of Nevada and California which "possibly can be used as additional sources of raw material" for the new magnesium plant of Basic Magnesium, Inc., between Las Vegas and Boulder Dam, Nev.

Use of these deposits in the world's largest magnesium plant "depends only upon the development of an economical method of recovering the con-

Seattle (Wn) Post-Intelligencer
November 8, 1942

Magnesium Riches Gladden U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Gladdened by sudden new wealth in magnesium, at a time when magnesium is among the most needed of elements, the bureau of mines today was in search of an economic means of utilizing it.

If the laboratories of the bureau succeed, 1,000 miles of rail transportation will be eliminated in supplying the "great new magnesium plant near Boulder Dam in Nevada. Rich deposits have been found in the immediate vicinity of the plant, the bureau said.

At present the factory is using crude magnesium oxide from deposits near Luning in the Paradise Mountain range of Nye County, Nev. The rock is being treated at Luning, and shipped to the Boulder plant over the only available rail line, a distance of 1,000 miles by way of Salt Lake City.

The newly revealed deposits, around Overton, Bissell, Afton, Needles, Cima and Indian Springs, are of low-grade ore requiring special methods of treatment.

"But if the methods are found," said Director R. R. Sayers of the bureau of mines, "economical and rapid output of magnesium will take a big stride through elimination of the present long haul."

taind magnesium oxide," the bureau stated Thursday. The new plant now is using crude magnesium oxide brought from the Luning magnesite deposits, about 325 miles by road from the plant.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
WESTERN MINERAL SURVEY
NOVEMBER 13, 1942

Magnesium Deposits In Boulder Dam Area May Be Utilized In New Plant

Several extensive magnesium-bearing deposits in the Boulder Dam area of Nevada and California which possibly can be used as additional sources of raw material for the new magnesium plant near Boulder Dam, Nev., are described in a recently-published information circular of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

Utilization of these deposits depends "only upon the development of an economical method of recovering the contained magnesium oxide." Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director of the Bureau of Mines, said in quoting from the circular written by J. Schlocker, assistant petrographer in the Bureau's experiment station at Boulder City, Nev.

At present, the new plant is using crude magnesium oxide obtained from the extensive Luning magnesite deposits in the Paradise Mountain range, Nye County, Nev., about 33 miles northeast of Luning, Nev., and about 325 miles by road from the plant, according to the report.

L V Review Journal
Nov 16 1942

Meeting Called On Dam Revenue

A meeting of the board of directors of the Las Vegas chamber of commerce with Clark county delegates to the Nevada assembly and other county officials has been called for 7 o'clock this evening at the justice courtroom.

The matter of policy regarding Boulder dam revenue to Clark county in lieu of taxes, which is expected to be an issue at the coming session of the legislature, will be discussed. The same topic will be discussed at the regular luncheon meeting of the chamber membership at El Rancho Vegas at noon tomorrow.

L V Review Journal
Dec 3 1942

Plan Pearl Harbor Stamp Day in B. C.

This week's defense stamp day in the Boulder City schools will be postponed until Monday, December 7, in memory of Pearl Harbor. It is expected that the sales on Monday will be especially large, because of Pearl Harbor Day. Last defense stamp day \$469.20 was expended on stamps and bonds, and each week the figure increases considerably.

Mrs. Honeycutt's room again leads in the contest, having invested \$256.95; Mrs. Newell, second, \$200.20; Mrs. French third, \$142.15; Mrs. Hessick, \$91.95; Miss Donlin, \$79.90; Mr. Simpson, \$77.90. The other rooms range from \$4.00 to \$50.00. Friday is regular defense stamp day, and 10 cent and 25 cent stamps are sold. Defense bonds and 50 cent stamps are secured for students who wish to purchase them.

WALL ST. JOURNAL
New York, N. Y.

Magnesium:
Interior Department is investigating several extensive magnesium bearing deposits in Boulder Dam area of Nevada and California which may be sources of raw material for the new magnesium plant near the dam.

L V Review Journal
Nov 13 1942

Chamber To Study Boulder Dam Fund

A meeting of the board of directors of Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce will be held next Monday evening, November 16 at 7:00, in the justice court room in the county court house.

The meeting is called to discuss what should or should not be done concerning the \$300,000 Boulder Dam revenue which is paid to the State of Nevada annually as "revenue in lieu of taxation." The subject will be prominent in the next session of the legislature beginning in January.

The Clark county delegation to the legislature, county and city officials and other prominent citizens are expected to attend the meeting.

L V Review Journal
Dec 4 1942

Boulder To Seek Dam Fund Slice

A concerted drive to secure a portion of the Clark county slice of the Boulder dam tax money voted by the last legislature is being made by the Boulder City co-ordinating council, it was revealed last night.

A committee, headed by Phil Brim, has been named to contact the county commissioners and present Boulder City's request for 20 per cent of the 20 per cent allotted to Clark county.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.
SHIPYARD TIMES
NOVEMBER 17, 1942

Several extensive magnesium bearing deposits have been found near the site of Boulder Dam area in Nevada and California as possible new sources of raw material for the new magnesium plant in Las Vegas, according to the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Utilization of these deposits would eliminate a haul of approximately 1000 miles now required between Luning Nev., and the new plant.

BOULDER DAM REVENUE CHECK EXPECTED SOON

The \$300,000 Boulder dam power revenue payment due Nevada and which was scheduled to have arrived at the treasurer's office in Carson City last Thursday, will be made next week, department of the interior officials have announced in Washington.

A similar payment will be made to Arizona at the same time. The adjustment act of 1940 requires the payment from revenue funds of \$300,000 annually to Nevada and Arizona from the date of completion of the project in 1937, which means that the checks that will go out next week will represent the first payment on the \$1,200,000 now owing each of the states.

The last session of the Nevada legislature voted to present 20 per cent of each payment, \$60,000 to Clark county to compensate for what Las Vegas claimed was loss of revenue by the construction of Boulder dam in southern Nevada by the government. The remaining 80 per cent is to go into the general fund for use in the best interests of the remaining 16 Nevada counties.

WASHINGTON, D. C. STAR
Cir. 144,762, Sun. 136,574
NOVEMBER 2, 1942

Deposits of Magnesium Found at Boulder Dam

Several extensive magnesium-bearing deposits have been found by the Bureau of Mines in the Boulder Dam area of Nevada and California which "possibly can be used as additional sources of raw material" for the new magnesium plant of Basic Magnesium, Inc., between Las Vegas and Boulder Dam, Nev.

Use of these deposits in the world's largest magnesium plant "depends only upon the development of an economical method of recovering the contained magnesium oxide," the bureau said yesterday.

The new plant now is using crude magnesium oxide brought from the Luning magnesite deposits, approximately 325 miles by road from the plant.

MINING & CONTRACTING REVIEW
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
11/15/42

Additional Magnesium Deposits Investigated

The United States Bureau of Mines station at Boulder City, Nevada, is investigating methods for processing magnesite and dolomite deposits in Arizona, Nevada and California, closer than the present source of magnesium oxide at Luning, Nevada, to the Las Vegas refinery of Basic Magnesium, Incorporated, now operated by the Anaconda Copper Company. The investigation is being made in the effort to eliminate the long haul from Luning to Las Vegas. The Luning plant was created by the management of original company.

OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER

"The market authority since 1871—Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fertilizers."

New York City

DEC 28 1942

Dolomite Survey Made by Mines Bureau

A survey of the high-grade dolomite deposits of the United States has been completed by the Bureau of Mines in response to an increasing demand for dolomite as a source of magnesium, according to Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the bureau. Formerly regarded as a variety of commonplace limestone found in nearly every state of the Union, dolomite recently has attained prominence chiefly because, as an ore of magnesium, it is needed in vast quantities for the manufacture of airplanes and other war machines. Information Circular 7226, "The High-Grade Dolomite Deposits of the United States," by John H. Weitz may be obtained free of charge from the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.,
OUTLOOK, Cir. 11,682
NOVEMBER 9, 1942

New Sources Of Magnesium Found

Deposits Nearer To Plant In Las Vegas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The bureau of mines said today that several extensive magnesium-bearing deposits in the Boulder dam area of southern Nevada may provide additional sources of raw material for the Basic Magnesium Co. plant near Las Vegas.

Utilization of the deposits, according to Dr. R. R. Sayer, director of the bureau, depends "only upon development of an economical method of recovering the contained magnesium oxide."

CIRCUITOUS HAUL

The magnesium plant at present is using crude magnesium oxide obtained from large luning magnesite deposits in the Paradise mountain range in Nye county about 325 miles by highway from the plant.

Luning magnesite, the report said, must be treated in the \$5,000,000 milling and calcining plant at Luning and then be transported by roundabout rail line approximately 1,000 miles to the main plant by way of Salt Lake City because there are no direct rail connections.

In an effort to eliminate this circuitous haul, the bureau of mines' station at Boulder City is working on methods which it is hoped will permit utilization of mineral deposits nearer the main plant. Rock samples from deposits in the Boulder dam area have been sent to the bureau's experiment station for identification and appraisal.

ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Two of the more extensive deposits, the bureau said, are near Overton, Nev., about 50 miles northeast of Las Vegas. Other low grade magnesite deposits in the area, lying within 200 miles of the dam, are near Bissell, Afton, Needles, and Cima, all in California, and near Indian Springs, Nev.

The bureau said that in addition to the low grade magnesite deposits, the Boulder dam area contains "an almost inexhaustible source" of magnesium in the form of extensive dolomite deposits.

The bureau has conducted preliminary experiments on several processes for treating high grade Nevada dolomites to obtain magnesium oxide.

Results of the experiments are expected to be announced later.

GOLDFIELD, NEV., NEWS & TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 13, 1942

BIG BOULDER PLANT IS RECEIVING MAGNESIUM

Several extensive magnesium-bearing deposits have been found by the bureau of mines in the Boulder dam area of Nevada and California which "possibly can be used as additional sources of raw material" for the new magnesium plant of Basic Magnesium, Inc., between Las Vegas and Boulder dam, Nevada.

Use of these deposits in the world's largest magnesium plant "depends only upon the development of an economical method of recovering the contained magnesium oxide," the bureau stated.

The new plant now is using crude magnesium oxide brought from the Luning magnesite deposits, about 325 miles by road from the plant.

Two of the larger new deposits found, the bureau said, were near Overton, Nev., 40 miles northeast of Las Vegas. Other low-grade deposits, all within 200 miles of the dam, were located near Bissell, Needles, Afton and Cima, all in California, and near Indian Springs, Nev.

New Method Sought To Work Magnesium

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Bureau of Mines is seeking to develop an economic method of recovering magnesium oxide from the extensive low-grade magnesium-bearing deposits in the Boulder Dam area of Nevada and California, the Department of the Interior disclosed today.

Development of such a method would permit the use of the crude magnesium from these fields at the Las Vegas plant of Basic Magnesium, Inc., which will have an annual capacity of 112,000,000 pounds of magnesium, or nearly ten times the annual production of magnesium in the United States in 1940.

Control of Basic Magnesium was recently purchased by Anaconda Copper Co.

Two of the more extensive deposits are within about 40 miles of Las Vegas, while the others in the Boulder Dam area are within 200 miles of the dam.

MOAB, UTAH, TIMES-INDEPENDENT
NOVEMBER 5, 1942

Moab Magnesium Test Continues

Good Progress

Continued favorable progress is reported at the magnesium test well of the Great Lakes Carbon Corporation on the Bradford ranch in lower Moab valley, although the company has made no statement regarding the depth or formations encountered.

During the past week a string of casing was cemented to shut out surface waters. The depth is believed to be under 1500 feet and it is reported the salt horizon was encountered at around 900.

The Dougan well at Moab, about a mile south of the Great Lakes location, is still closed down, due to surface waters. Several cementing operations have proved unsuccessful in shutting out water, it is reported, and a new string of casing may be run. The well is reported to have encountered salt.

At Crescent Junction, nothing new has developed during the week. The Utah Magnesium Corporation, which holds leases on the Crescent-Eagle Oil Company lands, is reported to be negotiating with the Anaconda Copper Company, which recently acquired control of Basic Magnesium, which is completing an \$80,000,000 electrolytic plant at Las Vegas, Nevada. Further operations at Crescent probably will await completion of these negotiations.

An announcement of far-reaching importance relative to the magnesium possibilities of the Moab area will be released shortly, it was learned this week. Details cannot be divulged for another week or two, but when the announcement is made it will disclose the discovery of an immense body of carnallite (magnesium chloride and potash) within a short distance of Moab valley, it is reported.

MAGNESITE NEAR NEEDLES MAY BE USED AT BOULDER

Federal Bureau of Mines Studies Huge Deposits Discovered Near Here

It was disclosed this week that magnesite deposits located in the vicinity of Needles, Cima, Bissel and Afton in San Bernardino county are being studied by the U. S. bureau of mines at the laboratory in Boulder City with the view of developing a supply of the ore closer to the Basic Magnesium Co. plant at Las Vegas.

Utilization of the deposits, according to a statement issued by Dr. R. R. Sayer, director of the bureau at Washington, "depends only upon development of an economical method of recovering the contained magnesium oxide."

The magnesite plant at present is using crude magnesium oxide obtained from large Luning magnesite deposits in the Paradise mountains near Nye, Nevada, about 325 miles by highway from the plant.

Luning magnesite, the report said, must be treated in the \$5,000,000 milling and calcining plant at Luning and then be transported by roundabout rail line approximately 1,000 miles to the main plant by way of Salt Lake City because there are no direct rail connections.

In an effort to eliminate this circuitous haul, the bureau of mines' station at Boulder City is working on methods which it is hoped will permit utilization of mineral deposits nearer the main plant. Rock samples from deposits in the Boulder Dam area have been submitted to the bureau's experiment station for identification and appraisal.

Two of the more extensive deposits, the bureau said, are near Overton, Nev., about 50 miles northeast of Las Vegas. Other low grade magnesite deposits in the area, lying within 200 miles of the dam, are near Needles, Afton, Bissel and Cima, all in California, and near Indian Springs, Nevada.

The bureau said that in addition to the low grade magnesite deposits, the Boulder dam area contains "an almost inexhaustible source" of magnesium in the forms of extensive dolomite deposits.

The bureau has conducted preliminary experiments on several processes for treating high grade Nevada dolomites to obtain magnesium oxide.

Results of the experiments are expected to be announced later.

Search for Magnesium Near Factory Plants

Several extensive magnesium-bearing deposits in the Boulder dam area of Nevada and Colorado which possibly can be used as additional sources of raw material for the new magnesium plant near Boulder Dam, Nev., are described in a recently published information circular of the bureau of mines.

Utilization of these deposits depends "only upon the development of an economical method of recovering the contained magnesium oxide," Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the bureau of mines, said in quoting from the circular written by J. Schlocker, assistant petrographer in the bureau's experiment station at Boulder City, Nev.

At present, the new plant is using crude magnesium oxide obtained from the extensive Luning magnesite deposits in the Paradise mountain range in Nye county, Nevada, about 33 miles northeast of Luning, Nev., and about 325 miles by road from the plant, according to the report.

The Luning magnesite must be treated in a \$5,000,000 milling and calcining plant at Luning and then transported by a circuitous rail route of approximately 1,000 miles to the main plant via Salt Lake City, Utah, because there is no direct line rail connections between the main plant and Luning, Dr. Sayers said.

Seeking to eliminate this long haul, the bureau's station at Boulder City is working on methods which will permit utilization of mineral deposits nearer the main plant which is located between Las Vegas, Nev., and Boulder Dam.

Rock samples from low grade magnesite deposits which are more accessible to Las Vegas than the Luning magnesite have been submitted to the experiment station for identification and appraisal.

Two of the more extensive deposits, according to the information circular, are near Overton, Nev., about 40 miles northeast of Las Vegas. Other low grade magnesite deposits in the Boulder Dam area (within 200 miles of the dam) occur near Bissel, Afton, Needles and Cima, all in California, and near Indian Springs, in Nevada.

In addition to the low grade magnesite, the Boulder Dam area contains "an almost inexhaustible source" of magnesium in the extensive dolomite deposits of the region, the bureau's report said. The bureau has conducted preliminary experiments on several processes for treating high grade Nevada dolomites to obtain magnesium oxide. The results of these experiments will be reported in a future publication of the bureau.

When in full production, the Basic Magnesium, Inc., plant will have an annual rated capacity of 112,000,000 pounds of magnesium, nearly 10 times the entire United States magnesium production in 1940, it was shown.

Additional information concerning magnesium-bearing deposits in the Boulder Dam area is contained in Information Circular No. 7216, "Magnesium-Bearing Minerals in the Boulder Dam Area for the production of Magnesium Metal," by J. Schlocker, just published by the bureau of mines, Washington, D. C.

esses from the laboratory and pilot-plant stage to commercial production. "I am asking the Bureau of Mines," Secretary Ickes stated, "to help remove the bottleneck in steel for cargo ships and tanks and guns by bringing in sponge iron plants to make up for the shortage of scrap iron and steel. We have got to lick the job of getting more aluminum for planes from American low-grade bauxites and clays. We have got to supply more tungsten for our high-speed steel tools by producing every pound of that vital metal from small, low-grade deposits scattered throughout the West. We must provide sufficient chrome from our low-grade domestic ores to furnish tough armor

plate for the warships we are building. We must build up our production of ferro manganese to keep the steel mills running, and produce more electrolytic manganese as a substitute for nickel. We must step up production of magnesium, and develop newer and better ways of producing magnesium for planes and motors and incendiary bombs. We have got to be ready with all workable, commercial processes for making gasoline and oil out of coal. The Bureau of Mines is being streamlined to do that job."

Under the reorganization order, three regional offices are being established by the Bureau of Mines, which will operate under the supervision of the assistant

director, Dr. R. S. Dean, who, acting under the director, is in overall charge of the work of the Bureau of Mines.

The regional offices will be located at Salt Lake City, Utah, for the western states; at Rolla, Mo., for the central states; and at College Park, Md., for the eastern and southern states. Each office will be headed by a regional engineer and an assistant regional engineer, whose functions will be to supervise, initiate and execute investigations approved by the office of the director leading to the more rapid use of mineral resources in the region under their supervision. The regional engineers will supervise the operation of the Bureau of Mines experiment stations in their respective regions and will direct laboratory investigations, as well as prepare such analyses and reports as will speed the production of minerals needed for the war. Under the jurisdiction of the regional engineers will be district engineers assigned to states or districts within the respective regions. The regional engineers will also have project engineers and other technologists and scientists, and such clerical and laboratory help as will enable the regional offices to function with efficiency. The regional engineers also are enabled by the secretary's order to call directly upon the field staff of the Economics and Statistics Service of the Economics and Statistics Service of the Bureau for assistance in making mineral economics studies.

The regional engineers, under the terms of Secretary Ickes' order, will take over all the functions and duties in the field previously assigned to the mining, metallurgical and nonmetals divisions of the Technologic Branch which are now abolished. To advise the office of the directory and to perform fact-finding functions and handle reports from the regional engineers, a resources and laboratories service, containing a mineral processes division, a mining division and a laboratories planning division, has been established with a small staff in Washington.

L.V. Review Journal
 Jan. 5 1943

The Father of Sponge Iron

Press dispatches record "an almost revolutionary experiment in modern steel industry" which has been given the go-ahead signal by the War Production Board, and which will result in Republic Steel Company's construction of a plant which will provide in part, a substitute for the high-grade steel scrap essential to the production of electric furnace steel and which is now almost impossible to get.

The stories concerning the program detail plans for construction of a new plant which will "turn out the much-maligned sponge iron" which, unlike pig iron, is produced without the enormous and expensive blast furnace.

Authorization to construct the plant comes from the Defense Plants Corporation following the W. P. B.'s approval that had been delayed for months while other steel-makers called the plan "unsound" and not likely to succeed, say the dispatches.

This is of considerable interest to Nevadans generally and particularly those in southern Nevada who realize that nearly a year ago Senator J. G. Scrugham (then congressman) started the fight in Congress to bring about experiments in the sponge-iron field.

Scrugham, a member of the house appropriations committee, managed to get an allotment in the interior department bill to finance such experiments, but pressure from the big steel companies was sufficient to kill it in the senate on the grounds that the process was "fantastic" and "unsound."

That didn't stop the Nevada congressman, however. He conferred with Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes and as a result experiments were started last fall at the Bureau of Mines station in Boulder City.

These have been watched with great interest by Henry Kaiser's engineers who are concerned with the source of scrap iron for their Fontana plant.

The experiments have been successful, and it is quite probable their success has much to do with WPB's approval of Republic Steel's recently announced program.

If the new process does prove revolutionary, Senator Scrugham can be given the credit for breaking the jam and starting the plan on its way. It is one of many services he has rendered during his years in the national Congress.

L.V.R.J. 1/1/43

BOULDER DAM ADDS 12TH GENERATOR TO BULGING BANK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes announced today that Boulder dam, already the world's largest electrical power source, has added a 12th huge generator to meet the war needs of the southwest.

The new generator adds more than 75,000 kilowatts to the dam's generating capacity. Commissioner John C. Page of the bureau of reclamation, which constructed and operates the dam across the Colorado river, informed Ickes it will bring its total capacity to more than 950,000 kilowatts.

"The foresight of the department of the interior under your direction in planning new installations at Boulder dam has enabled us to add materially to the capacity since the United States entered the war," Page said. "This capacity was badly needed by industries in Nevada and southern California, and the two additional generators brought into operation in six months has enabled us to reduce critical shortages in this important industrial area."

"Installation of another large generator at Boulder is going forward as rapidly as priorities for materials and fabrication will permit. We expect to have this machine in operation early in 1944 and so bring the Boulder capacity to more than a million kilowatts."

NOV 29 1942

Boulder Dam Gives Energy for Peak Magnesium Output

By Richard Strobel

LAS VEGAS, NEV.—(AP)—Little did the men who built Boulder Dam realize their masterpiece of engineering skill was paving the way for an even greater project—the world's largest magnesium plant.

In a blistering Southern Nevada desert, where a year ago there was no water, no power, and only a few houses, this gigantic plant, Basic Magnesium Inc., already is producing the precious metal and an equally vital chemical, liquid chlorine.

Without the energy generated by Boulder Dam, 15 miles distant, and the water it impounds, the magnesium plant could not exist. But just as important are Nevada's vast deposits of magnesium ore, close at hand.

A chemist with apparatus a yard square can make magnesium, but producing it in quantities

required for global war is something else. Basic Magnesium, while only one of numerous such plants, is the largest of them all and represents a new triumph of American ingenuity and inventiveness.

It cost more than \$100,000,000, required 50,000 tons of structural steel, and has the largest single electrical installation in the history of American industrial construction.

It employs nearly three times Boulder Dam's maximum working force, housing it in a new model village of 1,000 demountable homes. A camp accommodating 6,000 single men, trailer camps, motor courts, and hotels and homes in Las Vegas, 15 miles away.

Children attend a new 12-grade school. The sick are treated in a new concrete hospital. A restaurant, large enough to seat 2,000 persons, serves 25,000 meals a day.

It was necessary to bring power and water over the mountains to the plant site. Break hills were straddled to carry the electricity generated at Boulder Dam. A huge pipeline brought water from Lake Mead to two huge new reservoirs. A 26-mile railroad and 50 miles of temporary dirt road were built.

You get some idea of the tremendous size of Basic Magnesium Inc. when you consider this plant soon will produce 10 times as much magnesium as did the entire world six years ago.

Magnesium, although eighth in abundance among the elements, does not exist in a free state. It was discovered way back in 1808, and first separated into the pure metal just before the turn of the century. But as recently as the 1920s, work with the metal scarcely had passed the laboratory stage. Now that it can be produced in quantities, its value to our war effort is incalculable.

Magnesium is used for tracer bullets, flares and incendiary bombs. Because it is so extreme-

ly light—lighter than aluminum—it is used in alloys wherever possible, in airplanes, engines, wings, fuselage, mountings, gas tanks, panels, flooring, wheels, ventilating ducts, dust covers, to name a few. It has become the miracle metal of the war.

There is no mystery about producing magnesium. In simple terms, it is the transformation of an oxide into a chlorine, and the passage of an electric current through the chloride. Magnesium and chlorine are the result.

The magnesium oxide is mined and concentrated in a Nevada desert valley and shipped to the basic plant, where it is ground, mixed with coal, peat moss, salt and a few other substances, and molded into pellets the size of walnuts or small bricks.

These are placed in kilns and dehydrated, then melted in a large cylindrical furnace into which a stream of pure chlorine gas is injected.

The result is a molten mass of magnesium chloride which is tapped off and placed in electrolytic cells resembling large tiled

bathubs. A strong electrical current is passed through the mass, this causing the molten magnesium to separate from the chlorine and come to the surface where it is ladled off by hand.

Ordinarily copper would be used to carry the powerful electrical current through the molten magnesium chloride, but because there is an acute copper shortage (copper makes the best shell casings and we're making a lot of shell casings) it was necessary to find a substitute.

It turned out to be silver—1,600,000 pounds of it—in planks fabricated in Baltimore. At 71 cents an ounce, that's better than \$18,000,000 worth.

In peace time, use of silver for such a purpose wouldn't make sense. In an all-out war when it frees copper for shells it does make sense, particularly when such non-consumptive use does not impair the value of the sterling.

Thus silver comes out of the vaults, back to the state where it was mined, to help the battle for freedom.

Mines Bureau Reorganized

Streamlining of the U. S. Bureau of Mines by reorganization of its essential operating structure, in order to speed the expanded program of providing strategic and critical minerals for the nation's war needs, has been announced by Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the bureau.

An increased output of ores from domestic deposits together with enlarged production of processed minerals and greater use of substitute metals and non-metals for those which the United States is lacking or must import are fundamental objectives of the bureau's reorganization which has been undertaken by direction of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

"To win this war we must get more American metals and other minerals out of the ground and into the nation's factories to produce ships, tanks, trucks, planes, guns and other weapons," Secretary Ickes said.

The Bureau of Mines has worked out and has tested a large number of metallurgical methods and processes which should be used to provide much needed war materials at once, the secretary explained. The Bureau's reorganization should speed the movement of the proc-

L.V. Review Journal
 Jan. 20 1943

Power at Parker Plant Is Big Aid To Mine Industry

Another large Reclamation hydroelectric power plant has gone into action supplying energy for war industry, mining operations, and military use in the Pacific southwest, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes announced today. The newest member of the Bureau of Reclamation power family is the Parker dam plant in California-Arizona on the Colorado river which has just started generating power.

Two big 30,000-kilowatt generators at the plant have undergone test runs and are in commercial operation. Another generator of the same size, nearing completion of installation, is scheduled to start producing power later in the month and a fourth to be ready in May will enable the plant's capacity of 120,000 kilowatts to generate 600 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy annually.

"The Parker plant makes a timely and vital contribution to our war power," said Commissioner John C. Page of the Bureau of Reclamation. "It will help greatly in meeting the increasing need for energy in the southwest where important aviation activities and war industries are carried forward and where many critically needed minerals are produced."

The Parker plant will be the 29th hydroelectric development placed in operation by the Bureau of Reclamation in its 40 years of constructing multi-purpose irrigation works in the West.

Parker dam has a primary purpose of the diversion of water from the Colorado river for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, a group of 13 cities in the Los Angeles metropolitan area. The Metropolitan Water District financed the construction of Parker dam, and is entitled, when it requires the power, to one-half of the output from the power plant. Title to the dam is in the United States.

Not only will the Parker dam plant provide power for the production of vital war materials, but when peace is won, power will be available for the further expansion of cities, farms, homes and crops and for the development of mining and other industries in the Arizona and California areas.

Original plans for the generation of power at Parker dam did not contemplate a need for more than the initial installation of three 30,000 kilowatt generating units until 1950 or later. Skyrocketing demands for power for defense industries moved the operation schedule forward ten years and the fourth unit was ordered about a year ago for installation next May.

L.V.Age
Jan.15 1943

Bureau Of Mines Looks For Indium

Senator Scrugham Assured Ores of the Goodsprings District Will Be Tested

Senator J. G. Scrugham recently received assurances from the U. S. Bureau of Mines in Washington that they would examine specimens of the Goodsprings, Nevada, ores, with a view to the detection of the much needed rare metal called indium. The following letter was received from the Bureau of Mines, in response to the Senator's recommendation that an examination of the ore samples be made.

"Replying to your letter of December 17 concerning the possible occurrence of indium in the zinc ores of the Goodsprings, district, Nevada:

"The Bureau of Mines will be very pleased to examine specimens of the Goodsprings ores, with a view to the detection of indium. This interesting metal is known to occur in many of the complex sulfide ores of the Western States, and its present chief source is found in the residue from the purification of sulphate solution at electrolytic zinc plants."

Indium is a soft malleable silver-white metallic element found in very small quantities in zinc-blend and many other ores, and is used principally to increase the life of bearings in high-speed turbines and to prevent corrosion.

It was through the efforts of Senator Scrugham that an allocation of \$340,000 was made to the Defense Plants Corporation, for the erection of a zinc-treatment mill in the Goodsprings area, in which the ores will be turned into concentrates for shipment to the markets of the nation. It is understood that the so-called Waelz process will be used and that the Sherwin Williams Company will operate the plant.

At a meeting held in Goodsprings in October 1942, which was called by Senator Scrugham, and presided over by him, it was determined that the miners in the area could produce in the neighborhood of 200,000 tons of 20 per cent zinc ore during the year, enough to supply mill for capacity production.

The final date for consumers to obtain War Ration Book One has been set by the Washington Office for January 15. Since possession of Ration Book One will be necessary to obtain the second book all Nevada consumers have been urged by the state OPA to get the sugar book as soon as possible.

With the issuance of War Ration Book Two, the point system which is similar to that used in England, will go into effect for distributing the rationed items which will include more than 200 kinds of canned fruits and vegetables, juices, soups and dried fruits.

Rationing under the point system will be preceded by a brief suspense of retail sales so that retailers may have an opportunity to prepare for operations under the program. Issuance of the new ration books will be made during this period by 30 Nevada war price and rationing boards.

Upon the effective date of the program retailers should be in a position to ignore ration stamps for all consumers according to OPA.

L.V.R.J.
Jan.18 1943

New Dam Fund Check Received

CARSON CITY, Nev., Jan. 18 (UP) — The federal government today sent the state of Nevada a check for \$300,000 — the fourth payment from Boulder dam revenue.

The payment today covered the year ending May 31, 1941, and left one payment to be received before the government's account "in lieu of taxes" is placed on a current basis.

Dan Franks, state treasurer, who received the check, said \$240,000 was being placed in the state's general fund, and a check for \$60,000 was being mailed to the county treasurer of Clark county today.

L.V.R.J.
Jan.20 1943

The Gazette Proposes An Armistice

That the Boulder Dam revenue issue may be shelved, at least until after the war, is indicated by an editorial in Saturday evening's Reno Gazette, which has staunchly opposed Clark county's claim to any portion.

The editorial comes after a first-hand study of the situation by the publisher of the Reno paper who spent several days here a short time ago. While not receding from its original position, the Gazette takes the stand that all such controversial measures should be allowed to sleep until the war is over, so that the state may present a unified front before the more important problems of winning a victory.

The Boulder dam revenue measure passed at the last session of the legislature was distinctly a compromise. It represented neither the views of Clark county—that the money came to the state in lieu of the taxes that would have been paid had the project been privately constructed and therefore should be divided as such—nor the views of the northern extremists who insisted Clark county wasn't entitled to a dime.

The compromise was worked out by legislators interested in being fair both to the state and to the county, and was acceptable here on that basis, in the hope it would end a sectional argument of long-standing and promote harmony within the state.

The people of southern Nevada will recognize the magnitude of the Gazette's concession and will be pleased to meet it half-way in the hope it represents the feelings of most of those who were so vigorous in opposition in years gone by.

Chances are that as time goes on, more and more northern folks will become acquainted with the fundamental basis of Clark county's position, and see the justice of our position. An armistice, then, cannot help being beneficial.

Because of the great interest the Gazette has shown in this subject, and the importance it has in southern Nevada, we reprint the editorial in full. Under the heading "The Boulder Dam Revenue Issue" it says:

There appears to be a prevailing opinion—shared by state legislators and many of their constituents alike—that the question of the proper use of Boulder dam revenue will constitute the most important issue confronting members of the forty-first Nevada general assembly when they convene in Carson City on Monday.

As the opening of our first wartime state legislative session draws nearer, all indications point to a renewal of the differences between the delegations of the northern and southern sections of the state which have in the past interfered with constructive legislative accomplishments.

L.V.Review Journal
Jan.4 1943

Boulder Dam Unit Is 40 Years Ahead

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4. (UP)—A new 75,000 kilowatt generating unit is being rushed to completion at Boulder Dam and will be placed in operation early next year, 40 years ahead of schedule, it was revealed here today.

Installation of the generator, the 12th at Boulder dam, is being made as rapidly as priorities will permit, said John C. Page of the bureau of reclamation.

L.V.R.J.
Jan.19 1943

Dam Cash Repeal Bill Is Drafted

CARSON CITY, Nev., Jan. 19 (UP)—A group of Nevada senators today said plans were under discussion for introduction of a bill repealing the law allowing 20 per cent of the state's Boulder dam revenue to Clark county.

Senators sponsoring the move asked their names not be used. They said when the measure is prepared it will be introduced probably not by a single senator, but signed by all members of the group.

The fortieth session of the legislature, in 1941, passed the current law which \$60,000 of each \$300,000 check received by the state in Boulder dam revenues is turned over to Clark county. The measure was passed by the margin of a single vote in the last legislature.

Under the existing law, Clark county has received four payments or a total of \$240,000.

Senators sponsoring the measure said if the bill failed of passage, or was vetoed by the legislature, acting as senators if possible but probably as private citizens, seek a writ of prohibition in the state supreme court preventing payment of the 20 per cent allotment to Clark county by the state treasurer.

Yesterday, State Treasurer Dan Franks received the fourth payment from the federal government, \$300,000 for the state and immediately sent a check for \$60,000 to the Clark county treasurer.

L.V.R.J.
Jan.14 1943

Boulder Problems To Be Discussed

A committee representing Boulder dam power users will meet in Las Vegas at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to discuss problems relating to the power rates as affected by the operation costs of Boulder City and partial support of the Boulder City schools, it was announced today by Charles DeArmond, engineer for the Colorado river commission of Nevada, and a member of the committee.

A meeting has been called in the city council chambers in the War Memorial building in Las Vegas, and federal officials, Boulder City committees, and the Clark county board of commissioners will attend.

Besides DeArmond, the committee is composed of an attorney representing the Los Angeles bureau of power and light and an attorney for the metropolitan water district.

L.V.R.J.
Jan.20 1943

Boulder Dam Fund Controversy On In State Senate

CARSON CITY, Jan. 20 (UP)—Legislative action, either by constitutional amendment or a straight legislative act to eliminate a variance of \$240,000 between the books of State Controller Henry Schmidt and State Treasurer Dan Franks seemed certain during the current session of the legislature.

Senator R. H. Cowles, republican of Washoe, is preparing a constitutional amendment requiring all money to go through hands of the state controller. The bill would specifically prohibit payments by the treasurer except through the controller.

Need for the bill arose over the controversial Boulder dam revenue act. Schmidt's books now show receipt by the state of \$1,200,000—four payments of \$300,000 each from the federal government to the state. Franks' books show \$960,000 or \$240,000 less.

The difference arose because of the legislative act which instructs Franks to make payments of 20 per cent of the money received from the federal government in lieu of Boulder dam taxes, direct to Clark county.

Franks has been following the letter of the law and remitting \$60,000 from each of the \$300,000 payments made by the government.

At least one other bill on the Nevada statutes does not require the controller to draw warrants on the treasurer before payment is made. That measure was a tax refund bill.

During previous sessions of the legislature the Gazette has consistently deplored the uses to which this issue was put. The last-minute action of the fortieth legislature in voting to earmark twenty per cent of the Boulder dam revenue—funds which had not at that time been received—was unequivocally scored in these columns.

At risk of being accused of inconsistency, however, the Gazette is convinced that a renewal, or a revival, of the Boulder dam revenue battle at the coming session of the legislature would not be in the best interests of the people of the state.

With the nation engaged in a war of unprecedented proportions, and the various states pledged to aid unstintingly in the national effort, this is not a proper time for internal disputes. It has been fittingly pointed out from various sources that it is the legislature's responsibility to perform only those tasks that are associated with the war program and essential to the well-being of the state, and that these tasks should be performed as quickly as possible.

This obviously cannot be done if time and energy are dissipated now in discussion of the Boulder dam revenue issue.

The question of whether the Boulder dam diversion is proper should not again be made a political football at this session. The Gazette has not believed in the past, and does not now believe, that the diversion is proper in principle, but the unity of the state is of far greater importance in this time of war than a political squabble over the \$60,000 annually which is now involved.

The legislature could do Nevada, in the interest of unity, a great service by letting this issue alone until after the war.

L.V.R.J.
Jan.15 1943

Mexican Savants Visit Boulder Dam

A party of engineers from Mexico, who are engaged in special studies relating to irrigation projects, visited in Boulder City yesterday. They were guided over the Boulder dam project by Otto Littler, office engineer for the bureau of reclamation.

Included in the party were: Carlos Rico, Jorge Espinosa, Enrique Valdiva, Enrique Iracoque, Manuel Parada, Carlos Rubio, Armando Cecena and Juan Antonio.

L.V.R.J.
Jan.22 1943

Dam Fund Battle May Be Shelved For 1943 Session

CARSON CITY, Jan. 22 (UP) The controversial question of distribution of the \$300,000 Boulder dam fund may be shelved for the present, it was indicated today as the legislature took a three-day rest from the arduous duties of passing one bill during the first week of the session.

While there was a concerted attempt to pigeon-hole the debate in the interests of war-time speed and harmony, several northern Nevada senators said that a bill to repeal Clark county's share of the money would be introduced.

Clark county was awarded a 20 per cent slice of the annual payment by the 1941 legislature by one vote after a bitter fight settled during the closing minutes of the session.

DENVER MINING RECORD & MACHINERY JOURNAL

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DEC 24 1942

MAGNESIUM WILL BE PRODUCED FOR AIRPLANE METAL

Dolomite Deposits In 37 States Assure Plenty Of Needed Ore.

A timely survey of the high grade dolomite deposits of the United States has been completed by the U. S. Bureau of Mines in response to an increasing demand for dolomite as a source of magnesium, the new lightweight metal used in airplanes, and for dolomite refractories in metallurgical furnaces.

Formerly regarded as a variety of commonplace limestone found in nearly every state of the union, dolomite recently has attained prominence chiefly because, as an ore of magnesium, it is needed in vast quantities for the manufacture of airplanes and other war machines. Metallurgical industries working at top speed to turn out alloys and other metals vital to the war program also are demanding more dolomite for use in furnace linings.

A multitude of inquiries, chiefly from war agencies and prospective operators, for data on the location, size and quality of dolomite deposits, prompted the Bureau of Mines to assemble all available information on this important subject, according to the bureau.

The outstanding deposits of 37 states in various sections of the country are described in the bureau's new information circular which is based on the bureau's own records, published information, and correspondence. Information is given on the location, extent, thickness, workability and chemical composition of the dolomite deposits, and the report includes analyses of more than 1000 samples together with a map showing locations of the deposits.

Information Circular 7226, "The Highgrade Dolomite Deposits of the United States," by John H. Weitz, may be obtained free of charge from the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

L.V.R.J.
Jan.15 1943

Growth of Boulder Causes Problem

The rapid growth of Boulder City, with attendant increases in school costs and administration expenses, is the cause of a study to revise the financial burden now carried by users of power from Boulder dam, according to J. Robinson, of Los Angeles, attorney for the bureau of power and light. Speaking at a meeting in Las Vegas of a committee representing the power users, Robinson told a large group of Boulder City, government and Clark county officials today that another meeting would be called in about a week to go into the matter more fully.

At present the administrative costs in Boulder City and part of the school expenses are borne by the users of power from the dam. Robinson pointed out that the growth of Boulder City and expansion of federal agencies in the town were not foreseen, and that the power users now wish the government to take over costs of administration and schools, except for those actually engaged in construction, maintenance, and operation at the Boulder dam.

Charles DeArmond, Colorado river commission engineer, is the local representative on the power users committee.

L.V.R.J.
Jan.25 1943

First Move Made To Cut County's Boulder Dam Fund

CARSON CITY, Nev., Jan. 25. (UP)—The first move to eliminate payment to Clark county of 20 per cent of the \$300,000 Boulder dam revenue received annually by the state was made in the state senate today.

The senate ways and means committee, chaired by W. F. Dressler, republican, Douglas, introduced an amendment to the Boulder dam fund act eliminating all reference to Clark county.

In effect, the amendment would prohibit payment of any part of the Boulder dam revenue to Clark county.

The measure was referred immediately to the senate judiciary committee, of which Haight, republican, Churchill, is chairman.

Under terms of the current Boulder dam fund act passed by one vote by the 1941 legislature, Clark county has received \$240,000 of the annual payments.

L.V.R.J.
1/27/43

Scrugham Bill To Speed Mine Loans

Senator James G. Scrugham last week introduced to the United States senate a bill to authorize the Reconstruction Finance corporation to make loans to persons desiring to engage in the production of strategic war metals. Supporting Scrugham in the sponsorship of the measure was Senator Hayden.

The measure was referred to the committee on banking and currency, of which Senator Scrugham was appointed a member.

The Nevada junior senator also has been appointed to the sub-committee on monetary policy, Reconstruction Finance corporation, and coinage. He previously had been appointed as a member of the committee on adult and control of expenses, post office and post roads, mines and mining, and civil service.

Magnesium To Be Extensively Used As Airplane Metal

A timely survey of the high grade dolomite deposits of the United States has been completed by the U. S. Bureau of Mines in response to an increasing demand for dolomite as a source of magnesium, the new lightweight metal used in airplanes, and for dolomite refractories in metallurgical furnaces.

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Many Inquiries

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L.V.A.
1/29/43

"IN LIEU OF TAXATION"

There are signs that sentiment in the northern part of the state regarding Boulder Dam revenue is being modified to some slight extent, as people there, especially officialdom, becomes better informed on the real merits of the matter.

The people of the north have been misinformed and misled as to the facts in the case by a few politicians who sought favor with their constituents by opposing what was and is obviously the right of Clark county.

The northern members of the 1941 legislature who passed the compromise act allocating twenty per cent of the annual \$300,000 received from Boulder Dam funds, boasted that they were "giving" something to Clark county. The truth is quite the opposite.

Clark county, in accepting the compromise for the sake of state harmony, was giving up a part of the revenue to which it is justly entitled. If there is any "giving up" it was on the part of Clark county which consented to receive a less proportion of this revenue, which clearly is in lieu of taxes, than it receives of other taxes. It would be just as fair to ask Clark county to be satisfied with twenty per cent of any other tax moneys. The mere fact that this \$300,000, which is really taxes the government acknowledges it owes on Boulder Dam, is transmitted to the state treasurer first, instead of being routed through the county tax collector as are other tax revenues in Clark county, gives the north the mistaken idea that the money belongs to the state alone. And they have taken advantage of that situation to force Clark county into an unfair compromise of its rights.

L.V.R.J.
1/27/43

Boulder Dam Fund Issue Appears In State Legislature

Whether it reaches the floor of the legislature or not, the Boulder dam revenue issue already has made a major appearance in the capital.

To begin with, the members of the Clark county delegation apparently are withholding promises of support of other measures until they find out just what is going to happen to the 20 per cent slice of the \$300,000 paid the state every year by the government in lieu of taxes on Boulder dam.

Several legislators reported they approached the Clark county members regarding favored measures. Most of them said the answer they got was anything but definite.

Delegation members believe if the Boulder dam issue is ever taken to the Nevada supreme court, an altogether different situation will result.

They feel the high court would reverse the present setup.

In other words, delegation members are convinced the court would award Clark county \$240,000 annually and give the state \$60,000—or the 20 per cent cut.

While supporters of the Clark county claim they are fully entitled to the present share—and more—opinion is divided as to what course to follow.

One group favors taking the Boulder dam issue before the court immediately.

The other feels Clark county should seek a compromise whereby they could retain their present share of Boulder revenue.

This group points out the court battle would be long and costly. They also feel it would be better "in interests of harmony in war time," not to mention the Clark county treasury.

Suggestions have already been advanced by a Reno and a Las Vegas newspaper that the issue be left status quo until after the war.

L.V.R.J.
1/27/43

State Senate Votes Dam Cash Cut

Vote Is 14-2 To Deprive County Of Tax Revenue

BULLETIN

CARSON CITY, Jan. 27 (UP)—Clark county lost the first test vote on the Boulder dam revenue fund bill in the assembly this afternoon when the repeal measure passed earlier by the senate, was referred to the committee on natural resources instead of the taxation committee, as expected.

Warren Monroe, democrat of Elko county, moved that the bill be referred to the taxation committee and before a vote could be taken, C. C. Boak, republican of Nye, moved that the motion be amended to send the bill to the natural resources committee.

Heated Debate

There was heated debate led by Archie C. Grant, democrat of Clark, in favor of Monroe's motion. He was interrupted time and again by Boak and Doug Tandy, republican from Lander. But each time they were overruled by Speaker Dickerson.

When the vote finally was taken, it was 25-14 in favor of the motion to send the bill to the natural resources committee. This group is headed by Don Crawford, of Reno.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Jan. 27 (UP)—The Nevada state senate voted 14 to 2 today to deprive Clark county of its 20 per cent share of Boulder dam revenue received from the government by the state.

Senators James Farndale, democrat of Clark, and John E. Robbins, democrat of Elko, voted against the measure.

Reported Favorably

The bill was reported favorably by the senate judiciary committee. Four of the five members of the committee, headed by A. L. Haight, republican of Churchill, recommended its passage, while Robbins opposed the majority report.

Majority Floor Leader A. V. Tallman, republican Humboldt, then moved the measure be placed on the general file for final action.

Farndale leaped to his feet and moved the bill be made a special order of business for Monday.

Many senators, however, understood Farndale to ask for a special order on "Monday, December 1, instead of Monday February 1.

Death Sought

Some senators thought Farndale was seeking to kill the measure by setting a date when the senate would not be in session.

Farndale later denied that intention, saying he had meant February 1.

Over Farndale's strenuous objections, the measure was finally readied for a vote. The Clark senator charged the senate was seeking to push passage of the measure, without giving him or any other proponent a chance to present their case.

"Clark county is entitled to an opportunity to present its side of this question," Farndale shouted.

Tallman Adamant

"Everyone here is thoroughly conversant with the provisions of this bill," retorted Tallman. "We should dispose of it as quickly as possible so we can get down to other business."

Passage finally was effected after a lengthy dispute over parliamentary procedure.

Pioche Record
1/28/43

THE BOULDER DAM REVENUE ISSUE

THERE APPEARS to be a prevailing opinion—shared by state legislators and many of their constituents alike—that the question of the proper use of Boulder dam revenue will constitute the most important issue confronting members of the forty-first Nevada general assembly when they convene in Carson City on Monday.

As the opening of our first wartime state legislative session in more than a quarter-century draws nearer, all indications point to a renewal of the differences between the delegations of the northern and southern sections of the state which have in the past interfered with constructive legislative accomplishments.

During previous sessions of the legislature the Gazette has consistently deplored the uses to which this issue was put. The last-minute action of the fortieth legislature in voting to earmark 20 per cent of the Boulder dam revenue—funds which had not at that time been received—was unequivocally scored in these columns.

At risk of being accused of inconsistency, however, the Gazette is convinced that a renewal, or a revival, of the Boulder dam revenue battle at the coming session of the legislature would not be in the best interests of the people of the state.

With the nation engaged in a war of unprecedented proportions, and the various states pledged to aid unstintingly in the national effort, this is not a proper time for internal disputes. It has been fittingly pointed out from various sources that it is the legislature's responsibility to perform only those tasks that are associated with the war program and essential to the well-being of the state, and that these tasks should be performed as quickly as possible.

This obviously cannot be done if time and energy are dissipated now in discussion of the Boulder dam revenue issue.

The question of whether the Boulder dam diversion is proper should not again be made a political football at this session. The Gazette has not believed in the past, and does not now believe, that the diversion is proper in principle, but the unity of the state is of far greater importance in this time of war than a political squabble over the \$60,000 annually which is now involved.

The legislature could do Nevada, in the interest of unity, a great service by letting this issue alone until after the war.

Reno Evening Gazette.

L.V.R.J.
1/29/43

Assembly Group Hearings Planned On Dam Fund Bill

"Unbiased Hearing" is Promised Today by Peter A. Burke

CARSON CITY, Nev., Jan. 29 (UP)—The assembly of the Nevada legislature today held its first Friday meeting of the 1943 session.

The senate adjourned yesterday until Monday, immediately after receiving the governor's budget message and recommended appropriations bills.

Dam Fund Hearing

The assembly committee on natural resources later today was to hold a hearing on the controversial bill passed by the senate which would deprive Clark county of its present 20 per cent share of \$300,000 Boulder dam revenue paid the state annually.

Committee Chairman Peter Burke, democrat, Washoe, said his group intended to "give every aid in obtaining a full and unbiased hearing on the measure."

The Clark county delegation said no residents of that county except those already in Carson City for the legislative session would be called.

Officials to Appear

Former Attorney General Gray Mashburn, State Engineer A. M. Smith, and Director Jay Carpenter of the state bureau of mines were scheduled to appear as witnesses for Clark county.

Burke said his committee hoped to complete consideration of the bill in time to prevent the measure from becoming involved in a last-minute legislative jam. That happened to the original bill granting Clark county its 20 per cent of Boulder revenue during the 1941 session.

A state committee was to study today a measure authorizing establishment of housing authorities in Nevada communities to cooperate with the federal housing authority. The bill was sponsored by the Elko, Lincoln, Pershing, Nye, Humboldt and Clark delegations.

Far Reaching Bill

The assembly had before it today a far-reaching measure altering present laws relating (Continued on Page Four)

Las Vegas Age
1/29/43

The Evening Gazette Discusses Dam Fund

The following editorial appeared in the Reno Evening Gazette January 16, 1943:

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L.V.A.
1/29/43

Grant Wields Club For Dam Revenue

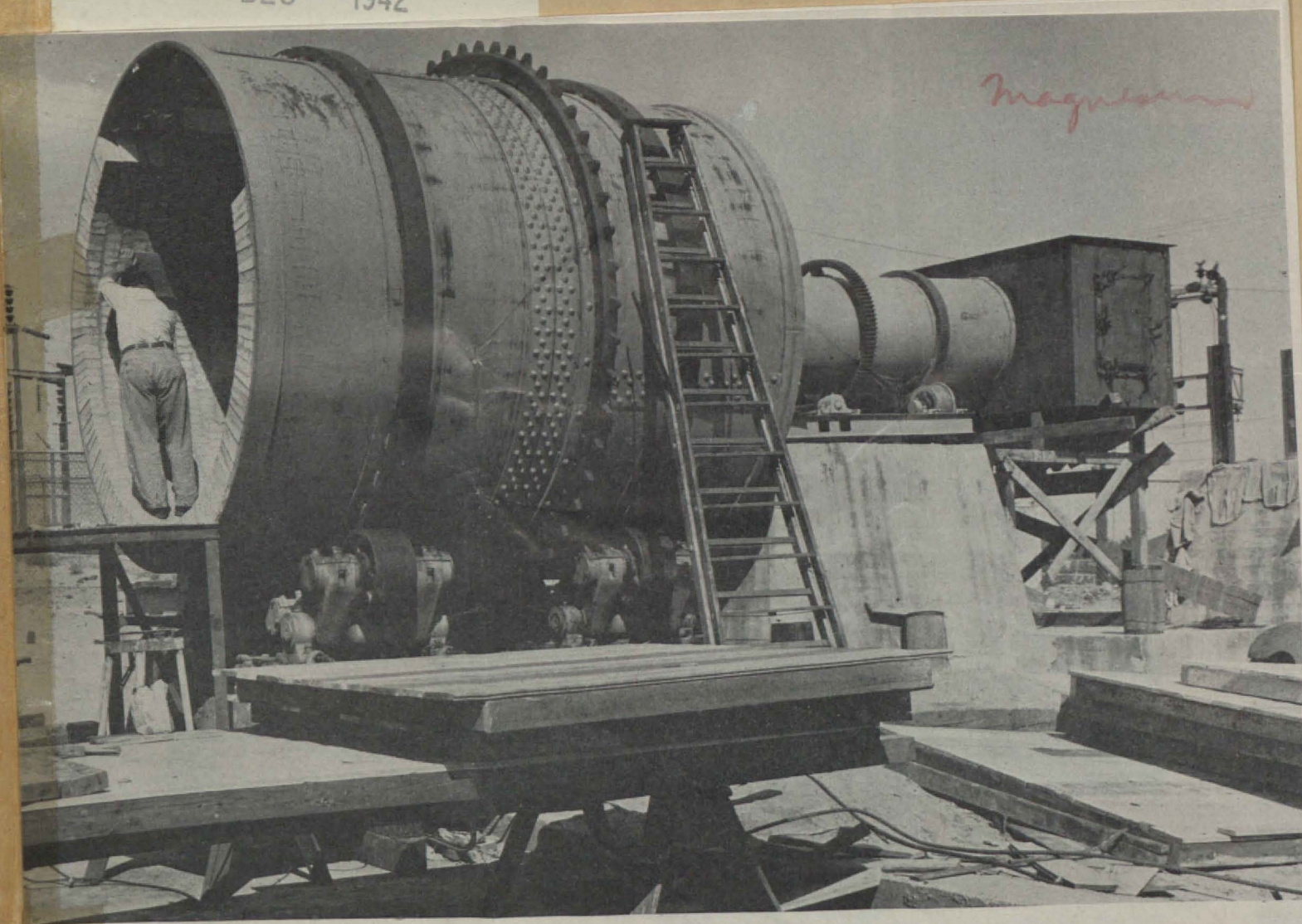
A measure was introduced in the state senate Monday which would prohibit the further payments to Clark County of \$60,000 of each \$300,000 check received from Boulder Dam revenue. Archie C. Grant, Clark County assemblyman has taken up the crusade for Clark County and informed the senate judiciary committee that the money rightfully belongs to Clark County in lieu of taxes. Were the dam located in Washoe county the members from Washoe county would very readily understand that probably even more than 20 per cent of the payments would rightfully belong to them and would begin to take measures to prove it.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

"Devoted to economic and business problems of making and marketing, buying and using of chemicals."

New York City

DEC 1942



Two-diameter rotary kiln for reduction roasting of high-iron chromites in the chemical beneficiation pilot plant at Boulder City, Nevada.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

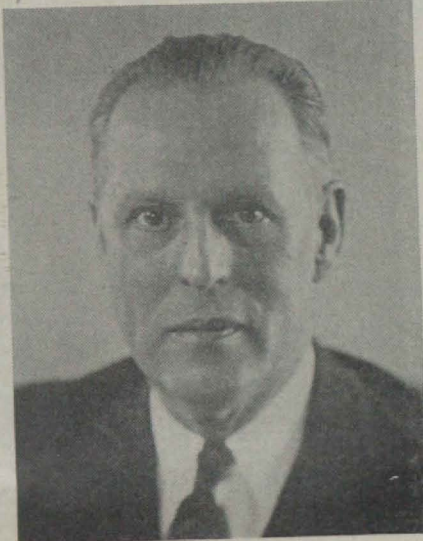
from low-grade and complex domestic ores

By Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director, Bureau of Mines

LOOKING ahead to a possible curtailment of some of the strategic, critical and essential minerals as the result of shipping restrictions likely to be imposed by the outbreak of war in Europe, the United States a few years ago began making plans to find other sources of supply or suitable substitutes for the raw materials normally imported from foreign countries.

Attention was focused upon the subject in 1939 when the Strategic Minerals Act was passed by Congress and signed by the President, and when the Army and Navy Munitions Board identified antimony, chromium, manganese, mercury, nickel, tin, and tungsten among the "strategic" minerals.

Two obvious and interrelated courses were open in approaching the problem. The first consisted of building up suffi-



Dr. R. R. Sayers

Chemical Industries

cient stockpiles of the strategic minerals to tide the country over the anticipated critical period. The second course involved the investigation and exploration of domestic mineral deposits and the development or improvement of metallurgical processes for utilizing low-grade ores which were to be found in our own country.

It was in the second field that the Bureau of Mines was authorized to begin operations, with specific duties being assigned to it by Congress. The Bureau was to rely on the experience of more than 30 years in the conservation and development of the Nation's mineral resources, to employ some of the exploratory and metallurgical methods evolved over the years, and to develop new methods and processes.

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PIOCHE RECORD 2/4/43

THE BOULDER REVENUE ISSUE AGAIN

ACTING QUICKLY, and without debate on the issue at stake, the senate of the forty-first Nevada general assembly has voted to repeal those sections of the act passed by the 1941 legislature which provided that Clark county should receive twenty per cent of the revenues from Boulder dam.

The first test of strength in the assembly indicates that the repeal proposal will also pass the lower house by a comparatively wide margin. The vote to send the senate bill to the committee on natural resources instead of the taxation committee, headed by John Kelley of Clark county, clearly reveals the prevailing sentiment in the assembly. The vote in favor of sending the measure to the natural resources committee was twenty-five to fourteen. Thus, the prospect is that the ill-advised action taken in the closing hours of the fortieth general assembly will be repealed in the current legislative session.

Whether the hearings of the house committee and debate on the measure will consume much time and result in friction which will be reflected throughout the remainder of the session can only be a matter for speculation. If the measure is repealed and Clark county's legislative delegation carries out its threats to seek a court test, the results of that action will also create friction.

On the eve of the convening of the current legislature, the Gazette suggested that the impending feud between the northern and southern sections of the state over Boulder dam revenues be postponed, "in the best interests of the people of the state." It was stated on this page at that time that "The Gazette has not believed in the past, and does not now believe, that the diversion (of Boulder dam funds) is proper in principle, but the unity of the state is of far greater importance in this time of war than a political squabble over the \$60,000 annually which is now involved."

It would appear that a majority of the legislators in Carson City do not share that opinion. However, it must be taken for granted that they reflect the views of their constituents and in their vote are fulfilling their responsibilities.

It is safe to predict, however, that the battle over this issue will continue and that this feuding will serve to impair or block other legislation of importance to all Nevadans. The Gazette's sole motive in urging a "moratorium" on the controversy was to avert these repercussions at this critical period.

CHEMICAL & CHEMICAL ENGINEERING NEWS

New York City
JAN 16 1943

Bureau of Mines Report for 1942

DISCOVERY and exploration of millions of tons of strategic, critical, and essential domestic minerals, the development of metallurgical processes to speed the mine-to-metal cycle, a threefold increase in helium production, wider utilization of American coals for producing heat, power, and chemicals, and an expanded program to promote safety and efficiency in the mineral industries headed the list of accomplishments for the Bureau of Mines in the 1942 fiscal year, according to the annual report of R. R. Sayers.

To carry out its program with maximum efficiency, the bureau reorganized its operating structure and established three main regional offices to correlate the field work of its laboratories, pilot plants, experiment stations, and minerals exploration projects.

Estimated mineral reserves of chromite, manganese, mercury, iron ore, tungsten, nickel, bauxite, and higher grade alumina clays were swelled by more than 32,000,000 tons. Over 1,600 deposits of war minerals were studied and 96 exploration projects were launched in 25 states for 31 different minerals. Many of these deposits are supplying war industries with engineering metals.

Bureau metallurgists determined that large quantities of manganese, chromium, magnesium, and aluminum can be obtained from domestic minerals. Processes were tested and developed for beneficiating ores containing antimony, copper, iron, mercury, nickel, tungsten, and zinc, while methods were studied for treating those containing aluminum, cobalt, and

magnesium. Long-range aluminum and manganese programs, based on the use of domestic ores alone, were submitted to the War Production Board.

The bureau increased the production of helium more than three times over that of 1940 and continued the wartime expansion of its plants and facilities.

The bureau charted and analyzed large reserves of Western coals suitable for coking to aid the growing steel industry of that section. Chemists accelerated their work on the production of motor fuels and lubricants from American and Alaskan coals at the bureau's hydrogenation plant, and plans were made to test another process.

Guided by bureau research, the WPB authorized construction of five mills to produce flake graphite from American deposits. Topaz from South Carolina was found to provide a suitable substitute for refractories in which Indian kyanite formerly was used. A shortage of radio ceramic talc was solved when the bureau developed methods for treating domestic talcs, and the bureau processed several million radio insulators by this method.

Assembly Committee Hearings On Boulder Dam Fund Start

Clark County Said Entitled To Get Share

"In Lieu of Taxation" Argument Advanced by Attorney Mashburn

Carson City, Nev., Jan. 29.—Nevada has a definite and well established moral obligation to pay Clark county 20 per cent of the in lieu of taxes revenue from Boulder Dam, Gray Mashburn, former Nevada attorney general, told an assembly committee on natural resources Saturday.

The former attorney general, under questioning by Assemblyman Clarence Reudy, Washoe, R., said if the matter of the Boulder Dam revenue were decided on the basis of a legal instead of moral obligation Clark county's share would be far greater than the 20 per cent it now receives.

Mashburn, was the first witness at the first hearing called by Peter Burke, Washoe, D., and chairman of the committee on the bill passed earlier in the week by the senate. The senate bill would deprive Clark county of the \$60,000 it receives annually as its share of the \$300,000 paid Nevada by the federal government.

Tax Compensation

"The money received by Nevada and Clark County is not in any sense given or donated," Mashburn told the committee. "It is, according to the late U. S. Senator Key Pittman who successfully fought to obtain these funds for Clark county and Nevada, compensation for taxes lost."

The former attorney general in his testimony covered the entire history of the Boulder Dam revenue fight which raged for seven years in the national congress before Pittman won his point on the old, well established basis of in lieu of taxes.

Any money paid Nevada by the federal government in lieu of taxes which would have been paid had the dam been a private enterprise must be shared with Clark county, Mashburn contended.

"The insinuation that I am being paid a retainer fee by Clark county in this case is false as hell," Mashburn answered heatedly when he was asked that question by Don Crawford, Washoe, D.

Mrs. Mary Sharp, D., Nye, called attention of Mashburn to the fact that federal government has taken over "the best ranches" in her county and given them to Indians, removing them from the tax rolls. The counties where such conditions prevail receive nothing in lieu of tax money, she said.

"Clark county did not lose the dam for taxation purposes—the dam wasn't there," Mrs. Sharp said. "Clark county lost only the land in the bottom of Lake Mead and the town of St. Thomas as well as the canyon walls. Clark county is not entitled to any portion of the \$300,000. Let the \$300,000 be put in the state treasury so all the counties can share."

Burke said the committee would meet for further hearings Monday.

First Move Made To Cut County's Boulder Dam Fund

Carson City, Jan. 25.—The first move to eliminate payment to Clark county of 20 per cent of the \$300,000 Boulder Dam revenue received annually by the state was made in the state senate today.

The senate ways and means committee, chaired by W. F. Dressler, republican, Douglas, introduced an amendment to the Boulder dam fund act eliminating all reference to Clark county.

In effect, the amendment would prohibit payment of any part of the Boulder dam revenue to Clark county.

The measure was referred immediately to the senate judiciary committee, of which Haight, republican, Churchill, is chairman.

Under terms of the current Boulder dam fund act passed by one vote by the 1941 legislature, Clark county has received \$240,000 of the annual payments.

Boulder Fund Repeal Bill Passes Assembly

Vote of 28 to 12 Sends Measure To Governor Today

\$60,000 Clark County Share To Be Cut Off by Act

CARSON CITY, Feb. 5 (UP)—The Boulder dam fund act repeal bill was passed 28 to 12 today by the assembly of the Nevada legislature, with the fate of Clark county's annual \$60,000 share of Boulder dam revenue resting squarely in the hands of Democratic Governor E. P. Carville.

Passage of the controversial measure came one hour after the assembly convened.

Final vote followed energetic arguments opposing passage of the measure by Assemblymen Archie C. Grant, Ambrose Murphy, and John Kelly of Clark county, and C. D. Jepson, democrat of Washoe.

No one argued in favor of the bill's passage.

Tandy Asks Vote

Doug Tandy, republican of Lander, moved a roll call vote be ordered as the assembly clock struck twelve noon.

The vote was:

Yea — Allen, Berney, Boak, Burke, Capurro, Carlson, Crawford, Donnelly, Fisher, Floathe, Hall, Henrichs, Johnson, Kleppe, Mack, Moore, Munk, Phillips, Ruedy, Sharp, Smith, Sowers, Stark, Strosnider, Tandy, Tavelle, White, Woods.

Nay — Bastaian, Covington, Grant, Jepson, Kelly, McElroy, Monroe, Murphy, Ryan, Taber, Dickerson.

WINTER STRIKES AT CARSON CITY GROUND HOG AND QUAIL MUDDLED

Judge Taber Ill Reno Hospital; Clark County Boulder Dam Fund Bill Repeal Passed By Senate; Paper Bag Results in Tragedy

By Florence S. Boyer

Another February and another groundhog-day, and believe me if that legendary critter pokes his head outside today, he will scurry right back, but not because he has been scared by his shadow. It will be advisable if he wants to keep from freezing to death. There is a sizeable snow storm in progress on the Sierras, and already a few flakes are flying around here. Of course there is no telling what the afternoon may bring forth. Sunday and Monday were two as perfect days as you would wish to see in the dead of winter, but a sudden high wind came up during the night, and brought back cold and threatening skies.

A few moments ago I happened to look out in the back yard, and there were close to a hundred of the fattest, sassiest quail you ever saw. They were busy pecking away under the willow tree, so perhaps the wind blew down something which was a great treat to the quail palate. Finally one of the neighbors came up the walk, and with a deafening whir the covey took refuge in the branches of the tree and on top of the garage. As soon as the coast was clear, down they came and started in again where they had left off when disturbed. They are very tame and when interrupted just retire a little way until the disturbance has taken itself out of the way.

Spent yesterday in Reno, and really felt like the country gal who went to the city, as this is the first time I have been over since the latter part of December. The Carson membership of the Lamba Chi Alpha Mother's Club went over together to attend a luncheon at the fraternity house. The boys song team entertained with some delightful songs, and we had a short visit with Reno friends. Saw Veronica Harmon who said they had had a cable from Harley, Jr., the previous day, from "somewhere in the Pacific" and that he was well and happy.

The legislature seems to have gotten into its stride and down to serious work after the preliminary work of getting organized. The bill of most interest to Clark county readers, is, or course, the bill introduced and passed in the Senate to repeal the bill granting to Clark 20 per cent of the Boulder Dam payments. In the Assembly opponents of the bill lost the first round when it was referred to the committee on natural resources, but the Clark county delegation is in there fighting to the last ditch. Former Attorney General Gray Mashburn proved a favorable, as well as logical witness against the bill when he testified before the committee that there was no question but what the payments were in lieu of taxes, and that as such Clark county was in reality entitled to a much larger percentage than 20 per cent. However, so much false information

regarding the bill passed two years ago has been disseminated, that it is going to be a little hard to make some of the legislators realize that Clark county isn't just trying to put over a large amount of graft on the rest of the State. Perhaps after all the best thing would be to take the matter to the Supreme Court and get our fair share.

Tragedy, stark tragedy stalked me yesterday in Reno. While there I purchased a glass bottle of real 100 per cent maple syrup, and a pound jar of coffee, for which I spent my last coffee ration ticket. They were placed in a large paper bag with several other purchases, and off I went, well satisfied with myself, with my paper bag under my arm. Before I had gone two blocks, there was a sickening crash and I looked down to see my maple syrup and coffee spread over the side walk. Passers by stopped and sighed and clucked in sympathy, but there wasn't a thing to be done about it, so I went my way cursing the brand of paper bags we are now getting, and feeling worse than if I had lost the family jewels (if we had had any family jewels to lose).

Am making split pea soup for luncheon today and it begins to smell pretty good. Must take time out to "make a roux of butter and flour to thicken" according to the recipe.

There! The sun just poked its head out from behind a cloud, so suppose it is useless to hope that the groundhog was taking a nap and didn't see it. Six weeks more of winter, but suppose that is what we should expect since we had spring in December and January.

Am sorry to report that Judge E. J. L. Taber was taken to Washoe General Hospital last Friday afternoon. He had been quite ill at his home for about a week. Mrs. Taber reports that he is getting on nicely.

Boulder Dam Travel Shows An Increase

Travel into the Boulder Dam Recreational area during the month of January, 1943, amounted to 13,430 persons traveling in 4,362 vehicles, according to the report of the National Park Service.

The travelers came from 45 of the states and the Hawaiian Islands.

During January there were 275 vehicles carrying 962 passengers to the Boulder Beach area. Visitors through each point of entrance were: west (Nevada) checking station, 2,859 vehicles with 8,810 passengers; east (Arizona) checking station, 1,435 vehicles with 4,405 passengers; Overton district, 54 vehicles with 173 persons and Pierce Ferry, 14 vehicles with 42 passengers.

There was an increase over the travel for the month of December, the reports showing 3,550 vehicles and 10,838 passengers for December, as against 4,362 vehicles and 13,430 passengers for January, an increase of 812 vehicles and 2,492 passengers.

The total travel for the travel year to date, October 1, 1942 to January 31, 1943, amounted to 87,176 persons in 28,939 vehicles.

Carville Silent On Dam Fund Bill

CARSON CITY, Feb. 15 (UP)—Governor E. P. Carville will have "no official announcement" regarding his action on the Boulder dam fund repealer until tomorrow, his office announced late this afternoon.

Under the constitution, the chief executive had until midnight to sign or veto the measure which would deprive Clark county of its annual \$60,000 share of Boulder dam revenue.

If the governor neither signs nor vetoes the measure before midnight, it automatically becomes a law without his signature.

L.V.R.J. 2/7/43

It's Most Unfortunate

The assembly vote on the Boulder dam revenue repeal is unfortunate.

It was expected that a rock-ribbed, old line republican senate would whack Clark county in the nose and the governor along with it, for since Clark and Lincoln counties elected Key Pittman to the U. S. senate back in 1912, this section has consistently dashed G.O.P. hopes every two years by returning thumping democratic majorities.

But for the democratic assembly to pull the same stunt, by the overwhelming majority recorded, simply means that, so far as much of northern Nevada is concerned, this southern section is just an orphan child and we can expect no consideration whatsoever in the future.

There is a possibility, of course, that the group of assembly democrats who joined with the republicans in pouring the dose of castor oil for southern Nevada, were getting even with Clark county for going against their choice for speaker. We hate to think that perhaps this was the motive, but it is significant that the democratic support for the measure was lined up behind the defeated candidate who, according to press reports, didn't take his defeat any too graciously.

Just what the governor will do, of course, remains to be seen. For the bill to become a law, he must approve it, or the legislature must pass it over his veto. The governor has been the recipient of splendid majorities in Clark county, and, going back to his first nomination, owes his present position to this county.

Washoe county, whose delegation led the fight for repeal of the bill, turned its back on the governor in the recent primary and had Clark county done likewise, a different person would now be occupying the chief executive's spot in the state capitol.

There were enough votes in both houses to pass the bill over the governor's veto. He may take that into consideration or may call upon his party members to sustain his disapproval. That, however, is much beside the point.

Clark county won't go broke if the state refuses to recognize her claim to a portion of the \$300,000 annual revenue. But if the attitude of the legislature reflects that of the rest of the state, and it must be assumed it does, a wound has been left that will take a long time to heal.

The point is NOT the \$60,000. It is the fact that the repeal was apparently intended as a slap in the face. The issue turned NOT on the merits of Clark county's claim, not whether we were entitled to share in the revenue, but whether it was to be given to us or not.

This attitude was expressed rather clearly by Assemblywoman Sharp of Nye county when she said (as quoted in press dispatches): "I'm opposed to Clark county's getting anything." And unfortunately that's the way the votes seem to have been cast.

With the exception of Elko county's senator and assembly delegation, one from Sparks in Washoe county, Speaker Denver Dickerson of Ormsby, and our blood relations from Lincoln county, we were without friends in either house.

If that's the way it is—so be it.

Clark county has always been able to take care of itself and will continue to do so. We hate to see a sectional spirit grow up in this state as has existed in California ever since Los Angeles overtook San Francisco in population and development. But Clark county didn't ask for it—it has been forced upon us. The general sentiment here is that Clark county will not take it lying down.

L.V.A. 2/12/43

NOW MANTLES STATE CAPITAL; HIGH SIERRAS ARE GLISTENING

Judge Taber Undergoes Operation; State Museum Shows Work of Local Artist; Clark County Legislative Delegation Made Fight

By Florence S. Boyer

CARSON CITY, February 9—Our first real snow storm of the season fell last night, leaving two or three inches of the feathery white crystals on the ground, and a very beautiful world this morning. The sun came up in a clear blue sky, and the high Sierras look like a series of glistening frosted cakes almost surrounding us. I am a little uncertain as to the fate of the flowering quince bush which has already begun to put out buds, no doubt deceived by the springlike weather of the previous week. The daffodils and tulips have started to poke their green spears up above the surface of the earth, too, and are apt to get their noses badly frost bitten if they don't curb their impatience.

This past week I kept a promise to myself, and went to the State Museum to see the art exhibit being held there by Miss Virginia Harsh and Beach Pruett, two local artists. I was most happy that I hadn't allowed myself to miss the pleasure of seeing this exhibit, as it is a credit to the State as well as to Carson City itself.

Miss Harsh has resided in this community for a long time, and her work is well known in this part of the State. Young Pruett is one of her pupils, and has recently graduated from the California College of fine arts with honors. She has a fine sense of the colorings peculiar to this locality. Her blues, especially, combine the vividness of our skies with the haze which seems to soften any harshness. Her desert colors, too, are brilliant, without being discordant. In her views of Lake Tahoe her combination of the decided blues of water and sky with the vivid greens of the cedars has been especially pleasing and natural. There were two studies which most any Nevadan would enjoy owning. One is her study of cottonwoods near Dayton, and the other a view of Slide Mountain from near Franktown. They are pictures I would love to live with.

My favorites of young Pruett's studies were one of old Chinatown and another called "Mountain Meadows" with Slide Mountain in the background. In the study of Chinatown he has caught most faithfully the atmosphere of old and crumbling buildings. Most of Beach's recent paintings have been impressionistic in type, and several of Virginia City, Gold Hill and Silver City, are extremely effective and have been pronounced exceptional by some art critics who know their stuff. Having been born thirty years too soon, I have never developed an appreciation or understanding of the impressionistic, which probably explains my preference for "Chinatown".

The exhibit is to be moved to Reno next week, so I do hope that many Carsonites who have not already visited it will do so this week, as it is well worth the trip. I want to go again, and also to spend some time through the rest of the State Museum. Mrs. Train, the curator, states that very few Carson residents have availed themselves of the opportunity to go through the museum, although it is a favorite mecca for tourists from other points within and without the State. I have been promising myself for two years that I would take an afternoon off and visit the museum, but so far have not managed it. I guess this attitude is typical of people who live near an object of interest. I grew up in Los Angeles, and when we finally moved to Nevada I had

never visited Mount Lowe, Catalina Island, or seen the Tournament of Roses. They were things one was always going to do "next year."

Well Old Man Legislature cut Clark County off at the pockets I see, all in line with a lot of very prejudiced propaganda which had been published over the past two years. I think Denver Dickerson is entitled to a vote of thanks for the very fair editorial published in the Carson City Chronicle of December 5th. So far, although I followed the testimony heard at the hearing on the bill, as published, I have yet to see any real testimony in contradiction of the claim that the money received is "in lieu of taxes". In fact practically all the testimony, given by well qualified witnesses, proved conclusively that the only reason the States of Nevada and Arizona were paid any money at all was

in lieu of taxes" which might have been collected had private concerns built the dam. Although the city of Reno is decidedly opposed to even the idea of Clark County receiving any part of the money paid to the State "in lieu of taxes" as a result of the construction of Boulder Dam within her territory, she, Reno, wants the legislature to appropriate enough money to pave Wells Avenue. Guess how you look at it, all depends on where you sit.

Anyway our representatives in both houses made the most of a losing fight. Of course Senator Farndale didn't have a chance from the beginning, as the rest of the Senate had planned to railroad the bill through without any delay. Our Assemblymen, however, fought every inch of the way, although handicapped by having the bill referred to a committee whose chairman, Pete Burke, once a Clark County resident for some time, was openly hostile.

Well, having tried to be fair, Clark County can feel no compunctions if, having taken the fight to the Supreme Court, she is awarded the lion's share.

Frank Gregory just popped in the back door to tell me "it's a boy" born at 8:20 this morning at Washoe General Hospital. Mother and youngster doing fine, and father elated.

Judge Taber underwent an operation for an abdominal abscess this past week, and is reported making excellent progress. Mrs. Taber has been staying with her son and daughter-in-law in Reno so as to be close to him. We all wish for his early recovery.

The many friends of Margaret Ross throughout the State, will be happy to hear that she is improving slowly. She has been confined to her bed for the past five weeks, and has several more to go. All hope for her speedy return to health.

Young Jack Scott, son of Lee and Lottie Scott, who has been receiving training as an aviator at Corpus Christi, Texas, received his wings a couple of weeks ago, and is home for a short visit with his parents, after which he expects to be sent over seas. There have been several of these young flyers home on furlough lately, as well as other young men in uniform. All look so young and so handsome as to bring tears to our eyes.

These observers point out the measure was passed by such lopsided margin in both the senate and assembly as to almost insure the legislators would not accept a veto but would be able to pass the bill over the governor's veto. It was the argument of these observers in such a case a veto by the governor would alienate thousands of Nevada voters who sent representatives to the 41st session pledged to take away from Clark county the 20 per cent of the \$300,000 Boulder dam revenue paid the state each year.

Those supporting the theory of the measure will become a law without signature also point out the chief executive by signing the measure would alienate almost equally large groups of voters in the southern section of the state who are sincere in their belief Clark county is not only morally but legally entitled to the \$60,000 each year now received in lieu of taxes.

L.V.R.J. 2/15/43

Fund Bill Is Due In State Senate Today, Reported

Nine and A Half Cent Tax Cut Scheduled

By ARTHUR N. SJVERKRUP
United Press Staff Correspondent
CARSON CITY, Feb. 15 (UP)—The general appropriation bill for the coming biennium was scheduled to be presented to the senate of the Nevada legislature today.

Members of the senate ways and means committee working long and tedious hours for the last several weeks have prepared a final draft of the measure which will reduce the state's tax rate for the next two years by at least nine and one-half cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.

Complete Work

What changes the senators have agreed upon in the budget submitted by Governor E. P. Carville were not divulged, although it was known members of the ways and means committee completed work on the all-important measure late Thursday afternoon—several hours after the senate had adjourned and other members had returned home for the week end or had stayed in the capital to hear U. S. Senator Pat McCarran address the assembly.

There were rumors the senators would disregard the governor's request for a \$1,000,000 post-war fund and instead use the exceptionally high balance in the state treasury to wipe clean Nevada's slate insofar as bonded indebtedness is concerned.

There was one argument, however, against such a step—all of the slightly more than \$500,000 worth of state bonds outstanding are owned by state institutions and retirement of the bond issue would eliminate a source of revenue for those departments.

Further Cuts

Some arguments were advanced that the ways and means committee would recommend an even more drastic reduction in the state tax rate than that advocated by the governor.

Two other highly important matters were scheduled for ultimate decision today.

Sometime before midnight tonight, Governor Carville will decide whether he will sign or veto the Boulder dam fund repeal measure.

The governor has a third alternative on the measure—he can simply take no action and permit it to become law without his signature.

There are those among capitol observers who argued that the third alternative will be followed by the chief executive.

Beat Veto

These observers point out the measure was passed by such lopsided margin in both the senate and assembly as to almost insure the legislators would not accept a veto but would be able to pass the bill over the governor's veto.

It was the argument of these observers in such a case a veto by the governor would alienate thousands of Nevada voters who sent representatives to the 41st session pledged to take away from Clark county the 20 per cent of the \$300,000 Boulder dam revenue paid the state each year.

Those supporting the theory of the measure will become a law without signature also point out the chief executive by signing the measure would alienate almost equally large groups of voters in the southern section of the state who are sincere in their belief Clark county is not only morally but legally entitled to the \$60,000 each year now received in lieu of taxes.

End Is Near

Of almost equally important significance to the budget and the governor's action on the Boulder bill was the fact that today marks the next to last day on which assemblymen can introduce bills individually without unanimous consent of colleagues.

Tomorrow is the thirtieth day of the 1943 session—the three-quarter pole if the earlier-announced intention of legislators to limit the session to 40 days is adhered to.

For the first time of the session, the senate today had larger general file than the lower house.

Only one measure, a bill sponsored by the Washoe county delegation permitting changing of the date for filing reports by county hospital trustees, is up for passage.

The senate will take final action, and if passed send to governor, a bill amending state laws to provide increase of compensation for survivors of workers injured or killed at work.

Labor Bill

In the senate, James Farndale, democrat of Clark, introduced a bill providing for occupation disease compensation. The same rate of compensation applied in industrial accident cases would apply to those who contracted diseases during their work.

Premiums to be charged employers would be fixed by the industrial insurance commissioner,

who would administer the act.

An appropriation of \$10,000 is provided to start operation of the new law, which if passed, would be effective July 1, 1943.

This \$10,000, it is provided in the act, would be repaid the state treasury at the end of six months.

The new act would apply to any person employing four or more workers.

Practically every known industrial disease is covered by the bill, which it was indicated might be sponsored jointly by Charles Russell, republican of White Pine.

L.V.R.J. 2/17/43

Dam Court Suit Bill Introduced Before Assembly

CARSON CITY, Feb. 17 (UP)—The state assembly today studied a measure introduced by the Clark county delegation which would permit Clark county to sue the state of Nevada to "determine and recover its fair share" of money paid the state from Boulder dam revenue.

The measure was a direct outgrowth of Governor E. P. Carville's action this week in allowing the Boulder dam fund act repeal bill to become law without his signature.

A lengthy preamble to the bill traced the history of the seven-year fight in congress to obtain money for Nevada and Arizona from Boulder revenue.

Under terms of the proposed act, "any county in the state in which a water storage or hydroelectric project constructed and owned by the United States government is situated and money is paid to the state . . . to compensate for taxes and potential taxes lost . . . may bring suit against the state to recover its fair share of any monies lost."

The proposed act points out the annual \$300,000 payments to Nevada will continue until 1987, giving additional need for a speedy settlement of the question.

Any other such projects which caused similar loss to other counties would be affected under the act.

MINING JOURNAL
PHOENIX ARIZ.
1/15/43

BUREAU PUBLISHES SURVEY OF U. S. DOLOMITE DEPOSITS
A TIMELY survey of the high-grade dolomite deposits of the United States has been completed by the Bureau of Mines in response to an increasing demand for dolomite as a source of magnesium, and for dolomite refractories in metallurgical furnaces. Formerly regarded as a variety of commonplace limestone found in nearly every state of the Union, dolomite recently has attained prominence chiefly because, as an ore of magnesium, it is needed in vast quantities for the manufacture of airplanes and other war machines.

"A multitude of inquiries, chiefly from war agencies and prospective operators, for data on the location, size and quality of dolomite deposits, prompted the Bureau of Mines to assemble all available information on this important subject," according to Dr. R. R. Sayers, director.

The outstanding deposits of 37 states in various sections of the country are described in the bureau's new information circular, which is based on the bureau's own records, published information, and correspondence. Information is given on the location, extent, thickness, workability, and chemical composition of the dolomite deposits, and the report includes analyses of more than 1,000 samples together with a map showing locations of the deposits.

Information Circular 7226, "The High-Grade Dolomite Deposits of the United States," by John H. Weitz may be obtained free of charge from the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

L.V.R.J. 2/16/43

FROM WHERE I SIT

By A. E. CAHLAN

In these days of war censorship which is used by government officials everywhere as an excuse for dishing out all kinds of news, whether it be connected with the war effort or not, you find it necessary to go to the fountain-head of all intelligence—Washington, D. C.—to discover what's going on in your own back yard.

Latest interesting note has to do with the new Bureau of Mines pilot plant at Boulder City, and the part it is playing in the coinage of the new nickel-less nickel. According to a release from the Bureau of Mines in the national capital, several shipments of 99.9 per cent pure manganese have been sent from Boulder City to the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints for use in manufacturing the nickel.

The new coin will contain nine parts manganese, 35 silver, and 56 copper where the coin now in use consists of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. The new five cent piece will be approximately as durable as the old, and will work in coin-operated machines, the bureau says.

The "pilot plant" at Boulder City has delivered more than 50 tons to the Treasury department for Lend-Lease and mine use, the announcement said.

So our point here, gentle reader, is that much has been about nothing in that New Jersey laboratory, in that the result is completely lacking in significance, n'est-ce-pas?

And to close out the afternoon, let's take a look at the acme of persistence—the original "if-at-first-you-don't-succeed" guy, Freddie Trenkler, now one of the world's best ice skaters, who recently estimated he had fallen down 25,000 times in becoming proficient in his profession.

MIDDLETOWN, CALIF., TIMES-STAR
DECEMBER 16, 1942

MAGNESIUM IS FOUND
New magnesium bearing ores have been discovered in the area of Boulder Dam.

L.V.R.J. 2/19/43

Carville Fails To Act On Dam Bill

Suggests Court Action On Fund

Wants Matter Settled Once And For All He Says

CARSON CITY, NEV., Feb. 16.—(UP)—Clark county today lost its \$60,000 share of the revenue paid Nevada annually from Boulder Dam income when Governor E. P. Carville revealed he had allowed the controversial Boulder dam repeal bill to become a law without his signature.

The governor announced his action in a special message to the legislature, in which he suggested passage of an act to permit Clark county to sue the state and settle for all time the issue of whether the southern Nevada county is entitled to a portion of the \$300,000 paid the state annually by the federal government.

Crop Up Again

Governor Carville said he acted after legal advisers told him even if he voted the repealer, and the veto was sustained, the issue would "crop up again and again" in subsequent legislatures.

The governor said he wished the matter settled definitely and finally, "something only a court can accomplish."

Discussing his action, he said if he had vetoed the bill, he believed the veto would have been sustained, despite the overwhelming majority accorded the measure in both houses.

The senate passed the repealer 14-2, the assembly 28-12.

The act which became a law without signature at midnight last night repeals a law which first went on the statute books after the 1941 legislature passed it by one vote after a drawn-out battle.

Under the Nevada constitution, the governor had five days within which to sign or veto the measure. Non-action automatically made the bill a law at the end of the five-day period.

L.V.R.J. 2/17/43

What Happens Next

We are not particularly impressed with the governor's method of meeting the issue on the Boulder dam revenue measure.

Two years ago, he signed a bill approved by both houses of the legislature, recognizing Clark county's right to twenty per cent of the \$300,000 annually which comes to the state in lieu of taxes. At that time, the governor must have believed that Clark county's claim was just, and that the compromise on the amount was fair.

Monday, twenty-four months later, the governor had the repeal measure before him. He had three courses open. He could approve the measure, thereby reversing his position of 1941. He could veto, thereby serving notice that he sincerely believed in Clark county's claim, and intended to be fair and just in the matter regardless of the legislature. Or he could take no stand at all—let the measure become a law without his signature.

Much to the disappointment of his Clark county friends, who were expecting him to stand by his guns as well as the voters who have stood loyally behind him through four torrid campaigns, the chief executive took the third course which, we suppose, is designed to keep from incurring the wrath of either side.

An overwhelming majority of both houses of the legislature, voted in favor of repeal. The minority against the measure consisted of Clark, Lincoln and Elko counties, where the governor got most of his votes the last two elections, plus a couple of friends in the assembly who stuck with us.

Sentiment in southern Nevada, following announcement of the governor's latest stand, is not particularly complimentary. It's more than being merely critical.

The governor's statement that as the bill becomes a law, there is no doubt but that Clark county will seek legislation permitting a suit to be filed to take the question to court, certainly doesn't explain his failure to take some kind of a stand—either in support of his previous position, or with the majority of the legislature.

The next question in the legislative drama is what the opposition will do to the measure which will give this county its day in court. Everybody who voted for the repealer was very careful to explain they weren't trying to take anything away from Clark county that rightfully belonged to her, but that they felt the courts were the proper place in which to have a determination made.

A majority of those favoring the repeal declared they felt Clark county had a just claim, but that it was out of the province of the legislature to decide how much, and that the county should file suit to settle the matter once and for all.

We'll now find out just how sincere these senators and assemblymen are—whether they meant what they said, or were merely trying to alibi themselves out of a tight spot.

Whatever the reason, they're in a worse predicament now than they were before. If they vote against a court hearing, they're voting this county out of its day in court and going back on their own statements of two weeks ago. If they vote favorably, they're opening the door for a fair determination of the issue on its merits. And if Clark county is upheld in the courts, the revenue is quite likely to be distributed as taxes which means the 20-80 percentage in the law just repealed will switch to the approximate opposite ration.

JAN 17, 1943
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO. 828

Merriell Tells of Dewey Dam at Real Estate Meeting

Frank Merriell, secretary of the Colorado Water Conservation district, outlined in an informative way the relationships between the proposed Dewey dam and the development of the magnesium and potassium deposits in eastern Utah in a talk at the meeting of the Mesa county real estate exchange Friday noon.

Mr. Merriell pointed out that the Dewey dam was planned as a part of a system of dams to function in providing the water guaranteed to the states of the lower Colorado basin in the inter-state compact before the eastern Utah mineral development entered the picture.

The power generated by water stored by Dewey dam would be necessary for a magnesium plant to operate, he explained. Mr. Merriell explained various geologic and economic phases of the dam and magnesium development and the benefits that would accrue to Grand Junction. He was optimistic regarding possibilities and probabilities.

The exchange voted to send O. E. Daniels Jr., to a meeting next week in Denver of real estate officials regarding proposed legislation that was introduced in the general assembly.

Howard McMullin announced appointment of the following committees: program—V. C. Garms, R. M. Porter, and E. O. Moyer; membership—Charles Coe, Mr. Porter, and F. L. Tilton; legislative—O. E. Daniels, Mr. Porter, and M. N. Due; publicity—Mrs. Nellie Jones, Miles Lane, and Frank Akens; ethics and complaints—Mr. Garms, H. E. Landsdown and F. R. Hall; appraisal—F. R. Hall, J. S. Gormley, and M. N. Due; and rules and by-laws—R. L. Magill, W. A. Jones, and Mr. Moyer.

L.V.R.J. FEBRUARY

Men Of Their Word

Disappointed though we may be in the attitude of many of our northern Nevada friends so far as our position in the Boulder dam revenue controversy is concerned, we'll have no complaint whatever, IF the legislature which repealed the bill likewise recognizes Clark county's right to a day in court.

After all, we have contended from the beginning that the courts were the proper place to adjudicate the issue—that we should be able to go before some tribunal in a friendly suit, present all our evidence, and gain a judicial determination ON THE MERITS.

We have contended that this revenue comes to the state in lieu of taxation and that therefore, it should be handled as tax monies are handled. Either our contention is right or it is wrong. All we have ever asked for is the right to have some fair, unbiased referee make a determination of this issue.

Throughout the discussion on the repeal measure, the gentlemen of the senate and assembly advanced the theory that the legislature was no place to make such a decision—that the issue properly belonged in the courts. This was the repeated declaration of Senator A. V. Tallman in the recent gubernatorial campaign, and his statement again in leading the fight in the upper house for repeal.

As a matter of fact, a majority of both houses is on record, one way or another, as recognizing Clark county's right to be heard in the courts though opposing legislative attempts to adjudicate the matter.

This should mean that Assemblyman A. C. Grant's measure giving Clark county the right to her day in court should have no difficulty at all. For we cannot think otherwise than that the gentlemen of the legislature are men of their word, sincere, honorable and fair, and that now they have taken themselves out of the picture, they will approve the measure which carries out the thoughts they have repeatedly expressed.

They have the advice of the governor on the subject, when he says:

"I feel that the right of Clark county to participate to any extent in the annual payments to be made to the state under the Boulder canyon adjustment act is a question to be determined definitely and finally by the courts."

And they also have the approval of the Reno Gazette which says, in commenting on the governor's statement: "That feeling will be shared by all Nevadans who are interested in an equitable settlement of this dispute."

So, we shall discover very shortly whether our estimate of the legislators is correct—whether they ARE men of their word, or just politicians the value of whose word shifts with the issue presented.

We repeat, Clark county will feel well treated if the legislature approves the Grant bill. We have wanted a court of competent jurisdiction to decide the issue on a friendly basis from the beginning. We have no quarrel whatever. But we think we have certain rights which should not be trampled underfoot. A court decision should end the matter, once and for all.

L.V.A. 2/19/43

BOULDER DAM FUND

The north has exerted its majority power to revoke the fair compromise of the Boulder Dam "Revenue in Lieu of Taxation" division agreed upon two years ago.

Clark county recognizes its defeat but neither submits nor admits that it is in the wrong.

Governor Carville signed the compromise bill two years ago. He thought it right then and evidently thinks it wrong now.

What Clark county shall do in the immediate future is to make every effort to carry the matter into the state supreme court. We are perfectly willing to submit our cause to a court of equity and if the ruling is against us we will then admit that we were wrong.

We will not, however, forget that the north, under the leadership of Reno politicians, has taken a long step toward destroying the spirit of harmony and cooperation which should exist between the north and the south.

A Red Herring?

The Nevada State Journal urges adoption of the bill designed to give Clark county the right to sue for a part of the \$300,000 annual revenue the state receives in lieu of taxes on the Boulder dam project.

Says the Journal:

"It is an above board step on the part of Clark county to lay its case before the courts and secure final action. . . .

"Three successive sessions of the legislature have been called upon to deal with the Boulder power revenue problem. . . . In 1945 unless the question is disposed of by court action, another bill seeking a part of the \$300,000 will be introduced by Clark county. . . . In the meantime candidates for the legislature from other counties will be campaigning on the Boulder power revenue issue to the detriment of more important questions.

"If it requires legislative permission for Clark county to sue the state for money that it thinks is due it then the present legislature should enact the necessary legislation. Need for a very large sum of money to defend the suit is not apparent as the attorney general's office is fully competent to represent the state's interest and present the case to court."

The Journal states the case very well. There is little left to say except that it DOES appear the governor dragged a red herring across the bill's trail when he suggested the need for special counsel to represent the state, presuming in advance that the attorney-general's office couldn't do the job because it has previously been favorable to Clark county's viewpoint.

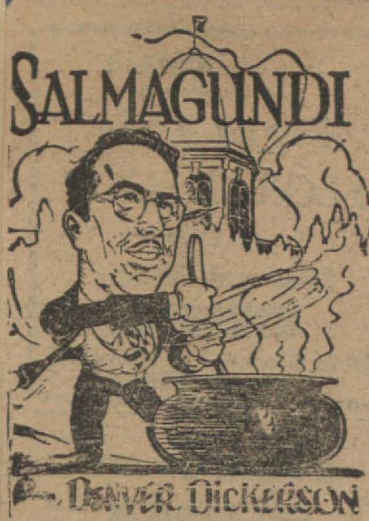
The governor is thinking in terms of bitter, hard-fought litigation, with each side digging in for a last-ditch fight.

Such never was Clark county's idea. We have always contended for a friendly suit wherein we would stipulate to most of the facts and lay them before an unbiased tribunal for decision on the merits.

We're not seeking any undue advantage and we must presume the state isn't either. No attorney in the state is as competent to present the matter as the attorney-general's office, and it would take a newcomer to the action many years to absorb the knowledge the attorney-general's office now possesses.

Nobody who knows either General Bible or assistant Wm. Mathews would suggest they wouldn't do full justice by the state.

This isn't supposed to be a civil war—it's merely a friendly action to get a decision on a stipulated set of facts which don't even need interpretation.



CARSON CITY, March 1—When Clark county went down swinging in the recent legislative repeal of the bill which allowed it 20 per cent of Boulder dam revenues, the consensus among legislators was that the southern Nevada delegation had put up an admirable fight in the face of a stacked deck.

The repeal bill, engineered in the republican senate as an ostensible political measure and given impetus by the Reno Evening Gazette's editorial policy of the last two years, passed the assembly with little opposition. The bill went to the governor for action, but it turned out that the chief executive chose to adopt a policy of inaction, allowing the bill to become a law without his signature. Principal repercussions following this move have revolved around the sentiment expressed by many people: That the governor would have done better to have taken an affirmative hand—either sign it or veto it. The main argument—weak but pretty—put forth by those favoring the repeal, had as its basis the fact that this method would be the surest way to get a court settlement of the controversy. They forgot to mention that the bill has been on the statute books for two years and those who did the loudest hollering, including the Reno newspaper, did not see fit to take the matter to the courts.

Now that the legislature has repealed the measure and Clark county has introduced a bill which would allow them to institute a friendly suit, there already is arising a plaintive wail that the bill is faulty because it attempts to try the case in the preamble. The legislators who were successful in repealing the 1941 measure naturally are in a position to turn thumbs down on the present bill, although a great many of them expressed themselves openly as being favorable to any course that would finally land the action before the supreme court. The present mouthings against the friendly suit bill appear on the surface to be a shining example of crawling out of a tacit bargain that has already been made.

It is with no little reluctance that we must admit that the entire squabble has sprung directly from the editorial columns of Nevada's largest newspaper. As a stout defender of the freedom of the press we salute the power of the printed word. As an average citizen, however, we must bemoan the gullibility of many Gazette readers, including a sizeable number of lawmakers in the present session.

Voting strictly along party lines, the assembly this week passed and sent to the senate a series of bills which increase the salaries of elective Nevada officials from \$3,600 to \$4,200 a year. With every member voting, the tally read: For, 24; against, 16.

Fate of the measures in the republican-controlled senate is unknown, although several senators have expressed themselves as being in favor of the increase. Principal opposition to the bills was voiced at the manner in which the state constitution which prohibits increasing salaries during the term of office. The new bills create ex-officio duties for which the officials would receive \$600 a year extra compensation.

Capitol observers who have seen the officials spend anywhere from \$1,000 to \$3,000 to get elected, donate at least \$30 a month to all "causes," and then try to keep the wolf from the door, are unanimous in their belief that a raise is necessary.

Doug Tandy, minority leader in the assembly, said during debate on the bills that "the woods were full of candidates last election" and that the present officials knew what the salaries were when they sought the office. Warren Monroe, Elko democrat, quickly pointed out to Tandy that the woods were not so full of candidates as the republicans could not fill their ticket last November, adding that the reason was because of the niggardly stipend paid by the state at present.

If the republicans decide to turn down the salary bills they will be adopting a policy of defeatism, because they are bragging all the time about how they will be occupying the majority of offices in the capitol after 1946. Certainly they will

want to make the jobs worth while for their favorite sons.

A lad we know recently completed a two-month hitch in a defense plant, and returned home with the monetary results of \$85 per week plus time and a half.

After completing the parental embraces he reached a dirt-be-grimed hand into his pocket, pulled out a choking wallet and spoke thusly:

"Folks, you have sacrificed the better part of your lives for me and this is the first chance I've had to even begin to rapay you. Please remember, if you're a little short, I can let you have enough to tide you over."

It happens that his folks were not hard-pressed, but they certainly were without words. The parents in this story are former Governor and Mrs. Morley Griswold, and the boy is their son, Bill, who has since joined the army.

Clark county's assemblyman John A. Kelly, the democratic floor leader, is rapidly developing into an ace-high parliamentarian, besides being naturally quick on the uptake.

Kelly was razed last week by a republican senator for introducing all the salary increase bills for Nevada's elective officials.

"Why didn't you put in a salary raise for the Mackay statue at the University of Nevada?" the senator asked.

Kelly promptly replied: "That might be a good idea. The Mackay statue has more life than the republican senate."

At this writing Salmagundi has not heard of any denial.

BUREAU OF MINES reports

Activities for First War Year

ROUNDING out the first year of an intensified war program, the Bureau of Mines reported to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes that it has made continued gains throughout the past 12 months in its twofold assignment of conserving manpower, equipment, and the nation's mineral wealth while speeding up the production of materials essential to victory—coal, metals, minerals, helium, and petroleum.

Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the bureau, reported that since December 7, 1941, the Bureau of Mines has perfected metallurgical processes which are now being used to tap reserves of low-grade ores, has more than doubled the output of helium, charted millions of tons of critical, essential, and strategic ores, and launched programs to make secure the uninterrupted output of mines, smelters, quarries, and coke ovens and other facilities of the mineral industries.

Throughout the year, the bureau worked hand-in-hand with the army, the navy, the War Production Board, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, and other agencies on special projects designed to put idle resources to work in the shortest time possible. Outstanding among the achievements of the bureau was the exploration work which increased by more than 32 million tons the estimated reserves of chromite, manganese, mercury, iron ore, tungsten, nickel, bauxite, and high-alumina clay—the raw materials for tanks, planes, ships, guns, and other weapons of modern warfare.

Economic and statistical data regarding the multi-billion-dollar mineral industry of the United States increased in volume and in scope during the year as other war agencies called upon the bureau for information essential to a victory program. The intimate knowledge of bureau experts regarding the flow of products from mine to metal constantly is being utilized by war-production and war-planning agencies, while military experts frequently consult bureau representatives regarding the location of important production and supply lines in Axis nations and Axis-controlled countries.

Five months ago, the bureau reorganized and streamlined its operating structure, placing still greater emphasis on exploratory work, metallurgical research, and other special laboratory projects inaugurated for the war. As a result, 95

separate war minerals projects involving exploration and metallurgical testing, have been launched in 25 states and Alaska for 31 different minerals. These projects, directed in the field by three regional engineers, 23 district engineers, and a corps of other veterans, are coordinated with the bureau's vast system of experiment stations, pilot plants and laboratories.

In the past 12 months, estimated reserves of iron ore have been increased by approximately 15 million tons; those of chromite, 2 million tons; those of low-grade nickel, 6 million; and those of bauxite and high-alumina clay (for aluminum) nearly 8 million tons. Since 1939, when the bureau embarked on its search for war minerals, the estimated reserves of commercial or near-commercial grade ores have been increased by more than 56,000,000 tons.

Among the attainments counted by the bureau since Pearl Harbor are:

Large quantities of high-purity electrolytic manganese, produced by the bureau in its own plant with a process developed by the bureau, now are being used in 5-cent coins to replace the nickel that is needed in steel plants for military uses.

Several tons of sponge iron, heralded by the bureau as a possible substitute for scrap iron in steel manufacturing, are being produced daily in a bureau-operated pilot plant in Nevada and the bureau is planning the development of other plants to test sponge iron processes.

Two companies now stand ready to undertake the use of bureau-developed processes in producing magnesium for aircraft factories if the present and scheduled future output of this metal falls short of demands.

The War Production Board has authorized the construction of five graphite plants to use bureau-perfected methods for treating domestic graphites.

Adopting a bureau recommendation, the WPB has authorized the construction of a custom mill in the Southwest to produce manganese (for steel) from low-grade ores of that area. The bureau has presented to the WPB a program designed to provide sufficient manganese to produce 87 million tons of steel annually for war needs.

An alumina-production program which would provide a gradual change from the

use of high-grade bauxite to clays to make the United States independent of imported bauxite for aluminum, also has been submitted to the WPB.

The shortage of radio ceramic talc, formerly imported in large quantities, was alleviated when the bureau found methods for processing domestic talcs. Millions of radio insulators for tanks, planes, and ships were processed from domestic talc by the bureau in one of its laboratories.

Paving the way for recovery of untold thousands of tons of zinc and lead ores in the Tri-State district of Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma, bureau engineers developed sensitive instruments for detecting subaudible sounds which warn of impending falls of pillars, thus lessening the danger of accidents while obtaining metal for the war.

To combat sabotage and subversive movements, the bureau has exercised strict control over nonmilitary explosives and their ingredients since December 26, 1941, as authorized under the Federal Explosives Act, and has conducted scores of investigations in the government's security program. More than 200,000 licenses have been granted to persons authorizing them to manufacture, sell, buy, use or otherwise handle explosives. Over 4,500 licensing agents, most of them local public officials, have been appointed by the bureau and more than 7,000 explosives-storage magazines have been inspected.

Throughout the 48 states, field engineers are inspecting mines, quarries, and metallurgical, coke, and cement plants to guard against production interruptions which might result from subversive activities, accidents, or direct attack by enemy armed forces. Reports of these investigations, prepared on a confidential basis, have been submitted to the Office of Civilian Defense, and other war agencies.

In addition, intensive work has been done in the petroleum and coal fields and in increasing facilities for greater production of helium for blimps, balloons, and other military uses.

Bureau metallurgists and chemists have worked throughout the year on their job of finding new methods of recovering war materials from complex minerals and improving existing processes so that every ounce of metal can be recovered. Materials which have received particular emphasis in this phase of work are: manganese, aluminum, manganese, chromium, cobalt, vanadium, lithium chloride, lead, zinc, antimony, cadmium, titanium, nickel, beryllium, tantalum, bismuth, platinum, tungsten, molybdenum, tin, strontium, copper, mercury, fluor spar, graphite, iron, and talc.

L.V.R.J. 3/5/43

Second Dam Fund Bill Introduced In Legislature

CARSON CITY, Mar. 5 (UP)—The Clark county assembly delegation today introduced its second bill to permit the county to sue the state in connection with Boulder dam revenue funds.

Archie Grant, democrat of Clark, said the bill was introduced to take the place of the previous one, which would be buried in committee. The new bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

It would permit any county with water storage or hydroelectric projects to sue the state to determine whether any part of the money derived from the project and paid the state would go to the county in which the project was located.

It provides that the suit be filed in any district court in Nevada except in the county bringing suit, and that the state controller be summoned as a witness. The district attorney of the county would prosecute and the attorney general of the state defend.

Certified copies of debate in congress and testimony before congressional committees regarding payment of funds to the state would be permissible as evidence.

L.V.R.J. 3 /6/43

You're Right Free Press--And How!

The Elko Free Press has suddenly discovered that "legislation is not considered on its merits" down Carson way where the legislature is still in session.

"Unfortunately," says the Free Press, "there are politicians who consider the good of their party before the welfare of the people generally."

The Free Press is speaking of bills calling for raises in salaries for state office holders, which were approved by a party vote in the democratic assembly and seem destined to die by a party vote in the republican senate. The paper thinks it's a shame the question of salaries shouldn't be considered strictly on merits, and says such a condition is to be regretted.

And Clark county will agree. We might even use stronger language. For we're getting it in the neck just like the state officials and in a similar manner.

The Boulder dam revenue bill was NOT considered on its merits by the present legislature. The politicians considered it strictly on a political (for the republicans) or sectional (for many democrats) basis. Except for a few, all admitted cheerfully they weren't interested in the principles involved or being fair—just in giving Clark county a kick in the pants.

Yes, Free Press, such a condition IS to be regretted. What are we going to do about it?

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Durable
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L.V.R.J. 3/10/43

It's Simple, Plain and Fair

The revised measure which would give Clark county the right to obtain a judicial determination of the Boulder dam revenue controversy, appears to have been streamlined to the point where it can now be settled strictly on a "yes" and "no" basis.

It consists of three short sections, and is without the whereases and wherefores to which so many legislators objected in the original bill.

It is general in nature, and does not mention the Boulder dam project by name. Under its terms, any county in the state, finding itself in a similar position some day, could obtain a court determination of its rights.

Section one gives the county the right to commence action.

Section two defines the method whereby such action shall be instituted, who is to accept service on behalf of the state, and who shall prosecute and defend the action.

Section three provides that the courts shall receive in evidence, in addition to the regular run of "competent" evidence, "certified copies of the debates in congress upon the act or acts pursuant to which, any such money is or has been paid to the state, as well as certified copies of any evidence taken before any congressional committee or subcommittee to which such act or acts may have been referred, for the purpose of aiding the court in the construction and interpretation of such act or acts of congress, and for the purpose of determining the intention of congress in enacting any such act or acts."

The objection to this bill could come only from those who would deny Clark county the right to a full and complete hearing on the issue on its merits before an impartial tribunal.

There's nothing prejudicial or ambiguous about its terms. It says in clear, concise terms, simply that any county that feels it is entitled to a share of revenue coming to the state from any water storage or hydroelectric project owned by the United States, can sue the state for a settlement, and that ALL facts bearing on the question shall be considered in making the final determination.

Objection has been made already to section three, on the grounds it goes beyond ordinary legal procedure. There is no question that it does. This is not an ordinary situation. It so happens that Clark county's position is based on the INTENT of congress which can be established only in the method set forth in this section.

If the legislators want to be fair—if they are sincere in their desire to give this county the right to its day in court—the bill will be passed. If it is sidetracked or defeated, there can be but one conclusion for Clark county to draw—that there is no intention on the part of a majority of this legislature to be fair or just.

We repeat: "This measure reduces the issue to one of 'yes' or no." There is NO room for any "yes, buts."

L.V.R.J. 3/11/43

Dam Fund Suit Bill Is Beaten

Assembly Refuses Hearing In Court

20-16 Vote Lacks One Of Being Necessary

3/11/43

CLARK COUNTY HAS ANOTHER BOULDER BILL

Substitute Measure To Allow Suit Now Considered

CARSON CITY—The Clark county assembly delegation today introduced its second bill to permit the county to sue the state in connection with Boulder dam revenue funds.

Archie Grant, D. Clark said the bill was introduced to take the place of the previous one, which would be buried in committee. The new bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

It would permit any county with water storage or hydroelectric projects to sue the state to determine whether any part of the money derived from the project and paid the state should go to the county in which the project was located.

It provides that the suit be filed in any district court in Nevada except in the county bringing suit, and that the state controller be summoned as a witness. The district attorney of the county would prosecute and the attorney general of the state defend.

Certified copies of debate in congress and testimony before congressional committees regarding payment of funds to the state would be permissible as evidence.

CARSON CITY, Mar. 11 (UP)—The assembly of the state legislature today defeated, by a margin of one vote, the Clark county delegation's bill which would permit a county to sue the state.

The vote was 20 for, 16 against, and four members were absent. The constitutional majority necessary for passage is 21.

The bill would permit any county in which was located a water storage and hydro-electric project owned by the United States to sue the state.

Clark county sponsored the legislation to determine whether it is entitled to share in Boulder dam revenue.

Determine Issue

Archie Grant, democrat of Clark, declared that the issue should be determined once and for all.

"Give us an opportunity to be heard," he asked. "There is only one place to settle the Boulder dam question. That is in the supreme court, where we take all problems for final determination.

Grant said the county "is not asking for anything unreasonable. We ask only fair play. You owe it to your own counties to be fair to other counties."

"Do not shut your eyes and ears and say that Clark county has no case. That is not Nevada's way. I think we have here a fair bill, which will enable us to present our case."

Washoe Against

Clarence Ruedy, republican of Washoe, spoke against the bill, particularly a section specifying types of evidence which might be received.

"If this is passed," he said, "it will be a case of the legislative branch telling the judiciary what may be brought as evidence. . . . At the present time it seems to me there is claim and not liability."

Warren Monroe, democrat of Elko, spoke in favor of the bill, saying that his county wanted "to give Clark county and the state of Nevada a square deal."

Previously the assembly passed and sent to the senate a bill providing that temporary hunting and fishing licenses be furnished without fee to members of the armed forces stationed in Nevada.

Dam Fund Suit Measure Passed

Bill Gets Okeh On Second Vote

Reconsideration Is Result Of Move By Henrichs

CARSON CITY, Mar. 12 (UP)—Apparently lost for want of a single favorable vote yesterday, Clark county's effort to gain a court hearing for its claim to a portion of Boulder dam revenues bounded back again this morning, and by virtue of a motion to reconsider by Assemblyman Peter Henrichs of Lyon county, was accorded a second chance and passed the lower house by a 22-14 margin with four absentees.

The measure had a majority yesterday, but under the constitution 21 votes are necessary for any measure to pass the assembly. This morning Don Crawford of Washoe changed his vote and Clifford A. Carlson of White Pine, who was absent yesterday, was present and voted in favor of the bill.

Fate Problem

What fate the proposal will meet in the senate is problematical, although it was reported around the legislative halls that sentiment there seemed changing to a view that Clark county is entitled to a court hearing on the vital question in order that it may be settled once and for all.

After the assembly voted this morning, Archie C. Grant, democrat, Clark, thanked Henrichs for his "bigness" in moving for reconsideration.

Don Crawford, democrat, Washoe, who voted against the bill yesterday, said he was changing his vote after having obtained the opinion of "unbiased attorneys that this matter is one for the courts, and not for farmers, business men and miners to decide."

The measure now goes to the senate.

The roll call:

For—Bostian, Capurro, Carlson, Covington, Crawford, Duffin, Fisher, Grant, Hall, Jepson, Kelly, Kleppe, McElroy, Monroe, Murphy, Ryan, Smith, Sowers, Strohsider, Taber, White, Dickerson.

Against—Allen, Berney, Boak, Henrichs, Johnson, Mack, Munk, Phillips, Ruedy, Sharp, Stark, Tavelle, Woods.

Absent — Burke, Donnelly, Floathe, Moore.

L.V.R.J. 3/13/43

L.V.R.J. 3/10/43

Boulder Fund Suit Bill Is Changed

CARSON CITY, Mar. 10 (UP) The assembly today took off its general file the measure which would have permitted Clark county to sue the state in an effort to obtain a portion of the \$300,000 annually paid Nevada from funds derived from the sale of Boulder dam power.

It was explained the action was taken in an effort to change the wording of the act to meet certain objections.

It was indicated that the judiciary committee, to which the bill was referred, would seek to report it for action later in the day.

3/11/43

Clark County Has New Bill Presented

CARSON CITY, Mar. 10 — The Clark County Assembly delegation last week introduced its second bill to permit the county to sue the state in connection with Boulder Dam revenue funds.

Archie Grant, Democrat of Clark, said the bill was introduced to take the place of the previous one, which would be buried in committee. The new bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

We're Grateful To The Assembly

We were all set to get exceedingly peeved at the Nevada assembly when, for lack of a single vote, they apparently turned down Clark county's plea for a day in court on the Boulder dam revenue question.

We're glad we kept our own counsel for a day, for the assembly came back and by a sizeable majority, voted the bill on its way to the senate, where a doubtful fate awaits.

Reconsideration was made possible through the fairness and generosity of Assemblyman Peter Henrichs of Yerington who, though opposed to the measure, made the necessary motion to revive the bill and bring it to a second vote. (A move to reconsider the vote on a defeated measure can be made only by one who voted with the prevailing side.)

To those who gave support in the assembly (it was solid in Clark, Lincoln, White Pine, Esmeralda, Ormsby, with three of Elko's four) Clark county is extremely grateful, as much because they had the fairness to grant a hearing as because of their help in passing the bill.

What's in store in the senate remains to be seen. Reports from Carson are to the effect that there has been a general softening of opposition to this type of measure and that the necessary nine votes may be forthcoming. If the senate really means what its leaders said in passing the bill repealing the 20 per cent split, there should be no trouble over there. For most of the senators declared it was a matter for the courts and not the legislature.

We'll now see whether this sentiment was sincere or merely an alibi for turning thumbs down on Clark county.

Dam Fund Suit Bill Is Beaten

Hope Substitute Act Will Pass

Haight Measure to Be Reported to Senate Today

CARSON CITY, Mar. 16 (UP)—The state senate of the Nevada legislature, for the second time this session, blocked Clark county's hope of retaining a portion of the Boulder dam fund when, by a vote of 11-6, it defeated the measure which would allow Clark county to sue the state to determine the rights of the county.

However, there was a slight hope that the Haight measure, which would allow Clark county to sue but might obviate any chance of presenting the congressional records as part of the testimony, would be brought out and passed by the senate later today.

Six for Bill

Senators Robbins, of Elko; Anderson, of Storey; Wadsworth, of Lincoln; Tognoni, of Eureka and Russell, of White Pine, joined Farndale of Clark county in voting for the bill, but were defeated by the 11-6 vote.

Extended debate preceded senate action on the Clark county bill.

Senator Farndale asked for fairness on the part of the state. He pointed to the record showing leading citizens of the state always contended Clark county should be given a chance to prove its case in court.

Haight Opposes

Senator A. L. Haight, republican, Churchill, said he did not believe anyone objected to giving Clark county the right to settle the issue in the courts, but that in his opinion the measure under consideration would "hamstring the state" in defense of the suit.

Senator Nye Tognoni, democrat, Eureka, defended the bill, saying it was drawn merely to permit Clark county to introduce in evidence certified records of statements made by the late U. S. Senator Key Pittman, who successfully fought the measure to give \$300,000 annually to Nevada to passage in the national congress.

Haight told the senate of a measure he introduced yesterday, which would give Clark county the right to sue and "would place both litigants on the same footing."

To Report Bill

Chairman William F. Dressler, republican, Douglas, of the ways and means committee assured the senate the Haight bill would be reported favorably, probably late today, and could be passed by the senate tomorrow and sent to the assembly.

Senator DeVotie, of Esmeralda, warned the senate that, unless the Haight bill was brought onto the floor this afternoon that he would move to reconsider the defeated bill and that "we'll probably pass it this time."

The presence of the Haight bill, according to veteran attaches, was the only thing which presented passage of the bill on the vote this morning.

Dam Fund Suit Bill Okeh Near

Assembly Accepts Senate Measure

Legal Defense Fund Is Fixed Today At \$100,000

CARSON CITY, Mar. 18 (UP)—Clark county today won its fight for the right to sue the state for a portion of the Boulder dam revenue which was taken away from it earlier this session.

The action was assured when the assembly, by a vote of 21-10, receded from its amendment limiting the fund for defense of the action by the state to \$10,000 and accepted the senate bill which provides for a \$100,000 fund.

It is expected that the conference report would be accepted by both houses and the bill go to the governor.

\$100,000 Item

The Haight bill, which will be accepted, in addition to curbing Clark county's right to present evidence, provided for a sum of \$100,000 for the defense of the suit which Clark county would file.

The assembly cut that amount to \$10,000 after Attorney General Alan Bible, in a letter to the legislature, said that \$100,000 was entirely too much and that \$10,000 would be empty sufficient to defend the suit.

Cloakroom gossip was to the effect that Haight inserted the \$100,000 clause into the bill as an assurance that it would not pass and thus allow the senate to get out from under the heat that is being generated on the measure.

The bill almost was lost in the assembly this morning when it received a bare constitutional majority as Speaker Denver Dickerson cast the deciding vote.

As has been the case during the entire battle over the Boulder dam fund, the republicans in the assembly were joined by disgruntled democrats who have been sore at Clark county for several years, and this coalition almost upset the final bill which might give Clark County relief.

Clarence Ruedy, republican of Washoe, closed the arguments in the assembly with the statement that "Clark county has no claim at this time on which to base a suit for a share of the Boulder dam revenue."

BOULDER SUIT BILL PASSED

Assembly Reviews Previous Action

CARSON CITY, Mar. 12.—Clark county was given permission to sue the state of Nevada under the terms of a bill which the assembly passed today by a vote of 22-14 with four members absent.

The action came when Peter Hendrichs (R), Lyon, moved to reconsider the vote by which the measure yesterday failed of a constitutional majority.

Clark county, under the act, if it is approved by the senate and signed by the governor, will be allowed to seek court determination of the justice of its claims to a part of the \$300,000 annually paid the state from Boulder dam revenue.

There was only brief debate on the measure.

Archie C. Grant (D), Clark, thanked Hendrichs for his "bigness" in moving for reconsideration. He said Clark county had presented its case yesterday.

Don Crawford (D), Washoe, who voted against the bill yesterday said he was changing his vote after having obtained the opinion of "unbiased attorneys that this matter is one for the courts, and not for farmers, business men and miners to decide."

A stormy course, with passage hanging by the narrowest of margins—if it clears at all—apparently was ahead of the bill in the senate.

Who's Trying To 'Fix' The Race?

The Reno Gazette, in its most recent comment on the Boulder dam revenue situation which followed passage of the so-called Haight bill, has this to say about the battle that was in progress ever since the legislature repealed the act allowing Clark county 20 per cent of the \$300,000 annual payments:

"It has been obvious that Clark county wants more than an even break in this race for Boulder dam revenues. Her representatives not only want to ride, but they also want to be the handicappers and the starters. The state senate's refusal to let Clark county 'fix' the race can be understood."

We are at a loss to understand this particular statement. The bill the senate refused to pass was very simple, direct, and devoid of any prejudicial preamble such as was contained in the first bill introduced and to which there was justifiable objection not only in the Gazette office but in Clark county as well.

The bill the senate defeated contained three sections. The first gave the county the right to sue. The second outlined the procedure to be followed. The third provided that the court should receive evidence to show the intent of the congress of the United States in providing for payment of that revenue.

Because there could be no possible objection to the first two sections, the Gazette must refer to the third. Certainly, if the Gazette is interested in a fair determination of the issue, it should not be opposed to placing all the facts at the disposal of the court.

Unfortunately, because of the general legislative picture at the time, there was no statement permitted in the congressional act explaining the reason for the revenue, though it was definitely understood in both houses that it was in lieu of taxation, and that was the argument used for its inclusion among the "Nevada" amendments.

If by seeking to have the entire record before the court we are attempting to get "more than an even break" then the Gazette's charge is true.

However, those who have studied the situation for several years and know all ramifications are entitled to conclude that the Gazette is in the position of supporting a court hearing to give the appearance of being fair and then demanding suppression of most of the evidence upon which this county relies to prove its case, so it couldn't possibly win.

Which attitude more nearly justifies the charge of an attempt to "fix" the race, we'll leave it to our readers to judge.

Boulder Dam Fund Suit Bill Signed

Gov. E. P. Carville signed the bill Wednesday which will permit Clark county to sue the state for a share of the \$300,000 which comes to Nevada each year from Boulder Dam revenue.

A portion of this revenue is regarded as due Clark county in lieu of taxes. The bill also carries an appropriation of \$100,000 to be used in defraying the costs of depending the suit.

L.V.R.J. 3/16/43

Substitute Dam Fund Act Passed

Senate Okehs Haight Measure

Defeats Assembly's Bill To Gain Hearing

CARSON CITY, Mar. 16 (UP) Senator A. L. Haight's bill to permit Clark county to sue Nevada for a portion of the state's share of Boulder dam revenue passed the senate today. Earlier the senate had defeated an assembly approved measure along the same lines.

Haight's measure is simply an authorization that a suit be entered, but provides it must be filed in Ormsby county, where the state capitol is located. It also appropriates \$100,000 for use by the state in defending any action brought by the southern Nevada county to obtain part of the \$300,000 annually paid by the federal government.

There were only four votes against the Haight act. Voting against passage were Senators Dressler, LeMaire, Robbins and Tognoni.

Six for Bill

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Dam Fund Suit Bill Is Beaten In Senate Today

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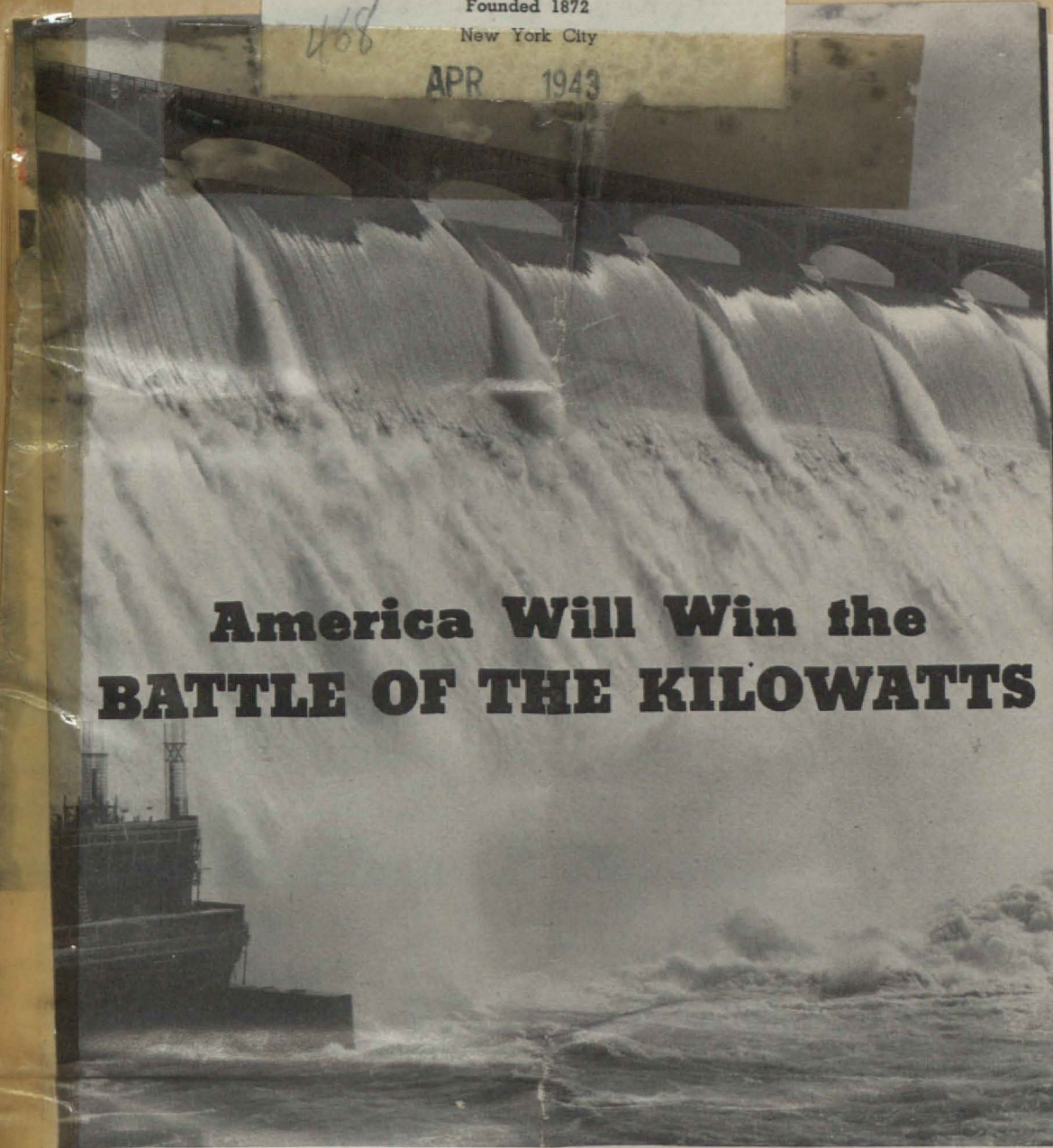
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America Will Win the BATTLE OF THE KILOWATTS

Our Gigantic System of Dams and Powerhouses Pumps the Lifeblood into Vital War Industries

By ARTHUR GRAHAME

ELECTRICITY is the lifeblood of modern war production. We must have it in vast quantities to produce aluminum for airplanes and magnesium for bombs; to heat-treat steel for gun barrels, ships' plates, and tank armor; for the production of chlorine and other chemicals. We must have it to run the hundreds of thousands of machine tools which are turning war

metals into finished weapons. Just as important, we must have it to keep working the everyday services on which depends the sustained drive of our war effort—to run streetcars and elevators; to keep radio stations on the air and telephone and telegraph systems in operation to light factories, mines, and streets.

In the crowded, vulnerable industrial areas of Germany, power-generating stations are among the most carefully guard-

APRIL, 1943

107

L.V.R.J. 4/29/43

Bureau of Mines Layoff Ordered

Approximately 150 men will be laid off at the bureau of mines station at Boulder City Saturday due to lack of funds to continue operation, it was learned today.

The budget allowance has been exhausted and as a result the experimental work which has been conducted during the past year will be drastically curtailed.

The situation will not affect the electrolytic manganese and magnesium processes being perfected, but will hit all other phases of the bureau work which will be returned to the smaller proportions of pre-war work.

The new appropriation bill is now before the house of representatives and it will be at least 60 days before approval can be expected. Just how comprehensive an allowance can be expected could not be predicted today.

L.V.A. 5/7/43

Boulder Dam Fund In State Treasury

State Treasurer Dan W. Franks has received from the federal government a check for \$300,000 as payment to the state of Nevada the amount due as earnings from the Boulder project during the year ended May 31, 1942.

The \$300,000, Treasurer Dan Franks said, is credited to the general fund of the state of Nevada, the 1943 legislature having repealed the 1941 law under the terms of which 20 per cent of earlier receipts from the federal government were given to Clark county.

The payment received is the fifth payment in like amount, as provided by the Boulder project readjustment act. This brings to \$1,500,000 the amount received to date by the state of Nevada. Of this total \$1,260,000 has been placed in the general fund of the state, and Clark county has received \$240,000.

MINING JR'L
PHOENIX ARIZ.
5/30/43

war work.

BOULDER CITY WORK CURTAILED BY LACK OF BUREAU FUNDS

THE Boulder City, Nevada, station of the Bureau of Mines is operating with a reduced staff since the budget allowance is exhausted and the new appropriation has not been granted. About 150 men were laid off because of lack of funds. This will not affect the furtherance of the electrolytic manganese and magnesium processes now being perfected, but other phases of the bureau's work are being curtailed or suspended altogether. During the past few years the Boulder City station has done extensive experimental work on recovery of manganese and magnesium from low-grade ores. Appropriations have been larger to allow for the additional expense and now, with the near completion of the work, the budget for the Boulder City station will be reduced.

Increased Shipment of Helium

Bureau of Mines reports first shipment from new plant in Texas—other Bureau war projects summarized, including wider use of clays.

MARKING a tremendous increase in the output of vital helium for the Navy's antisubmarine blimps and other important war uses, the Bureau of Mines shipped late in March the first carload of helium from its new and largest helium plant "somewhere in Texas" and announced simultaneously that work is being rushed on four other similar plants to bring the production rate of the lightweight, nonflammable gas for 1943 to about 40 times that of prewar days.

In reporting on the progress of the bureau's \$16,000,000 helium-expansion program, R. R. Sayers, director, said that the four additional plants, now in various stages of construction, are located "in the Southwestern area" and that by the end of this year the bureau will have a total of six plants turning out helium for war needs.

Albany—New Laboratory Site

Albany, Ore., has been selected as the site for the Northwest electrodevelopment laboratory where Bureau of Mines metallurgists will study the recovery and processing of minerals from the Pacific Northwest as part of a program to utilize this region's vast resources in winning the war, it was announced last month by Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

Negotiations have been completed for the purchase of the vacated buildings and grounds of the Lewis and Clark College, an institution that moved to Portland a few years ago, and the bureau soon will begin converting the property into a laboratory.

"The Albany, Ore., site meets the requirements for a laboratory to investigate improved methods of recovering magnesium and aluminum from the plentiful reserves of that area", the Secretary said,

"together with research in the processing of nickel, tungsten, chromium, manganese, vanadium, and other strategic and critical minerals which are vital to the Nation's war economy."

Use of Domestic Clays

In a move developed jointly by the Bureau of Mines and WPB, the bureau has undertaken the first steps for greatly expanding the search for additional reserves of domestic bauxite, alunite, and aluminous clays. The expanded search, to be conducted under a \$500,000 congressional appropriation bill recently signed by President Roosevelt, is designed to free the U. S. in the future from dependence upon imported bauxite for the aluminum for its war planes.

Most of the drilling work authorized under the \$500,000 appropriation will be in Arkansas, the Nation's "Number 1" bauxite state, where the bureau's crews already have drilled many thousands of feet of test holes in charting new reserves of bauxite.

A Bureau of Mines proposal to erect a 400-ton-a-day custom mill at Butte, Mont., to treat manganese ores produced by several mines in that area and thus provide more manganese for the Nation's steel mills, has been approved by the Facility Review Committee of WPB.

In announcing favorable action on another of the bureau's projects for speeding the output of war minerals, Secretary Ickes stated that the Domestic Manganese Co., prominent in the manganese field of Montana, has applied for a \$250,000 loan from the RFC to construct the mill. Company proposes to utilize old milling equipment in the Butte area for the

plant and to resume operation of its modern nodulizing plant at Butte to produce ferrograde manganese nodules for steel.

ocean liner, but also are constructing a storage dam 135 miles back in the bush and a power house. The power house will be completed with 12 generators in action by next November.

"Clearing of the Shipshaw site, where the project was developed, began in the summer of 1941. The actual construction started that fall. Facing the army of workmen, engineers, and managers were all the abnormal conditions of war-time. Besides the bitter cold and frozen ground they had to contend with shortages of labor, lack of materials, accidents, and the hazards of hasty work.

"Rock and earth froze to dump cars and had to be hacked out. Ice in the bed of the plateau was attacked with drilling machines. Men, working at night under piercing searchlights, could stay out in the frigid temperature only for a few hours at a time, so that double the labor force was required. Sixty lives were lost on the job—60 human sacrifices to the power god of the Saguenay.

"A large proportion of the men at Shipshaw are quartered in what is modestly called "the Camp" but is actually a self-contained community with its own post office, police and fire stations, 16-bed hospital, residences, and shops.

"Until the present Shipshaw project was started, all power from the Saguenay was developed by two earlier power plants, one at Ile Maligne, the other at a point called Chute-a-Caron. By next November the three plants will have an installed capacity of over two million horsepower.

"The water supply for the Saguenay development is Lake St. John, a vast reservoir 400 miles square. To harness the River Saguenay, 8,000 workmen were involved in excavating the canal. They cut it through rock and earth 300 feet wide, 33 feet deep, and 1½ miles long, to a height of land 230 feet above the river.

"At the foot of this promontory they built a power house 800 feet long, so the river, coursing through the canal, could spill down through six penstock tunnels into giant turbines.

HOW ABOUT BOULDER DAM?

The destruction of dams in the Ruhr Valley naturally leads us to speculate upon the possibility of the same thing happening to our great Boulder Dam project and to ask ourselves, "Can Boulder Dam be bombed, and what would be the results?"

Fortunately in building the great Boulder Dam, highest in the world and holding back of it the greatest body of stored water in the world, the engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation were confronted by new and untried engineering problems. So they provided a base for the great structure, two blocks long up and down the river, gradually sloping the concrete to the comparatively small thickness of 45 feet at the crest.

It is not conceivable that any bombs would inflict such damage upon this vast mass of concrete as to allow the waters of Lake Mead to escape in any large volume, if at all.

Possible damage might be inflicted on the power houses; but if the power house on the Nevada side should be partially destroyed the chances are that the one on the Arizona side would escape undamaged and be still generating power for the industries of the southwest.

True enough, damage might be inflicted on the transformers and the switching yards or the transmission lines. But there are several great transmission lines leading to California, each by an entirely different route. It is hardly conceivable that all the lines should be broken at once.

Moreover, we are at such a distance from the Pacific Coast that there is but a very small chance that any enemy aircraft could reach this far from the coast without being destroyed. With the almost perfect air protection provided for California, there is but an exceedingly small chance for any enemy plane to reach more than ten or twenty miles inland. So, while the government is very properly taking every possible means of guarding this, the most important power plant in America, we have nothing to fear except, perhaps, some acts of minor sabotage.

"The intake structure at the downstream end of the canal is built of massive concrete and contains 12 steel headgates for controlling the flow of water. From here, water flows to the power house turbines through the six tunnels, 30 feet in diameter, excavated out of solid rock and lined with concrete.

"At the foot of the power house they had to cut back into the main between the tailrace (the channel into which the water from the turbines is discharged) of the Shipshaw power house and the river with a thin rock barrier 300 feet long. Blasting out this barrier was a perilous moment in the whole danger-fraught construction. If there had been even the slightest miscalculation, the Shipshaw power house might

have been hit by the exploding hail of rocks and earth, and a year's work might have been lost. "No less a feat of engineering

In flying horses to points of construction in the Shipshaw dam project, the animals had to be chloroformed, with a horse doctor at hand to administer more when the animals showed signs of awakening. This was done after a horse kicked a hole through the bottom of a plane. Oxen, on the other hand, needed no doping and enjoyed the ride.

skill was the construction of storage dams at Lake Manouan and Passe Dangereuse, on the headwaters of Lake St. John. During

the building of the Manouan dam, some 1,900 tons of freight and 30 men had to be flown 110 miles into the bush. Bulldozers, power shovels, and other heavy machines had to be dismantled and sent by plane; even horses were put in planes.

"The entire Shipshaw project will cost about \$105,700,000. It is not as spectacular-looking as the massive Boulder Dam in Arizona, which has a sheer drop of 750 feet of smooth cement. But Shipshaw required more excavation than Boulder Dam, twice the labor force, but used only one third the amount of concrete. Boulder Dam was completed in five years at a cost of 205 million. It is fed by a man-made lake, while Shipshaw's water supply comes from the everlasting res-

ervoir of Lake St. John.

"Behind these impersonal statistics of construction stand flesh and blood personalities, whose skill and determination, backed by a mighty labor force, reared the colossus of Shipshaw.

All of Shipshaw's colossal amount of power, plus the bulk of the output of the two other plants in the same region along the Saguenay River, will go into aluminum smelting, electrometallurgical operations, and Allied war needs.

"Canadian plants are supplying 90 per cent of the Empire's production of base aluminum, essential for planes and other war equipment, and have also contracted to supply substantial quantities to supplement output in the United States.

CHEMICAL A

L. V. Tribune 3-1-43

Boulder Dam Rival To Be Completed In Near Future

The Shipshaw project—rival of Boulder Dam—located on the Saguenay river, province of Quebec, Eastern Canada, will be completed late this autumn. Constructed by the Aluminum Company of America, backed by United States government money, the "Colossus of Shipshaw" will produce more than two million horsepower in the manufacture of electricity for Canadian plants producing aluminum. Bauxite, the ore of aluminum, is being shipped to Canada from South America where the American company has built railways, docks and towns to move the ore from the mines to the coast.

Where in the construction of Boulder workmen had to battle with the blistering heat in summer, the 10,000 workmen on the Shipshaw fought the intense cold of winter.

The project has been under construction for two years but censors prohibited the press from even mentioning it until recent months.

Declaring the development greater than Boulder Dam, the Montreal Standard, in an article reprinted in the Magazine Digest of Toronto said among other things:

"Now we may know how 10,000 men worked through two terrible Canadian winters, day and night, to lift a great river out of its natural course, channel it overland for a mile and a half, and then blast it back into the ancient river bed.

"These thousands who toiled and still toil with giant steam-shovels, cranes, tractors, locomotives, and bare hands in a race against time, not only redirected the Saguenay through a canal big enough to float an

MINING JR'L
PHOENIX ARIZ.
7/15/43

U. S. BUREAU OF MINES REVIEWS ITS WASHINGTON PROJECTS

A NUMBER of exploratory and laboratory projects are being carried on in the state of Washington by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. R. S. Dean, assistant director of the bureau, said that while there has been a noted increase in the production of strategic, critical, and essential minerals in Washington during the past several years, many ore deposits are lying dormant because they have not been explored thoroughly or because metallurgical processes for their utilization have not been ascertained. In the production of war minerals in the state, it will be possible to take advantage of the available cheap hydroelectric power and ample coal reserves.

The bureau's laboratories at Seattle and Pullman, Washington; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Boulder City, Nevada, are conducting various metallurgical investigations of minerals of Washington, and a considerable portion of the work in the bureau's new electro-development laboratory in Oregon will be devoted to Washington projects when the research plant is completed.

The Northwest Experiment Station of the bureau on the University of Washington campus is conducting cleaning tests on Washington coals, analyzing clay samples of the state for their alumina content in the possible production of aluminum, and is making cleaning tests on clays. H. F. Yancey, supervising engineer of the Seattle laboratory, has received scores of clay samples from the Spokane and Castle Rock areas of the state for analyses.

At Pullman, the bureau's research laboratory directed by H. A. Doerner is studying the production of magnesium from magnesium oxide by carbothermic reduction and is investigating the production of pure magnesium oxide from Washington magnesite and dolomite by the carbon dioxide leaching process.

Samples of ore from nickel-iron deposits of the Blewett Pass region of Chelan County and the Cle Elum area of Kittitas County are being subjected to metallurgical tests at the bureau's Salt Lake City laboratories, while ore-testing studies are being made of lead-zinc ore from claims in Pend Oreille County and molybdenum-tungsten-copper-gold-silver ore from Stevens County.

Several tons of magnesite from Stevens County have been tested in the bureau's laboratories at Boulder City, Nevada, in efforts to develop a commercial process for obtaining magnesium oxide from this ore as an initial step in producing the lightweight airplane metal, magnesium. Pilot plant work on this ore is continuing, bureau engineers report.

In its investigations of the production of sponge iron from domestic ores, the bureau will test one or more samples of iron ore from Washington State in experimental sponge iron plants at Boulder City, Nevada, or Laramie, Wyoming. The state has several undeveloped iron deposits, principally in the rugged Cascade Mountains area.

Seven exploratory projects also are on the bureau's program for the state. These include nickel in Kittitas and Chelan counties; clay deposits in Cowlitz, King, and Spokane counties for sources of alumina; copper in Snohomish County; and lead-zinc ores in Pend Oreille County.

B. C. Gets Office Of Reclamation Region

Boulder City becomes headquarters for Region 3 of the bureau of reclamation in decentralization move to assure a full utilization of the land and water resources of the west to meet war and postwar requirements, it was announced today by Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes.

The reorganization plan establishes six major field offices, each headed by a director, who will be the local representative of the commissioner of reclamation.

Moritz Director

Ernest A. Moritz, who has been director of power for the Boulder canyon project for several years, becomes director of Region 3, which embraces the state of Arizona; the San Diego project in California, and the Colorado river projects in California, Nevada and New Mexico. Leo J. Foster, construction engineer on the all-American canal and Gila projects, has been named assistant director for this region.

"The increasing number of interrelated and complex problems arising from the construction and operation of the many bureau of reclamation projects for irrigation, power, and related purposes, makes it imperative at this time in the interest of maximum efficiency to establish area offices to coordinate the organization's activities in each of six areas," Ickes said in making the announcement.

Page Plan

"The plan, developed by the bureau under former Commissioner John C. Page prior to his resignation in June because of ill health, will bring the bureau in closer touch with the people affected by its functions. It will provide for a more thorough understanding of area problems and of the needs and potentialities of each area than has been possible heretofore through the Washington headquarters and the Denver engineering office.

"Close coordination of bureau operations and a full consideration of local expression, essential in meeting the bureau's wartime responsibilities and in the preparation for postwar needs will be realized. To facilitate this program, another office of assistant commissioner was recently established with the appointment thereto of William E. Warne."

The regional directors, the secretary said, will be under the direct supervision of the commissioner of reclamation. They will have extensive latitude for independent action. They will carry out power development and marketing programs, including the negotiation of power sales contracts in accordance with departmental policy, and will negotiate construction repayment contracts with water users.

Jurisdiction Told

Under their jurisdiction also will be all investive programs to determine the economic and engineering feasibility of proposed projects, and the supervision of the operation and maintenance of completed projects.

The bureau now has 72 projects in operation, under construction, or authorized in the 16 western states.

The six regions and their directors and headquarters are as follows:

No. 1—Boise, Idaho; state of Washington; Oregon, including that part of the Klamath project in California; Idaho, excluding the Bear River basin, and the Snake River basin in Wyoming. Director, Frank A. Banks; assistant, R. J. Newell.

No. 2—Sacramento, California; state of California, excluding the Klamath project; Lake Tahoe watershed, and the San Diego and

Colorado River projects. Director, Charles E. Carey; assistant, Robert S. Calland.

No. 3—Boulder City, already described above.

No. 4—Salt Lake City. State of Nevada, excluding the Colorado river projects; Lake Tahoe area watershed in California; Bear River basin in Idaho and Wyoming, and the Colorado River basin in Wyoming and Colorado, excluding the Colorado - Big Thompson and the Blue River-South Platte projects. Director, Elmer O. Larson.

No. 5—Amarillo, Texas. States of Colorado and New Mexico, excluding all of the Colorado river projects except the Colorado-Big Thompson and the Blue River-South Platte projects; states of Texas, Oklahoma and the Arkansas River basin of Kansas. Wesley R. Nelson, director.

No. 6—Billings, Montana. States of Montana, North and South Dakota; Wyoming, excluding the Snake River basin, the Bear River basin and the Green River basin; states of Nebraska and Kansas, excluding the Arkansas River basin. Director, Harold D. Comstock; assistant, William G. Sloan.

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Page 30

U. S. BUREAU OF MINES REVIEWS ITS WASHINGTON PROJECTS

A NUMBER of exploratory and laboratory projects are being carried on in the state of Washington by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. R. S. Dean, assistant director of the bureau, said that while there has been a noted increase in the production of strategic, critical, and essential minerals in Washington during the past several years, many ore deposits are lying dormant because they have not been explored thoroughly or because metallurgical processes for their utilization have not been ascertained. In the production of war minerals in the state, it will be possible to take advantage of the available cheap hydroelectric power and ample coal reserves.

The bureau's laboratories at Seattle and Pullman, Washington; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Boulder City, Nevada, are conducting various metallurgical investigations of minerals of Washington, and a considerable portion of the work in the bureau's new electro-development laboratory in Oregon will be devoted to Washington projects when the research plant is completed.

The Northwest Experiment Station of the bureau on the University of Washington campus is conducting cleaning tests on Washington coals, analyzing clay samples of the state for their alumina content in the possible production of aluminum, and is making cleaning tests on clays. H. F. Yancey, supervising engineer of the Seattle laboratory, has received scores of clay samples from the Spokane and Castle Rock areas of the state for analyses.

At Pullman, the bureau's research laboratory directed by H. A. Doerner is studying the production of magnesium from magnesium oxide by carbothermic reduction and is investigating the production of pure magnesium oxide from Washington magnesite and dolomite by the carbon dioxide leaching process.

Samples of ore from nickel-iron deposits of the Blewett Pass region of Chelan County and the Cle Elum area of Kittitas County are being subjected to metallurgical tests at the bureau's Salt Lake City laboratories, while ore-testing studies are being made of lead-zinc ore from claims in Pend Oreille County and molybdenum-tungsten-copper-gold-silver ore from Stevens County.

Several tons of magnesite from Stevens County have been tested in the bureau's laboratories at Boulder City, Nevada, in efforts to develop a commercial process for obtaining magnesium oxide from this ore as an initial step in producing the lightweight airplane metal, magnesium. Pilot plant work on this ore is continuing, bureau engineers report.

In its investigations of the production of sponge iron from domestic ores, the bureau will test one or more samples of iron ore from Washington State in experimental sponge iron plants at Boulder City, Nevada, or Laramie, Wyoming. The state has several undeveloped iron deposits, principally in the rugged Cascade Mountains area.

7-15-43
Seven exploratory projects also are on the bureau's program for the state. These include nickel in Kittitas and Chelan counties; clay deposits in Cowlitz, King, and Spokane counties for sources of alumina; copper in Snohomish County; and lead-zinc ores in Pend Oreille County.

PREMIUM FORMS SIMPLIFIED BY THE QUOTA COMMITTEE

SIMPLIFICATION of forms used in establishing or revising mine quotas under the premium price plan for copper, lead, and zinc has been announced by the quota committee, composed of representatives of the Office of Price Administration and War Production Board. The revision of forms is the result of extensions and changes of the premium price plan, and experience in the use of the forms.

Five forms are affected:

WPB Form 1572 for reports from operating mines of operating data and costs;

WPB Form 2465 for new mines;

WPB Form 2822 for operating mines without mills;

WPB Form 1699 for mines in the Tri-State district;

WPB IND-1 for notification of quota revisions.

The first one, WPB Form 1572, is for information the committee needs in revising quotas of the larger mines. It was used most heavily in the period from last fall to early 1943, when the premium price plan was limited to the A premium of 2 3/4 cents per pound for lead and zinc, and 5 cents for copper. This form has been cut in half, from eight pages to four, by eliminating monthly data for 1942 and tables calling for statements of "metal paid for."

WPB Forms 2465 and 2822, respectively for new mines and for small mines without mills, have been designed to facilitate the committee's revision of quotas. This work has become more important since the plan was extended by the B premium for lead, and B and C premiums for zinc, and special quotas for small copper mines. The form for use by new mines combines in one simple schedule cost breakdowns that formerly were in two schedules. Questions with respect to estimated grades and recoveries are grouped separately for direct shipping ores and for milling ores. "Net smelter returns" has been defined carefully, and other changes in wording were designed to make requirements clear. Form 2822 is in the main a simplified version of WPB Form 1572, printed on two sides of a sheet of ordinary letter-size paper. The schedule for costs, revenue, and production facts is limited to records for three months, and cost breakdowns are those usually carried on the books of small operators.

WPB Form 1699 for operating mines in the Tri-State district omits columns calling for metallic content of concentrates, and groups cost breakdowns in one schedule which conforms to Tri-State practice. The fifth form contains explanations of the types of quotas assigned, and a statement of the new Rule 13 by which monthly quotas and production are calculated.

THE MINING JOURNAL for JULY 15, 1943

September Travel Figures Released

Figures showing travel to the Boulder Dam National Recreational area for the month of September have been released by the department.

During the month a total of 5430 cars brought 18,494 persons into the area through the various gateways, as follows:

Through the Nevada checking station, 3579 cars with 12,187 persons. Through the east or Arizona gateway, 1789 cars and 6093 persons. Overton district, 48 cars and 155 persons and through Pierce Ferry, 14 cars and 59 persons.

The figures show a very slight decrease from the previous month.

For the travel year, October 1, 1942, to September 30, 1943, the report shows a total of 70,493 cars and 231,752 passengers, approximately 50 per cent of the figures for the travel year October 1, 1941, to September 30, 1942, which were 146,464 cars and 417,833 passengers.

Bureau of Reclamation Has Contributed Much to War Manpower, Bashore

The heavy sacrifices made by the Bureau of Reclamation to the war effort in point of man power, as well as other factors, was stressed by Commissioner of Reclamation Harry W. Bashore in his address to the National Reclamation association in Denver. He said:

"Reclamation's contribution to the war from the standpoint of power and food has been highly significant, but I also call your attention with pride to the bureau's service flag, which shows that 1,423 of our employees have joined the colors. Thirteen have made the supreme sacrifice on the field of battle, are prisoners of war, or have died in active service. I pay my tribute to their patriotism and extend my sympathy to their families.

"The loss of the services of these men and women to the armed forces has hampered our activities, but we have asked for the deferment of only 68 of our remaining 6,036 employees—only 1 per cent."

New Reclamation Chieftains



These are the men who will guide the destinies of the bureau of reclamation under its new decentralization plan which establishes major local field offices in six regional areas. A series of meetings were held in Washington, D. C., from September 27 to October 2 to acquaint the men with the more important positions they have assumed under the reorganization. The objectives of the decentralization are to coordinate more efficiently the bureau's activities in the various regions, to bring the agency in closer touch with the people affected by its functions, and to "streamline" it for meeting war and post-war problems more expeditiously.

The men are: Front row, left to right: William F. Kubach, director of the branch of fiscal and administrative management; S. O. Harper, chief engineer, director of the branch of design and construction; former Commissioner John C. Page, now consulting engineer for the bureau at the Denver office; Commissioner of Reclamation Harry W. Bashore; William E. Warne, assistant commissioner of reclamation; John S. Moore, director of the branch of operation and maintenance; E. B. Debler, director of the branch of project investigations.

Second row, left to right: E. A. Moritz, regional

director of reclamation, Region 3, Boulder City, Nevada; Charles E. Carey, regional director of reclamation, Region 2, Sacramento, California; Frank A. Banks, regional director of reclamation, Region 1, Boise, Idaho; Harold D. Comstock, regional director of reclamation, Region 6, Billings, Montana; E. O. Larson, regional director of reclamation, Region 4, Salt Lake City, Utah; Wesley R. Nelson, regional director of reclamation, Region 5, Amarillo, Texas.

Third row, left to right: L. J. Moran, assistant director of the branch of fiscal and administrative management; R. J. Newell, assistant regional director of reclamation, Region 1, Boise, Idaho; Leo J. Foster, assistant regional director of reclamation, Region 3, Yuma, Arizona; R. S. Calland, assistant regional director of reclamation, Region 2, Sacramento, California; L. R. Smith, assistant director of the branch of fiscal and administrative management.

Back row, left to right: Goodrich W. Lineweaver, chief of information, Washington, D. C.; J. Kenard Cheadle, chief counsel, Washington, D. C.; J. C. Thrailkill, chief clerk, All-American and Gila projects, California and Arizona; Howard R. Stinson, assistant chief counsel, Washington, D. C.

BIGGER THAN TI

West Now Produces Third of Nation's Pig Aluminum

Third of a Series.

BY ROBERT C. ELLIOTT

SEATTLE, Nov. 24.—The magic word "power" is stirring the people of the Pacific Northwest. They're

A Story

About

TOMORROW'S

JOB

as excited over it as Californians used to be about their sunshine. Ask a businessman in Seattle, Spokane or Portland about after-the-war prospects, and he'll talk hydroelectric power as if he had just found a diamond mine. At first, you may not grasp the reasons why electricity's potentialities have so captured Northwestern imaginations.

Eight million men are at work here," says a straight-faced engineer over at Grand Coulee Dam. That being four times the population of Washington state, it sounds like some new Paul Bunyan yarn. But then you look at the dam, biggest thing ever built by man... a Niagara of silver water spraying over it, turbines roaring. And the engineer goes on:

"Yes, sir, that's how it figures out. Grand Coulee is delivering energy equal to that of eight million human workers on a 40-hour week with 14 days' vacation a year. At capacity, its 18 generators will do the work of 57 million men."

Power Is Doubled



the bureau of Reclamation in whose field these essential functions fall.

The story of the activities of this agency of the Department of the Interior in the production of food and power for war is graphically told in the Bureau of Reclamation's annual report to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943.

In the report, Commissioner of Harry W. Bashore advised the Secretary that the Bureau's continued expansion of power production for war was a most impressive phase of the year's operation. He said that in the early days of the war the greatest single task confronting the United States was to overcome Axis superiority in the production of planes, tanks, ships, and guns. Toward this objective the Bureau offered great blocks of power, doubling its pre-Pearl Harbor capacity by June 30, 1943. On that date 1,850,000 kilowatts were installed. (During the present fiscal year this capacity has been increased to more than 2,000,000 kilowatts.)

"Most of the 900,000 kilowatts made available in the two-year period were installed two to ten years ahead of schedule, at Boulder, Grand Coulee, and Parker dams," the Commissioner stated. "These giant structures were erected in times of peace as part of the Department's far-sighted policy in gauging construction to keep ahead of the inevitable industrial expansion of the West. In terms of war equipment, the new generators potentially are capable of providing annually the power required to build 30 large battleships, or to construct more than 11,000 four-motored bombers."

"The surge of power from two new plants brought into operation and from additional generators at other major plants, was in a large degree responsible for the West's continued expansion in war production. With a 35 percent increase in capacity during the year—nearly half a million kilowatts—and a 100 percent gain in output to 9½ million kilowatt-hours, Reclamation plants energized industries producing aluminum and magnesium, airplanes, ships, ferro-alloys for crossed foods, and other materials vital to the prosecution of the war."

Commissioner Bashore said that no less significant than power production are industries. In all, nearly 5,000,000 people live in regions which look to the Bureau for these services.

At the end of the fiscal year 71 projects were in operation, under

A. C. Terrill to Lecture Tonight on Fluorescence

The Service club of Boulder City will have Professor Arthur C. Terrill, mining engineer of B. M. I., as their lecturer tonight.

Mr. Terrill, who has studied in Russia and taught in China, will present a demonstration of fluorescence and phosphorescence which will involve the use of ultra-violet lamps.

He is well known in this vicinity, as he has given many lectures. Everyone is invited to attend the demonstration, which will begin immediately at 7:30 p.m. in the Boulder City High School gym.

Many Important Plans Described in Report

duced with the energy of the mighty raining ruin on Berlin. With tracer same source, American flyers hold them crashing to earth. A spirited fighter plane is 75 percent

construction, or authorized. Fifty-two of these were generating power or supplying water for irrigation and other beneficial uses. On or near practically every Reclamation project are airbases, other military establishments, and war industries.

The storage capacity of 81 reservoirs reached a new high of more than 64 million acre-feet during the year, which total is 80 percent of the storage in the West.

Conditions beyond the control of the Bureau prevented it from carrying out in full the power and irrigation program it was prepared to undertake at the beginning of the war, Mr. Bashore explained. This called for increasing the installed power capacity to 3,800,000 kilowatts by 1945-46 and extending irrigation service to more than 9,000,000 additional acres, provided manpower, critical materials, and funds were made available promptly. However, to divert critical materials to other war uses, the War Production Board issued stop-construction orders against the installation of 865,000 additional kilowatts, and at the end of the fiscal year had cleared construction on projects that will serve 600,000 additional acres by 1945. (Projects that will serve an additional 200,000 acres by 1945, provided materials and manpower are made available, were cleared in the current fiscal year.)

"While war contributions were of paramount importance during the year, attention also was focused on the problems due to arise in the post-war era," Commissioner Bashore pointed out. "In anticipation that the Nation will be called upon to provide employment and settlement opportunities for returning service men and war workers, the Bureau continued to assemble an impressive list of projects for post-war construction."

Commissioner Bashore added that the Bureau had for a postwar program a nucleus of projects where construction had been halted or retarded by war conditions. On these, work could be resumed or begun promptly to cushion the impact of the transition from war to peacetime economy by providing employment in construction activities and permanent settlement opportunities on irrigated lands. So far as funds and manpower permit, the Bureau is expediting investigations and plans for additional projects which can be constructed as appropriations are made.

Also important to the development of the West was the decentralization of the Bureau, whereby are established six field offices headed by local representatives of the Commissioner of Reclamation and four major branches with offices in Denver. The plan was put into effect on September 9, 1943.

"The increased number of inter-related and complex problems arising from the construction and operation of the many Reclamation projects for irrigation, power, and related purposes, makes closer coordination of Bureau activities essential, particularly during the war," the Commissioner said. "In the long-term program, I believe the decentralization will bring the people of the West in closer contact with the many functions which affect so vitally the future of a third of the Nation's land area."

Third Fewer Cars Pass Over Dam Than Year Ago

Approximately one-third less cars passed over Boulder Dam during October than during October, 1942, according to figures released by the Bureau of Reclamation and National Park Service.

A total of 13,482 passengers crossed the dam from the west entrance in 3,917 cars in October, and 6,741 crossed from the east entrance in 1,953 cars, while 237 entered the Overton district of the park service in 79 cars, and 38 the Pierce Ferry district in 14 cars.

Visitors to the Boulder beach area showed a marked increase, totaling 4,980 in 1,249 cars last month, compared to 858 in 297 cars during October, 1942.

All states of the Union and the District of Columbia, Canada and Mexico were represented by car traffic in the Boulder Dam National Recreational area during last month, California leading with 1,825 cars, Nevada being second with 945 cars.

48 Stars

The Bureau of Power's Boulder service flag now has 48 stars which represent nearly 50 percent of the Bureau's regular force of employees. As a result, of 110 employees, fully 90 have families occupying the Bureau's houses.

Boulder Dam Travel Shows Decline

During the month of October, 1943, 20,498 persons in 5968 vehicles were checked into the Boulder Dam Recreational area thru the various gateways. During September the report shows that there were 18,494 persons in 5430 vehicles checked into the area.

The October visitors came from all 48 states, one territory and two foreign countries, Canada and Mexico, one car each.

Through the west (Nevada) entrance, came 3917 cars with 13,482 persons this year, compared with 6866 cars and 20,678 persons in October, of last year, a decrease of 34.80 per cent. Through the east (Arizona) entrance came 1958 cars with 6741 persons, as against 3433 cars and 10,339 persons last year, a decrease of 31.75 per cent.

The Overton gateway contributed 79 cars and 237 persons as against 41 cars and 135 persons in October of last year, an increase of 89.60 per cent. The Pierce Ferry District showed 14 cars and 38 persons this year compared with 10 cars and 33 persons in October of last year.

Bureau Starts Job for Landscaping of 24 New Homes

Landscaping of the lawns of 24 of the newest Bureau residences was started recently under the direction of W. G. Neal, department gardener, who came up from Los Angeles bringing truckloads of shrubs and fertilizer. Four of the lawns are those of the houses at Cherry and Arizona, the other eight of this unit having already been landscaped. The other 20 are those on Cherry extending down to the highway.

Las Vegas, Boulder Dam Renown to Get Far More Air Publicity After War

Adding to Chamber of Commerce activities in publicizing the Las Vegas-Boulder Dam area, Mason Mallory, city traffic manager of Western Air Lines, yesterday came up with an unofficial pronouncement that the latest expansion of his company would bring still more favorable publicity to Las Vegas.

William A. Coulter, president of Western Air Lines, had announced in Los Angeles that as soon as the Civil Aeronautics Board lent its official approval the Inland Air Lines would become a part of the Western's system.

Inland has been operating from Denver to Great Falls, Mont., and from Cheyenne to Huron, S. D. By the purchase the Las Vegas air line becomes a direct route to the Black Hills of the Dakotas.

In peacetimes the Western Air Lines, says Mr. Mallory, advertises extensively the great parks in its transport area, including Lake Louise, Banff, Yellowstone, Glacier, Bryce and, locally, Boulder Dam and Death Valley.

With the Black Hills resorts now on the Western line, Mr. Mallory believes that as quickly as war is over more park advertising will be done than ever before, and that with every piece of air line literature advertising the Black Hills there will also be as much additional publicity for Las Vegas, Boulder Dam and Death Valley.

PLANE TOW CABLE CAUSED BOULDER DAM POWER BREAK

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9 (INS)—

Discovery of an airplane tow cable attached to overhead wires of the transmission cable bringing power to Los Angeles from Boulder Dam today solved the mystery of the temporary breakdown of electric power Tuesday afternoon.

Patrolmen who had been combing every foot of territory along a 90-mile stretch from Victorville to Silver Lake finally found the cause of the interruption in service, it was announced by officials of the municipal bureau of power and light.

Reclamation Bureau's Many Important War Contributions Described in Report

Firebombs of magnesium, produced with the energy of the mighty generators at Boulder Dam, are raining ruin on Berlin. With tracer bullets of magnesium, from the same source, American flyers hold the head on the Japanese and send them crashing to earth.

Every four-motored bomber and spirited fighter plane is 75 percent aluminum, the important light metal reduced in electric furnaces heated with large blocks of power from Grand Coulee Dam.

Potatoes, milk, and dairy products in dehydrated form keep warmly-clad American soldiers in the Aleutians in fighting trim for the attack on the home islands that hold the heart of the Japanese military octopus.

Molasses from sugar beets, as a component of smokeless powder, helps Allied battleships in the South Pacific hurl giant shells into Hirohito's stronghold.

These and hundreds of other products resulting from the irrigation of arid and semi-arid lands of the West and from the development of large blocks of hydro-electric power for major war industries emphasize the contribution to the winning of the war being made by the Bureau of Reclamation in whose field these essential functions fall.

The story of the activities of this agency of the Department of the Interior in the production of food and power for war is graphically told in the Bureau of Reclamation's annual report to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943.

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Commissioner Bashore said that no less significant than power production as a contribution to fighting strength was the production of vital foods, for the armed forces and civilians at home, on the 4,000,000 acres of land irrigated by Reclamation facilities in 15 western states. From these highly productive areas, once desert wastes came enough beans to provide an annual supply for nearly 22 million people, potatoes for 13 million, and (through alfalfa fed to beef and dairy herds) beef for 4 1/2 million and milk for 3 1/2 million.

The gross value of crops produced on land served by Reclamation works during the calendar year 1942 was \$272,048,516, an increase of more than 45 percent over the 1941 value and a 100 percent gain over 1940.

In addition to power and irrigation service, supplemental municipal and industrial water is being provided for cities, military concentrations and industries. In all, nearly 5,000,000 people live in regions which look to the Bureau for these services.

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construction, or authorized. Fifty-two of these were generating power or supplying water for irrigation and other beneficial uses. On or near practically every Reclamation project are airbases, other military establishments, and war industries.

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L. V. Tribune
1-7-44

Boulder Tours Co. Has New Manager for Hualapai House

Clyde Erskine, general manager of Grand Canyon Boulder Dam Tours, yesterday announced the resignation of Mrs. Erskine as manager of Hualapai Lodge, due to her health, and the appointment of Mrs. Mae Osler as manager. Mrs. Osler has been secretary to

L.V.R. Journal
1-10-44

December Travel At Boulder Dam Is Bigger In 1943

Travelers who crossed Boulder dam during the month of December, 1943, exceeded by 2,635 the total for the same month in 1942, according to a report made by the national park service in Boulder City.

The total number of persons who crossed the dam last month was 8,863, while total in December, 1942, was 6,248, the park service records show.

For the entire Boulder dam recreational area, including the traffic across the dam, the total for last month was 10,247. Included were Boulder beach, Las Vegas beach, Pierce Ferry district, Eldorado canyon, Willow Beach, Temple Bar and Overton district.

The travel year of the park service so far, dating from October 1 to December 31, shows a total of 56,184 persons. This is a decrease from the same period in 1942, when 73,740 were counted in the area, the park service record shows.

L. V. Tribune
1-14-44

EROSION RUINING BOULDER?

Usefulness of Boulder Dam, the pride of Clark County and one of the man-made wonders of the world, is being destroyed as effectively, if less spectacularly, as the R. A. F. destroyed the Ruhr Valley dams in Germany with block-buster bombs.

Conferees on the problem of erosion control of Navajo and Hopi Indian reservations in meeting at Window Rock, Ariz., yesterday heard that solemn warning from Evan L. Flory of Phoenix, and Paul Phillips of Window Rock, regional directors of soil and moisture conservation.

Elaborating on their warning, the speakers told the group that topsoil erosion from a single section of the reservation at the present rate deposits in one year an acre foot of silt in Lake Mead.

Declaring that the entire future of three and one-half million people in Arizona and Southern California who obtain water, electric power and flood control protection from the Boulder Dam is at stake, the conservation experts told their listeners that the ruin of land carried with it the human problem of the future of the Indians who depend on their range lands for livelihood.

Damage to the reservation was estimated at 19 cents a section, which is the amount that acreage would bring under a grazing permit, while the runoff deprives land of irrigation water valued at \$157.

Mr. Phillips drew a comparison of the Southwest with its vast range lands to similar areas in the Middle East of Europe and Asia where, he declared, overgrazing and erosion has resulted in destruction of a great wealth and civilization formerly existing there.

the Chief of Highway Patrol for the State of Iowa, and auditor for the Highway Patrol.

Her hotel and resort experience has been with the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Hotel company, Blackstone hotel in Omaha, as social director; as manager of Bird's White House at Laguna Beach, California, and owner of the Sunset Inn, San Clemente, California.

L.V.R. Journal
1-19-44

Funds Proposed For Area Projects

In the budget of President Roosevelt presented to congress for the fiscal year starting July 1 are expenditures proposed under specific legislation for reclamation bureau projects in this area which are under the direction of E. A. Moritz, director of power at Boulder dam.

These expenditures are proposed as follows: Boulder Canyon project, \$513,000; All-American canal, \$1,431,049; Davis dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$5,296,736; and Gila project, Arizona, \$765,000.

Boulder C. N.
1-21-44

GENERATING UNIT N-7 INSTALLATION TO BE BEGUN SOON

Installation of a new generator, the fourteenth to be installed in the Boulder Dam power house, is due to start immediately, according to Bureau of Reclamation officials.

Generating Unit N-7 will be the seventh to be installed on the Nevada side, six large units and one small one having been placed on the Arizona side.

The U. S. Bureau of Reclamation will install the turbine, which was manufactured by the Baldwin-Southwark company of Pennsylvania. R. V. Sprague is construction superintendent, L. A. Wilcox general foreman and John A. Nunner mechanical foreman on the job.

Henry Delle is erection engineer for Baldwin-Southwark, having been here previously for installation of A-1 and A-2 generators. He has arrived in Boulder City, accompanied by Mrs. Delle.

The generating unit was manufactured by the General Electric company, which is assembling its crew here for installation of the unit.

Some of the parts have arrived and members of the installing crews are now on hand for the work.

L. V. Age
1-23-44

Select Rockwell River Engineer

E. W. Rockwell, senior engineer for the Metropolitan water district, has been named as temporary engineer for the Colorado River commission to succeed the late Charles De Armond of Las Vegas.

Mr. Rockwell was recommended highly by the United States bureau of reclamation. He was hired on a three months temporary basis with the probability that the position will be permanent.

State Engineer A. M. Smith, a member of the commission, was re-elected secretary. Charles Thompson, the newly appointed Lincoln county member of the board, attended the meeting.

The commission approved a contract between the Defense Plants corporation and the Southern Nevada Power company to use line and equipment to transmit power from Parker dam for use in pumping water from Lake Mead to the BMI plant.

L.V.R. Journal
1-22-44

"Idea Campaign" Is Started In Boulder Dam Area Offices

The launching this week of an active campaign to stimulate bureau of reclamation employees on the Boulder canyon project to submit suggestions for improving the government service, was announced today by E. A. Moritz, director of power. Public recognition, cash or promotions await those who submit outstanding suggestions, Moritz said he had been advised by Commissioner of Reclamation Harry W. Bashore.

The campaign is part of a drive by the department of the interior and its component agencies to save critical materials and valuable manpower and, in general, to expedite the handling of government business to permit them better to meet their wartime and postwar responsibilities, Moritz said.

In addition to the prizes now available, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes hopes to secure funds from congress to increase the rewards to employees' outstanding suggestions. With the approval of the president, he has submitted a bill authorizing the payment of cash rewards not to exceed \$1,000 during any fiscal year to any interior employee making useful suggestions that would improve the government service. Total cash payments would not exceed \$20,000. A senate committee has acted favorably on the bill and a house committee soon will consider the measure.

Suggestion boxes, in which employees may leave ideas, have been placed at strategic points on the project, namely, machine shop at power plant, No. 1 warehouse, B & W wholesale; administration building, federal garage and municipal building.

"Suggestions may be submitted through these boxes, direct to my office, or be mailed to the suggestions committee, department of the interior, Washington 25 D. C.," Moritz said. "Suggestions may cover inventions, new mechanical processes or methods, or time and material saving procedures. Contributions from the girl at the typewriter will be equally as welcome as those from experts in positions of higher rank. One of the winners in Washington, D. C. was a clerk."

The department of the interior already has made 18 awards for suggestions, of which seven were given to bureau of reclamation employees. The campaign, being waged by Commissioner Bashore here and on other field projects in the west, is expected to uncover a number of other suggestions capable of winning award.

One shoe release sale still in

L.V.R. Journal
1-24-44

Heavy Winds Cut Power Service

The heavy windstorm in the Lake Mead - Boulder City area last night, caused damage to the Las Vegas and Boulder City power lines, and service in both communities was interrupted for about 20 minutes beginning shortly after 9:30.

Service in Las Vegas was restored just before 10 o'clock through a cut-over to the emergency second circuit, and the damage to the primary line was being repaired today.

If an idea is judged to be outstanding, the winner will be given one of the following awards:

Award of Excellence, to be accompanied by a within-grade promotion amounting to \$60, \$100 or \$200 yearly, according to grade level.

Award of Outstanding Achievement, to be accompanied by a monetary prize of a war bond.

Award of Merit, to be accompanied by a letter signed by the secretary of the interior citing the service performed and commending the employee on his work.

Letter of Honorable Mention, to be awarded to those whose suggestions warrant special commendation but fail to qualify for the above three higher honors.

Las Vegas Tribune
1-29-44

Boulder Power Fund Use Is Advocated

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 28.—(AP)—Early appropriation of \$675,000 accumulated from Boulder Dam power sales to continue investigation of reclamation developments in the Colorado River basin states was urged at closing sessions tonight of a seven-state committee.

Clifford H. Stone of Denver, committee chairman, said \$825,000 remained of a \$1,500,000 Boulder Dam power fund which had been earmarked for surveying developments by congress.

E. B. Debler of Denver, director of projects planning for the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, reviewed the status of proposed projects in the area.

"There is an outside chance," he asserted, "that the upper basin states will be able to utilize all Colorado River water allotted to them under the six-state compact."

L.V.R. Journal ?
2-5-44

Colorado River Development to Be Reno Topic

RENO, Feb. 5. (Special)—Representatives of the seven Colorado basin states will meet in Reno on July 20, it was announced in Reno this week by Alfred Merritt Smith, Nevada state engineer, following his return from the session of the committee of 14 at Salt Lake City.

Many of the 200 or more proposed development projects in the Colorado river basin area would be able to pay off original cost in 40 years or less, the committee was told.

E. B. Debler of Denver, U. S. bureau of reclamation director of projects planning, made the statement in reviewing status of proposed developments at closing sessions of the interstate committee.

Delegates earlier had urged appropriation by congress of \$675,000 from the Boulder dam power sales fund for continued investigation of reclamation developments in the area.

Clifford Stone of Denver, committee chairman, said \$825,000 of a \$1,500,000 fund earmarked for such a survey yet had not been appropriated.

Delegates also discussed Colorado river distribution problems but details of the discussion were withheld in accordance with state department wishes. The Colorado runs through seven states and into Mexico.

L.V.R. Journal
2-5-44

Boulder Dam Sets New Record for Power Production

Three new records in power production were established recently at Boulder dam, it was announced today by E. A. Moritz, director of power for the bureau of reclamation at the project.

Production for the month of January was 582,351,000 kilowatt hours, which was 8,144,000 greater than the previous peak set in December, 1943.

On January 28, 1944, a total of 21,531,000 kilowatt hours was generated to establish a new production record for a single day.

On December 30, 1943, a new peak load record of 1,049,000 kilowatts was set. The present rated capacity of the plant is 952,000, according to Moritz.

L.V.R. Journal
3-6-44

L. A. Bureau Men Sticking to Jobs

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 6 (AP)—Municipal power and light department workers, who participated in a 10-day strike last month, are sticking to their jobs today while their union leaders work on a plan which they say "will please a great majority" of the personnel.

The workers, members of an AFL group, ended their strike when the army took over the department. Later the military turned the department back to the city but the strikers' demand for an 8 per cent pay increase or a flat \$15 monthly raise for all receiving under \$350 a month has not been settled.

Business Agent Ernest P. Taylor of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, told the meeting, "I'm sorry we can't go into detail regarding the plan."

Boulder C. News
2-8-44

Boulder Dam Sets Three New World Records for Production of Power

Once more Boulder Dam has made history by breaking previously existing records for power production, with three new records set recently, according to E. A. Moritz, director of power for the project, and director of Region Three for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Production for the month of January of 582,351,000 kilowatt-hours was 8,144,000 greater than the previous peak set in December, 1943.

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The present rated capacity of the plant is 952,300 kilowatts.

ARIZONA WINS FIGHT FOR BOULDER DAM WATER ALLOCATION

California Protesting Decision

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. (AP)—Over the protests of California, Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes signed tonight a contract with Arizona governing the amount of water delivered to that state each year from Boulder dam.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 9.—(AP) Governor Sidney P. Osborn tonight telephoned the Arizona Republic from Washington that Secretary of Interior Ickes had signed the contract providing for allocation of 2,800,000 acre feet of Colorado River water annually to Arizona.

The governor said he would return here as soon as possible to call a special session of the state legislature, probably for Tuesday, to ratify the Santa Fe compact—the final step necessary to the state's participation in sharing water from the stream.

Ickes' action was taken over the protests of California, one of the seven Colorado River Basin states, and climaxed Arizona's long battle to obtain a portion of water for reclaiming vast tracts of desert land.

His action does not settle the long dispute between California and Arizona over the previous Waters of the Colorado River. That probably will eventually have to be settled in the courts.

The contract provides that the Bureau of Reclamation shall deliver to Arizona from Lake Mead, the Boulder Dam reservoir, a maximum of 2,800,000 acre-feet of water annually, provided the

water is available under the Colorado River Compact of 1922 and the Boulder Canyon Project act of 1928.

Before becoming effective the contract must be ratified by the Arizona legislature. The state also must ratify unconditionally the Colorado River Compact, which was agreed to by the other six Colorado River states, but which Arizona has steadfastly refused to accept.

Representatives of California contended at a hearing before Secretary Ickes on Feb. 2 that the proposed amount of water could not be delivered to Arizona without invading the water supplies rightfully belonging to California and other states.

Southern California leans heavily on Boulder Dam for water, both for its Metropolitan areas and for farm irrigation. The Bureau of Reclamation now has contracts with California interests for the annual delivery of 5,362,000 acre-feet a year—again subject to the availability of the water under the Colorado River Compact and the Boulder Canyon project act.

The compact, to make it more complicated, the act also gave California up to one-half of all the surplus water not apportioned to either the lower or upper basin.

Whether the extra 1,000,000 acre-feet allowed to the lower basin constitutes "apportioned" water, along with the 7,500,000

or whether it is legally "surplus" water, is one of the main points of disputes between California and Arizona.

The Arizona contract signed tonight specifically provides that it does not resolve the issues between the two states and that it is without prejudice to their respective claims.

L.V.R. Journal
2-14-44

Strike Is Called In L.A. Bureau of Power and Light

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (AP)—Protesting what they called inadequate salary increases, approximately 2,000 employees of the Los Angeles bureau of power and light went on strike today.

The strikers issued a statement charging that Mayor Fletcher Bowron was trying to "sabotage municipal ownership." General Manager H. A. Van Norman of the utility declined to comment until he could complete a survey of the situation.

Van Norman had recommended increases of \$10 monthly, but the workers were given only \$5. Members of the AFL, electrical workers union voted yesterday to remain on strike until they got wage increases of \$15 a month.

The union said provision had been made to keep sufficient employees on the job to maintain service for all essential war industry plants and hospitals and to care for possible emergencies.

A picket line was established in front of the office at Second and Broadway.

Officials here said the strike had not affected the employees of the bureau at Boulder City or the dam or in other outlying offices operated by the bureau.

B.P.L. Maintains Service With Skeleton Crews

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 (INS). Full service was being maintained today by the Los Angeles department of water and power under skeleton crews as more than 1,000 AFL unionists were out on strike for \$15 a month more pay.

Approximately 1,000 failed to report for the morning shift yesterday while absenteeism on a large scale predominated during the afternoon shift.

However, H. A. Van Norman, general manager of the world's largest municipally owned municipality, declared that service to the city and its hundreds of war plants would remain uninterrupted.

The walkout came less than a week after the water and power commission granted all workers a \$5 monthly raise. Van Norman had recommended \$10, compared to the union's demands for \$15 monthly.

Commission officials, checking various plants, declared service had been maintained so far because electricians at the Boulder Dam, San Francisco, San Fernando and Franklin Canyon had stayed on the job.

Boulder C. News
2-15-44

Regional Setup Furthered by Interior Officials

Plans for operation of Region Three by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, under direction of E. A. Moritz, were developed further during the past few days during the visit of several Department of the Interior officials in Boulder City, where central offices for this region are located.

G. S. Ellsworth, chief of the office of organization and methods, Department of the Interior, J. W. Myer, chief clerk of the Bureau of Reclamation, Washington office, and Stuart C. Browne were three of the officials who spent several days in Boulder City in this connection.

Browne and Arthur J. Rabuck spent several weeks in Boulder City last year making a study of facts and figures pertaining to the operations here.

Also in Boulder City for a few days was J. C. Thraillkill, chief clerk of the All-American Canal project, from Yuma, Arizona. This project is included in the area covered by the Third Region, which embraces projects in parts of California as well as Nevada and Arizona.

B.P.L. Maintains Service

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L.V.R. Journal
2-15-44

Army May Seize L.A. Bureau Unit

Intervention in Strike Imminent

All Utilities Are Continuing to Operate, Said

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 (UP)—Army intervention appeared imminent today in the strike of more than 2500 water and power department employees which threatened the power supply to vital war industries and water to millions of residents.

The strike has the blessing of the AFL, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and involves both union and non-union employees who demand higher wages.

Work feverishly continued to function at capacity load despite the walkout of more than one-third the staffs. Mere hand.

(Continued on Page Three)

fuls of workers remained in some departments, working feverishly to prevent disruption in service.

Power and water from ten major stations and 50 smaller units reaching from Boulder dam to San Pedro and northward into the Owens valley some 175 miles away were threatened by the walkout which started yesterday. More than a million and a half people and some of the country's largest war industries are dependent upon the municipally-owned utility for power and water.

Ask Pay Boost
The workers sought a \$15 monthly wage increase, were given \$5 instead, and immediately left their jobs, maintaining they would not return until their demands are met.

One brotherhood of electrical workers official said he expected to see virtually the full complement of municipal employees walkout if the strike continued.

Many of the strikers circumented Mayor Fletcher Bowron's "return to work" ultimatum by reporting to their posts but refusing to carry out their assigned duties.

Service Maintained
Service was being maintained despite scattered service failures.

Simmonds said that the union had sent a conciliator to see Mayor Fletcher Bowron but that the executive had refused to talk with him.

"That's all right," Simmonds said. "We won't do business until they're ready to say yes, anyway. No one is going back until everyone goes back."

Earlier a union statement said that the workers "think it unlikely that Mayor Bowron would be so foolish as to cause a complete blackout by discharging the very employees now... standing by to maintain service."

An attempt at army intervention met with failure when union leaders refused to allow Lieutenant Colonel William J. Brennan to address today's mass meeting. Colonel Brennan had been asked by Mayor Bowron to appear at the session.

"We told him there was no place for him at this meeting," Strike Chairman King told reporters. "We didn't want him."

Simmonds added, however, that Colonel Brennan might be asked to address the strikers tomorrow.

Brotherhood officials estimated 3000 men were out, while Department Manager H. A. Van Norman, placed the figure at 1500.

Street lights were out in some areas, but skeleton crews were maintaining nearly normal service throughout the metropolitan region.

Boulder C. News
2-16-44

L. A. Mayor Talks of Army as Power Strike Goes On; Labor Conciliation Service of United States Offers Aid

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16 (INS)—While workers from other departments joined the ranks of electrical employees striking against the Los Angeles Bureau of Water and Power, army insistence that the two-day-old strike be ended immediately today heightened the possibility of army action in the walkout.

H. A. Van Norman, department general manager, estimated another 500 had walked out, bringing the total to 1,500. Union officials claimed more than 2,500 were on strike.

Although full power service was maintained by skeleton crews, a department spokesman said that should the strike affect circuits to vital military and war plant installations, the government "would step in and take over."

Mayor Quotes Army Man
"Lt. Col. William J. Brennan of the undersecretary of war's office said that the army wanted the strike to end immediately," Mayor Fletcher Bowron reported.

"He said the army was deeply concerned over the effect the strike would have on vital war production in this important area. I informed him the city government would not be displeased if the army stepped in and took whatever action was deemed necessary to maintain peak water and power services."

Meantime, the striking AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers local openly defied a "Return to work" ultimatum of the power commission, with a union official declaring virtually all of the department's 5,500 employees would join the walkout today.

The strike was precipitated when workers protested a \$5 per month wage raise granted by the commission last week, and demanded at least \$15 a month more before they would return to their jobs.

Informed of the possibility of military intervention, a union spokesman said, "We are not going to anticipate any trouble until it gets here."

"To Maintain Power"

"Enough power will be maintained to service Los Angeles," he said, "and there will be no general 'blackout' unless Mayor Fletcher Bowron forces the issue."

Skeleton crews of electrical workers at Boulder Dam and other power plants along the 200-mile line to Los Angeles were still on the job today.

Approximately 1,500 workers gathered at union headquarters Tuesday morning to receive additional instructions from Ernest P. Taylor, union business agent, at the Labor Temple.

New efforts to negotiate a settlement also were reported under way, with the United States Labor Conciliation Service offering to mediate the dispute.

Meanwhile full crews of Boulder dam operators reported for work as usual. The only absenteeism reported locally is that of line patrolmen "on vacation." These men, however, are available on call in case of an actual breakdown along the lines, it was said.

Boulder C. News
2-17-44

City of Los Angeles Declines Outside Help to Settle Power Dispute

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17 (INS) City officials today turned their attention to forcing the end of a water and power department strike of 1,500 AFL workers after turning down offers of federal agencies to handle peace negotiations.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron said that telegrams had been received from the regional war labor board in San Francisco and the United States Department of Labor in Washington offering the services of their agencies.

In a telegram RWLB Disputes Director G. L. Green declared: "The obligation of a municipality and its employees, who are really servants of the people, to settle their own disputes peacefully, is even greater than that of the ordinary employer and employee."

"City officials and members of the board of water and power commissioners decided that since the strike was a local matter we could handle it without the assistance of outside agencies," Bowron said.

The board early today was still standing by its ultimatum of yesterday that it would not consider the strikers' demands for a \$10 a month wage increase until they returned to their jobs.

"The city has no right to engage in collective bargaining," Mayor Bowron said in explaining the board's action. "The board is the only agency which has the right to set wages. These wages will be adjusted according to a survey of wages paid by business and industry in this section, but not before all strikers have returned to their jobs."

International Electrical Workers' union officials meanwhile announced that telegrams had been sent to President Roosevelt and Lieut. Col. William J. Brennan, army representative in Los Angeles, telling the stand of the workers in the four-day-old strike.

The telegram said: "Mayor Bowron has refused offer of conciliation service. City officials taking a stiff-necked attitude. Will not arbitrate. Employees willing to lay their case before any federally appointed referee. So far men on strike have maintained service, not 'loyal employees,' but we cannot assume responsibility for its continuance."

Meanwhile, the possibility of the army stepping into the strike picture increased as Colonel Brennan indicated the army's desire that the strike end immediately.

Although the army was apprehensive over failure of water and power to military establishments and vital war plants in the Los Angeles area, crews were still maintaining service throughout the department and no power failures so far had been reported.

Boulder C. News
2-17-44

Not Enough Water in Lake Mead to Supply Mexico and California, Says Governor Warren

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17 (INS) A grim water shortage for California and Arizona would be created by diversion of 1,500,000 acre feet of water annually to Mexico from the Boulder Dam storage basin.

That was the statement made yesterday by Governor Earl Warren to the Colorado River board of California as he called for a coordinated effort to prevent ratification by the United States senate of a proposed treaty to grant Mexico that amount of water.

"This is twice the maximum amount of water Mexico received from the river prior to the construction of Boulder Dam," the governor said. "It is twice what

the American section of a former treaty commission declared in 1930 would be 'just and generous.'

Board members, following the governor's talk, under the chairmanship of Evan T. Hewes of El Centro, went on record "to use every legitimate means to prevent ratification of the treaty in its present form."

They agreed that the Boulder Dam supply already had been "oversold," and that contracts with seven western states entered into by the government already call for delivery of more water than can be developed yearly at Boulder Dam.

The board suggested that Mexico be limited to 750,000 acre feet.

Boulder Dam Act Cited In River Case

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16. (AP)—Attorneys for agencies represented by the Colorado River Board of California met with Gov. Warren today and presented arguments opposing the recently negotiated treaty with Mexico for division of Colorado River waters.

The Boulder Dam Act allocates the water for use exclusively within the United States, declared James H. Howard, general counsel for the Metropolitan water district of Southern California, which is one of the board's agencies.

Evan T. Hewes, chairman of the board and head of the Imperial Valley Irrigation District, said the meeting of attorneys and another one board members and engineers this afternoon were called in an effort to coordinate attempts to prevent infringement of California's interests by the treaty.

The treaty signed by the United States and Mexico, was sent by President Roosevelt to the Senate for ratification yesterday. It provides joint use and conversion by the two nations of the waters of the Rio Grande, Colorado and Ti Juana rivers.

The Colorado River Board also represents the Palo Verde irrigation district, Coachella Valley County water district and the cities of Los Angeles and San Diego.

Strike of L. A. Bureau Workers Spreading Today

Nearly Two Thirds of Personnel Now Is Involved, Said

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Los Angeles department of water and power acknowledged today that approximately two-thirds of its personnel has joined a strike involving wage adjustments.

Officials said a check disclosed 2,098 of the department's 3,200 workers had left their jobs, including employees at Van Nuys and elsewhere in the San Fernando valley.

Valley Affected

Union officials stated at a mass meeting of the AFL electrical workers that the entire San Fernando valley was affected.

Half a dozen families were without electricity in the North Hollywood area as the strike, in its fifth day, continued to spread. Strike leaders declared emergency crews would serve lines leading to hospitals, war plants and other essential industries but reiterated their intention to remain off the job until the workers' terms are met.

At a mass meeting the strikers adopted a resolution setting forth these demands:

All strikers to be allowed to return to work without discrimination; a resolution by the department board of directors allowing a \$5 monthly pay raise to be revoked; an 8 per cent wage boost retroactive to last September 1 or a flat \$15 monthly raise for all employees receiving up to \$350 a month; payment of prevailing building wage rates to all employees working on an hourly or daily basis.

Current pay ranges from \$130 to \$350 a month.

City Employees In L. A. Still Maintain Strike

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19. (AP) The city board of water and power commissioners appealed today to striking employees of its department to return to their jobs and arbitrate their wage demands.

The commission assured the strikers that if they returned to work the board would name H. A. van Norman, general manager of the department, to represent it in negotiations.

It added that Van Norman would not consider the wage demands on a union basis but would be empowered to deal with them under civil service regulations.

The commission told the strikers that no settlement could be effected so long as they remained away from work, declaring their walkout constituted a threat to the war effort.

"The board has no authority to delegate the power conferred upon it to any other agency and must, under the law, conduct the business of the department through its own authorized representative," the statement said.

George Simmonds, union official, said the statement would be read at a meeting of strikers tomorrow.

With an estimated 2300 workers out of a total of 3200 on strike, the AFL electrical workers union is demanding an 8 per cent increase retroactive to Sept. 1 or a flat \$15 a month raise for all employees receiving up to \$350 a month.

L. A. Electricians Interfere With War Is Charged

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19 (UP) Every department of water and power employe now on strike is interfering with the war effort, city officials declared today in a plea to 2300 workers to end their six-day walkout.

"Those who continue to desert their posts in these critical times are bound to outrage public opinion," the board of water and power commission said in a statement to employes.

"Come back to work—then we'll talk business."

The workers have been out since Monday in protest against failure of city officials to grant a \$15 monthly wage increase.

"And we're going to stay out till we get that raise," declared spokesman Ernest P. Taylor, business agent for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL).

Negotiations for L. A. Strike End Are Under Way

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 (AP)—A union official says negotiations are under way for an unofficial meeting with department of water and power commissioners to discuss settlement of the week-old strike of water and power employes.

Ernest P. Taylor, business manager for local B-18 of the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, made the announcement after conferring yesterday with H. A. Van Norman, department manager.

The strike prevented immediate repair of power lines broken yesterday by a spectacular rain.

Of the department's 3,200 electrical employes, some 2,300 have left their posts.

Bureau of Reclamation Offers Promotion, Prizes for Suggestions by Employees Leading Toward Improving of Government Service, Says Moritz

The launching this week of an active campaign to stimulate Bureau of Reclamation employes on the Boulder Canyon project into submitting suggestions for improving the government service, was announced today by E. A. Moritz, director of power.

Public recognition, cash, or promotions await those who submit outstanding suggestions, Mr. Moritz said he had been advised by Commissioner of Reclamation Harry W. Bashore. The campaign is part of a drive by the Department of the Interior and its component agencies to save critical materials and valuable manpower, and, in general, to expedite the handling of government business to permit them better to meet their wartime and postwar responsibilities.

Funds Made Available
In addition to the prizes now available, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes hopes to secure funds from Congress to increase the rewards to employees' outstanding suggestions. With the approval of the president, he has submitted a bill authorizing the payment of cash rewards not to exceed \$1,000 during any fiscal year to any interior employe making useful suggestions that would improve the government service. Total cash payments would not exceed \$20,000. A senate committee has acted favorably on the bill and a house committee soon will consider the measure.

Suggestion boxes, in which employes may leave ideas, have been placed at strategic points on

the project, namely, machine shop at power plant, No. 1 warehouse, B & W warehouse, ad building, federal garage and municipal building.

"Suggestions may be submitted through these boxes, direct to my office, or be mailed to the Suggestions Committee, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.," Mr. Moritz said. "Suggestions may cover inventions, new mechanical processes or methods, or time and material saving procedures. Contributions from the girl at the typewriter will be equally as welcome as those from experts in positions of higher rank. One of the winners in Washington, D. C., was a clerk."

Promotion Listed as Prize
The Department of the Interior has already made 18 awards for suggestions, of which seven were given to Bureau of Reclamation employes.

If an employee's idea is judged to be outstanding, he will be given one of the following awards:

Award of excellence, to be accompanied by a within-grade promotion amounting to \$60, \$100, or \$200 yearly, according to grade level.

Award of outstanding achievement, to be accompanied by a monetary prize of a war bond.

Award of merit, to be accompanied by a letter signed by the secretary of the interior citing the service performed.

Letter of honorable mention, to be awarded to those whose suggestions warrant special commendation but fail to qualify for the above three higher honors.

Roosevelt Asked Today to Intervene in L. A. Power Strike

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (INS) President Roosevelt was expected to take action today in the request of Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles that the United States Army take over operation of the city's crippled power system.

Industry, business and home life of the sprawling Southern California metropolis was crumbling from lack of vital electric power as a strike by AFL unionists of the city department of power and water moved into its ninth day.

Mayor Bowron, following telephone conversations yesterday with Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, announced that he had been asked to address the request for army intervention to President Roosevelt.

"Secretary Patterson assured me that the formal request will be presented to President Roosevelt Wednesday morning for executive action," Mayor Bowron said.

Bowron simultaneously wired AFL President William Green, asking him to have the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, sponsors of the strike, to call off the walkout and thus avert federal intervention.

The situation was aggravated by a three-day storm which has lashed Los Angeles and left at least 120,000 homes in darkness because of power breaks.

Meanwhile, leaders of Local B-18 were non-committal. The union heads planned a meeting for 10 a.m. today.

From Where I Sit—

By A. E. Cahlan

There will be a MAJOR oil shortage on the west coast within the next 60 days. It may be of critical proportions. The fleet, ranging the Pacific in battle forays which may determine the fate of the war in that sphere, needs a tremendous lot of oil. There is just so much production—so much refinery capacity. And the navy (and army) come first.

As there is demand for more oil than ever before, so also is there a demand for more power. Both are being used in amounts undreamed of in pre-war years. Consumption of these two commodities must be cut to the bone if the navy and army are to do their job.

At one point the two interlock: oil is burned to make the steam used in hundreds of steam-generated power plants in southern California. If the consumption of power could be cut materially, the steam plants could be shut down and a sizeable amount of oil saved. SO—a survey has been made of all power uses in the entire area to determine just how much and where these savings can be made.

Just what will happen, nobody can predict as yet. But there is every likelihood that Los Angeles' three aluminum plants will be closed—at least temporarily—until military and naval demands for oil taper off OR until the spring runoff of water from the mountains provides the motive power for scores of hydro-electric plants in the area. And every other plant NOT essential to the war will probably go under the same order.

There are a lot of angles to this situation. It gives those interests who are desirous of eliminating the west from the industrial field, a grand opportunity to press for complete shut-down on the theory that if this can be brought about now these plants can be kept out of the competitive field. The theory is the same as mine shut-downs. Once a mine closes, and the pumps are pulled, it takes a major and prolonged period of prosperity to warrant the expense of reopening.

And there is no question but that this will have a considerable bearing on the activities of many potent interests during the next sixty days. Further, there will be a scramble within the area affected to avoid curtailment in particular communities. There have already been indications

that this situation prevails—that some individuals in the larger districts would eliminate plants in the smaller areas so theirs can continue.

And herein lies the danger to BMI. There is no thought that this plant would be shut down completely. But there is considerable talk about some units being taken off the production line to save power. For BMI is now using one fourth of the entire output of Boulder Dam.

Three or four months ago, this threat would have been much more serious than now. The remarkable record made by the local plant in volume of production AND cost has turned critics to boosters, and established the magnesium operation as one of two with great pride after an admittedly gloomy start.

Senator McCarran tells me that if the plant is left alone it will be operating IN THE BLACK (showing a profit to the government) within a comparatively short time. This will establish BMI as one of the few—one of the VERY few—war plants in this category, and means a tremendous lot to future operation.

Just what effect the present oil (and power) shortage is likely to have on this plant, remains still to be seen. Suffice to say, however, that it is being well protected and will NOT diminish production until the absolute necessity is established.

Senator Pat McCarran and his committee of 22 senators and 165 representatives from the west and south has a flying squadron for this one purpose—to come to the immediate defense of any western or southern industry which may be threatened. And that committee is going to work immediately on BMI as it already has on Geneva steel in Utah.

Governor E. P. Carville and his conference of western governors, has already taken up the cudgel in this area and will protect BMI from any discrimination within the western states.

Between the two, there is assurance there will be NO change in the present status of BMI without full and complete hearings, and that there is NO intent at the moment to curtail production in any direction. What will happen in the future remains to be seen. It is worthy of note that another big generator will go into service at Boulder Dam in August.

L. A. Bureau Men Back At Work To Repair Service

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (AP) Spur-clad linemen high up on power poles were busily wielding pliers on storm-broken wires serving homes and war plants today following army seizure of the municipal department of water and power and the ending of a nine-day walkout by electrical workers.

Colonel Rufus W. Putnam, U. S. district engineer who with seven aides took command of the utility under a presidential order yesterday, announced that 2,227 of the approximately 2,500 strikers had gone back to work. The department has 5,700 employes.

Service has been restored to 53 of the 187 small war plants and to about 80,000 of the 125,000 homes whose current had failed during a four-day storm, he said, adding: "It is expected that substantially all services effected will be restored by Saturday."

Power Restored To War Plants After L. A. Strike

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25 (AP)—Army Colonel Rufus W. Putnam, who on presidential order took charge Wednesday of the strike-hampered municipal department of water and power, says power has been restored to "all vital war industries" and all but a few isolated homes.

All of the approximately 2,500 strikers returned to work within 24 hours of the army's taking control, he said. They had been out nine days, and a storm had interrupted electrical service to about 185 small war plants 125,000 homes.

The AFL electrical workers union asks, for all employees paid \$350 a month or less, an 8 per cent increase retroactive to January 1 or a flat \$15 monthly boost.

Complete Personnel of B. P. L. Back on Job Under Army Supervision

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (INS) The complete personnel of the Los Angeles water and power department was at work today restoring service to 125,000 consumer outlets, including approximately 175 war plants, under supervision of the United States Army.

The army took over operation of the department yesterday under an executive order issued by President Roosevelt, and the 2500 employes who had been on strike for ten days demanding higher wages all returned to their jobs.

Service to the thousands of homes and business establishments cut off by the severe storm of the past few days was being restored on a 24-hour basis, and army authorities said 80,000 outlets would be functioning by this morning.

All outlets would be repaired by late Saturday, it was estimated.

Intervention of the army appeared as a welcome armistice in the wage controversy between the department and the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 18, who called the strike.

Assumption by the army of operation of the \$400,000,000 utility, largest municipally owned in the world, was marked by simplicity and thoroughness.

Col. Rufus W. Putnam, U. S. A. engineers, with his staff, appeared at Mayor Fletcher Bowron's office, read the presidential order and took charge in the presence of the board of water and power commissioners.

Ernest P. Taylor, IBEW Local 18 business agent, was "very happy" concerning the army intervention.

"Our union accepted the president's order unanimously at our mass meeting yesterday," he declared. "We see it as a victory."

Colonel Putnam said that the army would operate the department until controversies which brought on the strike were settled.

The only effect of the army order directly seen in Boulder City lay in the return of nine line crew men to work at 11 a.m. yesterday.

The line patrolmen were the only Bureau of Power and Light men in Boulder City whose service was affected by the strike, all operators continuing to work as usual throughout.

L. A. Bureau Back To Normalcy After Recent Strike

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28 (UP) Brigadier General Theron D. Weaver, industrial mobilization director in the office of under-secretary of war, today pronounced the Los Angeles department of water and power fully recovered from its recent double-barreled attack of storm and strike.

Accompanying Weaver on a personal inspection tour was Colonel Rufus W. Putnam, who took over the \$500,000,000 utility last Wednesday after the president authorized army seizure.

"The employes are attending to their jobs with an air of responsibility," Putnam said. "The men handling this massive equipment are the backbone of vital war industries in the Los Angeles area, and theirs is a prime function in our war effort."

He said the army inventory will be completed within a few days but added he didn't know when the military would relinquish control.

L.V.R. Journal
2-23-44

L. A. Bureau Strike Is Off; Army Takes Over

2,500 Strikers Are Returning to Work on System

Colonel R. W. Putnam Takes Over Today As Unit Head

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (UP)—Twenty-five hundred striking municipal water and power employes began returning to work today after the army, acting on orders from President Roosevelt, seized control of the vast system.

It was the first time the president had directed military authorities to operate a municipal utility.

Return to Jobs

The strikers, both union and non-union, rapidly returned to their jobs, heeding an appeal from Colonel Rufus W. Putnam, district army engineer, who took over control of the facilities.

Ernest P. Taylor, business manager of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), immediately called off the nine-day walkout that halted war production at 150 factories and urged the strikers to return to their posts.

"The strike is off," Taylor told a mass meeting of strikers.

Colonel Putnam was designated by the war department to assume control of the vast water and power system after President Roosevelt issued an executive order directing Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to operate the strike-bound facilities and end the work stoppage which had "crippled" vital war production and damaged civilian morale.

Need Every Man

"We shall need every man back and possibly additional workers to make vital repairs for the next several weeks," Colonel Putnam said in outlining the war production losses resulting from power failures during a violent rain and wind storm and left unrepaired because of the walkout.

"I urge all employes, both union and non-union, to return to their stations as employees of the U. S. government until a settlement of their grievances can be effected to the satisfaction of all concerned," Colonel Putnam continued.

"The death rate on our front lines is in proportion to the speed of production, and that rate of speed is within our control."

Taylor said he was "grateful" to President Roosevelt for intervening in the strike, called February 14 in protest against municipal action in slashing a requested \$15 a month wage increase to \$5.

"But it is pathetic that he had to do it," Taylor added.

"All workers should return immediately to their posts. All details of our grievances will be worked out later."

A spokesman for Colonel Putnam said the president had signed his executive order after Brigadier General Donald F. Stace, district supervisor of the western procurement command, told Under-secretary of War Robert P. Patterson that the army was the only recourse to insure restoration of war production.

Vital Industries
"Importance of the vital war industries affected by lack of power and light for the last several days cannot be overstressed," Colonel Putnam said. "The defense program of all awarding bodies has been affected, and due to the damage by recent storms to electrical installations and power lines in practically all phases of construction and manufacturing facilities throughout this area, it will be doubly hard to put operations back to normal."

Officials of the water and power department, operating the big electrical generators at Boulder dam, several other generating plants, the 350 miles of power transmission lines to the dam, the 300-mile Owens Valley aqueduct, and water and power distribution to 1,750,000 residents, said it would take a full crew of 850 repairmen six days of work around the clock to repair the storm damage.

Subdued Meet

The mass meeting of 1,800 strikers at Embassy Auditorium was subdued in contrast to previous sessions.

"Thank God for Uncle Sam," exclaimed one worker, Harry Underwood, as Major Milbourn Webb of the army engineers corps read a proclamation from Colonel Putnam stating that the military was taking over control.

"We are all glad we don't have to go back to work for Mayor Bowron," Underwood added.

Colonel Putnam immediately moved into quarters in offices of the water and power commissioners.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron said he was gratified at the prompt response to his request for troops to take over the vast system, including the huge power generation facilities at Boulder dam and the distribution system serving 1,750,000 residents of metropolitan Los Angeles.

General Manager H. A. Van Norman of the water and power department said he was awaiting information from the army as to how operations would be affected.

"I am a layman so far as military things are concerned," he commented, "and I can't tell how this thing will be handled."

It was assumed that trained army technicians would move in immediately to restore service to more than 150 war plants cut off from electrical power because of a violent wind and rain storm and the failure of strikers to make repairs.

President Roosevelt's executive order said that the strike had "unduly impeded" the war effort and gave Secretary Stimson authority to operate both water and power systems of the city, protect the facilities and protect persons employed or seeking employment and their homes.

The order contained a provision for termination of government control within 60 days after Stimson determines that operating efficiency has been restored.

The strike and storm forced the closing of 398 city schools and blacked out 125,000 homes and business establishments.

L.V.R. Journal
2-29-44

Army Relinquishes Control of L. A. Bureau at Noon

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 29 (UP)—The U. S. army relinquished control of the Los Angeles department of water and power at noon today, ending a week of supervision begun when a ten-day strike of employes throttled operation of the municipally-owned utility.

Immediately following the purpose of the meeting, but indications were the employes met to discuss a possible protest to the war department over termination of the army's control before their demand for a \$15 monthly wage increase had been settled.

In announcing the end of army control over the sprawling \$500,000,000 utility, Putnam made no mention of the wage dispute which precipitated the walkout of more than half the department employes.

During the strike the workers protested a \$5 monthly pay boost and said they would not return to work until the city took action on their request for a \$15 monthly increase.

Union officials today said they had understood the dispute was to be settled before departure of the army, but army spokesmen declared the executive order was for the army to restore service only.

Boulder C. News
2-29-44

C. E. Sprague Dies of Heart Attack

Chet E. Sprague, rigger foreman at Boulder dam, suffered a heart attack Sunday afternoon at his home in Midway. He was rushed to Basic hospital, where he passed away soon after arrival. He is survived by his wife of the home and two sons, Alvin E. Sprague and Leo A. Sprague, who are in service.

Mr. Sprague had been employed at the dam since March, 1936.

Boulder C. News
2-2-44

New Power Strike Threat for Monday If No Settlement

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 8 (INS)—Employees of the Los Angeles water and power department will go out again on strike next Monday unless a satisfactory settlement of their wage dispute is reached by Sunday, according to an ultimatum hurled at army and city officials today by E. P. Taylor, business manager of the local AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers union.

Taylor, whose union tied up power in the recent ten-day strike, blamed the army for turning the huge utility back to the city control before the wage dispute was settled and accused the army of breaking faith with the workers.

Taylor sent identical telegrams to Undersecretary of War Patterson, Mayor Fletcher Bowron, the utility's general manager, H. A. Van Norman, water and power commissioners and Joseph Keenan of the War Production board.

"In their appeal to striking water and power employes to return to work army authorities promised that control of the department would not be restored to municipal authorities until a satisfactory agreement was reached," Taylor's telegram read.

"Tuesday at noon, with no settlement whatever, the department was returned to city officials. Employees' reaction to this surprising move is hourly crystallizing into determination to strike again at once.

"I am trying to keep men on the job until after Sunday. Unless a satisfactory agreement is reached and announced to our scheduled Sunday meeting, I predict an even more serious strike for Monday."

Mayor Bowron declared that he knew of no promise made by the army to the workers as stated by Taylor.

Van Norman, who was delegated to act as mediator in the request for additional \$10 a month to the employes, obviously was surprised at this latest development and said that he thought Taylor's telegram was precipitate.

"Since the army relinquished control of the department I've had no time to develop a program," he stated, "but this whole question is a very live one in all our thoughts and considerations."

Col. Rufus W. Putnam, army engineer in charge of the taking over of the department last week, declared that the army was ready to take over again on a moment's notice.

L.V.R. Journal
3-2-44

New Strike Being Planned by Union in L. A. Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 2 (UP)—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) today predicted an "even more serious" strike Monday against the municipal department of water and power than that which forced the army to take control, unless a wage settlement is reached before then.

The army relinquished control only Tuesday after taking over the department a week before to halt a walkout and restore storm damage which had left warplants and thousands of homes without electricity.

Business Agent Ernest P. Taylor said he was "trying to keep the men on their jobs" until a meeting Sunday.

The strike was called originally in protest over shaving of their demands for a \$15 monthly increase to a grant of \$5 monthly.

He wired Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson, he said, that withdrawal of the army without a wage settlement was "crystallizing employe reaction into determination to strike again at once."

Las Vegas Tribune
3-2-44

Los Angeles Faced With New Strike Threat

LOS ANGELES, March 1.—(AP)—Union officials declared tonight that unless their wage increase demands are met by Sunday, a new and immediate strike may engulf the municipal water and power system here, which only yesterday was restored to corporate operation after the Army stepped in and halted a 10-day walkout.

In a telegram to Undersecretary of War Patterson, Ernest Taylor, business agent for the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, declared that unless a satisfactory settlement is reached and announced to a union meeting scheduled for Sunday, "I predict an even more serious strike for Monday."

Copies of the communication were dispatched to Joseph Keenan of the War Production Board; Col. Rufus W. Putnam, army engineer chief here who was installed as head government representative during the military operations; various plant commissioners; H. A. Van Norman, plant general manager, and Mayor Fletcher Bowron.

Col. Putnam could not be reached for comment, but Van Norman expressed belief the new strike threat was "pretty hasty action." He added a new wage plan already was being formulated for study.

L.V.R. Journal
3-3-44

L.A. Bureau Men To Get Proposal On Strike Today

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 3 (AP)—H. A. Van Norman, chief engineer of the recently strike-hampered city department of water and power, says he will present plans at an employes' meeting today for permanent settlement of wage demands.

"We have made good progress and have developed a plan, approved by the board of water and power commissioners, inaugurating methods of providing department-wide expressions from employes on matters pertaining to them," he announced yesterday.

E. P. Taylor, business agent for the AFL Electrical Workers union, has threatened another strike Monday unless a settlement of demands is reached. The union seeks a pay increase of 8 per cent or a flat \$15 monthly for all employes paid less than \$350 monthly.

Taylor said today that a mass meeting of strikers will be held Sunday morning despite today's conference.

Las Vegas Tribune
3-4-44

L. A. Water-Power Employes Resent Increase Delay

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 3.—(AP)—Employes of the municipal department of water and power today greeted with boos, hisses and cheers a proposal for the establishment of an elective employe committee to confer with management representatives over their wage demands.

A 10-day strike last month, called by the local AFL Electrical Workers Union, followed refusal of demands for an 8 cent wage

Boulder C. News
3-7-44

More Than Ten Thousand Cross Dam in February

A total of 10,280 passengers in 3,341 cars crossed Boulder dam in February, according to a National Park Service report. Every state in the union but Maine was represented by at least one car, as was the District of Columbia and Canada.

Contrary to pre-war days, Nevada led California 1561 cars to 952. And 222 more cars crossed the day in February this year than in the same month of 1943.

The grand total of visitors to the recreational area was given in the report as 14,360 persons in 4470 cars. Significantly, this represented 815 more people and but 19 more cars than for the same period last year.

increase or a flat \$15 monthly increase for all workers receiving less than \$350 a month.

The walkout ended when the Army took control of the city's water and power system under a presidential order. A union statement today declared the Army promised it would remain in charge until the labor controversy was settled, but that it withdrew last Tuesday without an agreement having been reached.

H. A. Van Norman, general manager of the power department, told a meeting of employes today that a wage plan would be announced in about two weeks and was greeted with cries of "why not now?" He said the time had been insufficient to permit salary adjustments since the Army withdrew.

Las Vegas AGE
3-5-44

Los Angeles Strikers

Los Angeles people are now finding out that there are two sides to this municipal ownership scheme.

For twenty-five years that city has been engaged in the process of turning the public utilities which serve its people over to the politicians. Theoretically, it is a fine thing for the people to own and manage those vital necessities. It is assumed that the city employes would devote themselves to the task of giving the best service at the cheapest possible price.

It does not work that way. Once "The City" takes over the management of public utilities, the politicians are in the saddle. Through control of the votes of city employes they dominate the spending of the people's money. Their chief concern is to perpetuate themselves in fat jobs and to make more fat jobs for their henchmen.

Employes of the Los Angeles bureau of water and power decided to give themselves more pay. They went on strike with seemingly utter indifference to the wishes of the mass of the people. A considerable portion of the city was without electricity and hundreds of vital war plants were closed.

The United States army moved in and restored operations. The United States army then moved out and now the strike is about to be resumed.

It is a bad mess when the people become so subservient to their city employes that they are powerless. Moreover, the whole theory that any group of government or city employes have the right to strike is destructive of good service and good government.

It is quite possible that Los Angeles city employes need and are entitled to more money. Now it is very probable that they have lost the sympathy and support of the great mass of Los Angeles by their arrogant disregard of the city's and the country's interests.

See New Strike Threat to L. A. Power Service

LOS ANGELES, March 4. (UP) A crisis within the next 24 hours was expected tonight in the bitter metropolitan water and power department wage dispute as 5,000 employees prepared for a strike vote and Mayor Fletcher Bowron threatened "appropriate action" should a second walkout be called.

The AFL International Brotherhood of Electricians, advisers to the disgruntled employees, scheduled a mass meeting for 10 a. m. tomorrow to discuss plans — possibly another walkout — for obtaining \$15 a month wage increases.

An added threat to the city's \$500,000,000 electrical system was a new rainstorm forecast by the weather bureau. A similar storm two weeks ago crippled service to war plants, industries and thousands of Los Angeles homes as striking repair crews refused to restore storm-damaged installations.

Temper of the workers was indicated yesterday when H. A. Van Norman, general manager of the system, was loudly booed for suggesting that no spontaneous action be taken for at least two weeks. Van Norman spoke at a department-sponsored mass meeting.

The new strike threat arose when the war department withdrew army engineers from the department last week and returned operations to the city water and power commission before a settlement of the wage dispute had been affected.

Basic for the dispute is the demand that a \$15 monthly wage increase be substituted for the \$5 raise voted by the commission recently.

Mayor Bowron said he was waiting the outcome of the employee meeting tomorrow before taking any action.

"I still cannot bring myself to believe they will go on strike again," the Mayor said, "however, if there should be a strike we will take appropriate action."

Mayor Bowron said the "action" taken would depend upon the "facts and circumstances" of the situation.

New Water, Power Walkout Threatens with Sunday Meet

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 11 (INS) — A new walkout of Department of Water and Power employees threatened Los Angeles again today.

E. T. Taylor, business agent of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said the walkout is "imminent."

Department employees have scheduled a mass meeting for Sunday morning to discuss action to back their demands for wage increases, Taylor added.

Last Feb. 14 more than 2500 employees of the department walked off their jobs, returning nine days later when the army moved in after 100,000 homes were without electricity.

Although the army ceased its operations March 1, the union and city officials have been bickering since over the wage question, with no settlement being reached.

(Local information indicates Boulder dam operators will stay on the job as before, if the strike develops. Line patrolmen would be affected, however.)

Power Bureau Called Foe of Basic Magnesium

W.P.B. Linked With Nevada Plant Curtailment; Officials Here Deny Any Share in Maneuver

BY LORANIA FRANCIS
Times Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, March 11.—

The War Production Board and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power were accused today of aiding recent government moves to curtail the production of magnesium at the huge war-born Basic Magnesium, Inc., plant at Las Vegas, Nev.

Declaring that "those of us interested in the development of the West are resolved to fight this thing through to the last ditch," Senator McCarran (D.) Nev., charged that the decision to cut operations at Basic Magnesium by 40 per cent—because plants supplying Las Vegas with power are short of fuel—is merely an "excuse" to help eastern aluminum interests maintain their powerful position in the industry.

Called Attack on Competitor

"The shutting down of Basic Magnesium is nothing more than an effort on the part of a monopoly to close down on a competitor," he told The Times. "They are using the War Production Board as their agent and the Bureau of Power and Light as leverage for this monopolistic move."

Officials of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power denied any connection with the aluminum interests and any responsibility for the cancellation of part of Basic's power contracts.

The Las Vegas plant is not served by their lines, a spokesman pointed out, but by a government-owned line. The department delivers power as the government orders, he explained, and has "no control whatever" over the situation. The contracts are made by Secretary of the Interior Ickes and the power is requisitioned by the Defense Plant Corporation for war plants where it is most needed.

Government Rules Power

"When the Defense Plant Corporation decides not to use it any more, the requisition is dropped," the Los Angeles official explained.

McCarran also attacked the W.P.B. contention that over-production of magnesium and light metals necessitated the closing down of four of the 10 units at

the \$140,000,000 Las Vegas plant, declaring that other West Coast plants are producing light metals and magnesium at greater cost than Basic.

Eastern aluminum interests are "busily engaged" in trying to harm the Nevada company, he charged.

Magnesium Ownership

Basic Magnesium, Inc., was built with government funds when mounting demands for magnesium came from the producers of aircraft, incendiary bombs and other war materials where the metal is used.

It is currently owned by the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., which acquired it from Howard P. Eells Jr. of Cleveland, after charges of mismanagement had been brought against the Las Vegas plant and a Senate investigation had been made of its activities.

Raise in Pay Is Given Approval

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 15 (UP) Despite stormy protests from Commission President James B. Agnew, nearly all of the city's 5700 water and power employees will get a \$5 a month raise in addition to the \$5 raise which precipitated a 10-day walkout. They had demanded \$15.

The city water and power commission voted the \$5 pay boost yesterday to all department workers earning \$530 a month or less.

New Transformers At Dam Proposed

CARSON CITY, Nev., Mar. 22 (AP)—The installation of additional electric transformer capacity for Nevada at Boulder dam was recommended today to the Nevada Colorado river commission by E. W. Rockwell, Los Angeles consulting engineer, in his first progress report to the commission.

The report said the present bank of transformers used by Nevada had a capacity of 40,000 kilowatts, of which 30,000 already are used.

One installation under consideration would cost about \$600,000, and proposes placing the transformers at the power house below the dam. Another method would necessitate installation of transformers at the BMI plant and would cost about \$250,000. The latter method, the report indicated, was not entirely desirable because of inter-connection of circuits.

Water, Power Employees Accept \$10 Increase

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 14 (INS) Possibility of a new power strike in Los Angeles appeared at an end today with the granting of a \$10 a month blanket wage increase to 3400 employees of the municipal bureau of water and power.

Union leaders immediately adopted a resolution accepting the wage increase, approved by a 3 to 2 vote of the water and power commissioners, as "satisfactory to the workers."

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44 Chinese Officers Visit Boulder Dam Area

Forty-four Chinese army officers from Thunderbird airfield were brought by special bus to Boulder City Sunday on a tour of the Grand Canyon and Boulder dam area.

The officers enjoyed a boat ride on Lake Mead and were shown pictures of the construction of the dam at the Boulder Dam Visitors' Bureau in the afternoon.

the \$140,000,000 Las Vegas plant, declaring that other West Coast plants are producing light metals and magnesium at greater cost than Basic.

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Bureau of Reclamation Announces New High in Power Production

Power production in 30 Bureau of Reclamation power plants in 1943 soared to a record high of 11.9 billion kilowatt-hours — an increase of 275% since Pearl Harbor, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said yesterday. At the same time he announced that the Grand Coulee power plant had set an all-time world's record for power production in one month, during January, 1944, of 604,444,000 kilowatt-hours.

Figures submitted by Commissioner H. W. Bashore show production at Grand Coulee was more than doubled during 1943 and that at Boulder dam stepped up by 37 per cent over 1942.

Revenues received by the government for this power during 1943 totaled about \$15,000,000. The estimate for 1944 income has been set at over \$18,000,000 by the bureau, because it is planning a total output of 13½ billion kilowatt-hours this year, as much as produced in the entire country prior to the first World war.

"Twelve million kilowatt-hours of electrical energy is a lot of power," said Bashore. "When you interpret it in terms of man-years of work, it amounts to seven years of hard work for 11,000,000 men — just about the number in our armed forces today. Those figures are based on the assumption that 13 good husky men would have to work for an hour to grind out one kilowatt of constant energy for that length of time."

Installed kilowatt-capacity at all the bureau's plants totaled more than 2,000,000 kilowatts at the end of 1943, and projects cleared for completion in 1944 will bring into production about 340,000 kilowatts additional capacity. Other installations which could be made within the next two years except for war-time limitations total around 800,000 kilowatts, which would bring the grand total to more than 3,200,000 kilowatts by the end of 1945.

Boulder dam produced 5.7 billion kilowatt-hours in 1943 compared with 4.14 billion in 1942. Grand Coulee's output for 1943 was 4.13 billion as against 1.9 billion kilowatt-hours the previous year.

Boulder and Grand Coulee power plants each established new world's records during January, Boulder's record being 582,351,000 kilowatt-hours. Coulee's total of 604,444,000 was made possible by the completion and installation of new generators late in 1943 and early in 1944.

More Reclamation Development, Power Urged as Clark County Potentialities

The need for development of more power plants in the Southwest, if economic growth of the Southern Nevada area is to continue after the war, was pointed out yesterday by State Engineer Alfred Merritt Smith at a meeting of the Las Vegas chamber of commerce, at which a program of analysis and promotion of Clark county was discussed with the view to asking for an eight-cent tax levy for such promotion purposes.

That there are federal funds available for use by the Bureau of Reclamation in studying potential reclamation development possibilities in Nevada was another fact stressed by Smith in his discussion at the meeting, which was attended by members of the Boulder City and Moapa Valley chambers of commerce, including J. M. Higgins, president of the Boulder City chamber, and George Noreen, head of the Moapa organization.

"Possibilities for economic development in Clark county are stupendous," Smith said. "I don't believe even you here in the county realize how big—surely people in the northern part of the state do not."

The fact that Basic Magnesium now is using more power than is allotted to the entire State of Nevada under Boulder Dam agreements was brought out by Smith, by Colorado River Commissioner Rockwell and by Guernsey Frazer, who also spoke briefly.

Rockwell pointed out that the Bureau of Reclamation will make further surveys, and that there is a need to get more power production. Three power projects under consideration are Davis dam (Bullshead), Bridge canyon, above the head of Lake Mead, and Marble canyon, still further up Grand canyon, the latter two nearly as large projects as Boulder.

Guernsey Frazer, of Basic, stated that the development program is not purely local, but must be integrated with the Pacific Coast area, in its solution of its problems. He pointed out the likelihood of need for other projects on the Colorado river to fill water control and power production demands.

Smith stated that \$650,000 out of a federal fund of \$1,500,000 for study of Colorado river reclamation possibilities still remains to be used by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, and that Nevada's fair share of the total \$1,500,000, if it were divided among the seven basin states, would be \$214,285.

He urged that Nevada seek earmarking of ashore of these funds, or at least seek to have reclamation study pushed in Nevada as provided by the adjustment act. These funds sometimes are used on a 50-50 basis, with states furnishing matching funds, he said.

Four projects in Clark county and one in Lincoln were cited by Smith as worthy ones. He mentioned the Las Vegas valley survey of 1936 for water, which pointed to a water system the cost of which at that time was regarded as too great, but which might

not be too great now. He mentioned the Moapa valley area from Logandale to Overton, where 4,000 acres could be irrigated; also the White Narrows project, partly in the hands of the Indian service, partly for the farmers; land on Mormon mesa between Moapa valley and Riverside, and the Del Muse, above Panaca.

He also spoke of the Fort Mohave project, below Davis dam, a potential agricultural development which could be irrigated partly by gravity flow and partly by pump lift of 50 to 150 feet.

J. H. Wittwer, county agricultural agent, spoke of year-round growing possibilities and of 30,000 acres which could be developed. He stated that 99.5 per cent of the land in the county belongs to public institutions; public domain, 69.4 per cent; desert game or grazing lands, 23.3 per cent; fisheries, 5.5 per cent; and national forests, 1.3 per cent.

Land now in crops is but .13 of 1 per cent, or 6,000 acres.

Following presentation of the county-wide development program for study, promotion and publicity, by Maxwell Kelch, president of the Vegas chamber, Bill Moore, budget chairman, the following committee from the Vegas organization was named to attend the county commissioners' meeting today to make joint presentation of the eight-cent tax assessment for the county's portion of the program: Maxwell Kelch, Bill Moore, A. E. Cahlan, R. B. Griffith, Howard Hoover and A. C. Grant.

Increased Power From Boulder Dam Is Being Sought

CARSON, Mar. 25 — Installation of additional transformer capacity for Nevada at Boulder dam was recommended today to the Nevada Colorado river commission by E. W. Rockwell, Los Angeles, consulting engineer, in his first progress report to the commission.

The report said the present bank of transformers used by Nevada has a capacity of 40,000 kilowatts of which Nevada already uses 30,000 kilowatts and the need of additional transformer capacity as energy consumption grows is apparent.

On installation under consideration would cost \$600,000, in which transformers would be installed at the power house below the dam, Rockwell said. Another method which would necessitate installation of a transformer at the Basic Magnesium plant was estimated to cost \$250,000.

A. M. Smith, state engineer, said in his opinion, because of interconnection of circuits, the latter plan would not be entirely desirable.

Other matters were also considered by the commission, which met in Gov. E. P. Carville's chambers this morning.

Besides Governor Carville and Rockwell, who was loaned to the commission for the study for Nevada by the metropolitan water district of California, members of the Colorado river commission attending the meeting were Ed W. Clark, Las Vegas; Charles Thompson, Pioche; A. J. Caton, Reno, and State Engineer Smith.

Ted Grover to Leave for Ship Repair Service

Ted Grover, old timer in Boulder City, has received his call to active duty in the Ship Repair unit, and will leave today to take his family to Van Nuys, California, where Mrs. Grover and their daughter, Mary Ann, will make their home while he is in the service.

Grover is due to report in Salt Lake City by April 4. He was sworn in during January, and received his call to active duty Monday.

He has been general foreman supervisor for the Bureau of Reclamation, and has been an employe of the bureau more than seven years.

Coming to Boulder City in December, 1931, he was first employed by Six Companies, Inc., before shifting to the employ of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Hearing Set for Dam Blast Plotter

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Apr. 18 (AP)—Andres O. Sanchez, 47, held in El Centro in connection with the FBI's inquiry into reports of plans to dynamite Boulder dam and wreck a train, will be given a preliminary hearing tomorrow.

F. C. Dorwart, acting FBI chief, said Sanchez pleaded innocent at his arraignment yesterday before U.S. Commissioner Dorsey White-law, and was remanded to jail in lieu of \$10,000 bail.

Dorwart said Sanchez was observed trying to remove a rail from the San Diego and Eastern railroad last Saturday, but that no details of the plan to dynamite Boulder dam as reported to the FBI had been related by Sanchez.

Dam Promotion Is Seen by Engineer

Seeing his biggest mission as "promotion of industries for the Boulder Dam area in Nevada" A. J. Shaver, newly appointed resident engineer for the Nevada Colorado River Commission, has been in Las Vegas for the past several days conferring with R. E. Rockwell, southern California engineer, who is completing a detailed study for the commission of Nevada's power situation with relation to Boulder Dam.

Shaver, who has been general manager of the Western States Utilities Company at Winnemucca for the past several years, and who is a graduate of the University of Nevada, says the commission plans an aggressive campaign to interest industry in locating in Nevada to take advantage of cheap power from Boulder Dam and the natural resources of the area, and expects to devote a major portion of his time to that work.

The new engineer left this morning for Winnemucca to wind up his affairs there and expects to return to Las Vegas shortly to make his home.

Shaver succeeds the late C. F. DeArmond, first engineer for the commission who passed away early this year.

Ask 6,000,000 for Steel: To Aid State

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Congressional approval is assured for an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for investigation of raw material resources for steel production, reported Saturday by the senate appropriations committee, Senator Pat McCarran predicted today.

The appropriation was written into the bill by the interior department subcommittee on appropriations, of which Senator McCarran is a member.

The appropriation would provide funds, to be disbursed through the bureau of mines, for (1) development of raw material resources for steel production; (2) metallurgical research and construction and operation of pilot plants and demonstration plants.

Objectives of the program, McCarran said, include: (1) a comprehensive, detailed knowledge of deposits of mineral resources needed in making steel, including alloying elements and materials useful in plating or treating steel; (2) laboratory, pilot-plant and demonstration plan work to prove the most effective method of utilizing these raw materials for the production of steel; and (3) the development of a use pattern not only for the raw materials as they go into the reduction process but for the finished material.

Particular attention will be paid, McCarran said, to making a comprehensive inventory of deposits of iron ore, coal and fluxes and such alloying elements as manganese, tungsten, molybdenum and vanadium in the western states. Attention also will be paid to planning effective local uses of these materials, and to determining the extent to which coal, natural gas and electric power can be used in given areas in connection with development of steel production.

Existence in the west of iron ore, chrome, manganese and other important ores close to sources of natural gas and electric power provides the foundation on which can be built an industry to produce important alloy steels, McCarran said.

Explaining the prediction that approval of the appropriation is assured, Senator McCarran pointed out that the appropriation has the backing of the senate special committee investigating industrial centralization and that this committee represents a very substantial group of senators interested in development of the steel industry in the west and south.

In the house of representatives, another large group is pledged to cooperation with the senate group. Adequate support in both houses for the \$6,000,000 appropriation item is considered certain, McCarran said.

Of particular interest to Nevada, Senator McCarran said, is an amendment offered by Senator Bankhead, from the committee investigating industrial

centralization, which covers development of post-war uses for non-ferrous metals. The language of the Bankhead amendment, McCarran pointed out, is so drafted as to include magnesium, and thus opens the way for an effective attack upon the problem of providing a basis for continuing the operation of the Basic Magnesium plant after the war.

Bureau of Mines to Study Forest Products

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 19 — (INS) — Establishment of pilot plants throughout Washington, in which research into the production of liquid fuel from coal and forest products could be carried on, appeared a step nearer today.

In response to the state planning council's request, Michael W. Straus, acting secretary of the interior, today informed Pat Hetherington, council executive officer, that the Bureau of Mines is organizing an engineering staff to examine and investigate sites for the proposed laboratories.

River Basin Group Convene in Reno; Carville Welcomes

RENO, July 20.—(P)—Progress on the Bureau of Reclamation report for Secretary of Interior on proposed postwar development of the Colorado River Basin today was outlined for the committees of fourteen and sixteen in all-day session here.

The seven states represented by two members each on the committee of fourteen are Arizona, California, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, and New Mexico.

The committee of sixteen includes two consultants.

John C. Page, consultant engineer and former commissioner of the bureau told of work on the "comprehensive plan" designed in the Boulder Canyon Project Act. Page said the report would be given Secretary Ickes with the expectation that it be presented to Congress about January 1, 1945.

Page said the report will include data compiled by E. A. Mertz, Boulder City, Nev., for the lower basin, and O. E. Larson, Salt Lake City, for the upper basin. An outline of power development, economics, and recreation.

Gov. E. P. Carville welcomed the delegation of 70 which included the committees and consultants, representatives of Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Army Engineers, U. S. Geological Survey, Indian Service and Federal Power Commission.

Lake Mead, Boulder Dam Will Save Mexican Crops in Lower California

Old Mexico temporarily has borrowed a river from the United States to save 170,000 acres of vital cotton, alfalfa and other crops which are suffering from one of the most severe droughts in recent years, Commissioner Harry W. Bashore of the Bureau of Reclamation reported today to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

"From the All-American canal in southern California, the Bureau of Reclamation has just diverted a sizable river of life-giving irrigation water, running at the rate of 4,000 cubic feet per second, to succor farmers in our sister republic to the south," Commissioner Bashore's report states. "The amount of water involved is two times the domestic and industrial requirements of the city of New York, ten times those of Los Angeles, or twenty times the requirements of Washington, D. C."

The lands in the Mexicali valley of Baja California near the border have been irrigated for years by a diversion system heading in the United States, the report pointed out. This system formerly served the Imperial valley of California as well. Stream flow in the Colorado river at this time is not sufficient to permit diverting more than half enough water to irrigate the Mexican lands. Either a new diversion weir had to be built, which would have entailed considerable legal difficulty, or an extra 4,000 second-foot of water had to be diverted through the All-American Canal and later released through wasteways to the Alamo Canal for Old Mexico, from which the Mexican farmers get their irrigation-water supplies.

"This increase in the diversion from Imperial Dam to the All-American Canal will necessitate putting into operation the desilting works on the canal, and emergency recruiting of labor for this work is under way," said Bashore.

"Fortunately the Bureau of Reclamation has been able to impound in Lake Mead behind Boulder Dam all of the flood waters coming down the Colorado river this year so there is an ample supply of water available to help with this emergency without jeopardizing the reserve for irrigation and power production in the southwest."

Laborer Held in El Centro Tells Of Plan of Blast

Andres Sanchez Is Arrested After Train Wreck Try

EL CENTRO, Cal., Apr. 17 (UP)—A plot to destroy huge Boulder dam and its appurtenant works by a great dynamite charge, was uncovered today with the arrest here by FBI agents of Andres Obeso Sanchez, 47, a laborer. Sanchez was arrested on charges of attempting to wreck a railroad train, and said the wreck attempt was a part of the plan to destroy the huge dam.

Harold Nathan, special FBI agent in charge of the San Diego field office, said that Sanchez had been under constant surveillance by FBI agents, deputy sheriffs and special agents of the San Diego and Arizona Eastern railroad in recent weeks.

Nathan said the investigation of Sanchez had begun after the FBI "received information that he contemplated a campaign that would culminate in an attempt to dynamite Boulder dam."

Nathan said that Sanchez had been observed removing a spike in an attempt to loosen a rail on the San Diego and Arizona Eastern tracks but that the unscheduled approach of a special train had frightened him away.

"The train was stopped in time by officers to prevent a wreck," Nathan said. "In fleeing Sanchez left two crowbars, a six-foot lever of the type used to move handcars and a 30-inch wrench."

Nathan said that Sanchez, arrested by the FBI and deputies of the Imperial county sheriff's office, was held in the county jail pending an arraignment Wednesday before U. S. Commissioner Dorothy Whitelaw.

The FBI agent said that Sanchez was married and lived with his family at Heber, near El Centro.

The attempt to wreck the train occurred Saturday afternoon on an isolated section of the tracks between El Centro and the Mexican border at Calexico.

Nathan gave no details as to how Sanchez proposed to carry out his campaign to wreck Boulder dam.

Attempts Train Wreck as Small Start Toward Blowing Up Boulder Dam

EL CENTRO, Calif., April 17 (INS)—The arrest of a saboteur suspect who allegedly intended to culminate a campaign of destruction by dynamiting Boulder dam was announced today by Harold Nathan, special agent in charge of the San Diego field division of the F.B.I.

Nathan identified the suspect as Andrews Heber Sanchez, 47, a resident of Heber, near El Centro, who has been working as a railroad laborer.

Sanchez was arrested Saturday on a charge of violating the federal train wreck law. Nathan said that the suspect was observed trying to remove a rail from the tracks of the San Diego and Arizona Eastern railway some weeks ago and had been under constant surveillance since.

He is being held without bail in the Imperial county jail pending his arraignment Wednesday.

Servicemen Tour Dam on Sunday

A group of 25 servicemen from the 32nd altitude training unit, at the Las Vegas army air field were the guests of the Women's Ambulance and Defense corps Sunday, on an escorted tour of the Boulder dam.

Transportation, furnished by the Vegas Transit Bus company, took the soldiers and the corps members to Boulder City, where they were shown a film on the construction of the dam. Following the showing of the film, the group went over to the dam, where special guides took them on an inspection tour.

Returning to Boulder City, the servicemen and the WADCs were guests at the Boulder City USO club for luncheon, after which they returned to Las Vegas.

City's Travel Agent Completes Tourist Survey

Prospects for entertainment of tourists and visitors to Las Vegas and Boulder Dam when the war is over and travel opens with a grand crescendo yesterday were studied here by Max Allen of the "Ask Mr. Foster" tours.

Mr. Allen was to have completed his survey here last night preparatory to return to his home office in Los Angeles.

His firm has a contract with the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce by which it is national agent for the Chamber in bringing tourists here.

Through the advertising of his agency the merits of Las Vegas are to be placed constantly at the attention of the travel public.

Bureau of Mines to Erect Pilot Plant for Sponge Iron Tests

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Special) — Equipment is being assembled and built at the Bureau of Mines pilot plant in Boulder City to determine the best method of using gas from Nevada coal in the conversion of Nevada ores to sponge iron, Senator Pat McCarran was advised today by Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes.

Tests are under way at commercial plants to determine the suitability of sponge iron for use in the manufacture of steel and in the production of wrought iron, the senator said, adding that Secretary Ickes has reported the results of these tests are "encouraging."

The Bureau of Mines, McCarran explained, has been conducting examinations and explorations in Nevada to determine reserves of iron ore, and has engaged in studies on the beneficiation of these ores and on the washing of Coaldale coal, to determine whether these improved products can be used in the production of high grade sponge iron.

Thus two separate projects of the bureau, one involving methods for recovery of iron from Nevada ores, the other a study for utilization of Nevada coal, are closely inter-related, Secretary Ickes pointed out in his report.

Washed Coaldale coal, preliminary experiments have shown, can be gasified in a modified type of gas producer. A producer of this type has been constructed at the Boulder City plant, Ickes said. Coaldale, where lies the only known commercial deposit of coal in Nevada, is 42 miles west of Tonopah on the Bonanza highway.

Large steel companies were said by Secretary Ickes to be showing "much interest" in the Bureau of Mines experiments.

Bureau of Mines to Resume Testing

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—Large steel companies are showing "much interest" in work being done by the bureau of mines in connection with Nevada iron ore and Coaldale coal, Senator Pat McCarran has been advised by Secretary Harold Ickes.

Two separate projects of the bureau, one involving investigations of methods for the recovery of iron from Nevada ores, and the other a study of methods for utilization of Nevada coal, are "closely inter-related," Secretary Ickes pointed out.

The bureau of mines, McCarran explained, has been conducting examinations and explorations in Nevada to determine reserves of iron ore, and has engaged in studies on the beneficiation of these ores and on the washing of Coaldale coal, with the purpose of determining whether these improved products can be employed in the production of high-grade sponge iron.

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Washed Coaldale coal, preliminary experiments have shown, can be gasified in a modified type of gas producer, Ickes reported to McCarran. A producer of this kind has been constructed at the bureau of mines pilot plant at Boulder City, and other equipment is being assembled and built at Boulder City to determine the best method for using this gas in the conversion of Nevada ores to sponge iron, Ickes told McCarran.

Boulder Dam Area Is Granted Funds

SANTA FE, N. M., July 6 (P)—Allotment of \$663,019 for protection of national parks, monuments and recreational areas in the seven-state regional under the jurisdiction of the southwestern regional headquarters of the national park service here was announced today.

M. R. Tillotson, region 3 director, said an additional \$63,540 was available for regional office expenses making a total of \$731,559.

Nevada — Boulder Dam national recreational area \$74,500; Lehman caves national monument \$5,019; total \$79,519.

MINING JR'L
PHOENIX ARIZ.
7/30/44

BUREAU OF MINES RELEASES DATA ON MAGNESIUM INDUSTRY

IN A REVIEW of the magnesite industry in 1943, the United States Bureau of Mines reported that the mine output of crude magnesite reached the record quantity of \$754,832 short tons value at \$6,071.596. In 1942 the production was 497,368 tons valued at \$3,874,334.

Production of magnesium metal in excess of rated capacity by the plant of Basic Magnesium, Inc., Las Vegas, Nevada, accounted largely for the tremendous increase in production of magnesite in 1943 over 1942. Rated capacity of the plant was given as 9½ million pounds of magnesite a month. The mineral was mined, ground, purified by froth flotation, and calcined at Toiyabe, Nevada, and the calcined product shipped to Las Vegas for reduction.

In California, Johns-Manville Products Corporation, Redwood City, prepared 85 per cent magnesia insulation for steam pipes and boilers, using crude magnesite as a raw material. The Marine Magnesium Products Corporation continued to extract high-quality magnesia for medicinal and other purposes from raw sea water at South San Francisco, using the Chesny process. The Permanente Cement Company, an affiliate of Permanente Metals Corporation, shipped magnesite from Gabbs, Nevada, for dead-burning and caustic-calcining at San Jose, California. Plant Rubber and Asbestos Works, San Francisco, produced 85 per cent magnesia insulation at Emeryville and Redwood City, using sea-water bitterns as the raw material.

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation added a fifth kiln at Newark in the spring of 1943 to calcine crude magnesite from Luning, Nevada, for oxychloride cement. The firm now uses both calcined dolomite and calcined oyster shells to precipitate magnesia from sea-water bitterns. Westvaco mined magnesite as its Western mine at Livermore and its Bald Eagle mine at Gustine, both in California.

The Sierra Magnesite Company, owned jointly by Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation of Newark, California, and Henry J. Kaiser and his associates of Oakland, California, mined magnesite from the Segerstrom property and other claims near Luning, Nevada, the crude mineral being shipped to Newark and San Jose, California, for calcining. At Newark the material is caustic-calcined for oxychloride cement and chemical use, whereas at San Jose it is caustic-calcined for domestic uses and for export, and dead-burned for refractory use.

The Northwest Magnesite Company is the chief producer of refractory magnesite in the United States. This company mined its Finch and Allen-Moss deposits and operated its seven kilns at Chewelah, Washington, at near capacity in 1943. Part of the magnesite mined was purified by froth flotation. The calcined product was used chiefly for maintenance grade refractories, although the flotation concentrates and some of the regular output went into refractory brick production.

REVIEW-JOURNAL
9-1-44

Workman Killed At Boulder Dam

Henry Dell, of Boulder City, was instantly killed this morning at 7:30 o'clock when he fell 30 feet to the concrete floor while working on a scaffold in the turbine pit below the generators at Boulder Dam.

Dell, a factory representative for the Morrise company, made his home at 615 D street, Boulder City, with his wife and two small children.

An inquest will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock under the direction of Justice of the Peace J. P. Hayward of Boulder City.

B. C. NEWS
9-26-44

Move to Transfer Region 3 Headquarters to L. A. Protested by Scrugham

That a proposal to move the headquarters of Reclamation Region 3 from Boulder City to Los Angeles is being considered was confirmed yesterday by Senator James G. Scrugham at a meeting with the Boulder City chamber of commerce. Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes had been so informed by Reclamation Commissioner Harry W. Bashore, according to the senator.

Meanwhile plans were being developed to have Assistant Director of Power R. G. MacDonald take over the Boulder City headquarters as director of power when news was received of his death. A new director will now be appointed.

Senator Scrugham was informed by Bashore, however, that transfer of Regional Director E. A. Moritz and a secretary or two were the only moves contemplated. The balance of personnel would remain substantially as at present.

The senator stated that it was his belief that the headquarters should remain here. With that in mind he sent the following protest to Secretary Ickes:

"I am in receipt of a number of inquiries from Boulder City, Nevada, and Las Vegas, Nevada, as to whether the Regional Office of the United States Bureau of Reclamation will be maintained in that city.

"I have contacted Commissioner Harry W. Bashore, and have been informed that such a move is contemplated and that the office of regional chief may be moved to Los Angeles because of accessibility.

"I wish to protest the moving of the Regional Office of the Reclamation Service from Boulder City to Los Angeles, or any other city. I can see no justification for such action, and strongly recommend that the office be maintained in Boulder City as at present."

To date no reply had been received by the senator.

That the National Park Service is expected to take over the best of the buildings at Camp Williston as area headquarters, moving from the Bureau of Reclamation administration building, was also revealed. The Camp Williston buildings would be only temporary headquarters.

Other matters discussed were construction of Bullshead dam, for which the senator stated the manpower shortage was the only present cause of delay and on which returning war veterans will be given preference; and improvements to Boulder City airport.

Also discussed was the eventual fate of Basic Magnesium.

B. C. NEWS 10-11-44

No Order to Move Region Office Received—Moritz

E. A. Moritz, regional director for the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, had received no orders to move the regional office from Boulder City, he stated late yesterday.

Apprised of statements by various Boulder City folk to the effect that they understood there had been definite orders to move the office from its present location, a representative of the Boulder City News inquired of Regional Director Moritz. He denied having received such order.

L. V. Journal
10-26-44

Power in Section Is Off Last Eve

Power service in the Las Vegas valley was interrupted last night when a bolt of lightning struck power equipment in Boulder City. The power was off for about 45 minutes before the damage was repaired and service restored.

L. V. TRIBUNE
9-10-44

Push Bullshead Dam Highway Plan; Inspection Caravan Visits Locale

By Mattie Giasson

Enthusiasm over the prospect of obtaining funds from the Nevada State Highway department for construction of a road to connect U. S. No. 95 below Searchlight with Bullshead (Davis) dam site, was expressed by Otto Underhill, chairman of a committee of Civic club members, who made a tour of that district on Friday.

The party that made up the inspection caravan consisted of Mr. Underhill, James Cashman, Howard Hoover and Harry E. Miller of Las Vegas; Frank Case, general manager of BMI, and J. M. Higgins, Leonard Atkinson, C. F. Peterson, Bob Carter, Art Klinger, H. Watts, Don Lottery, D. C. McCormick, Leo Dunbar and Mort Wagner of Boulder City.

Two routes, previously surveyed by the State Highway department were viewed. The

original route proposed climbed to an altitude of 8,000 feet. The latter course has a top altitude of 6,500 feet, and in other points also seems to be the more desirable of the two surveys, Mr. Underhill stated.

The distance from the take-off on U. S. No. 95 to the river is approximately 17 miles, of which five miles will require heavy rock construction. It is estimated that it will require an appropriation of \$530,000 to pave the road to the river bank.

Pictures were taken of areas on the Nevada side of the river which would be suitable for a townsite for the construction crews and their families. At the present time the townsite is set up for the Arizona side of the river, and explained. (Please turn to Page 3)

Push Bullshead Dam Highway Plan; Inspection Caravan Visits Locale

(Continued from Page 1)

tensive preparations have already been made. Shops have been set up, a site selected for the administration building, and there are some accommodations for the workmen, including barracks and mess hall. There is a pile bridge over the river which can be crossed by motor vehicles.

"It is definitely planned to connect U. S. 66 from Kingman over the Dam, thence across the southern tip of Nevada and into California," Mr. Underhill said. "Preparations are now being made in Arizona for the change," he stated, "and if we can get a paved road to the river, we have an excellent chance getting the townsite on this side."

There are approximately 110,000 acres of rich, fertile soil in the district immediately below the damsite, both on Nevada and Arizona sides of the river, and the impounded waters back of the proposed dam would provide irrigation for this land. Eventually a rich farming district would be developed in that vicinity.

A meeting of the committee which made the tour is scheduled within the next few days, and at that time definite recommendations will be agreed upon for promotion of funds for construction of the road.

Bullshead Dam construction was formerly contracted to Utah Construction Company, but during the early months of the war, a stop order was issued by War Production Board of this \$40,000,000 project because of shortage of strategic materials. The contract to the Utah firm was abrogated, and it is expected that the Bureau of Reclamation will call for new bids, probably this early fall, but certainly at the end of the European war.

B. C. NEWS
8-9-44

U.S.B.R. Receives Biggest Federal, Non-Military Fund, Sullivan Reveals

The Bureau of Reclamation receives the largest single non-military allocation of federal funds in the state of Nevada, among allocations made by the 78th congress, according to a statement published in the Nevada State Journal and quoting Congressman Maurice J. Sullivan.

U.S.B.R. allocations, including \$1,200,000 for payment of the state under the provisions of the Boulder Canyon adjustment act, totaled \$6,250,000.

Operation of Boulder City cost \$550,000, according to Sullivan, while Davis dam, Boulder canyon and lower Colorado river basin development projects were lumped to receive \$4,500,000.

Nevada's vital and strategic mining industry stood second on the list of total allocations, receiving \$2,639,584, with \$1,006,799 of that sum specified as being devoted to "manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research."

Next to mining the federal government provided the next largest non-military expenditure for use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs: \$1,571,965, of which the Carson Indian agency received \$1,281,885, the rest going to the western Shoshone agency.

Other non-military expenditures of the federal government in the state were: Grazing service, \$550,010; general land office, \$111,013; geological survey, \$199,760; national park service, \$165,123, and fish and wild life service, \$213,968.

L. V. Journal 10-18-44

Boulder Dam Repairs to Total Three Million

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (UP) — Three million dollars worth of repair work on Boulder Dam to halt erosion which has threatened outlets and spill-way tunnels was approved today by the Los Angeles area production urgency committee. Workers released by the Las Vegas Magnesium plant and from other Nevada war projects will undertake the work held up because of a manpower shortage, committee chairman Louis M. Dreves said.

B. C. NEWS
10-12-44

Carlo Christensen Named Director of Power for Boulder Canyon Project

E. A. Moritz, regional director of the Bureau of Reclamation, announced today that the secretary of the interior has approved the appointment of Carlo P. Christensen to the position of director of power of the Boulder Canyon project.

The position of director of power was left vacant by the appointment of Mr. Moritz to the position of regional director in October, 1943. During the past year Mr. Moritz, who has been director of power since 1941, has carried the responsibilities of both positions.

Mr. Christensen, who is 59 years of age, was graduated from Stanford university in 1911. Since graduation he has been engaged actively in engineering work of major importance. After several years of design work, involving mining operations in Montana and Arizona, he spent several years with the Southern California Edison company on construction work.

He also was employed by the Metropolitan Water district in connection with construction of its aqueduct from the Colorado river to Los Angeles. Mr. Christensen was employed by the Bureau of Reclamation June 11, 1934, on the Boulder Canyon project. During this employment he advanced from the position of associate engineer to assistant director of power. His work involved the immediate supervision of installation of the major equipment in the Boulder power plant.

He was transferred to Coulee Dam in 1940, and has been in charge of installation at the Coulee power plant since that date.

Mr. Christensen is no stranger to the Boulder Canyon project. He is well and favorably known by the personnel now employed on the project, by employees of the allottees and operating agents, and by the citizens of Boulder City.

Christensen is now at Grand Coulee.

REVIEW-JOURNAL
10-11-44

Power Director Is Named Today At Boulder Dam

Carlo P. Christensen, 57, Stanford university graduate and pioneer engineer of the west, has been appointed director of power of the Boulder canyon project, according to announcement made today by E. A. Moritz, regional director. Word of his selection came from Secretary of Interior, Harold W. Ickes.

Christensen has been associated as engineer with mining operators in Montana and Arizona, also with the Southern California Edison in construction of the aqueduct from the Colorado river to Los Angeles. He came to the bureau of reclamation in 1934 and supervised construction of the major equipment in the Boulder canyon project. He supervised installation of equipment at the Coulee plant in 1940 and since has served as assistant director of power.

E. A. Moritz, regional director has carried the dual responsibility of the position he now occupies and that of director of power since October, 1943, at the time of his promotion.

Christensen is widely known in the southwest through prior activities with the bureau of reclamation.

Three Million Repair Job at Dam Is Planned

A \$3,000,000 repair and improvement program for the outlet works on the Boulder Dam project, which will provide employment for 350 men for a period of at least 18 months, is planned to get under way some time in December, it was learned unofficially today.

Approval already has been forthcoming from the war manpower commission for the necessary workmen, and if the war production board okes the necessary material, the project is assured.

This approval is expected to be granted, for it has been the policy of the national administration, wherever possible to authorize in areas where war industries are closing down projects which will take care of some of the unemployment created thereby.

Plans and specifications already have been completed and call for a complete overhauling and improvement of the outlet works, including the tunnels, it is understood.

The present program calls for award of the work on contract.

Boulder Dam Draws Notables

Wartime restrictions of travel notwithstanding, the world-famous Boulder dam, one of the giant children of the bureau of reclamation, continues to be the mecca of hundreds of persons from all walks of life according to those in charge.

During the month of October, for instance, visitors came, saw and marvelled from as far distant as Peru, Australia and Chile. Others came from widely-scattered parts of this country, the fields of engineering, science, letters and industry being especially well represented, as the following partial list reveals:

E. B. Elder, engineer, Metropolitan Water District, Los Angeles; Walter Winchell, photographer, Metropolitan Water District, Los Angeles; William D. Kinsley, assistant to the general manager, Metropolitan Water District, Los Angeles; Clyde E. Hopping, district governor, Rotary International, and party, which included, Thomas F. Lamond, Hazel Hopping, and Alice Lamond, all of Alhambra; James J. Broz, traffic manager, Basic Magnesium, Inc., Boulder City; Thomas W. Gannon, examiner, California railroad commission, Los Angeles; H. H. Gillings, electrical engineer, Basic Magnesium, Inc., Boulder City; E. A. Stanfield, attorney, Defense Plant Corp., Washington, D. C.; Hugh Richardson, division engineer, Defense Plant Corp., Henderson; Franklin E. Ulrich, chief seismographic field survey, U. S. C. & G. Survey, San Francisco; Thomas N. Pearce, aid seismographic field survey U. S. C. & G. Survey, San Francisco; Ralph W. Burkhardt, engineer, bureau of reclamation, Denver, Colorado; C. J. Watt, executive engineer, irrigation commission, representing Australian government, Sydney, Australia; Louis Soldt, irrigation engineer, representing Peruvian government, Lima, Peru; R. E. Dwyer, executive vice president, Anaconda Copper Co., New York City, New York; John B. Miller, attorney, department of justice, Washington, D. C.

And: W. B. Clark, engineer, General Electric Co., Salt Lake City; E. Backman, engineer, General Electric Co., Salt Lake City; Jean Ford, associate editor, Fortune Magazine, New York City; New York; Enrique Mardones, engineer, representing Chilean government, and J. L. Berry, electric service supervisor, Westinghouse, Los Angeles.

Boulder Dam Gets New Power Director

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Christensen has been associated as engineer with mining operators in Montana and Arizona, also with the Southern California supervised construction of the aqueduct from the Colorado river to Los Angeles. He came to the bureau of reclamation in 1934 and supervised construction of the major equipment in the Boulder canyon project. He supervised installation of equipment at the Coulee plant in 1940 and since has served as assistant director of power.

E. A. Moritz, regional director, has carried the dual responsibility of the position he now occupies and that of director of power since October, 1943, at the time of his promotion.

Christensen is widely known in the southwest through prior activities with the bureau of reclamation.

Dam Revenue Suit Papers Are Filed

RENO, Nov. 25 (UP)—Clark county's suit for a share of Boulder dam power revenues was served on Governor E. P. Carville this morning by Sheriff Harold Brooks of Ormsby county.

The papers immediately were handed over to Attorney General Allan Bible by the governor, which require that he file a pleading on the case within ten days. Bible had no statement to make on the matter, saying he had not as yet examined the papers and didn't know as yet whether his department would retain extra legal counsel as provided under the 1943 legislative act.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Nov. 25 (UP)—Governor E. O. Carville today was served with papers in the suit in which Clark County is demanding \$1,426,300 from the state and asking declaratory judgment insuring it an annual portion of all funds paid the state from Boulder Dam revenue.

Boulder Plant Wins National Security Award

CARSON CITY, Nev., Dec. 1—(AP)—The third national security award presented in Nevada will go to the southern California Edison Co., Boulder Dam power plant at Boulder City, Hugh Shamberger, state director of civilian defense announced today.

Selection of this company to receive the security award was made at the national OCD headquarters at Washington, D. C. No date has been set for the presentation.

The security award is presented for outstanding accomplishments in plant defense, first aid, safety, emergency organization and other non-military internal security programs.

Other Nevada firms receiving the award were the Nevada Mines Division of Kennecott Company, Ely, and the Basic Magnesium, Inc., Henderson.

Clark Claim For Power Revenue to Court

Clark county's claim for a share of Boulder Dam power revenues will be placed before the courts of this state, probably late this afternoon, when a suit to recover \$1,246,300 is filed in the district court in Carson City, it was revealed today by V. Gray Gubler, district attorney.

The action is to be commenced under the enabling act passed at the 1943 session of the state legislature, giving Clark county the right to sue for adjudication of its rights in connection with the \$300,000 annual revenue coming to the state in lieu of taxes.

The complaint sets forth the county's position in the action and asks for a division of the \$300,000 in the ratio of the comparative tax rates prevailing in each of the years from 1938 to 1944 inclusive.

This action climaxes a controversy which has continued within the state ever since the revenue was first allotted to the state under the terms of the Boulder Canyon Project adjustment Act.

Clark county has claimed that since the revenue is in lieu of taxes, this county should participate in accordance with the prevailing state and county tax rates. In partial satisfaction of this claim the legislature agreed to payments of twenty per cent to the county, on which basis \$240,000 was paid into the county treasury for the years 1938-1941 inclusive.

The 1943 legislature repealed this statute and in the closing hours, passed an act granting the county the right to take the matter into the state courts for decision.

Of the \$300,000 annual payments to the state, the complaint alleges there is due and owing Clark county, on the basis of comparative tax rates, the following sums, each for the "power year" ending on May 31 of the year indicated:

1938, \$206,010; 1939, \$219,450; 1940, \$227,610; 1941, \$210,120; 1942, \$260,700; 1943, \$196,410; 1944, \$226,000; total, \$1,486,300.

With credit for the \$240,000 already paid, the county claims a total balance of \$1,246,300 remaining.

The sum of \$1,800,000 has been paid into the state by the interior department, with the 1944 payment due but as yet unpaid.

The complaint was mailed from Las Vegas Wednesday to the law firm of Thatcher and Woodburn of Reno, which has been retained to prosecute the action in association with the district attorney's office of Clark county. George B. Thatcher, William Woodburn and William Foreman of the Reno firm will appear for this county with V. Gray Gubler, district attorney.

Cheap Boulder Power Big Help in Cutting Magnesium Production Cost at BMI; Cost Down to Competitive Basis When Closure Ordered, Testimony at Hearing

Germany and England both are interested in the economical production of magnesium, and the plant of Basic Magnesium Inc., in Clark county, was given a close-down order just as the cost of production of magnesium was getting down to where it can compete with other magnesium producers.

Cost of Boulder Dam power for the B.M.I. plant is so low in comparison with that of other areas that this is a big factor in favor of continued operation of Basic on competitive post-war basis, and there is no question of there being any need to shut down Basic because of lack of power.

Stock values of the Dow Chemical company, large American magnesium producer, went up at the time of the order for closing down the operations of the plant at BMI.

These are a few interesting highlights in testimony given yesterday at Basic at the hearing being conducted for the Senate Committee Investigating Centralization of Industry. The hearings at Basic are being conducted under chairmanship of Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, who is leader of the block of 35 senators from the west and south who are fighting for industry for other parts of the country than the traditionally industrial east.

Hearings recently held by the committee in San Francisco took up larger and more general phases of the problem of keeping industry operating in the west, while the hearings at Basic, which will continue today from 10 a. m. on, are specifically on the question of B.M.I. and its future status.

F. O. Case, manager of B.M.I., who appeared at the start of yesterday's hearings, and submitted several reports which previously had been requested, will be called upon for further testimony today, along with other officials at the plant.

In connection with the continuing operation of the plant for production of chlorine gas, LeRoy Thomas, chief engineer for B.M.I., stated that additional tanks and auxiliary equipment to be shipped from Lake Charles, Louisiana, are being sought, which would add 50 tons daily to the plant's capacity, which is now 65 tons. He stated that Defense Plant corporation will be asked within a week or two for permission to make this installation.

He stated that during several years before the war he was engaged in engineering work in Europe and that of his personal knowledge the Germans pushed light metals development hard, far beyond the American peacetime production, through sheer necessity, and that they used light metals for many things for which Americans still use iron and copper.

He said the future of the B.M.I. plant doubtless would depend on market prices, and that the plant had been arriving at a point where additional economies could be effected when the shut-down order came.

H. H. Gillings, electrical engineer for Basic, testified as to comparative power costs, stating that

costs are more than twice as high, for instance in England, and in Brooklyn, New York, as here where Boulder power is used.

He cited electrolytic zinc as a product which, so far as cheap electricity is concerned, would find this locality conducive to economical production, inasmuch as the power demands for electrolytic plants of this type are 75 per cent higher than others.

The British are definitely interested in economical production of light metals, he said. He stated the reductions in costs of production at Basic have been "phenomenal." Gillings said he believed the plant would mean more money to the government if it is operated than if junked.

The overall cost of the plant has been about \$134,000,000, according to testimony of H. G. Satterthwaite, assistant general manager, who gave data showing how the production costs at Basic can compete with that of other magnesium producers with the economies which have been developed.

These economies include elimination of peat moss and the tunnel kiln. The peat moss sheds and one refinery building which are not needed are among factors which made for greater first cost than was necessary in the ultimate development, according to Satterthwaite.

He said several concerns have been considering converting the plant to other uses, for ordnance division and for storage purposes. The former would call for continued production of magnesium, he said.

Regarding stock held in B.M.I., C. J. Parkinson, assistant corporate secretary, stated Anaconda Copper Mining company has 52½ per cent, Magnesium Electron, Ltd. of Manchester, England, has 45 per cent and George B. Thatcher and associates of Reno have 2½ per cent.

Parkinson said that about 40 per cent of B.M.I. is listed as real property and hence taxed by the state of Nevada, but that about 60 per cent is listed as personal property and therefore is tax free. Possibilities for chemical industrial developments at Basic have never been nearly completely realized, according to Ray Coulter, production superintendent.

Harley Lee, superintendent of technical service department, or laboratory, talked of the possibilities for electrolytic zinc and electrolytic manganese, also caustic as a leach for zinc. He said they had developed soda ash from caustic soda. Lee stated there had not been an adequate pilot plant to realize possibilities that exist.

F. R. Hanrahan, comptroller, also testified yesterday. Today it is expected Carl Hyde, John Burns, F. O. Case, Hugh Richardson, John Lee, James J. Broz, Ross A. Ross and F. W. Switzer will testify.

ATKISONS HAVE DAUGHTER

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Atkison have announced the birth of a daughter Saturday night at eight o'clock at the Boulder City hospital. The baby, Cynthia Jane, weighed 7½ pounds.

Boulder Dam Eyed By Engineers From China for Peace Planning

China's postwar plans for the development of power and her plans for irrigation include the building of at least one storage reservoir larger than Boulder Dam, according to two of her engineers—P. Y. Wang and P. H. Shieh—who recently visited the bureau of reclamation's world famous project on the Colorado river.

Young, highly intelligent and eager to accumulate all available data on power and irrigation, China's representatives filled their notebooks with their personal observations and the answers to their almost countless questions, and at the end of the day expressed themselves as deeply grateful for the courtesies extended them and highly satisfied with the results of their first visit, not only to Boulder dam but to the United States as well.

Engineers Wang and Shieh who arrived in this country several weeks ago as official representatives of China's National Resources Commission, are planning to visit several other bureau of reclamation projects, including Coulee Dam in the State of Washington and the Shasta and Friant Dams in California before returning to their homeland. They are graduates of Chiating University, Shanghai, China.

Cleaning House

At last Clark county has taken a decisive step in determining whether or not the \$300,000 annual revenue from Boulder dam is "revenue in lieu of taxation" and, if so, whether or not it should be divided between the county and the state in the same manner and proportion as other revenue from taxation is divided.

The Nevada State Journal, in an editorial, says among other things:

"There's nothing mysterious about the suit and the facts are self evident. However, there's a question of principle involved and the whole thing better be settled now, one way or another, instead of having the controversy drag out for years on end."

It was through the insistence of men from Clark county long before the rest of the state could be aroused to the point of showing real interest in the Boulder Canyon project, that representatives of the states of Arizona, California and Nevada agreed upon the subject. The agreement was, in effect, that because the United States government was the only

MORITZ BACK FROM DENVER AFTER COLORADO RIVER SESSION

Following an absence of two weeks, during which he attended several important conferences in Denver, Colorado, E. A. Moritz, director of region 3, is back at his desk in the Boulder City headquarters of the bureau of reclamation.

First on Director Moritz' itinerary was a two-day meeting with members of the "Committee of Sixteen," the committee including representatives from Nevada, Arizona, California, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, and representatives of the power allottees of southern California.

According to Director Moritz, the discussions of the committee of sixteen had to do, principally, with the Colorado river basin report and other related matters.

At the close of the "16" discussions, Moritz attended the thirteenth annual convention of the National Reclamation association, a three-day meeting highlighted by the reading of an inspiring letter from President Roosevelt to the assembled delegates.

A four-day meeting of the Washington, D. C., officials of the

bureau of reclamation and the directors, and other key personnel of the seven regions in which the bureau operates concluded Moritz' itinerary.

Progress of Dam Fund Suit Told to Vegas CofC Members

The Las Vegas chamber of commerce yesterday heard a report from A. C. Grant and James H. Down Sr., regarding the progress of the suit filed by Clark county against the state for recovery of funds from the Boulder dam revenue.

Grant, in his report, traced the passage of the bill which allowed the county to sue the state for the money claimed

due in lieu of taxation and, incidentally, berated the Reno evening paper for the stand it had taken against Clark county.

The speaker also complimented the county commissioners for filing the suit against the state.

Down, in his talk, expressed regret that the fire over the dam revenue, which burned so brightly two years ago, had cooled down, and declared that he had stood almost alone in keeping the agitation for the suit alive.

He told of the process through which data for filing the suit had gone, the hiring of Gray Mashburn as a fact finding agent, and then the selection of Thatcher and Woodburn as legal counsel for the county in the suit against the state.

He said that he hoped for quick action in the suit and that the next step would be the filing of an answer in behalf of the state by Allan Bible, attorney general.

During the meeting Bill Ruyman, Las Vegas chairman for the sixth war loan drive, announced plans for the campaign and George Scully, of the junior chamber of commerce revealed the program to be followed in the bean dinner party which will be held on December 14.

County Demands Boulder Rebate

Clark County, which has had a high tax rate, almost triple that of the state of Nevada, may be in the big money soon by reason of that high rate, it was revealed yesterday by V. Gray Gubler, district attorney, in announcing he had filed suit yesterday to recover \$1,246,300 in recompense payments previously made by the federal government to the state of Nevada as its share of the power income from Boulder dam. Payments to the state of Nevada have been at the rate of \$300,000 a year, since 1938, totaling more than \$2,000,000, with only \$240,000 paid out during those years to Clark County,

where the dam is located. In filing the suit, Gubler revealed that he anticipated Nevada would protest the action. It was taken pursuant to enabling legislation passed in the Nevada legislature last year. The suit asks for a distribution of the funds on the basis of the differential between the tax rate of the county and state, the former running in average years about three times as high as the latter.

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The Nevada State Journal, in an editorial, says among other things:

"There's nothing mysterious about the suit and the facts are self evident. However, there's a question of principle involved and the whole thing better be settled now, one way or another, instead of having the controversy drag out for years on end."

It was through the insistence of men from Clark county long before the rest of the state could be aroused to the point of showing real interest in the Boulder Canyon project, that representatives of the states of Arizona, California and Nevada agreed upon the subject. The agreement was, in effect, that because the United States government was the only

agency which the Colorado River Basin states would be willing to trust with the construction and operation of a high dam at or near Boulder Canyon, it was only fair that the states of Arizona and Nevada, whose natural resources would be taken over by the government as a site for the dam and powerhouse which, being government property would not be subject to taxation, should receive compensation for loss of revenue which, had the dam been built by private capital, would come from taxation.

The United States recognized the right of the states of Arizona and Nevada to receive revenue in the provision of the Boulder Canyon Project Act which provided that each of said states should receive 18 1/2 per cent of such surplus revenue as might remain in "the fund" after paying all costs of amortization and other charges of operation. It was clearly the intention to provide such revenue "in lieu of taxation" that being the only reason for such provision. And the secretary of the interior was thus given the authority and placed under the obligation to so fix the price for power that there would be a "surplus" for division between the two states and in the original "setup" the secretary made provision for such revenue.

We have been asked why the amount of 18 1/2 per cent was fixed as the proportion of such surplus as each state should receive. The reason is that the percentage was gased upon the precedent already recognized by the United States in providing 37 1/2 per cent participation in revenue by states from sale of oil, timber and other natural resources which might be sold by the government from government lands within such states. Therefore, using this precedent, the act provided half of 37 1/2 per cent to each of the states of Arizona and Nevada. This was modified by the Readjustment Act which set a definite amount of \$300,000 per annum as revenue to each state.

What we are trying to make clear to the general public is that there is nothing about this matter of revenue that was not clearly understood and accepted by the state of Nevada and the government of the United States and the only excuse for misunderstanding now is the fact that many of the people of the northern part of the state were not familiar with the negotiations and politicians in the north sought to take credit for getting a little more of the Boulder Dam revenue for their own counties.

BOULDER CITY
11-29-44

CLARK COUNTY FILES SUIT AGAINST STATE OF NEVADA, FOR \$1,246,300, AS SHARE OF BOULDER DAM REVENUE

Seeking the sum of \$1,246,300 from the state of Nevada, and a declaratory judgment and decree that would forever entitle Clark county to share in the \$300,000 received annually through the federal government by Nevada from Boulder Dam power revenues, Clark county recently filed a suit in the district court of Ormsby county, which has been in preparation for nearly two years.

The suit will reach the state supreme court eventually for settlement. The suit brings into court a controversy over the distribution of Boulder power revenues that began within a few months after the Boulder Canyon project act went into effect and which almost disrupted three sessions of the Nevada legislature.

In the suit Clark county goes after a lion's share of the \$300,000 on the declaration that the money is being given to the state in lieu of the taxes that might be imposed by the state and Clark county on the project if it was privately owned. County tax rates are much higher than the state rate, and since the \$300,000 flat payment represents the total amount collected from the project each year, Clark county's contention that it is entitled to that proportion of the \$300,000 that its tax rate each year bears to the aggregate of the state and county rate brings its total claim to \$1,486,300, of which \$240,000 has been paid. The state, since the first payments were made for the year ending May 31, 1938, has received but \$1,560,000. Under a 1941 legislative act Clark county was paid \$240,000 representing 20 per cent of four payments received by the state.

The 1941 act was repealed by the legislature of 1943 which at the same time enacted a law permitting the county to sue the state and appropriating \$10,000 to be used by the attorney general in defending the suit. Authorization for the suit would end next January 1.

Clark county seeks amounts as follows for the years of operation ending on the following dates:

May 31, 1938, \$206,010;
May 31, 1939, \$219,450;
May 31, 1940, \$227,610;
May 31, 1941, \$210,120;
May 31, 1942, \$200,700;
May 31, 1943, \$196,410;
May 31, 1944, \$226,000, less the sum of \$240,000 heretofore paid Clark county pursuant to the act

of the legislature of the state of Nevada. In the suit Clark county asks: "That the court enter its declaratory judgment and decree that the plaintiff is entitled to that proportion of each of the annual payments of \$300,000 heretofore made to the state treasurer of the state of Nevada by the secretary of the interior under and pursuant to the 'Boulder Canyon Project act' as plaintiff's tax rate in each year of operation hereafter bears to the aggregate of the state and county tax rate for said respective years."

Clark county is represented in the suit by V. Gray Gubler, district attorney of Clark county, and the law firm of Thatcher & Woodburn of Reno. Whether Alan Bible, attorney general, will ask for additional counsel to aid him in defending the action has not been revealed.

L. V. TRIBUNE
12-23-44

Boulder Dam Allotment to State Shifted

CARSON CITY, Nev., Dec. 22.—(P)—Nevada's annual \$300,000 Boulder dam fund allotment from the U. S. Treasury, received this week, has been transferred from the general fund to the postwar fund, the state comptroller's office said today.

The postwar fund now shows \$1,400,000 invested in short-term government bonds; \$5000 in county bonds, and \$6279.61 investable cash plus \$94,414.23 earmarked for repayments to the general fund.

Transfer of surplus money from the general fund to the postwar fund was authorized by the 1943 state legislature which started the fund with \$180,000 and levied a 4-cent tax to repay the general fund.

L. V. AGE
12-3-44

Boulder Dam Revenues

We recently were inclined to poke a few gentle gibes or jibes at Reno because of her momentary lapse from virtue. Now we find Las Vegas herself in the unenviable position of being a proper target for gibes or jibes.

We have heretofore borne a reasonably good (not too good) reputation for lawabiding decency. We have been somewhat charitable toward our own lapses in the belief that he would voluntarily keep within due bounds and not transgress so far as to become generally obnoxious to people who are decent yet not averse to an occasional bit of hilarity.

Our hotels, bars, casinos and night clubs have in a great measure been self regulating, their proprietors realizing the value of a good reputation. It is unfortunate that any now should transgress so far as to make it necessary for the authorities to put the kibosh on.

Whatever our ambitions may be to become the center of entertainment and amusement, our resorts still understand that they are dependent for their prosperity on the good opinion of reputable people.

BOULDER CITY
12-8-44

Utah Water User Group, Interested in Developing State's Water Resources, Visit Boulder Dam

With an eye to developing the water resources of their own state, ten members of the Utah Water Users' association visited the Boulder canyon project Wednesday.

The visit to the Bureau of Reclamation's project on the Colorado was one of the stops in an itinerary which included the Imperial valley in southern California, the Yuma project and the Salt River project in Arizona.

Particular emphasis was placed by the group upon the possibility of developing hydroelectric power in the state of Utah, a state which is greatly in need of low cost power and yet is in close proximity to potential power projects.

Most of the members of this group have watched, with interest, the construction of Boulder dam, and they showed a great deal of knowledge and understanding of the problems as well as the benefits connected with water conservation and utilization projects.

The group included the following: Wm. R. Wallace, Salt Lake City, president of the Utah Water Users' association; E. H. Watson, state engineer, Salt Lake City; Thomas W. Jensen, Associated Civic Clubs of Southern Utah, Mount Pleasant; Horace L.

Allred, Roosevelt, Utah; G. O. Patterson, county commission, Grand county, Moab, Utah; Chauncey Sandberg, Associated Civic Clubs of Southern Utah, Hurricane; W. B. Mathis, baker, St. George; Byron A. Howard, Huntington; O. N. Malmquist, editorial staff, Salt Lake City Tribune, Salt Lake City, and C. S. Thompson of Moab.

REVIEW JOURNAL
12-8-44

Nevada, Boulder Dam Featured In UP Advertising

RENO, Dec. 8 (Special) — Nevada leads the nation in its contribution per capita through-out the nation in the national war fund campaign, according to word received by Morley Griswold, state president, today from the national headquarters in New York. According to the message it is the first state in the national honor roll.

Churchill, Ormsby and Clark counties reached, or passed their quotas, at the end of the past week. They thereby joined with Lander, Douglas, Storey, Washoe, Pershing, Esmeralda, Elko, White Pine and Humboldt counties in going over the top and making an even dozen areas to reach their goal.

Five counties are still lagging but three are now in the top brackets and will probably reach their goal in the next few days. Nye county has reached 84 per cent of its objective. Lincoln county has reached 73 per cent, and Eureka, 70 per cent. Mineral has reached 58 per cent and Lyon is at the half way mark.

Every person in Cherry Creek, located in the northern part of White Pine county, subscribed to the war fund which speaks well for the campaign waged by Ray Moore, chairman, and his staff of canvassers.

Ira Goldring, vice president of the nation war fund, Nevada division, Cyril Wengert, Harry Allen, Howard Hoover, Fred O'Donnell, and Max Knauss, the spark plugs of the campaign in Clark county, managed to put over their campaign in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties. Exide Handley and Charlotte Sanford, in charge of Churchill county, were up against almost equally hard conditions, but managed to put their county over.

REVIEW JOURNAL
11-6-44

Twelfth Unit In Operation

The twelfth 82,500 kilowatt unit at Boulder dam has started operation, it was reported today by Commissioner Harry W. Bashore. The unit went into production on October 30.

With the installation of unit N-7, on the Nevada side of the powerhouses, there now are 12 of the 82,500 kilowatt units, one 40,000 kilowatt unit and two station service units in operation, bringing the total capacity of the plant to 1,034,800 kilowatts, Bashore said.

Power generation at Boulder dam began on September 11, 1936, with the installation and operation of four 82,500 kilowatt-amper generators completed in March, 1937. Power purchase contracts became operative on June 1, 1937, when Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes informed the city of Los Angeles that the bureau of reclamation was prepared to furnish energy under its contract.

During the period September, 1932-1944, the power generated at Boulder dam produced 159,667,917 pounds of magnesium for war purposes. On June 11, 1943, the Boulder

REVIEW JOURNAL
12-28-44

NPC Requests Rate Hike Due To BMI Closing

Shutdown of the Manganese Ores plant has made it necessary for Southern Nevada Power company to apply for a reduction of its allotment of Boulder Dam power, it was revealed today.

The local utility was serving the war plant during its operation, and the amount of power required has become excess.

The power company seeks to relinquish 17,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy yearly for which it has contracted with the state of Nevada, and the Colorado river commission is expected to act on the application today.

REVIEW JOURNAL
12-29-44

Colorado River Board In Parley

CARSON, Dec. 29 (Special) — Nevada's Colorado River commission will meet December 28 here, to act on a request of the Southern Nevada Power company in Las Vegas to reduce its allotment of electrical energy from Boulder dam.

The power company seeks to relinquish 17,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy a year from the allotment for which it has contracted with the state of Nevada.

The meeting will be held at 2 p. m. in the office of Governor E. P. Carville.

power plant set a new record when it carried a peak load of more than a million kilowatts with an installed capacity rated at 925,300 kilowatts. This was the first time a single power plant operated at more than a million kilowatt capacity.

REVIEW JOURNAL
12-12-44

Lake Mead Puts No Weight On South's Climate

RENO, Dec. 12 (Special)—Lake Mead, largest artificial reservoir in the world, has made no appreciable change in the climate around southern Nevada and northern Arizona.

This was brought out today in testimony of William B. Warne, assistant reclamation commissioner, before the house irrigation and reclamation commission at Washington.

When Boulder dam was first projected, extravagant claims were made by some that so huge a body of water would change the desert climate. While the immediate vicinity of the 120-mile lake has noted a slight change of weather, such benefit is not noted at any distance. Since Boulder dam was completed in 1936, a lake with a surface area of 162,700 acres has been created in what was one of the most arid sections of the country.

REVIEW JOURNAL
12-7-44

FRANK CROWE WILL RECEIVE AWARD

Francis T. Crowe, well-known in southern Nevada as general superintendent of Six Companies, Incorporated during the building of Boulder Dam will receive awards for outstanding contribution to construction progress by the Moles, a New York organization of tunnel and heavy construction men, it was learned today.

Formal presentation of the awards will be made at a dinner of 600 leading engineers and construction men at the Roosevelt hotel in New York on February 7. William V. McMenimen, builder of Pacific construction bases will be honored with Crowe at the dinner.

As general superintendent of Six Companies, Incorporated,

Crowe completed Boulder dam in five years, two years and five months ahead of schedule. He also has constructed such dams as Guernsey, Deadwood river, Copper Basin, Gene Wash, Parker and Shasta.

Reclamation Parley Opens Today

Monday, November 13, 1944

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 13 (UP)—Officials of the National Reclamation association from 17 western states began arriving in Denver today for the organization's 13th annual meeting while William E. Warne, assistant commissioner of reclamation, already here for the session which opens Wednesday, outlined the bureau's post-war plans for Colorado and the west.

Irrigation Up
Warne pointed that irrigation of thousands of acres of additional farmland and production of vast amounts of cheap power for industry were among the principal aims in the post-war plan. He said that to meet these goals two projects were being considered for Colorado—the diversion of western slope water to the South Platte and Arkansas rivers on the eastern slope.

The assistant commissioner explained that these projects were in addition to the Colorado-Big Thompson project which is designed to provide irrigation for northern Colorado farms. He said that the constructions still were in the blueprint stage, and that it would be up to congress to provide funds to make the projects possible.

Warne said that these post-war plans would be of great benefit to the state by providing jobs for both construction workers and returning soldiers as farmers.

"Resettlement won't be possible on as broad a scale in Colorado, however, as in other states since the areas to be provided with additional water already are well settled," Warne said, "Over the nation, though, we will provide irrigation for land on which a couple of divisions of soldiers could settle on their return."

Floyd O. Hagie, secretary-manager of the association, in a pre-meeting statement, agreed with Warne and added that the post-war prosperity of the west and of the nation would depend on development of western agriculture and that this development would depend on irrigation.

BOULDER CITY
11-16-44

Congress Will Protect Upstream States, Says Montana Man

DENVER, Nov. 15 (INS)—Dr. O. S. Warden, president of the National Reclamation association, declared today that he was "not scared about what congress will finally do" on the nation's reclamation problems.

Warden said: "Congress will some day tell the engineers to quit scrapping."

Plans are being worked out for full use of the Missouri river waters—for irrigation, power development, flood control, navigation and municipal uses—to provide livelihoods for 600,000 additional persons in the basin states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

The long fight has involved upstream vs. downstream states, with differences between reclamation experts and army engineers to complicate the situation.

Congress will never finally say that an upstream state cannot use water that flows through its territory to irrigate its land, said Warden, who added that the engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation and the army have been, and now are, far ahead of the federal legislation acts connected with land and water developments.

SPILLA REPAIR APPROV FOR BOULDER DAM

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (I)—To hold erosion which threatens serious damage to the spillway tunnels and outlet at Boulder dam, the Los Angeles area production urgency committee today approved three million dollars worth of repair and construction work at the Nevada project.

Louis M. Dreves, chairman of the committee, said that due to wartime lack of manpower the repair work had been delayed until now. Recent closing of the Las Vegas magnesium plant and other plants in that area permits the release of between 300 and 400 men for the job, he said, which will last about a year.

The erosion is threatening slides in some of the canyon walls, and some slight undermining of the spillway portals, it was said.

Surplus materials will be used on the repair of the dam, which will be under the direction of the Reclamation bureau of the Department of the Interior.

Boulder Cit.
10-19-44

Woody Williams, Ass't on Dam Job, B. C. Visitor

Woody Williams, who was assistant superintendent of Six Companies, Inc., Boulder Dam contractors, during the construction of the dam, was a Boulder City visitor yesterday, accompanied by his wife.

Williams, who has just finished work on a dam in Arkansas, is en route to San Francisco, where he will be engaged in work for Six Companies.

He was "right-hand man" to Supt. Frank Crowe during the construction of Boulder Dam.

L. V. TRIBUNE

Wednesday, November 8, 1944

Conservation Topic of State Officials Meet

CARSON CITY, Nov. 7 (AP)—Nevada will be represented at the 13th annual conference of the National Reclamation association in Denver Nov. 15-16-17 by Alfred M. Smith, Reno, state director; Hugh Shamberger, Carson City, deputy state engineer, and A. J. Shaver, Las Vegas, resident engineer.

All western states and many eastern areas will be represented at the reclamation conference to plan united action on irrigation reclamation projects, officials said.

Nevada Generator No. 5 Burns Out Coils After Six Years of Operation

Generator N-5 at Boulder dam burned out several generator coils Sunday night, and consequently is temporarily out of commission, Bureau of Reclamation officials stated yesterday.

The power output of other units has been partially transferred to take the place of unit N-5, which is being taken down for examination and reconditioning.

This unit, on the Nevada side of the power house, had been in operation for about six years prior to its going out of commission, which occurred about 1:30 a.m. Monday.

BOULDER CITY
11-16-44

Bashore Recommends Reclamation Changes

DENVER, Nov. 16 (INS)—Large scale farming, whether corporate or cooperative, has been operated in many cases "so as to harm both the soil and human beings," Federal Reclamation Commissioner Harry W. Bashore asserted today in an address prepared for delivery before the National Reclamation convention in Denver.

"The time has now come when we must seek the modification of our basic reclamation law in order to make it applicable to the supplemental water projects in which the problem of the large farm arises in a critical form," Bashore said.

Considerable antagonism to the MVA was expressed by delegates to the reclamation convention, several state groups submitted resolutions for consideration by the convention in condemnation of the proposal and it was vigorously attacked as a "collectivist scheme" by E. W. Rising, legislative committee member from Idaho.

Among state directors elected was: Alfred Merritt Smith, Carson City, for Nevada.

BOULDER CITY
11-17-44

Growth of Basin States Depends on Reclamation

DENVER, Nov. 16 (INS)—The only hope for continued growth, prosperity and stable agriculture in the Missouri River basin rests with adoption and construction of the basin-wide development plan of the Bureau of Reclamation and the corps of engineers, Assistant Regional Director W. G. Sloan of the reclamation bureau declared today.

Sloan, who drafted Missouri River basin development plans for the reclamation bureau, was one of the speakers before the annual meeting of the National Reclamation association at Denver.

He said the full use of Missouri river waters, for irrigation, power development, flood control, navigation and municipal uses would provide a livelihood for 600,000 more persons than now reside in the basin states of Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

BOULDER CITY
11-14-44

Tom Mead to Talk on Salinity, Sedimentation of Lake to Tech Group

The Southern Nevada Technical society will hold its next general meeting on Thursday, November 16, in the Bureau of Power and Light auditorium, Boulder City, commencing at 8:00 p.m.

T. C. Mead of the Bureau of Reclamation will be the speaker. His subject, "Salinity and Sedimentation in Lake Mead," will explain the studies being made by the government involving temperature, salinity and silt deposition in Lake Mead, will be non-technical, and will also cover some of the little known and strange phenomena revealed by these studies.

His discussion will be illustrated by color charts, diagrams and slides, and the subject matter should be of general interest to many people, both young and old. The public is invited to attend.

BOULDER CITY
12-1-44

Three Billion Dollar West Development Plans Talked at Reclamation Meetings

Plans for immediate construction of 236 projects at cost of nearly three billion dollars by the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, to aid development of the west, have been presented to congress, according to a statement by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, read during the thirteenth annual convention of the National Reclamation association, recently held in Denver, and which meeting was highlighted by reading of an inspiring letter from President Roosevelt.

E. A. Moritz, director of Region 3, Bureau of Reclamation, who attended this meeting, also attended a two-day session of the "Committee of Sixteen," representing western states and power allottees of Southern California.

"The Bureau of Reclamation is now working on plans for the unified development of the water, electric power, and mineral resources of fourteen river basins in the west," said Ickes. "It has presented to the congress an immediate program for the construction of 236 projects at a cost of almost three billion dollars that would bring irrigation water to some 6,700,000 acres of land now desert country, and supplemental water to some 10,000,000 additional acres already under cultivation, but inadequately served."

"As a result, there would be added some 135,000 farms for the settlement of returning servicemen, demobilized industrial workers, and others."

It would not minimize what we already have done. In 1943, which was an unusually good crop year, the 4,000,000 acres on farms irrigated by the Bureau of Reclamation produced enough potatoes for 11,000,000 persons for one year and the bean yield was enough for 30,000,000 people. The alfalfa crop on these lands converted by cattle to beef would provide the beef ration for 5,500,000 and enough milk and dairy products for 5,000,000 people a year.

"Also, this year the Bureau of Reclamation became the greatest producer of power in the world, its generators having turned out nearly 14,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy."

The Committee of Sixteen discussed matters pertaining to the

BOULDER CITY
11-14-44

Moritz Goes to Denver for Reclamation Meeting

E. A. Moritz, regional director of the Bureau of Reclamation, left Wednesday evening for Denver, Colorado, to attend the thirteenth annual meeting of the National Reclamation association, which will be attended by representatives from 17 western states, and sessions for which will open Wednesday.

William E. Warne, assistant commissioner of reclamation, already on the scene for the sessions, in a recent statement outlined the bureau's post-war plans for the west, including development of irrigation for farms.

V. Larson accompanied Moritz to Denver from Boulder City.

REVIEW JOURNAL
11-16-44

New Official Is In Boulder City

Arleigh B. West of Washington, D. C., has arrived in Boulder City where he will assume the position of assistant to the regional director of the bureau of reclamation, it was announced today by bureau officials.

West was accompanied to Boulder City by his wife and her mother, Mrs. Sophie West, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

BOULDER CITY
11-15-44

ROOSEVELT FAVORS RECLAMATION, POWER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (INS) President Roosevelt this afternoon expressed the hope that great new waterway developments similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority—including the Missouri river project—can be developed in the future in this country.

Mr. Roosevelt specifically said he favored construction of the St. Lawrence seaway to open up the Great Lakes to ocean-going shipping, and a Missouri River Valley authority to control floods, provide irrigation and hydroelectric power development in the vast areas of the Missouri river and its tributaries.

BOULDER CITY
12-22-44

ELMER FREDERICKSEN NEW REGIONAL STAFF MEMBER

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Fredericksen arrived Wednesday evening from Denver, Colorado, and are now making their home at 523 Fifth street.

Fredericksen is employed in the river control department of the regional office of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

The Fredericksens have a young son, Kenneth, Allen, age three.

BOULDER CITY
11-30-44

Army-Reclamation Bureau Compromise for Flood Control Adopted by Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (INS) The senate today adopted an amendment to the billion-dollar flood control bill embracing the compromise army-reclamation service plan for development of the Missouri river.

The amendment, offered by Senator O'Mahoney (D) Wyo., authorizes an appropriation of 200 million dollars to be spent by army engineers and 200 millions also to be spent by the reclamation service in the development.

Its approval came shortly after a blast by Interior Secretary Ickes halted action on amendments dealing with irrigation.

The "Missouri compromise" embraces a comprehensive and vast plan for improvement of navigation on the upper Missouri, for flood control at Omaha and other points, and building of huge reservoirs which may provide water both for hydro-electric power and irrigation purposes.

O'Mahoney said that the authorization would not interfere with establishment of a Missouri Valley authority later on.

The Ickes letter, read in the senate, charged that "California interests" inspired provisions of the O'Mahoney-Milliken amendment giving the secretary of war the right to sell excess water at flood control dams for irrigation purposes.

"This provides for a serious departure from our 40-year policy on reclamation," said Ickes. He added that in permitting the secretary of war to fix terms for sale of water it jeopardized 500 million dollars of accounts outstanding for sale of water by the reclamation service. The amendments, he said, also abolished the excess land principle.

L. V. JOURNAL
12-6-44

C of C Reviews Reclamation

The chamber of commerce yesterday heard a detailed report on the recent reclamation conference held at Denver, Colorado, from James Shaver, Colorado river commission engineer, who attended the meeting from this area.

He reported that plans outlined by the department of the interior, if carried to a successful conclusion, would make the Colorado river basin a veritable empire, and that the full jobs calls for the expenditure of billions of dollars. He reported that the construction of Boulder dam was just a start in this extensive program of development.

Forest Lovelock, state chairman of the sixth war loan drive, spoke briefly to the membership, declaring that the quota for the state of Nevada should not be hard to raise this time. He also lauded the committee in charge of the bond drive in Clark county.

Harley A. Harmon, secretary of the Motor Transport association gave a short report on the conference to be held here starting on Monday and issued an invitation to the chamber members to attend.

Captain John Mendoza, of the Las Vegas high school football team, told the chamber about the state championship football game to be held here

Sunday, and thanked the townspeople for their support of the team.

Frank O. Case presented the chamber with a magnesium gavel which was made at the plant, and thanked the residents of the area for the cooperation accorded Anacosta while here.

Max Kelch, president of the chamber accepted the gift.

RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION DELEGATES GATHER FOR CONFAB OPENING IN DENVER TOMORROW

Experts, engineers, conservationists from represent the state tenth annual conference of the National Reclamation Association in Denver 16 and 17, it was today by the state association, A. M. son City.

nce, to be attended from all western any eastern areas, ed action to expedite reclamation projects reclamation water for sure state participation development formulate a continuing reclamation would provide yment.

Harry W. Ba-

shore of the U. S. bureau of reclamation will be in Denver during the conference and with the regional directors of the bureau will hold meetings with representatives of the various states. He also will address the conference on "Reclamation Looks at the Post-war Era".

Among other speakers will be O. S. Warden, Great Falls, Montana, publisher and national president of the association; Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, representative of Johnson of Oklahoma, chairman of the interior sub-committee on appropriations in the house of representatives; Major General Eugene Reybold, chief of the army engineers; William E. Warne, assistant commissioner of the bureau of reclamation;

Cal H. Wilkin of Sioux City, economic analyst for the raw material national council and the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture; W. N. Wilds, president of the American Crystal Sugar company; Floyd O. Booe, manager of the San Francisco chapter of the Associated General Contractors; Philip Shuttler, director of the Vermont state planning board; and James H. Allen of Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer of the interstate commission on the Delaware river basin.

A highlight of the conference will be a round table discussion of the O'Mahoney-Milliken amendments to the river-harbor and flood control bills.

BOULDER CITY
11-15-44

PRESIDENT ASKS 11 MILLION FOR DEPT. OF INTERIOR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (INS) President Roosevelt today asked congress for an additional half billion dollars in supplemental appropriations to carry governmental agencies through until the end of the 1945 fiscal year.

The largest request was for \$339,112,000 from the navy. Other requests included: Interior department, \$11,036, including two million dollars each for the Colorado-Big Thompson reclamation project in Colorado and the Columbia basin project.

B. C. NEWS
1-4-45

Big Tunnel, River-Channel Improvements at Boulder Dam Planned by Bureau of Reclamation; Bids To Be Opened This Month; Concrete Aggregate Job First

Significant developments by the Bureau of Reclamation, including construction of tunnel and river-channel improvements at Boulder Dam, have been announced recently by Reclamation officials, with release of invitations for bids on these extensive works.

Bids for preparation of concrete aggregates will be opened in Boulder City at 10 a.m. January 16, according to invitations issued by Walker R. Young, acting chief engineer for the bureau, who was construction engineer for Boulder Dam during the building of the dam.

Bids for construction of tunnel and river-channel improvements will be opened at 10 a.m. January 30, at Boulder City, according to invitations issued by H. W. B. Shore, commissioner of reclamation.

These works are expected to furnish work for three or four hundred men for a period of two or three years, probably more than 700 working days.

The concrete aggregate job will include 10,000 cubic yards of excavation, stripping deposit; preparing and stock piling of 33,000 tons of sand, 28,000 tons of coarse aggregate 3/16 to 3/4 inch in size and 25,000 tons of coarse aggregate 3/4 to 1 1/2 inches in size.

This work is to be commenced within 30 calendar days after notice to proceed and not less than 40 per cent of the stock piling is to have been done within 120 calendar days, and all the work completed within 450 calendar days from receipt of such notice.

The tunnel and river channel improvements are to be commenced within 30 calendar days after notice to proceed, and completed within 750 days. Guarantee will be required with each bid in an amount not less than 10 per cent of the amount of the bid and a performance bond will be required in an amount not less than 50 per cent of the estimated aggregate payments to be made under the contract.

A penalty for delay in the work is set at \$500 per day under the terms of the contract.

All bids are to be sent to the bureau of reclamation at Boulder City where they will be opened.

ing and for cavern; installing of grout pipe and fittings, cast-iron pipe drains, reinforcement bars, and elastic joint-filler material; placing of metal water stops, and making of welds in square reinforcement bars.

The services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese, who are in the control of the federal government may be utilized under this contract, subject to approval of the war department or other federal agency having control of such persons, it is specified for the tunnel and river-channel jobs.

Discrimination against employes or applicants for employment because of race, creed, color or national origin on the part of the contractor is prohibited.

REVIEW JOURNAL
1-23-45

To Open Dam Job Bids Tuesday

Bids for tunnel and river-channel improvements at Boulder dam (Boulder canyon project on the Colorado river) will be opened in Boulder City next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, according to bureau of reclamation officials.

The bids in question are for a job that calls for construction of tunnel and river-channel improvements and will include excavation, stripping of canyon wall, excavation in river channel in the vicinity of the tunnel outlets, excavation of rock for road and structures, backfill, drilling of grout holes, pressure grouting, concrete for tunnel, tunnel portal aprons, gravity walls, road surfacing and cavern, installing of grout pipe and fittings, pipe drains, reinforcement bars and elastic joint-filler material, placing of metal water-stops, and making of welds in square reinforcement bars.

B. C. NEWS
1-23-45

Bids for Tunnel, Channel Improvements Opened Next Tuesday

Bids for tunnel and river-channel improvements at Boulder dam will be opened in Boulder City next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, according to Bureau of Reclamation officials.

The bids are for construction of tunnel and river-channel improvements and will include excavation, stripping of canyon wall, excavation in river channel in the vicinity of the tunnel outlets, excavation of rock for road and structures, backfill, drilling of grout holes, pressure grouting, concrete for tunnel, tunnel portal aprons, gravity walls, road surfacing and cavern, installing of grout pipe and fittings, pipe drains, reinforcement bars and elastic joint-filler material, placing of metal water-stops, and making of welds in square reinforcement bars.

B. C. NEWS
1-31-45

Guy F. Atkinson's \$2,586,450 Bid Lowest Opened Yesterday in Boulder for Tunnel, River Channel Improvements; Morrison-Knudsen Is Second Lowest

BOULDER CITY, Nev., Jan. 31 Guy F. Atkinson of San Francisco, California, was low bidder on the job of construction of tunnel and river-channel improvements on the Colorado river, it was revealed here yesterday by E. A. Moritz, Director of Region 3, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior.

Atkinson's bid was \$2,586,450. Second low bid was \$2,642,965, and was made by the Morrison-Knudsen Company, Inc., of Los Angeles, California.

Third low bid was turned in jointly by the following four organizations:

Hunkin-Conkey Construction company, Hinman Bros. Construction company; Shofner, Gordon & Hinman, and Rhodes Bros. & Shofner, all of Los Angeles, California. Their bid was \$2,796,335.

Eight bids were received, according to Director Moritz.

It is possible, however, that the above named low bids may be disturbed, due to the fact that the Utah Construction company, giving San Francisco, California, as an address, wired Bureau of Reclamation officials yesterday that its bid had been airmailed to Boulder City. This bid had not been received when the bureau's headquarters closed yesterday, but officials said that if they found that the delay was due to weather conditions the bid would be honored on its arrival in Boulder City.

The job for which bids were opened yesterday calls for the construction of tunnel and river-channel improvements. The specifications provide for completion of all work within 750 calendar days.

Work on the Boulder Dam project will include excavation, stripping of canyon wall, excavation in river channel in the vicinity where the downstream cofferdam was left, excavation of rock for road and structures, backfill, drilling of grout holes, pressure grouting, concrete for tunnel, tunnel portal aprons, gravity walls, road surfacing and cavern, installing of grout pipe and fittings, pipe drains, reinforcement bars and elastic joint-filler material, placing of metal water-stops, and making of welds in square reinforcement bars.

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B. C. NEWS
2-2-45

Utah Construction Co. Bid Does Not Affect Status of Channel Job; Is Third Low

The Utah Construction company bid on the tunneling and river-channel improvement contract for which bids were opened here Tuesday by Bureau of Reclamation officials did not in any way affect the status of the probable award of the contract, for it placed third low.

Though the bid had not reached the office of Region 3 here Tuesday at the time of opening of the bids, it had been mailed in time, and an unavoidable delay was found to have been responsible for its not being delivered on time.

The Guy F. Atkinson company of San Francisco had the lowest bid on the job, \$2,586,450. Morrison-Knudsen had the second low bid, and the Utah Construction company had the third lowest bid.

Morrison-Knudsen and Utah Construction company both were members of Six Companies Inc., contractors for Boulder Dam, who went in together to pool their forces for the big construction job.

Eight bids were opened Tuesday, the ninth, that of the Utah Construction company, being opened after its arrival and after a checkup of circumstances concerning its delay en route.

L. V. TRIBUNE
2-8-45

County Boulder Action Filed

CARSON CITY, Feb. 7.—(AP)—First legal steps by the state in the Clark county suit for a portion of Boulder dam income were taken today when Attorney General Alan Bible filed the state's demurrer in Ormsby county court.

Clark county filed suit against the state for a major share of the \$300,000 received annually from the federal government as its share of Boulder dam power revenue.

B. C. NEWS
2-17-45

Dinner This Evening Will Precede Presentation of OCD Security Award

Preceded by a dinner for invited guests at the Green Hut in Boulder City, public ceremonies attendant upon the presentation of National Security awards to the Department of Water and Power of Los Angeles and the Southern California Edison company will get under way at 8:30 o'clock tonight in the Boulder City high school auditorium. The dinner will start at 6:30 o'clock.

The Nevada Office of Civilian Defense will bestow the awards on the two operating companies in recognition of outstanding performance at Boulder Dam and at all points along the entire route to Los Angeles since Pearl Harbor day, Hugh Shamberger, state OCD director, has announced.

Talks will be given by I. R. Crandall, county OCD executive secretary; Hugh Shamberger; Gov. E. P. Carville's representative, Raby J. Newton; Regional Director E. A. Moritz, Bureau of Reclamation; presentation by Col. J. W. Leedom, OCD field representative, and acceptance by H. W. Tice, vice president of the Edison company, and Samuel B. Morris, chief engineer and general manager of the Department of Water and Power.

Arrangements for tonight's affair were made by a committee which included E. F. Tucker, commander of the Boulder City OCD; F. A. Latham, assistant division superintendent of the Los Angeles Water and Power department; H. O. Watts, assistant resident engineer and superintendent of the California Edison company, and C. L. Westman, resident engineer of the Southern California Edison company.

BOULDER CITY
12-7-44

Warne Relates U.S.B.R. Interest in Recreation, Wildlife Preservation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (Special)—"In planning our reclamation developments—dams and other structures to harness western streams for multiple use—I am proud to say that the Bureau of Reclamation has given attention to the necessity for preserving the fish and wildlife and the natural beauties of native areas," Assistant Commissioner William E. Warne of the Bureau of Reclamation told a House committee on wildlife resources recently.

"We are not wildlife specialists," he said, "but we do work very closely with Dr. Gabrielson and the fish and wildlife service, and with the various state fish and game commissions of the west."

In this connection he revealed that in 1939 congress had broadened the reclamation field to consider essentially of wildlife, stream pollution abatement, recreation and other conservation benefits.

Summarizing some of the major reclamation developments and their relationship to wildlife conservation, Warne said:

"The areas around the four reservoirs created by dams built by the Bureau of Reclamation on the Colorado river and its tributaries have been designated as national wildlife refuges. Three of these refuges are located on the Colorado river and one on the Salt Lake river. One of the principal recreational benefits of these reservoirs is fishing.

"In most instances, these reservoirs provide the only source of this sport to residents in the lower basin. Prior to the construction of storage reservoirs, fishing was practically an unknown recreation because of the heavy silt load and sluggish nature of the Colorado river. The most important of these fishing bases is Lake Mead, created by Boulder Dam.

"Lakes resulting from dams constructed on the Colorado river by the Bureau of Reclamation lie on an important flyway and provide a harbor of rest for the ducks, geese, and other birds on their long annual migrations. Established refuges also provide protection for other wildlife native to the area, such as big horn sheep, upland game birds, muskrat and beaver."

BOULDER CITY
12-21-44

L. R. Douglas Will Be Asst. Regional Director

L. R. Douglas has been appointed assistant director of Region 3, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, to serve as assistant to Director E. A. Moritz.

Douglas is expected to arrive in Boulder City in the near future to assume his duties.

He has arranged to make his home at 521 Avenue K.

BOULDER CITY
12-27-44

B. C. Bureau of Mines To Be Center of Nevada-California Division

Changes in organization of the Bureau of Mines, most important of which are division of functions and regional control, were announced recently by Assistant Director R. S. Dean. The plans were approved by Secretary of Interior Ickes on July 17.

The changes will be put into effect gradually, "at such times as will entail minimum interference with the work."

Under the new setup the Boulder City division will include all of Nevada and California; Salt Lake division, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado; and Tucson division, Oregon, New Mexico and Texas.

In the national organization two distinct branches, mining and metallurgical, will be under Dean's direction. The metallurgical branch will have as chief R. G. Knickerbocker, present director of the Boulder City plant. Assisting him will be O. C. Ralston as assistant chief. And C. W. Davis will come to Boulder City as chief of the Nevada-California division.

The national mining branch will be supervised by Lowell B. Moon, with G. D. Jormain as assistant chief. In Boulder City as chief of the Nevada-California mining division will be A. C. Johnson.

Purpose of the metallurgical branch of the bureau, as stated by Assistant Director Dean, is "to conduct research on the conservation, preparation and utilization of metals and non-metals involving fundamental and applied research, emphasizing the utilization of critical minerals, and to conduct related ore testing functions."

That of the mining branch, distinct but closely related, is "to conduct engineering examinations, exploratory projects and related studies to discover and prove additional deposits of critical and essential minerals and to conserve known mineral deposits through improvement of operations in existing mines, extract coal."

Because of the necessity of carrying projects now in process through to conclusion no definite date was set for the changes to be completed.

BOULDER CITY
12-20-44

It's not a news story yet, but look for some changes at the Boulder City bureau of mines. They may include: Much greater appropriations and establishment of a far-reaching regional setup with headquarters here. The present supervising engineer, R. G. Knickerbocker, to go upstairs to Washington as chief metallurgist of the U. S. bureau. A man from the Salt Lake office to come here soon as local chief, probably regional head.

REVIEW JOURNAL
1-4-45

Bids For Boulder Dam Projects Will Be Opened on January 16

Two sets of bids for construction work at Boulder dam will be opened this month at Boulder City, it was revealed today by the bureau of reclamation which will supervise the work of reconstruction of the outlet works and other projects on Boulder dam.

Bids will be opened on January 16, at 10 o'clock, for furnishing labor and materials, and performing all work for the preparation of concrete aggregates for the project at the dam.

The bids call for the supplying of sand, coarse aggregate and for 10,000 cubic yards of excavation. The invitation for bid does not cover the purchase of materials which are to be furnished by the government.

The work shall commence within 30 calendar days after the date of receipt of notice to proceed and all of the work on the contract shall be completed within 450 calendar days from the date of receipt of the order to proceed.

Bids on the other project at the dam will be opened at 10 o'clock, January 30, at Boulder City. This work consists of construction of tunnel and river channel improvements at the dam.

Employment of prisoners of war, enemy aliens and American-born Japanese, pursuant to the provisions of the interior department appropriations act, may be utilized under the contract, subject to the approval of, and regulations by, the war department or other federal agency having control of such persons.

REVIEW JOURNAL
1-12-45

Travel Across Boulder Dam Tops '43 Mark

Travel over the Boulder Dam in December 1944 exceeded that of a year ago by more than 1,000 cars and 3,000 passengers, according to figures released by National Park service, Boulder Dam area. During last month 5,376 cars traveled over the dam, with 17,300 passengers, as compared with 4,344 cars and 14,386 passengers a year ago in December.

Access points to the Boulder Dam showed registration of, and estimates from periodic counts, of 5,782 cars with 18,515 passengers, compared to 6,660 cars, 19,130 passengers a year ago. The access points include Boulder Beach, Las Vegas Wash, Pierce Ferry, Eldorado, Willow Beach, Temple Bar and Overton.

The figures also disclose that cars from every state in the union, the District of Columbia and Canada were represented, also that 58,625 passengers in 18,363 cars visited that area in the season dated from October 1, to December 31, inclusive, 1944.

REVIEW JOURNAL
1-16-45

Salt Lake Firm Low Bidders On Boulder Dam Job

Gibbons and Reed company, of Salt Lake City, were low bidders on the contract for preparing concrete aggregates on the Boulder canyon project when bids were opened this morning by the bureau of reclamation in Boulder City.

The Salt Lake City firm's bid of \$68,770 was the lowest of the 17 which were received, and this bid, along with the second and third estimates, will be sent to the bureau's offices in Denver and Washington for final approval and contract award.

The second low bid was received from H. W. Polk, of Glendale, California, who offered an estimate of \$76,780. The third low bid was \$83,990, offered by the Western Contracting company, of Sioux City, Iowa.

About 20 persons were present at the opening of the bids which was held in the bureau of power and light auditorium at 10 o'clock this morning.

REVIEW JOURNAL
1-30-45

Boulder Project Contract Awarded

Guy F. Atkinson of San Francisco, California was low bidder on the job of construction of tunnels and river channel improvements on the Boulder Dam project, it was revealed today by E. A. Moritz, director of Regional bureau of reclamation, department of the interior.

His bid was \$2,586,450. The specifications provide that all work will be completed within 750 calendar days.

Nevada Officials At Boulder Ceremony

By MATTIE GIASSON

National Safety awards, the highest honors a grateful government offers to companies for participation in the war effort, were presented at Boulder City last night to Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., and the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles. Such awards are rare, since judging is on critical standards and a firm must qualify 100 per cent to be eligible. Those given last night were the third and fourth in Nevada, previous distinctions having gone to Kennicott Copper Co., at Ely, and Basic Magnesium, Inc.

REVIEW JOURNAL
3-7-45

Boulder Dam Job Start Is Pushed; Employ About 300

Two officials of the Guy F. Atkinson company, successful bidders on the work of Boulder dam, have arrived in Las Vegas and are laying plans for the start of the project as rapidly as possible. R. J. Jenks, project manager for the Atkinson company, and P. C. Johnson, paymaster, are establishing offices in Boulder City and Johnson will be a resident of the area until the job is completed, bureau of reclamation officials said. Jenks will be in and out of the area as the job requires.

Contact offices have been set up in the Boulder Dam Hotel for the present, until such time as the permanent office can be set up at the ranger station at the gate at the dam. It is expected that it will be at least 30 days before the permanent office can be set up.

The Atkinson people reported to the bureau officials that the start of the job is dependent entirely upon the arrival of the necessary equipment and materials, but these are being rushed as rapidly as possible.

The Atkinson company expects to employ "about 300 men," officials reported to the bureau.

Jenks, the project manager, is an engineering graduate of the class of 1932 and has been with the Atkinson company since 1934.

Less known that the "Army and Navy E", the certificates have been given only to firms which meet high standards in policing, housekeeping, protection against fire hazards and sabotage, provide for emergency operation in case of enemy attack, and keep up civilian economic wellbeing.

For making Boulder Dam power available to war industries in a vast western defense area, these two firms were judged worthy of the high honor, given in a ceremony conducted by the Boulder City American Legion Post No. 31.

High-ranking officials of Nevada, Office of Civilian Defense, firms honored, and federal agencies were present at last night's ceremonies, which began with a dinner at the Green Hut, and followed with public presentation of the awards in the high school auditorium.

Hugh Shamberger, chairman and state director of OCD, was master of ceremonies and key-noted the program when he expressed the appreciation of the state organization for the contribution of the firms to the war effort, and the excellent cooperation they have given to federal agencies in charge of Boulder Dam. The entire OCD program in Nevada has been outstanding, he said, and urged that civilian defense workers remain on the job. The big danger for which the agency was organized has passed, Shamberger declared, but there are still many needs for individual contribution. He stressed the community responsibility to returning service men and asked that cities and towns make some provision for jobs for their war heroes, rather than leaving the entire job in the hands of the government.

Acceptance talks were made by H. W. Tice, vice president of the Southern California Edison Co., and Samuel B. Morris, chief engineer and general manager of the Los Angeles department of water and power.

A program, which will include talks by high-ranking officials representing the governor's office of Nevada, the bureau of reclamation, the state of Nevada, which will be the host of the evening, is being prepared by the arrangements committee, which has announced that E. A. Moritz of Boulder City, regional director of the bureau of reclamation, I. R. Crandall, executive

REVIEW JOURNAL
3-1-45

Boulder Dam Contract Award

The Guy F. Atkinson company, San Francisco, California, has been officially awarded the contract for the tunnel and river channel improvements at Boulder dam, E. A. Moritz, director of region three, bureau of reclamation, announced today.

The Atkinson company's bid was for \$2,585,450 and the work to be done probably will stretch over a period of some two years.

Information supplied to bureau of reclamation officials by the Atkinson company officers on Wednesday was to the effect that representatives of the company probably will be in Boulder City early next week to open offices.

It is expected that his men for the job at the dam will be started immediately on the work on the river channel.

L. V. TRIBUNE
3-22-45

Plan \$2,000,000 Improvements at Boulder Dam

SALT LAKE CITY, March 21. (P)—The Guy F. Atkinson company of San Francisco has been awarded a \$2,586,450 contract for tunnel and river channel improvements on the Colorado river downstream from Boulder dam, E. O. Larson, regional director of the bureau of reclamation, announced. The improvements are necessary to maintain production of electrical power, Larson said. The outlet of one tunnel will be altered so it will discharge further downstream. Portals of the other tunnels will be modified to prevent water from undermining foundations.

B. C. NEWS
2-28-45

Australian Officials Visit Boulder Dam

H. T. M. Angwin and F. H. Harrison, officials of the government of the state of South Australia, yesterday conferred with E. A. Moritz, director Region 3, Bureau of Reclamation, and then went on an official tour of the bureau's great Boulder dam on the Colorado river.

Alert men, these visitors from the Land of Down Under. Angwin is engineer in chief, engineering and water supply department, and chairman, South Australian Electricity commission. Harrison is chief mechanical engineer, South Australia government railways.

They made two visits to the dam, so interested were they with it outside and inside. They made a tour of the outside before lunch, and after lunch went back eager for more.

"It's a grand piece of work and worth a trip half around the world. We envy and commend those who conceived and built Boulder dam," said the engineers from "down under."

B. C. NEWS
3-22-45

Bureau of Reclamation Officials, City Manager Recommend Generous Support of Red Cross

The American Red Cross is rendering incalculable service to our armed forces as the war is waged on battlefronts throughout the world today. Though the cost of that service is great, we realize that the untold benefits to our boys in service and to all mankind possess an intrinsic value far surpassing the cost.

In recognition of these facts, we urge that all citizens of Boulder City lend their support to the present yearly Red Cross campaign as generously as their means will permit.

E. A. MORITZ, Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation.
C. P. CHRISTENSEN, Director of Power, Boulder Canyon Project.
A. G. BOYNTON, City Manager, Boulder City.

Dam Agencies to Security Awards

award on the two operating agencies, the department of water and power of the city of Los Angeles and the Southern California Edison company, it was announced today by Hugh Shamberger, state director.

Saturday evening, February 17, is announced as the tentative date of the public presentation of the awards and the auditorium of the Boulder City high school will be the scene of the ceremonies, E. F. Tucker, commander of the Boulder City office of civilian defense and a member of the arrangements committee, has announced. Other members of this committee are: C. L. Westman, resident engineer of the Southern California Edison company; H. O. Watts, assistant resident engineer and superintendent of the California Electric company, and F. A. Latham, assistant division superintendent of the Los Angeles department of water and power.

Acceptance speeches will be made by Vice-President H. W. Tice of the Southern California Edison company and Samuel B. Morris, chief engineer and general manager of the department of water and power of the city of Los Angeles.

B. C. NEWS
1-9-45

Moritz Returns from Phoenix; Off to Capital

E. A. Moritz, director of Region 3 for the Bureau of Reclamation, is to leave soon, probably today, for Washington, D. C., on business.

Moritz returned Sunday from Phoenix, Arizona, where he had attended a conference which opened on Friday there relative to the status of the Salt River Valley Water Users' association in central Arizona.

He and Roy V. Sprague, reclamation official here, attended the conference together.

The conference in Phoenix looked to the federal government's acquisition, subject to the approval of congress, of the power system of the Salt River Valley Water Users' association.

L. V. TRIBUNE
2-23-45

Australia Sends Experts to See Boulder Dam

Distinguished visitors in the persons of H. T. Angwin and F. H. Harrison, representatives of the government of the state of South Australia, soon will visit Boulder Dam, the Washington office of the bureau of reclamation has announced.

Angwin is engineer-in-chief, engineering and water supply department, and chairman, South Australian Electricity commission. Harrison is chief mechanical engineer, South Australian government railways.

On arrival in Boulder City, the engineers from the land of "Down Under" will be taken to the great dam on the Colorado river for an official examination of its various units.

B. C. NEWS
2-21-45

"Boulder Most Beautiful Dam I Have Seen"—Visitor Chinese Government Official Has Seen Dams All Over World

Headed by Han-ying Chang, commissioner of the national conservancy commission, eight official representatives of the Chinese government yesterday visited Boulder dam, making morning and afternoon trips to the Bureau of Reclamation's renowned project on the Colorado river.

Arriving in the United States last September, the Chinese delegation, which includes Shih-ta Hsu, Ping-yi Lin, Chung-juie Liu, Ping-lin Tsai, Jen Chang, Chen Tsai, Jiu-sing Wu, and I. T. Chang, has visited a large number of projects of the Bureau of Reclamation in the western states, including Grand Coulee dam in Washington.

Interviewed after his "double" visit to Boulder Dam, Commissioner Chang said: "Boulder Dam is the most beautiful dam I have ever seen anywhere, and I have seen hundreds of dams all over the world. Beauty is, of course, not its only outstanding feature, for it is a credit to the genius and hard work of many great men. It is a great dam in a great country. This is my first visit to Nevada, but not my last, I am sure, and I shall go back to China more inspired than ever after seeing Boulder Dam and the charming state of Nevada."

Another member of the party, C. Tsai, senior expert of the national conservancy commission of China, said: "I am amazed. Boulder Dam is a challenge to every engineer in the world. I marvel most at the tremendous task it must have been to build so great a dam in such an out-of-the-way place, and more than that — to complete it far ahead of schedule."

While chatting with E. A. Moritz, director of the Bureau of Reclamation, Region 3, the Chinese officials reiterated what two other Chinese engineers, P. Y. Wang and P. H. Shieh, told him in Boulder City last December, that China's postwar plans include the building of a dam on the Yangtze river gorge in central China, larger than Boulder Dam. They further said that the designs for this great dam are now under study in the Bureau of Reclamation's engineering headquarters in Denver, Colorado, plans for the structure having been prepared by John L. Savage, chief designing engineer of the bureau.

The Yangtze river dam, the first to be built on this great body of water, which is 3500 miles long, will be located above Chungking and will benefit 60,000,000 acres, much of which is now ravaged by recurrent floods. The new dam will have a power generating capacity of 10,000,000 kilowatts. Hydroelectric plants will be built in bombproof caves, and yesterday's visitors also said that through control of the Yangtze river and the use of locks, ships of 10,000 tons capacity will be able to penetrate as far as Chungking.

Commissioner Chang and his fellow representatives of China's "central government" (a counterpart of our federal government) represent the highest in governmental officialdom in China. They are college graduates, Commissioner Chang having attended the University of Illinois for three years, then Cornell's engineering school, from which he was graduated in 1925. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Engineer Jen Chang is a graduate from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. He is chief engineer of the Yangtze River commission. Hsu is a Cornell university graduate and a member of the American Society

B. C. NEWS
2-22-45

Wade Taylor Named Ass't Regional Power Manager for Region 3, U.S.B.R.

Wade H. Taylor, an engineer with the branch of power utilization in the Denver office of the Bureau of Reclamation, has been detailed to Boulder City as assistant regional power manager, E. A. Moritz, director of Region 3, has announced.

Engineer Taylor, who has been an employe of the Bureau of Reclamation for the past 10 years, was born in Ambia, Indiana. He attended Purdue university and later enrolled at the University of Colorado, graduating in 1935.

He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and is a former chairman of the Denver section of the organization.

Taylor is married and is the father of two children, Wade H. III, 4, and Mary K, 2. Mrs. Taylor, the former Marian Barnes of Colorado, has a degree in architectural engineering from Colorado university and is a junior member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Mrs. Taylor and the children are expected to arrive in Boulder City in the near future.

B. C. NEWS
2-20-45

More Than Half of Southern California Power Needs, Including War Industry, Depend on Boulder Power Says Moritz as Operating Agencies Get Safety Award

More than half the electric energy used in southern California, with all its war industries, "is generated at Boulder; all energy available to southern Nevada is generated at Boulder; through interconnection with Parker power plant the peak energy requirements of Arizona are met."

Thus did E. A. Moritz, director of Region 3, Bureau of Reclamation, stress the importance of safety efforts which have been exerted since December 7, 1941, at Boulder and on the power lines there therefrom, in the course of his talk Saturday evening on the occasion of the presentation of the National Safety award by the Office of Civilian Defense to Southern California Edison Company Ltd. and Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, as operating agencies of Boulder Dam.

"All of these areas are humming with war industries," said Moritz, "and it requires little imagination to comprehend what it would mean to the war effort if Boulder power plant should cease to perform its important functions, even for a few hours."

He expressed his appreciation to the two operating agencies, "from the wiper on the floor to the highest officials, for their fine cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation and each other during the whole period of our association," and congratulated them on their performance record.

Moritz stressed that in addition to guarding the plant, these organizations had to patrol hundreds of miles of transmission lines. And it has been a job of

24 hours a day, every day. There has been no untoward incident that was within human control, he said.

Very few of these awards have been presented, said Col. J. W. Leedom, of the OCD protection services, in making the award. He praised the efforts of the operating agencies and Bureau of Reclamation.

The war surely is not over, and we must not relax our vigilance, said H. W. Tice, Edison company vice president, in accepting the award for his firm. "We will continue to do our share to provide power for the southwest," he said.

Samuel B. Morris, general manager and chief engineer of the Department of Water and Power, spoke of the increased demand for power and difficulties of getting equipment. He said the earning of the award would not have been possible without the help of the Bureau of Reclamation, and told of the buttons being prepared for employes of the operating agencies in commemoration of this achievement in safety.

Raby J. Newton, state plant protection officer of OCD, speaking in behalf of Gov. E. P. Carville, stated he was glad to return to southern Nevada to see the big strides being made in development of this end of the state. He praised the safety record of the operators of Boulder Dam.

Hugh Shamberger, state OCD director, pointed out not only the importance of the work done, but also to the need for adequate attention to the matter of caring for returning servicemen, a huge community responsibility.

The colors were presented and retired by Tom Godbey, commander of the Boulder City Legion post, and Luke Whalen and Jerry Skinner, also of Boulder post. The high school band, directed by Madeline Garrett, played "America" and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

I. R. Crandall, Clark county OCD executive secretary, presided. Roy Martindale, operating engineer for the Department of Water and Power; Allan Bible, Nevada attorney general, and others were introduced as special guests.

About sixty attended a special dinner at the Green Hut cafe prior to the ceremonies, which were held in the school auditorium.

L. V. TRIBUNE
3-3-45

Bay City Firm Wins Boulder Channel Job

BOULDER CITY, March 2.—(Special)—Guy F. Atkinson Co., San Francisco, has been awarded the contract for tunnel and river-channel improvements at Boulder dam, E. A. Moritz, director of region 3, Bureau of Reclamation, announced last night.

The award of this contract was approved on Feb. 20, 1945, by Michael W. Straus, assistant secretary of the department of the interior.

Bids for the work were opened on Jan. 30, 1945, at Boulder City, and of 10 received, the Guy F. Atkinson Co. bid of \$2,586,450 was the lowest. The Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc., Los Angeles, was second low with a bid of \$2,642,965 and the Utah Construction Co., San Francisco, with \$2,762,620, was third.

The work consists of dredging the river channel for a distance of about 3000 feet and is for the purpose of recovering about four feet of operating head for the Boulder power plant which is now unavailable because of increased water surface elevation resulting from bars and accumulations of broken rock and river debris in the river channel downstream from the portals of the spillway tunnels and outlet tunnels used for diverting the river during construction of the dam.

REVIEW JO RNAL
3-2-45

DAM WORK

Guy F. Atkinson Company, San Francisco, California, has been awarded the contract for tunnel and river channel improvements at Boulder Dam, Mr. E. A. Moritz, director of region 3, Bureau of Reclamation, announced last night.

The award of this contract was approved on February 20, 1945, by Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Michael W. Straus.

Bids for the work were opened on January 30, 1945, at Boulder City, Nevada, and of ten received, the Guy F. Atkinson Company bid of \$2,586,450.00 was the lowest. The Morrison-Knudsen Company, Inc., Los Angeles, California, was second low with a bid of \$2,642,965.00 and the Utah Construction Company, San Francisco, with \$2,762,620.00 was third.

The work consists of dredging the river channel for a distance of about 3,000 feet and is for the purpose of recovering about four feet of operating head for the Boulder power plant which is now unavailable because of increased water surface elevation resulting from bars and accumulations of broken rock and river debris in the river channel downstream from the portals of the spillway tunnels and outlet tunnels used for diverting the river during construction of the dam.

Proposal for Bureau of Reclamation to Take Over Salt River Power Studied at Phoenix Confab

Conferences opened yesterday at Phoenix, Arizona, looking to the federal government's acquisition, subject to the approval of congress, of the power system of the Salt River Valley Water Users' association in central Arizona. Representatives from the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Salt River Valley Water Users' association will attend the conferences.

E. A. Moritz, regional director, and R. V. Sprague are attending. The following letter was written by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to the president and board of governors of the Salt River Valley Water Users' association on Sept. 23:

"The commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation has furnished me with a report covering the recent discussions between representatives of that bureau and yourselves looking toward possible solution of the problems facing both the association and the United States on the Salt River reclamation project. The matter has since been given careful study and consideration by this department. As a result thereof, I am convinced that it is to the best interests of both the United States and the association, that an agreement be consummated along the lines laid down in the discussions above referred to."

"Accordingly, in order to accomplish that objective, I offer to the association the following proposal:

"That the association convey to the United States all its right, title and interest in and to the association's power system, including appurtenant supplies and equipment.

"That the United States take over the operation of the entire association power system.

"That the United States assume such contracts of the association for the purchase of electric power and energy and such contracts of the association for the sale of electric power and energy as may be necessary or desirable to effectuate the proposed agreement.

"That the United States provide the association with sufficient funds from time to time as required to pay interest and principal, as the same shall mature, on all bonded indebtedness of the association outstanding at the time of consummation of the agreement. This is now understood to be approximately \$16,000,000.

"That the United States assume or cancel all of the association's indebtedness to the United States existing at the time of consummation of the agreement, including approximately \$8,200,000 construction debt, and further including such amounts as may be due or claimed due to the United States for income and other federal taxes and including such income and other federal taxes as may be due or claimed due to the United States as a result of consummation of the agreement embodied in this proposal.

"That the United States furnish to the association for a period of 50 years from the date of the contract, at 2½ mills per kilowatt-hour, all energy reasonably required by it for irrigation pump-

ing and for drainage pumping within the limits of the Salt River project as now developed.

"That the United States take over, operate and maintain all dams now operated by the association on the Salt and Verde rivers above Granite Reef division dam, and, within the limits of the supply available to which the project is entitled, deliver water on demand to the association at Granite Reef dam.

"That the United States assume employment of all personnel used in the operation and maintenance of the association's electric power and water storage systems at the time of effectuation of the transfer thereof to the United States."

B. C. NEWS
3-4-45

Series of Dams Planned by Bureau of Reclamation Told at A.A.U.W. Meet

G. A. Rydell, of the Bureau of Reclamation information division, spoke to the A.A.U.W. Tuesday evening at Grace Community church on the bureau's postwar plans for the Colorado river basin.

He described a series of three large dams on the Colorado, beginning with a dam at the Marble Gorge site above Grand Canyon National park, including another, at the Bridge Canyon site, and ending with one at the Bullhead site, some 60 miles below Boulder dam, all of which would greatly increase the available power output and further utilize the waters of the Colorado for irrigation purposes.

Ways and means of diverting Colorado river water into central Arizona are also being considered, said Mr. Rydell, and many small dams and canal systems are being planned in order to increase the irrigable farm area in the southwest. A pumping project for bringing irrigation water to the fertile Moapa valley lands is being studied.

The bureau could make available to the southwest great blocks of power for industrial expansion, many acre-feet of water for agricultural enlargements, thereby creating thousands of jobs for returned veterans and displaced war-workers, for less than four billion dollars, or the amount, Mr. Rydell pointed out, it costs the United States to carry on the present war for a few days.

The club will have a business meeting next Wednesday evening, January 10, at the home of Mrs. C. A. Connor, 540 Cherry street.

Hostesses for the evening were Mesdames Ragnald Fyhen and F. W. Parker.

L. V. TRIBUNE
2-23-45

Wade H. Taylor Named Boulder Power Assistant

BOULDER CITY, Feb. 22.—(Special)—Wade H. Taylor, an engineer with the branch of power utilization in the Denver office of the bureau of reclamation, has been detailed to Boulder City as assistant regional power manager, E. A. Moritz, director of region 3, has announced.

Engineer Taylor, who has been an employe of the bureau of reclamation for the past 10 years, was born in Ambia, Ind. He attended Purdue university and later enrolled at the University of Colorado, graduating in 1935.

Taylor is married and is the father of two children, Wade H. III, 4, and Mary Kay, 2. Mrs. Taylor, the former Marian Barnes of Colorado, has a degree in architectural engineering from Colorado university and is a junior member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Gibbons and Reed Awarded Concrete Aggregates Contract by U.S.B.R., Materials Will Be Used on Tunnel, River Channel Improvement Project

Gibbons and Reed of Salt Lake City have been awarded the contract for preparation of concrete aggregates for use on the Boulder Canyon project, E. A. Moritz, director of Region 3, Bureau of Reclamation, announced last night.

The award of this contract was approved by assistant secretary of the Department of the Interior, Michael W. Straus, on February 12th, Moritz announced.

Gibbons and Reed submitted a low bid of \$68,770.

Seventeen bids were received, with H. W. Polk of Glendale second low bidder, with a figure of \$76,780, and Western Contracting corporation of Sioux City, Iowa, with \$83,990, was the third low bid.

The work calls for 10,000 cubic yards of excavation, stripping deposit; preparing and stockpiling of 33,000 tons of sand, 28,000 tons of coarse aggregate 3/16 to 3/4 inch in size, and 25,000 tons of coarse aggregate 3/4 to 1½ inches in size.

This work is to be started within 30 calendar days after notice to proceed is given by Bureau of Reclamation officials, and not less than 40 per cent of the stockpiling is to have been done within 120 calendar days, and all the work completed within 450 calendar days from receipt of notice to proceed, according to specifications, which were issued by Walker R. Young, acting chief engineer for the Bureau of Reclamation.

This aggregate is being prepared for use on the tunnel and river channel improvement work for which bids were opened by Bureau of Reclamation officials in Boulder City on January 30.

Low bid for this work was turned in by the Guy F. Atkinson company of San Francisco, the bid being \$2,586,450.

Morrison-Knudsen was second low and the Utah Construction company third low bid for the job.

Award of contract for the above named job has not been announced, Moritz told the press last night.

L. V. TRIBUNE
3-10-45

Boulder Safety Engineer Cited

BOULDER CITY, March 9.—In behalf of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, E. A. Moritz, Director of Region III, Bureau of Reclamation, yesterday presented Earl F. Tucker, safety engineer on the Boulder Canyon Project, with an award of excellence and a check for \$250, in recognition of his outstanding suggestion that safety construction features be incorporated in the drafting stage of structural designs, in order to prevent accident hazards being built into construction.

The presentation was made in the lobby of the bureau's headquarters in Boulder City before a large gathering of Tucker's co-workers, who cheered when Regional Director Moritz and C. P. Christensen, director of power, Boulder Dam power plant, extended congratulations.

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REVIEW JOURNAL
2-19-45

Two More Huge Colorado Dams In the Making

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—

The reclamation bureau has completed preliminary studies for the possible construction of two huge dams on the Colorado river above the Grand Canyon, together with diversion works to carry water to central Arizona.

Officials of the bureau said today that plans and surveys for the projects were made as part of a proposed over-all program for development of the resources of the Colorado river basin. The entire report is expected to be made public in about two months.

The dam, to rival in size the giant Boulder dam, would serve the multiple purpose of checking the flow of silt into Lake Mead, storing water for diversionary purposes and generating hydroelectric power.

Tentative plans for one dam at Bridge canyon call for the erection of a \$207,000,000 structure (based on prewar material and labor prices), with a generating capacity of 375,000 kilowatts. Details of the second structure were not made known.

The Colorado-Phoenix diversion works, to include "probably the longest tunnels in the world," would cost \$333,000,000 (prewar prices), and would generate 711,000 kilowatts. It would divert water to the Salt river valley in central Arizona.

The national park service, which administers the Grand Canyon national park, was consulted in connection with the surveys, and it was determined the projects would not disturb the scenic beauty of the park, the bureau said.

B. C. NEWS
4-3-45

Reclamation Bureau Display Takes First at Craft and Hobby Show

Making its competitive debut, the Bureau of Reclamation of Region 3 won first prize at the recently conducted Clark county Second Annual Craft and Hobby show staged over a three-day period, in the War Memorial building in Las Vegas.

The Bureau of Reclamation's exhibit included 32 pictures, displayed under the supervision of the Division of Information, with the lion's share of the credit going to the bureau photographer, William S. Russell, and his assistant, Mrs. Genevieve Duncan.

The bureau's display, which competed against more than 60 individual exhibits, embraced pictures of various units of Boulder dam on the Colorado river, pictures of Lake Mead, pictures of wild life inhabiting the Boulder Canyon Recreational area and scenes in and about Boulder City, including several superb "shots" of the record snowfall of last January 20-21.

Plans for Presentation of Safety Awards to Edison Company; Department Water, Power Saturday Told

Plans for the exercises attendant upon the presenting of national safety awards to the Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., and the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles by the State Office of Civilian Defense are moving smoothly, E. F. Tucker, commander of the Boulder City Office of Civilian Defense, announced last night.

The ceremonies of award will be held in the auditorium of the Boulder City high school next Saturday evening, commencing at 8:30 o'clock.

Many high ranking officials of Nevada and Arizona will be present, those in charge of arrangements have announced, the early list including Raby Newton, state protection officer (who will represent Governor E. P. Car-

roll); A. V. West, president of California Electric Power Company; A. G. Gage, vice president and general manager of the California Electric Power company; and F. V. Wright, general superintendent of the CPC; E. A. Moritz, director of Region 3, Bureau of Reclamation; J. C. Manix, member of the executive council of the Clark County Office of Civilian Defense; Hon. James Farndale, state senator of Nevada; C. F. Peterson, chief ranger, Bureau of Reclamation; C. P. Christensen, director of power, Bureau of Reclamation; and John Shipp, chief of the Boulder City auxiliary firemen and salvage committee.

An interesting program is being worked out by Mr. Tucker, F. A. Latham, assistant division superintendent of the Department of Water and Power of Los Angeles; H. O. Watts, assistant resident engineer and superintendent of the Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., and C. L. Westman, resident engineer of the SCEC, and already this committee has announced a list of important speakers, the number including Governor Carville's representative, Raby Newton; E. A. Moritz of the Bureau of Reclamation; Hugh Shamberger, permanent chairman and state director of the Office of Civilian Defense; Col. J. W. Leedom, senior field representative of Protection Services Division, 9th Region, OCD, who will present the awards; H. W. Tice, vice president of the SCE company, and Samuel Morris, chief engineer and general manager of the Department of Water and Power of Los Angeles, who will accept the awards for their respective organizations, and I. R. Crandall, executive secretary of the Clark County Office of Civilian Defense.

The Boulder City American Legion, Post No. 31, under Commander Tom Godbey, will open the program with a presentation of colors.

The Boulder City high school band, under the leadership of Mrs. Madelaine Garrett, will be on hand for the playing of "America," the national anthem, and other pieces throughout the evening.

The complete program follows: Presentation of colors by Boulder City American Legion Post No. 31.

"America" and the "Star-Spangled Banner," by the high school band.

Talk by I. R. Crandall. Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Talk by Hugh Shamberger. Talk by Governor E. P. Carville's representative.

Talk by E. A. Moritz. Presentation of awards by Col. J. W. Leedom.

Acceptance talks by H. W. Tice, vice president of the Southern California Edison company, and Samuel B. Morris, chief engineer and general manager of the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles.

Singing of the National Anthem by the audience.

Retirement of the colors by the Boulder City American Legion, Post No. 31.

Acceptance talks by H. W. Tice, vice president of the Southern California Edison company, and Samuel B. Morris, chief engineer and general manager of the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles.

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REVIEW JOURNAL
1-4-45

Regional Director Aide Arrives on Boulder City Job

L. R. Douglass, recently appointed to the position of assistant regional director of the bureau of reclamation, region 3, has arrived in Boulder City to assume his new duties, it has been announced.

Douglass was transferred to the Boulder City office from Denver, Colorado, where he had served a short interim appointment pending transfer to his present position. Immediately preceding his Denver position he was engineering assistant to the commissioner of the bureau of reclamation in Washington, D. C.

Douglass has been connected with the bureau of reclamation since 1933. Nearly all of his service has been in the design and construction section in the Denver office of the bureau.

Prior to entering the service of the bureau of reclamation, Douglass has had extensive experience in various engineering activities. He engaged in private engineering practice in Colorado for a period of 18 years and was connected for a time with a subsidiary of the Ford Motor company in Dearborn, Michigan.

A veteran of World War I, where he served in the army construction corps with the rank of captain, Douglass received his engineering education at Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colorado, and the University of Colorado at Boulder. He is a graduate of Colorado University and has since pursued a post-graduate study in that school.

Mrs. Douglas accompanied her husband to his new assignment.

Because of the requirement of removal of the material from canyon walls and river banks, it will be necessary to relocate a portion of the existing road leading to the powerhouse.

This work is to be started within 30 calendar days after date of receipt of notice to proceed and shall be completed within 750 calendar days.

The project office was advised yesterday by the contractor that a representative would arrive to open an office in Boulder City early next week.

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Guy F. Atkinson Co. to Open Office in Boulder City for Start of Channel Dredging Project; Contract Awarded by U.S.B.R., Road Relocation Is Included

Guy F. Atkinson company, San Francisco, California, has been awarded the contract for tunnel and river - channel improvements at Boulder Dam, E. A. Moritz, director of Region 3, Bureau of Reclamation, announced last night.

The award of this contract was approved on February 20, 1945, by Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Michael W. Straus.

Bids for the work were opened on January 30, 1945, at Boulder City, Nevada, and of ten received the Guy F. Atkinson company bid of \$2,586,450 was the lowest. The Morrison-Knudsen company, Inc., Los Angeles, was second low with a bid of \$2,642,965 and the Utah Construction company, San Francisco, with \$2,762,620, was third.

The work consists of dredging the river channel for a distance of about 3,000 feet and is for the purpose of recovering about four feet of operating head for the Boulder power plant which is now unavailable because of increased water surface elevation resulting from bars and accumulations of broken rock and river debris in the river channel down stream from the portals of the spillway tunnels and outlet tunnels used for diverting the river during construction of the dam.

This restoration of the operating head will be made permanent by removing from the canyon walls or river banks in the reach of the river to be dredged, all material which might, in time, become dislodged and come to rest in the river channel, and by modifying all four tunnels to eliminate discharge characteristics which contribute to the formation of the undesirable bars in the river channel.

This modification will also improve hydraulic performance and simplify the unwatering of the tunnels for normal inspection and repair.

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B. C. NEWS
3-15-45

Rose to Assume Regional Officer Duties for a Few Weeks, Attend 'School'

Robert H. Rose, superintendent of the Boulder Dam Recreational area, will leave Sunday for Santa Fe, where for a few weeks he will assume the duties of the assistant regional director of Region 3, National Park Service, while the assistant director will be on an extended assignment on business in Chicago.

Early in April Rose will go to Big Bend National Park, in Texas, the most recently created national park, where he will participate in activities of fire protection training school and conference of superintendents of Region 3 field areas.

Chief Ranger Donal Jolley and District Ranger Perry T. Convis, of the Moapa Valley station, also will attend the sessions at Big Bend, going there by way of Santa Fe early in April.

The course at the training school will be of about a week's duration, and will be for the purpose of acquiring training in new methods of fire control and suppression, with the view to maintaining fire fighting organizations in park areas at highest possible efficiency, for protection of forests and grass lands, as well as other related matters of broad general interest.

Assistant Superintendent Milton J. McCole will be in charge of the Boulder City office of National Park Service during the absence of Rose. He is expected to return today or tomorrow from Amarillo, Texas, where he has been engaged in reservoir recreational survey work for Region 5 of the National Park Service.

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LAS VEGAS MORNING TRIBUNE

\$39,609,000 to Be Spent on Nevada Projects

WASHINGTON, April 16.—(AP)—The reclamation bureau proposes an expenditure of \$39,609,000 for irrigation, flood control and power projects in Nevada after the war.

This total, for 12 major projects, is part of the bureau's \$4,792,371,000 revised program of postwar projects made public today by the house irrigation and reclamation committee. The overall program covers 17 western states.

Irrigation features of the Nevada projects, all now under study, would bring 67,400 acres under irrigation for the first time and provide supplemental water for 10,500 acres.

Erection of transmission lines for power is estimated to cost \$7,000,000.

There are the Nevada projects on the bureau's postwar program:

Humboldt river, irrigation, diversion dam and canal, \$374,000; Fort Mojave, Colorado river, irrigation, pumps and canals, \$800,000; upper Truckee, Truckee river, irrigation, flood control and power, \$5,535,000; Washoe lake, Lake Tahoe, irrigation, flood control and power, \$5,200,00

Two Colorado River Projects Debated

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UP) — Work has been started on two of the 19 power and irrigation projects which will be under construction in Arizona for at least 11 years after the war if they are authorized, the interior department announced today.

The bureau of reclamation plans to spend \$1,268,219,000 in Arizona — more money than is budgeted for any other state in the union according to a report submitted to the house appropriations committee. Partial construction is under way on two Colorado river projects, a power installation at Boulder canyon and irrigation canals and pumps on 8,500 acres of the Delta-Mesa unit. These will be completed in a year and a half and two years respectively.

Work on the Davis dam power installation was halted by order of the war production board. Sixteen other power, irrigation and flood control projects are blueprinted for post-war construction.

These include the \$414,400,000 central Arizona irrigation project which will take 11 years to complete, the \$476,000,000 Kanab creek power project which

will take more than nine years to construct, and a power and silt control project in the Colorado's bridge canyon. This will cost \$207,500,000 and be completed six years after it is started.

The central Arizona installation, whose prime purpose is irrigation, also will provide municipal water and silt control. In terms of power it will produce 1,100,000 kilowatts.

The dam and power plant at Bridge Canyon will aid in supplying water to the Colorado-Phoenix diversion.

Other projects under study at Parker dam, Mohawk irrigation unit, and Marble Canyon power unit, all on the Colorado river. These will take from a year and a half to five years to build. On the Williams river, the \$3,200,000 Alama reservoir for flood control will be under construction for two and a half years.

The reclamation bureau also will have projects at Coconino, Sentinel, Buttes, Chino, Snowflake, Winslow, Hassayampa, and Holbrook.

Reclamation Bureau Reviews 43 Years' Accomplishments

The Bureau of Reclamation of the United States department of the interior celebrates its 43rd anniversary today, June 17. Marking another milestone in the development of western land and water resources, the Bureau of Reclamation closed its 43rd year with its major emphasis upon helping to win the war.

Forty-three years have passed since President Theodore Roosevelt signed the Reclamation Act, thereby authorizing the creation of the Bureau of Reclamation — then known as the Reclamation Service — and these years have brought vast changes in the basic economy of the western states. The past four decades have seen the west grow to maturity. From a frontier region of rough mining camps, sprawling cow towns, and scattered farm settlements, has emerged a complex and complete of prosperous farm communities and cities whose industries are powered, to a great extent, by hydroelectric energy. In the growth of this western empire the Bureau of Reclamation, on this its 43rd anniversary, takes a measure of pardonable pride.

An important unit in the Bureau's organization is Region III, with headquarters at Boulder City, Nevada. In Region III, which comprises the Colorado River basin below Lee's Ferry, together with areas in Southern California outside the basin, are served with river water, are located some of the bureau's oldest projects. Also in this region near Boulder City is located Boulder Dam, a structure of world renown.

It was on the Salt River that the bureau constructed its first major dam — Roosevelt; and the Yuma project in southwestern Arizona is one of the oldest irrigation projects in the bureau's jurisdiction.

The Bureau of Reclamation is proud, and justly so, of the record of Boulder Dam during the 43rd year of bureau history. With its output of six billion kilowatt-hours in 1944, the power production of Boulder Dam alone equaled about two-thirds of the total 1944 output of the entire TVA system. Year in and year out, Boulder's five billion kilowatt-hours of dependable production exceeds the firm production of the TVA system during drought years, such as 1939, 1940, and 1941 when water shortages forced the shutdown of some of the TVA major facilities.

But 1944 was not an unusual year, for Boulder Dam has been "working overtime" ever since

the present state of emergency arose. During this period it has supplied half of the power needs of Southern California. Its power has turned motors in shipyards and airplane factories, supplied lights for those who worked the night shifts, lighted homes, and pumped the water they drank.

While the giant Basic Magnesium plant, near Boulder City, was producing at its maximum capacity in 1943, a quarter of Boulder's total power production went into producing its first 100 million pounds of magnesium. This magnesium, converted into incendiary bombs, found its target on the industrial cities inside the Third Reich, to the everlasting sorrow of Hitler and his kind.

In Southern Nevada are several potential projects but much of the land on these projects is at elevations which require a considerable pump lift, with its attendant expense. Two potential projects — Panaca Valley and Moapa Valley, needing both flood control and additional water for areas now under cultivation — do not, however, require pumping. The completion of these projects would give new life to these pioneer communities.

Other projects in the state of Nevada which are under study are: Ft. Mohave, Mohave Valley, Virgin Bay Pumping, Big Bend Pumping, Moapa Valley Pumping, and Las Vegas Pumping.

By pumping water from Lake Mead it would be possible to supply water for some 20,000 acres of land in the vicinity of the city of Las Vegas. The high pumping lift involved handicaps the project from an economic standpoint. Should the City of Las Vegas, however, continue its present rate of growth through the next decade, and through purchase of part of the water for municipal use absorb part of the cost of the pumping, then this project might become much more attractive, in an economic sense.

Reclamation Bureau Item Includes Gigantic Project

(Related Stories Inside)

An \$8,400,000 pumping and canal system for the Las Vegas area is contained in the bureau of reclamation for the fiscal year, it was reported today by United Press dispatches from Washington, D. C.

The program, as outlined by the bureau, is the largest single plan for the state of Nevada, the report said, and the bureau has spent several years on the survey for the project.

The report also stated that under the bureau's program, it will take three years to complete, once it is started. There was no information regarding the starting date, and it was assumed that it would be a post war project.

The program, it was understood, was one which had been under some discussion for the past several years and would put hundreds of thousands of acres under cultivation in this section.

The report said that the project would include a pumping plant, canals and some tunnel work.

There are other projects contained in the bureau's report, including work at Overton, the Virgin valley and around Panaca, the United Press said.

L. V. TRIBUNE 4-5-45

New Boulder Power Line

LOS ANGELES, April 4 (AP) — A \$4,500,000 power transmission line from Boulder Dam to four southern California cities will save a million barrels of fuel oil annually for Pacific war needs, the Southern California Edison Co. announced today.

"Although southern California receives electric power mainly from hydro-electric sources," said President Harry J. Bauer, "fuel oil is used in steam-electric generating plants which operate when necessary to complement hydro-generation."

"Availability of this additional hydro-electric power from Boulder Dam will result in a valuable savings of fuel oil needed by our ships and planes to defeat Japan."

The war production board, he added, has approved purchase of materials for the 220,000-volt line, preliminary field work for which has already been started. Completion is anticipated late this year.

The line, carrying 125,000 kilowatts, will extend from the metropolitan water district's Hayfield pumping plant over 130 miles of western Riverside and San Bernardino counties to a new sub-station, to be known as Highgrove, Bauer said.

This new station will supply the cities of Riverside, Colton, Redlands, San Bernardino and surrounding territory.

Construction of the line, Edison Co.'s third from Boulder Dam, will be supervised by H. B. Webster Engineering Co., Redlands.

L. V. TRIBUNE Friday, June 1, 1945

Engineers Study Boulder Dam

A delegation of eight Chinese engineers has arrived in Las Vegas for the purpose of studying the construction of Boulder dam and operation of its electric generative units.

The delegation is stopping at El Cortez hotel. Members are H. Huang, hydroelectrical engineer; L. C. Pau, chemical engineer; B. N. Wu, economist; H. I. Yuen, metallurgist; T. P. Yang, architect; and T. Y. Lin, K. Y. Yin and Y. C. Hsu, electrical engineers.

Huang said that postwar planning for industrialization of China's vast undeveloped resources provides for the construction of many dams, irrigation projects and hydroelectric plants, which will furnish employment for hundreds of thousands of Chinese laborers for many years.

According to Huang, their visit will be of short duration and some of its members will leave Las Vegas tonight.

New Boulder Dam Museum Underway

Let us talk of many things, of rocks and bones and flowers, of birds and beasts — because that's what this story is about.

All those things, native to the Boulder Dam recreational area, soon will be on display in the National Park Service's new museum for which plans have just been announced.

The museum will be installed

in one of the former hospital wards at Camp Williston — the Park Service recently having taken over all the hospital buildings for various departmental use.

Dr. Gordon Baldwin, archeologist, geologist and naturalist, is in charge of the installation of the new feature.

In it will be housed many specimens of the immense amount of nature's wonders in all classes which are found in this region.

The Park Service formerly conducted a museum for the edification of tourists in the former headquarters, now occupied by the Boulder City hospital. It was dismantled and the exhibits stored in March, 1943, when tourist travel declined to a dribble because of the war.

"There are a great many people both in Boulder City and at Henderson who are unacquainted with the wonders of this section," Dr. Baldwin said. "It is for that reason that we plan the opening of a new museum at this time."

Two exhibit cases, formerly in the old museum, have been at the Las Vegas U. S. O. since last July, but they will be returned to Boulder this week.

B. C. NEWS 4-27-45

Work on Edison's New 'Third' Line from Boulder to Coast Region Started

Preliminary work on the Edison company's new 130 mile power line will carry Boulder Dam current into Southern California already is under way, and the line, sometimes called Edison's "third line" from Boulder Dam, is expected to be put into operation late this year, probably in December or before.

The line will start at Hayfield, which is near Indio, and will take juice from the Metropolitan Water district line there, carrying it 190 miles to a new receiving station which will be known as "Highgrove," and which will serve the cities of Riverside, Colton, Redlands, San Bernardino and surrounding territory, supplementing existing service.

The Highgrove station will be at Chino, near Pomona.

The engineering, including design of the 220,000 volt transmission line, and the new receiving station, has been completed, and the line will carry 125,000 kilowatts of energy being generated at Boulder by generators installed for supplying power to the Metropolitan Water District and Basic Magnesium, Inc.

The project will cost about \$4,500,000 and will employ about 550 men at the peak of construction. This line will make possible the saving of a million barrels of fuel oil annually for Pacific war needs and will provide additional hydro-electric energy for war manufacturing, it is said.

REVIEW-JOURNAL 4-17-45

Boulder City Dam Work Gets A Good Start

Work swung under way today on the tunnel extension and channel dredging contract around Boulder dam.

The Guy F. Atkinson company, of San Francisco, with the work on the office building near the west portal nearing completion, started moving equipment down the almost-abandoned road to the Nevada tunnel.

R. J. Jenks, project engineer, announced that work was completed on the fabrication of the huge barge at Long Beach and that it would arrive within a very few days to be completely assembled above the Nevada powerhouse.

It will be launched in the Colorado by the cable way.

Already eight carloads of heavy equipment have arrived for the project and several more are on the way. Smaller mobile equipment has come and is on the way under its own power.

REVIEW-JOURNAL 8-8-45

County Cold To Davis Dam Road

Although resumption of work on the Davis Dam, 50 miles south of Boulder Dam on the Colorado River has been authorized by the federal government, little encouragement was given the construction of a new road to the project by the county commission Tuesday.

The county had cleared a rough temporary road to the damsite from the Needles highway, below Searchlight, during the former construction period, but does not plan to construct any new road, Jack Moore, county road supervisor told the board.

Moore said he was going to make a survey of the temporary roads there and that the county road department might maintain the temporary roads covering about 20 miles but that any new construction would have to come from the state.

"We haven't even heard anything about

the resumption of construction and probably nothing will be done out there for six months anyway," Moore told the commissioners.

The war production board recently cleared the resumption of the work on the dam and there is \$1,396,000 still available from unexpended funds under the former contract with the Utah Construction company.

Additional funds are being sought from the government to bring about a more appreciable amount of work during 1946 on the project which would require about three and a half years to complete with a maximum of 3,000 employees, although to start only 1200 would be required, according to H. W. Bashore, commissioner of the bureau of reclamation.

Completion of the project would yield an estimated 750,000,000 firm kilowatt hours and 145,000,000 secondary kilowatt hours annually.

Commissioners To Weigh New Davis Dam Highway

Plans for construction of a new highway from Searchlight to the Davis dam site will be brought before the county commissioners next Monday, Ira J. Earl, chairman of the commission revealed today.

Resumption of work on the

dam was granted clearance by the war production board in a decision announced last Saturday.

The site for the project will be on the Nevada side of the Colorado river some 50 miles south of Boulder dam, it was authoritatively reported to the Review-Journal today.

Recruiting of some 1,200 to 2,000 men will provide a task for already burdened USES office here who are working under a decided labor shortage in the area, it was reported.

However, by the time the project is ready for full scale operation, probably some time in 1946, labor conditions may have been somewhat alleviated, local labor leaders declare.

The construction of the dam was halted by a stop order from the WPB to the Utah Construction company on February 23, 1943, and unexpended funds totaling \$1,396,000 still are available for the job, although bureau of reclamation and department of interior officials are attempting to obtain a larger grant from congress with backing of Nevada's congressman, Berkeley Bunker, so that an appreciable program may be carried out in 1946 to complete the dam.

REVIEW-JOURNAL 7-30-45

DAVIS DAM PROJECT WORK GETS WLB NOD

With between 1200 and 2000 employes required, further construction of Davis dam, 50 miles south of Boulder dam on the Colorado river in Clark county, Nevada, and Mohave county, Ari-

zona, has been granted clearance by the war production board, it has been revealed by Congressman Berkeley Bunker.

Bunker was advised of the new decision of the board by H. W. Bashore, of the bureau of reclamation, department of interior.

Resumption of construction of the dam, power plant and appurtenant features needed for completion of the project has been granted exclusive of the Davis-Parker-Phoenix transmission line and switchboard at Gene, Arizona, as previously approved by the board.

Three and one half years are expected to be taken in completing the work which was stopped by a WPB order to the Utah Construction company on February 23, 1945.

Unexpended funds totalling \$1,396,000 previously approved remain available but will be far short of necessary funds for any appreciable program in 1946, Bashore told Bunker in the wire.

REVIEW-JOURNAL
8-4-45

Chamber Maps Bullhead Fight

A determined fight to secure a highway outlet from Bullhead canyon, site of Davis dam, to U. S. Highway 95 at a point below Searchlight will be continued by the chambers of commerce of Las Vegas and Boulder City, it was agreed at a meeting of the board of directors of the organizations Friday night. Little optimism has been given the bodies for state or federal aid in the road building projects, but the urgency of the situation is so keenly recognized that community leaders anticipate an intense campaign for immediate assistance.

Through efforts of the committee for economic development, headed by Otto Underhill, a preliminary survey of the proposed route was made by business men last fall. At that time state aid was asked for surveys and estimates, but after several attempts to secure recognition of the problem failed to bring results, the project was temporarily dropped.

Following recent announcement that construction of the dam is to resume, interest in the road connection has been revived. Arizona already has a good highway route from Kingman to the damsite, and unless immediate action is taken, all business from the construction camp will go in that direction. According to the previous construction plans, the townsite for workers was to be established on the Arizona side of the river.

Only about five miles of heavy construction is needed to make a passable road from the damsite to U. S. 95, the survey of last fall showed, and cost of the project would be comparatively low, it was held.

Recent communications with the Nevada state highway department has brought discouraging denial of funds available for the route, and consultation with Congressman Berkeley Bunker has indicated that some reappropriation of federal moneys might be made, but the time element in such negotiation gives committee heads a pessimistic outlook on the prospect of obtaining government funds.

At the completion of the dam, belief is entertained that U. S. Highway 66 will be rerouted to cross the river at that point and eliminate the flood hazard in the vicinity of the Needles crossing. With this idea in mind, civic leaders are looking to start of the road now to take advantage of trade from construction workers, since it is expected that the highway will eventually be built at a future date.

L. V. TRIBUNE
8-22-45

Boulder Convoys Effective Till Further Notice

Boulder City, — Wartime measures to protect Boulder Dam, one of the nation's chief magnets for tourists, will remain in effect until lifted by Washington, it was revealed here Tuesday by Bureau of Reclamation officials in charge of the project.

The department of interior representatives called attention to the situation immediately following World War I when, even after peace papers were executed, there were fanatical attempts to sabotage public works. Therefore, no chances will be taken at Boulder Dam.

It was pointed out that V-J Day will not arrive officially until the Japs actually sign our surrender

REVIEW-JOURNAL
8-2-45

Rotary Learns What's Cooking At Boulder Dam

What's going on at Boulder Dam was partially learned yesterday by members of the Boulder City Rotary club when R. J. Jenks, project manager of the Guy F. Atkinson Co. addressed the regular meeting at the Green Hut.

He explained that the contract, which is well under way, and will take until 1947 to complete, is to correct erosion damage in the tunnels and along the banks below the powerhouses. The channel below the tail race, which is partially choked by debris from the construction of the dam and erosion, is being cleared.

"There have been many rumors regarding work we will do on the tunnels," he said. "The best I can explain it is to offer the illustration of a fire hose. If you have a heavy flow of water and have no nozzle you have a tough time controlling the water. What we are doing is to construct a control system similar to a nozzle in the outlet tunnels so that the flow may be controlled."

Jenks also touched on the manpower and housing problems which have faced the company since starting work here. Speaking of the latter he explained that workers these days refuse to live in dormitories "unless you can offer them better food cheaper than they can get elsewhere. This we can't do under the point system."

He also said the housing problem was complicated by the fact that everybody working on the project wanted to live in Boulder City rather than commute from Henderson or Las Vegas.

Some of these difficulties are being overcome by mechanizing as much of the work as possible to cut down on the manpower needs.

George Franklin, recently released from the army as a flying captain in the Eighth air force, was a guest and expressed the hope "that all the other boys still in uniform will soon be home."

Clyde Erskine, who was in Montana attending to business details at his horse ranch, told of his three meetings at the Livingston club and Gil Telford, who has been in Idaho, told of the session he attended at Idaho Falls. Both were commended by President Robert Rose for not having missed a meeting while away.

Dr. Gordon Baldwin read a letter from Lou Meisner, who is spending the summer near Jackson Hole, Wyoming, enclosing attendance cards for five of the six meetings he has missed here

and explaining he was 35 miles out in the woods or he wouldn't have missed the other one.

The program was arranged by Dr. Frank Agasim with DeWitt Tracht introducing Jenks and Robert Atkinson, resident superintendent for the construction company.

Program chairmen for August were announced as Dr. Agasim, Tracht, Don Belding, and Carl Ballantyne.

L. V. TRIBUNE
9-5-45

Boulder Opened Minus Fanfare

Heralding the new era of freedom of gasoline travel and nylons, thousands of eager tourists poured into the Las Vegas and Boulder dam area availing themselves of the many attractions which lure the fun-seeking American.

In spite of there being no public announcement that Boulder Dam was open to the public thousands flocked to the scene of the modern miracle of masonry and electrical engineering and were escorted on tours of the giant enterprise over the holiday.

Lake Mead was marked by the influx when hundreds of swimmers and waders visited the shores of the resort and many of them, without accommodations at hotels in the area, camped in the desert around the lake.

Mt. Charleston, Hualapai Lodge, all the surrounding places offering something to the vacationer were swamped by the number of visitors.

The hardest hit by the multitude of fun-makers was the restaurant owners who, still hampered by (Please turn to page 16)

Boulder Opens

(Continued from Page 1)
shortages of food and labor, strove mightily and in many cases valiantly to cope with the demand for sustenance. Food at any price was the order of the day and in many cases the price wasn't even considered.

REVIEW-JOURNAL
8-22-45

CONVOYS REMAIN

Boulder City, Nev., Aug. 22 — Wartime measures to protect Boulder Dam, one of the nation's chief magnets for tourists, will remain in effect until lifted by Washington, it was revealed

here today (Tuesday) by bureau of reclamation officials in charge of the project.

The department of interior representatives called attention to the situation immediately following World War I when, even after peace papers were executed, there were fanatical attempts to sabotage public works. Therefore, no chances will be taken at Boulder Dam.

It was pointed out that V-J Day will not arrive officially until the Japs actually sign our surrender

conditions. Meanwhile, the system of convoying traffic across the dam will be continued. In 1941, last year of normal cross-country travel, more than 800,000 persons visited the dam, which ranks as a top flight attraction for tourists whose goal is the Las Vegas-Boulder City area.

Start Of Davis Dam Is Expected Soon

Boulder Dam's little brother, the Davis dam, is one of the first post-war projects of the Bureau of Reclamation, according to an announcement today of E. A. Moritz, director of Region III. It is expected that construction will get under way within a short time on the site, 67 miles down the Colorado river from its massive internationally known huge parent, the Boulder Dam.

The dam will be an earth and rock-fill embankment with a total length of crest, including the concrete spillway structure of 1600 feet, and a designed volume of 4,230,000 cubic yards. The crest will be 138 feet above the river bed and the reservoir capacity will be 1,940,000 acre-feet. Dam, spillway and power plant will require about 450,000 cubic yards of concrete and 14,000,000 pounds of reinforcing bars. During construction, the entire flow of the river will be diverted around the left or Arizona abutment, in an open channel. Upon completion of the dam, this channel will be used as a permanent feature for the power plant forebay, spillway, and non-power water release.

A contract for construction of the dam and appurtenant works was awarded to the Utah Construction company in 1942, and some progress was made in excavation of the diversion channel before construction was halted by war production board order in December of that year. This contract was subsequently terminated by the government. An application for approval of resumption of construction was granted by the WPB on July 10, 1945, and a call for bids for constructing the dam under a new contract will be issued at an early date.

Primarily designed as a power project, Davis Dam will also provide additional regulation of the river flow below Boulder Dam and will offer incidental benefits to fishing and other recreational activities.

By provision of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico for the diversion of waters of the Colorado, the Tiajuana, and the Rio Grande rivers, the United States is obligated to construct Davis Dam within five years from the time the treaty is ratified.

The power plant will be located on the Arizona abutment of the dam. Water will be delivered to the power plant through five 22-foot diameter penstocks connecting with the forebay. The power plant will have an installed capacity of 225,000 kilowatts provided by five 45,000-kilowatt units. There will be a 230-kv. switchyard located adjacent to the plant.

Construction camps will be located near the dam site to provide residences, offices and shops for both contractors and government personnel engaged in construction.

The contractor's camp will be located on the Nevada side of the river, and the location of the government town consisting in the main of residences constructed for temporary use will be on the Arizona side. Trees and shrubs have been planted in the government town-site area, and are being cared for regularly.

Transmission lines and substations will be constructed to Inter- (Continued on Page 6)

REVIEW-JOURNAL
8-4-45

Davis Dam Start Expected Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

connect with the Boulder and Parker power plants, and to transmit power to the Gila project, as well as to commercial markets in central and eastern Arizona and to southern California.

Construction costs of the project are estimated at \$76,661,900 on the basis of 1945 prices, which includes the dam, power plant, and entire transmission system. Of the total it is estimated that \$46,904,200 will be spent for construction in the vicinity of the dam site.

The balance of the total estimated cost or \$529,757,700 represents the estimated cost of transmission lines and substations, which will be built in the future in accordance with demands for additional power. It is anticipated that construction of the dam and power plant will require three to four years, will provide employment for a maximum of 2,000 men during the peak of construction, and an average of 1,200 men over the construction period.

REVIEW-JOURNAL
9-5-45

Boulder City

A Bit Incorrect

Slightly incorrect — in a conservative manner.

That's what was wrong with the front page story in last night's Review-Journal regarding the increase in travel in the Boulder Dam Recreation area over the same holiday period as last year.

The story said: "The end of gas rationing, along with termination of all tourist restrictions to Boulder Dam, caused a 609 car increase over last year's total."

As a matter of fact a few figures got juggled. Total cars for the three-day holiday this year was 4377 compared to 609 for the same period a year ago, which makes the increase for this year 3,768 cars, more than six times as many as in the 1944 Labor Day week-end.

L. V. TRIBUNE
9-22-45

Boulder Tours Attract More Visitors Daily

More than 10,000 visitors have taken the Bureau of Reclamation conducted tour through Boulder Dam in the first 17 days the dam has been open to the public since the end of the war.

The dam was opened Sunday, September 2, with no advance publicity and that first day 1,328 people were escorted through the dam and power houses. The number of daily visitors since the first day has varied from a low of 313 September 4 to 1,149 September 9. The total for the 17 days is 10,461.

The above figures include only those visitors who took the 45-minute trip through the dam. Bureau of Reclamation records show that 10,264 cars carrying 32,041 passengers crossed the dam from September 1 to September 18. Most of these passengers have stopped and viewed the dam from the vista points and from the top of the dam itself.

The tour through the dam and power houses takes 45 minutes' time and is conducted by courteous, well-trained Bureau of Reclamation guides. The first tour starts at 9 o'clock every morning and the last one starts at 4:15 in the evening. Several hundred visitors have been disappointed by arriving too late in the evening to take the trip through the dam so it would be well if you would call to the attention of anyone planning to visit the dam the hours of the tours—9:00 a. m. to 4:15 p. m. Of course, the dam may be viewed from the outside any time of day or night—and the night view is quite spectacular. It is planned to increase the number of guides and lengthen the hours of the tours when some of the former guides are released from the armed services and we will keep you informed of any changes.

Review-Journal 10/2/45

Tourist Traffic To Boulder Area Shatters All-Time Monthly Record

By DON ASHBAUGH

Shattering all records except for that heyday summer of 1941, 30,841 automobiles containing 98,147 persons visited the Boulder Dam National Recreation area during the month of September, according to figures compiled yesterday by Donal M. Jolley, chief ranger of the National Park Service.

At the same time Boulder dam, major tourist attraction in this section of the country, which was reopened to the public September 2 after being closed throughout the war, showed an increasing number of daily visitors.

During the month the opening week end brought sons were taken through the workings of the vast power project, according to Bureau of Reclamation figures.

While this is not as large a number of visitors as during some of the summer months preceding the war it was noted that in those days the dam was open for tours 16 hours daily while an eight-hour schedule is in effect at present.

During the month the opening week end brought 4,527 visitors. This fell off to 3,956 the second Sunday,

increasing to 4,197 the third Sunday and hitting a new high this week end with 4,666.

The relaxation of gas rationing with the steady upsurge of tourist travel is reflected in a comparison of totals throughout the recreation area.

The September, 1945, figure of 30,841 cars very nearly equalled the September, 1941, mark of 31,796. During the last year before the war this area enjoyed the greatest tourist travel since the dam was finished in 1936 with a total of 293,037 cars being checked through the park stations. The peak month of all that time was August of that year when 39,484 automobiles visited the area. June, 1941, with 33,648, and May with 32,535 were other peak months.

The only other month showing in excess of the 30,000 mark was in August, 1939, when 30,061 automobiles were visitors. This figure is behind last month's by 780 cars.

During the war years visitors fell off to a minimum with September, 1943, for instance, showing only 5,430 visiting automobiles.

BOULDER DAM TRAVEL BANS ARE LIFTED

Review-Journal
Tuesday, October 9, 1945

Page Nine

Startling Increase In Dam Tourist Travel

With the fiscal year for tourist count in the Boulder Dam Recreational area ending September 1, the sudden upsurge of automobile traffic following the end of the war in mid-August, and the opening of the dam to tourists after nearly four years, caused a startling increase in this year's totals over war year figures according to statistics just compiled by Chief Ranger Donal M. Jolley of the National Park Service.

The aggregate of tourists for 1945 showed an astounding increase of 61.42 percent over 1944, with a total of 129,318 cars bearing 421,475 persons checked into the area's stations during the 12-month period.

At the same time the vast flow of traffic during September of 30,841 cars carrying 98,148 persons amounted to approximately 25 per cent of the entire total for this fiscal year.

In fact, the huge September rush — fifth largest month since the start of the checking system in April 1937 — was nearly 39 per cent as much as the total for 1944 of 79,450 cars and 261,092 persons.

The 1945 totals brought the grand aggregates, since the check commenced to 1,458,383 and the number of visitors to 4,398,077 — more than the population of pre-war Berlin.

This vast flow of traffic has brought princes and paupers, kings and presidents, a Cardinal who later became the present Pope, famed scientists, engineers and students but the bulk of it was just plain John and Mary Tourist from every state in the union and from dozens of foreign countries.

Automobile licenses from the 48 states, the District of Colum-

bia, territories and foreign countries are so common that nobody in Boulder City hardly notices one unless it is strictly unusual. For instance last year there were 20 cars from Canada, 10 from Hawaii which didn't raise an eye. However, the two from India, the 3 from Mexico, the pair from Alaska and the single ones from the Canal Zone and Panama won a ripple of attention with somebody invariably remarking, "Kinda far from home, isn't he?"

Naturally the year's totals, as might be expected, show a preponderance of Nevada, California and Arizona vehicles with this state leading the list with 42,164 cars. California, undoubtedly boosted with the great eastward flow of out-of-work defense employes last month, was second with 35,350 automobiles while Arizona cars totalled 14,882.

Nearly every state showed numbers running down in the thousands and hundreds to the smaller New England states with Vermont at the bottom of the list with only 29, followed by Delaware with 43, Maine with 49, New Hampshire with 69, North Dakota with 80 and South Da-

kota with 89. These were the only states under the 100 mark.

Aside from Nevada, California and Arizona, Texas and Oklahoma led the way with traveling vehicles, the former tallying 4,481 and the latter having 2,681. Illinois was the only state with more than 2000, counting 16 over that figure, followed by New Mexico with 1987, Utah 1903, Ohio 1748, Michigan 1652, Kansas 1530, Colorado 1527, Washington 1464, Oregon 1376, New York 1306, Missouri 1259, Indiana 1079, Pennsylvania 1055 with the rest between 100 and 100 totals.

With the stupendous increase since the war's end, officials expect that the fiscal year which started October 1 will exceed all previous records, especially if tires become available, and break the mark of 1941 which saw 293,037

automobiles carrying 833,246 persons to visit the desert wonderland.

REVIEW-JOURNAL 10-18-45

There's Rejoicing At Bureau Of Mines

The pall of gloom which has hung over the Boulder City headquarters of the Bureau of Mines lifted yesterday.

The message which sent morale soaring came from R. S. Dean, assistant director of the bureau in Washington, to C. W. Davis, chief of the Boulder City division, and read:

"Take no further action to close down work."

The welcome message came just in time to save the highly-trained technical staff which has demonstrated the feasibility of industry using processes developed at the Boulder City plant for the recovery of metals from domestic low grade ores.

Seventy highly-skilled technicians had received notices that their work would be terminated October 26. Among them are heads of some of the leading families in Boulder, active in civic, church and social affairs.

At the time the message was received heads of departments were awaiting, with dread, orders for further curtailment of the activities of the great technical laboratory.

During recent weeks Boulder City organizations have bombarded Washington with demands that the plant be retained to further develop the great natural resources of America's low grade minerals to remove dependence of the nation upon supplies from other nations.

The Nevada congressional delegation, Senators Carville and McCarran and Congressman Bunker, have worked strenuously to save the appropriations necessary for the plant's continued operation.

The plant at Boulder, which produced a ton of electrolytic manganese daily, furnished large quantities to 34 manufacturers of steel throughout the country for experimentation.

Results were reported from 24 plants, all of which declared that they found the new product a satisfactory replacement for ferromanganese, which is manufactured from imported ore, a large portion of which comes from Russia and Turkey.

In the making of such products as stainless steel the manufacturers reported that the electrolytic manganese effected great savings in chromium and nickel — in fact could entirely replace the latter metal, most of which is imported from Canada.

One example of this saving of nickel is recently minted five cent pieces — the nickels placed in use by the mints in the last few years have contained no nickel but instead have been made from electrolytic manganese manufactured at the Boulder City pilot plant and sent to the mints.

The Boulder plant takes processes developed from laboratories and processes them to determine their practicality.

Work now under way includes processes for recovery of various other essential metals from the abundant supplies of low grade ores, throughout the country. Included in projects under way are methods of commercially recovering chromium, potash and other metals, especially a new manner of recovering alumina from common clays of which the nation has untold deposits.

The threat developed when the appropriation's committee of the house of representatives announced a full curtailment of the nation's war industry appropriations. The Boulder City plant, during the last four years, has been running at full speed developing processes new to the world and making great strides toward commercial use of low grade ores for various needed metals.

Because of the vast value to the nation of the further development of these processes the fight to retain a sufficient appropriation to operate the Boulder City plant met with support of a large delegation of western legislators.

Director Dean's message to Davis carried the information that appropriation cost will not be as serious as expected. It stated that they will have to make some reductions in the force but that they will not be as drastic as anticipated.

This means, according to Davis, that few of the technical staff will be lost for future work. Since the end of the war there have been 26 terminations of personnel no longer required.

During the development of the two-million dollar plant at Boulder, the scientists have devised an entirely new process of extracting metals from low grade ores.

The extraction of manganese from the vast deposits of ore at the Three Kids mine nearby through an electrolytic process has proved so successful that one manufacturer of stainless steel is using it exclusively in his pro-

REVIEW-JOURNAL 10-25-45

McCarran Says B of M Continues

The Boulder City bureau of mines station will be continued despite proposed reduced appropriation, it was revealed today by Senator Pat McCarran's office in Washington.

McCarran reported he had prevailed upon the director of the bureau not to close the Boulder City establishment and the senator says he is convinced he can prevent any further reduction in the appropriation. Which means, he said, no full time employees will be released.

Boulder Dam Wartime Travel Bans Removed

(Continued from Page 1)
G. A. "Art" Rydell, veteran of the dam construction and director in charge of information for the Bureau of Reclamation, was caught without a complete staff for the deluge of travel-hungry tourists, but they were handled with everybody working in yeoman fashion.

Sunday, the first day when travelers could pass the guard gates without a convoy, 1328 persons viewed the workings of the dam. Yesterday, with a lot of the travelers on the way home, 1039 saw the interior of the dam.

The Sunday crowd approaches a one day record!

For the first time since Pearl Harbor visitors to the area could ride a sightseeing boat across the lake and down Black Canyon to the dam. The Boulder Dam-Grand Canyon Tours had the "Apache" on the run again.

In 1941 Boulder dam and the Boulder dam national recreation area ranked at the very top of all federally controlled areas as a tourist attraction. In fact, its more than 800,000 visitors that year exceeded those to all national parks, monuments, or recreational areas west of the Mississippi. The hundreds of visitors who were on hand yesterday when visitors' courtesies were resumed gave every indication that Boulder dam will continue to be one of the nation's tourists "Meccas" in the post-war period.

Conducting the first "party" through the great dam and power plant yesterday was LeGrande "Blackie" Hardy, one of the original guides at Boulder dam back in 1937; incidentally Hardy brought the last party of visitors out of the plant at dusk on that day in 1941 when the news of the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor abruptly plunged America into war. Also on duty yesterday was Leo Crane, veteran of nearly 30 years of government service. It was Crane who, as chief guide in 1941, received telephone orders to close the dam to visitors, and who yesterday dispatched the first party

through the plant. Much has happened and billions of gallons of water have passed through the turbines in the Boulder plant since that date. Only four members of the guide service staff of prewar days were on hand yesterday. Most of the men who were members of the staff are now in the nation's armed forces; and only a "skeleton" crew will carry on until the "boys come home."

To the casual observer the dam and power plant had changed little since 1941. There was the same smooth descent into the dam by elevator, there were the same immaculate galleries and corridors with floors waxed and shining like glass, there were the same brightly polished aluminum fixtures, and the same ceaseless hum of the giant generators. However, as the visitor entered the power plant there was unmistakable evidence of the part Boulder Dam has played in the nation's war effort. Four generating units were unpainted and were entirely devoid of aluminum fixtures. These four units were installed under wartime shortages and represent an increase of 330,000 kilowatts since 1940. This increase is a sizeable part of the total capacity of the Boulder plant to 1,036,000 kilowatts. In this power plant during the past four years more than half of the power consumed in the war industries of the Los Angeles area has been generated. The visitor cannot help but feel a sense of awe in this giant plant, for here he is in the very nerve center of one of the southwest's most strategic plants which has supplied the power to forge America's implements of war. In terms of energy more than 23 billion kilowatt hours have been produced in the past four years. This giant quantity of energy is roughly equivalent to the work of 20 million men — two-thirds of the adult male population of America — working eight hours per day during the entire four-year period. No wonder, then, that Boulder has been carefully guarded since the Pearl Harbor attack.

But, power is by no means the only significance of the Boulder Canyon Project, for while the power plant has been producing stupendous blocks of power, the dam has provided complete regulation for the water users downstream. Millions of tons of food have been produced in the fertile Imperial Valley in California and on lands in southwestern Arizona supplied by water from the Colorado. Domestic water for the metropolitan area of Los Angeles is also furnished by the Colorado river aqueduct — and all of these water usages depend on Boulder dam for control of the erratic stream.

Bureau of Reclamation officials stated visiting hours at the dam and power plant will be from 9 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., daily. It is expected that the hours will be expanded by next summer, but for the time being, an eight-hour schedule will be maintained.

Traffic Soars As Wartime Curbs Go Off

Boulder Dam, one of the worlds greatest attractions, shed its wartime shackles Sunday.

Tourists flooded the area. There had been no advance publicity — but they came anyway. Restaurants, service stations, auto courts — Hualapai Lodge down by the lake which has been "sweating out" the war — were swamped. They even camped in the desert and swarmed the Boulder Beach camp ground.

16,005 Tourists View Project in Peacetime Trek

A total of 4,377 automobiles containing 16,005 passengers visited the Boulder dam national recreation area over the past three-day week end, Donald Jolley, chief ranger of the national park service, announced today.

The end of gas rationing, along with termination all tourist restrictions to Boulder dam, caused a 609 car increase over last year's total, Jolley said. The area checked includes Boulder dam proper, Boulder beach, Overton, and Pierce Ferry.

Saturday 525 cars made the tour. Sunday, when tours of the interior of the dam were made available to the public, 976 cars were counted, while 1,328 of the passengers visited the dam. Labor day, a little more than a third of the passengers of 770 cars driving through stopped for a closer inspection.

In spite of the large increase in tourists, Jolley said, there was not a single arrest made in the area over Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Everybody, except the restaurant owners, was happy to shout "Happy days are here again," but the men running the food establishments were against a stone wall—help still was short and they were still operating on pre-V-J red rations. (Two of the three were closed on their regular Mondays in Boulder City yesterday.)

Planes for the first time since that eventful day in 1941, skimmed the dam. There were Cubs, and other little sightseeing ships and there were army planes—a B-29 just like the one that carried atomic bombs to Hiroshima and Nagasaki—which swept low without fear of anti-aircraft fire, the first since "Taboo, No. 1" went into effect on December 7, 1941. Even little sightseeing ships from the Desert Skyways, which have been restricted, flew low across the barrier.

The top of the dam, for the first time since 1941, was filled with a full of tourists.

(Continued on Page 2.)

L. V. Tribune

\$3,000,000

10-17-44

Project to Put 300 Basic Men On Job for Year

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16. (P)—A \$3,000,000 project for improving channels and altering spillway channels of Boulder Dam was announced today by Louis M. Dreves, chairman of the area production urgency committee of the war production board here.

Dreves said from 300 to 400 workers formerly employed at Basic Magnesium, Inc., at Las Vegas, Nev., will work on the project which will take about a year.

The reclamation bureau of the department of the interior will direct the job to check erosion along canyon walls which might endanger spillway portals.

APPROVED FOR BOULDER DAM

Number Of Boulder Dam Visitors In February Smashes Record

23,519 Automobiles
70,056 Passengers
Checked At Stations

Tourists Flock to Visit Famous Dam As Postwar Pleasure Travel Skyrockets; February Travel Nearly Doubles Previous High Mark for Month

Nearly doubling any previous February travel record, all records were smashed during the month of February when 23,519 automobiles carrying 70,056 passengers passed through the checking stations of the Boulder Dam National Recreational area.

The busiest former February was in the former peak years of 1941 when there were 14,133 cars with 37,660 passengers.

The vast upsurge in travel since the war is shown with a comparison to February 1945 when 5,532 cars with 17,267 passengers were counted—less than a fourth of this year's travel.

Indications that 1946 will be the most stupendous travel year in the history of the dam is shown by the fact that since October 1, when the annual count commences, there have been 115,314 automobiles carrying 350,572 persons checked.

That peak year of 1941 recorded 83,672 automobiles for the same five months and 224,405 passengers—and during the summer travel jumped so high that the year's total showed 838,246 visitors in 293,037 cars.

Based on this ratio even the pessimists agree that 1946 should easily make it the first year to see more than 1,000,000 visitors and the optimists are predicting close to 1,500,000.

They also came by air in larger numbers than in any month before recorded with 103 arriving by T. W. A. and Desert Skyways carrying 226 visitors.

Visitors last month weren't all from nearby because the check showed 145 Canadians in 52 different cars, nine from Hawaii, eight from Brazil, 12 from Mexico, six from Alaska and four from Venezuela.

Every state in the union was represented with California, of course, having the greatest number, as usual, with 7004 cars from the Golden State carrying 19,883 visitors. Nevada was second and Arizona was third, followed by Utah, Colorado, Illinois, and Michigan.

Slate Celebration For Tenth Dam Anniversary

Chamber Outlines Plans for Dual Fete in Boulder City and Las Vegas; Commemorate First Output of Electrical Energy

The tenth anniversary of the start of generation of Boulder dam power will be observed in Las Vegas and Boulder City in September if plans outlined at the public committee meeting of the Las Vegas chamber of commerce on Wednesday are carried to completion.

It will be 10 years ago, on September 11, that the first generation of the giant project went on a line, and the chamber of commerce of Las Vegas is desirous of celebrating that event in a giant post-war fete which will allow all of the Pacific southwest to join.

Preliminary plans for the affair were advanced by the publicity committee and include a possible visit of President Harry S. Truman to Boulder dam to participate in the celebration.

It was pointed out Wednesday that Boulder dam played one of the vital roles in winning the war through the production of power generated at the giant structure on the Colorado river. For this reason, and the fact it would provide a vehicle for the first official celebration of the end of the war, it is hoped that

Scores Dam Rate Slash

Utah Says Boulder Interest Should Remain

WASHINGTON, Mar. 15 (UP)—Representative J. W. Robinson, democrat of Utah, acting chairman of the house committee on irrigation and reclamation, said today he was opposed to a proposal to reduce federal interest rates on Boulder dam.

Robinson said he believed the proposal was not the concern of the irrigator and reclamation committee and that, further, it was unsound.

He is the author of a bill to establish minimum interest rates of two per cent on federal reclamation projects. Samuel Morris, Los Angeles water and power engineer, proposed to amend the bill to specify that Boulder interest rates be reduced from three to two per cent. He was supported by Representative John Phillips, democrat of California.

"I can't see how that would be justified in any way," Robinson said.

He said the Boulder financing plan was unique and the project must remain entirely separate from rate fixing methods applied to other reclamation projects.

Robinson acted as chairman of the committee in the temporary absence of Chairman John Murdoch, democrat of Arizona.

Morris and three associates from Los Angeles concluded their testimony before the committee and planned to leave Washington this afternoon by air. Robinson was the only committee member to openly oppose Morris' proposal.

E. W. Rising, representing the Idaho Reclamation Association, objected to the possibility that under the Robinson bill the secretary of interior might approve a project which could not be paid for within 50 years. Such projects, he said, should be approved by congress.

Further hearings on the Robinson bill were scheduled for the first week in April.

Visitors To Boulder Dam On Increase

Boulder dam, since its reopening to visitors on V-J day last September, is rapidly surpassing its pre-war record as a magnet for visitors, C. P. Christensen, director of power for the Boulder canyon project, said today.

Giving every indication of a record season this summer, totals are now well ahead of all prior records. Daily average for the past nine days reached the astounding figure of 1,165 and the tourist season cannot be expected to break in earnest before June 1.

Guide service facilities are operated every day between the hours of 8 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. During these hours, guides conduct parties of visitors through the huge dam and the largest power plant in the world. Not only are parties "guided" through the plant, but descriptive lectures are given explaining installations in the huge plant.

In addition to visiting Boulder dam and power plant, thousands of visitors remain in the area for several days to enjoy boating, swimming, and fishing in Lake Mead—the largest artificial lake in the world.

Plan Expansion of Boulder Dam Tours Boating Services

Fifty Boats Now On Order; New Steel Dock Being Installed; Plan Hinges On Approval of Reclamation Bureau Officials

A program of expansion for the Boulder Dam Tours organization, which has operated upon Lake Mead ever since this huge body of water behind Boulder dam was formed, will be presented to the national park service officials next week, it was reported today by Guy D. Edwards, superintendent of the Boulder dam recreational area.

William A. Patterson, president of the Boulder Dam Tours, visited the Boulder City area last week and made public some of the preliminary plans already being placed in operation, but declined to outline the entire program until he could lay it before the park service officials who are expected to arrive here from Chicago next week.

Patterson indicated that several new boats, perhaps 50 in number, already were on order and Clyde Erskine, manager of the Tours company, is now in Los Angeles securing two new taxi boats.

A new steel dock, 14 by 45 feet, is being installed at the present time at the boat dock, being constructed on a pontoon base with steel angle irons connecting the piers. There also is a work dock, 14 by 21, going in at the dock area.

Much of the development work on the lake depends upon congressional appropriation, Edwards said, as some of the expansion is dependent on the availability of roads in the section, which will have to be constructed by the national parks service if they are to be installed at all.

It is expected much information will be developed at the meeting next week, and a definite long-range program laid out which will provide plenty of accommodations for the tourists on the lake.

Districts Organized

Reclamation Bureau Adds Divisions

BOULDER CITY, Nev. June 1—The establishment by the Bureau of Reclamation of the lower Colorado river district, and the Coachella and Imperial divisions of the All-American canal system, effective June 1, was announced today by E. A. Moritz, director of the bureau's region III office here.

The district organization will permit better coordination of bureau of reclamation activities on projects in the Yuma, Arizona, area and in the Imperial and Coachella valleys of California, Moritz stated.

Headquarters for the lower Colorado river district are at Yuma with district engineer John K. Rohrer, formerly acting construction engineer, in charge. Other key positions in the district organization are: construction engineer, Gila project, Tom A. Clark; construction engineer, Coachella division, C. S. Hale; superintendent, Yuma project, W. A. Boettcher; and superintendent, Gila project, J. P. Collopy. These officials were affiliated with these projects prior to the establishment of the district.

The district office will be concerned with all bureau operations on the Yuma, Gila, and All-American canal projects, excepting the Coachella division. This division, is established as an autonomous unit for the completion of the Coachella main canal, now under construction by the bureau of reclamation, and for the construction of the distribution system required to serve the lands to be irrigated.

The lower Colorado river district includes several of the most important irrigated areas in the west, Moritz pointed out. Some 55,000 acres of land on the Yuma project and about 400,000 acres in Imperial Valley are served from the Colorado river by bureau-constructed works. These two areas in 1945 produced crops valued grossly at more than \$70,000,000.

About 75,000 acres, gross, on the Yuma Mesa division of the Gila project will be irrigated by water from the river upon completion of construction and pre-development work now under way by the bureau of reclamation. About 40,000 acres on the Yuma Mesa division are in public ownership and will be opened for homestead entry by veterans and others at a future date. The bureau has tentative plans for opening a small portion of this acreage for settlement late in 1947.

Boulder Dam Visitors Topple Previous Record

Total of 31,485 Autos Carrying 90,932 Passengers Pass Over Project During March; 1941 Record Figure Falls

Making all previous records seem insignificant, 31,485 automobiles—carrying 90,932 passengers—were counted through the checking stations of the Boulder Dam National Recreation area during the month of March, according to figures compiled yesterday by Donal Jolley, National Park chief ranger.

This makes the figures for March, 1941, the most heavily traveled previous year since the check started upon the dam's conclusion, seem small. They were 19,559 cars and 51,759 persons.

In fact, the only months ever to surpass last month were the vacation months of 1941—June, July, August and September, which showed, respectively, 32,535; 33,648; 39,484 and 31,796 cars.

Last month's surge of visitors came from all 48 states, three territories and three foreign countries. Canada led this list with 96 cars and 206 persons. There were 32 District of Colum-

bia cars, 10 from Alaska, eight from Hawaii and one each from Mexico and Panama.

California, as usual, led the list with 10,441 automobiles carrying 30,325 visitors—or practically a third of the entire total. Nevada was second with 7090 cars and 21,506 passengers, followed by Arizona with 2,039 cars and 6,073 persons.

Utah was fourth in the list with 1013 automobiles carrying 3,087 persons. After these contiguous states came the midwestern deluge with Illinois 883 cars and 2,230 passengers, leading Michigan, 804 cars and 2,285 persons, and Ohio, 777 cars and 1,930 passengers.

The smallest representation, as was fitting, came from the tiniest state, little Delaware, which contributed six cars and 16 persons to the record.

The tourist surge was reflected in the National Park Service museum where a new record for March also was set with 888 visitors, compared to 848 in March, 1941.

However, the museum, which has been closed during the war, did not re-open until the fifth of last month and being off the beaten track, its existence is unknown by many of the tourists.

B. C. May Get Funds

Suggest Dam Power Users Support City

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UP)—The interior department recommended today that congress enact legislation to charge purchasers of Boulder dam power for the past, present and future operating costs of Boulder City, Nevada.

A department report to congress also proposed a city manager form of government for Boulder City, built to house workers during dam construction. The manager would be advised by a board or council to be elected by city residents, under the department plan.

"Inasmuch as Boulder City is essential to successful and efficient operation of the project," the department said, "part of the cost of its construction, operation and maintenance should continue to be borne by the power contractors."

Biggest Boulder customers are the Los Angeles department of water and power and the Southern California Edison Co.

They and seven other power contractors, the department suggested, should pay the net cost of town site development and municipal facilities prior to June, 1937. Boulder City's operating deficit of \$475,314.21, and whatever future operating expenses are incurred.

The department proposed that repayment of costs of government-owned housing and schools constructed up to 1945 should be deferred until after June, 1937, expiration date of the power contracts.

Dam Visitors Break Records

Visitors who are taking the special guided tour through Boulder dam, given by bureau reclamation personnel, will average above 1200 per day during June according to a forecast made today by reclamation officials.

This number is well above the pre-war average, it is said, and is exceeded only by the record 2000-visitor days in August, 1941, the last pre-war year the dam was open to the public.

It is believed that this number will climb steadily and that August of this year will break all existing records, according to present indications.

The Coachella canal, which branches off from the All-American canal 20 miles west of Yuma, will bring Colorado river water to approximately 75,000 acres of arable land in the Coachella Valley. About 1,000 acres of this total are in public ownership and later will be available for homestead entry. About 17,000 acres in the valley are currently watered from underground storage.

About 115 miles, or 80 per cent, of the 145-mile Coachella canal are either completed or under contract. The All-American canal has been in full operation since the fall of 1941.

'Mecca'

Many Student Groups Visit Boulder Dam

Boulder Dam is becoming a literal Mecca for students on summer tour, it was revealed today by the Department of Reclamation, as they disclosed they had just sent the 15th organized high school group through the dam in the past six weeks.

Number 15 was a group of student from Grosse Pointe high school of suburban Detroit, who toured the dam yesterday and continued on their educational itinerary of the southwest United States.

Proving that high school students have no monopoly on tours of the dam, 38 members of the touring geography class of Illinois State Normal school, Normal, Illinois, looked over the structure yesterday on an 8500-mile trip through the United States and Canada.

This group started their travels June 13, and viewed the great Boulder Dam after a look at the Grand Canyon yesterday. From here they will go on to Los Angeles then to Shasta dam near San Francisco, up the coast to Seattle and Grand Coulee dam, then to Banff Park, Canada, and through the Canadian Rockies.

Planning on camping out all the way, the party includes a camp cook as well as the history and geography teachers. Professor L. A. Holmes is director. Most of the students are graduates who are getting full summer course credit for the unique class. Classes are held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and the tour is expected to last exactly seven weeks. The students are making the trip by chartered bus.

There'll Always Be Mead

Yes, that rumor you hear about Lake Mead being filled with silt in 100 years is true, if you consider the present rate of deposit, which runs to about 14,000 freight car loads per day.

But there's a catch in it.

"This will never happen," C. P. Vetter, chief of the office of river control of the bureau of reclamation.

He told the Henderson chamber of commerce at its regular

monthly meeting Monday (13) night that although the Colorado had not yet been entirely tamed, here's what will happen: "Before too much silt gets into Lake Mead—in perhaps ten years—another dam will be built above the lake and catch the silt. By the time silt there becomes a problem, another dam will be built farther up, say in another ten years. So everything will work out all right and there'll always be a lake."

He said that current problems included dredging need at Needles, Palo Verde valley and Yuma, where silt has raised the level of the Colorado river. At Needles, during the war when train movements were at their height, the river threatened to wash out the double Santa Fe tracks, halting all trains. Dredging is under way here.

In the absence of William B. Byrne, president of the chamber, N. D. Van Wagenen presided.

R/J 9/20/46
Dam Decennial

The forthcoming Boulder dam power decennial celebration, to be held on top of the dam, is one which should focus the eyes of the world once more on the project which, while under construction, received more publicity than any other structure of its type. The celebration is planned to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the production of the first commercial power from the dam. There are other dates connected with the production of power and the dedication of the structure itself but, according to the bureau of reclamation records, October 23, 1936 was the date when the first "firm" power was furnished to industry in the United States.

Boulder dam will stand forever as a symbol of man's ingenuity and his ability to overcome obstacles which appear insurmountable. There were many "firsts" piled one on top of the other during the construction period, and these will stand in the engineering record as long as any engineer still peeks through his transit.

However, the immensity of the project will be measured, when history is written, not in what it took to construct the huge dam, but the part it played in the history of the world. And here again, Boulder dam is tops.

Had it not been for the power from the generators from Boulder dam, the airplanes which blackened the skies over Germany and Japan might never have been built or, had they been put together, they might have been seriously late. Boulder dam supplied the power for the airplane factories on the Pacific coast and gave the shipbuilding plants much needed energy to keep the craft of war plunging into the sea from the christening ways. If Boulder dam had not been functioning, the west coast would have been able to offer little in the way of manufacturing for the war effort.

Boulder dam also supplied the power for the huge Basic Magnesium plant at Henderson and assisted in providing the flares and fire bombs which were used in the early days of the bombing of Germany.

The war record of the giant structure stands unassailed. It is a symbol of the power inherent in the American nation.

Now that peace has returned to this nation of ours, Boulder dam promises to play an important part in the reconversion. It is sending a tremendous amount of power to the California areas for peacetime pursuits, and is providing the energy for the operations of the Basic plant, now that it is being reconverted.

R/J 9/25/46
Dam Decennial Fete
Plans Are Advanced

Co-ordinating various details for the decennial celebration to be held at Boulder dam, October 23, members of the organizing committee met yesterday in the department of water and power auditorium at Boulder City. Earl Brothers, general chairman, presided at the session.

Three governors are almost certain to attend, it was announced. They are Veil Pittman of Nevada, Sidney Osborn of Arizona and Herbert Maw of Utah. It is believed that several others from basin states also will be present. Federal and reclamation officials also plan to attend the session which will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the commencement of power distribution from the world famous Colorado river project.

National publicity on a major scale is assured for the event, it was disclosed at the meeting.

Howard Mayer, and associates, have been retained to handle the publicity for the affair. Mayer outlined the preparations being made for newsreel and radio reporting of the event.

All major radio networks have expressed interest in various broadcasts centering on the celebration.

It also was announced that several magazines are interested in the decennial with Fortune, Life and Holiday planning to cover the affair.

Brothers announced chairmen of various committees. The executive committee is composed of Brothers, Robert Carter, Max Kelch and Carl Hyde.

Treasurer for the event will be Roy Martindale, chief electrical engineer for the Los Angeles department of water and power.

Other committee heads are Max Kelch, radio; Carl Hyde, program; Leo Dunbar, local transportation; Clancy Dayhoff, general transportation; Robert Carter, public relations; William Moore, housing; John F. Cahlan, press; James Moss, Boy Scouts.

Those attending yesterday's meeting included: Howard Mayer, Howard Mayer & Associates;

Bob Denton, public relations, U. P. railroad; L. V. Barclay, public relations, department of water and power; Roy Martindale, chief electrical engineer, department of water and power; Don Kinsey, public relations, metropolitan water district and Howard Mayes, public relations, Southern California Edison.

Present from Boulder City and Las Vegas were F. A. Latham, G. A. Rydell, Wm. Williams, Jim Moss, Joe McQuilkin, Lewis Pulsipher, Max Kelch, Ruth Lusch, Bob Carter, Earl J. Brothers and Mrs. Ray Bowles.

