

1965 Henderson

THE PHOTO ABOVE:

Black Mountain looms in the background of this historical photo taken by Ted Watterson of the McNeil Company on September 15, 1941--just minutes before a fleet of bulldozers went into action, clearing off the brush and breaking the ground. It is on this barren expanse of land that the huge BMI plant was constructed, with the community of Henderson nearby.

* * *

The fascination story of the construction of this strategic Basic Magnesium, Inc. plant-so necessary to the war effort-is vividly told in the "History of Henderson, Nevada (Part II), by Maryellen Vallier Sadovich-included in the pages of this book. This narrative is a continuation of the "History of Henderson (Part I) which was published by the Henderson Chamber of Commerce in 1964.

* * *

Documented copies of the historical narrative used in this book are on file at the office of the Henderson Chamber of Commerce in Henderson. PICTURES: Woodruff Basic Photo ☆ ☆ ☆ HISTORY OF HENDERSON, NEVADA, (PART TWO): By Maryellen Vallier Sadovich ☆ ☆ ☆

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INDUSTRIAL DAYS BULLETIN COMMITTEE SELMA BARTLETT

DICK PRYOR

ROBERT OLSEN

PRINTING - Brimmies, Las Vegas LAYOUT AND ART WORK - Bob Frank

To Our Hometown--Henderson

THE 1965 INDUSTRIAL DAYS ARE DEDICATED

Happiness is a day-to-day experience. It is found, in greatest measure, in the joyous happenings that money cannot buy. The greatest of these joys is the joy of "going home". The joy of going home at the end of a hard working day; after an away-from-home absence or returning for a visit to your old "home town". To this happiness for all of us, the Henderson Chamber of Commerce dedicates the Fourteenth Annual Industrial Days Celebration.

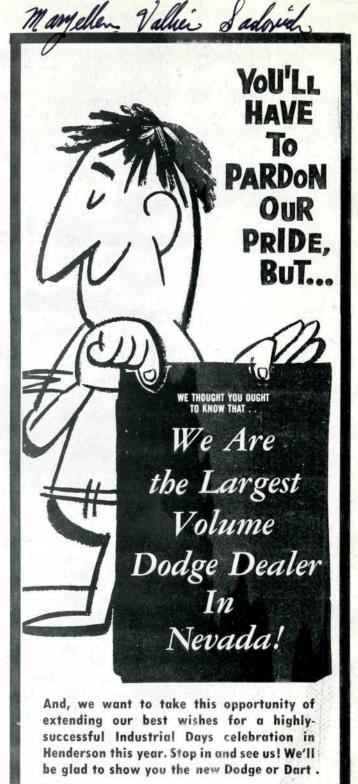
TO OUR HOME TOWN - HENDERSON

This will be the theme that all entries in the parade will strive to depict. Every Industrial Days activity will be designed to show how strongly "we love our city".

This printed program continues Maryellen Sadovich's thrilling narration of the historical events experienced in the development of OUR HOME TOWN - HENDERSON. So let's all shout together, loud and clear. Let it be heard afar and near--that we love our city--"Our Home Town" - Henderson.

This is Industrial Days 1965, April 22 through 25. You are cordially invited! You are welcome! It will be more fun if you come.





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HENDERSON NEVADA

PAGE THREE

All Roads Lead to Henderson for the 1965 Industrial Days Celebration, April 22-25

Interesting, Varied Program of Events Is Planned This Year

All roads, figuratively speaking at least, will be leading to Henderson, Nevada, April 22 to 25, for the 1965 Industrial Days Celebration. And, it will be a regular "homecoming" for lots of former residents who like an "excuse" to come back and visit old friends and familiar places.

For 14 years, the Henderson Chamber of Commerce has sponsored the Industrial Days Celebration. And every year it becomes bigger and better. This year is no exception. Lyal Burkholder, general chairman, his committee chairmen, and members, have been working hard for weeks—putting together a full program of events which should be appealing to all.

A detailed Schedule of Events has been printed on a separate sheet and will be inserted under the cover of this book. Check it over carefully and be sure to note the Industrial Days events which you want to be sure to see.

So, we won't go into detail here—other than to mention that there will be a well-rounded program of events which will include a big parade, golf and bowling tournaments, carnival, art and tropical fish exhibits, professional boxing, horseshow, sky-diving, dancing, etc.

"Our Home Town—Henderson" has been selected as the theme of the 1965 celebration. Chances are you will meet a lot of old friends at the 1965 Industrial Days. See you there! the INDUSTRIAL DAYS COMMITTEE

DERSON

... wants to take this opportunity of thanking the advertisers for their loyal support ... and all others who have cooperated in making the 1965 Industrial Days a success.

AUXANTAN

INDUSTRIAL DAYS COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

The continued success and ever-increasing growth in the popularity of Henderson's Industrial Days is no accident. It comes largely through the careful selection of capable, energetic people to plan and direct the various phases of the program each year. Months of planning and days of work go into the big Industrial Days celebration. And only through the devoted efforts of community-minded people, under the overall direction of the Henderson Chamber of Commerce, can such a program succeed.

This year, as always, a capable group of men and women have been working toward a successful celebration in Henderson, April 22 to 25. And they certainly deserve mention here.

Lyal W. Burkholder is again general chairman for 1965. Working closely with him is the important steering committee which includes, in addition to himself: Ronald J. Langford, Franklin T. Morrell, Phillip T. Hubel, Dick Pryor, Bob Olsen, and Selma Bartlett.

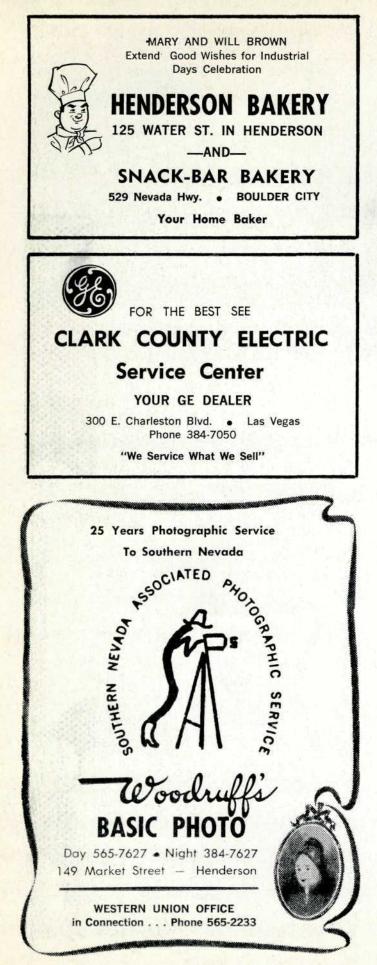
Committee directors and other officials for this year's Industrial Days celebration are as follows:...

General Chairman Lyal W. Burkholder
Chamber of Commerce President Ronald J. Langford
Program Dick Pryor
Hospitality
Publicity Lorna Kesterson
Carnival Ride Books Dick Johnson
Chamber Booth Dennis Pletzk e
Carnival Booths Duane Fuller
Horse Show Hershel Trumbo and Bill Wagner
Beauty Contest Dalby Shirley
Flower Show Barbara Fry
Art Exhibit Marj Ivary
Tropical Fish Exhibit Carl Weideman
Bands Dick Geuder
Trophies John Shaw
Square Dance Do-Si-Don't Spuare Dance Club
Parade Franklin T. Morrell
Booster Buttons Dallas Bossard
Youth Participation
Band Host Halvor Bennion
First Aid Thelma Sturm
P. A. System L. V. Elks Lodge and Dan Drew
Judges Dr. E. R. Lindblom and Jay Bagstad

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We are happy that we have been able to serve the Henderson community since its earliest days. And we are anxious to add our "best wishes" for a successful Industrial Days this year.





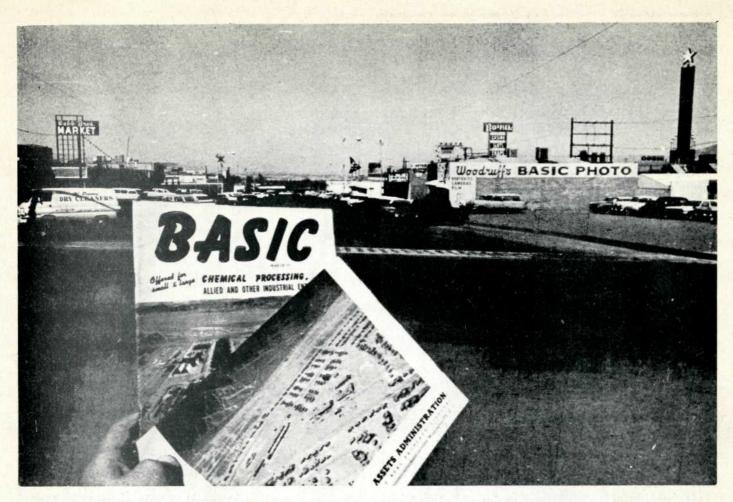
History of Henderson, evada (Part II)

... by Maryellen Vallier Sadovich

CZECHOSLOVOKIA ANNEXED! ITALY INVADES ETHOPIA! JAPANESE TROOPS TAKE PEIPING! GERMANY INVADES POLAND! ENGLAND AND FRANCE DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY!

The headlines from 1939 newspapers left no doubt; the world was in crisis. In September, 1939, the news reports carried stories of the merciless bombing of England by German planes made of a new light metal called magnesium. The planes carried devastating incendiary bombs also manufactured of the mysterious substance, magnesium. There were rumors, too, that England was attempting production of this new metal which could provide the difference between defeat and victory.

From his home in Cleveland, Ohio, the American industrialist, Howard P. Eells, Jr., President of Basic



CALL TO ACTION—Early in 1946 people of Nevada were urged to action when the War Assets Administration distributed pamphlets all over the United States (copy is pictured in the foreground above) offering Plancor 201-H and Plancor 201 for sale to the highest bidder. These were code names for the Basic Magnesium Plant and the complete town of Henderson.

These pamphlets described in full detail the facilities of the BMI plant. And, in addition, noted for Henderson: 703 twobedroom houses, 297 three-bedroom houses, two bachelortype apartment buildings with 29 units in each, one store, one market building, one small shop building, post office, recreation building, school building, library, theatre, Protestant church, Catholic church, fire house, five tennis courts, athletic field bleachers, Boy Scout building, Red Cross building, and a nursery. All buildings, the brochure went on to say, were complete with plumbing and sanitary facilities, evaporative cooling, incandescent lighting, and electric heating facilities.

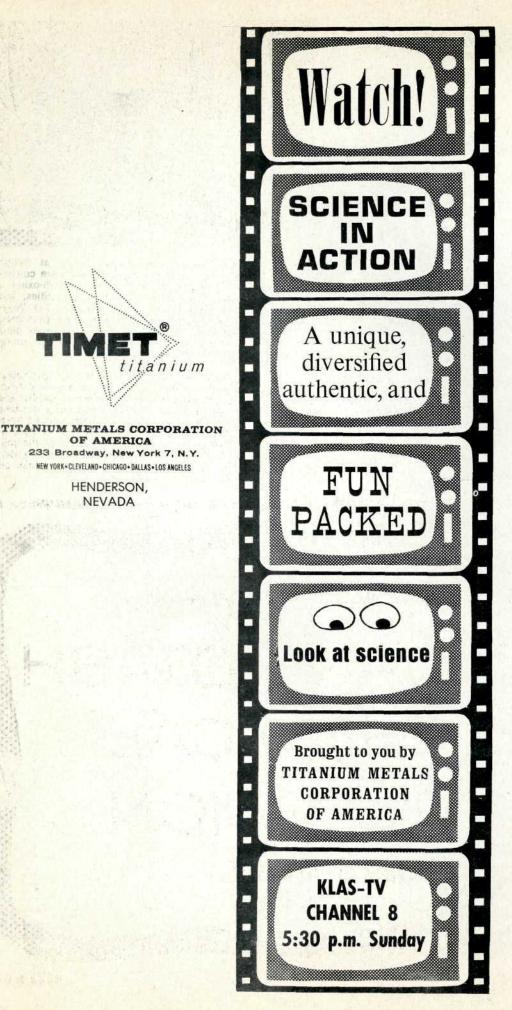
Refractories, Inc., studied the news reports, pondered the future, and decided upon a course of action that, in helping to assure protection for his country, would change the face of a state almost 2,000 miles away.

Eells was already in control of Harry Springer's mountain of brucite at Gabbs, Nevada. With the English formula for production of magnesium from brucite, and magnesite, the magic metal to be used in bombs and airplanes could be manufactured in the United States in plants safe from Axis attack.

Eells did not hesitate to put his plan into action. With the help of his boyhood friend, Jack Lowman, and the Reno, Nevada, attorney, George B. Thatcher,

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE





BRINGING SCIENCE TO THE YOUTH OF OUR COMMUNITY

Eells investigated the use of magnesite and brucite in the manufacture of magnesium. With the mining department of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, he discussed the possibility of installing a metal plant in the vicinity of Boulder Dam. When the Nevada senators, Key Pittman and Patrick McCarran, expressed approval of this action and offered to lend their support to the development of the magnesium industry in Nevada, success seemed assured.

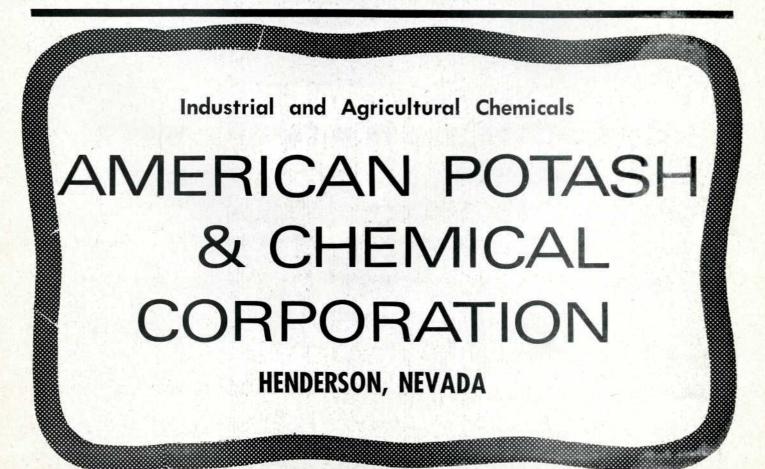
During June, 1940, while several lots of magnesite were shipped to the U. S. Bureau of Mines at Pullman, Washington, for experimentation in the manufacture of magnesium, Jack Lowman combed foreign mining publications attempting to find information regarding this subject. Finally, on September 27, 1940, Lowman distributed his translation of the article "New Methods in Light Metal Production" from the German magazine **Metal and Erz** to the Metals and Minerals Division of the Department of Commerce, confident that the information in this publication would prove that magnesium could be manufactured from the ore that Harry Springer had located in the Nevada desert. April, 1940, found Axis troops invading Den-

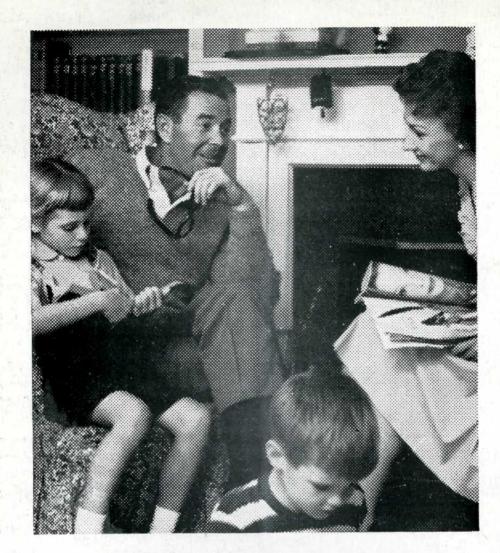
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MINE AT GABBS—Raw materials were mined at Gabbs, Nevada (northern part of the state) and then were concentrated and treated there—to produce magnesium-oxide, a fine white powder. This product, in huge quantities, was then hauled in air-tight trucks (Wells Cargo of Las Vegas obtained the huge contract) to Henderson where pure magnesium was produced. Location of the magnesium plant near an abundant and economical source of electric power (Hoover Dam) was considered mandatory.

A graphic picture of the magnitude of the transportation problem, between Gabbs and Henderson, is apparent from the following figures: The round-trip between Gabbs and Henderson was 668 miles and the Wells Cargo contract called for trucks covering the ground every 28 hours—or an average of one truck each way, every 74 minutes. A fleet of special trailers had to be designed and built for the job. Because of the fineness of the magnesium-oxide powder, the trailers had to be airtight—with air-pressure intake on top and outlet valves at the bottom.





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And also the goal of any good company's attitude on community relations. Like Stauffer's. Stauffer people feel just as strongly about being a part of this community as they do about making the very best chemical products that they know how. That's

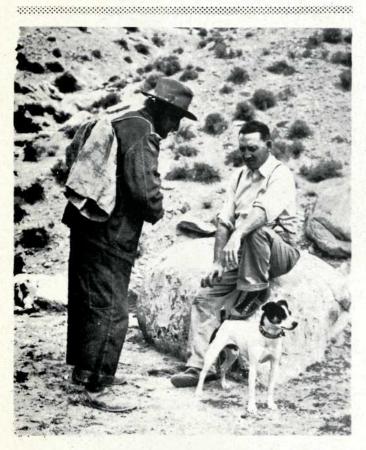
community-plant togetherness...a vital ingredient in the work Stauffer does for industry and agriculture throughout the world.



STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

HENDERSON . NEVADA

mark and Norway with little resistance. Still hesitant to interfere in a European war, the United States did decide to work toward a system of defense. To this end, a federally controlled Defense Plant Corporation was organized to coordinate defense efforts of the entire nation. Charles B. Henderson of Elko, Nevada,



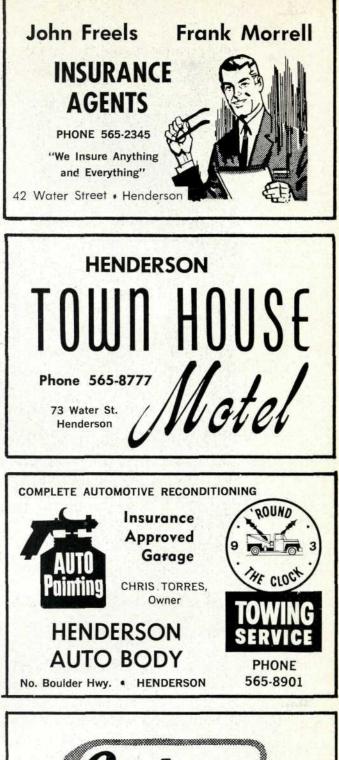
DIRECT LOCATIONS—Jack W. Lowman (right) a boyhood friend of Howard Eells, President of BMI and early instigator in the plan to construct a plant at Henderson for the manufacture of magnesium in huge quantities, came to Nevada in 1939 to direct the location of magnesite claims near Harry Springer's original discovery at Gabbs, Nevada. Lowman here is shown as he talks to an old prospector.

former U. S. Senator from Nevada, was a member of the Board of Directors of DPC.

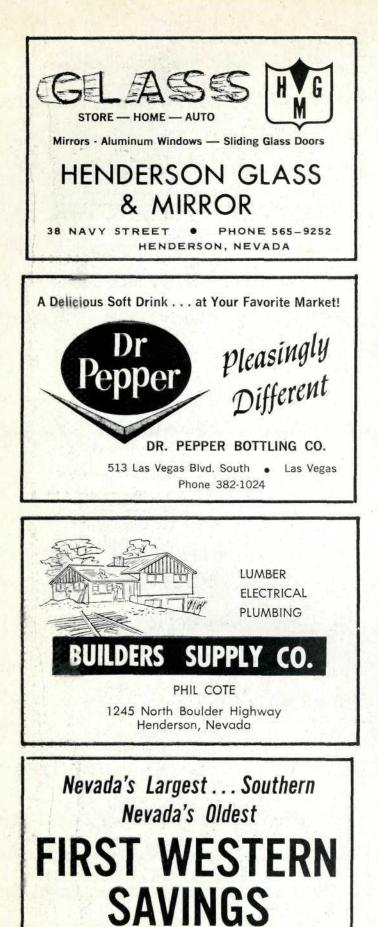
On November 5, 1940, Key Pittman was reelected to his sixth term as U. S. Senator from Nevada. Just five days later, on November 10, Pittman's death left a vacant seat which was filled with the appointment of Berkeley Bunker of Las Vegas as Nevada's senator.

Negotiations with English and Canadian magnesium producing firms were conducted while German troops blasted the Maginot line to force German mili-

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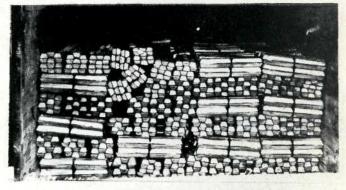
508 So. Boulder Highway ____ Earl Lewis, Manager ___

History of Henderson

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tary control over France. Early in 1941, at the suggestion of the gentleman from Cleveland, English and American forces were united in the formation of Basic Magnesium, Inc., with Howard Eells, Jr., as President and Major C. J. P. Ball, President of Magnesium Elektron, Ltd., of Manchester, England, as Vice-President.

Finally, in May, 1941, the U. S. Office of Production Management assured BMI officials that the Federal government would finance construction of a mag-



FIRST STEP — One of the first steps, in the actual production of magnesium at the Henderson plant, was to remove all moisture from the magnesium-oxide, recently transported from the mine and concentration plant at Gabbs. To do this, the powder was mixed with coal and other substances and formed into bricks. These, in turn, were subjected to intense heat—thus removing all lingering moisture.

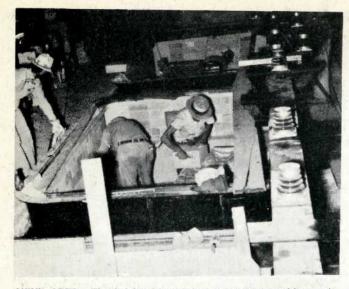
nesium plant in Nevada_utilizing magnesite deposits at Gabbs. The code name Plancor 201 was formally applied to the Project as a security measure.

Now Eells had crossed the first hurdle. Getting the plans for a magnesium plant from England would be another matter. On May 12, 1941, while England mourned the invasion of Yugoslavia by German troops, six large cases of plant designs were placed aboard ship in England, guarded by two British technicians. A German torpedo sank the ship, and the plans were lost, but the two technicians were rescued and returned to England.

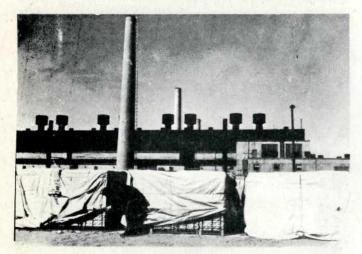
Once again an attempt to get the plans to the United States was formulated. This time, the original drawings were microfilmed and sped to Washington, D. C., by plane. Then, the two technicians threw agents off the track of the plans by boarding ship themselves and also heading for the United States. This time, both technicians and the plans arrived safely.

Conversation with the young English scientists

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NEXT STEP—The bricks (containing magnesium-oxide, coal, and other substances) were placed in a chlorinator and heated to between 800 and 900 degrees. On the bottom of this furnace was a bed of carbon bricks upon which the magnesium-oxide bricks were melted. As these were being melted, a stream of pure chlorine gas passed through the furnace. The result was a molten mass of magnesium-chloride which was tapped off and placed in an electrolytic cell.



FINAL STEP—A strong electric current was passed through the cell (containing the mass of magnesium-chloride) causing the magnesium to separate from the chlorine and come to the surface. The magnesium was then ladled out of the cell as the chlorine settled to the bottom. Magnesium thus recovered was approximately 99.9 per cent pure. Solidified into large "cheeses", it was shipped to factories to be fashioned into war materials.





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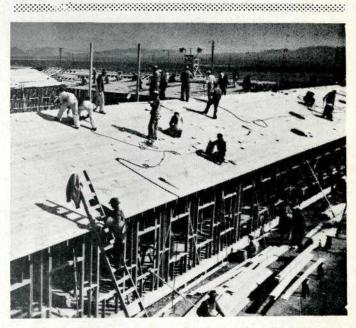
CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE would now reveal that the magnesium process would require two plants. "Two intricate, large, expensive plants." Dr. S. J. Eletcher would point out "One plant

require two plants. "Two intricate, large, expensive plants," Dr. S. J. Fletcher would point out, "One plant should be near the mine where the magnesite will be concentrated into magnesium oxide. This plant alone will cost some \$10,000,000, and will employ several hundred men."

History of Henderson

A second plant would process the magnesium oxide, finally fashioning the metal magnesium into large "cheeses" for shipment to factories where it would be used in a variety of war materials.

The fact that these two plants would require more water and electricity than previously used in the entire state of Nevada seemed of little concern to the Englishman. But Fletcher had never seen a desert. He had never seen a mine thirty miles from the nearest rail



DISASTROUS FIRE—On the night of March 6, 1942, fire destroyed the recently completed administrative building of BMI in less than an hour. Just 146 hours later, under the direction of the McNeil Construction Company and with devoted efforts of employees, a completely rebuilt modern of fice building was ready for occupancy. The picture above shows workers putting on the roof of the new building.

1917 (1919) - Constant Constant

and highway facilities. Fletcher had never seen Nevada.

On July 5, 1941, BMI signed a contract with Defense Plant Corporation for construction of a magnesium plant, but at the last minute the Air Force decided to request a plant ten times as large as the one agreed upon. Eells could only bow to the war time demands of his country. BMI would build the plant in any way the United States government desired.

On May 28, 1941, Eells, Major Ball, Jack Lowman, and several engineers arrived in Nevada to inspect facilities and consider the location of the magnesium plant in the vicinity of Las Vegas. Frank Strong and Walter Bracken of Union Pacific Railroad; De-Armond, State Power Controller; and E. W. Clark, President of the Las Vegas National Commercial Bank, were included in conferences regarding the location of the plant.

It seemed possible that the magnesium plant might be located near the mill at Gabbs where all the

EDITOR'S NOTE: The story is a continuation of the "History of Henderson, Nevada," also written by Maryellen Vallier Sadovich and which was published by the Henderson Chamber of Commerce in the Industrial Days Bulletin in 1964. Another interesting narrative, bringing the history of Henderson up to the present date, will be included in next year's Industrial Days Bulletin.

raw materials were located, but there was neither water nor electricity available at Gabbs. There wasn't even a town at Gabbs where the workers could be lodged or the most basic supplies purchased.

The alternative, of course, would be to build the plant close to the five year old Boulder Dam, and ship the magnesium oxide some 350 miles over the mountains and desert from Gabbs.

No one knew better than the officials of the Union Pacific Railroad that Northern and Southern CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



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History of Henderson

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Nevada are not connected by rail. This would be the first time since the big gold rush to Goldfield that a railroad had been necessary in this almost uninhabited land. The rails used at that time had already been removed, and, in 1941, were being used to transport military supplies in China. If the plant was located near the Dam, it would be necessary to ship the ore from Gabbs 1,100 miles to Ogden, Utah. From Ogden, the ore would then be returned by Union Pacific rails to Las Vegas, Nevada.

In July, 1941, more Government experts visited Las Vegas to make definite arrangements for the location of a plant site and to investigate the housing situation. Since neither Las Vegas nor Boulder City were considered suitable for an industrial community, it now became apparent that a new town would have to be built to serve the plant personnel.

On August 13, 1941, Nevada newspapers carried the big news. BMI had signed a contract for construction of a plant to produce 112,000,000 pounds of magnesium per annum. Three days later, DPC decided that BMI would also build the water and electrical transmission lines from Boulder Dam and Lake Mead, adding \$7,000,000 to the original estimated

In the Forties, at Henderson... We made our lime—and by the ton; We still are here—and we still do! 'n' furthermore, we're not yet through.

FLINTKOTE COMPANY

U. S. Lime Division THE



Manufacturer of Diversified Products For Home and Industry

plant cost of \$63,000,000. These contracts were sublet to Montgomery Engineering Company and, almost immediately, survey crews were sent into the desert and construction was begun upon a project that would bring water and electricity to many parts of Southern Nevada for the first time.

By September 3, 1941, McNeil Construction Company of Los Angeles had signed the contract for construction of chlorine, metal, and refinery plants at an estimated cost of \$34,700,000, for the fixed fee

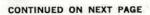


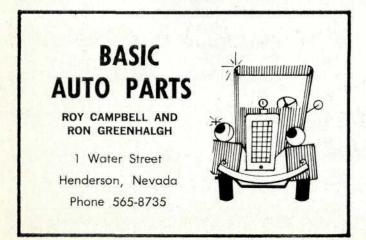
FRED D. GIBSON, SR., now Presdent of Pacific Engineering and Production Co. of Nevada, located in Henderson, formerly lived in Las Vegas and worked on the original survey for the location of BMI. In 1941 he was sent to England to learn the technique for the production of magnesium. Upon his return in 1942, he became Superintendent of Preparation Plant at the BMI Henderson project.

of \$500,000. This gigantic plant, one and three-quarters miles long, and three-quarters of a mile wide, would become the largest producer of metallic magnesium in the United States.

The Macdonald Construction Company signed a similar contract to build a magnesium oxide plant near Harry Springer's mine at Gabbs. For the first time, Northern and Southern Nevada would be united in an enterprise that would promote cooperation between the two sections of the State widely divided by miles of barren desert and diverse historical heritage.

The silence of a thousand centuries reigned over the wind-swept lands below Black Mountain in the pre-dawn hours of September 15, 1941, as a large black crow summoned the desert creatures to attention





Courteous, prompt service HENDERSON'S is promised by Hal Smith Oldest and Finest and Hal Wurzer, owners, along with employees-LUMBER Gil Valdez, "Pat" Patt-DEALERS erson, Foy Ramsey, Leo Johnson, and Bea Valdez. & BUILDING SUPPLIES WE ALSO CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF ... Daus Style-Tone Paint Arctic Circle Coolers and Supplies **Refrigeration Filters** Garden Supplies . . Tools Hardware





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with an urgent, raucous call that imported intelligence of approaching intrusion of the desert kingdom.

Flames from a dozen campfires pierced the darkness in the direction of Midway City, where a hastily organized encampment of McNeil construction men moved about, gulping the strong coffee and bacon and eggs that cursing cooks were preparing over the open fires. Even before the first rays of sun had turned Black Mountain to shimmering gold, the sputter and cough of heavy equipment on the move could be heard approaching the crow's domain.

From the BMI offices in Boulder City automobiles sped to the area, and soon the voices of American construction men were mingled with the unfamiliar



TENT CITY—Thousands of workers thronged to Southern Nevada to begin construction of the huge Basic Magnesium, Inc. plant in 1942. Existing housing was soon exhausted and new units had not yet been built. Workers and their families had to do the best they could and many camped out along the roadside. A "tent city" (pictured above) flourished on a clearing near what is now Carver Park.

sounds of the King's English in a short ceremony which would reveal that in this year, 1941, on this 2,800 acres of uninhabited desert in Southern Nevada, the United States and England had united to build a huge defense plant in anticipation of a long military struggle with foreign powers openly intent upon the destruction of any unprepared nation.

While McNeil crews worked with skill and efficiency to complete their contract, Howard Eells would come to realize that the operation of this plant would require men trained and experienced in the manufacture of magnesium. England, in this hour of despair, could not spare men to manage the American plant, so preparations were made to send several engineers to be trained at Major Ball's plant in Manchester. Fred Gib-

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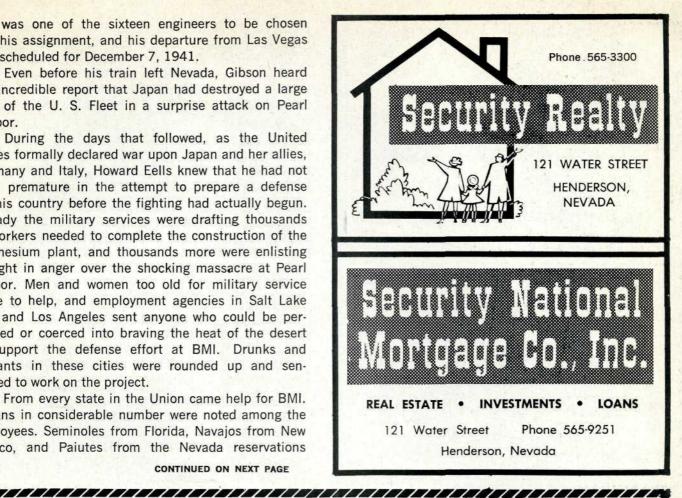
son was one of the sixteen engineers to be chosen for this assignment, and his departure from Las Vegas was scheduled for December 7, 1941.

Even before his train left Nevada, Gibson heard the incredible report that Japan had destroyed a large part of the U.S. Fleet in a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

During the days that followed, as the United States formally declared war upon Japan and her allies, Germany and Italy, Howard Eells knew that he had not been premature in the attempt to prepare a defense for his country before the fighting had actually begun. Already the military services were drafting thousands of workers needed to complete the construction of the magnesium plant, and thousands more were enlisting to fight in anger over the shocking massacre at Pearl Harbor. Men and women too old for military service came to help, and employment agencies in Salt Lake City and Los Angeles sent anyone who could be persuaded or coerced into braving the heat of the desert to support the defense effort at BMI. Drunks and vagrants in these cities were rounded up and sentenced to work on the project.

From every state in the Union came help for BMI. Indians in considerable number were noted among the employees. Seminoles from Florida, Navajos from New Mexico, and Paiutes from the Nevada reservations

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HOUSTRIAL DAYS





We've been burying our work

all over the great state of Nevada. Since only a decade ago, Southwest Gas Corporation has laid 1,507 miles of transmission lines, mains and service pipe...adding new power for new industry and Balanced Power for better living. We think this is a pretty powerful thought.

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SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION



History of Henderson

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lived in typical huts and hogans, cooking over campfires in the vicinity of the present Swanky Club.

Retired men, like Frank Price, came to visit but remained to take mediocre jobs, while shortly before they had managed important business concerns of their own. Working side by side with these people could be found James Bradford, Clyde Kiegel, Fred Gibson and other engineers, who would remain in Southern Nevada to gain international fame for their various scientific developments.

An acute housing shortage was the result of this invasion, and Las Vegas, Boulder City, Midway City and Whitney did a land office business in real estate. Those who couldn't find homes camped out like the Indians. Southern Nevada, from Boulder City to Whitney, took on the appearance of one big ragtown, and Collier's magazine dedicated several pages of a 1941 issue to this situation.

Even as the approach of winter drove Eells to urge the Federal Government to construct proper housing facilities for BMI employees, the Las Vegas Evening Review-Journal advertised a mass meeting called by the Tax Payer's Association for the purpose of opposing the construction of a new town. In a letter to the president of Defense Plant Corporation, Nevada's new Senator, Berkeley Bunker, charged that Eells' desire for a new townsite was motivated by "visions of personal financial profit."

McNeil's construction crews shivered in their tents as 1941 ended, and finally, after lengthy negotiations, ground was broken and work was begun on 1,000 demountable, frame houses near the plant site on February 17, 1942.

On March 6, 1942, when McNeil crews had finished sufficient work on the plant so that office crews could work in the area, smoke rolled from the administration building at 9:30 p.m. alerting the guards. In less than an hour, the fire had leveled the entire build-





SILVER SUBSTITUTE—Early in December, 1942, approximately 141 tons of solid silver (shown stacked in slabs in picture above) arrived at BMI, protected by a unit of Federal guards. Originally mined in Nevada, the silver was substituted for copper in the massive installation of busbar, carrying electrical current of extremely high voltage necessary in the manufacture of magnesium. Senator Pat Mc-Carran (center in the group above) visited BMI several times during construction and initiated the legislative program that kept the plant facilities in Nevada after the war ended.

ing to a heap of rubble. Bruce McNeil, construction superintendent, saved the blue prints by sending a bulldozer into the flames to push the files to safety. Then, he turned a warehouse into an operating office while the fire was still blazing outside.

The spirit of Bruce McNeil permeated the entire staff. At 3 p.m. on March 7, after the Board of Fire Underwriters approved clearance of the site, McNeil crews went into action, disregarding long working hours and inconveniences that would have stopped a less dedicated group. Just 146 hours after the start of reconstruction, the new building was finished and the staff at work again.

Little time was lost in actual construction of the magnesium plant itself, and BMI office personnel were off work only one-half day. Everything from thumb tacks to desks, office machines and telephones had to be replaced. The highlight of the refurnishing project was the transportation of a 4,300 pound telephone switchboard from Chicago by chartered airliner.

McNeil's crew had come through. At 4 p.m. on March 11, four days after the fire, the stage props were repaired. The players were back in place to complete the drama of BMI in the Nevada desert.

That evening, the tired construction forces were treated to a full-page statement by Senator Bunker in the Las Vegas Evening Review-Journal, suggesting that BMI's records were "conveniently burned," to hide the facts about "BMI's company town."

Eells quickly issued a statement welcoming a probe of the BMI plant, but the controversy raged, with reverberations reaching as far as Washington.

After the Truman Senate Investigating Committee CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

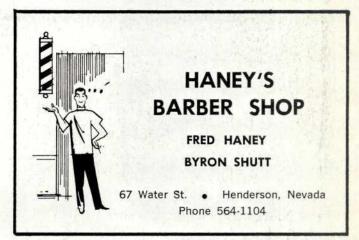


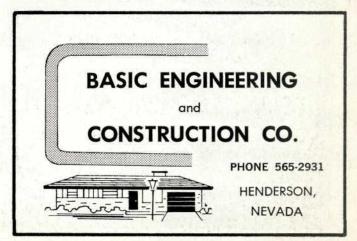
TELEVISION - STEREO - APPLIANCES

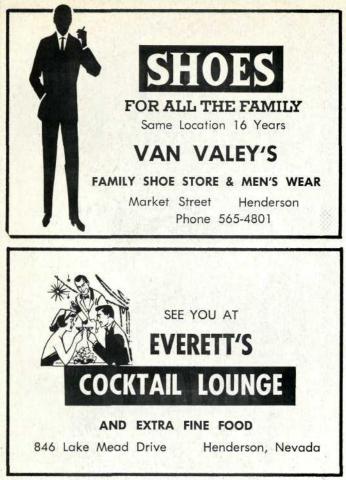
ANY HOME APPLIANCE

RADIO -TV DOCTOR

133 WATER ST. - HENDERSON Phones 565-3671 or 565-4511







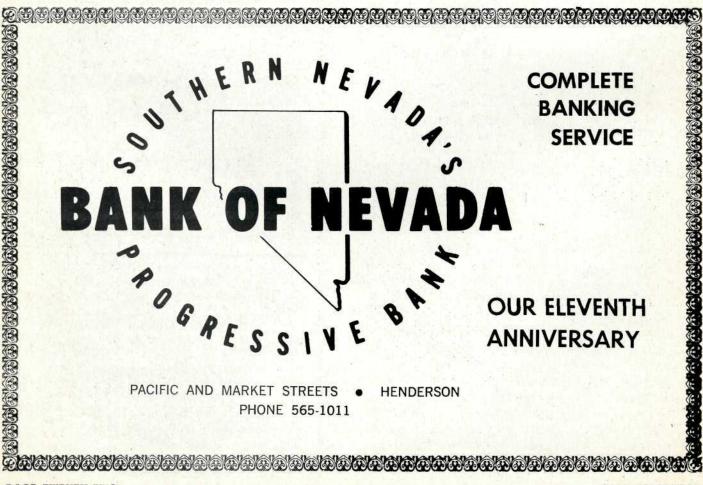
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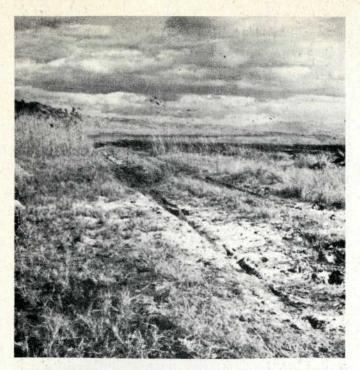
evaluated the situation in Las Vegas on March 24, 1942, they seemed satisfied, but this was not the end of the matter. On April 3, Senator Bunker charged on the Senate floor that BMI would make 4,280% profit on their Southern Nevada investment. When this charge brought no action against Eells, Bunker demanded a Senate investigation of Defense Plant Corporation to reveal its "sinister contract" with BMI.

Ignoring the senator's demands that the federal contract with BMI be terminated, McNeil pipefitters installed 305 miles of pipe inside the BMI project. Plumbers installed 355 fire hydrants, and electricians installed \$12,000,000 worth of electrical equipment. BMI painters applied 1,100 gallons of paint daily, and the entire task was estimated to take 200 carloads of paint of every known color and variety.

Nearly 200,000 yards of concrete were poured, and the 162,000,000 cubic feet of earth moved on the project would have made a mountain three miles high and a hundred feet square. Office personnel averaged some 200 long-distance calls daily in the attempt to secure regular shipments of the necessary materials from all over the United States and Canada.

When Fred Gibson and the other engineers returned





WHAT A CHANGE—It hardly seems possible that in 1942 Charleston Blvd., now such a wide, bustling thoroughfare in Las Vegas, could look like this. But pictures don't lie. This photo was taken near the intersection where Frontier Fidelity Savings is now located, just before the construction began on the extension of the street as a military road to serve BMI in 1942.

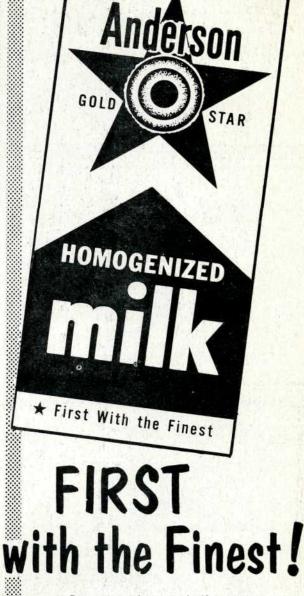
from England with several English technicians in June, 1942, records indicated 12,955 employees on the BMI payroll.

Anderson Brothers provided food for the entire project with the erection of a kitchen near the present Food Fair Shopping Center. The dining room at Anderson's Camp covered nearly half an acre, and seated 2000. The kitchen was nearly as large, and 350 people were needed to prepare and serve the food. Dormitories were erected at Boulder City to lodge the dining room waitresses before the townsite was completed.

At 3 a.m. Anderson's cooks were up to start the day's work. Two hundred and sixty pounds of coffee and 1500 pounds of sugar were used daily, plus 400 pounds of bacon, 12,000 bottles of soft drinks, 6000 eggs, 9000 bottled pints of milk and some 500 gallons in bulk. Three hundred thousand pounds of food per week were hauled to the project from Los Angeles in a 20-ton Anderson diesel, making daily trips.

In spite of all the trouble that beset the Project, the pipe line from the temporary pumping station to the plant site was completed. On March 30, 1942, water from Lake Mead flowed into the reservoir at BMI. On April 17, fifty-nine demountable houses were released to BMI for occupancy. By May 27, a total of 366 houses were occupied in the new townsite. Now work was started upon a trailer camp to accommodate 1,000 families, and the tent villages that had grown

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



For more than a half century, Anderson Dairy has been producing the finest milk and other dairy products . . . and has been distributing them throughout Southern Nevada. Whether it is milk, cottage cheese, ice cream, or dietetic milk products . . . you can always be sure that Anderson's will be "First with the Finest."



LAS VEGAS • NEVADA



CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

up around the Project began to disappear as families were moved to more comfortable quarters.

On June 26, 1942, the first issue of **The Big Job**, a Basic Magnesium news letter, was distributed at BMI. This bulletin was published weekly until 1943, when it was expanded to a regular tabloid under the name **Basic Bombardier**. In this form, Editor Guernsey Frazer published the newspaper every two weeks until November 17, 1944, recording the activities of BMI, praising the progress of the plant, and coaxing the employees to work long and hard in this important defense job.

Just one day after the initial publication of **The Big Job**, on Friday, June 27, 1942, Editor Frazer covered the most important story of BMI to that date,

WILLIAM BYRNE, now mayor of Henderson, left a New York career in the American Stock Exchange in 1942 to join BMI as Administrative Assistant to Howard Mann, Project Manager. In November of 1942, Anaconda Copper (which had by then taken over direction of BMI), installed Byrne as Administrator of the BMI hospital in Henderson. Since that time, Byrne has been active in politics and community affairs. He was the first Nevada Assemblyman from Henderson and is now serving his second term as Mayor.



photographing the memorable scene as President Eells closed the switch that sent energy surging through the magnesium oxide mill at Gabbs. Soon this triumph of modern engineering would supply BMI with 150,000 tons of magnesium oxide per year.

With the Gabbs plant in operation, the Macdonald Engineering Company could finish the construction of 21 big concrete tanks (silos) on the BMI project to store the magnesium oxide from Gabbs. Less than a year after the initial ground-breaking, these silos were filled, and everything seemed to be in place. Construction on the BMI plant had progressed to the point where partial production could be realized. On August 31, 1942, the switch was closed to throw into operation the first electrolytic cell in the world's largest magnesium plant.

The entire Project was tense with anxiety as the

crews awaited the word. Did the plant work? Could magnesium really be made in the Nevada desert? Just before midnight on that historic day, the word went out. The first run had proved successful; the first magnesium had been ladled out of the cell.

Autumn of 1942 brought increased political activity in Southern Nevada as time for election of U. S. senators drew near. Berkeley Bunker's seat was challenged by former Nevada Congressman, James G. Scrugham, one of the men who had worked hard to bring BMI to Nevada. Both gentlemen realized the Southern Nevada vote would depend largely upon the public attitude toward BMI.

Following a disastrous fire in the BMI peat beds on August 11, 1942, Bunker decided to make one last attack on the magnesium plant. From the Senate floor on August 13, Senator Bunker charged that "the Government is now paying \$100,000 for competent management which BMI failed to provide." James G. Scrugham denied this charge at a Las Vegas press conference, and urged that all Nevada support this project which had already brought thousands of new inhabitants to the State.

When the primary elections were held on September 3, 1942, James G. Scrugham defeated Berkeley Bunker to win the nomination as Democratic candidate for Senator with a vote that seemed to reflect approval

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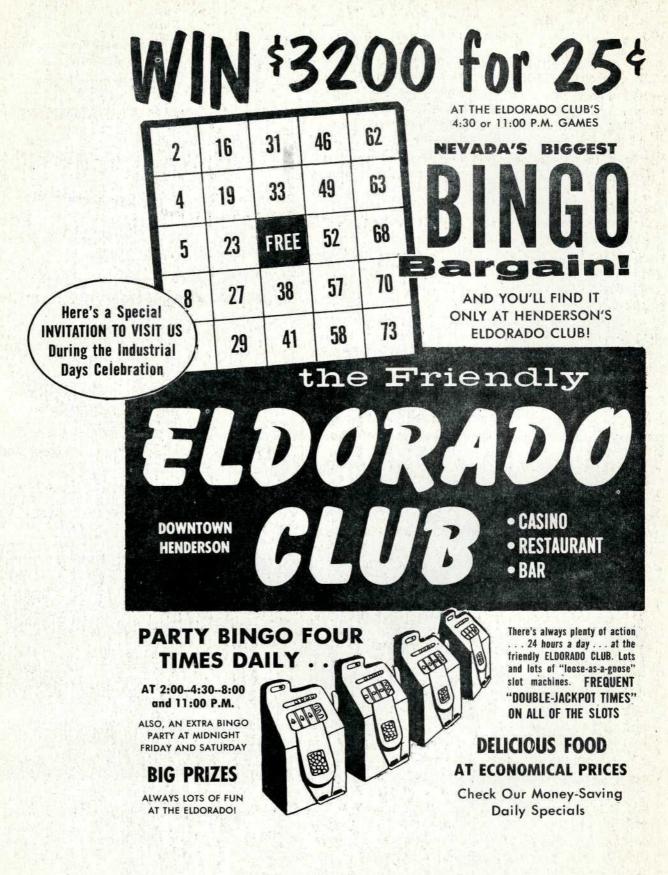


BREWED WITH PURE ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPRING WATER.



Exclusive Distributor for Southern Nevada . . . DE LUCA IMPORTING Co., INC. • Las Vegas

BEST WISHES... for a Successful Industrial Days Celebration!



History of Henderson CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

of the widespread activities of BMI in Nevada.

But, already, Eells had opened negotiations that would release him from his position with BMI. After a meeting with Eells in New York City on September 17, 1942, Anaconda Copper Mining Company sent officials to investigate the plant below Black Mountain. Satisfied that magnesium was already being produced and construction largely completed, Anaconda decided to enter the light metal field for the first time. On October 27, 1942, Eells signed the papers that transferred the interests of Basic Refractories Incorporated to Anaconda, and that widely known firm, with many years of ore reduction experience, agreed to undertake the production of magnesium utilizing the technique that had been initiated by Eells and his English associates.

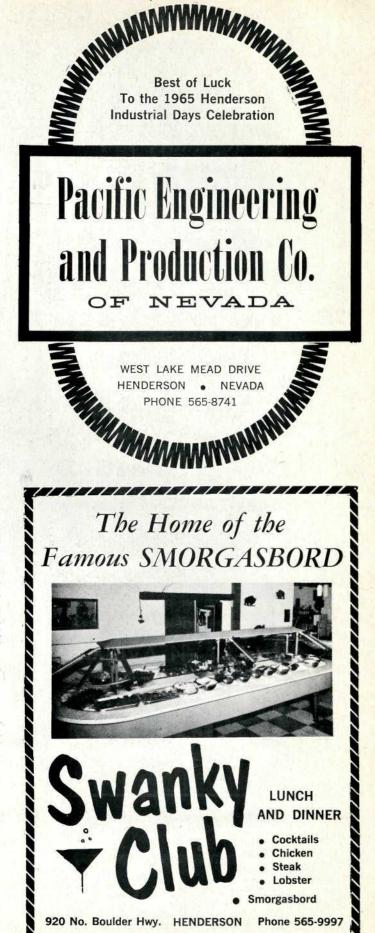
As BMI production continued, the rudiments of a city took form near the new homes. Even before the plant was in operation, McNeil had been forced to assume the job of insuring school facilities for children of Project families. September of 1942 found the construction crews hard at work building a 12-grade school and auditorium, with the knowledge that when school opened for the fall term, some 1,000 pupils would be in attendance.

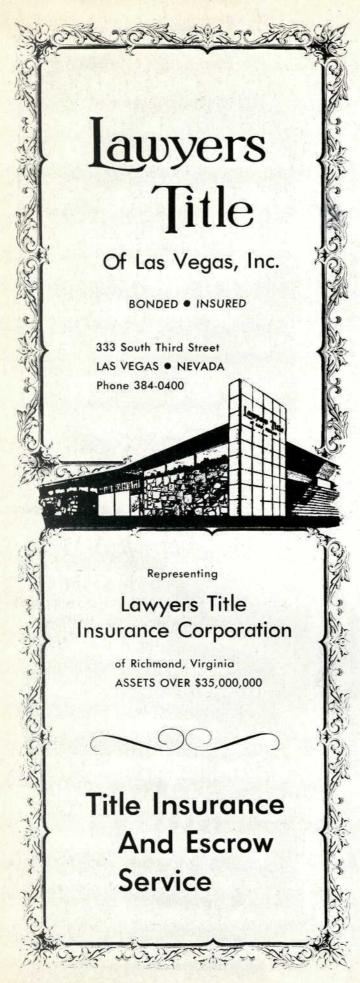
On October 3, 1942, most of the population from the Townsite, Pittman, Basic Trailer Camp, and Railroad Pass were assembled for the dedication of the school recently completed, where Roy B. Petrie would be installed as superintendent. James G. Scrugham flew in from Washington to be present. Major Ball was guest speaker, assuring the assembly that of the many accomplishments of his active life, the dedication of an American educational institution was by far the most unusual. Recalling his native England, now almost totally reduced to smoking debris by Axis bombs, Ball cautioned those assembled to remember that "BMI is only for the present, the school is for the future."

Gas rationing had curtailed the leisure activities of BMI employees by the end of 1942. Unable to reach Las Vegas or Lake Mead, their automobiles idled without gas, some 1,500 men, women, and children daily spent hours playing games and participating in the activities that were arranged in the school auditorium.

Soon a grocery store took form under the direction of McNeil crews; a Boy Scout troop was organized with the American Legion as sponsor; a temporary building was moved to a site near the school to be used as a library; a 50 bed capacity hospital, with X-ray laboratory, two operating rooms, and the most modern equipment available was already nearing com-

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pletion with the opening date announced for November 7, 1942.

The opening of a drug store brought Pharmacist Joe Fisher from Denver, Colorado. From his Nevada home, Fisher urged his Denver friend, Joe McBeath, to join him in this land of sunshine and opportunity. McBeath, hesitant to move his family from their pleasant home, remained in Denver. But already the wheels of destiny were in motion, and eventually Nevada would claim the extensive talents of Joe McBeath.

As 1942 faded into 1943, BMI employees looked hopefully forward to a busy but less hectic year, with the plant in production and most of the personnel comfortably quartered with the normal conveniences of a small city at their command.

Early in 1943, word came that 300 apartmenttype dwellings were to be constructed behind the present Safeway Shopping Center. Soon BMI families were moved into the new Victory Village, a series of one,

BOB WOODRUFF began taking and collecting photos in Southern Nevada as far back as 1934. His files at Basic Photo in Henderson hold a treasure of early pictures (including BMI and Henderson) which have already been utilized to illustrate much of the historical material written about Southern Nevada. Many of the photos in this Industrial Days booklet were taken by Woodruff.

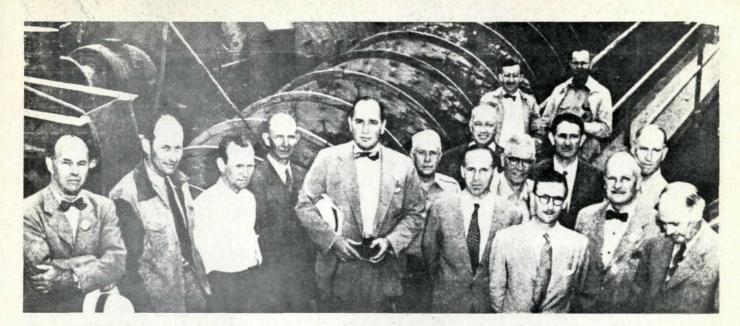


two, and three bedroom apartments with living room, kitchen, and bath, built by the O. J. Scherer Construction Company of Las Vegas.

A spacious community house, with assembly hall, play room, and several smaller rooms for social and civic gatherings, was built into Victory Village, providing welcome recreational space for BMI families.

Across the Three Kids Mine road from Victory Village, a similar complex consisting of 324 dwellings, and dormitories for 175 single men, was erected by the Federal Public Housing Authority, with the famous Negro architect, Paul Williams, drawing the plans. Carver Park, as this project was named, would honor the revered American, George Washington Carver.

Soon a theatre, bowling alley, and a huge lunch CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



IMPORTANT MOMENT—Howard P. Eells, Jr. (center) President of BMI, snaps the switch to start production at the Gabbs Valley magnesium-oxide plant. At the extreme right is Howard C. Mann, Project Manager. Others in picture, from left to right, are: G. H. Shattuck, Vice President of Southwestern Engineering Co.; N. B. Thomsen, Superintendent of Macdonald Engineering Co.; R. M. Crawford, Supervising Engineer of DPC; W. W. Patnoe, Project Manager at Gabbs; Harley C. Lee, Manager of Technical Services; Dr. S. J. Fletcher, British consultant; Thomas R. Cook, General Manager of Engineering; J. E. Ryan, Acting General Superintendent of Shops and Services; Major C. P. J. Ball, Vice President of BMI; R. C. Kelley, Director of Purchases for BMI; R. E. Phelan, Manager of Operations; George W. Burpee, representing Coverdale and Colpitts, Consulting Engineers; D. W. Stewart, Assistant Project Manager of BMI; Clyde Collins, Chief Development Engineer at Gabbs.



INDUSTRIAL DAYS

PAGE TWENTY-NINE



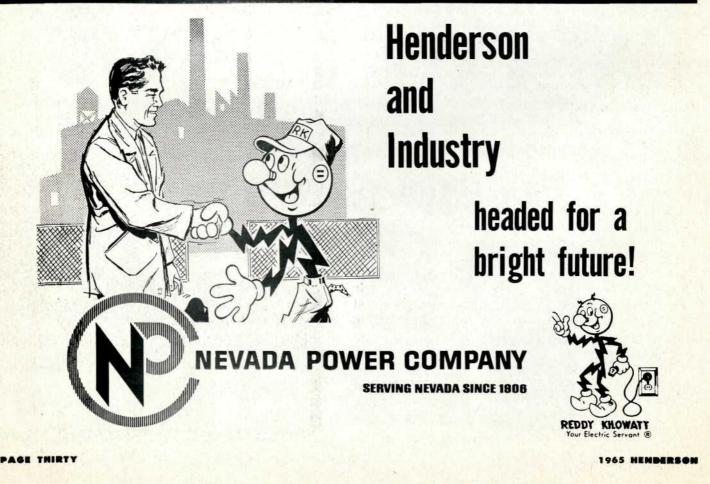
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counter came into existence, and plans for a postoffice building were sent from BMI to the Postoffice Department in Washington for final approval.

Under the direction of Anaconda's F. O. Case and H. G. Satterthwaite, aided by a staff of expert technicians, the last brick was laid in the tenth and final metal unit on May 14, 1943, completing the largest refractory job in history.

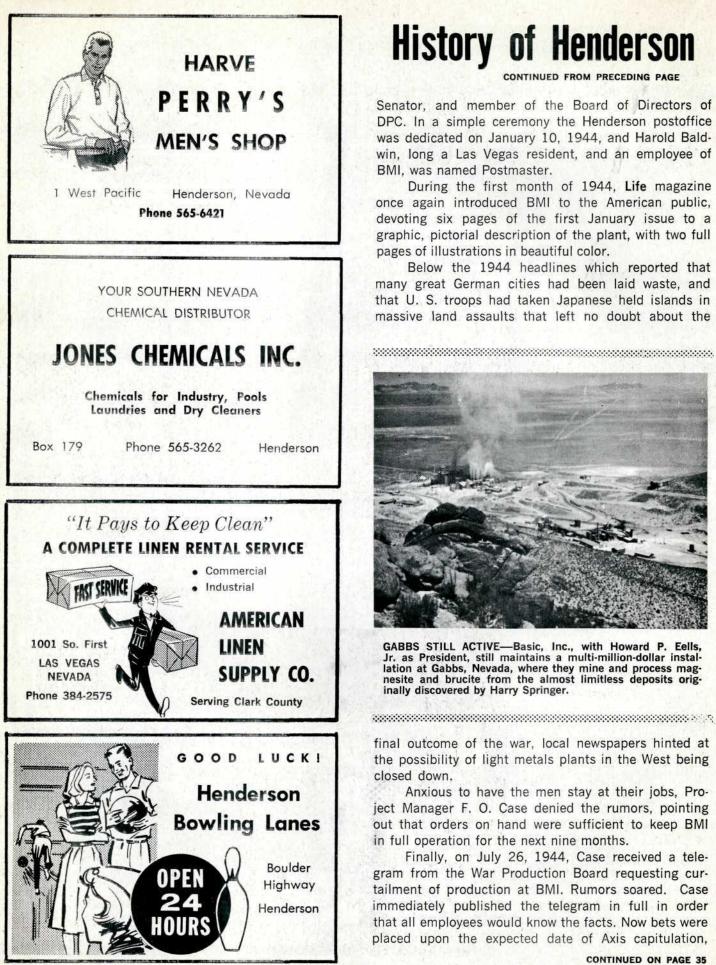
Eighteen months after the first concrete was poured, BMI became the largest producer of magnesium in the world. At 12:30 on May 25, 1943, BMI and McNeil executives together with more than 100 Rotarians from Las Vegas and Boulder City attended a ceremony at the plant to witness the pouring which put the BMI project in first place as producer of the war's most critical metal.

On July 31, shortly after BMI had won the coveted National Security Award for its record of exceptional accomplishments in matters of plant protection against fire, sabotage, and accidents, the last switch was closed to put into operation the final electrolytic cell in the world's largest magnesium plant. Major Ball, who had commuted between two continents since





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Senator, and member of the Board of Directors of DPC. In a simple ceremony the Henderson postoffice was dedicated on January 10, 1944, and Harold Baldwin, long a Las Vegas resident, and an employee of BMI, was named Postmaster.

During the first month of 1944, Life magazine once again introduced BMI to the American public, devoting six pages of the first January issue to a graphic, pictorial description of the plant, with two full pages of illustrations in beautiful color.

Below the 1944 headlines which reported that many great German cities had been laid waste, and that U. S. troops had taken Japanese held islands in massive land assaults that left no doubt about the



GABBS STILL ACTIVE-Basic, Inc., with Howard P. Eells, Jr. as President, still maintains a multi-million-dollar installation at Gabbs, Nevada, where they mine and process mag-nesite and brucite from the almost limitless deposits originally discovered by Harry Springer.

final outcome of the war, local newspapers hinted at the possibility of light metals plants in the West being closed down.

Anxious to have the men stay at their jobs, Project Manager F. O. Case denied the rumors, pointing out that orders on hand were sufficient to keep BMI in full operation for the next nine months.

Finally, on July 26, 1944, Case received a telegram from the War Production Board requesting curtailment of production at BMI. Rumors soared. Case immediately published the telegram in full in order that all employees would know the facts. Now bets were placed upon the expected date of Axis capitulation,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

PAGE THIRTY-TWO

1965 HENDERSON INDUSTRIAL DAYS

"Our Best Reference Is Local Preference!"

The Henderson Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Days Committee take this opportunity of expressing appreciation to the management of HOTEL SHOWBOAT for its cooperation in presenting the Industrial Days Program.

Adultalia

A Convenient Stop . . . on Your Way to and from Henderson!

2800 FREMONT ST. (Boulder Highway) LAS VEGAS Phone: 382-7575

All Facilities

CASINO

Restaurant Cocktail Lounge Liberal Slots Casino Top Entertainment Swimming Pool Gift Shop 200 Deluxe Rooms 24-Hour Bingo Barber Shop Bowling

HOTEL

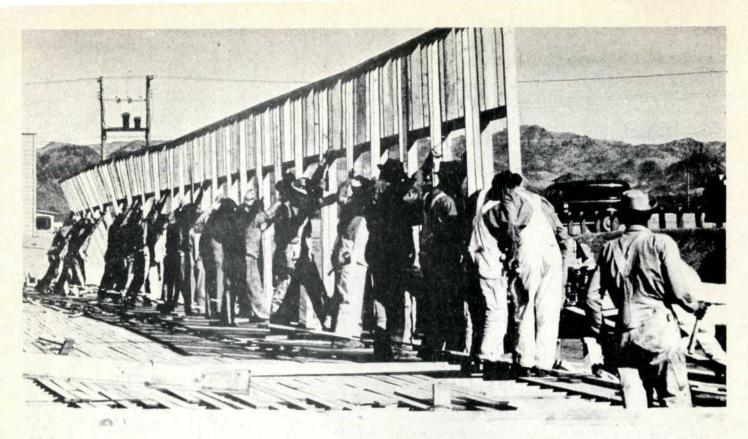
Around-the-Clock BINGO







36 Automatic BRUNSWICK BOWLING LANES



MEN AT WORK—When a disastrous fire destroyed the recentlycompleted office building of BMI in 1942, construction crews worked around-the-clock to get it up again. And, under the dedicated direction of Bruce McNeil, they completed the job in 146 hours. Here, in the picture above, crews are shown raising the frame for the side of the new office building. Another photo, earlier in this article, shows them completing the roof. Such work, under difficult circumstances, was typical of Mc-Neil and his loyal construction workers when they were called upon to build the huge Basic Magnesium, Inc. plant



1965 HENDERSON

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 32

but by September, 1944, the world still awaited this event, and the schools in Henderson opened as usual to accommodate the children of BMI employees.

But rumors have a way of being based in fact, and on November 17, 1944, **Basic Bombardier** printed the fatal notice that because of surplus magnesium, stock and the exigencies of war, the War Production Board had ordered BMI metal production stopped. This would be the last issue of the first Henderson newspaper. Within a few weeks, the plant closed, personnel were dismissed, and payrolls terminated. Henderson was almost evacuated as former BMI personnel left the area to seek employment.

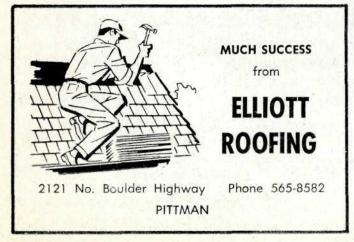
Would Southern Nevada add yet another ghost town to her already extensive collection? Nevada political leaders determined this would not happen, but attempts to interest other industries in using the plant facilities seemed futile, for the war still raged in Germany and the Pacific, and making decisions in this atmosphere was very difficult.

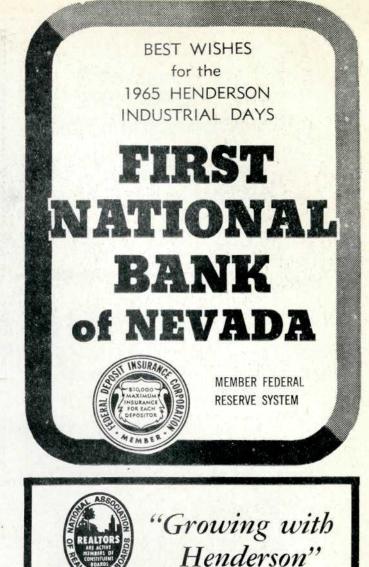
When German military leaders finally signed terms of surrender on May 8, 1945, there were few of the old BMI personnel left in Henderson to celebrate the long awaited event. The plant remained inactive, a long gray shadow on the edge of town. On September 2, 1945, when the Japanese signed terms of surrender ending World War II, BMI was still inactive. Nevada politicians were still talking about what could be done, but as yet nothing had been arranged.

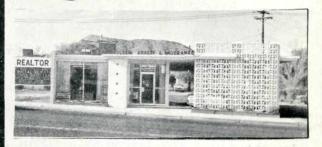
Early in 1946, War Assets Administration distributed pamphlets all over the United States offering **PLANCOR 201** and the surrounding townsite for sale to the highest bidder.

Henderson, Nevada, the town that had been brought into existence through the vision and determination of Howard P. Eells, Jr., had been condemned.

WATCH FOR THIRD CHAPTER OF HENDERSON HISTORY IN THE 1966 INDUSTRIAL DAYS BULLETIN







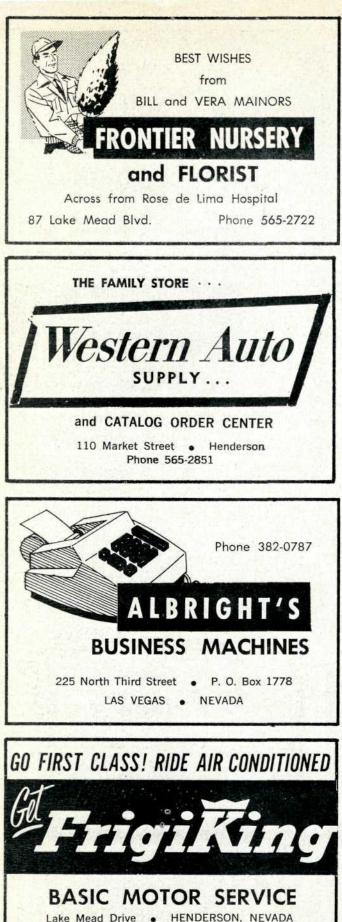




6 WATER STREET HENDERSON PHONE: 564-1831

INDUSTRIAL DAYS

PAGE THIRTY-FIVE





Phone 565-3191

Nevada's Oldest Auto Air Conditioner Distributor

Henderson A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE ... OR

VISIT: HERE ARE SOME FACTS ...

Maybe you are not one of the fortunate people who now live in Henderson, Nevada. Maybe, just maybe, you might be interested in visiting here. Or better yet, maybe you might want to think seriously of moving to Henderson-or going into business here.

We could write an entire book about the advantages of such a move. But space here will not permit. However, here are a few, brief pieces of vital information about the community supplied by the Henderson Chamber of Commerce.

1965 Population-17,176 Elevation 1,900 feet

HENDERSON, NEVADA, "rocket fuel capital of the world," is located 13 miles from Las Vegas, famous gambling and entertainment Mecca; 16 miles from Hoover (Boulder) Dam; 290 miles from Los Angeles, California; 14 miles from Nellis Airforce Base, home of the famous precision-flying Thunderbirds; 90 miles from Death Valley; 80 miles from the Nevada Nuclear Test Site; 15 miles from Lake Mead; and a few hours' drive from numerous national parks and recreation areas.

Because of this strategic and convenient locationand a wide variety of other favorable conditions-Henderson has every reason to expect a natural continuous development such as that never before witnessed in the desert areas of the Southwest.

HENDERSON OFFERS TO RESIDENTS: Modern, wellequipped schools, with an adult education program; 24-hour legal gambling and casinos; excellent shopping centers, motor hotels, and banking facilities; public library, swimming pool, and theatre; fraternal organizations, country club and two golf courses; mountain winter sports area; fishing, swimming, and boating on Lake Mead, largest man-made lake (by volume) in the United States; youth center; church denominations; modern hospital facilities; adequate, economical housing accomodations in every price range, and employment for several thousand adults in a wide variety of industrial and commercial fields.

This, of course, is necessarily a very brief resume of facts and statistics about the Henderson communi-



SWIMMING POOL—Henderson offers many opportunities for sports and recreation . . . for youngsters and adults alike. Here is a view of the local swimming pool.

ty. Naturally, they don't describe the friendly atmosphere and the genuine Western hospitality prevalent here. But these are quite evident . . . and you will find out for yourself, in case you make a visit. In the meantime, if you want additional information about specific items—or more in general—write: Henderson Chamber of Commerce, 152 Water Street, Henderson, Nevada. You'll hear from them!

CROSBY MUSIC CENTER

FOR A FINER HENDERSON



Everything Musical

19 Water St.
Henderson
Phone 565-2966



BEST WISHES . . . for a Successful 1965 INDUSTRIAL DAYS Celebration







4TH AND CARSON STREETS . AMPLE FREE PARKING MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



16 West Pacific Henderson, Nevada

PAGE THIRTY-EIGHT



SWEEPSTAKES TROPHY—Here's a closeup view of the huge Sweepstakes Parade Trophy—awarded each year for the best float in the Industrial Days Parade. Winning organization gets its name engraved on the trophy and keeps it for a year. In 1964 the Henderson Jaycees won it.

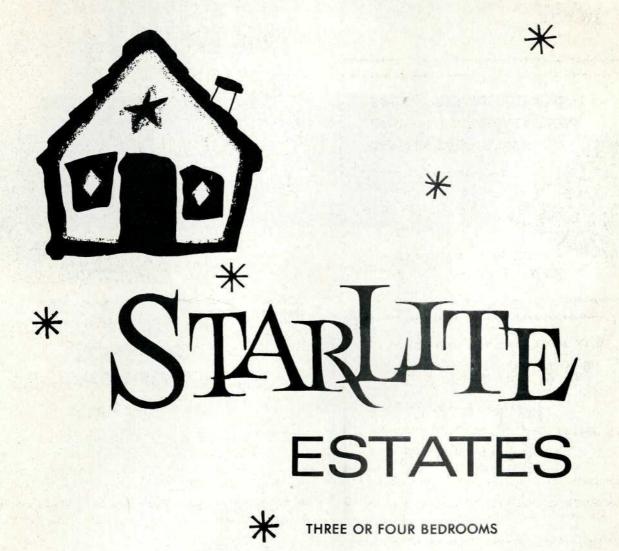
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICERS

With the best interests of Henderson at heart, officers of the local Chamber of Commerce are hard at work on a number of worthwhile projects throughout the year. One of them, of course, is the Industrial Days celebration. But, there are many other community projects and problems handled by the group.

Ronald Langford President
Dick Pryor First Vice President
Clinton Lyons Second Vice President
A. J. Carrado Treasurer
Frank Morrell Director
Jay Adams Director
Selma Bartlett Director
Hal Corbin Director
E. V. Francy Director
Dr. Stanley Jones Director
Frank Schreck Director
Dick Stewart Director
Bob Woodruff Director

1965 HENDERSON INDUSTRIAL DAYS

* For a Better Henderson . . .* For Better Living . . .





FURNISHED MODELS . . . Turn Right on Ivy off Lake Mead Drive

Sweepstakes Trophy

HENDERSON INDUSTRIAL DAYS

Here Are The Previous Industrial Days Parade

> SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS

- 1957--BASIC HIGH SCHOOL (Desertaires)
- 1958--BASIC HIGH SCHOOL (Desertaires)
- 1959--HENDERSON PHONE COMPANY
- 1960--HENDERSON PHONE COMPANY
- 1961--BASIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (Parade of Nations)
- 1962--BASIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (Parade of Nations)
- 1963--BASIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (Parade of Nations) 1964--HENDERSON JAYCEES

Plan Now . . . to Have Your Organization Enter A Float in the Parade Next Year!

Schedule of Events

For the 1965

INDUSTRIAL DAYS

for this

AT HENDERSON, NEVADA

	SATURDAY, APRIL 17	
SQUARE DANCE	Basic Elementary School	8:00 P.M
Diale Pror	WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21	
BEAUTY CONTEST	Henderson Junior High School	8:00 P.M
GOLF	Rancho vs. Basic at Black Mountain	3:00 P.M
IS RESTORED	THURSDAY, APRIL 22	
CARNIVAL	Titanium Field	3:00 P.M
nnis Pletzkie	FRIDAY, APRIL 23	
FLOWER SHOW	St. Peters Hall	1 to 8:00 P.M
ART EXHIBIT	St. Peters Hall	1 to 8:00 P.M
TROPICAL FISH EXHIBIT	St. Peters Hall	1 to 8:00 P.M
CARNIVAL	Titanium Field	3:00 P.M
PROFESSIONAL BOXING	Recreation Center	8:00 P.M
IMBLU IVELY	SATURDAY, APRIL 24	
NSHA-AHSA HORSE SHOW	Tilltop Stables	7:00 A.M
AMATEUR GOLF TOURNAMENT	Black Mountain Golf Club	9:00 A.M
CARNIVAL	Titanium Field	10:00 A.M
BOWLING digit) and a G	Inter-plant Bowling Tournament Henderson Bowl	10:00 A.M
FLOWER SHOW	St. Peters Hall	1 to 8:00 P.M
ART EXHIBIT DTDBBOE ABILICI St. Peters Hall Broduce Toda		1 to 8:00 P.M
TROPICAL FISH EXHIBIT	St. Peters Hall	1 to 8:00 P.M
PARADE	Water Street	3:00 P.M
TROPHY PRESENTATION	Carnival at Titanium Field	7:00 P.M
FIREWORKS	Basic High School Football Field	8:00 P.M
nd Dan Drew	SUNDAY, APRIL 25	
NSHA-AHSA HORSE SHOW	Hilltop Stables	7:00 A.M
AMATEUR GOLF TOURNAMENT	Black Mountain Golf Club	9:00 A.M
BOWLING	Inter-plant Bowling Tournament 10:00 A Henderson Bowl	
CARNIVAL	Titanium Field	1:30 P.M.
SKYDIVERS	Hospital lot, Water Street 2	

Carnival area

COMMITTEE DIRECTORS and OTHER OFFICIALS

for this year's Industrial Days Celebration are as follows:

	General Chairman	Lyal W. Burkholder
-	Chamber of Commerce Pres	sidentRonald J. Langford
	Hospitality	
	Publicity	
-	Carnival Ride Books	Dick Johnson
	Chamber Booth	
	Carnival Booths	Duane Fuller
	Horse Show	el Trumbo and Bill Wagner
	Beauty Contest	
n	Flower Show	Barbara Fry
	Art Exhibit	Marj Ivary
	Tropical Fish Exhibit	Carl Weideman
	Bands	Dick Geuder
F	Trophies	John Shaw
	Square Dance Do-	Si-Don't Square Dance Club
	Parade	Franklin T. Morrell
	Booster Buttons	
1	Youth Participation	
	Band Host	Halvor Bennien
	First Aid	Thelma Sturm
	P. A. System L. V	. Elks Lodge and Dan Drew
	Judges Dr. E. R	. Lindblom and Jay Bagstad
	in Golf Club	TOURNAMENT Black Mount

M.N 00:8

之骨的一

8:00 POM

3:00 P.M

1 to 8:00 P.M 1 to 8:00 P.M 1 to 8:00 P.M 3:00 P.M 8:00 P.M 4 1 to 8:00 P.M 1 to 8:00 P.M 1 to 8:00 P.M 1 to 8:00 P.M 9:00 P.M 1 to 8:00 P.M 1 to 8:00 P.M 9:00 P.M 9:00 P.M 1 to 8:00 P.M

REFERENCES: HISTORY OF HENDERSON, NEVADA, PART II

By Maryellen Vallier Sadovich

1. Pages 1-35

- a. Upon request of the author, Howard P. Eells, President of Basic Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, and first President of BMI, presented to the Southern Nevada Historical Society, all the records, files, photographs, etc. of BMI. This material contained a complete chronology of the daily activities of that organization from 1936 thru 1944. Much. of this chronology was reproduced in the <u>Henderson Home News</u>, in the April 22, 1965 issue which was dedicated to Mr. Eells.
- b. For Senate investigation information see: Clark County Courier, July 23, 1942, Las Vegas, Nevada. This issue contains the speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, Monday, July 13, 1942, by U. S. Senator, Berkeley L. Bunker.
- c. Newspaper clippings from 1940-1944 regarding the activities are in possession of the author, and many of these clippings were reproduced in the <u>Henderson Home News</u>, in the April 22, 1965 edition published in Henderson, Nevada.
- 2. The Big Job, a BMI newsletter was first published on June 26, 1942. This bulletin was published weekly until 1943, when it was expanded to a regular tabloid under the name Basic Bombarier, and in this form it was published every two weeks until November 17, 1944. Much of the history and activities of BMI are recorded in the files of these papers.
- 3. War Assets Administration pamphlets offering PLANCOR 201 for sale are on file at the Henderson Public Library, Henderson, Nevada.
- 4. For information on Gabbs, see: Reno Evening Gazette, June 17, 1942, page 3.