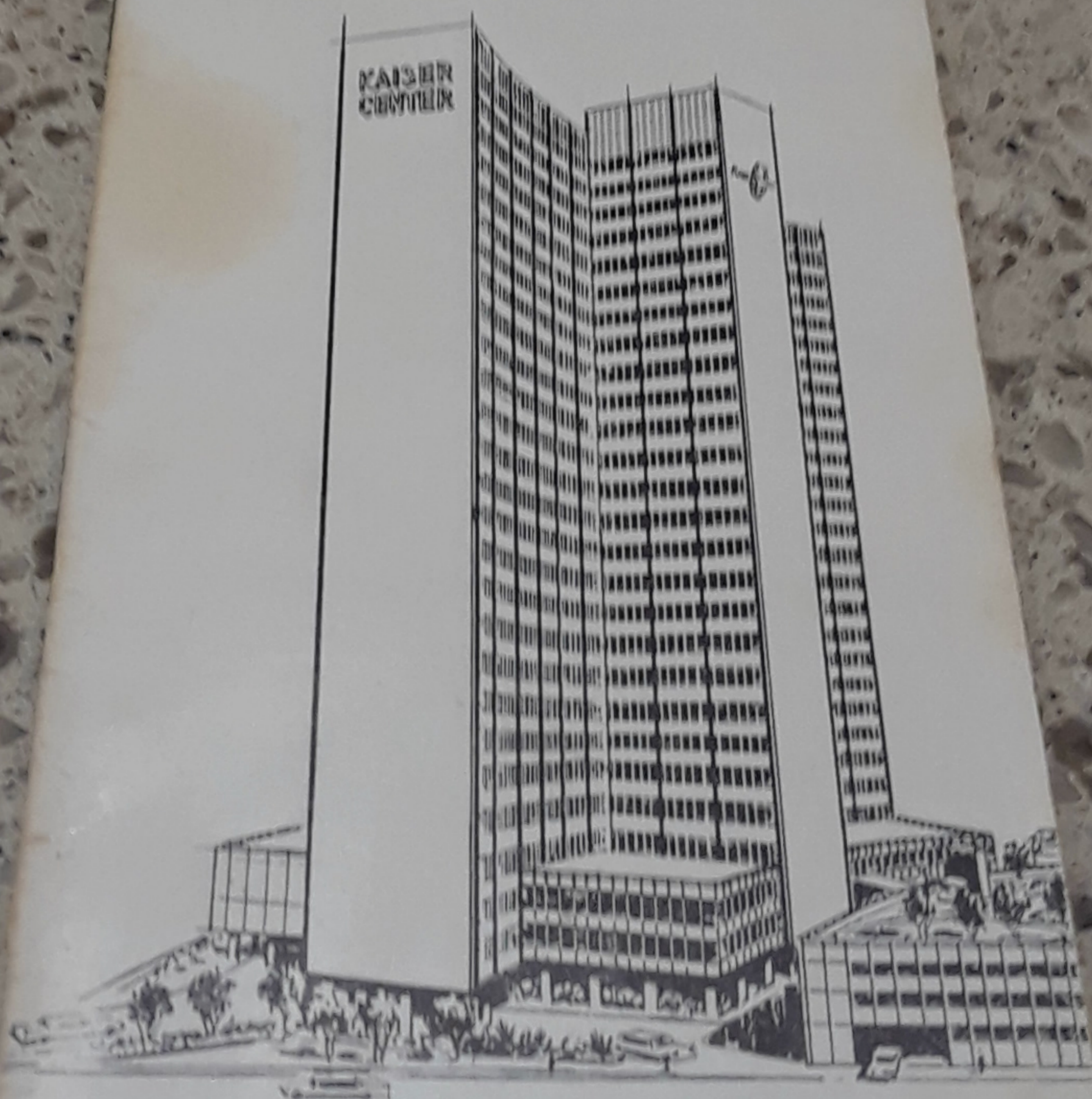


KAISER | '64
FACTS IN BRIEF



**HOME OF THE
AFFILIATED KAISER COMPANIES'
WORLD-WIDE OPERATIONS**

Chronological Highlights in the

- 14—Henry J. Kaiser Company, Ltd., organized to perform paving operations in British Columbia.
- 16—Kaiser Paving Company incorporated in Wash.
- 21—Kaiser headquarters moved to Oakland, Calif.
- 23—Kaiser Paving Company entered sand and gravel business near Pleasanton, Calif.
- 27—Cuban government awarded Kaiser \$20-million contract for highways.
- 28—Construction of Mississippi levees through 1930.
- 31—Pipelines in Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and Montana built, 1931-33, by Bechtel-Kaiser Company, Ltd. Henry J. Kaiser joined in the formation of the Six Companies, Inc., to construct Hoover Dam in Nevada.
- 34—Columbia Construction Company formed by Kaiser managership to build Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River.
- 38—Kaiser organization sponsored joint venture group to build major portion of Grand Coulee Dam in Washington.
- 39—Permanente Corporation incorporated and a cement plant constructed for building of Shasta Dam in California. Up to the start of World War II, Kaiser and associated firms had built more than 1,000 projects totalling \$383-million.
- 40—Kaiser entered the ship building field, designing, constructing and operating yards. By 1946, seven Kaiser shipyards had produced 1,490 ships, including 50 small aircraft carriers, approximately one-third of America's war-produced fleet.
- 42—Permanente made record cement deliveries to the Pacific war theaters. Henry J. Kaiser Company purchased assets of Fleetwings, Inc., to supply military air frames. Kaiser Steel's Fontana plant constructed to supply steel plate for ship construction. Artillery shell plants built and operated at Fontana and Denver, Colorado. Henry J. Kaiser Company formed gypsum business with Standard Gypsum Company Inc. Permanente Metals Co. produced magnesium incendiary "Goop."
- 45—The first publicly-held company, Kaiser-Frazer Corporation, organized to manufacture autos.
- 1946—Shipbuilding activities ended. The Permanente Metals Corporation entered aluminum business by leasing plants at Baton Rouge, La., and Spokane, Wash., from the WAA.
- 1947—Cement became a publicly-held company.
- 1949—The Permanente Metals Corporation renamed Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation.
- 1950—Kaiser Steel Corporation went into a \$125-million refinancing program, paid off its RFC loan 20 years ahead of schedule and became a publicly-held stock company.

Growth of the Kaiser Companies

- 1952—Kaiser Engineers entered nuclear engineering field with construction of additions to the Hanford plutonium plant for the AEC.
- 1953—Kaiser-Frazer became Kaiser Motors, Inc., which acquired Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., and renamed Willys Motors, Inc. Chalmette aluminum reduction plant completed in Louisiana.
- 1955—Willys discontinued passenger car manufacture to concentrate on production of 'Jeep' vehicles. Industrias Kaiser Argentina organized, first vehicle produced a year later. Kaiser Metal Products began manufacture of missile parts. Kaiser Aluminum embarked on major expansion program, building plants at Ravenswood, W. Va., and Columbiana, Ohio.
- 1956—Kaiser Industries Corporation created under reorganization by which Henry J. Kaiser Company became a wholly-owned subsidiary. Kaiser Gypsum entered insulating board field by acquiring Fir-Tex plant at St. Helens, Ore. Willys-Overland do Brasil reorganized.
- 1957—Work begun on Kaiser Center in Oakland, Calif.
- 1958—Cement completed plant at Lucerne Valley and acquired Bellingham, Wash., plant.
- 1959—Steel completed \$214-million expansion at Fontana. Aluminum completed four-year, \$400-million expansion program with opening of Gramercy, La., Works. Kaiser Center occupied. Kaiser Hawaii-Kai Development Co., started work on \$350-million resort-residential city near Honolulu.
- 1960—Rosario, N. M., gypsum plant and Hawaiian cement plant opened. Heavy Construction Div. renamed Kaiser Engineers International. Shipbuilding resumed through National Steel & Shipbuilding Co.
- 1961—Hawaiian Village Hotels sold. Willys-Overland do Brasil and Industrias Kaiser Argentina each produced their 100,000th vehicle.
- 1962—Volta River Hydroelectric project started and Volta Aluminum Co., Ltd., organized. Aluminum dedicated Argentina Plant. Steel joined in development of Australian iron ore deposits. Willys introduced Wagoneer and Gladiator. Broadcasting Division's FM radio station in San Francisco started.
- 1963—Willys Motors Inc. renamed KAISER Jeep CORPORATION. Steel's Long Range Sharing Plan adopted at Fontana. Cement doubled Cushenbury plant capacity and opened new Montana plant. Gypsum entered Eastern market with Nova Scotia ore deposits and construction of Florida plant. Aircraft & Electronics Division became Kaiser Aerospace & Electronics Corp. Aluminum added five domestic plants and continues world-wide expansion. Cement and Steel entered international field.