$75,000 Garment Factory Rewards Madill's Efforts

Madill saw the beginning of a new industrial era December 18, when ground was broken for a $75,000 garment factory which is expected to bring a half-million dollar annual payroll to the county.

The new concern, Woods Garment Manufacturers of St. Louis, Mo., expects to be in operation by spring, with 50 to 75 employees at the start, and a weekly payroll of from $1500 to $2500.

Bartlesville Housing Project Launched

An $8,000,000 housing project designed to relieve Bartlesville’s housing shortage and make possible an increase in population has been launched, and is expected to be completed in the next 18 months.

Arrangements have been completed by the Bartlesville Home Builders Association, working with the housing committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The new development will be located due east of Bartlesville, and the city commissioners have already started working on problems involved in bringing it into the city limits. There will be 800 new homes, ranging in price from $8,000 to $11,000. They will be built to FHA specifications, under FHA loan commitments.

New addition will be serviced by sewer and other utilities and will have concrete paving. A community shopping center will be included, with tenancy preference to be given to local merchants.

Our Cover

Electric power, cheap and abundant, is one of the factors attracting new industry to Oklahoma. Utility companies are constantly improving their facilities to stay ahead of the growing demand. Symbolic of this power that is making Oklahoma a great industrial state is our cover picture, taken by Casey Petruskas, Planning Board photographer.

Douglas to Add 4000 Employees In Coming Year

Employment at the Douglas Aircraft Company’s Tulsa Plant, where the all-jet B-47 medium bomber is being modified and assembled, is expected to reach 12,000 during 1953, company officials have disclosed.

The plant, reopened in 1951, had 8,100 employees by the end of 1952. The 12,000 expected for ’53 is approximately half the peak employment during World War II.

First Tulsa-built bomber made its maiden flight in December. Work was completed on the first bomber modified at the Tulsa Plant in the fall. Built at Boeing in Wichita, it was flown to Tulsa for final installations.

A $7 million construction program launched by the government in 1952 was 80 per cent complete at the end of the year. This included a new 10,000-foot runway, taxiways, ramps and other improvements in the area. In addition, a new $1 million electronics laboratory was completed in August.

Ranchers Will Stock Game in Osage Area

A plan to restore to the western Osage and Arkansas River area the wealth of wild game it had in its natural state has been launched by a group of Osage county ranchers.

They have purchased ten deer, eight does and two bucks, to be used in restocking the area. They plan later to release quail, rabbits, and maybe even wild turkeys.

Hunting will be limited on ranches joining in the venture. Night hunting with hounds will be prohibited, and shooting of quail and other game will be restricted.

school building, gymnasium, football stadium, dressing room, rodeo arena, and relighting of the football field.
Okmulgee Site Of Second New Glass Factory

The Fulton Glass Co. of Hartford City, Ind., the second fabricator of flat glass to locate in Okmulgee in the past few weeks, was preparing to get into production in January.

The company will employ 40 persons, all of whom except for a few key men are to be recruited in Okmulgee.

The H. Perilstein, Inc., glass company, which will employ approximately 70 people, earlier announced plans to locate in Okmulgee.

The Fulton company has branches in the eastern part of the country, and selected Okmulgee for its southwestern site after carefully considering many possibilities. The Chamber of Commerce industrial committee kept in touch with the company during this time, supplying up-to-date information and extending invitations to the company officials to visit the city. James Fulton and Ray Cronin accepted the invitation and stated that they were delighted with everything they found.

The company has leased a building formerly occupied by the Iverson Tool Company, at 106 N. Alabama.

Delinting Plant At Hobart to Operate

A cotton seed delinting plant to serve farmers within a hundred-mile radius is getting in operation at Hobart.

The new plant, owned by the Cottonseed Delinting Co., Inc., of Vernon, Texas, will employ four or five men. It will be in operation throughout the cotton planting season.

A chemical delinting process will be employed.

A 45 by 100 foot concrete block building was constructed to house delinting machinery, and a 40 by 50 foot quonset hut provides office and warehouse space.

MAT SEATER is displayed by Fred Sloan, who developed it to make his work easier. Sloan holds one of the devices, and points to another which has been installed on the machine. The simple invention makes the linotype more fully automatic, saves time and repairs.

Clinton Man’s Invention Is Popular with Newspapers

A mat seater invented by Fred Sloan, machinist-operator on the Clinton Daily News, is being used by newspapers from the Trenton (N. J.) Times to the Honolulu Advertiser—and the Clinton paper was the first to have it.

Sloan, who says he was "just trying to make his job easier," got the idea for his invention about seven years ago, when he was working in Sayre. He built it himself. There were many unsuccessful attempts, but Sloan kept working until it was perfected, April 26, 1951.

Official name of the device, which was patented December 7, 1952, is "Matrix Seating Mechanism for Teletypesetter Operated Composing and Line Casting Machines."

Object of the invention, as described in the patent issued Sloan, "consists in firmly holding the line of matrices and space bands when a line has been fully assembled, in the interval between the termination of the line assembling operation and the transposition of the line which carries the assembled line of matrices and space bands into a jaw, moving it into a position in front of the mold."

So far, manufacture of the device is a one-man proposition, with Sloan making the product himself, and also handling distribution.

Newspapers using it report that the mat seater, which costs $52.50, more than pays for itself in a year's time by preventing loss of time and repair bills.

Typical of the letters in Sloan’s files are two from the same paper, dated August 1 and December 3, 1952. The first reports "We have had considerable trouble with our end mats falling off and also causing stops when elevating. This eventually breaks our blade fall rails and also damages combinations of our mats." In the later letter the same publisher says "Please send me one Sloan’s mat seater... I am well satisfied with the one we have now in use."
**Potato Chips Are Basis For Mangum Plant**

Potatoes produced in southwestern Oklahoma provide the basis for a thriving industry at Mangum—the Southwest Food Co.

At peak production the plant processes 1600 pounds of raw potatoes a day, marketing under the trade name Tasty Potato Chips in an 80-mile radius of Mangum.

In addition to its production of potato chips, the Southwest Food company can turn out its Tasty Fried Pies at the rate of 125 dozen a day.

When it’s in full production, the company employs four women in the production department and two truck drivers to distribute its products. There are never less than four employees.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray K. Babb, owners of the company, started by jobbing potato chips for another firm. Then they decided to go in business for themselves. Mrs. Babb supervises production, and Mr. Babb takes care of marketing and other phases of the business. In addition to the Tasty products they make, they job products for other companies.

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**Clinton Getting Aircraft Shop**

An aircraft instrument and dial repair shop which will give employment to 25 to 40 people is slated to get in operation at Clinton in February, according to company officials.

A new 50 by 120-foot building, providing 6,000 square feet of floor space, was constructed for the new firm, and it has also leased a warehouse building with 15,000 square feet of floor space.

Three closely associated firms are moving to Clinton from Burns Flat. Frank Say is head of the Frank Say Airmotive Co. and Sooner Dial Co., and assistant general manager of Lamar Aero Supply Corp.

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**Goodwill Industries Plant in Muskogee**

A branch of Goodwill Industries has been established in Muskogee to give employment to handicapped people.

Free space has been donated for the enterprise, which is sponsored in Muskogee by Rev. Marc Burbridge, pastor of the Honor Heights Methodist church. Cash contributions have also been received.

Disabled workers in Goodwill factories repair cast-off clothing, furniture, toys, kitchen equipment, electrical appliances and similar items donated by the public. These are sold at low prices in Goodwill outlet stores, with proceeds going to pay salaries of the workers.

The Muskogee plant is one of 101 such factories all over the United States. Many of the persons considered unemployable before they were given jobs by Golden Rule Goodwill Industries have later graduated to private industry.

Newest addition to the Tasty line is sweet potato chips, which the Babbs started making two years ago. They began marketing them this year on a special order basis.

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**Loss From Fire In Fall Drouth Is Disclosed**

Two hundred twenty-four forest fires destroyed a total of 33,468 acres in Oklahoma's 3,146,000-acre protected area during the critical fall drouth months in 1952.

These figures were revealed in a report prepared by Don Stauffer, director of the Planning and Resources Board's division of forestry. Oklahoma's losses during the extremely dry October and early November were less severe than most other southern states, he stated.

Losses in the northeastern part of the state were over three times as high as those in the southeast, though the protected areas is almost equally divided between the two sectors. Average fire size in the southeast was 47 acres, Stauffer said; in the northeast, it was 400 acres.

More grassland and less intensive protection accounted for the heavier loss in the northeast, Stauffer explained. Also, the southeastern area has been under protection longer, so that fire fighters there are better trained.

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**Oklahoma's Tourist Trade Is Surveyed**

Effect of the tourist trade in eight Oklahoma counties will be determined by a study which the University of Oklahoma Institute of Community Development now has underway.

The Institute was commissioned to conduct the survey in 24 counties in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri by the National Park Service, according to Dr. Leonard Logan, director. It is being made as part of a comprehensive report being prepared by the Arkansas-White-Red River Basins Interagency committee.

Counties included in the survey are: Ottawa, Delaware, Adair, Sequoyah, Cherokee, Wagoner, Mayes and Muskogee.
Deep Rock Ups Plant Capacity

Blending and packaging facilities of Deep Rock Oil Company's Cushing plant have been expanded as the first step in a multi-million dollar modernization program, company officials have revealed.

Newest installations provide for improved packaging and materials handling facilities, a complete drum reconditioning line, greater warehouse and outloading capacity, and increased blending capacity.

Construction work included reconditioning of existing buildings at the Deep Rock plant and addition of a new 45 by 135 foot warehouse. Base stock storage capacity was increased, a new power sub-station installed, and the plant's railroad spur extended and a new loading dock added.

Proportioning and blending of base oils and additives, along with deaeration of the finished blend, is achieved by a continuous automatic blending unit. This blending unit has a finished blend capacity of 90 gallons a minute.

Can filling and packaging facilities are provided for one-quart, five-quart, two-gallon and five-gallon cans. The drum filling equipment handles 15, 30 and 55-gallon drums. One-quart cans are filled, sealed and packed in cartons at the rate of 130 cans a minute. The five-quart canning line has a capacity of 35 cans a minute.

Tulsa Sets Record

Tulsa set a new record for new families moving in during 1952, with 3,950 reported by the Chamber of Commerce.

Figures were obtained from new connections made by utility companies.

Total for 1951 was 2,541, while during 1950 only 1,697 families were recorded.

The International Petroleum Exposition, held biennially at Tulsa, is the largest exhibit of any single industry held anywhere in the world.

Gift Items From Native Clay Permian Specialty

An unusual pottery business, using native Oklahoma clay and specializing in novelties and gift items, is operated by Paul and Mariemma McLellan of Frederick.

Mrs. McLellan, who studied ceramics at Oklahoma University when John Frank of Frankoma Pottery was an instructor there, was instrumental in exciting her husband in the project. They started in earnest as soon as equipment was available after World War II. Now both do designing and other work connected with the business.

Though their Permian Pottery, as it is called, was started as a hobby and is still a sideline to Paul's funeral home, it has always been a source of profit and can be expanded at any time.

First item put out commercially, an ash tray in the shape of Oklahoma, is still the most popular.

In addition, they make salt and pepper shakers, piggy banks, mustache cups and many other souvenir items. Largest demand, they report, is from clubs, conventions and school banquets. Orders range from one to one thousand of a particular item. Their work has gone all over the world.

Besides souvenir items, they do authentic scale models on special order. They have made scale models of churches, for example. A model bull made for the Hereford Breeders Association was carefully judged by a committee of the cattlemen before it was finished.

The McLellans believe the souvenir value of their products is increased by the fact they are made from local clay, instead of from material shipped in from other states.
34 New Industries Locate In Eastern Part of State

The area served by the reactivated Grand River Dam Authority was the center of most of eastern Oklahoma's industrial development during 1952, as revealed in the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce Industrial Development department's annual report.

Largest single construction project to get underway during the year was the $20 million John Deere Co. chemical plant near Pryor; two $4 million paper mills, owned by National Gypsum Co. and Certain-tred Products Corp., were completed and got into production.

The Deere and Co. plant, which is now under construction, is not included in total industrial expansion figures for 1952, because it will not be completed until 1953. Also omitted is expenditures for equipment by Douglas Aircraft Co., Tulsa, for security reasons.

The GRDA plant near Pryor provides low-cost water, electricity and steam to industry in the area.

Approximately one-third of the $52,250,000 spent for industrial development in eastern Oklahoma was in Tulsa county, the report revealed. Fifteen of the area's new plants were located there, and an estimated $16,326,176 was spent for expansion of Tulsa county plants. New industry in Tulsa county involved an investment of $747,600.

Nineteen new plants in twelve other eastern Oklahoma cities involved an expenditure of $25,875,000. Expansion of existing plants outside of Tulsa county cost $8,427,000.

New plants outside of Tulsa county are listed below.

Bartlesville: Matoka Stone Co., Garneau Pipe Co.
Blackwell: Cities Service Oil Co., Iso-butane plant, $4,000,000; American Metals Co. zinc smelter, $4,000,000.
Claremore: Oklahoma Steel Castings Co.
Guthrie: Aviation Sales Co.; Walker's ready Mix Concrete Co.; Wright's Auto Trim.
Holdenville: Seamprufe, Inc.
Hominy: Acidizing plant for Dowell, Inc.; service substation for Baker Tool Co.
Miami: Burlington Manufacturing Co. garment plant.

Five-Point Program To Improve State

A five-point program for improvement of recreational, industrial and agricultural opportunities in eastern Oklahoma was adopted by the Oklahoma Ozark Playgrounds Association at its first annual meeting in Vinita in December.

Program presented to the group included: 1—Continual upgrading of eating places, lodging accommodations, and other facilities for serving guests. 2—Greater protection from vandalism and fire for both natives and outside investors. 3—Use of a proportionate share of the gasoline tax on access roads. 4—Abolishment of the "open-range law," which tourists and investors do not like. 5—The scheduling of public events so there is something going on each week-end and each holiday.

New officers of the Association, chosen at the annual meeting, are H. A. Berkey, Miami, president; Warren Hadley, Pryor, first vice president; Dr. H. H. Gibson, Tahlequah, second vice president; W. R. Wright, Miami, secretary; and Ralph Mathews, Ketchum, treasurer.

Pawhuska: Blake Manufacturing Co., tents; Mendenhall and Blair, feed mill.
Perry: Charles Machine Works.
Wewoka: H. and W. Industrial Battery Co.

Industry Growth Is Reported By Oklahoma City

An investment of $34,250,000 during 1952 in new and expanding industry, most of it of the "home grown" variety, was reported by the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce.

According to Paul Strasbaugh, manager of the Chamber's industrial division, twenty-five new manufacturing concerns were established during the year, while 204 old firms reported expansions. The survey revealed a total of 596 manufacturing firms. Most of the new ones, Strasbaugh reported, originated locally and were not large concerns moving to town.

A reported $18,023,415 was spent by existing firms for new buildings; floor space was increased by 760,208 square feet. Established concerns also spent $4,625,190 for new equipment during the year.

Expansion at Tinker Field accounted for $6,750,000 of the total.

An investment of $1,280,000 by new firms was reported, $608,000 of it for construction costs and $572,000 for machinery.

Industrial expansion resulted in 2,740 new manufacturing jobs. Of these, 478 were in new businesses.

The survey revealed the industrial boom is likely to continue into 1953, since twenty-four of the firms that returned questionnaires reported they plan to expand in the near future.

One hundred four new products were put on the market during the year. Some of these were bakery goods and other food products, drugs, fertilizer and feed ingredients, oil field chemicals, printing, fish lures, furniture, venetian blinds, rubber stamps, and heavy machinery and oil field equipment.

Figures in the industry report did not include $2,822,000 invested in 480,275 feet of floor space for distribution, transportation and service industries.
Tulsa Industry Is on Increase

Establishment of fifteen new manufacturing concerns and expansion of 114 others during 1952 increased Tulsa's manufacturing employment 23 per cent over 1951, a survey by the Tulsa chamber of commerce industrial department has revealed. An expenditure of $170,073,777 for new manufacturing space and equipment was reported, topping the 1951 figure by $5 million. These figures do not include amount the rapidly expanding Douglas Aircraft plant spent for equipment; this was withheld for security reasons. Jacques Cunningham, industrial department head, described the report as "extremely conservative," since only 171 of the county's 650 industries responded to the questionnaire they were sent. Also, it does not include several major distribution and warehousing developments.

Plants added 1,232,579 square feet of manufacturing space to their facilities during the year—almost twice the 631,229 square feet added during 1951, when 24 new industries were started in the county. Cost for new space was $11,430,932 for the year, while cost of machinery was $5,642,844.

New plants represent a total investment of $747,500, and employ an estimated 86 persons. They occupy 72,400 square feet of floor space acquired at a cost of $434,400.

Biggest single expansion project was Stanolind Oil and Gas company's $4.5 million research laboratory, which is nearing completion. A $1,859,000 expansion of facilities at Douglas ranked second, and Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. was close behind with an expansion of $1,713,367.

Manufacturing employment increased to 29,525. Douglas Aircraft, which added about 6,000 workers during the year, accounted for a large part of the increase.

Outlook is good for further growth in '53 Cunningham said.

Christmas Is Year 'round Business for Madill Man

Christmas comes but once a year, but the Lampe Manufacturing Company of Madill bases its year-round business on getting ready for the annual event.

The "Cinch" Christmas tree stand, developed by Maurice Lampe, is the backbone of the company's business. Six people are employed throughout most of the year, taking orders, getting materials together, and stockpiling the wooden tree bases.

The Madill company sold about 75,000 of the specially-designed tree stands this year.

The Cinch tree holder is made of native Oklahoma pine. It has many advantages over other types; it will take any size tree, it holds like a vise without nails or screws, and it is easy to assemble without tools. In addition, it is cheap—job price is $1.35 per dozen—and lightweight to ship. The stands weigh only 15 pounds per dozen, and are shipped three dozen to a carton 15" by 10½" by 18". Most of them are sold by jobbers with trees. Lampe describes his product as "compact enough to keep and cheap enough to throw away."

The unusual business was started in 1947 as a hobby, after Lampe had sold out a lumber business and had time on his hands. He began by making a stand of wood for his own tree which was an improvement over the metal type formerly used. The new stand worked so well he started selling it to local merchants and, in 1950, opened his manufacturing plant.

The model was improved this year by making the stand higher so the tree can be placed in a bowl of water to keep it from drying out.

Lampe is making plans now for expanding his plant to produce half a million tree stands annually. Sales in 1952 were double those of 1951, though the product was almost entirely unadvertised. In 1953 Lampe plans to do more advertising and to make more effort to build up sales.
Low Taxes Cited In State’s Cities

Cost of city government in 21 Oklahoma cities studied by the Oklahoma State Chamber of Commerce is far below that in several nearby states, Dr. J. M. Ashton, research director for the organization, has revealed.

Tax facts about these cities, which range in size from 10,000 to 40,000, “should prove very interesting reading to firms that would like to bring industry to the state,” Dr. Ashton said.

Cities surveyed have 402,922 people, about 18 percent of the state’s total population.

Police protection cost averaged $2.78 annually per person and fire protection $2.72. Profits from water service, which cost an average of $6.40 per capita, usually financed most other municipal departments. Total annual cost of municipal government was placed at $30.66 per person, including $5.55 for municipal debt payments.

Cities studied were Ada, Ardmore, Bartlesville, Chickasha, Duncan, Durant, El Reno, Enid, Guthrie, Lawton, McAlester, Miami, Midwest City, Muskogee, Norman, Okmulgee, Ponca City, Sapulpa, Seminole, Shawnee and Stillwater.

Bank Deposits At New High

Deposits in Tulsa’s nine banks at the end of 1952 were up $46,826,804 over the previous year, year-end reports revealed. The 1951 total was $520,151,698, as compared with $566,978,502 in 1952.

Loans and discounts at the banks for the end of 1952 totaled $166,459,743, compared to $129,009,943 in 1951.

Industrial Booklets Are Made Available

Twelve industrial development publications are now available through the U. S. Department of Commerce, the Planning Board’s division of state and industrial planning has been notified.

New publications, and their prices, are as follows:

- Area and Industrial Development Publications—10 to 20 cents per copy.
- Basic Industrial Location Factors—25 cents
- Industrial Uses of Selected Minerals—30 cents
- Industrial Uses of Selected Timber Species—25 cents
- Industrial Development and Plant Location—10 cents
- Locating Industrial Prospects for Your Community—5 cents
- Planning for Industrial Growth—Free
- Community Industrial Development in the Defense Period—15 cents
- Industrial Dispersion Guidebook for Communities—20 cents
- Planning for the Industrial Growth of Anne Arundel County—Free
- Selective Industrial Development—Free
- Directory of Industrial Development Officials of Railway Companies—5 cents

Booklets may be obtained by writing Department of Commerce field offices at either Tulsa or Oklahoma City.