Resourceful Oklahoma
Industrial Review

By Czar Langston, Director
Industrial Development Division

During 1954, it appears that one of the outstanding attainments of this program was the accelerated industrial development by smaller cities initiated by chambers of commerce. These communities have learned that in order to secure industrial payrolls, they must concentrate on this phase of their work programs. Competition is so great in this field of endeavor that it has become a major project of their organizations.

These industries came to Oklahoma only after communities in the state made industrial development their paramount objective. Other Oklahoma communities have made equal showings, and it is expected that during 1955 additional chambers of commerce will place the industrial development program at the top of their work programs.

In reviewing reports of the major publications, it has been found that 1955 should be a favorable year for securing new industries. Recession talk has ceased, and a large number of firms are now examining areas for expansion sites.

The first two reports, "Chemical Industry Potentials of the State of Oklahoma" and "The Manufacture of Ethylene and Its Major Derivatives in Oklahoma," are now in the hands of officials of leading chemical and construction companies in the United States. The chemical industry is expected to spend more than $1.5 billion in expansion during 1955.

Other types of industry that look favorable for Oklahoma are aviation, textile, and metal fabrication. Oklahoma is favorably situated to secure sub-contracting firms for many large aviation plants located in northern Texas, southern Kansas and Oklahoma.

Final figures are not available at this time on the number of persons employed by manufacturing concerns in Oklahoma during 1954, however, it is expected that the number in this state will not drop as much in proportion for 1954 as in other states. It is possible that during 1955 the number of persons employed by Oklahoma manufacturing concerns will reach an all-time record of 90,000. This compares with the previous high of 84,800 during 1953.

Our Cover

An Oklahoma beauty, Miss DeLois Faulkner of Stillwater, is the 1955 Maid of Cotton. Selected from a bevy of 22 pretty girls from all cotton producing states, Miss Faulkner was crowned and received her title January 4 in Memphis.

As winner of the national contest, Miss Faulkner will make a 6-month tour of the United States, Canada, and Europe as ambassador of goodwill for the cotton industry. She will wear a wardrobe of cotton, created for her by 46 leading New York fashion designers. At the conclusion of the tour she will be awarded a Ford convertible and other prizes.
Well Produces Commercial Salt

In 1923 Fred L. Coogan, Sr., was a successful oil driller operating in Beckham county near Sayre. He drilled a well on what he thought was a good location, but abandoned it after he hit an extensive salt bed at 1300 feet.

Looking around in 1934 for something less strenuous than the oil business, Coogan recalled the salt bed. He investigated the commercial value of the bed, which he owned, and learned that there was a demand for good quality stock salt.

The well was reopened, and Coogan had the salt tested. Results were good, but the salt was in a relatively hard to drill, compact form.

Three hundred feet away, Coogan drilled another well to the same bed. Fresh water pumped under pressure down one well was pumped out the other well as brine and processed through huge evaporators that generate heat up to 2800 degrees Fahrenheit.

The end product is a fine quality stock salt, sufficiently pure for use in preparing table salt, according to Coogan. In the near future machinery may be installed to refine salt for retail marketing.

Geologic Map Ready After 30 Years

Thirty years of work were culminated in the publication of a new geologic map of Oklahoma. The map, begun in September, 1947, was released December 31 by the Oklahoma Geological Survey, Norman. It is the second colored geological map of the state, replacing a map printed in 1926.

Eighty per cent of the new map represents work that has been done since the 1926 map was published, said Dr. Carl C. Branson, Oklahoma Geological Survey director. More than half of the map is made up of unpublished geological information from cooperating oil companies.

Outcrops and classifications of igneous and sedimentary rock formations in Oklahoma are shown in 34 colors. This surface map of bedrock geology is the basis of all other geologic work and maps.

The geology on the map represents about 88 man-years of work at a cost of approximately $2 million. Twelve and a half man years went into the drafting, finished in the spring of 1954, and $88,000 was spent in preparing the map for printing.

Dr. Hugh D. Miser of the United States Geological Survey was selected in 1947 to compile the map. He retired from 40 years of service to the survey on the day the map was released.

Maps are sold for $2.50. Of 13,000 printed at a total cost of $28,000, the O.G.S. received 8,000, and 5,000 went to the U.S.G.S. Oil companies, schools of geology, students and geologists are the principal users of the map, Branson said. In Oklahoma there are about 2,500 geologists.

The scale of the geologic map, which is 39 inches deep and 72 inches wide, is 1 to 500,000 units or eight miles to the inch. It was printed on a new base map, prepared cooperatively by the Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board and the U.S.G.S. and partly financed by the O.G.S.

Twenty-eight press runs were required to print the map. The highway map overprint will be brought up to date periodically in future reprints of the geologic map.

Eighty-two geologists worked on field, office and laboratory studies for five years to prepare the new map. Field mapping by company and independent geologists done in the past 30 years was utilized. In preparation for the new map 1,841 maps were used. Eighteen draftsmen, of whom fifteen were employees of the O.G.S. and three were employees of the U.S.G.S., worked on the project.

The manuscript copy was completed in April, 1953. Publication was a cooperative project of the United States and the Oklahoma Geological Surveys.
Oil From Beneath Capitol

A model display showing the method of oil recovery from beneath the state capitol in Oklahoma City is now on exhibit in the first-floor rotunda of the building.

Capitol visitors, especially out-of-state tourists, have always been interested in the fact that the building sits above a pool of oil which is being recovered by a diagonal drilling method called "whipstocking."

The Oklahoma capitol is the only one in the world known to be located above the bottom of an oil well a mile and a quarter under the surface, and the replica on exhibit shows the intricate drilling technique employed to recover the oil.

The story of this rare situation is told many times daily by capitol guides, and that fact gave Morton Harrison, former chairman, Planning and Resources Board, the idea that dramatizes this fact.

The display was financed by Phillips and the Sunray Oil Corporation, which together have most of the working interest in the Capitol Site Well No. 1. Phillips designed the display and commissioned Russell Pearson, artist for the planning board, to construct the display. Pearson, assisted by his wife, built the replica of the capitol and the producing well in his spare time.

The exhibit, an artistic design of woodworking, neon lights and motors, weighs about 1,200 pounds. It is seven and a half feet high, 14 feet long, and nine feet and four inches wide.

The model depicts the capitol and more than a mile and a quarter of earth beneath it. Simulated earth contains a curved tube filled with a golden fluid, representing the whipstocked well. A second well built into the model shows how conventional wells are drilled.

The well reproduction illustrates the technique of drilling for an oil pool which is not directly below the rig location. The process, called whipstock or directional drilling, makes it possible for well pumping machinery located 300 feet south of the building to remove oil trapped in formations under the capitol.

The model of the capitol, designed from a set of original architect's plans, contains several thousand pieces. It is built on a scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot. Details of the columns, the roof and the walls closely imitate the Oklahoma capitol.

Grounds of the capitol are simulated in life-like manner. Miniature trees and shrubbery are made of materials from the Swiss Alps. Some are made of natural moss from the northern Rockies or of material from the ocean floor.

Phillips Petroleum Company began drilling the Capitol Site Well No. 1 November 10, 1941, and reached the total depth of 6,618 feet in 171 days. The bottom of the well is 431 feet north of the top of the hole. Rotary drilling tools were used to penetrate 6,425 feet, and cable tools completed the final 193 feet into the oil-bearing Wilcox sand formation.

Phillips owns half the working interest of the well, Sunray owns one-fourth, and the British American Oil Producing Company owns the remaining quarter. By agreement of the partners Phillips operates it.

Oklahoma retains a one-fourth royalty interest in the well, which had returned $485,773.52 to the state in payments and taxes through August, 1954. To September 1, 1954, the well produced 1,212,478 barrels of oil, a volume that would halfway fill the entire capitol. It is expected to produce another 660,480 barrels by 1978. The present capacity of about 121 barrels daily was reduced under proration to 31 barrels from September, 1954, to the end of the year. Beginning in January, 1955, the well will produce 34 barrels a day.

State Recreational Area Planned

A timbered 150-acre tract of land near Hinton in Caddo County, 56 miles west of Oklahoma City, has been acquired by the state planning board for development as a recreation area.

The city of Hinton and the Hinton Kiwanis club transferred title of the rugged land to the state. It is located in a 100-foot canyon backed by steep red sandstone bluffs.

Water flows abundantly from two large springs, making the area particularly adaptable for picnicking. Rich groves of cedar, oak, maple and other shade trees line the base of the cliffs and dot the grassy canyon floor.

The planning board's state parks division estimates that a legislative appropriation of $83,000 would be necessary to make cultural improvements which would bring the area up to the standard of the state parks.

Plans include a swimming pool and bathhouse, a small superintendent's residence, 40 picnic tables, a shelter house, two parking areas, landscaping, and road and drainage improvements.
State Product Recognized Nationally

A grocery cart manufactured in Oklahoma was used to symbolize the nation's $73 billion grocery business in a recent issue of a national magazine.

Attention was drawn to the product of Folding Carrier Corporation of Oklahoma City by the January 3 cover of Life magazine. Nest-Karts, movable baskets on wheels, have become so widely accepted throughout the United States and many foreign countries that they were used in a special food issue of the magazine to signify the ever-expanding grocery business.

S. N. Goldman, president of the company, conceived the idea of movable grocery carts in 1937. As head of the Standard Humpty Dumpty grocery chain, he searched for an idea that would sell more groceries. He noticed a folding chair in his office and called in his maintenance man to "put some wheels and shelves on that chair to see if it will work."

Women would buy more if they could push their purchases around the store in easily managed carts instead of carrying groceries in their arms, Goldman believed. From that moment, the idea became an industry. Other grocers heard about the baskets and asked him to make up orders. Customers and grocers were enthusiastic, and a new Oklahoma industry began to grow.

Today Folding Carrier's products are distributed internationally. Market areas outside the United States include Canada, Central and South America, Mexico, Europe and the Philippines.

The chief products of the company are grocery carts and service trucks, but an offshoot of the industry is gaining recognition in another field. Specially constructed baskets, on the general lines of the familiar super-market carts, have been placed in railroad stations on a trial basis. Self-service luggage carts, designed to enable passengers to handle their own baggage, have been put in use in Topeka, Kansas, to determine their popularity with the public.

The luggage carts are made of chrome plated tubular steel, and are capable of carrying five or six pieces of luggage weighing up to 600 pounds. A wire basket at the top is designed to hold cosmetic kits and smaller bags, and a lower rack holds larger pieces of luggage. The company predicts that virtually all railroads will be using the vehicles within several years.

Folding Carrier's grocery carts have been changed through the years, and they are continuously being altered and improved to conform with customers' demands. The chromium plated steel mesh baskets are available in several models. New models placed on the market last month, the Streamliner 98 and the Imperial 101, feature wheels up to eight inches in diameter, close mesh baskets, and removable lower shelves.

Several unforeseen functions of the baskets have affected their design and construction. The manufacturers were surprised, but not unprepared, when they discovered the carts were being used to wheel children around while their mothers shopped. A folding child's seat was built into several models, and now children may sit comfortably and safely in the grocery carts while housewives shop.

Above right—E. E. Curtis of the metal department jigwelds a Baby Nester basket.
Right—LeRoy Daniels operates a punchpress, forming steel strip.
By Kazimir Petrauskas

Western Village, owned by Roy L. Morgan, is one of the nation's finest highway hotels, with its airport, heliport, swimming pool, 60 rooms and suites, deluxe restaurant and 18-hole golf course.

It is designed to meet every traveling need, and it provides the finest of accommodations as a home away from home. Here you may have a hotel room, penthouse, cabana suite or honeymoon cottage complete with rose garden, all the resort conveniences from $7 to $30 per day.

For several years, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan planned to build their dream hotel. They traveled more than 150,000 miles in search of ideas to incorporate into the project. They stopped at tourist resorts in the western half of the United States and in Mexico. Some of the features found at Western Village are offshoots of things seen in their travels, while others are original ideas of things they wanted but couldn't find.

One of the principal features lending anecdotally western flavor to the hotel is the color scheme in both exterior and interior woods. Morgan says the colors, seven in all, were inspired by the old masters, the Aztecs of Old Mexico. “Their colors blended more with the rich, brown beauty of the earth than any other,” explains Morgan.

Another feature is the 2-story office of genuine western architecture. It has a downstairs registration desk, waiting room, upstairs lounge, and front porch with rustic features. The only truly copied features of the Village are the weather dial and the upstairs lounge, ideas lifted from Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson.

Western Village is situated on a 5-acre tract surrounded by prairie country on the east, west and south and by a country school on the north. It has the approval of the AAA and is identified by the coveted Master Host Certification. This new luxury establishment is located on state highway 33 on the outskirts of Tulsa, two and a half miles southeast of the Tulsa Municipal Airport.

The hotel and shopping center eventually will become the nucleus of an incorporated city, also to be known as Western Village. About 1600 homes are scheduled in the first group, to be built on 655 acres. The village will be extended, however, to include a total of 856 acres.

In planning his dream hotel, Morgan considered many things. Among them were the comfort, safety, convenience and pleasure of guests, ease and economy of operation, the advantages of sturdy construction, and the beauty of the place.

Beauty is the first impression received by the visitor. The long low U-shaped ranch style building is of block masonry painted a frost green, enhanced by a roof of hand-split shakes and by natural effect timbers in the rich, orange-brown tones of well aged wood. This effect was achieved after the Morgans studied the ancient timbers at the Capistrano and Monterey Missions. Structural timbers were hand-hacked to a rough surface, which deepened the rich tones of the paint colors.

The airport, southeast of the hotel, is 1,600 feet long and 220 feet wide. The heliport is a square area immediately west of the north end. It is marked by concrete blocks at each corner.

Leased wire provides 24-hour weather service. The field's own 122.8 megacycles will furnish 2-way communication between the station and planes in flight. The landing strip is surrounded on three sides by an 18-hole, tournament class golf course. Fairways at both ends of the strip provide unobstructed glide paths for inbound and outbound planes.

Morgan knew what he wanted so well that he declined to use detailed construction plans. He worked from pencil sketches drawn as the project developed. Originally built in 1952, Western
Above—Living rooms of the new cabana section suites are suitable for parties and spacious, luxurious living.

Below—Part of the kidney-shaped swimming pool.

Village has undergone continuous expansion. Last summer new major construction was completed, and in July a 2-day celebration was held to introduce the new innovations to the public.

One service he considers original is the pictograph. A flick of a button will give the guest a color view of the space he is offered, saving him steps touring the hotel.

The new cabanas are named after Master Host hotels. The two largest are named the Presidential and the Gold suites. The cabanas, more plush than the regular Western Village suites, have nylon rugs, tile baths, controlled air conditioning, private bars, L-shaped divans which convert into beds, coffee tables which can be adjusted into card tables, and panorama wallpaper which blends with window drapes. Each has a picture window overlooking the large kidney-shaped swimming pool.

Also overlooking the pool is a large tack room and snack bar with a sculptured mural showing a chuck wagon stopped for lunch on the trail. A food service room adjoins the tack room and also serves a smaller adjoining room. The two rooms are wired for radio and TV broadcasts and have a complicated interior lighting arrangement for shows and broadcasts.

Other features are two honeymoon cottages overlooking a beautiful rose garden. The bridal suite has its own electric kitchen plus a private porch. Western Village also has a penthouse which is built on two levels.

Among other features at Western Village are room service, swank dining service, free ice cubes, coffee awakener, newspapers, book service, 6-way radio and TV, baby sitting service, dog kennels, and the services of the gift shop, barber and beauty shops and service station.
Feeder Coddles Cattle

Clay time for the cattle on Joe Reynolds' farm north of Gotebo has ceased to be a chore since Reynolds invented the Robot Automatic Stock Feeder. This feeder calls the cattle at any given time and feeds them any amount the owner desires them to have, all without human assistance.

Reynolds is fattening 10 steers, so once every 10 days he fills the feeder with 800 pounds of feed, sets the timers to drop 50 pounds of feed at 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., then forgets about the cattle for the next 10 days.

Reynolds started thinking about the mechanical feeder 10 years ago when it became increasingly inconvenient for him to feed cattle morning and evening. His efforts to develop his idea were temporarily foiled by military service.

After several unsuccessful attempts to obtain financial support for the feeder, Reynolds took the bull by the horns. He interested Charlie Bruton of the Hobart Manufacturing Co. in the project, and together they worked out details.

In several months they put together a working model. From miles around farmers and ranchers, most of them skeptical, gathered for a demonstration. The feeder worked like a charm, and on that day Reynolds received enough orders to justify the manufacture of the feeder in quantity.

The feeder is regulated by an electric clock, which, according to Reynolds, uses minute quantities of electricity. The clock, or timing device, has three dials: an hour dial, a minute dial and a second dial.

The hour dial can be set to feed from 1 to 24 times daily. When the feeding hour comes up, the second dial is tripped, and a horn sounds. The horn can be regulated to blow from one to 60 seconds, depending on how far away the cattle are.

When the horn quits blowing it trips the minute dial, which causes the feed to fall into the trough. The minute dial can be set to feed as much as desired.

Among several periodicals in which articles about the Robot feeder have appeared are Fortune Magazine, Country Gentlemen and Successful Farming.

Helicopter Plant Moves to Frederick

A new helicopter manufacturing plant will open in Frederick with about 400 employees within the next few weeks. Cecil Black, Chamber of Commerce secretary, said the factory eventually will employ approximately 6,000, of whom all but 16 will be hired locally.

Brantley Helicopter Corporation of Philadelphia will move the plant into World War II army buildings on the Frederick Municipal airport property. Modification work on the buildings, renovated last year for Spartan Aircraft Co., was begun late in January.

The Brantley firm, owned by N. O. Brantley, Philadelphia, expects to employ between 400 and 450 workers at the Frederick plant by the end of 1955, said Black. In addition to the factory, sub-contracting departments will probably be moved to the airbase.

Present plans are for one of the buildings to be used for a research development laboratory for work on a new 6-passenger helicopter.

Two-place helicopters will be manufactured for about $20,000. The craft is a new model, the result of more than 15 years of design and testing.

Brantley holds contracts for 160 helicopters to be delivered this year and has orders for 1,200 to be filled when ready. Purchasers are foreign civilians and countries.

Frederick was selected after a study of a number of places. Brantley said the city offered a unique combination of plant facilities, skilled labor, cooperative government officials, alert and aggressive civic leaders, a friendly business community and an ideal climate for flying.
Scrap Paper + Wood Pulp = $

Old papers and wood pulp play a big part in the multi-million dollar Certain-teed Products Corporation plant at Piroc. The mill is located a few miles southeast of Piroc, north of the former Oklahoma Ordnance Works reservation. The plant produces "liner paper" for Certain-teed's own gypsum wall board plants at Acme, Texas, Fort Dodge, Iowa, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Sigurd, Utah. Employment is provided for about 100 persons, with an annual payroll estimated at a half million dollars.

J. W. Hart, plant manager, came to Oklahoma from California, where he was a chemist. He came here when the plant first started operating in August, 1952.

Asked why Certain-teed chose Oklahoma for its location, Hart said, "It can be summed up in four letters, GRDA. Location, employees, and other factors were extraneous."

Waste paper, obtained from Oklahoma and neighboring states, is the principal raw material used in producing liner paper. Old paper, much of it newspaper and pulp, is cleaned, refined, and processed into new paper. A combination of both wood and paper pulp is used in producing roofing dry felt.

The single unit plant houses two separate production units. The paper machine produces approximately 120 tons of gypsum liner paper daily, and the roofing dry felt unit produces about 60 tons daily. The new mill is one of the finest of its type in the country.

Water Request Record Set

One of the driest years in Oklahoma's history did not stop state water users from submitting a record number of water rights applications during 1954.

The state planning board's water division received 1,423 applications, more than a third of the total requests submitted since statehood. The 1954 figure is nearly double the number received in 1953, which was also deficient in rainfall.

Sending in an application does not guarantee a water user some water if none is there, pointed out J. C. Husky, director of the water division. The application is a legal step required by law in the procedure for obtaining water rights. Husky said the big increase was caused mainly by drought, and that about 97 per cent of the requests came from farmers who want to irrigate crops.

"The drought also has caused many towns to look to their water rights and to plan for increased water supplies for the future," Husky said. In 1950 less than half the towns in Oklahoma had requested water rights, but since, many have complied with the law by submitting application forms.

Aerial view of the Certain-teed Products Corporation mill.

Above—Riley Gage, receiving and shipping superintendent, holds wood pulp in his left hand and paper pulp in his right hand. This combination is fed into the machine in the correct proportion and comes out as roofing dry felt.

Below—James Gass, Salina, stands beside a 2240-pound roll of gypsum paper liner. The rolls are moved by a lift truck.
Forest Directors Set Record With Radio Programs

This month the fifteenth year of radio broadcasts by the state planning board's forestry division will begin. The program, initiated February 14, 1941, has been on the air longer than any other forestry radio show in the United States.

Every Saturday at 6:45 a.m. Don Stauffer, director of the forestry division, and Albert Engstrom, assistant forester, informally talk for seven or eight minutes over Oklahoma City's radio station WKY as guests of the farm department. The program is built around the activities of the forestry division and timely topics and current events pertaining to forestry problems.

Stauffer and Engstrom frequently discuss seasonal literature and offer it to the public. Responses have come from points as distant as Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. At the last count more than 10,000 people had written to the forestry division through the radio station requesting literature and asking questions.

The program started as a cooperative project of the forestry division and the United States Forestry Service. The latter was the agency responsible for the planting of shelter belts and field windbreaks in western Oklahoma in the 30's, as part of the Prairie States forestry project.

Formerly, representatives of other agencies occasionally were invited to appear on the program, which began as a 30-minute broadcast. Among those participating were the United States Forestry Service, the State Department of Agriculture, the State Soil Conservation Board, and the Game and Fish Department.

Script has not been used more than two or three times on the forestry program. It was one of the few on which ad-libbing was permitted during the war. The only stipulation imposed by the government was that names and weather reports be withheld.

The program, transmitted at no cost to the planning board, is broadcast live. Of a total of about 720 programs presented, only about a dozen have been recorded. In 14 years of broadcasting, special programs have taken about eight periods assigned to the forestry division.

Uranium Possibilities Explained

Forty-four Oklahoma counties appear to be possible sources of uranium, a radioactive element used as a source of atomic energy. Three deposits of uranium oxide (U₂O₅), all in carbon or coal material, are known to contain material of high enough concentration to be salable, said Dr. Carl C. Branson, Oklahoma Geological Survey director.

Recent publicity directed specifically toward Oklahoma set the state apart as a possible future source of the valuable metal. The result has been increased interest in uranium prospecting, although the high cost of exploration makes the search by all but wealthy individuals and organizations generally infeasible.

Dr. Branson said uranium is not being commercially produced in Oklahoma at this time. Most state areas which are potential sources of uranium lie on privately owned land. Prospectors stake claims by buying the land or contracting for mineral rights. The government does no mining or recovery, but explores reported strikes.

The two instruments widely used to detect radioactivity are Geiger counters and scintillators. Geiger counters, cheaper and simpler devices, are used extensively by amateur prospectors.

Developed early in the 20th century by a German physicist, the counters consist of a metal cylindrical tube with a needle-like electrode projecting within. Passage of ionizing particles through the thin walls of the tube is detected by the momentary current set up on ionization of gas in the tube.

Scintillators, costing from $500 to more than $1,000, have been on the market only one or two years. They are 100 to 1,000 times as sensitive as Geiger counters, but will not penetrate much deeper than the counters, which detect radioactive minerals in only about three feet of topsoil.

The most efficient way to search for uranium deposits with a scintillator is from a low-flying, slow-moving airplane.

The cost per year of hiring a staff to trudge over an area might be $200,000, estimates Dr. Branson. The same area probably could be given a preliminary investigation from the air for about $50,000 per year.

Another benefit from this manner of search is that bleached out spots in red-bed areas, indicating uranium possibilities, in many cases are visible from the air. Radioactivity has in some instances changed the color of exposed red bedrock to a green or grayish hue.

The Atomic Energy Commission is the only market for uranium. Samples submitted by prospectors are analyzed by the A.E.C. and the Bureau of Mines, and the government buys ore containing one tenth of one per cent or more uranium oxide.

Prices, based on the percentage of uranium oxide in the ore, range from $1.50 to approximately $3.50 a pound for ore yielding about 0.12 per cent uranium oxide. In most cases, a strike must produce a minimum of 10,000 tons of raw material to pay.

Serious prospectors have been warned by the geological surveys to obtain geological guidance in order to save time and money. Areas in the state appear to be good potential uranium sources, but there are no grounds for a frantic uranium rush.
Research for Industry

Under the direction of an indefatigable Phi Beta Kappa, an electronic research laboratory in Norman has developed into a full-time industry, attracting the attention of military defense agencies and private technical firms, particularly in the fields of electronics and photography.

Dorsett Laboratories, Inc., was organized in 1947 by Loyd G. Dorsett, primarily as a facility for research and development in electronics. In 1950 the company was incorporated, with Dorsett, who holds degrees in electrical engineering and physics from the University of Oklahoma, as president.

Dorsett Laboratories contracts with individuals, industries and the government to solve problems of technique. The company finds better solutions to old problems and endeavors to make processes more rapid, accurate and economical.

Among the most important operations of the company is the development of original concepts. Patents on inventions are sold or royalties arranged with private industries and the government.

Four specialized laboratories, electronics, electromechanical, optical and photographic, and nuclear energy, provide theoretical and technical facilities for research and development.

In the electronics laboratory, engineers and technicians work on testing techniques and problems in communications, control systems and memory storage. Facilities and staff are provided by the electromechanical laboratory for problems involving electromechanical and recording devices, servomechanisms and special structures.

Control and location problems and new modes of motion picture presentation are worked on in the optical and photographic laboratory. An example of practical application of work in the nuclear energy laboratory is the use of gamma radiation in flaw detection of various materials.

Dorsett Laboratories holds several military and industrial contracts. One of the most important commercial problems to be solved at the Laboratories was the development of panaphonic sound, a low cost stereophonic sound system using a single sound track.

Of special interest to Dorsett is the perfection of an electronic organ developed at the Laboratories, but currently his time is devoted to an extensive project based on research and development contracts with the Army Signal and Ordnance Corps. The firm is perfecting a security classified system of battlefield information handling. The technique was first developed at the Laboratories in 1950.

Ninety per cent of the operation costs of the Laboratories is for salaries, said Fred Martin, executive vice president. The firm, using local talent and money, strives to hold within the state qualified, highly trained engineers.

"In this work," said Dorsett, "the know-how is the important thing, even in the manufacturing stage. Oklahoma provides an environment favorable for commercial research facilities in the field of electronics."

The firm has a close working association with the University of Oklahoma. The Research Institute and the Engineering College have accepted sub-contracts on a number of Dorsett's projects, and the Laboratories have completed work for the University. Of the Laboratories' 45 employees, about 30 are O.U. professors and staff members who work part time as consultants.

Dorsett recently returned from a 2-week trip to cities in the north and east where he visited engineering and research laboratories and military offices. Included on the invitational tour was the University of Michigan Willow Run Research Center, where he acted as a consultant. He visited the Detroit Tank Arsenal, the Picatinny Arsenal at Dover, New Jersey, and the Ballistic Research Laboratories at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland.

Sequoyah Adds Dock

Neither wind nor rain nor hail can stop the hardy postman from his appointed rounds. This also can apply to fishermen, but the elements no longer need deter a fishing trip. Sequoyah Marina on Fort Gibson reservoir has installed a new enclosed heated fishing dock.

The dock is built to accommodate 100 fishermen comfortably. Chairs are provided, and coffee, candy, cigarettes, sandwiches and soft drinks are available.

The area around the dock has been baited with cottonseed cake mash, and cedar trees suspended under the dock provide shelter for the fish.

The dock opened December 15, and since, hundreds of fish have been caught. According to Jack Bullington, dock manager, there is no need for anyone to leave without his limit, as a live box of fish is provided from which the unlucky fisherman can fill his quota.

Enclosed fishing dock at Sequoyah Marina.
Munsingwear Plans New Plant at Vinita

Munsingwear, Inc., plans to open a new finishing mill in Vinita, Craig county, within six months. Plants in Arkansas will supply the mill, which will operate in a new 37,000 square foot building. The structure will be completed at a cost of approximately $250,000.

The plant will employ about 150, most of whom will be hired locally. The company announced it is closing its Des Moines, Iowa, plant and moving it to Vinita. Lester Davis, plant manager at Des Moines, said moving will be on a gradual, staggered basis.

Work Progresses on Texoma Lodge

To January 13, when the picture at the left was taken, 228½ cubic yards of concrete had been poured into new buildings at the lodge and cabin development at Lake Texoma state park.

John Turner, job superintendent for Dunning Construction Company, said excavation on the basement of the main lodge is completed now, and the foundation nearly finished. Foundations on the 50 cabins are completed, and the swimming pool bottom has been poured.

The elaborate $2,200,000 resort is in the Durant, Kingston and Madill area. The main lodge will have 106 guest rooms and expansive lounge and dining facilities.