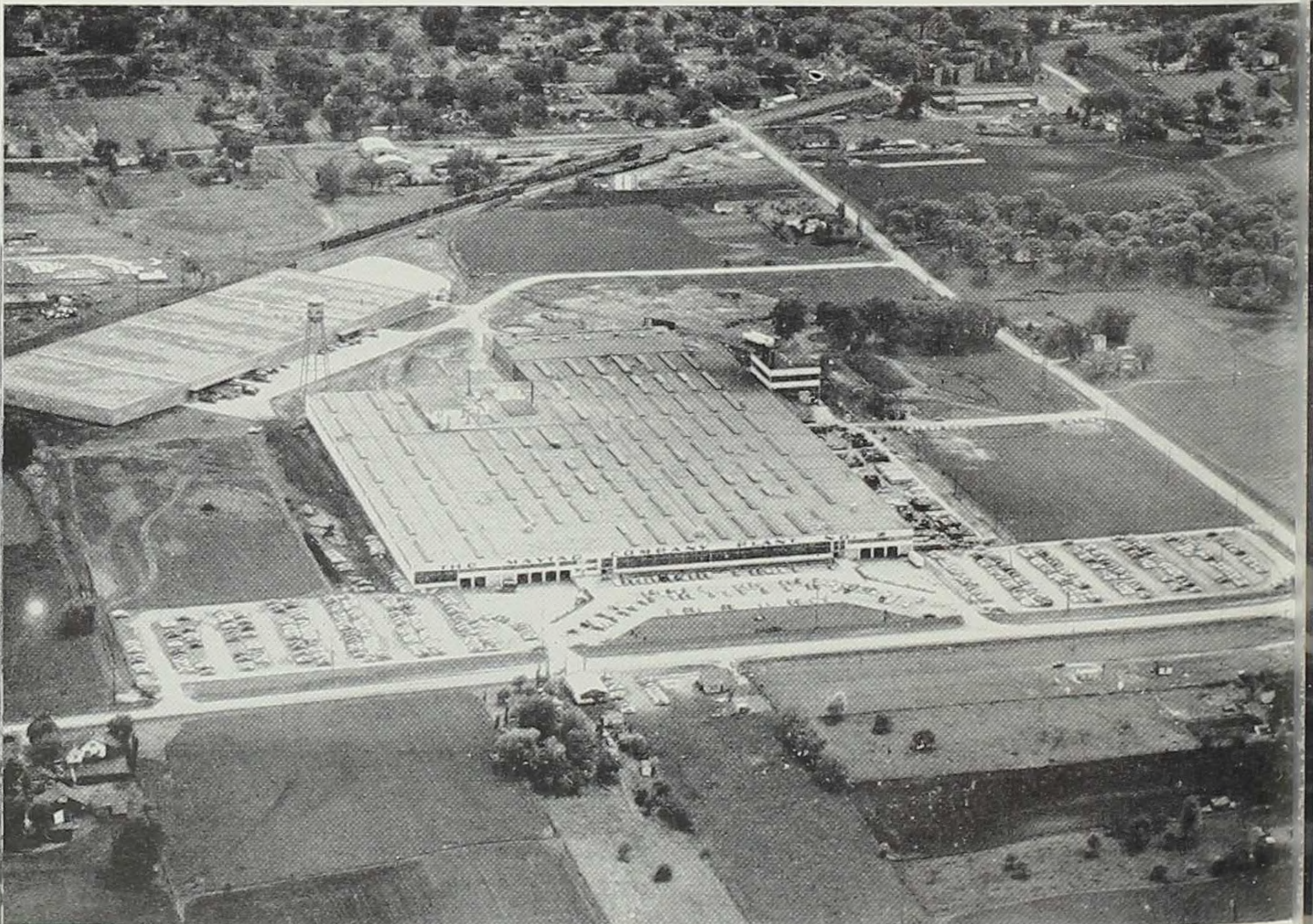
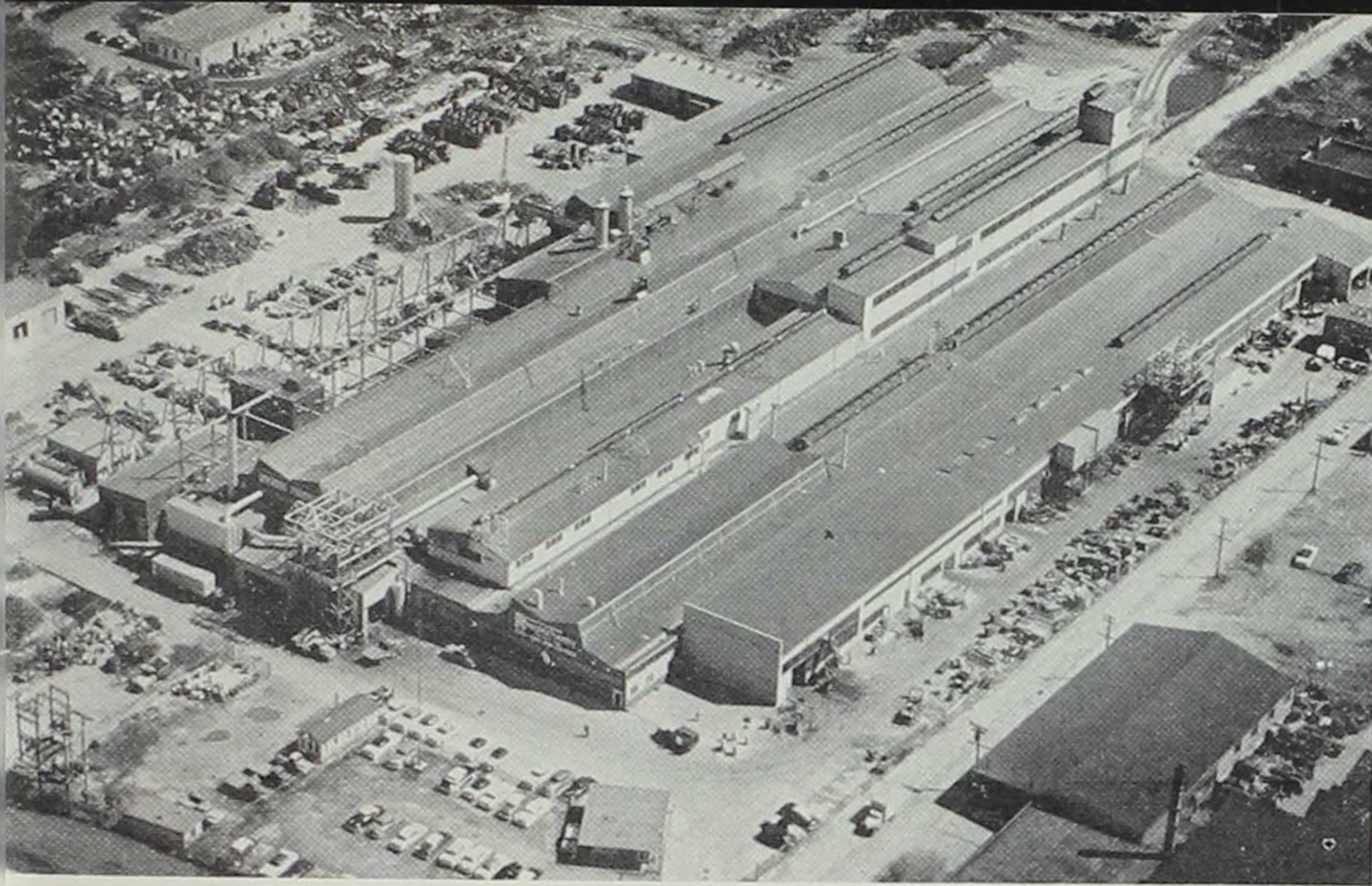


IOWA INDUSTRIES: Other industries

I. Metal industries	251
II. Electrical equipment	257
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V. Lumber products	275
VI. Rubber products	278
VII. Publishing industries	280
VIII. Miscellaneous industries	283

Maytag Company, Newton, Plant No. 2

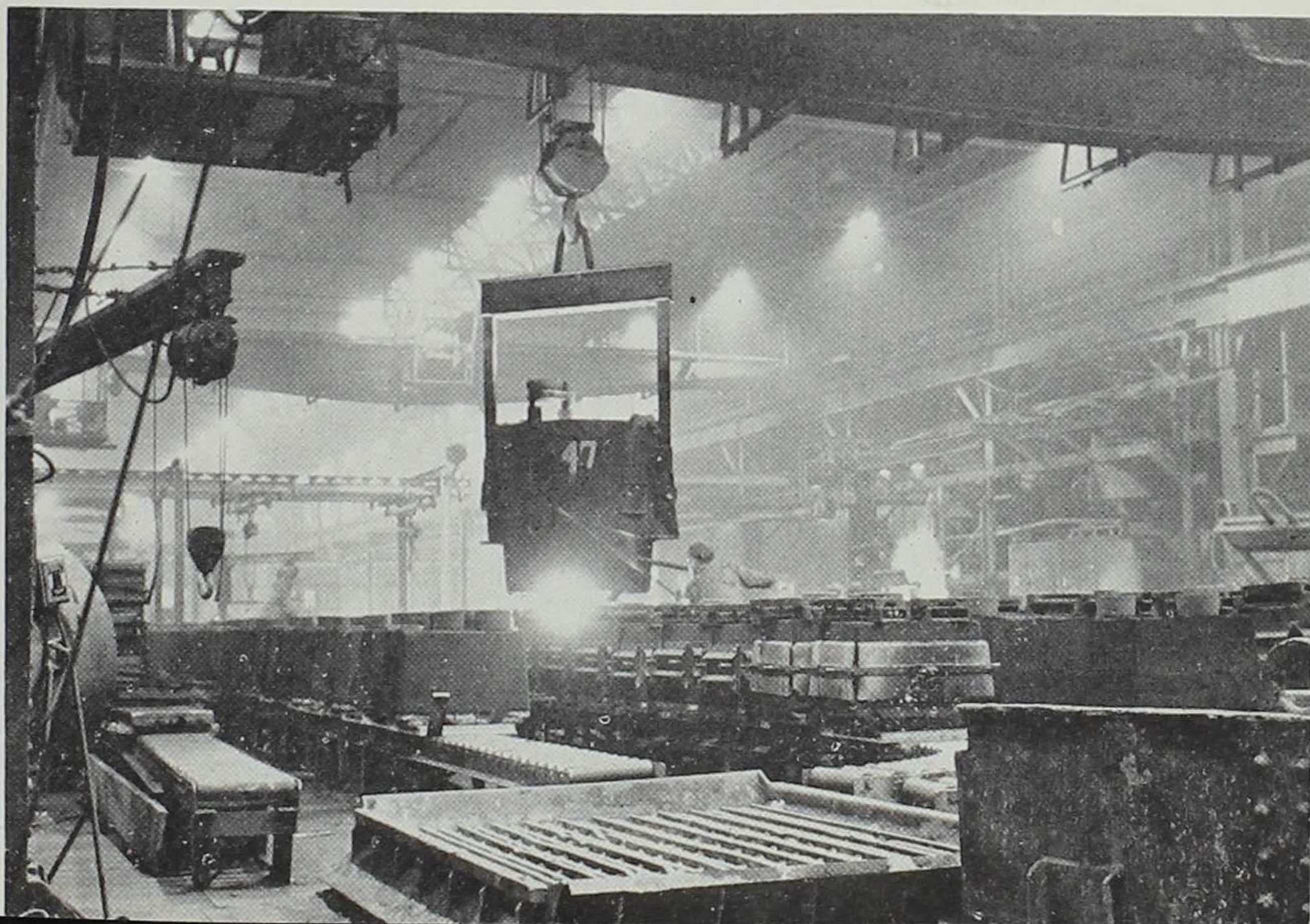


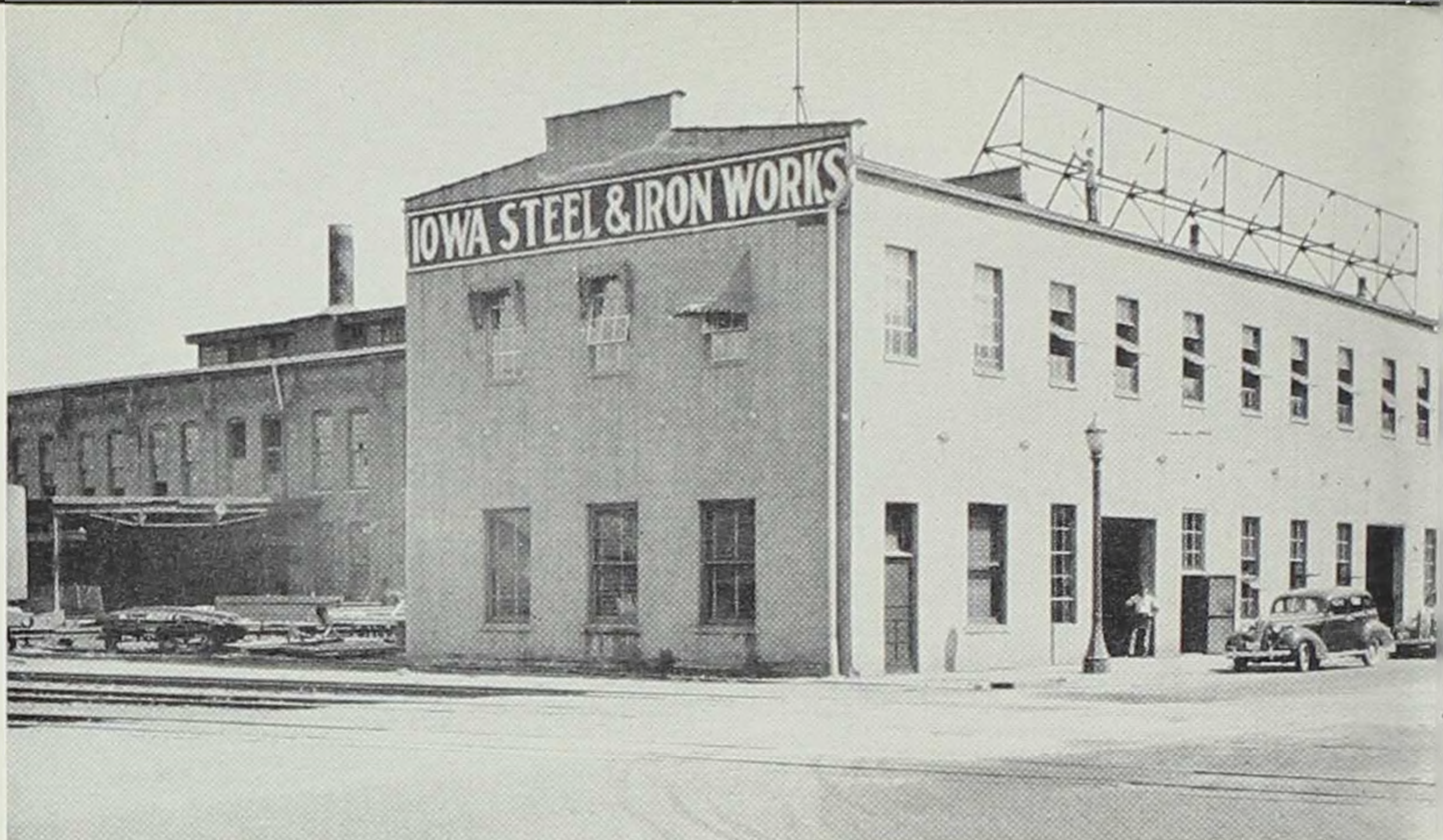


RIVERSIDE FOUNDRY, INCORPORATED: Bettendorf

Founded in 1946 by Russell H. Swartz and Harold S. Brady, Riverside Foundry has grown from a firm employing 75 workers with a monthly payroll of \$20,000 to one which in its best year recently had 850 workers and a monthly payroll of \$360,000. The company is equipped to produce steel and gray iron castings weighing as little as a few ounces or as much as ten tons. Following the conclusion of its defense industry contracts which had accounted for the bulk of its production, Riverside Foundry went through a difficult period of readjustment in 1955, but by 1956 President Swartz declared they had met the challenge and were looking to the future with much greater hopes.

ABOVE: aerial view of plant. BELOW: the pouring floor.



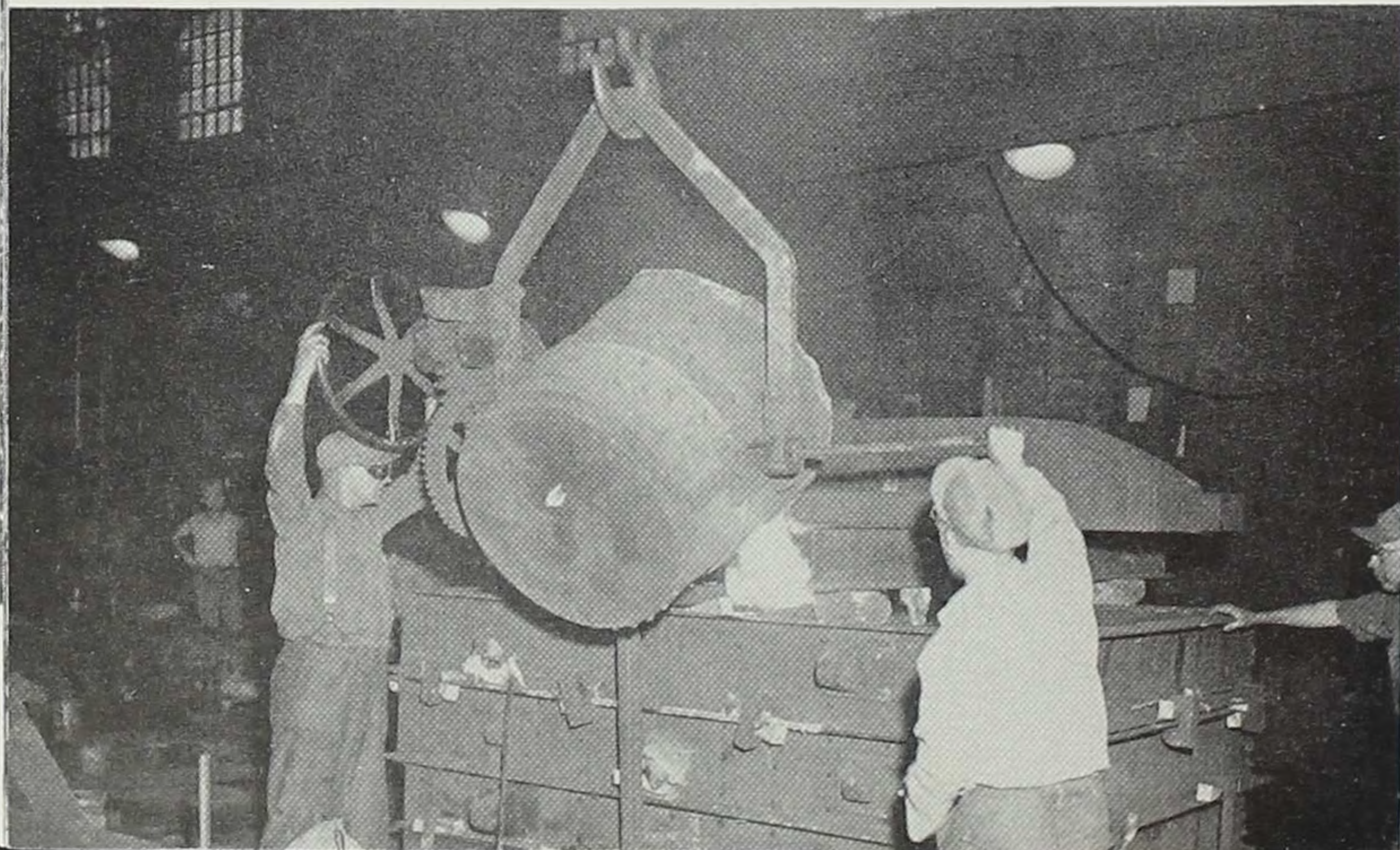


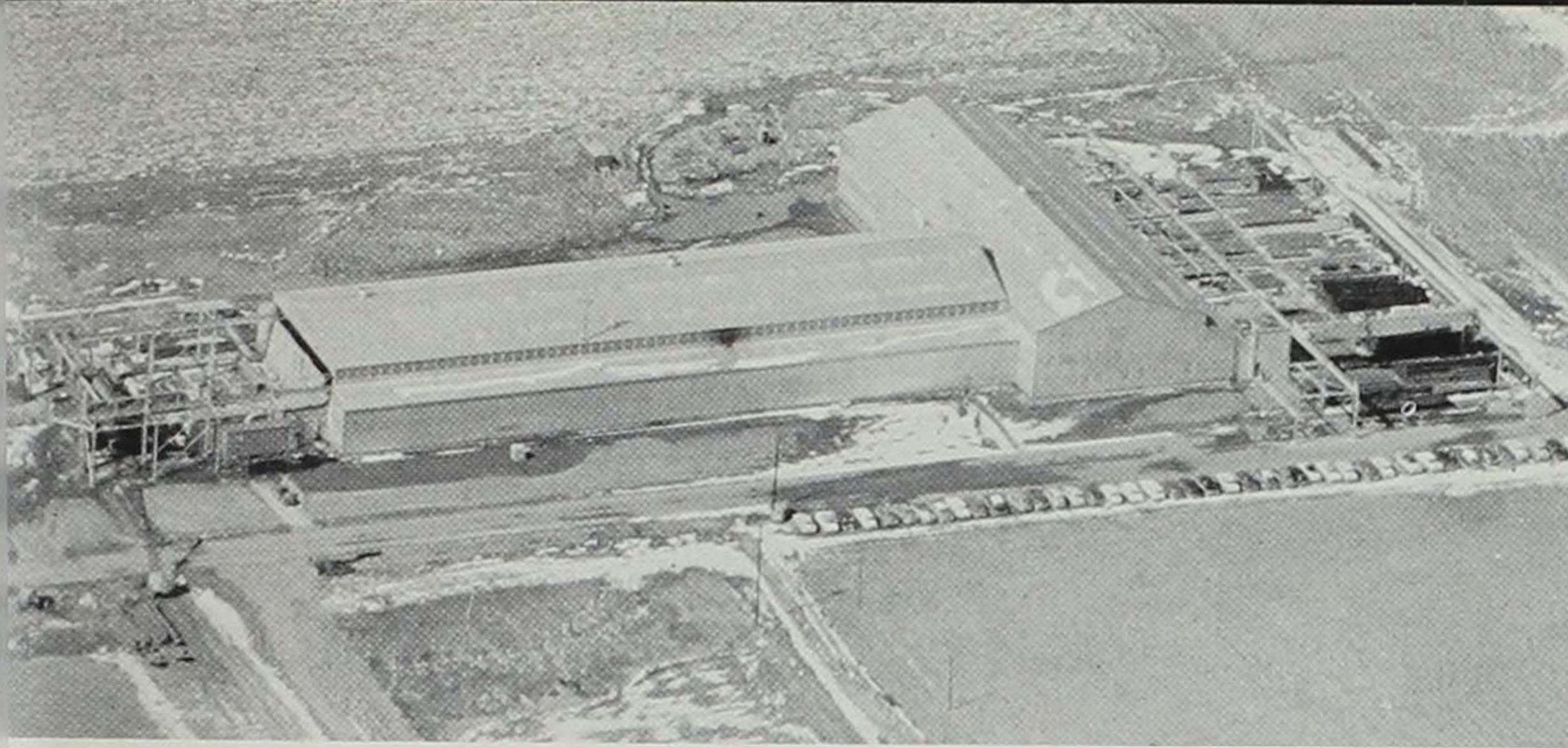
Courtesy Cedar Rapids Chamber of Commerce

IOWA STEEL AND IRON WORKS: Cedar Rapids

Established in 1910, Iowa Steel and Iron employs about 700 workers. It produces gray iron machinery castings and fabricated structural steel. It also specializes in job metal roof decks, steel sashes, and wire mesh. It works closely with its neighbor and affiliated firm, Iowa Manufacturing Company. Howard Hall is the president of Iowa Steel and Iron as he is also of Iowa Manufacturing.

ABOVE: exterior of plant. RIGHT: Howard Hall. BELOW: an operation in the plant.

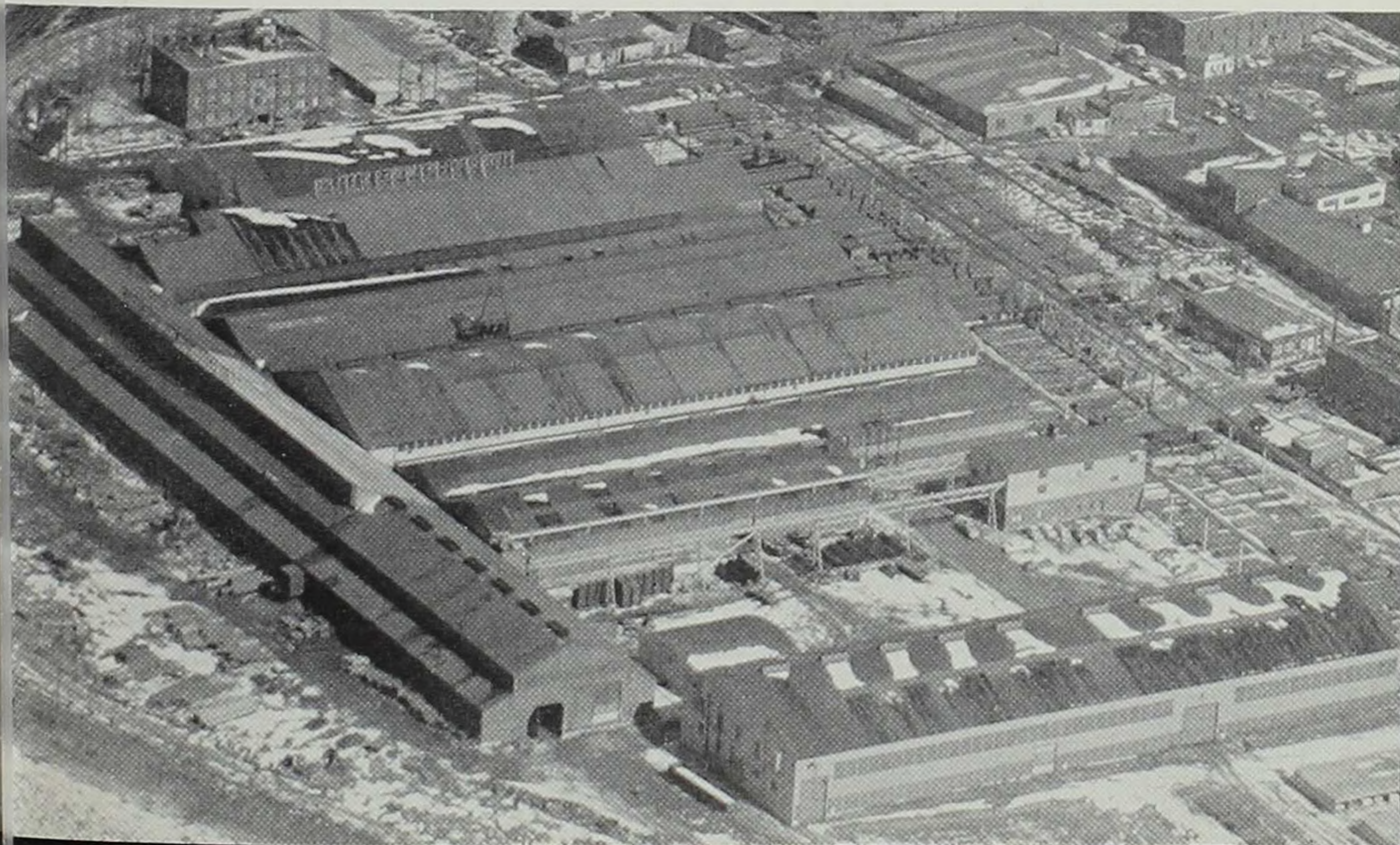


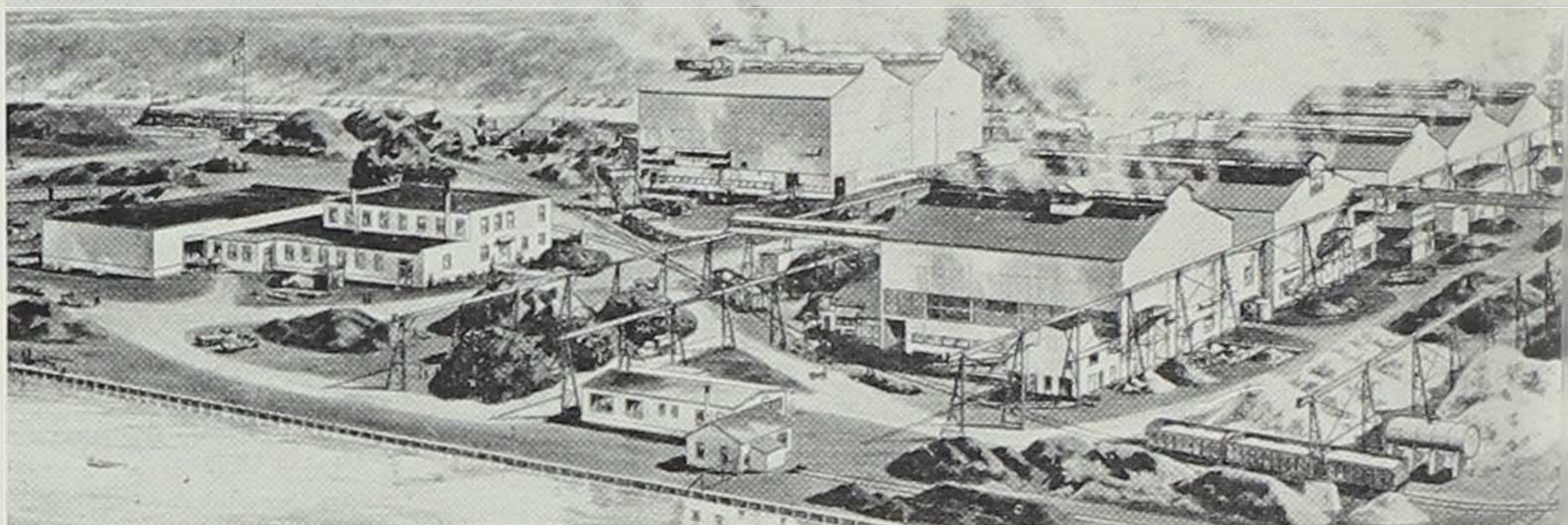


PITTSBURGH-DES MOINES STEEL COMPANY: Pittsburgh

W. H. Jackson and B. N. Moss, two young Des Moines engineers, in 1893 joined forces as engineers and contractors in the waterworks field. In 1900 they combined with E. W. Crellin, forming the Des Moines Bridge and Iron Works, which pioneered in the building of elevated steel water storage tanks. The demand was so great that a plant was built in Pittsburgh, where the company's executive offices were transferred in 1910. The firm took its present name in 1917. The company is one of the nation's largest producers of fabricated steel. The 2,200 tons of structural steel required to build the new Des Moines Veterans Memorial Auditorium were produced by Pittsburgh-Des Moines, as was the huge Ellipsoidal Roof Reservoir at Ottumwa with a capacity of 4,200,000 gallons of water. John E. Jackson, son of the founder, is president of the company. The Des Moines plant has about 450 workers with an annual payroll of \$2,000,000. Since 1940 the value of its output has jumped from \$8,000,000 to over \$40,000,000. With its new Clive plant west of Des Moines the Des Moines Division can handle some 42,000 tons of steel a year, equal to the capacity of the Pittsburgh plant.

ABOVE: the new Clive plant. BELOW: the Des Moines plant.

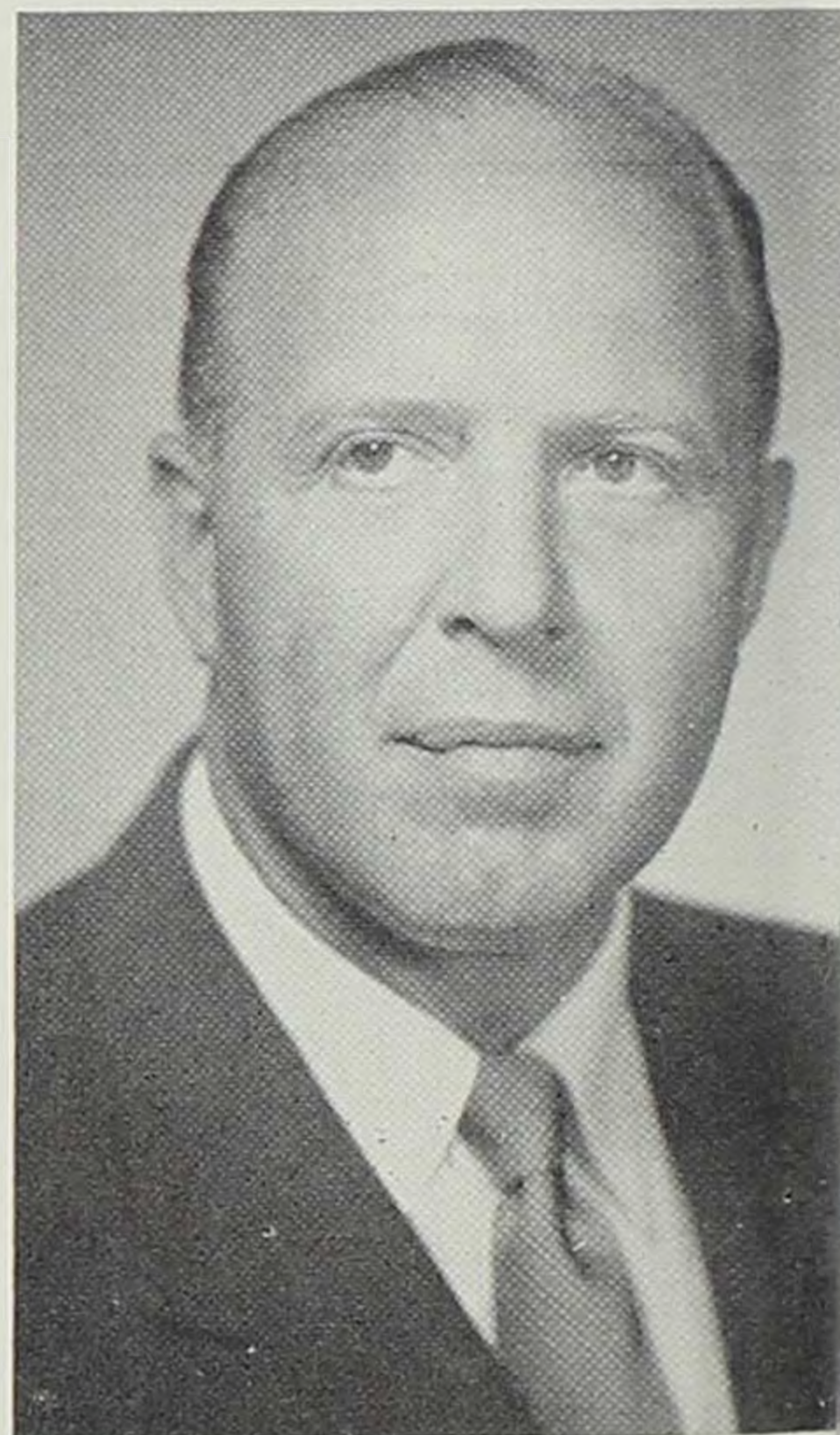




**KEOKUK ELECTRO-METALS COMPANY:
Keokuk**

Having developed a new technique for producing ferro-alloys on a commercial scale in electric furnaces, G. E. Weissenburger organized the Keokuk Electro-Metals Company in 1915. Since its first furnace was built in 1916 the company has become the world's largest producer of silvery pig iron. From an original force of 40 men with a monthly payroll of \$3,224 the firm by 1955 was employing 1,032 with monthly wages totaling \$383,077. Occupying over 48 acres of land the company is increasing its production capacity by 30 per cent during 1956-1957. Since the founder's death in 1937 his son, G. L. Weissenburger, has been president.

ABOVE: partial view of plant. RIGHT: G. L. Weissenburger. BELOW: night and day the furnaces operate.





year 'round touch of beauty
with the Monco

Patio Planter

decorative
durable
versatile
modern

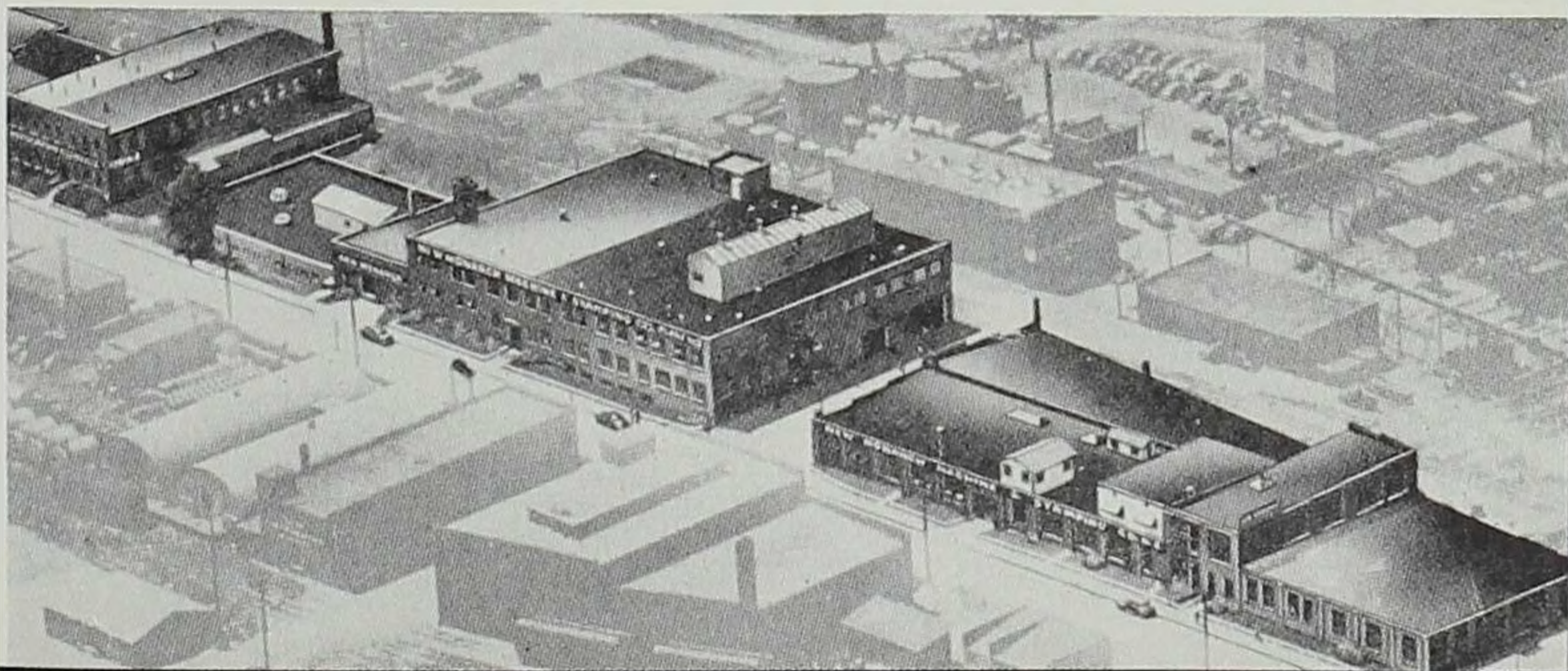
Create beauty with modern wrought-iron finish patio planters... a planter that will add a year 'round touch of beauty to every home.

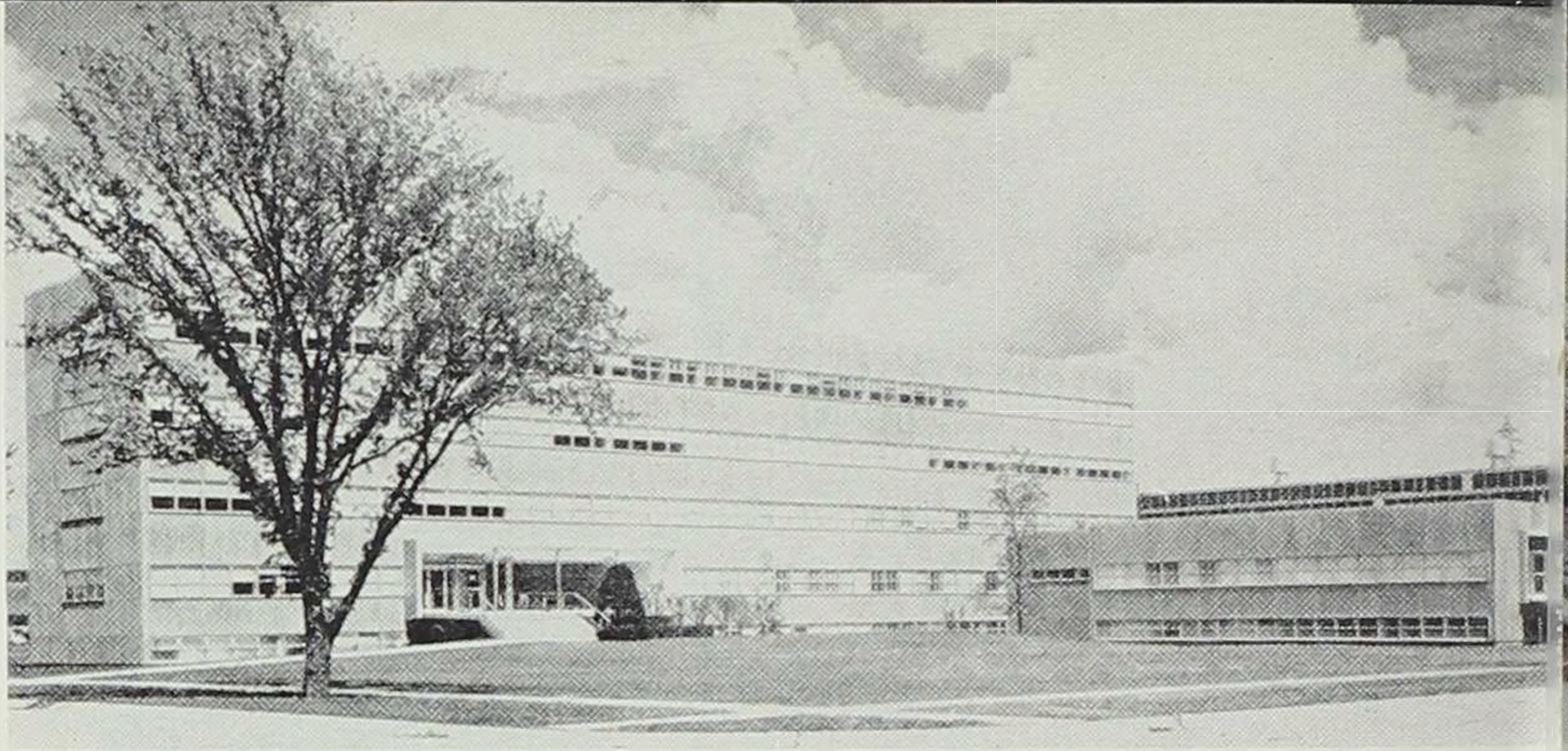
NEW MONARCH Machine & stamping co.

NEW MONARCH MACHINE AND STAMPING COMPANY: Des Moines

From a small machine shop established by S. E. Anderson in 1911 in Des Moines with three employees, New Monarch has grown to be one of the largest and best equipped stamping plants in the Midwest, occupying six buildings and in the peak year of 1953 employing 500 workers with a monthly payroll of \$100,000 and an annual business of \$5,000,000. Among its products are steel basement windows, toy tractors, silo chutes, Christmas tree holders, Patio Planters, and Bull Dog Floor Clips. Its defense contracts have included production of cartridge storage cases and rocket fins. W. H. Brenton is chairman of the board, O. L. Dykstra the president.

ABOVE (left): S. E. Anderson; (right): W. H. Brenton. LEFT: ad for Patio Planters. BELOW: plant.

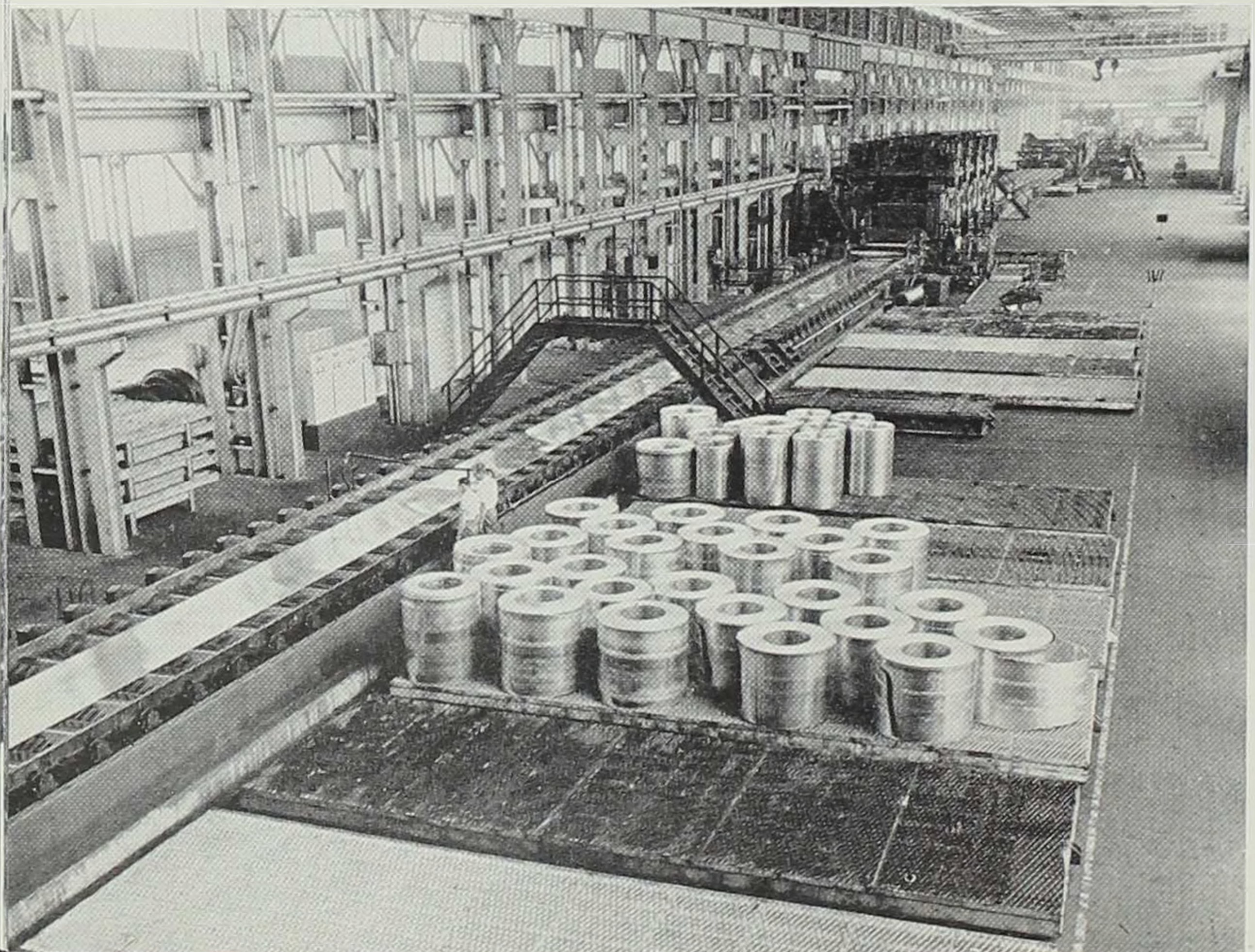


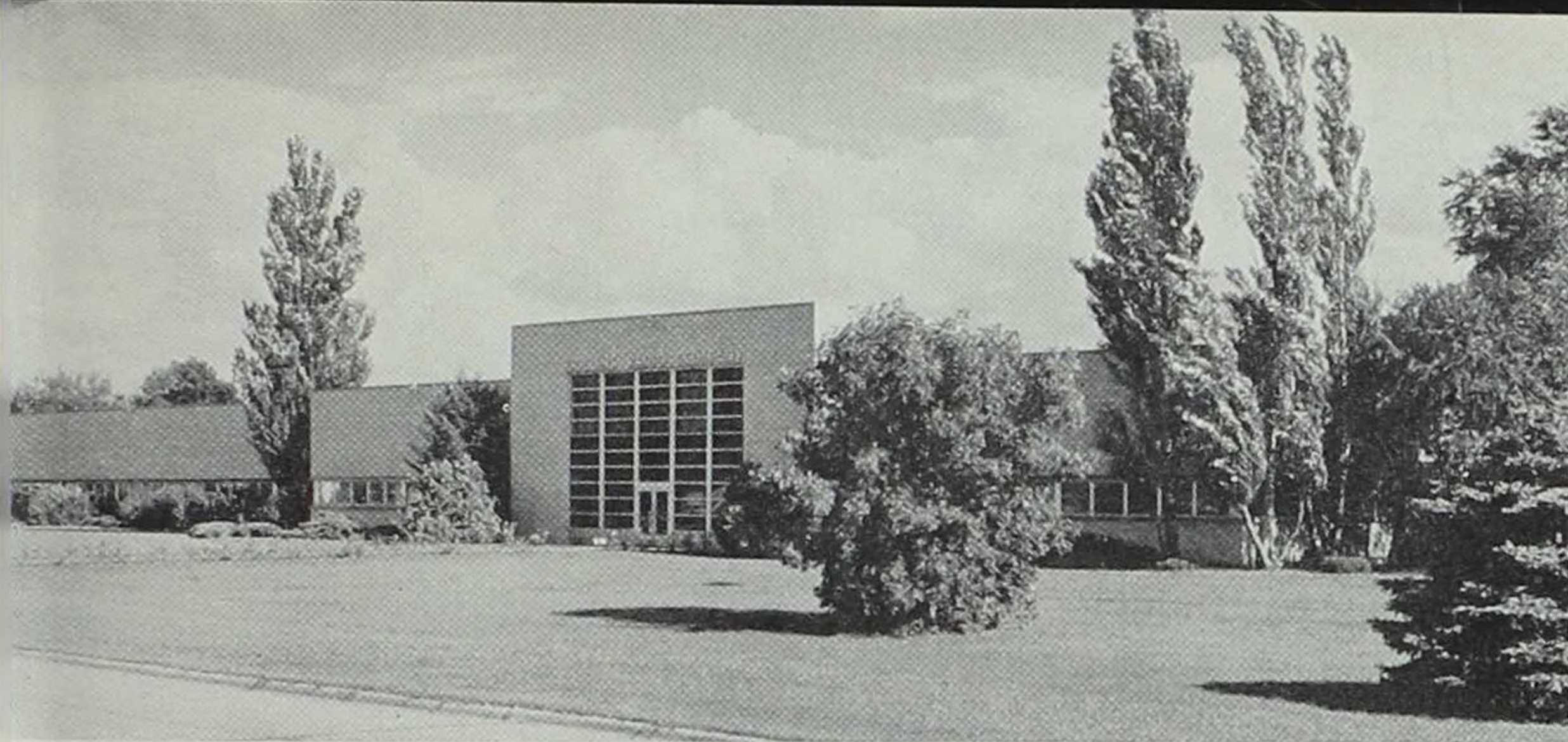


ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA: Pittsburgh

One of the greatest additions to Iowa's industrial economy since World War II has been Alcoa's sheet and plate rolling mill at Riverdale just outside Davenport. This huge industrial unit, located on a 425-acre site, 62 acres of which are under the plant's roofs, first began production in 1948. It produces aluminum sheet in much larger coils than was ever before continuously strip rolled, and can make high-quality aluminum plate in larger sizes than any other aluminum plate mill in the world. An expansion program now under way, due for completion in 1958, will cost \$62,000,000. The mill is aptly referred to as "acres of aluminum," a total of 6,250,000 pounds of that metal having been used in building the original plant. The four-story administration building was the world's first multi-storied, all aluminum-walled building. In 1955 the mill employed 2,269 workers with a monthly payroll of \$948,992.

ABOVE: administration building. BELOW: "hot line" operation.

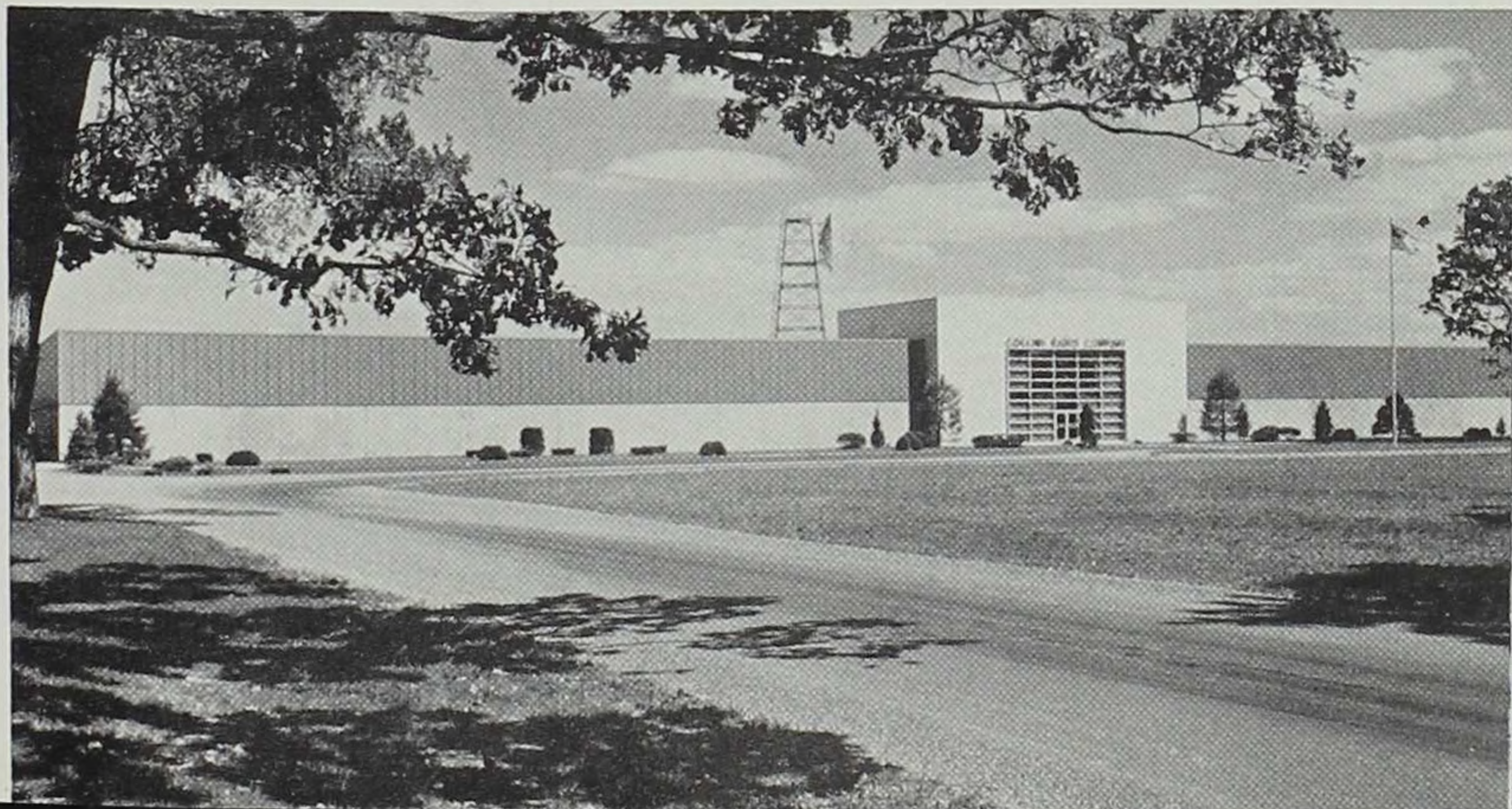


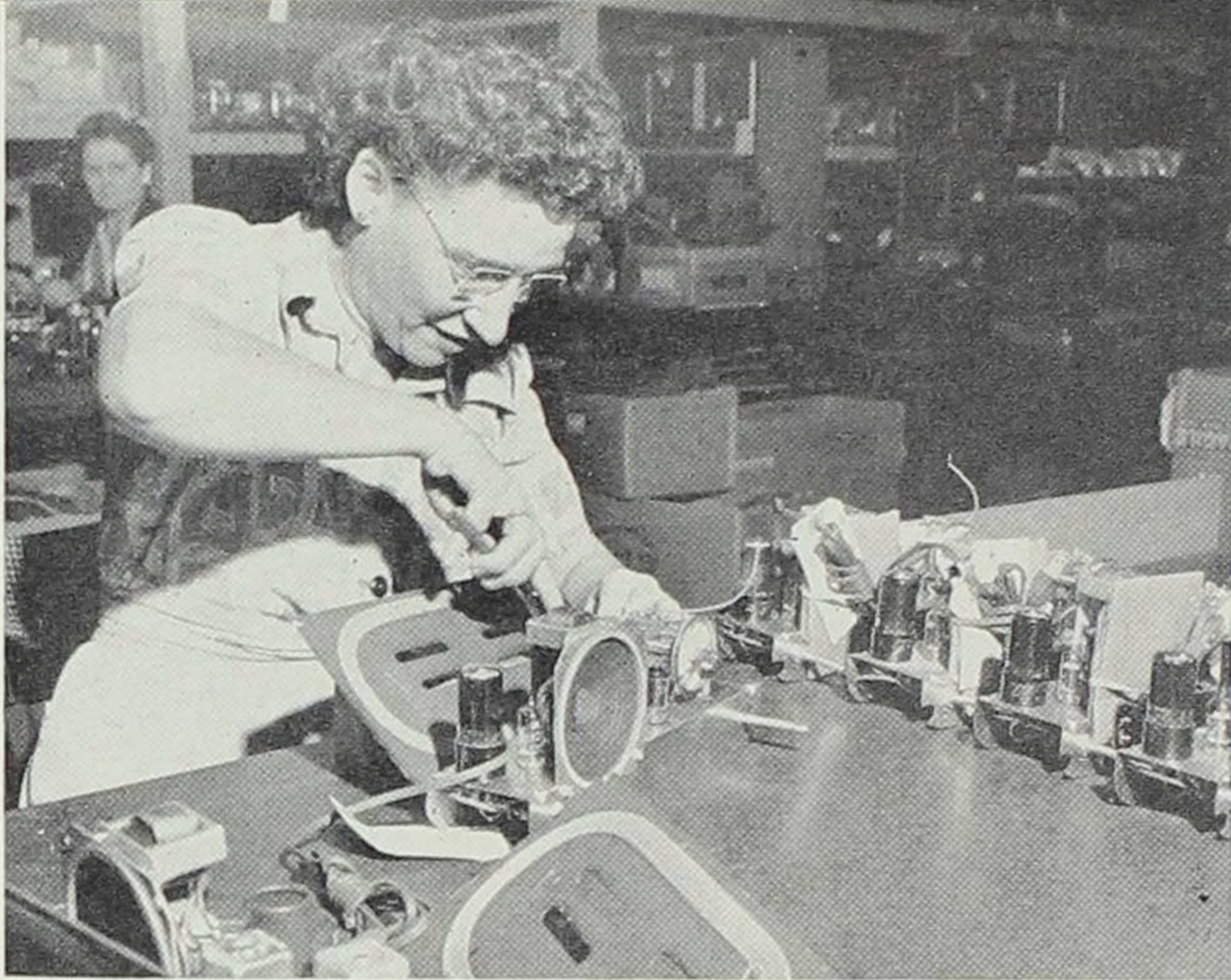


**COLLINS RADIO COMPANY:
Cedar Rapids**

Collins Radio's amazing growth is one of the great stories in Iowa's recent industrial development. Founded in 1933, when the company had one plant in Cedar Rapids with five employees, by 1955 it had 10 plants in Cedar Rapids, and one each in Anamosa, Dallas, Texas, and Burbank, California, and branches in Canada and England. It had over 7,000 employees with 5,200 in Iowa where its monthly payroll was \$2,000,000. In 1933 Collins products were worth \$109,000. By 1955 these products, which include radio communication and navigation equipment, broadcast transmitters, aircraft instruments, and amateur communication equipment, were valued at \$108,000,000. Collins equipment plays a vital role in national defense and in civilian air transportation and radio communication. The president and founder is Arthur A. Collins, heading a company whose stockholders have increased in number from 1,400 in 1954 to 3,500 in 1956.

ABOVE: main plant, Cedar Rapids. LEFT: Arthur A. Collins. BELOW: engineering building, Cedar Rapids.





Courtesy Sioux City *Journal-Tribune*

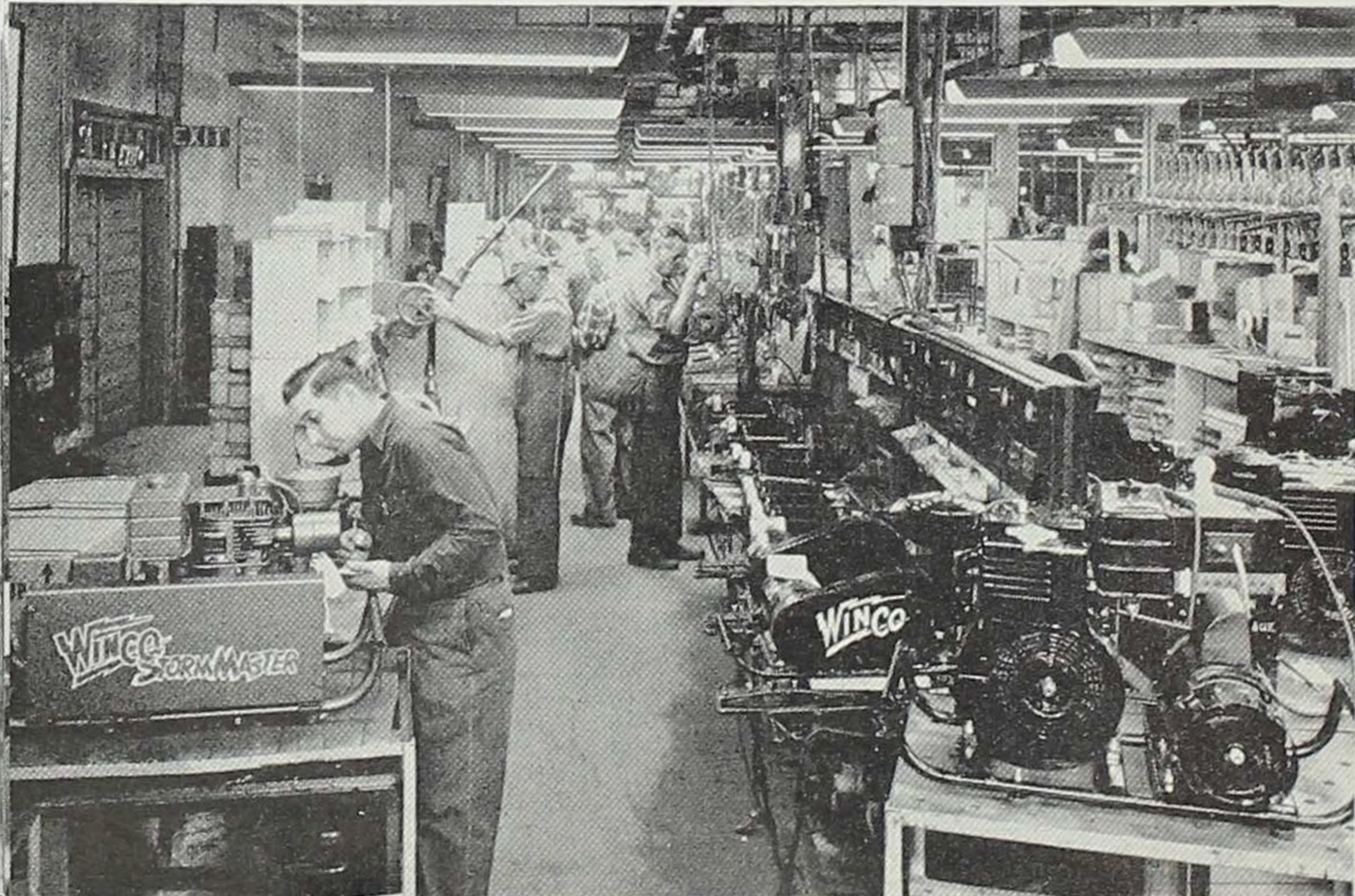
WINCHARGER CORPORATION: Sioux City

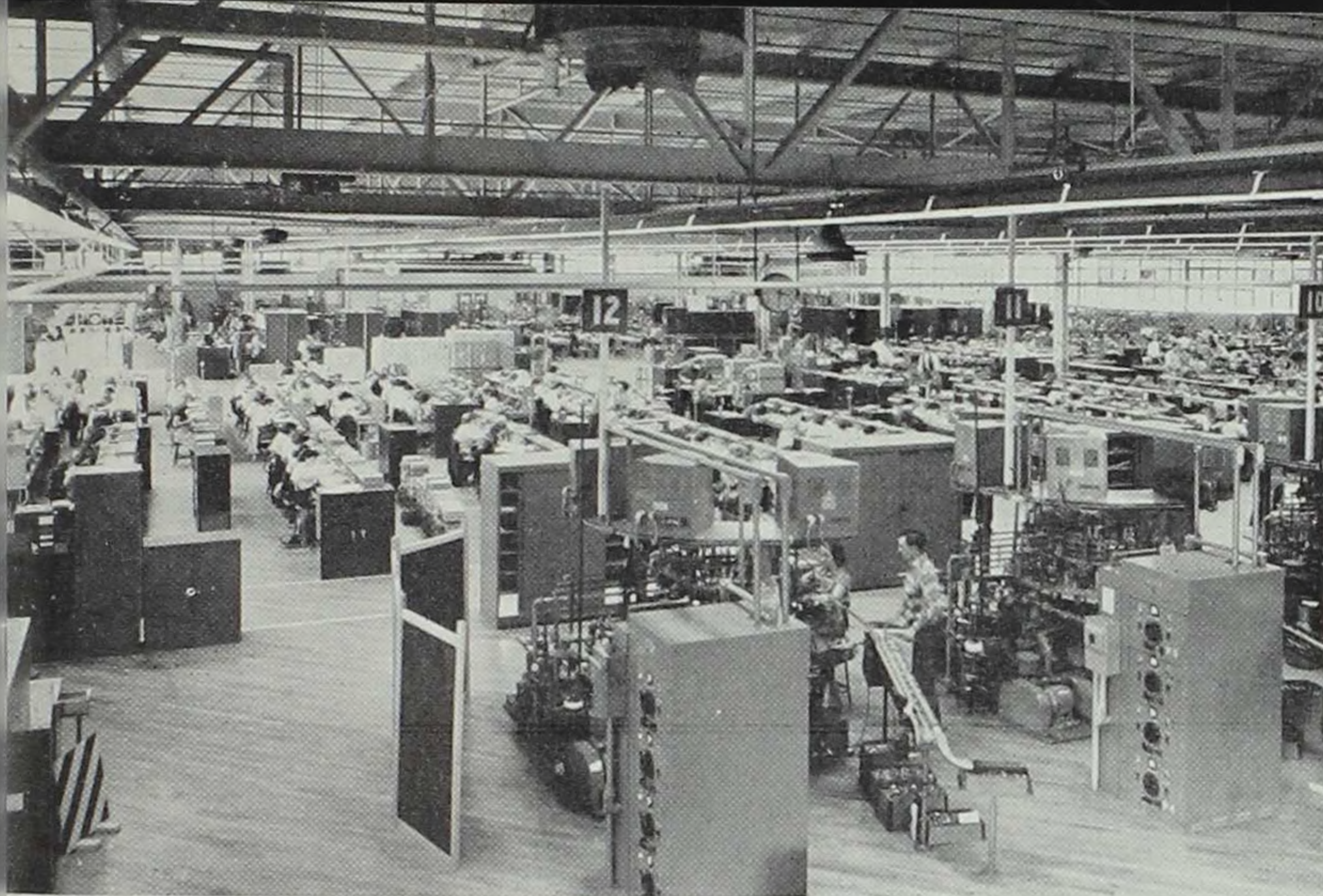
Wincharger Corporation was founded in 1934 in Sioux City by two brothers, John and Gerhard Albers. It is now a subsidiary of the Zenith Radio Corporation, but the Albers brothers are still with the company. The Sioux City firm manufactures dynamotors, universal motors, engine-generators, antenna towers, and Zenith Radios. Its plant is 152,000 square feet in area, to which will soon be added new office space of about 12,000 square feet. The plant employs 800 men and women.

ABOVE: woman working on radio unit. RIGHT: checking products. BELOW: final inspection of engine generators.



Courtesy Sioux City Chamber of Commerce

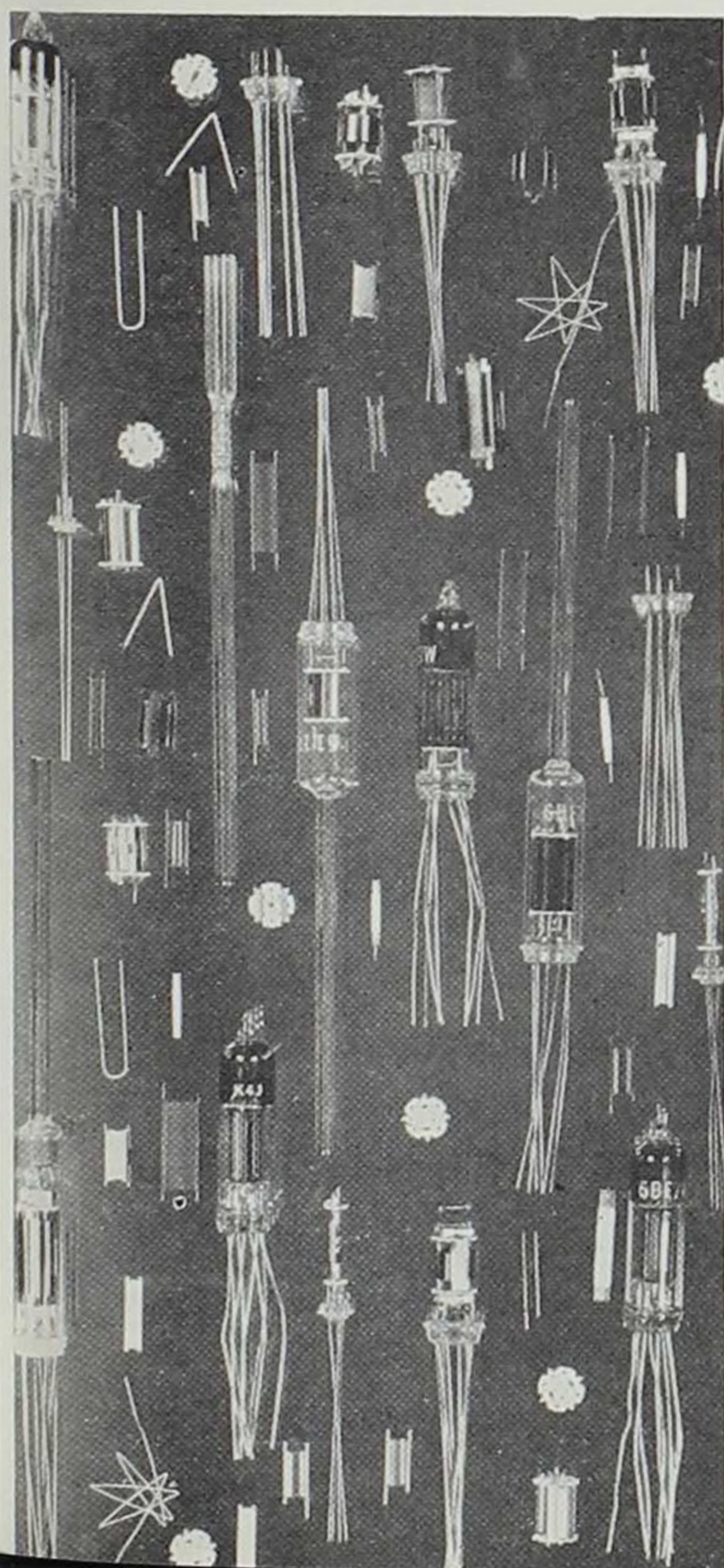


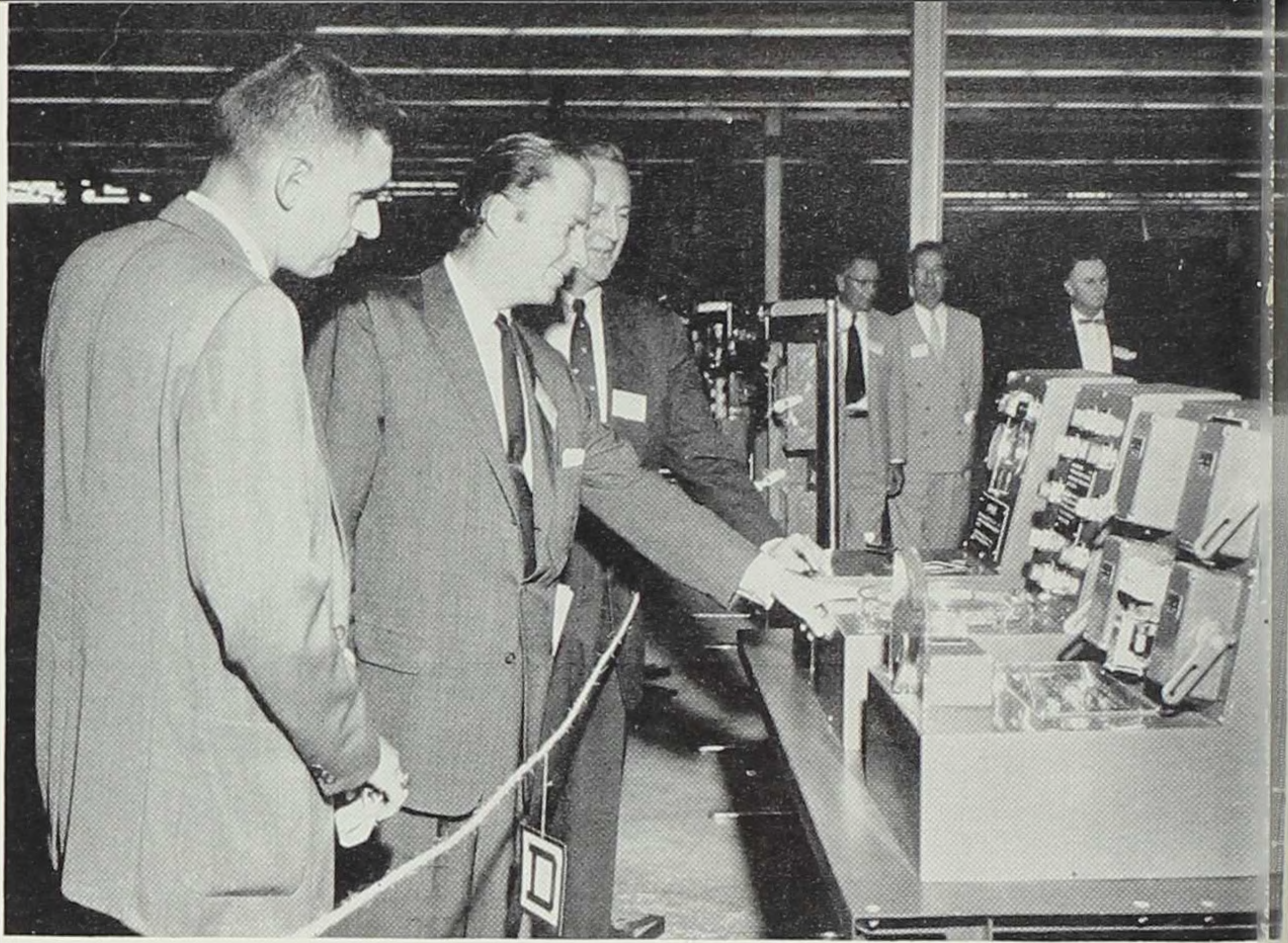


**SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS,
INCORPORATED: New York**

Sylvania hired the first workers for its new Burlington plant in 1951. The 200,000-square foot structure was dedicated in 1952. By 1956 employment had reached 1,160, of whom 85% were women. The monthly payroll is \$400,000. The plant produces premium sub-miniature electronic tubes which are of vital importance for guided missiles, radar, tanks, and many other military uses, as well as having many industrial and commercial applications. Production of the tiny tubes is a painstaking process, 10,000 electrical measurements being required for each lot, while assembly, processing, and testing involve 62 different steps.

ABOVE: portion of interior of Burlington plant. LEFT: some of the plant's products.





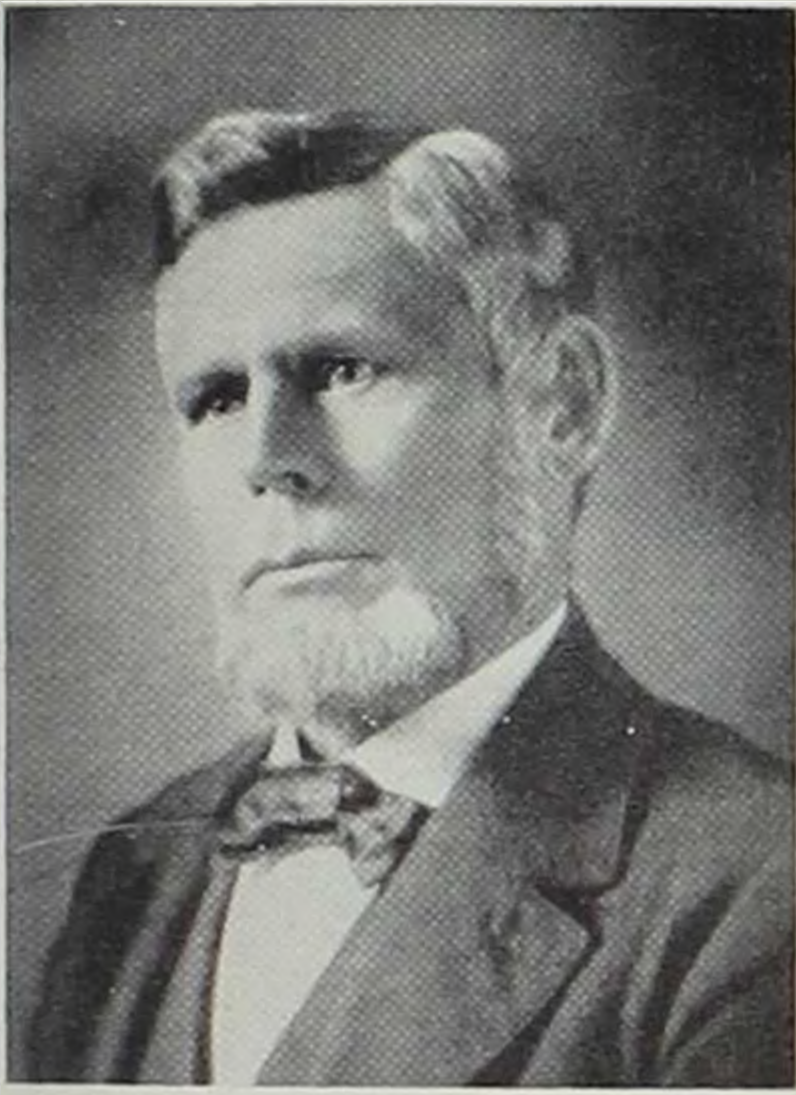
SQUARE D COMPANY: Detroit

One of the most recent additions to Iowa's industrial picture is the Square D plant at Cedar Rapids. On a 54-acre site where corn was growing in 1953, a modern, one-story factory had been built and put into operation by September, 1955. As part of its program to attract industries to the city, the Cedar Rapids Chamber of Commerce's civic planning committee had held an option on this land for eight years before Square D, the leading manufacturer of electrical control and distribution equipment, purchased it. The new plant produces circuit-breakers, voltage testers, and related products, and also assembles switchboards and lighting and power panelboards. Its employment stands at 450 with an annual payroll of more than \$1,500,000.

ABOVE: an inspection tour during the new plant's open house in September, 1955. BELOW: the Cedar Rapids plant.

Photos courtesy Cedar Rapids *Gazette*





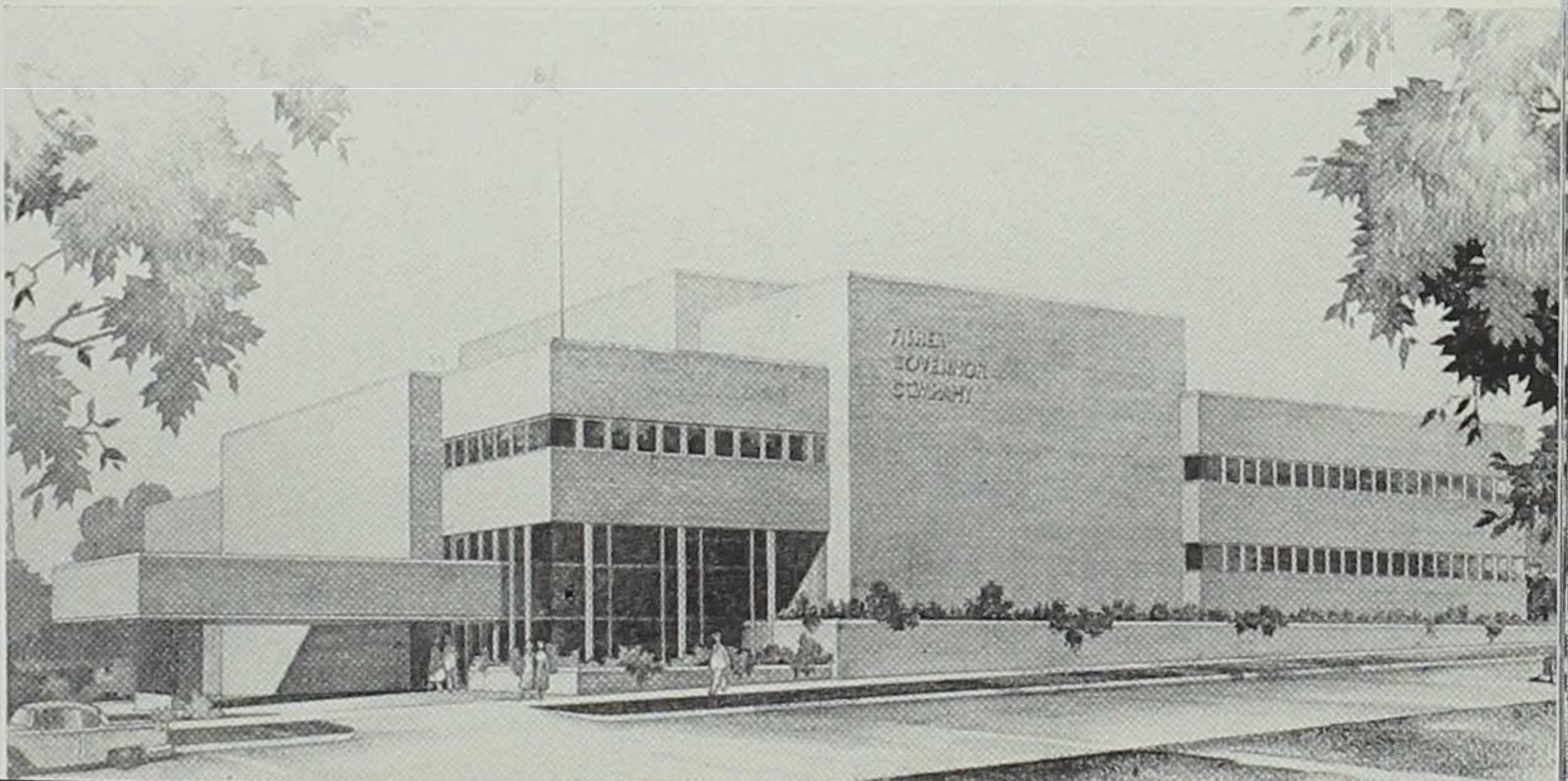
**FISHER GOVERNOR COMPANY:
Marshalltown**

Founded in 1880 by William Fisher, the Fisher Governor Company has since become the world's largest maker of industrial pressure control valves, liquid level controllers, and bottle gas regulators. The Type 1 Constant Pressure Pump Governor which Fisher patented in the 1880's is still in the company line, basically unchanged in design. As late as 1912 the company had only 14 employees, but as a result of national advertising and the discovery of new industrial uses for its products it has grown until it employs 1,200 workers and has a monthly payroll of \$520,000. During World War II Fisher Governor manufactured thousands of instruments for the atomic bomb project, working with materials unheard of industrially and under unusual conditions. The founder's grandson, J. W. Fisher, is now president.

ABOVE: original plant. LEFT (top): William Fisher; (bottom): J. W. Fisher. BELOW: Office building completed in 1955.



Fabian Bachrach

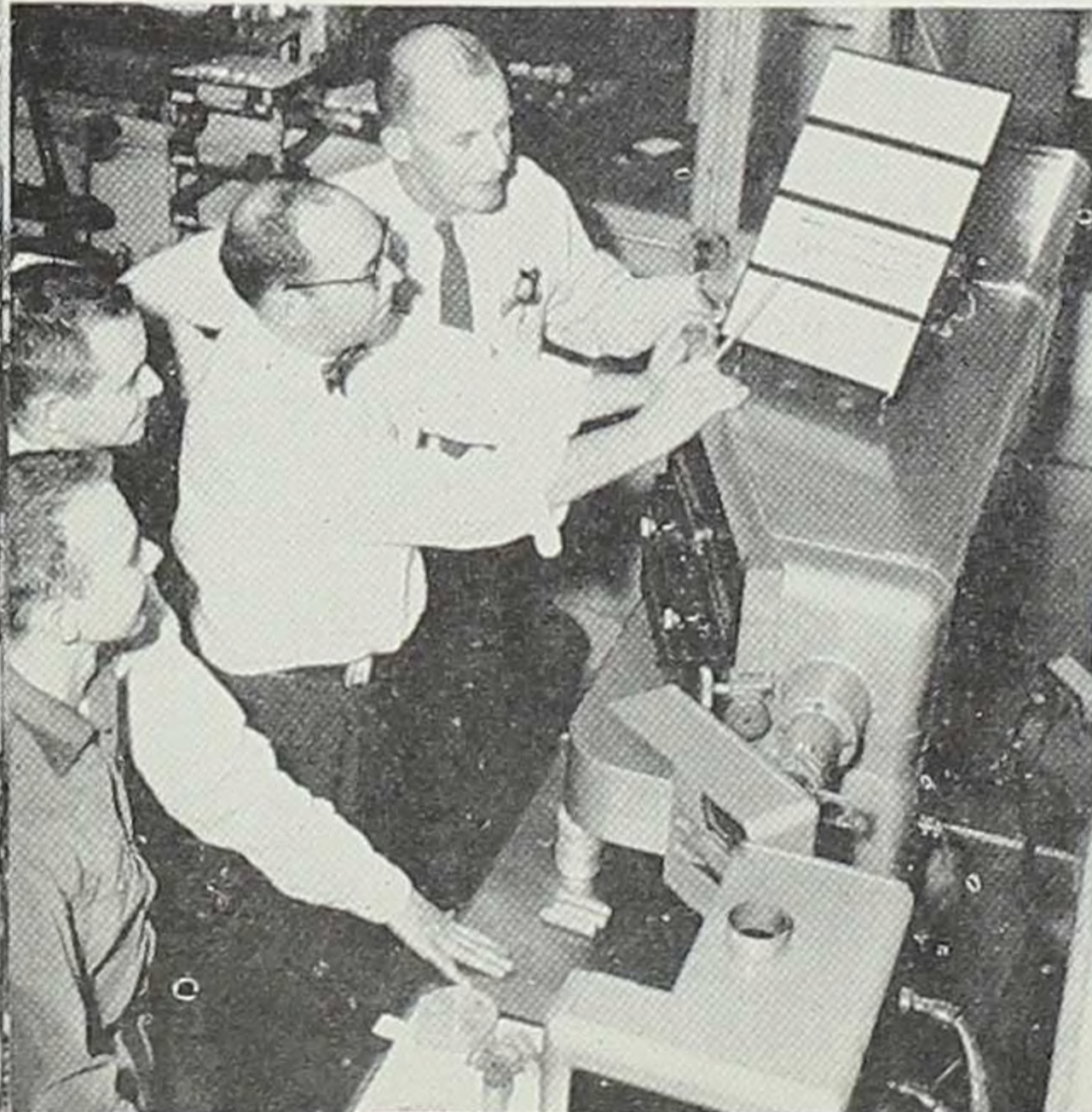
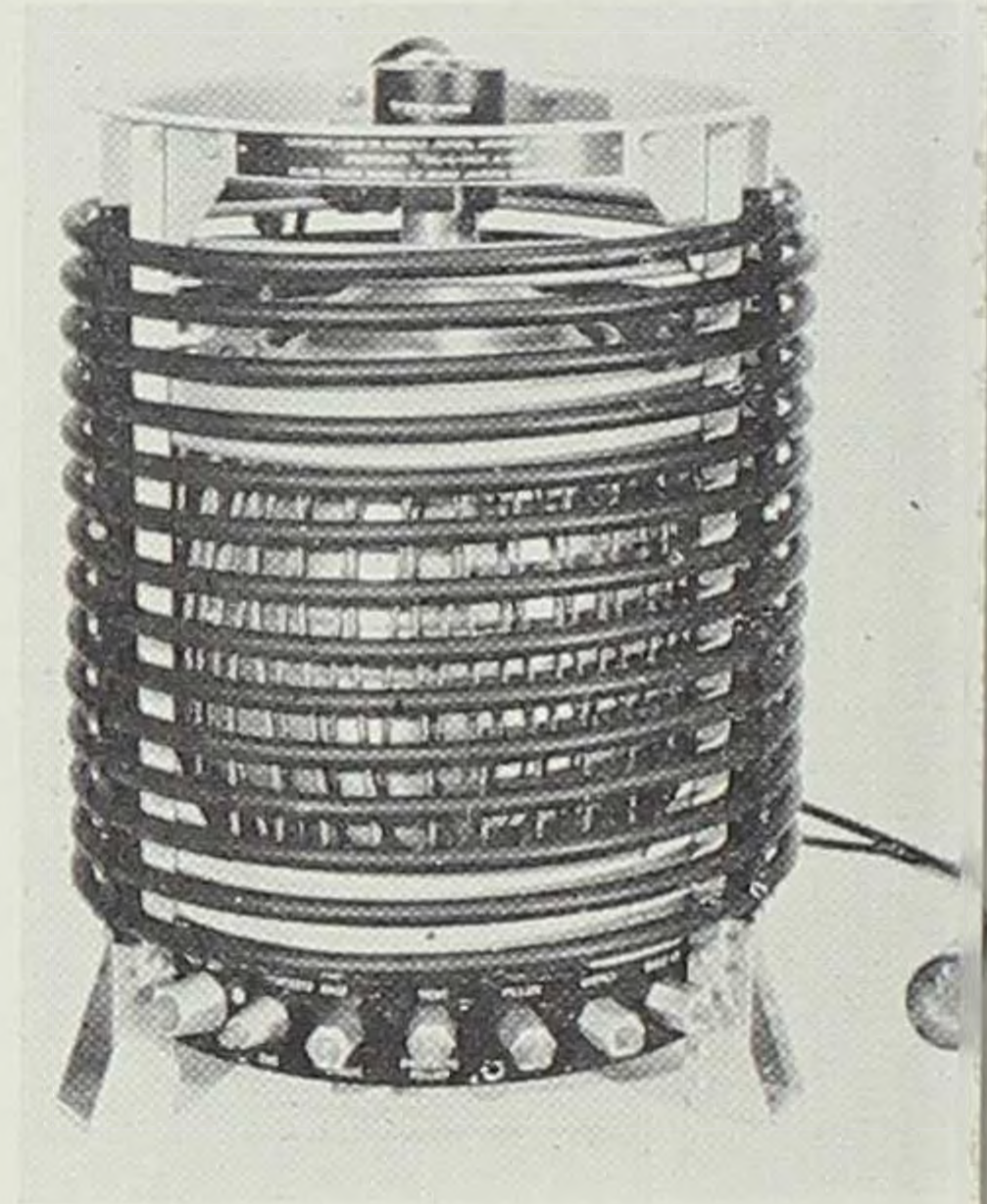


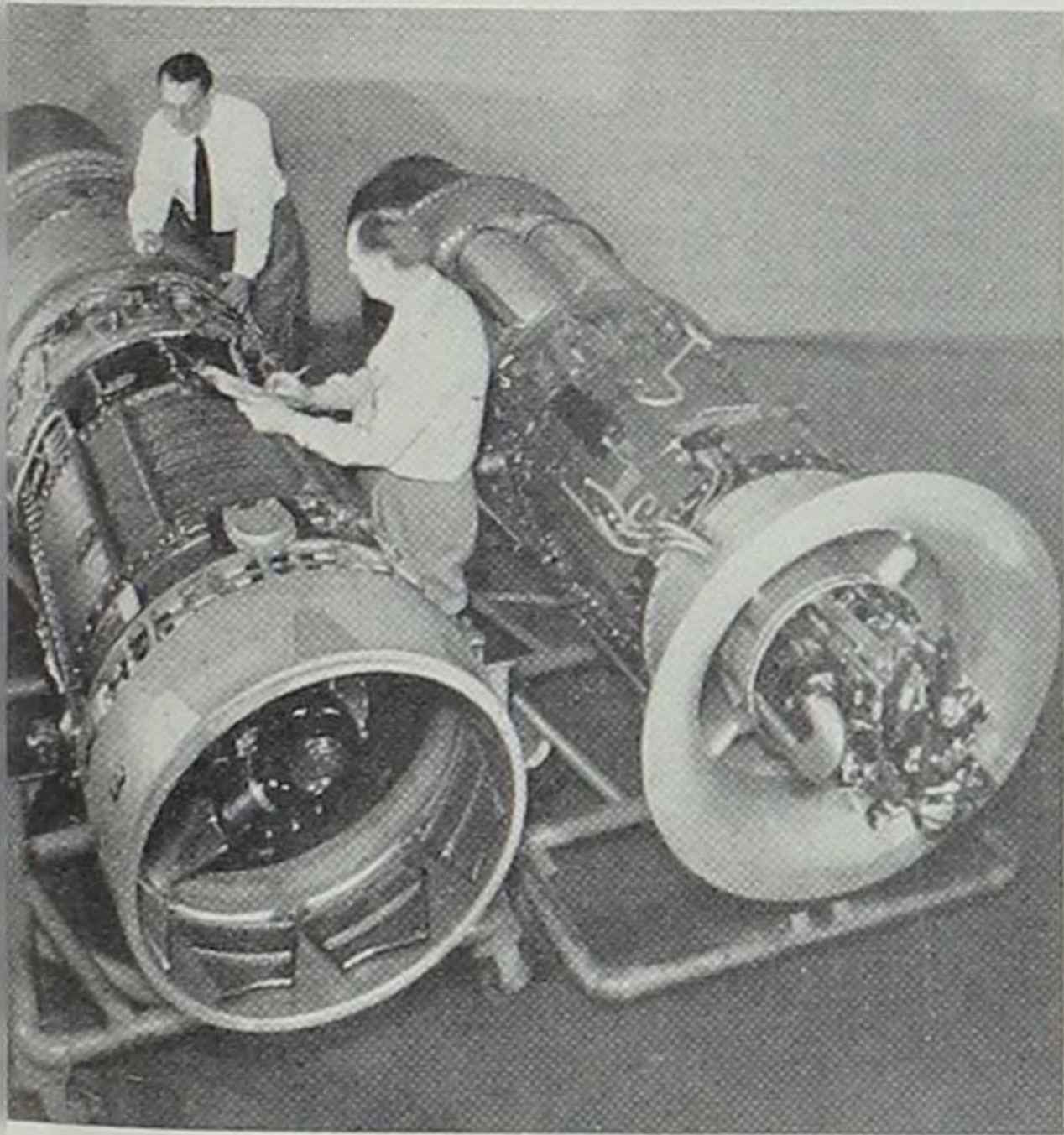
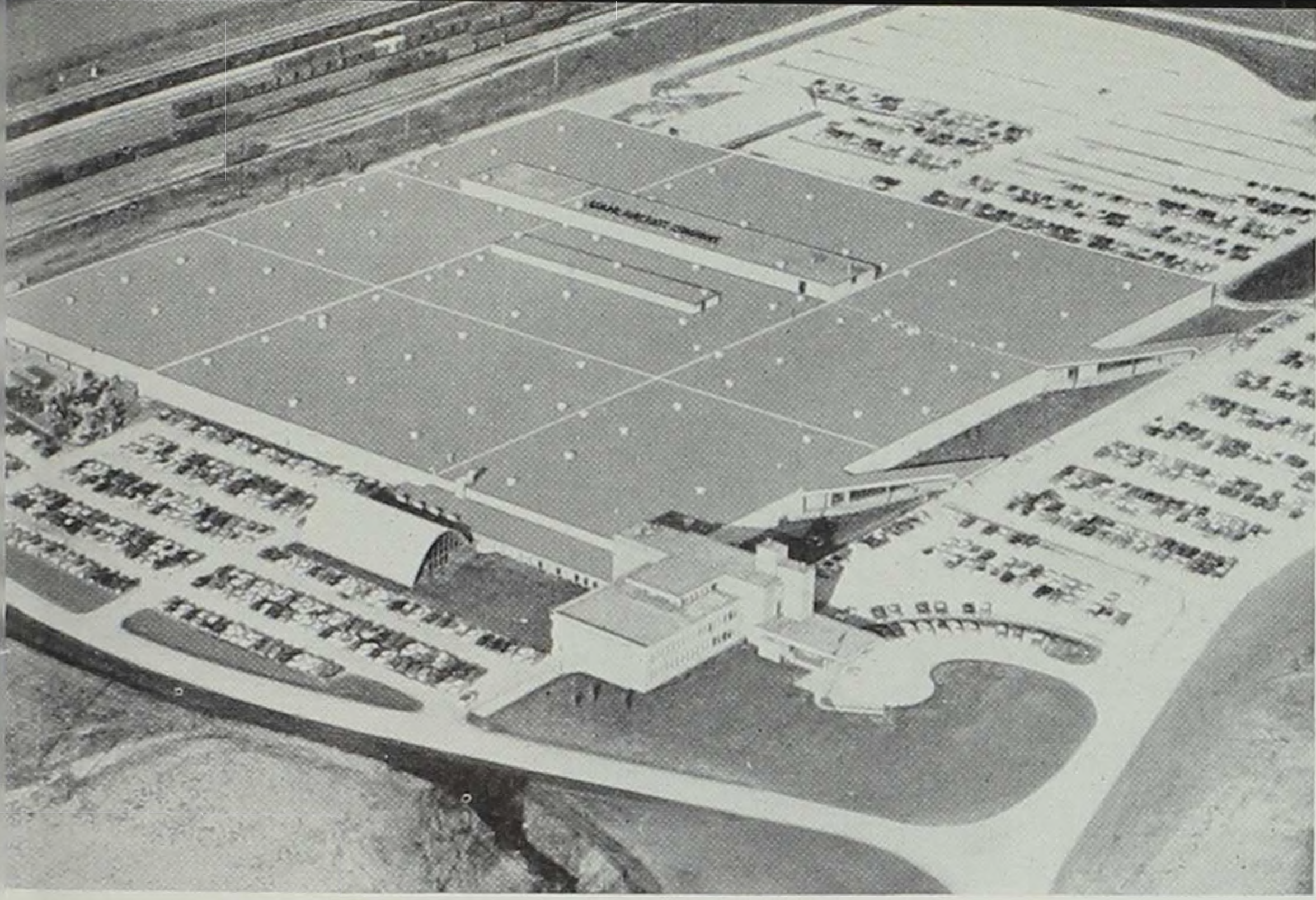


**BENDIX AVIATION CORPORATION:
Detroit**

The Pioneer-Central Division of Bendix Aviation was established with the purchase in 1950 of the Victor Animatograph plant at Davenport. Of the division's 16 major products, 14 are for aircraft. These include oxygen regulators, liquid oxygen systems, fuel flowmeter systems, and flight instruments. For industrial use in general Pioneer-Central produces ultrasonic cleaning systems. Starting with 1,000 employees, the division has now doubled that figure with a monthly payroll in excess of half a million dollars. Workers commute daily from as far away as Galesburg, Illinois, and Maquoketa, Iowa. In 1955 Pioneer-Central began a student industrial research program for advanced science students at St. Ambrose College.

ABOVE: flight instrument assembly. RIGHT: liquid oxygen converter. BELOW (left): student researchers receive instructions; (right): testing a regulator.





**SOLAR AIRCRAFT COMPANY:
San Diego**

In 1942 Solar began operations in Des Moines at the old Ford plant. In 1951 it began building its Wakonda plant at Des Moines which cost almost \$30,000,000. The Ford plant was sold to the Des Moines school board. The city's largest industry, Solar employed an average of 2,500 workers in 1955 with an annual payroll of almost \$14,000,000. Since 1944 the plant has been a major supplier of jet engine parts. Sales currently are running about \$31,000,000 a year. Solar and government-owned production facilities at the plant are worth \$23,000,000.

ABOVE: air view, Wakonda plant. LEFT: jet engine. BELOW: plant cafeteria.

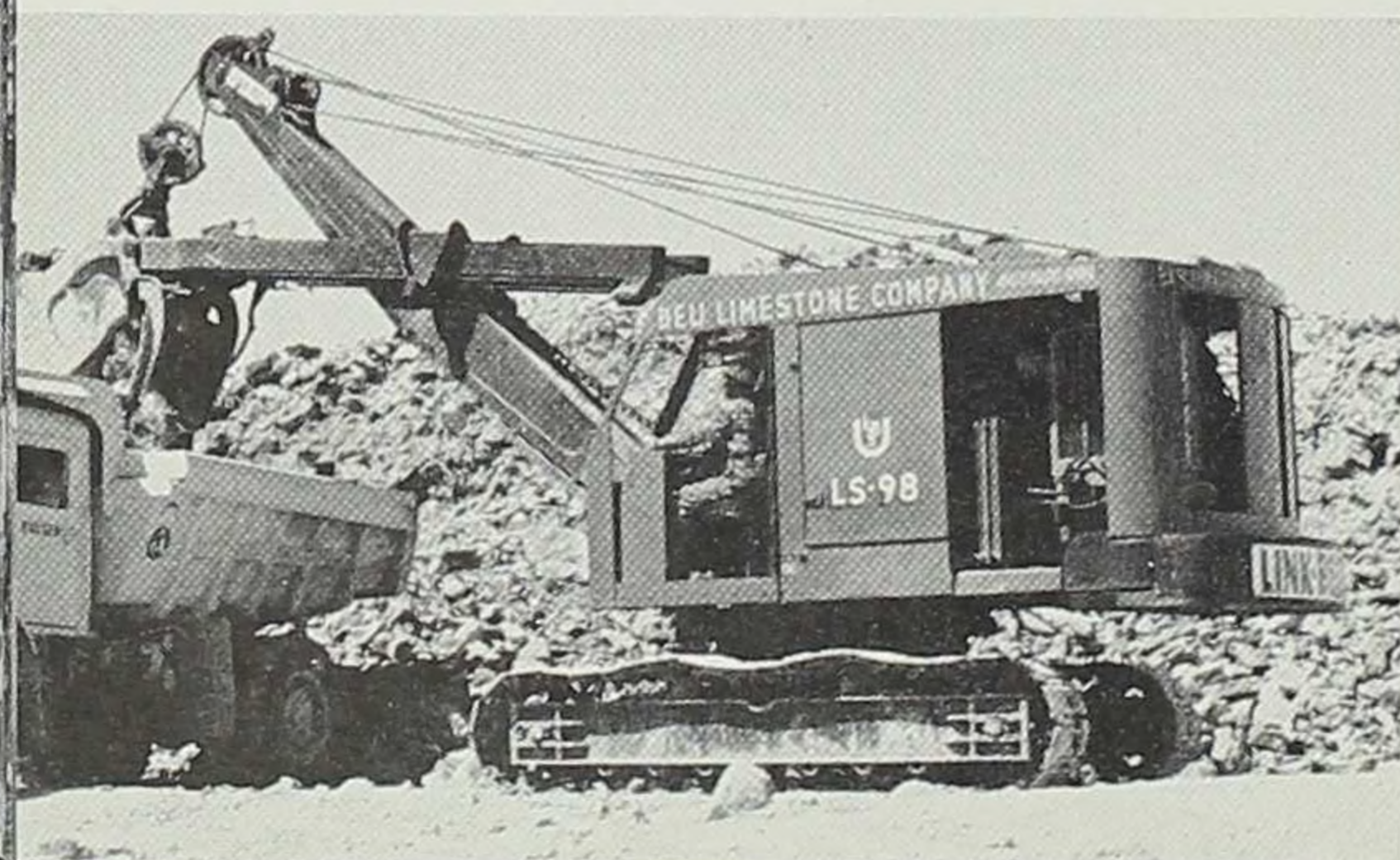


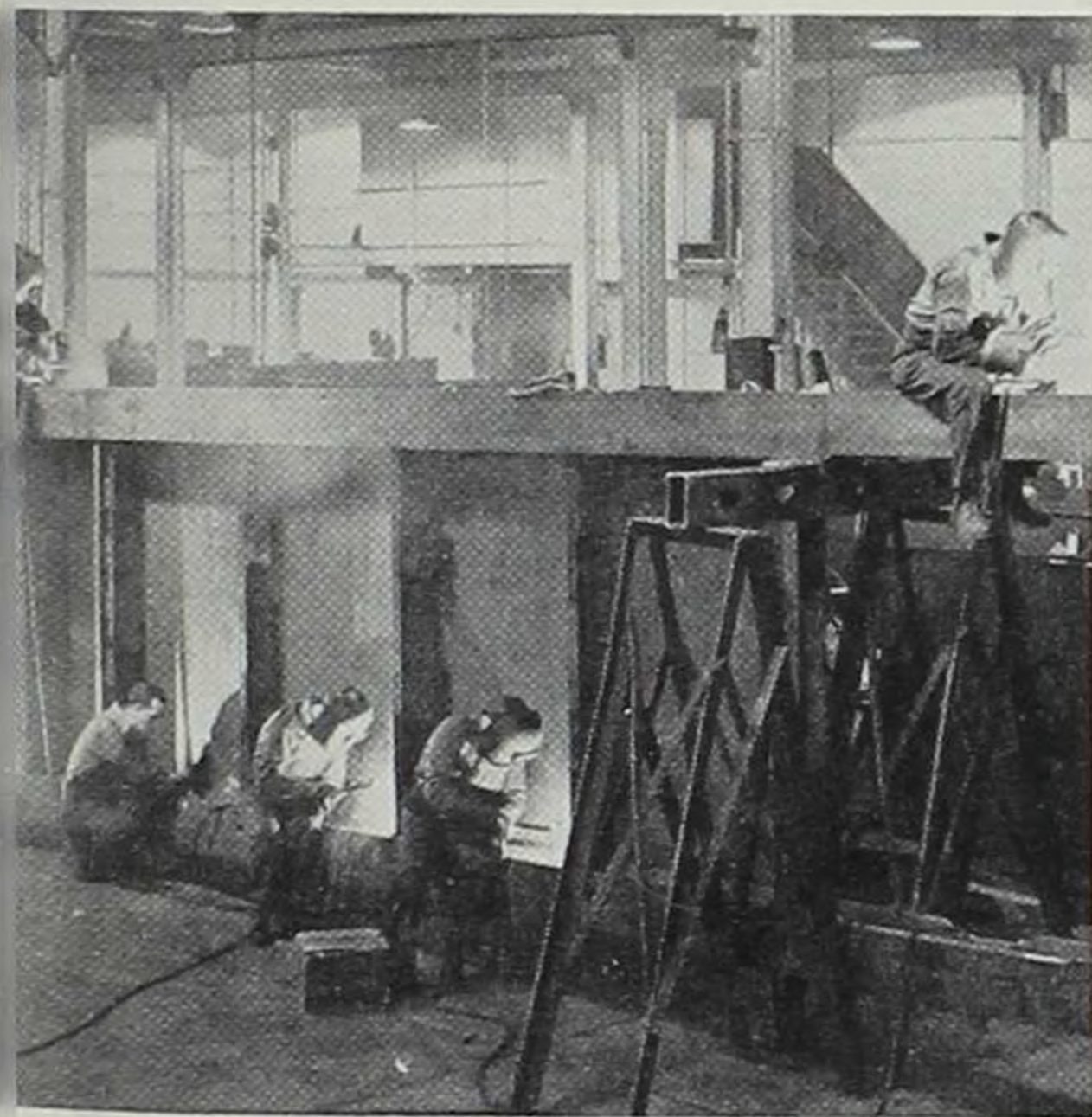


LINK-BELT COMPANY: Chicago

The Link-Belt Speeder Corporation of Cedar Rapids, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Link-Belt Company, was formed in 1939. It was a result of the merger of the Speeder Machinery Corporation of Leon, Iowa, which dated from 1923, and the shovel and crane division of the Link-Belt Company. The Cedar Rapids plant has about 900 employees with an annual payroll of about \$4,500,000. Its chief products are crawler and rubber-tired mounted crawler cranes and shovels. President of the corporation is D. W. Lehti.

ABOVE: part of the plant's assembly line.
BELOW (left): new heavy-duty shovel loading lime stone; (right): dragline digging gravel from gravel pit.

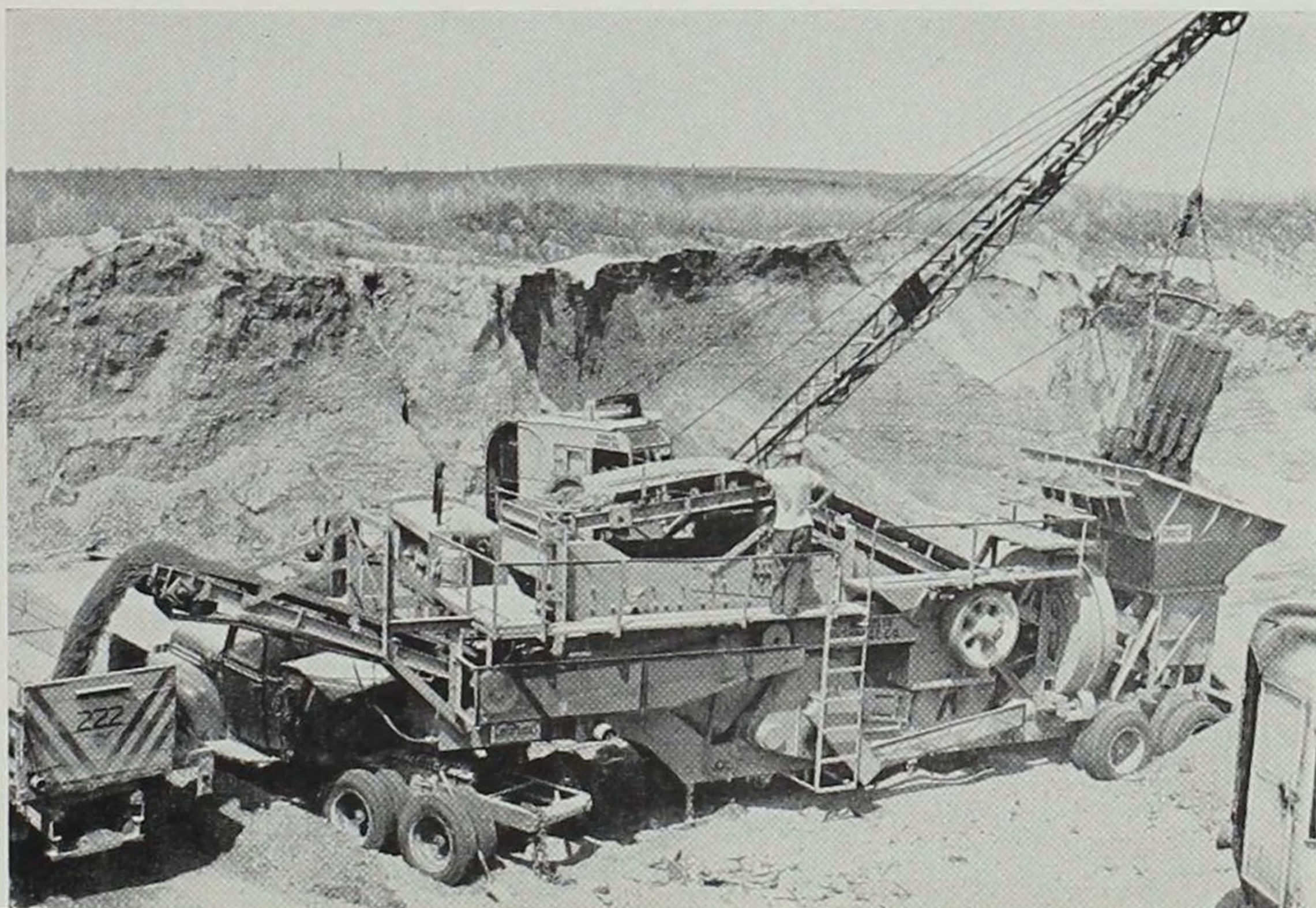


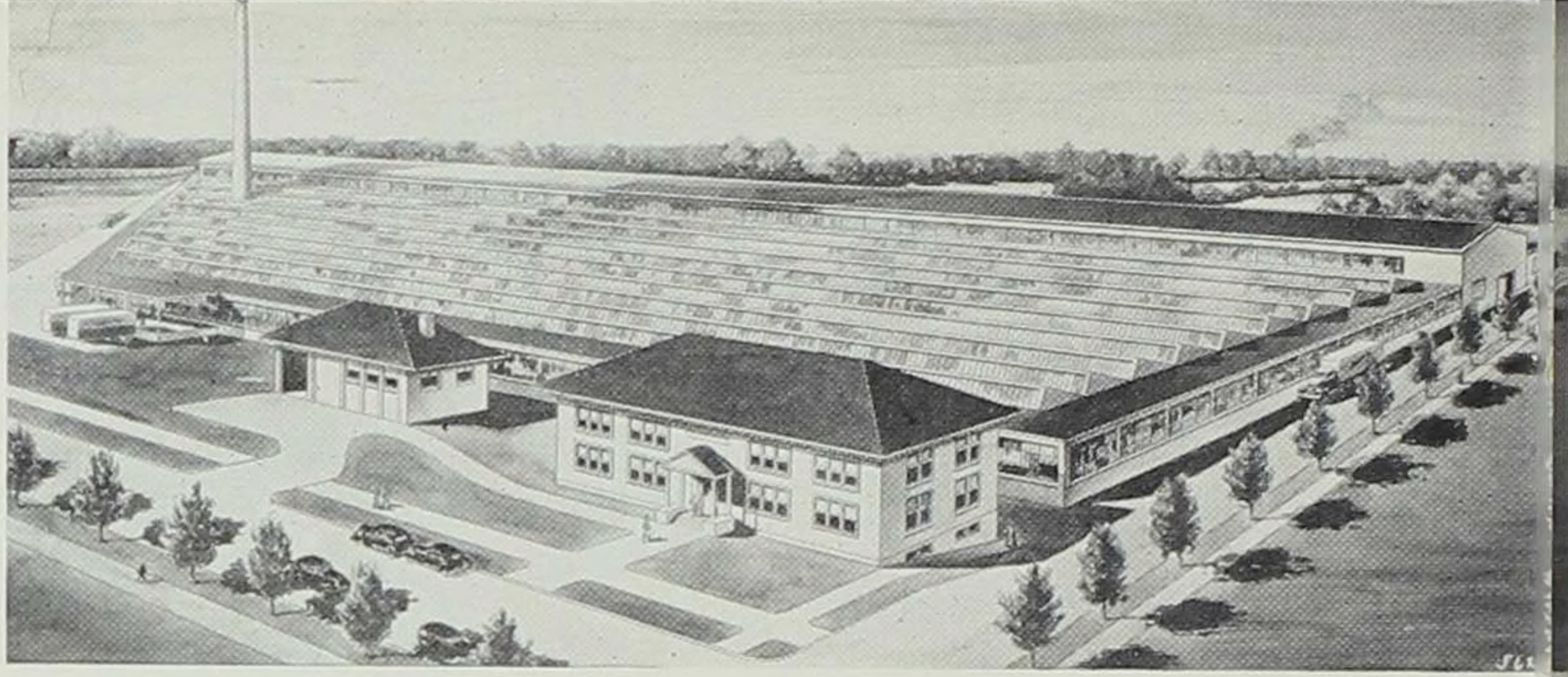


IOWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY: Cedar Rapids

Iowa Manufacturing's president, Howard Hall, in 1923 purchased the property of the Bertschey Engineering Company in Cedar Rapids. From this small plant of 12,158 square feet, the company has grown into one of almost 600,000 square feet, and has become the world's largest producer of portable crushing, screening, and washing equipment. These products are used in 55 foreign countries as well as throughout the United States. In World War II 80% of all portable crushing and screening plants used by the Allies were built by Iowa Manufacturing. Today it has 1,700 employees.

ABOVE: the product on the drawing board. LEFT: making the product. BELOW: product in action.

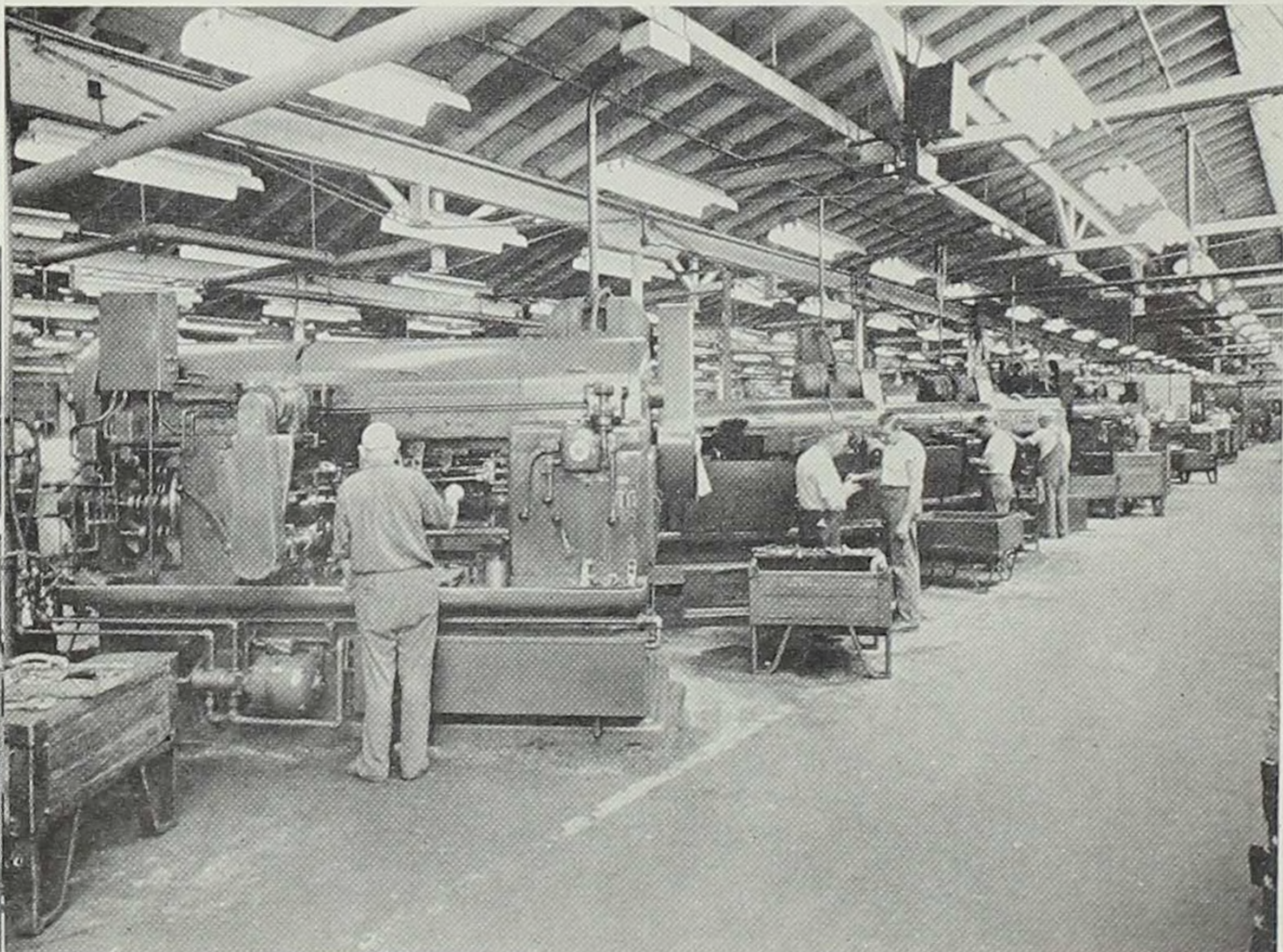
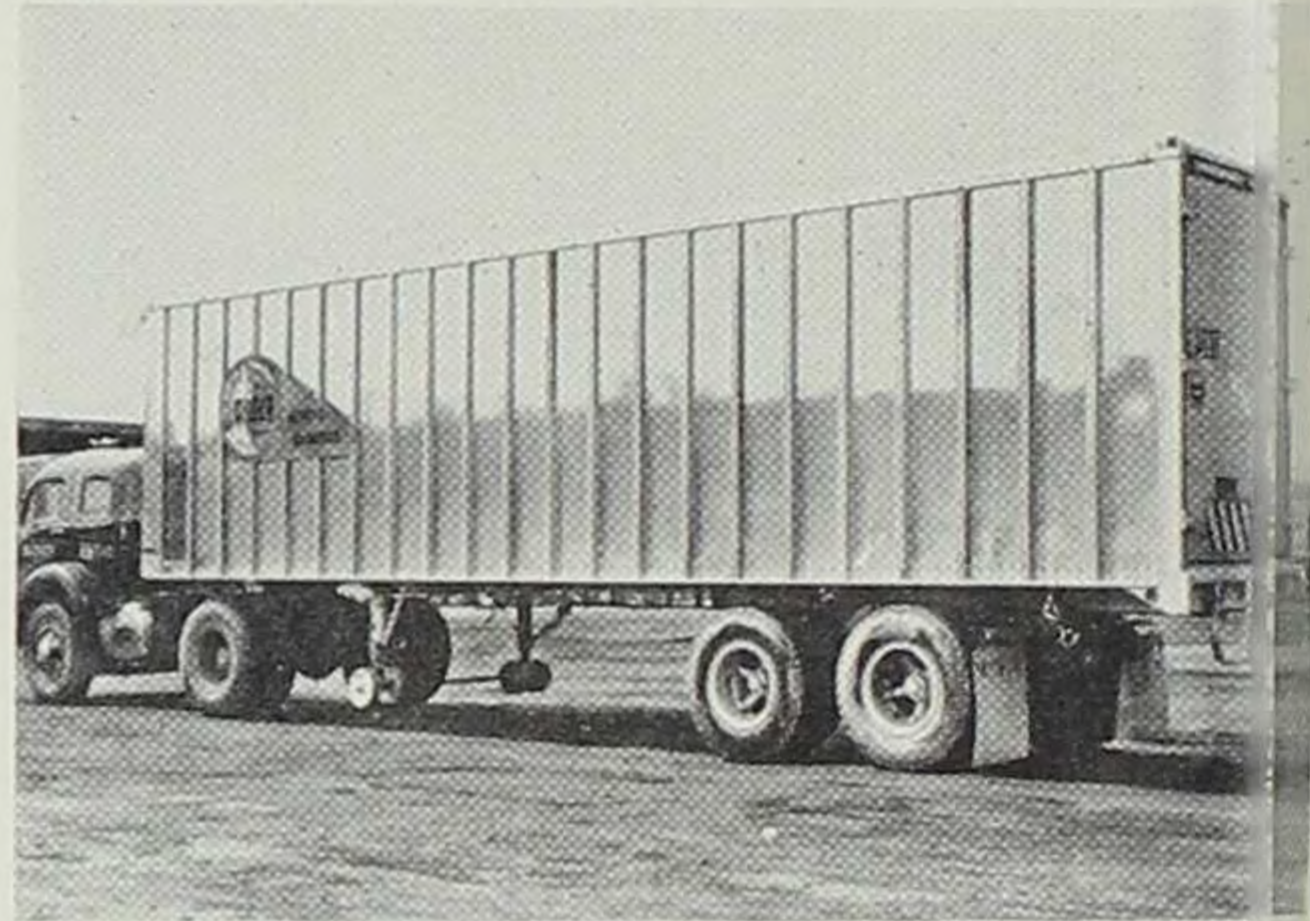




FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY: Detroit

Next to agriculture, the motor transportation industry employs more workers than any other industry in the country. The world's largest manufacturer of truck trailers, Fruehauf began operations at its Cedar Rapids plant in 1943. Here 600 employees produce machine parts for the nine Fruehauf assembly plants as well as supplying these parts for the 78 sales and service branches of the company located throughout the country. Situated on 8 acres of land, the plant contains about 197,000 square feet of floor space.

ABOVE: Cedar Rapids plant.
RIGHT: Fruehauf trailer. BELOW:
portion of plant interior.





Courtesy Sioux City Chamber of Commerce

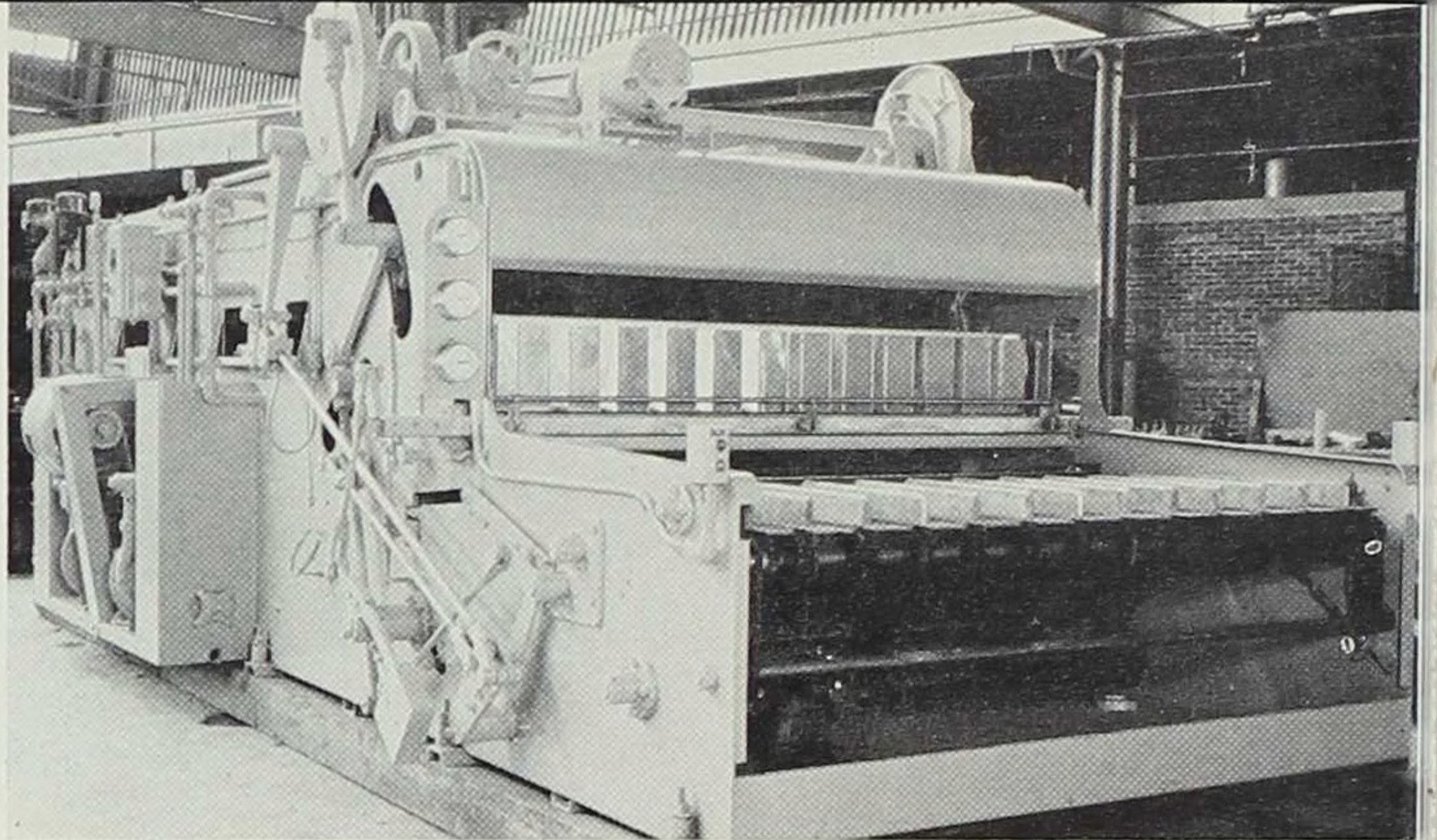
ALBERTSON AND COMPANY, INCORPORATED: Sioux City

In 1914, Oscar F. Albertson, a Swedish immigrant who had worked as tool-maker for a number of manufacturers in the Midwest, joined with Harold A. Jacobsen to form Albertson and Company in Sioux City. Starting with one employee in a small shop, the company now has two large plants employing over 500 workers. The portable electric tools which the company manufactures under the trade name of Sioux Tools are known the world around. From the start Oscar Albertson has been the firm's president, and Harold Jacobsen vice president and general manager. The two men's sons are also prominently associated with the company's affairs.

ABOVE: plant exterior. BELOW: part of the plant interior.

Courtesy Sioux City *Journal-Tribune*

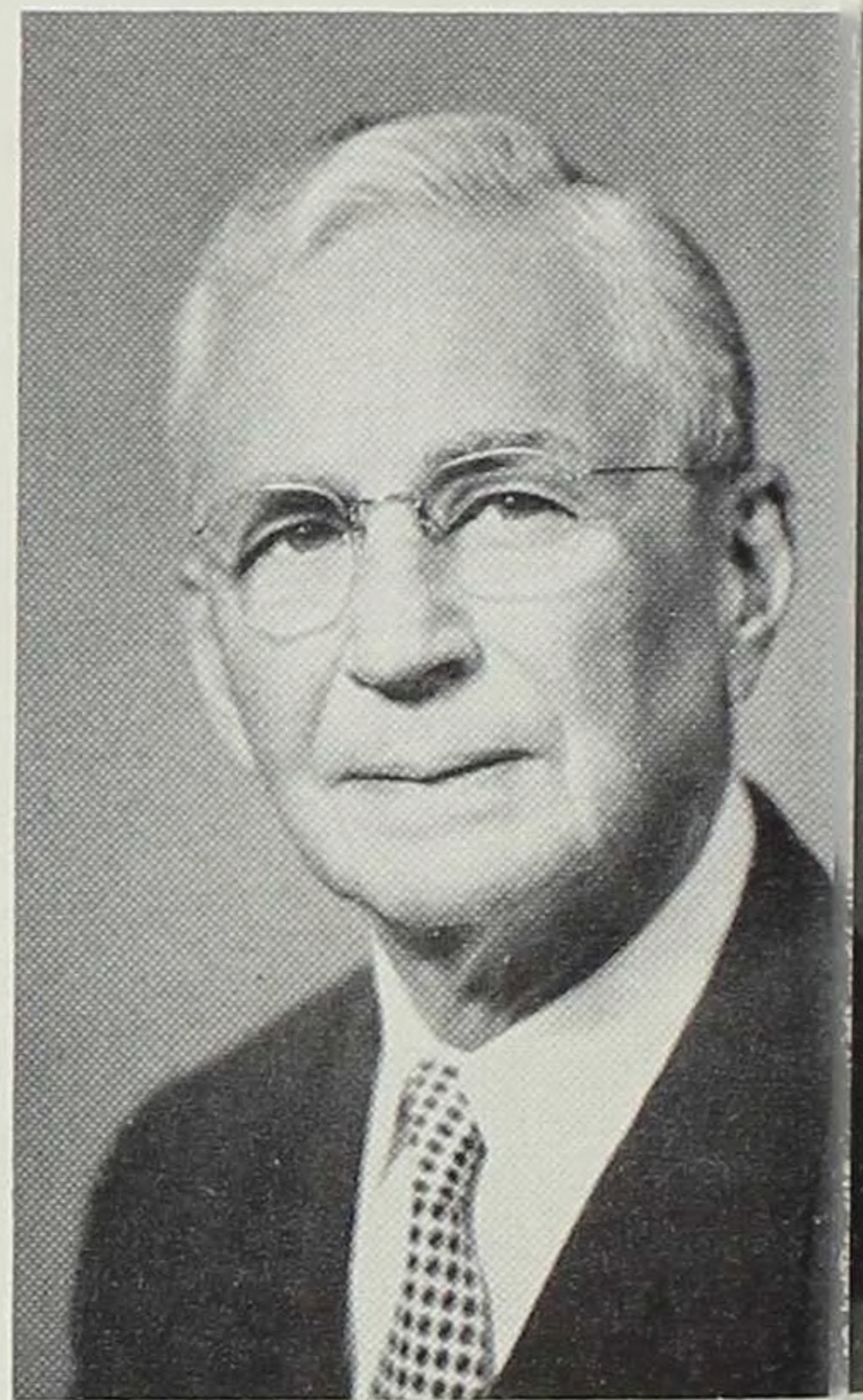




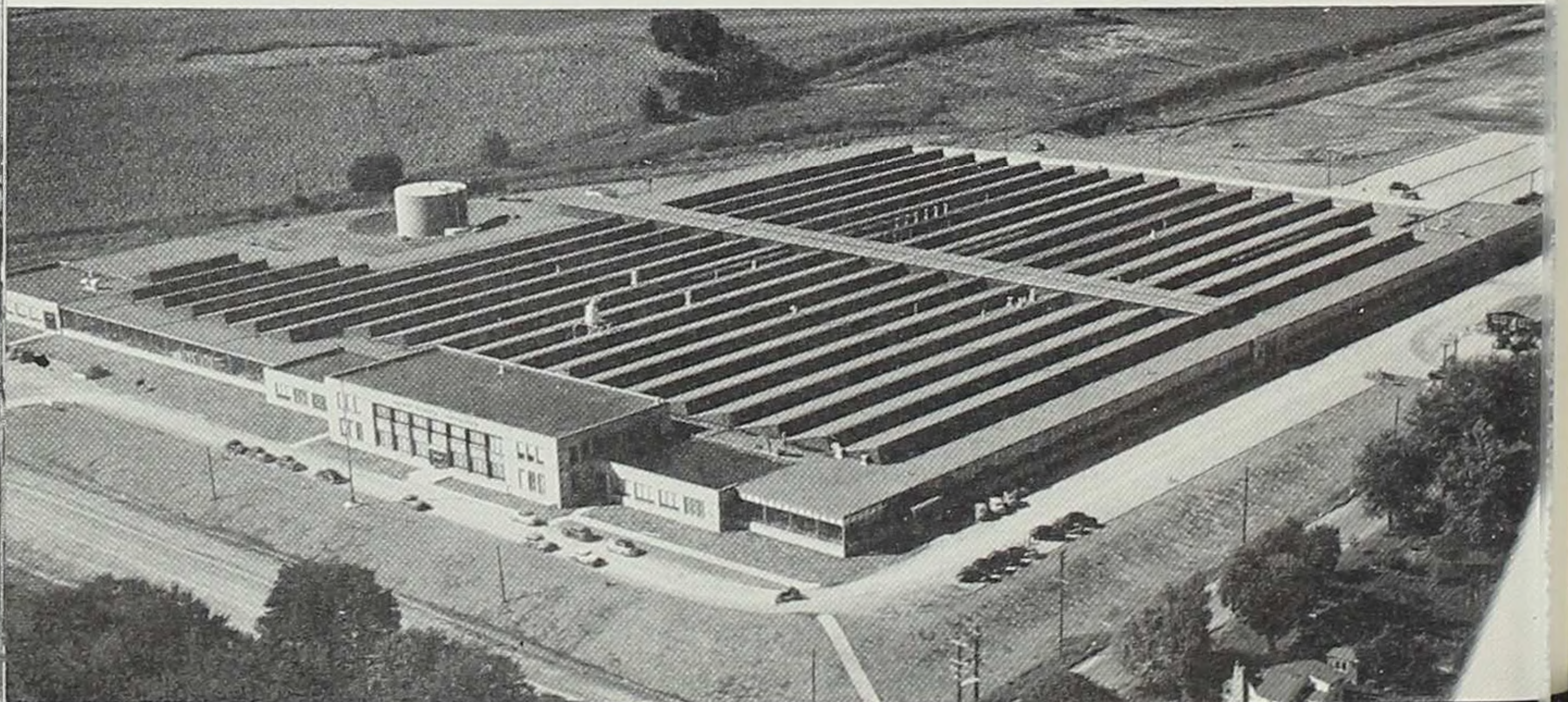
CHERRY-BURRELL CORPORATION:
Chicago

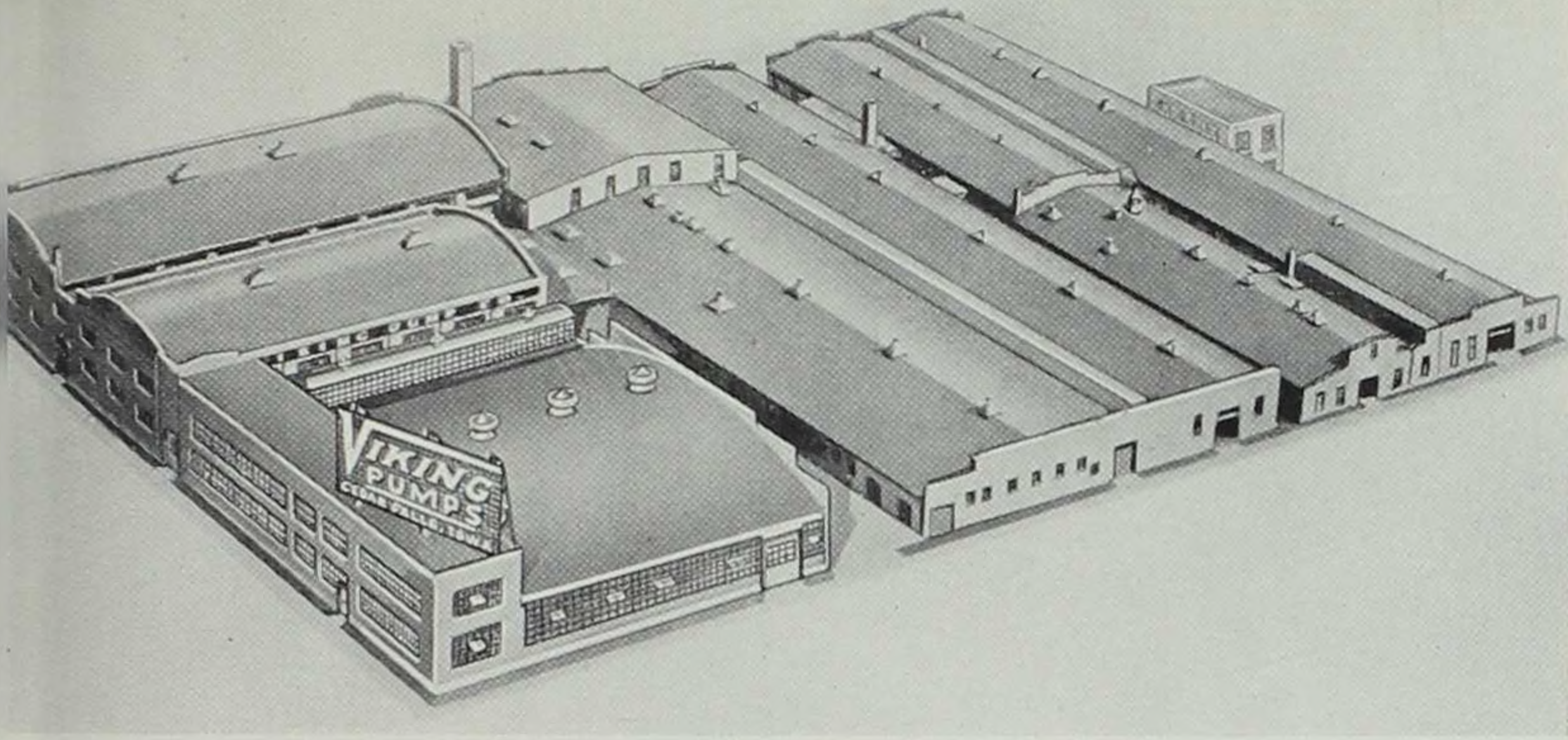
The J. G. Cherry Company of Cedar Rapids, founded in 1880, was merged with four other firms in 1928 to form the present corporation. It is a leader in the production and distribution of dairy, food, farm, brewing, beverage, and chemical equipment and supplies. In 1955 it employed 1,575 workers of whom over 400 worked at the Cedar Rapids plant. This modern, \$3,000,000 unit was constructed between 1945 and 1948 and has a total floor area of 400,000 square feet. Chairman of the board is Howard H. Cherry, Sr., son of J. G. Cherry, while the latter's grandson, John G. Cherry, is president.

ABOVE: a bottle washer. RIGHT: Howard Cherry, Sr. BELOW: Cedar Rapids plant.



Courtesy Cedar Rapids Chamber of Commerce

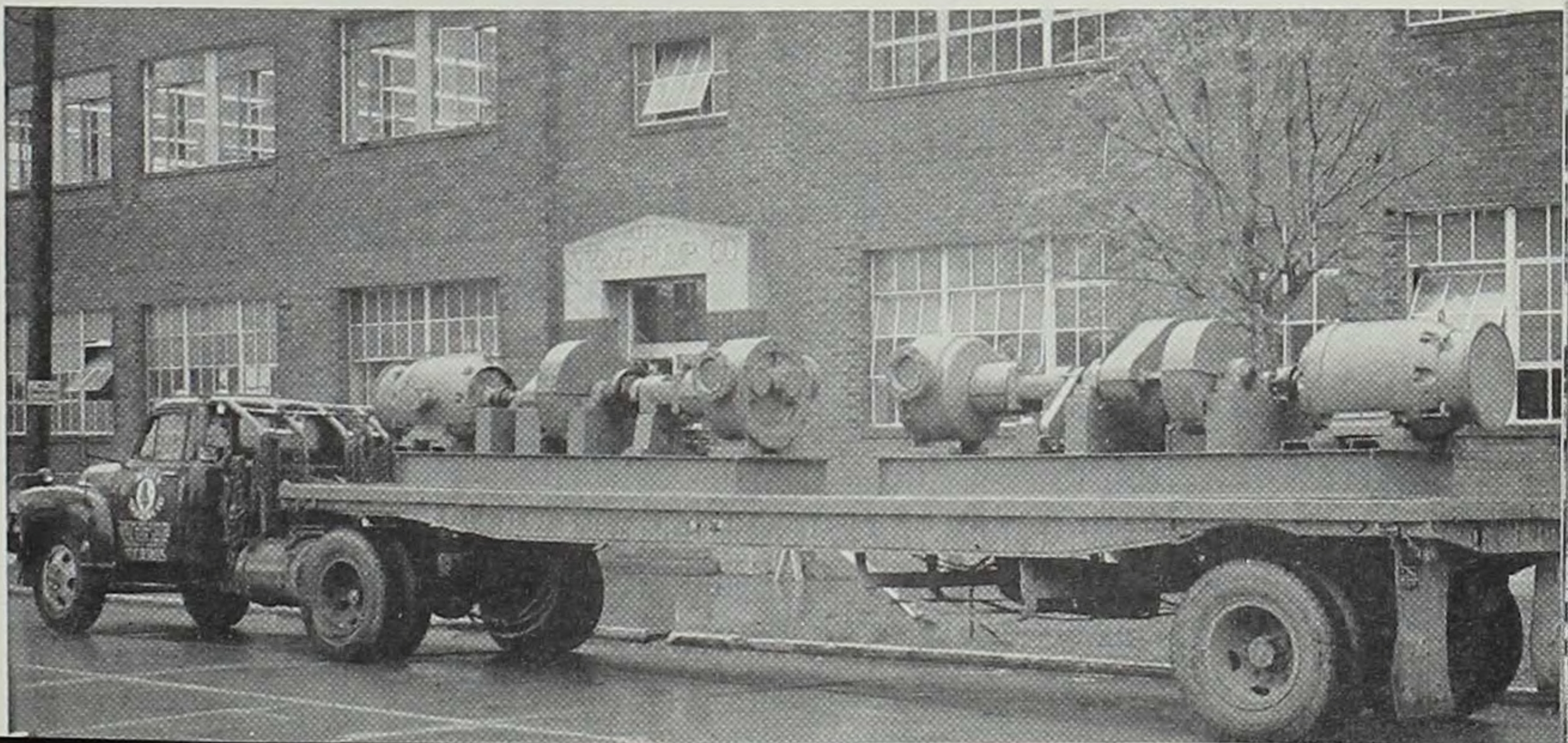
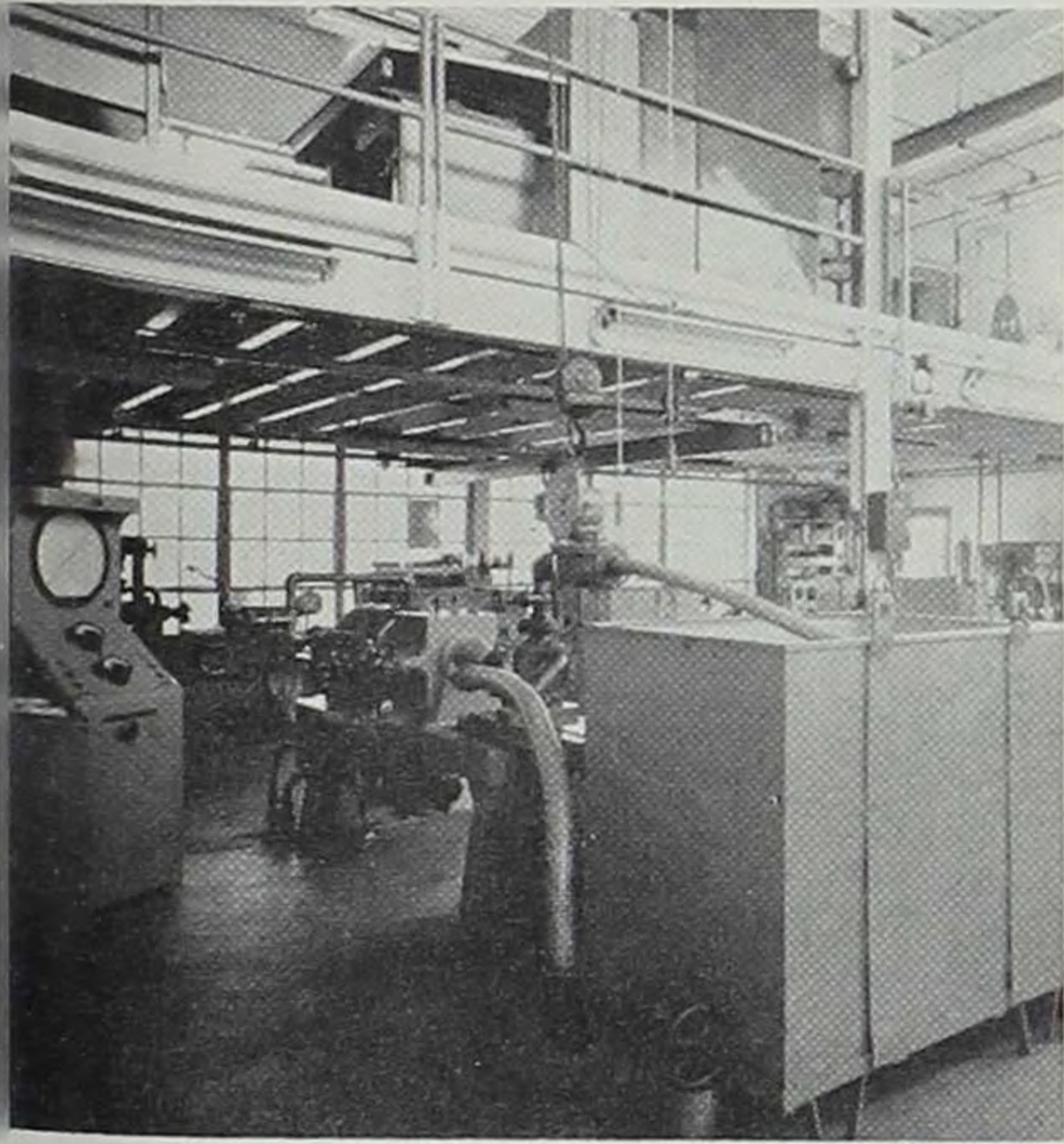




**VIKING PUMP COMPANY:
Cedar Falls**

Viking Pump was organized in 1911 to manufacture a rotary pump which Jens Nielson had invented in 1904. The first year the Cedar Falls firm employed two men, who received \$100 a month, and produced about 50 pumps which were sold for a total of \$2,000. By 1955, its peak year, the company had 473 workers, a monthly payroll of \$125,000, and an annual production valued at \$5,000,000. It is the largest manufacturer of rotary pumps in the world. Its 1,250 stockholders own 200,000 shares of common stock. Robert C. Wyth is the president.

ABOVE: manufacturing plant. LEFT: part of Viking Pump's research facilities. BELOW: pumps ready for shipment.

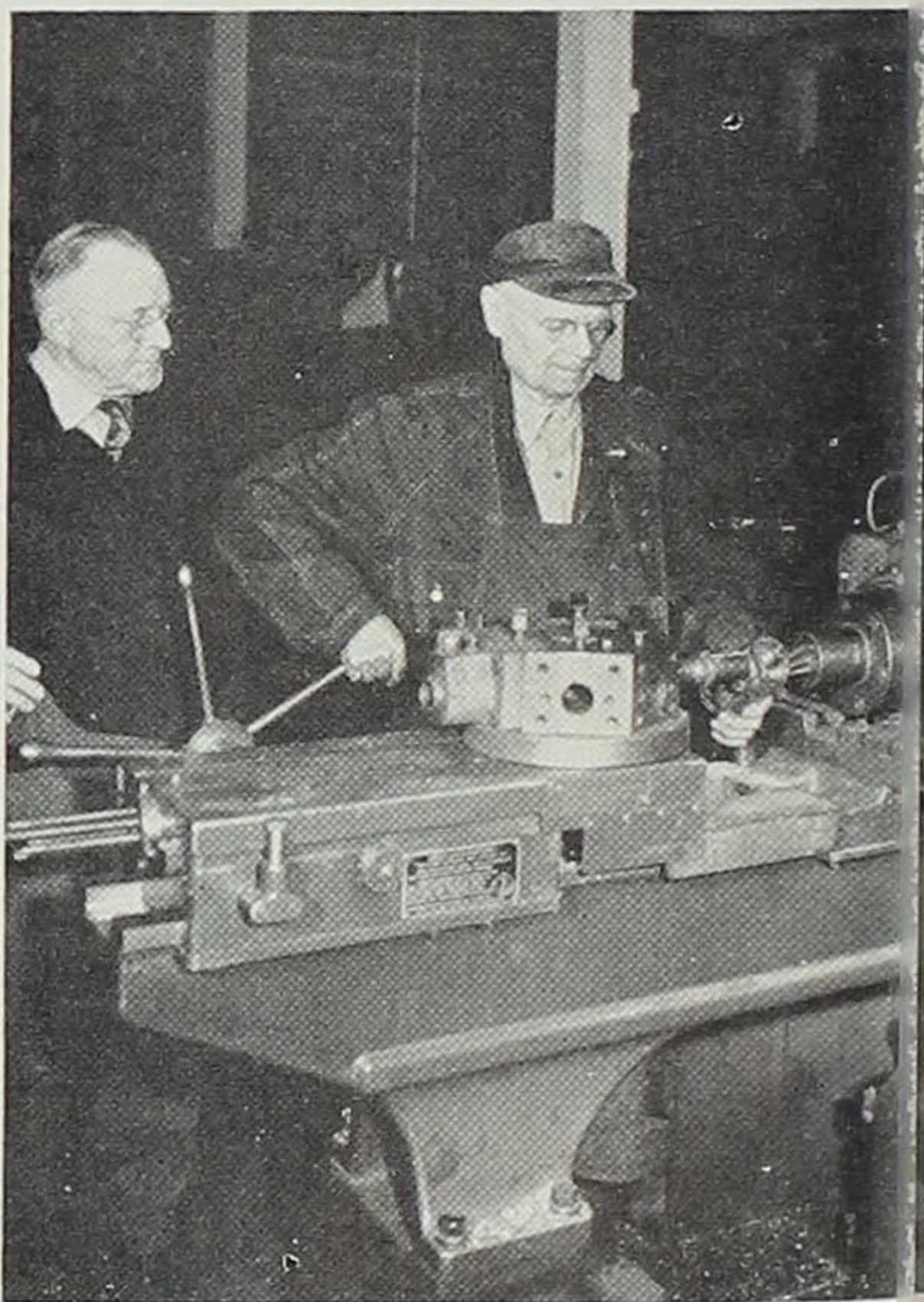
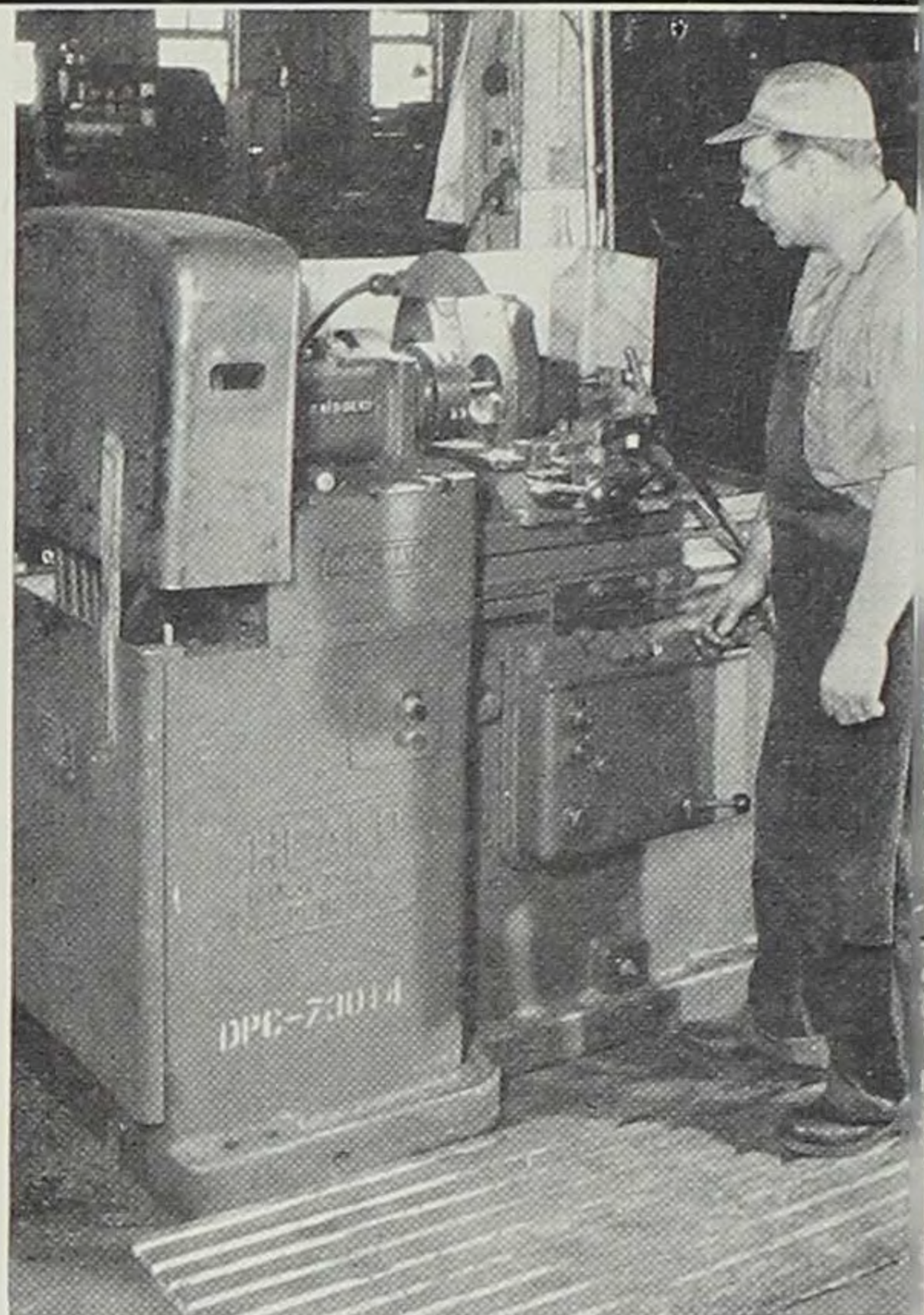


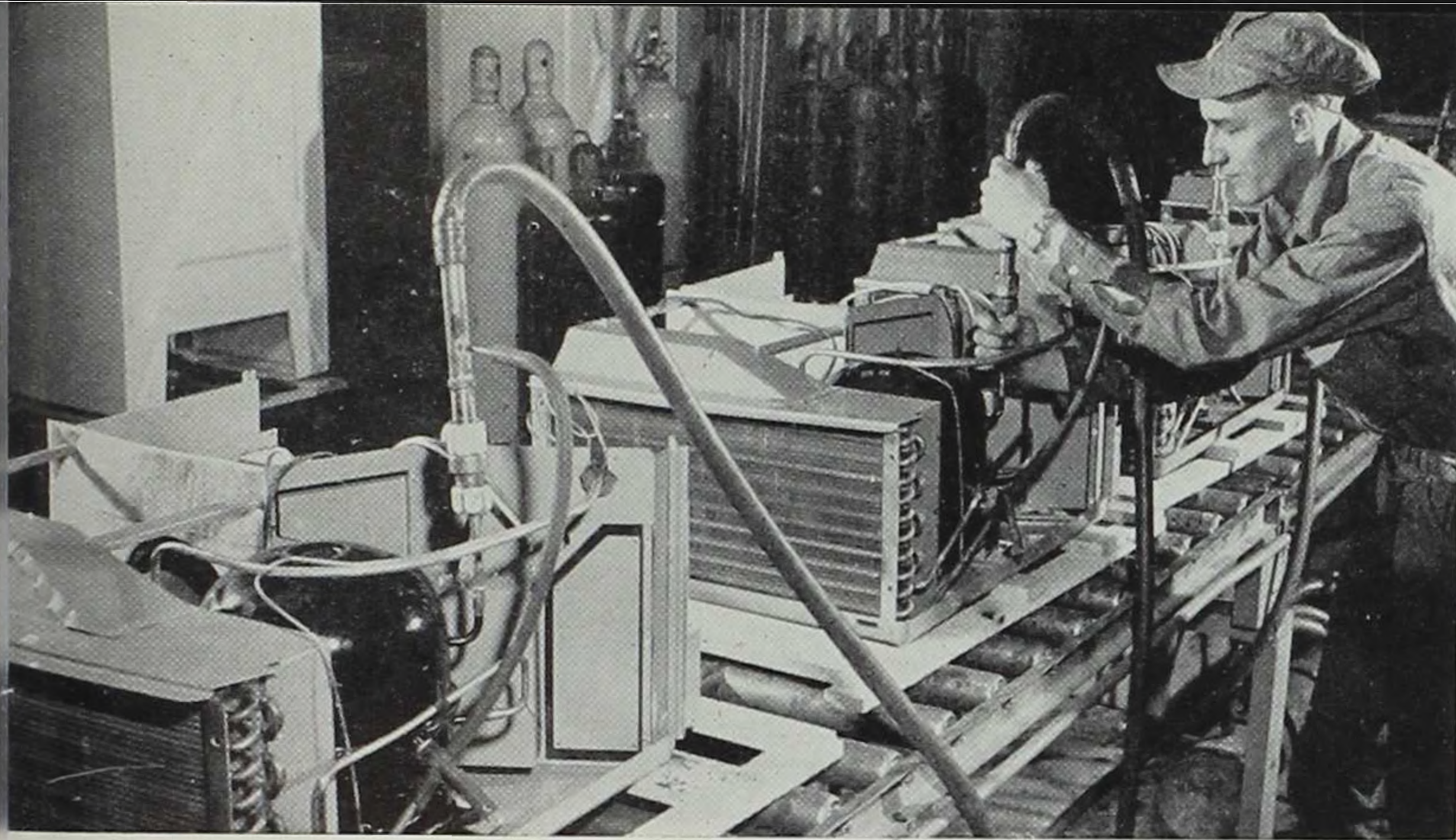
A. Y. McDONALD,
PLUMBER,
 Gas and Steam Fitter,
 Steam Boat, Distillery & Brewery Work.
 Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Pumps,
 Kitchen Sinks, &c,
 Copper and Sheet Iron Work of Every Description.
Cor. Main and Seventh Sts., Dubuque, Iowa.

A. Y. McDONALD MANUFACTURING COMPANY: Dubuque

One hundred years have passed since A. Y. McDonald set up his small plumbing shop in Dubuque. Today Delos L., John M., and A. Y. McDonald IV, manage the company. Its Dubuque plant now covers 5½ acres and employs 540 workers while another 500 are employed at the 19 branch houses which distribute McDonald products throughout the Midwest. In addition to the plumbers' goods for which the company has always been famous, three other distinct lines of products are manufactured. These include: automatic electric pumps and water systems, and farm hand pumps; special oil handling equipment and accessories for the petroleum industry; and floor, roof, and shower drains for home and industry.

ABOVE: ad from 1861 Dubuque City Directory. RIGHT (top): boring and facing body of a jet pump; (bottom): experienced workmen account for McDonald's reputation for high quality work. BELOW: final inspection of McDonald pumps.



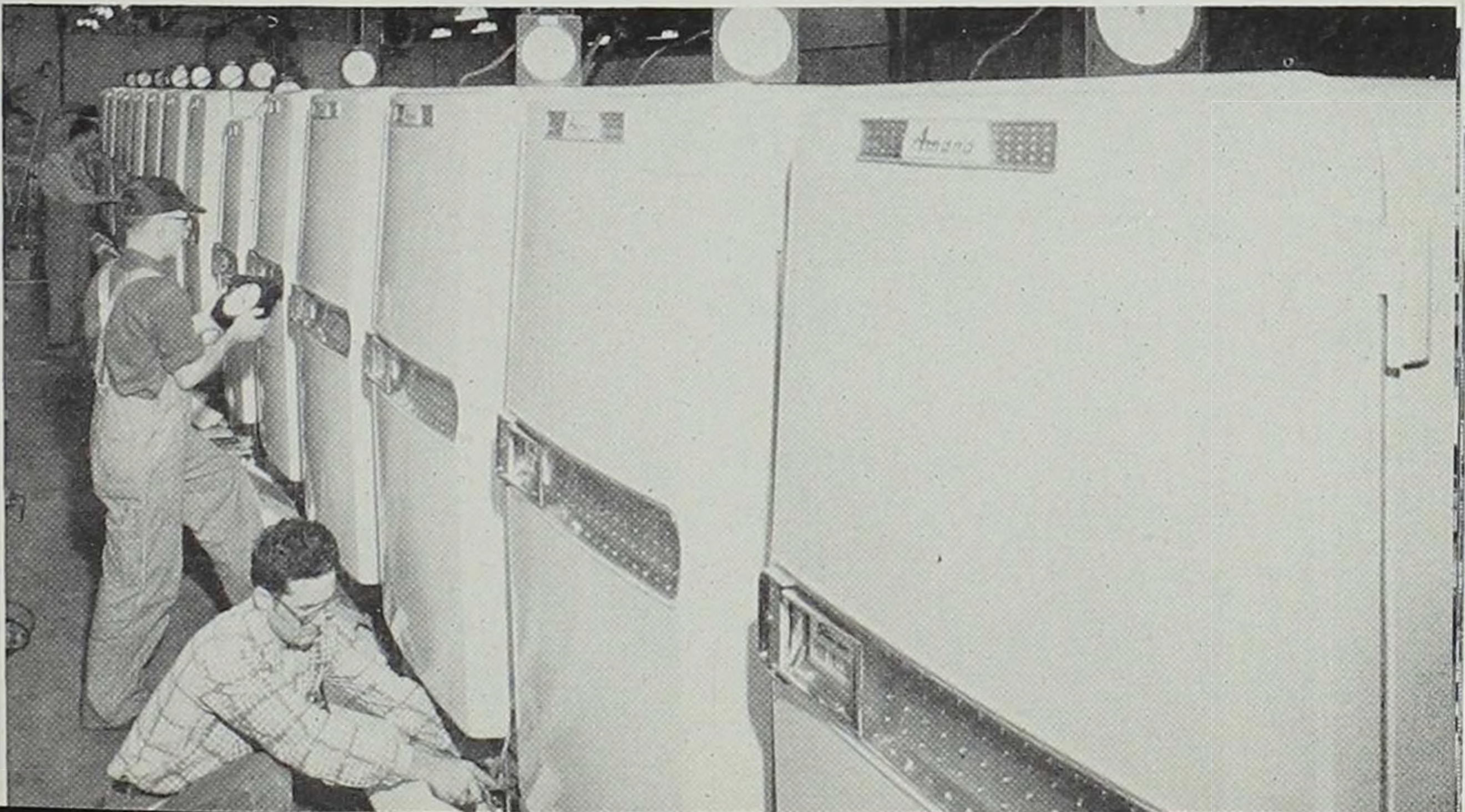


AMANA REFRIGERATION, INCORPORATED:

Amana

In 1934 George Foerstner and two workers at Amana built and sold a beer cooler. He then took over the Middle Amana Woolen Mill plant and began making meat cases and coolers. In 1936 Foerstner sold out to the Amana Society, continuing as manager of a plant which soon became the country's largest builder of cold storage locker plants. In 1945 Amana entered the home freezer market, being the first to produce upright freezers. By 1950 the plant had outstripped its backing, and the Amana Society therefore sold out to private investors headed by Howard Hall of Cedar Rapids. The plant has been continually expanded since that time, Amana being the largest single manufacturer of freezers in the world. It has also entered the air conditioning field. From a \$50,000 business it has grown to one doing a \$20,000,000-a-year business employing 1,150 workers in 1955. Howard Hall is president, George Foerstner vice president and general manager.

ABOVE: assembly line for air conditioners. LEFT: George Foerstner. BELOW: final test of freezers.





PLANT 1
The *Maytag* Company

THE MAYTAG COMPANY: Newton

In 1893 Fred L. Maytag, W. C. Bergman, A. H. Bergman, and G. W. Parsons founded the Parsons Band Cutter and Self Feeder Company. In 1907 the Newton firm entered the washing machine business, taking its present name in 1909. In 1922 the "Gyrafoam" principle was introduced and by 1924 Maytag had taken the lead in washer production. By 1949 the company had produced 6,000,000 of its famous wringer washers. In that year it built a second plant in Newton to produce automatic washers and dryers. It also manufactures freezers, combination refrigerators-freezers, ironers, and gas ranges. In 1955 Maytag had 4,200 employees, with a monthly payroll of almost \$2,000,000, and net sales for the year of \$93,067,105. Plant 1 at Newton is over 900,000 square feet in area, the new Plant 2 is nearly 800,000 square feet, while a third plant at Hampton is 44,000 square feet. Total assets of the company are \$51,115,923. Fred L. Maytag II is the president.

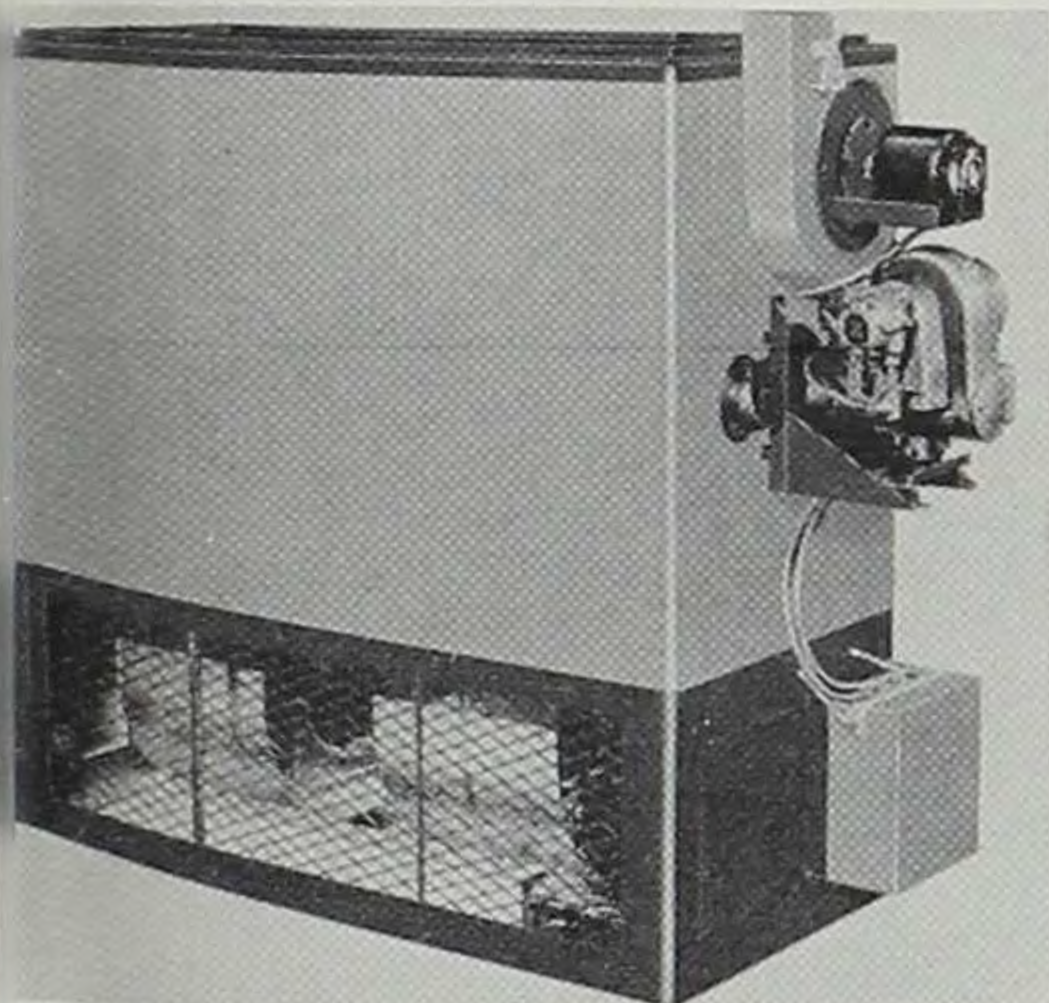
ABOVE: Plant 1. RIGHT: Maytag Dutch Oven.
BELOW: automatic washer assembly line.



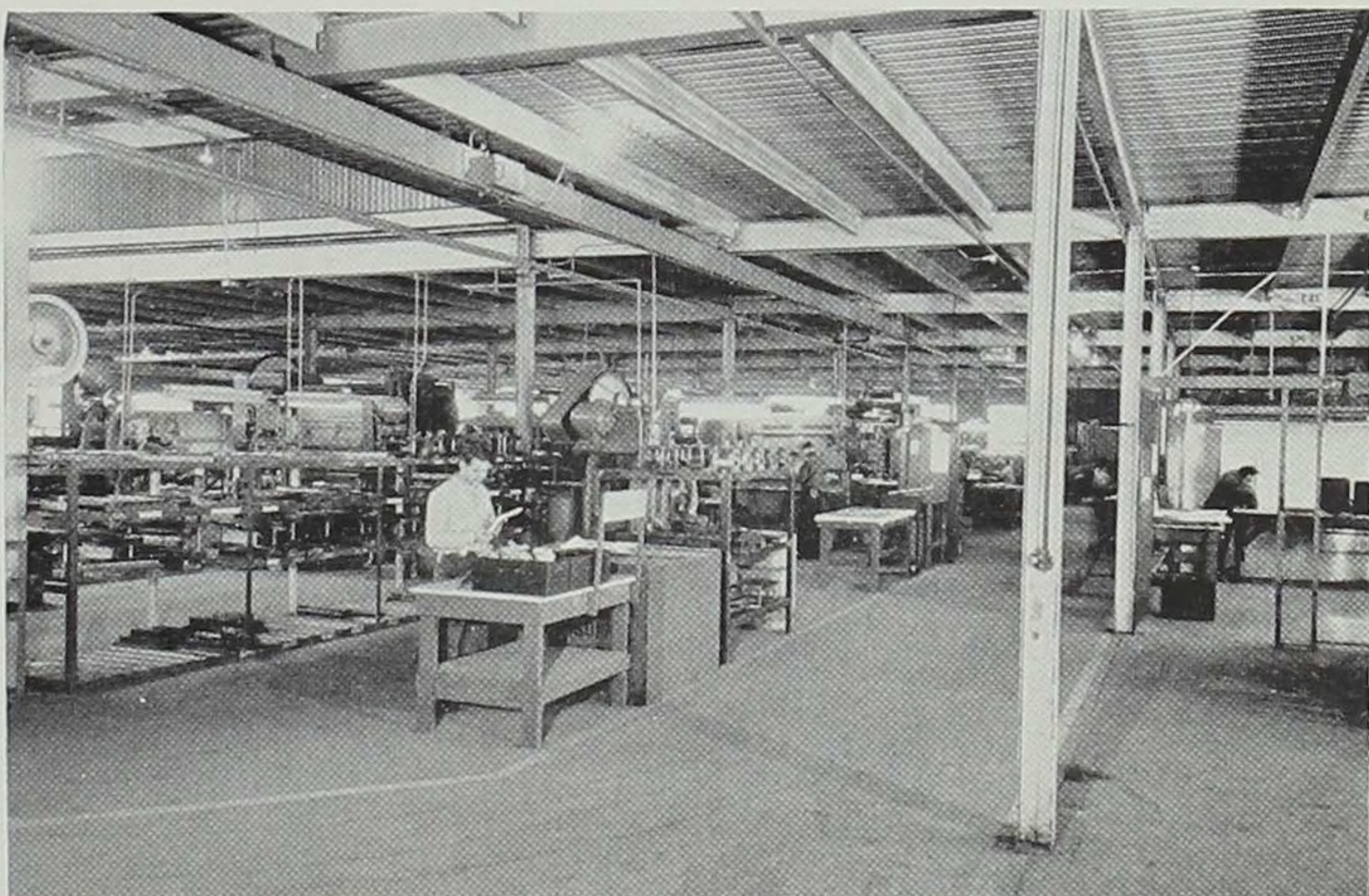


LENNOX INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED: Marshalltown

What is now the world's largest manufacturer of warm air heating systems had its beginnings during the 1890's in the Marshalltown machine shop of David Lennox. In 1904 the Marshalltown newspaper publisher, D. W. Norris, purchased Lennox's furnace business and until his death in 1949 aggressively promoted the sales of Lennox Furnaces to an ever-widening market. In 1917 the first of the existing Lennox plants was built in Marshalltown, and in the following years others went up in Syracuse; Columbus, Ohio; Salt Lake City; Fort Worth; Pasadena, and Decatur, Georgia. In 1954 Lennox purchased the Armstrong Furnace Company of Des Moines. The company now employs 2,700 workers. Of these 880 are in Iowa, 250 at the new Des Moines division, the remainder at Marshalltown. Best known for its furnaces, Lennox also produces air conditioning equipment, and, at the Des Moines plant, agricultural crop drying equipment. John W. Norris has been president since his father's death.



ABOVE: the Marshalltown plant. LEFT: a Lennox Furnace. BELOW: interior of Des Moines plant.

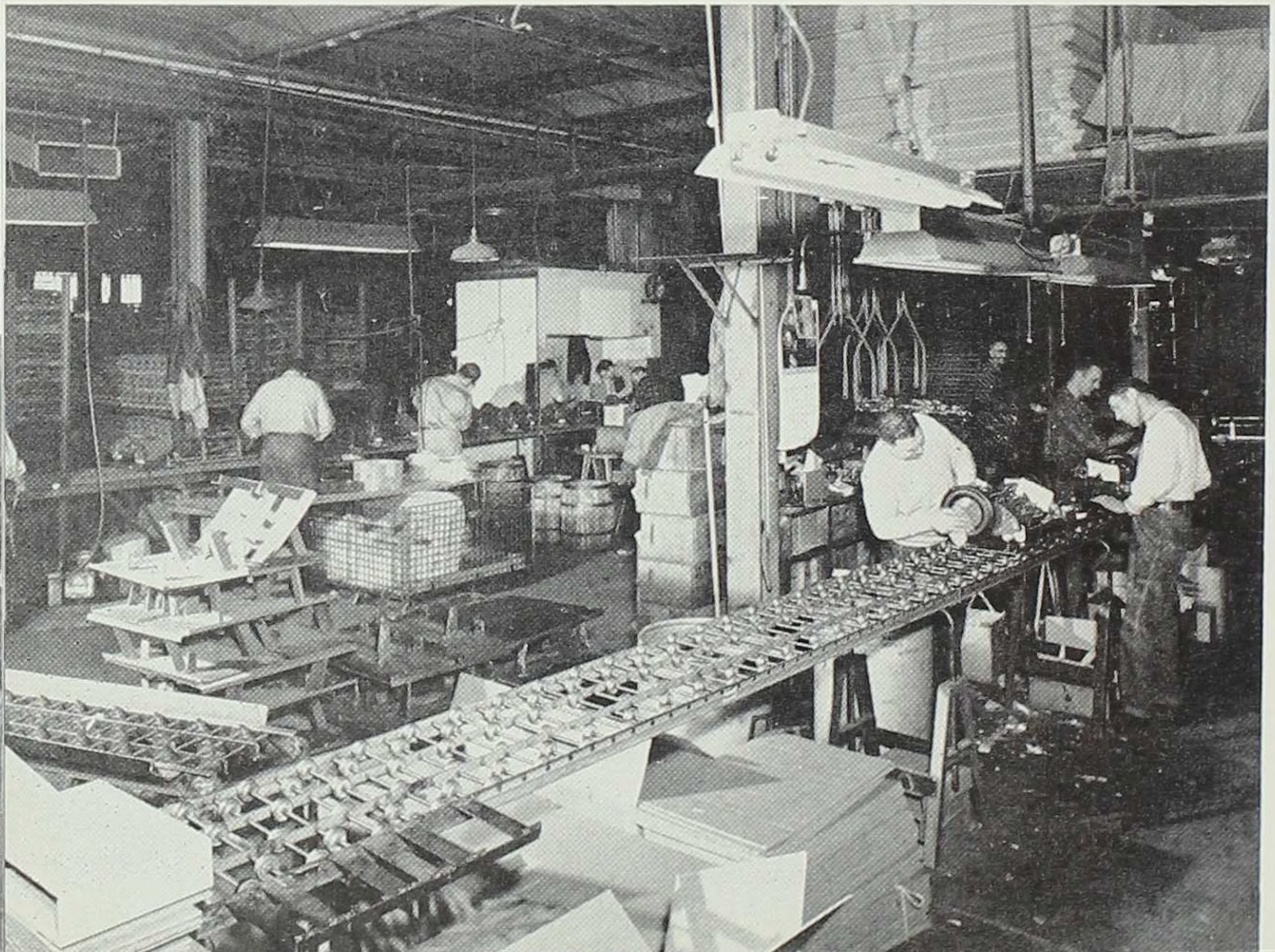




WESTERN TOOL AND STAMPING COMPANY: Des Moines

Founded in 1935 by E. W. Kolls and Ralph Torgersen, Western Tool was for over a decade a metal stamping and tool company, producing materials for other companies. In 1946 President Kolls decided that the future of the company lay in manufacturing products of its own. Entering the field of lawn mower manufacturing, Western Tool has become the largest producer of lawn mowers, lawn sweepers, and domestically used snow plows in the world. In addition to its Des Moines plant it has also acquired plants at Gainesville, Georgia, and Springfield, Massachusetts. The company is the world's largest user of small gasoline engines. In 1955 it employed 415 workers with a monthly payroll of \$155,000, and produced close to 300,000 lawn mowers which, with the other HOMKO products, were valued at \$13,000,000. With a capital of \$3,000,000 the firm has about 650 stockholders.

ABOVE: a HOMKO power mower. BELOW: an assembly line at Des Moines plant.

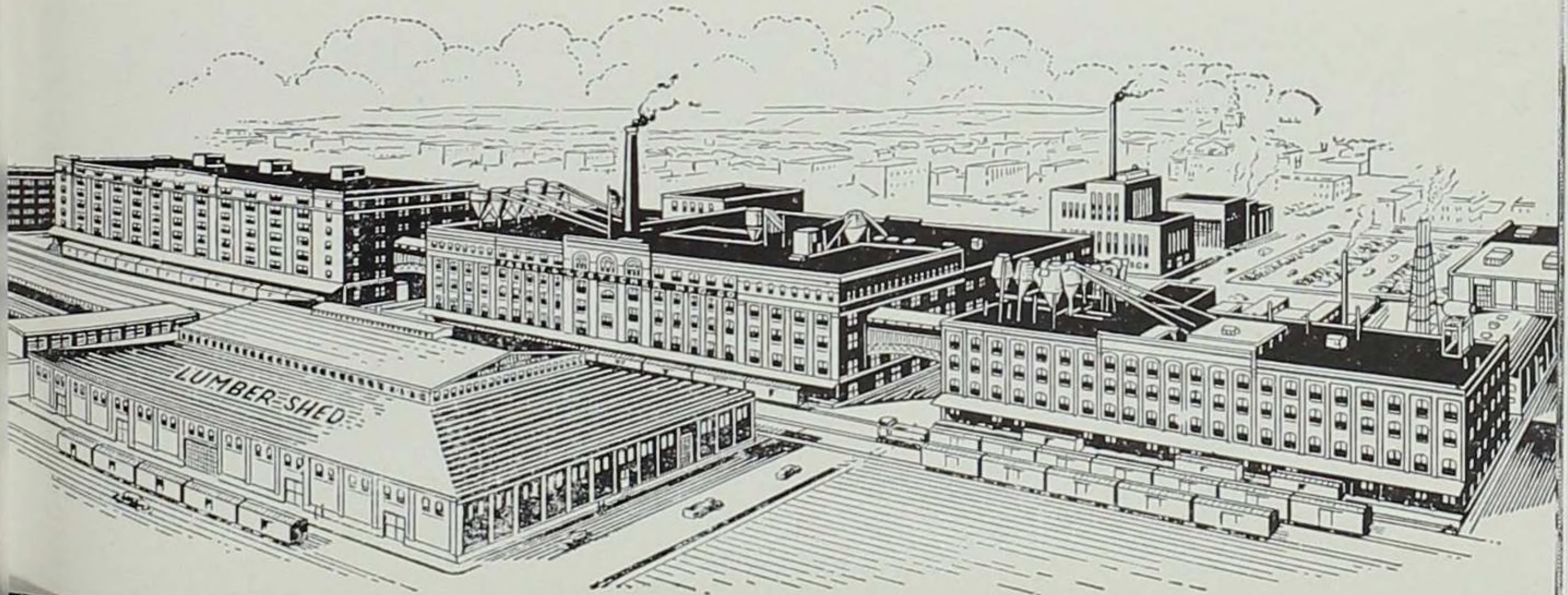


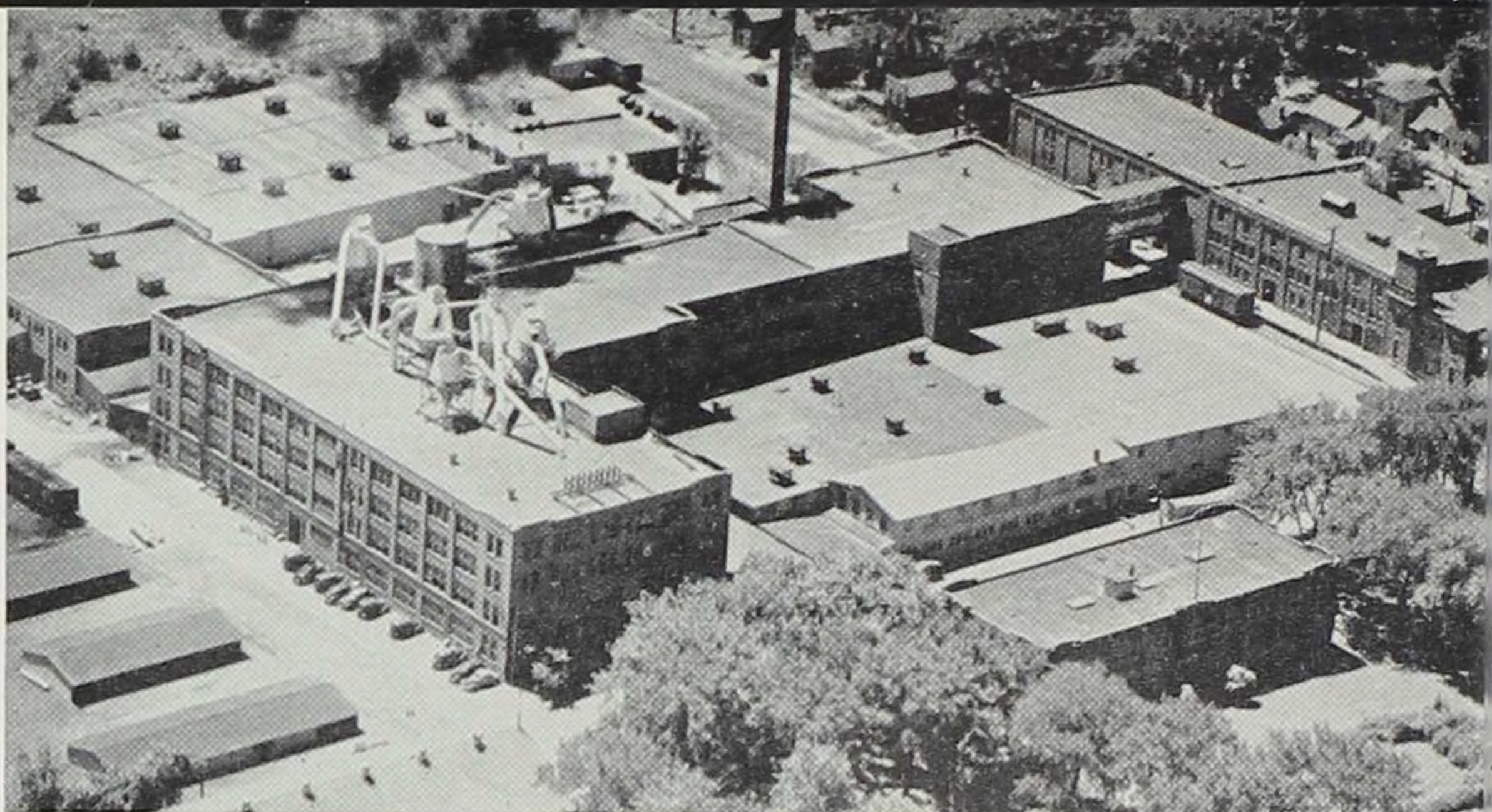


FARLEY AND LOETSCHER MANUFACTURING COMPANY: Dubuque

In 1875 Christian Loetscher of Dubuque rented tiny quarters on the second floor of a mill and established his own planing mill. Six years later when J. P. Farley acquired an interest the company was incorporated under its present name. Today the company employs 1,100 workers with a monthly payroll of \$400,000. Besides its main plant at Dubuque, which occupies over 21 acres, the company also has a division plant in Des Moines and branches in Chicago and Sioux Falls. Its sashes, doors, cabinets, and other mill-work have been famous for many decades. Since 1929 it has also built up a reputation in the field of plastics. Since 1947 the president has been J. Merrill Burch, Jr., who succeeded John A. Loetscher, who, in turn, became chairman of the board.

ABOVE: original plant in 1876. LEFT: Farley & Loetscher kitchen cabinets. BELOW: Dubuque plant today.

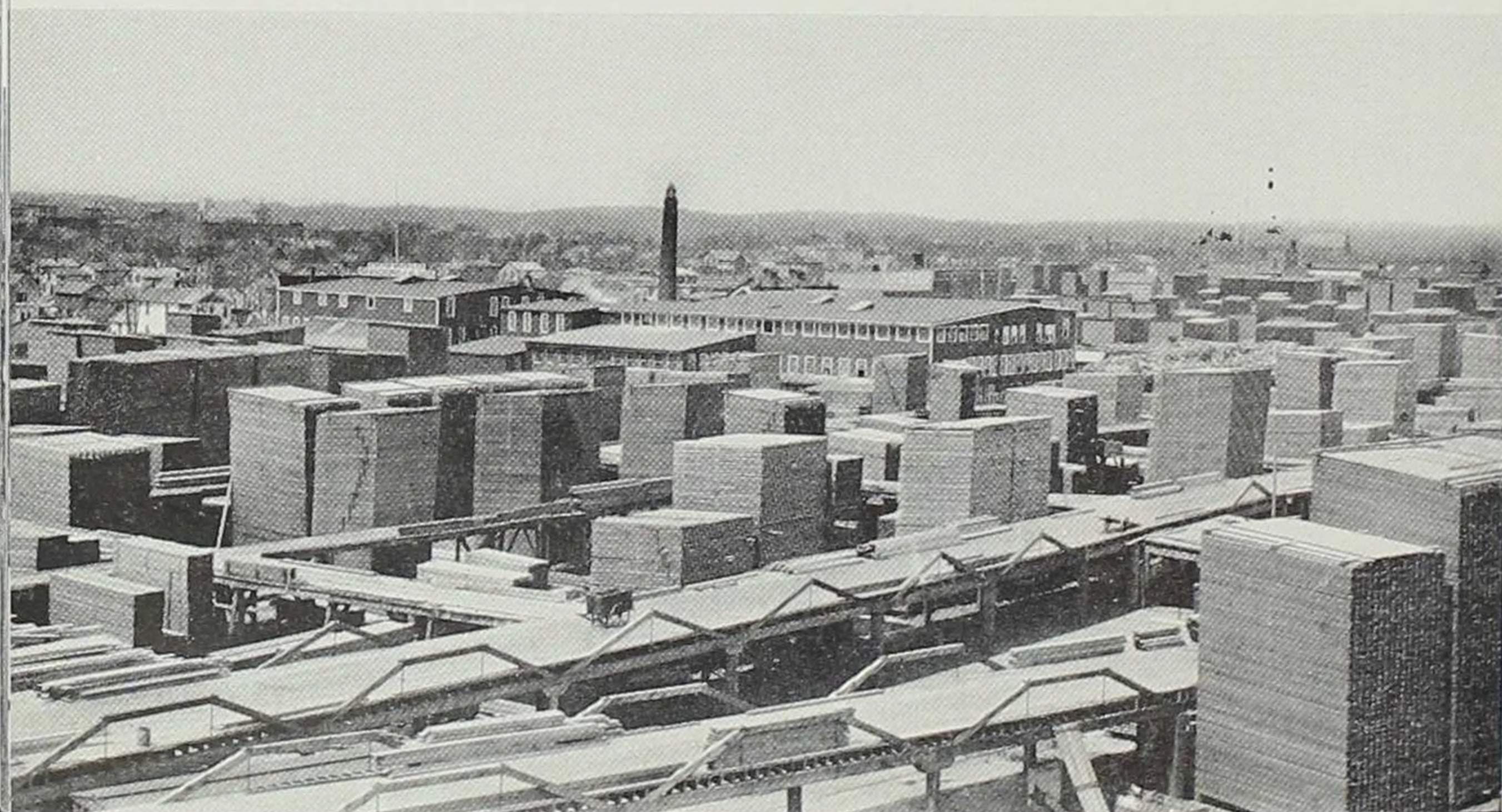
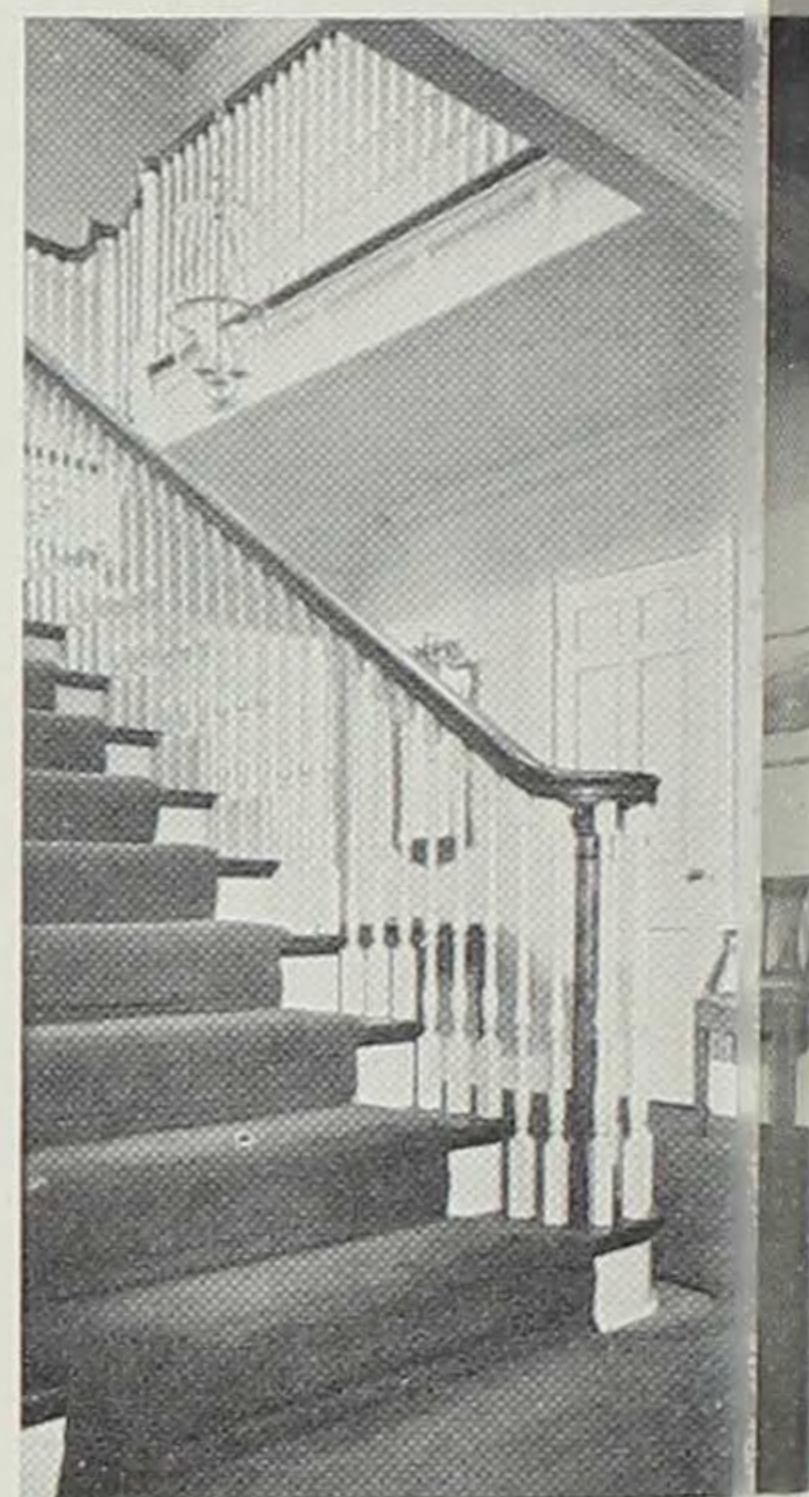




CURTIS COMPANIES, INCORPORATED: Clinton

In 1866 C. F. Curtis and W. G. Hemenway bought a struggling little sash and door mill in Clinton. The following year Curtis' older brother, George, joined him, Hemenway selling out. Within three years the new firm had bought out its chief competitor in Clinton and in the years following established branches in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and other states. A Sioux City plant was purchased in 1897. In 1955 Curtis employed 707 workers, had a monthly payroll of \$241,129, and an annual production valued at \$10,213,034. It manufactures a complete line of residential building woodwork. Among many firsts, Curtis was first in the industry to advertise nationally, to employ nationally known architects to design its products, and to establish a fully equipped research department. Until his death in March, 1956, G. L. Curtis was chairman of the board. His son, G. M. Curtis II, is president.

ABOVE: Clinton plant, 1954. RIGHT: stairway and interior trim by Curtis. BELOW: Clinton plant, 1879.

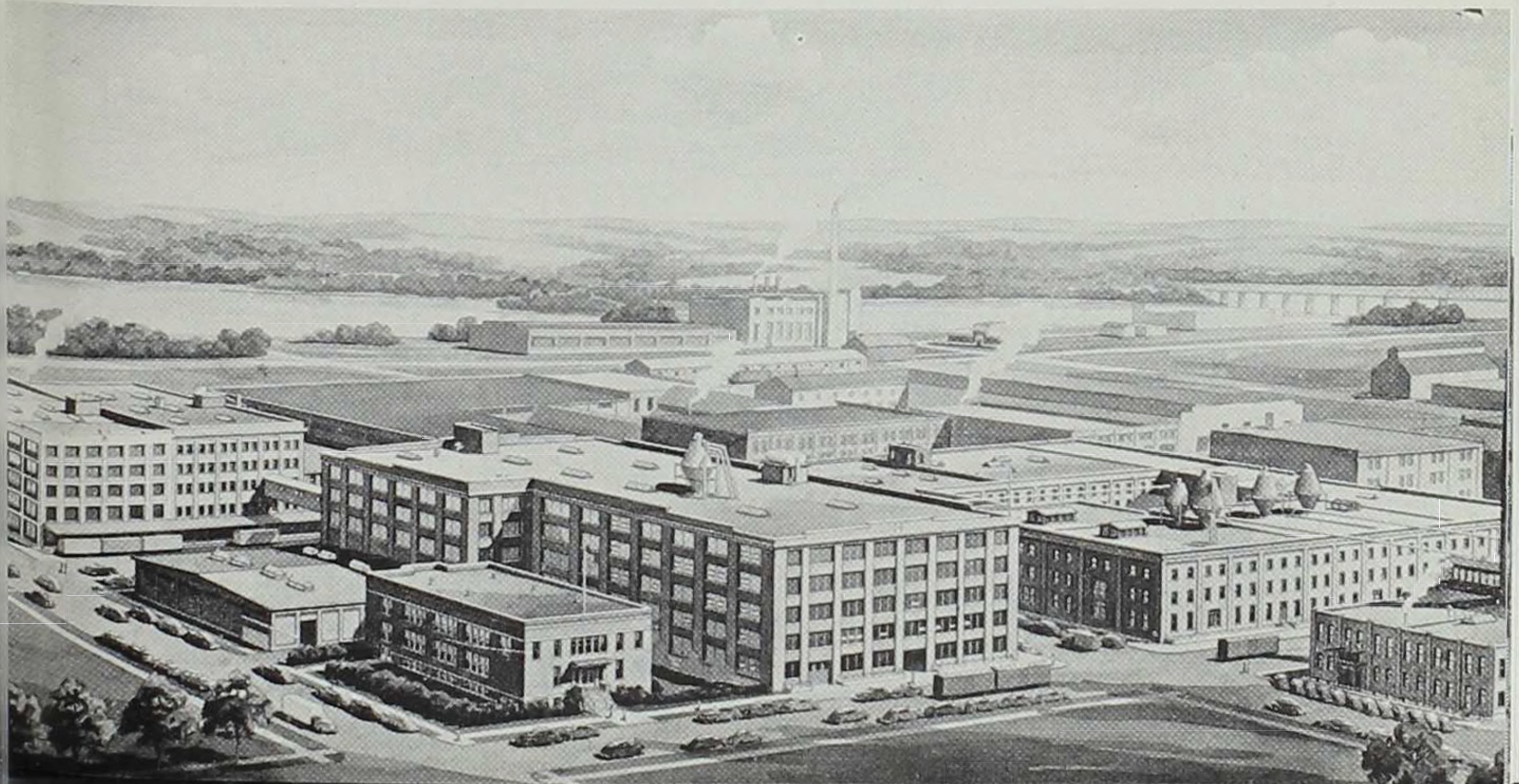


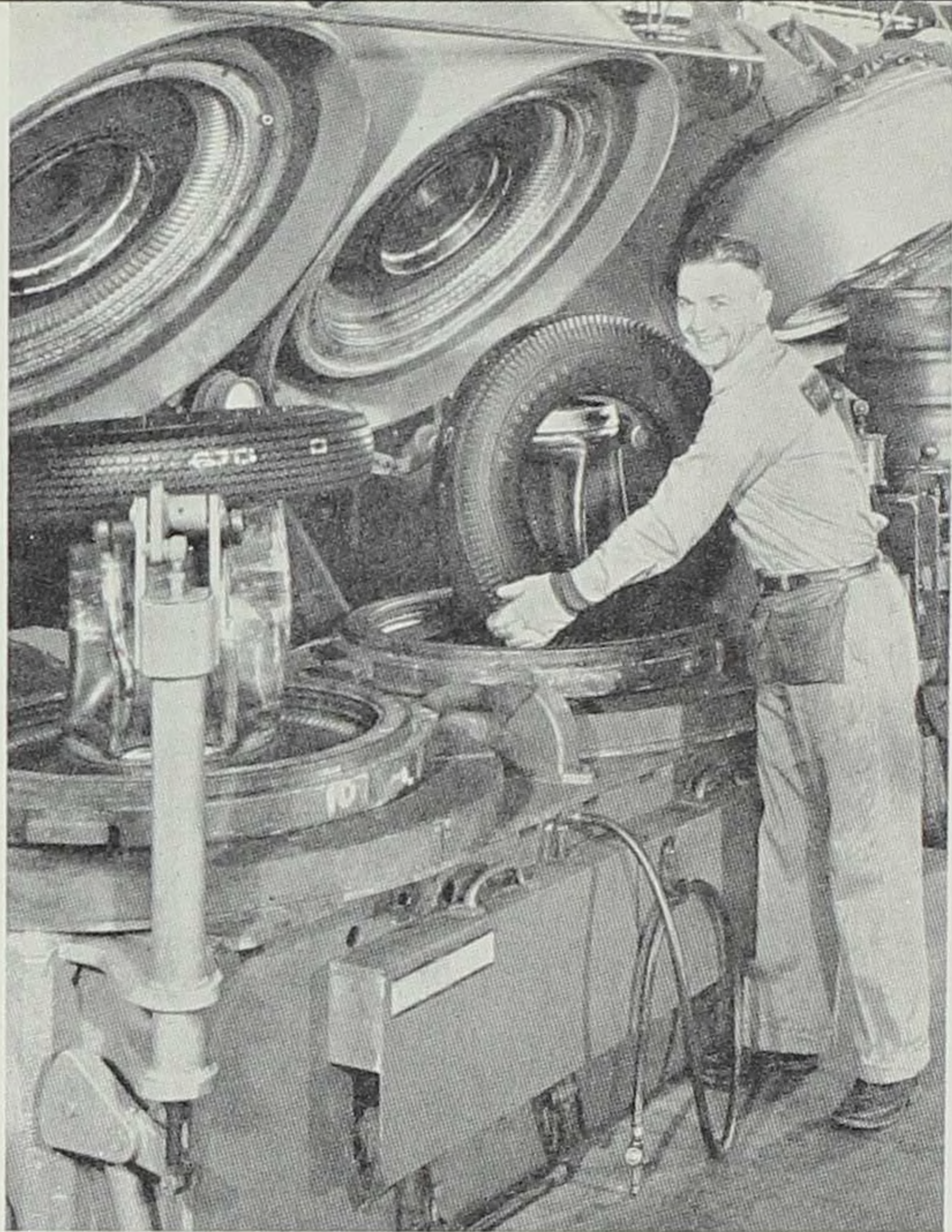


CARR, ADAMS AND COLLIER COMPANY: Dubuque

Since its formation in 1866 by W. W. Carr and W. H. Austin the firm of Carr, Adams & Collier has gone through several changes of name before adopting its present title. When John T. Adams joined the Dubuque sash and door manufacturers in the 1880's the firm was called Carr, Ryder & Wheeler. When Adams became company president in 1895 it was renamed Carr, Ryder & Adams. Upon Adams' death in 1939, James C. Collier, an officer in the company for 44 years, succeeded him as president, and the firm took its present name. Through all these changes, however, the company has steadily grown and prospered, its "Biltwell" doors, window units, and cabinets achieving a wide-spread reputation for fine quality workmanship. Starting with two employees, the company now has 1,200 at its manufacturing plant in Dubuque, with branches in Nebraska, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri, plus a kiln-drying plant at Klamath Falls, Oregon.

ABOVE (left): awning window units; (right): kitchen cabinets. BELOW: Dubuque plant.

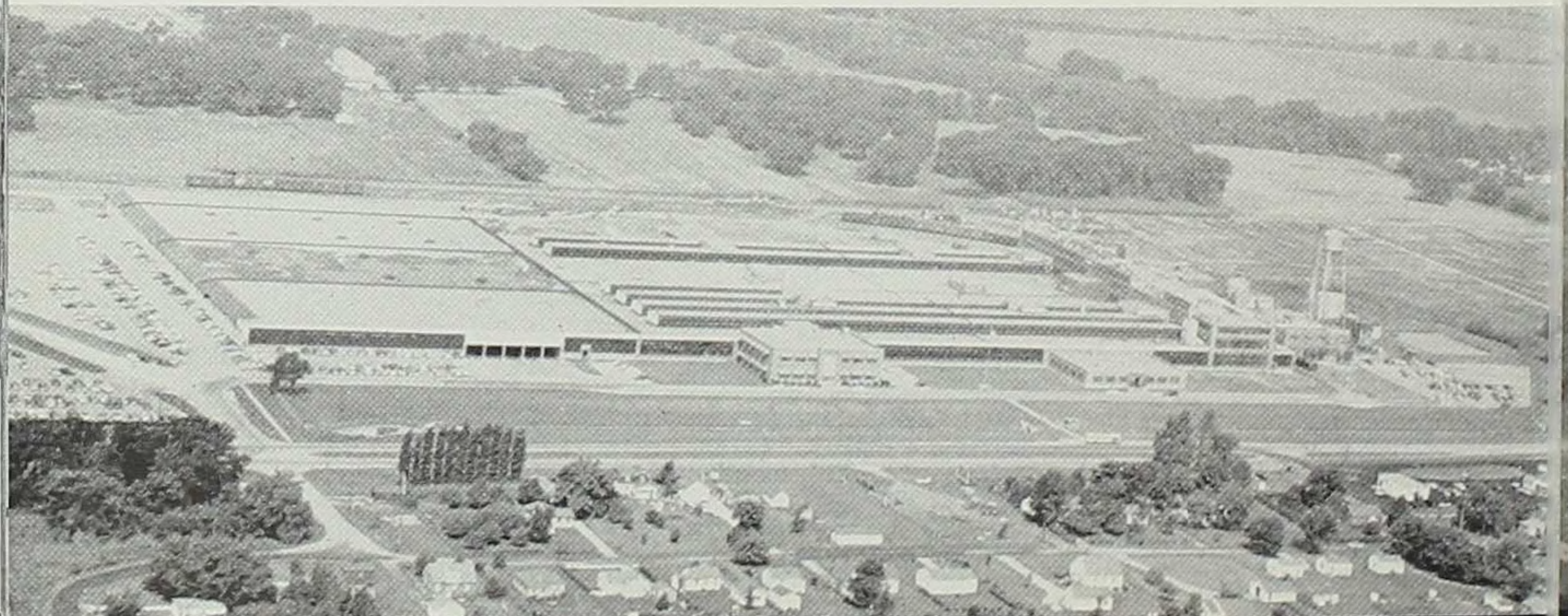


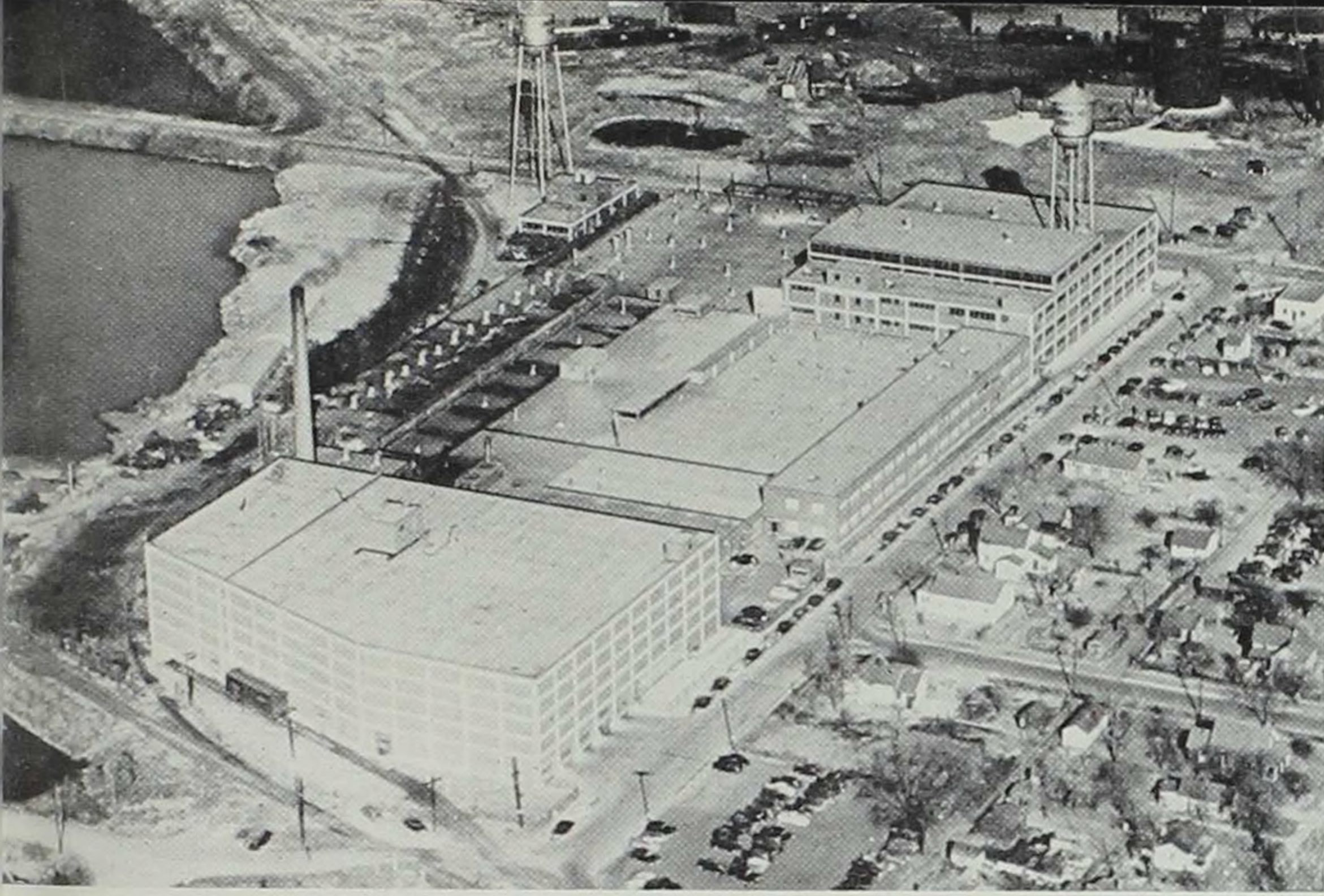


FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY: Akron

The government began construction of a rubber plant at Des Moines in 1944. When war ended production Firestone purchased the \$4,000,000 plant early in 1946. In the decade since then Firestone has spent \$13,000,000 on expansion of its Des Moines plant until it now includes 25 acres under one roof. The ultra-modern unit, the finest in the Firestone system, now employs 2,200 workers and has an annual payroll of \$13,000,000. One tire every three seconds comes off the assembly line, for a total of 18,000 in a day. Of this total 17,000 are for passenger cars, the rest for trucks and tractors. Some of the huge tires for earth-moving equipment sell for \$4,000 each.

ABOVE: a modern tire-casting unit. BELOW: the Des Moines plant.

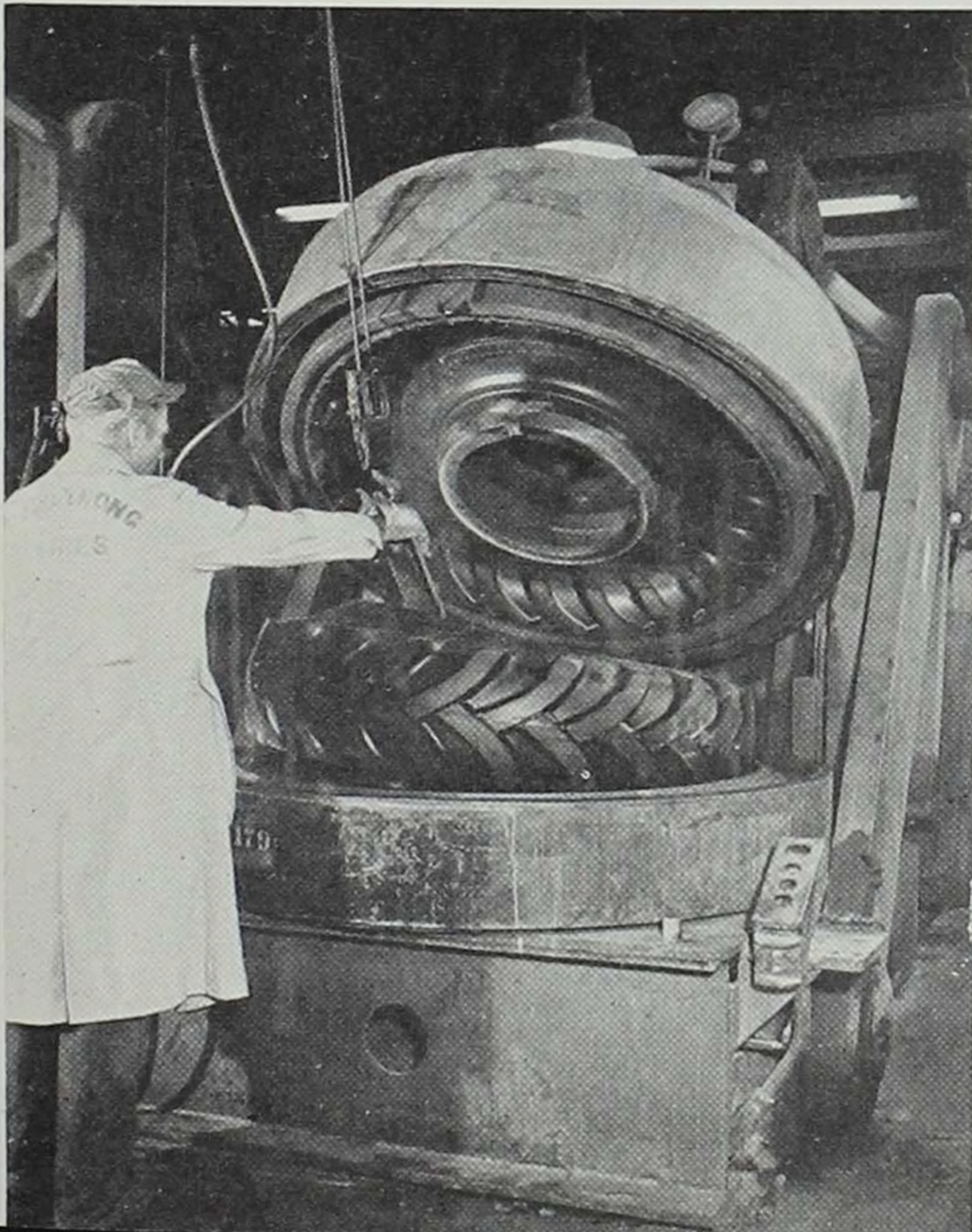




**ARMSTRONG RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY:
West Haven, Conn.**

The Lake Shore Tire & Rubber Company, organized at Des Moines in 1927, was sold to Armstrong Rubber in 1943. The new owners have spent some \$4,000,000 on expansion of their Des Moines plant. Whereas in 1940 the plant had 250 employees who produced 2,500 tires a day, by 1955 employment was nearly a thousand with a yearly payroll of \$4,000,000. Between 9,000 and 10,000 tires are produced daily, a third of which are for trucks and tractors, the rest being passenger tires.

ABOVE: Des Moines plant. BELOW: casting a tire.

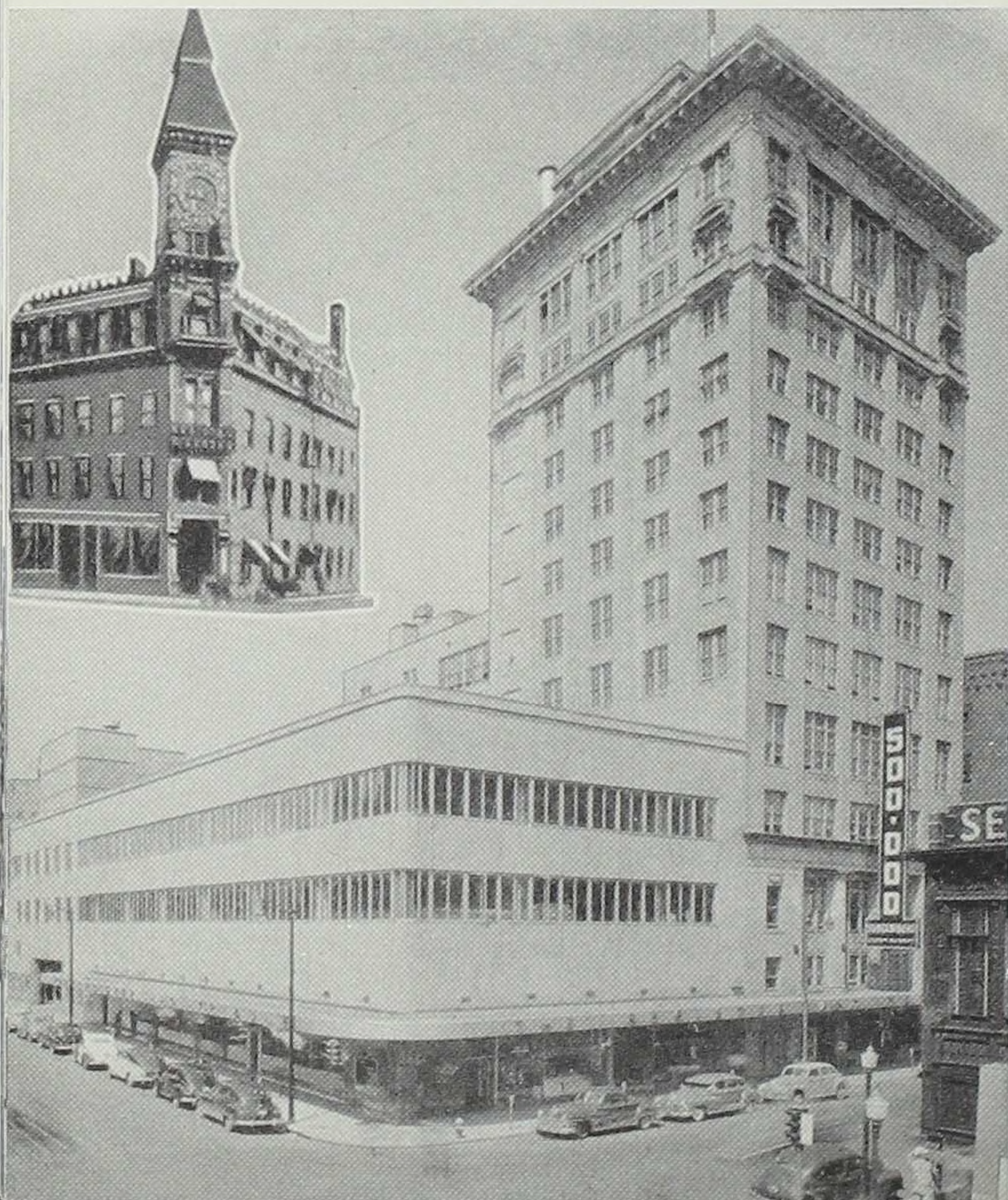


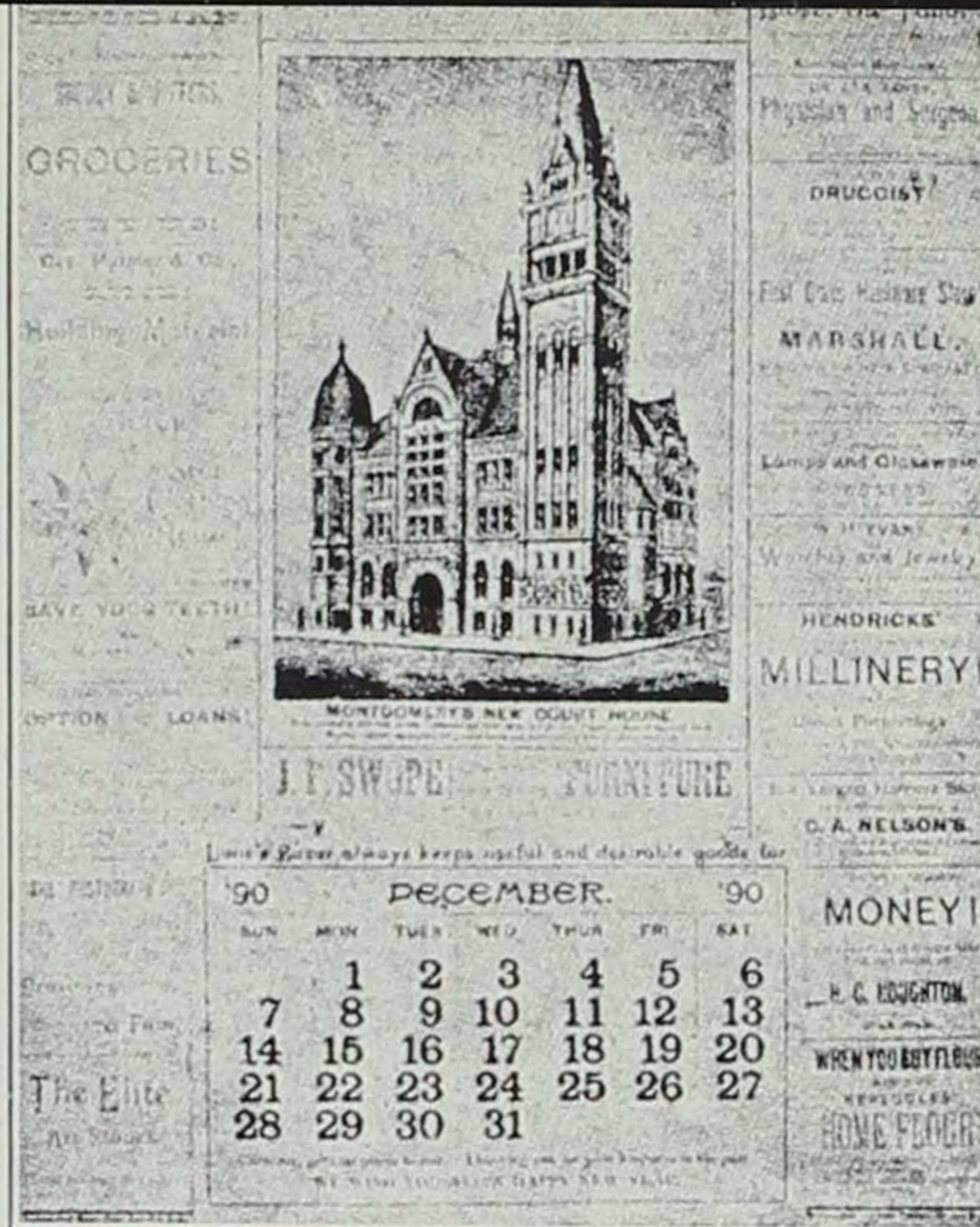
Photos courtesy Iowa
Development Commission

DES MOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE COMPANY: Des Moines

In addition to being Iowa's largest newspaper publisher, the Register and Tribune Company is also a very large employer. The company, which was incorporated in 1902, publishes the morning *Des Moines Register*, the evening *Des Moines Tribune*, and the *Sunday Register*. The latter has the largest circulation, having jumped from 375,000 in 1940 to over 550,000 at present. During the same period the company's employment has risen from 800 to 1,300 and its annual payroll from \$2,140,000 to \$6,200,000. Gardner Cowles acquired control of the company in 1903. His son John is now chairman of the board; Gardner, Jr., is the president.

RIGHT (top): Gardner Cowles, Sr.; (center): Gardner Cowles, Jr.; (bottom): John Cowles. BELOW: the plant; (insert): home of company before 1918.

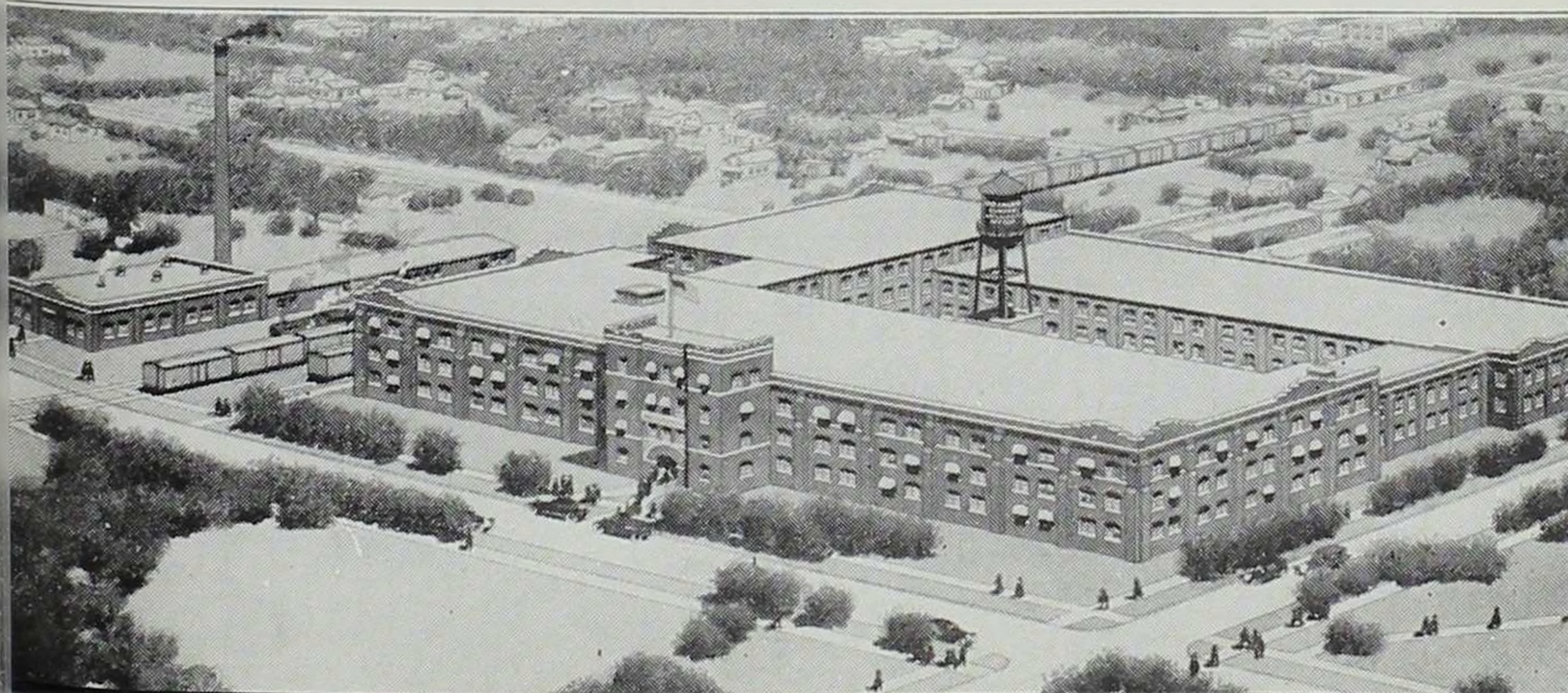


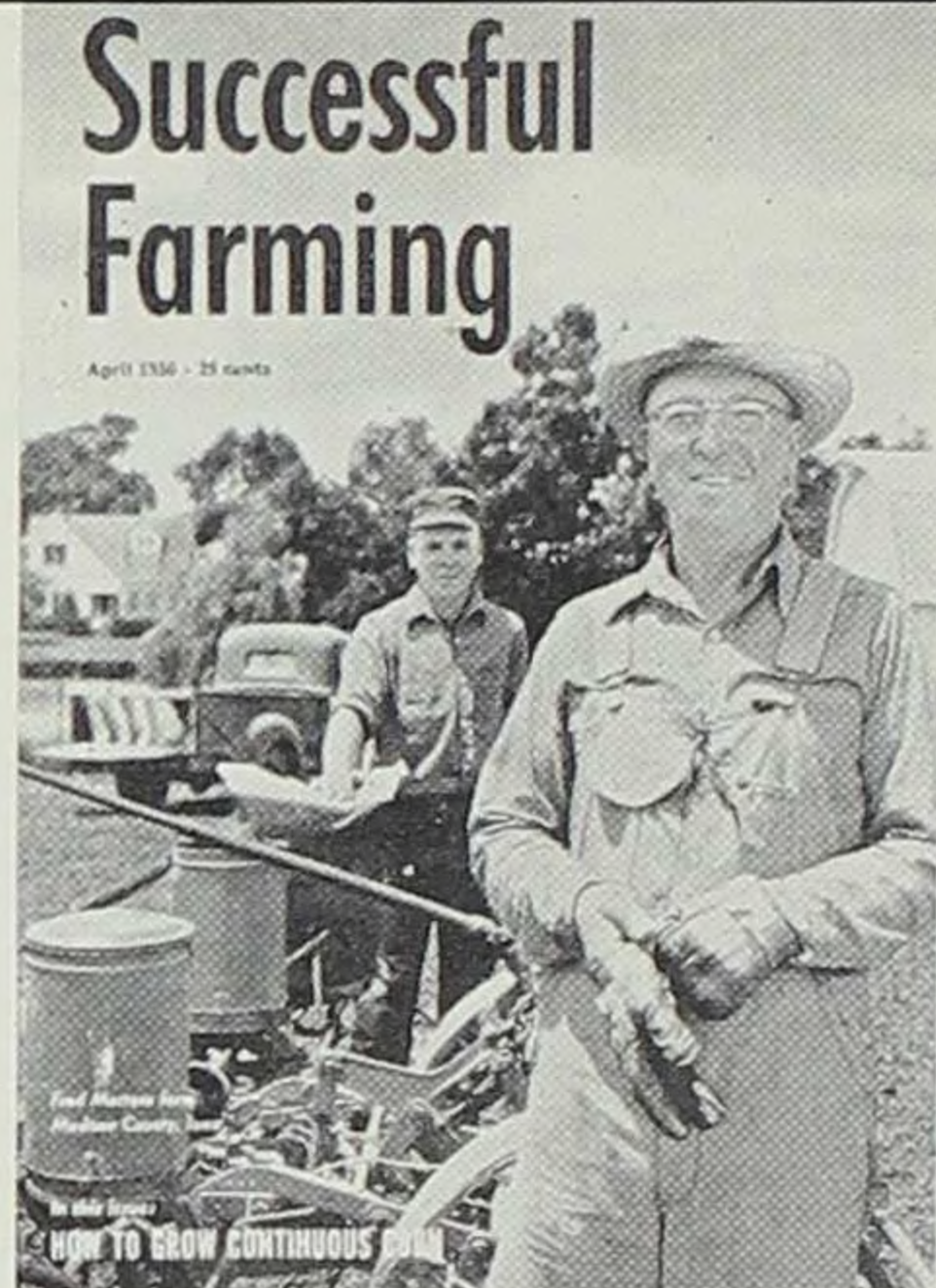
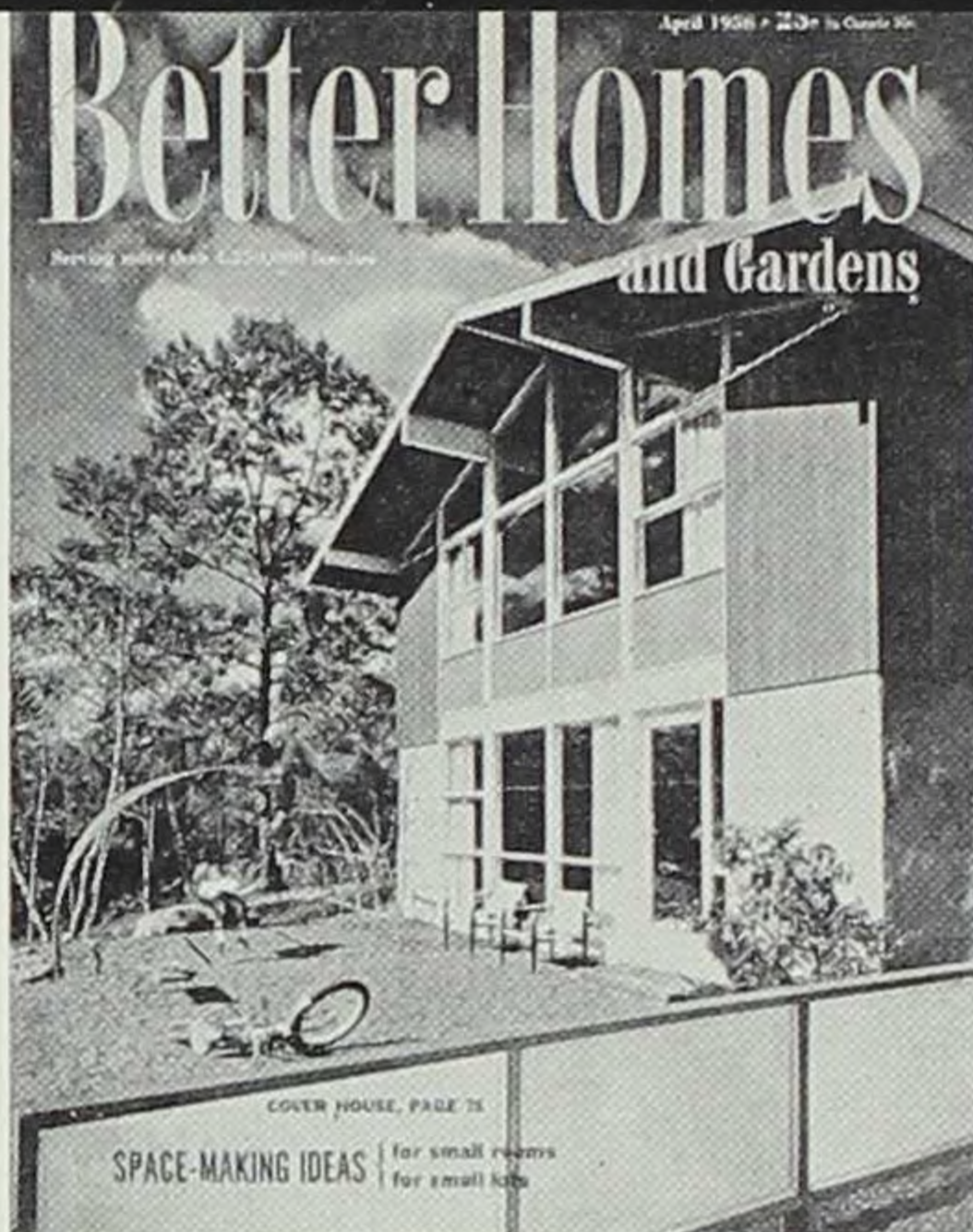


THE THOMAS D. MURPHY COMPANY: Red Oak

In 1889 two young Red Oak newspapermen, Thomas Murphy and E. B. Osborne, looking for a way to increase the income of their paper's job printing plant, printed a calendar with a picture of the new Montgomery County courthouse surrounded by the ads of 22 local companies. This was so successful that the two men formed a calendar printing company in 1890. Osborne later bought out Murphy and moved the company east, but in 1900 Murphy formed the present firm which has become perhaps the largest producer of art calendars in America. In 1932, when the depression threatened the company's future, William Cochrane, a company executive since the start, purchased control. His son-in-law, Malcolm D. Lomas, is now president and chairman of the board. The company has over 400 employees plus several hundred agents throughout North America.

ABOVE (left): Thomas D. Murphy; (right): Murphy and Osborne's first calendar. BELOW: Red Oak plant.



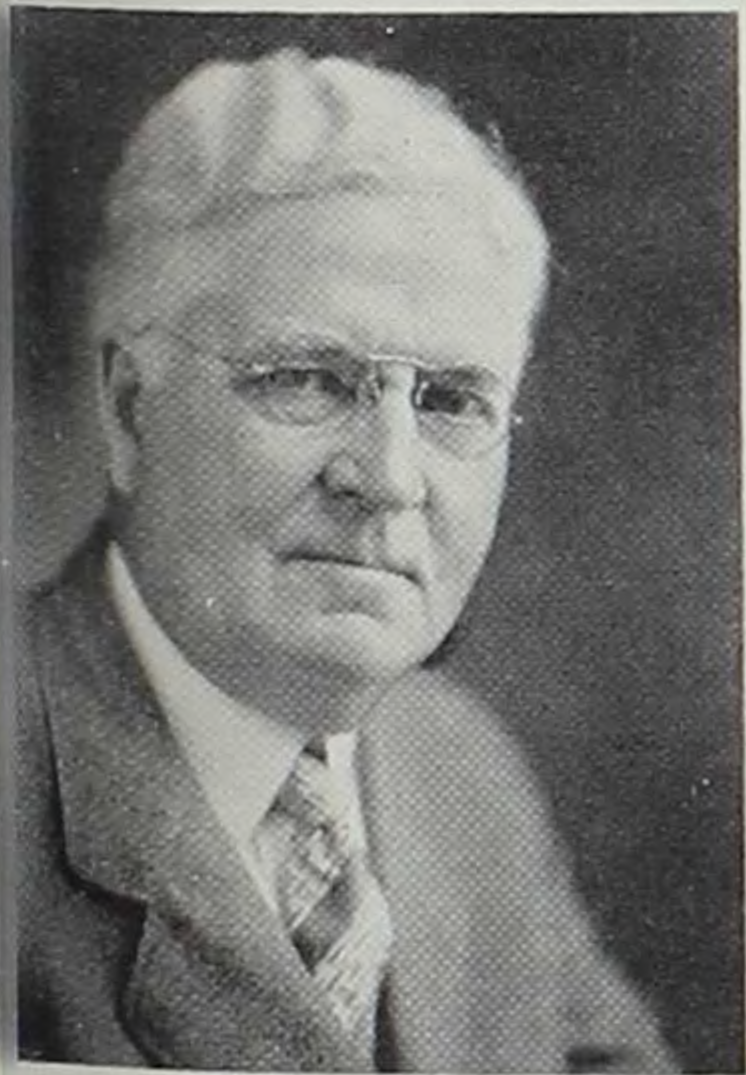
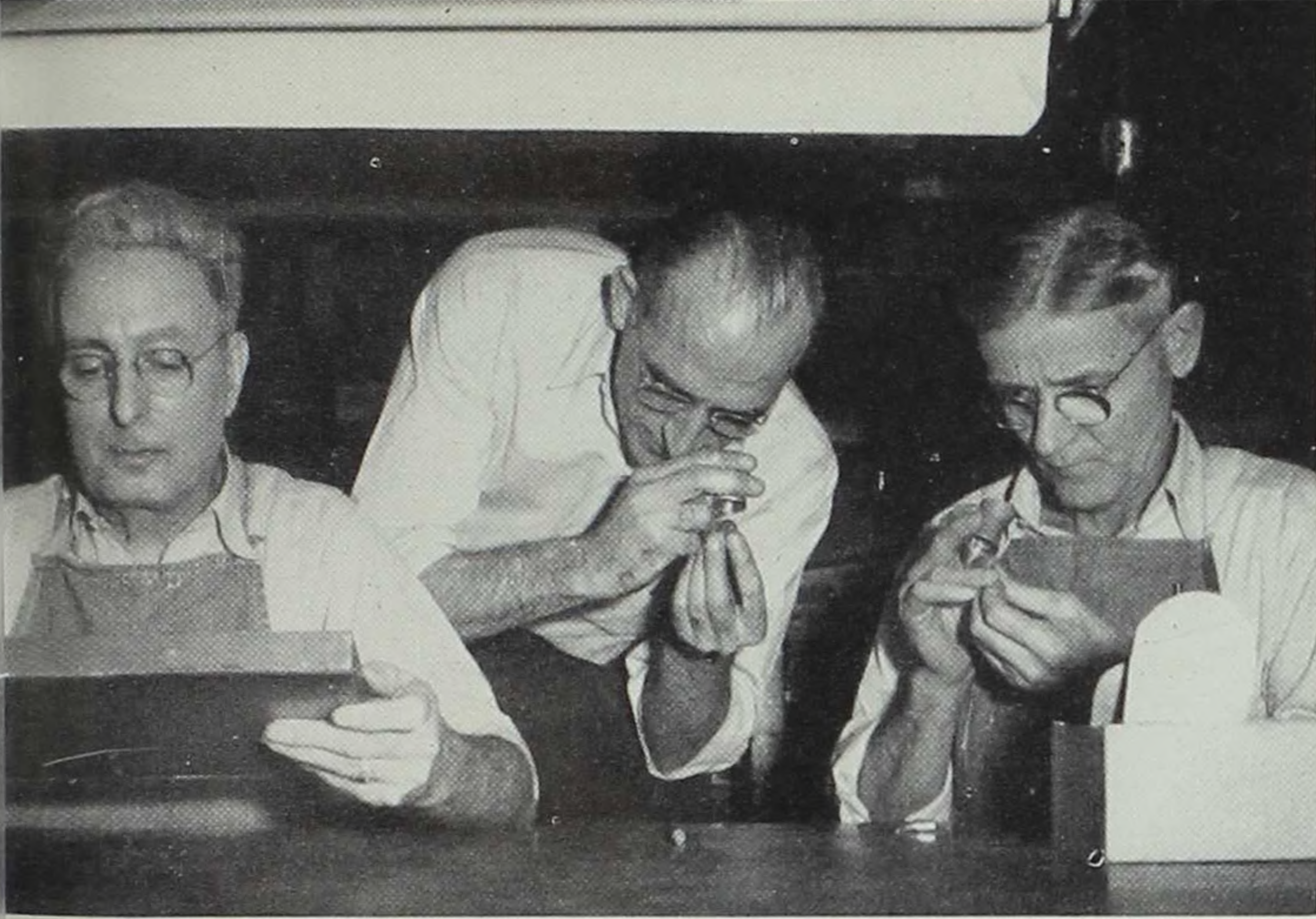


MEREDITH PUBLISHING COMPANY: Des Moines

In 1902 Edwin T. Meredith began publishing a new magazine, *Successful Farming*. This was the start of the Meredith Publishing Company of Des Moines which, in 1912, moved into a new plant, containing 55,000 square feet. From this nucleus the company has steadily expanded until now its plant contains almost 420,000 square feet with a new east wing, scheduled for completion in 1958, to add even more space to what is the largest publishing plant under one roof. Employment has risen from 8 to the present figure of 2,200. *Successful Farming* has a circulation of 1,300,000, while Meredith's other magazine, *Better Homes and Gardens*, has a circulation of over 4,000,000. From this source and from the sales of its popular home-help books and its radio and television stations, Meredith had a revenue of \$42,754,000 in 1955. F. O. Bohen is the president, E. T. Meredith, Jr., is vice president.

ABOVE: covers of Meredith magazines. RIGHT: E. T. Meredith, Sr. BELOW: Des Moines plant.



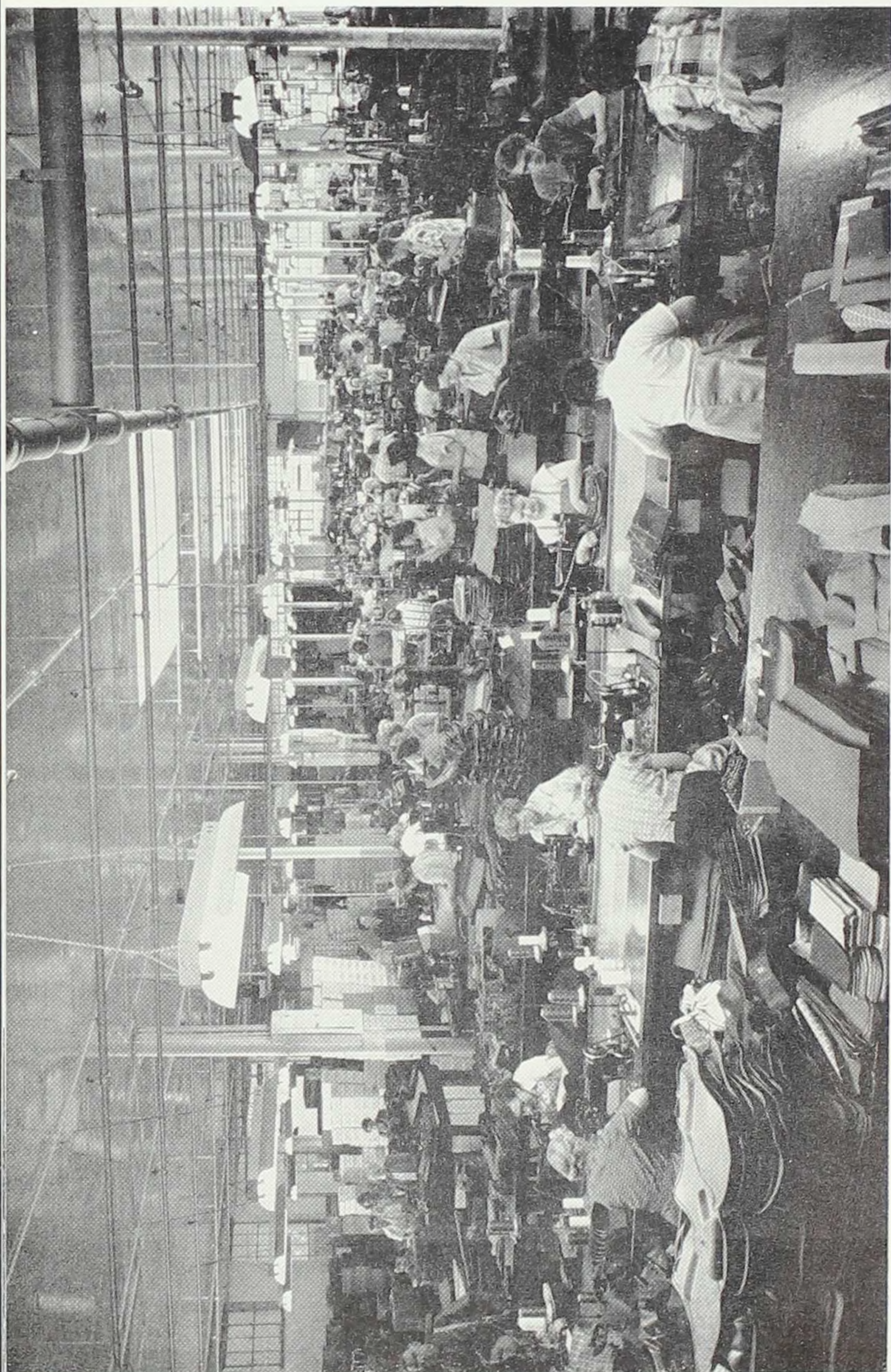


W. A. SHEAFFER PEN COMPANY: Fort Madison

Certainly one of Iowa's best known companies, Sheaffer was founded in 1913 by the Fort Madison jeweler, W. A. Sheaffer, although he had sold his first pen the year before. The first year the company had 7 employees and net sales of \$85,000. In 1955 it had 1,800 employees and sales totaling \$27,073,000. Wages and salaries and profit sharing payments to employees for the year were \$9,354,225. Since the 1920's Sheaffer has been, with few exceptions, the largest manufacturer of pens and mechanical pencils with many "firsts" to its credit. It has three plants in Fort Madison and one in Mount Pleasant, plus foreign branches in Canada and Australia. Its stockholders number 2,952, residing in 46 states, Canada, and several United States possessions. Craig R. Sheaffer is the chairman of the board, W. A. Sheaffer II is president.

ABOVE: inspecting gold processing work. LEFT (top): W. A. Sheaffer; (bottom): Craig R. Sheaffer. BELOW: main plant, Fort Madison.

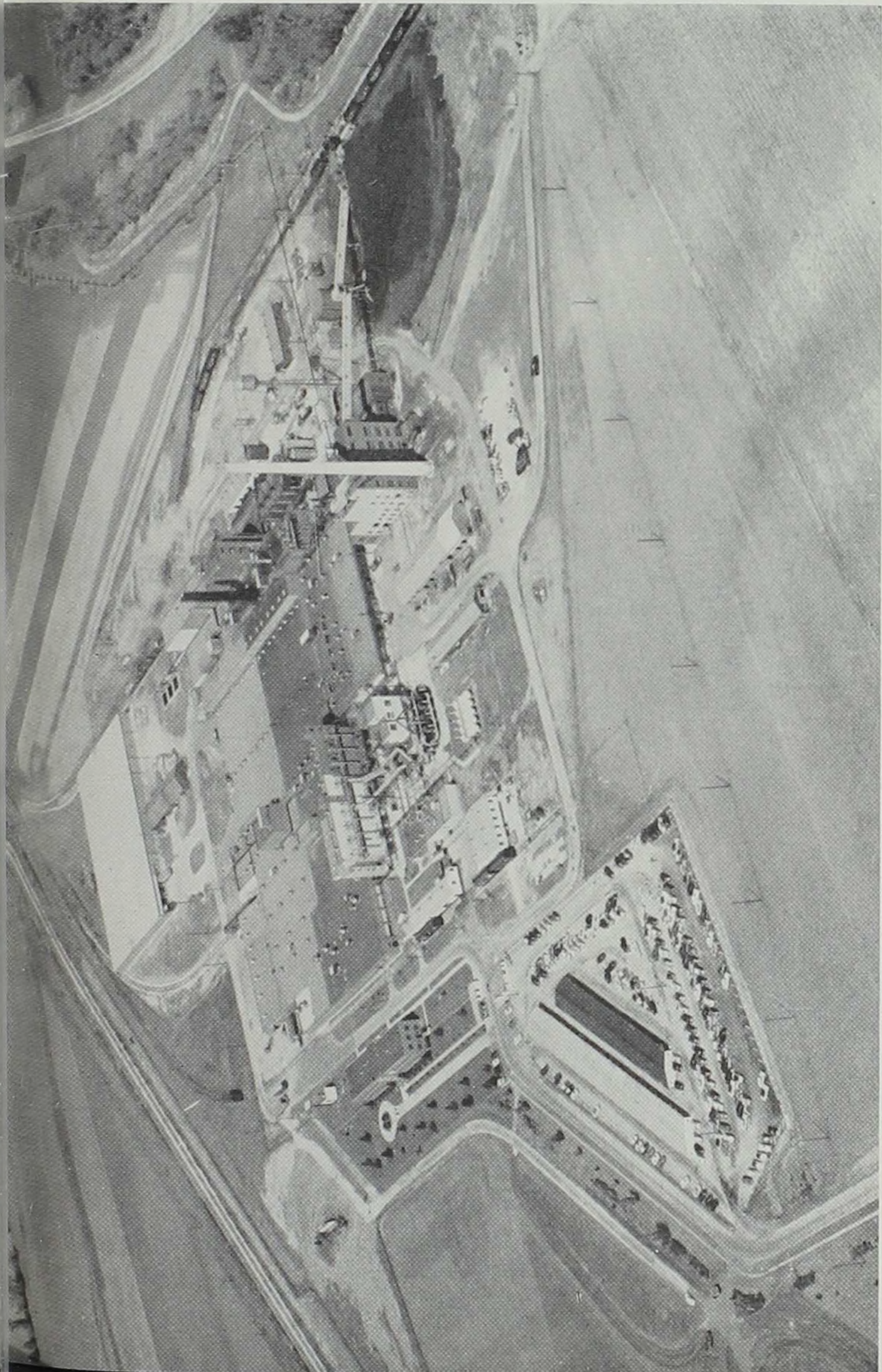




THE HINSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY: Waterloo

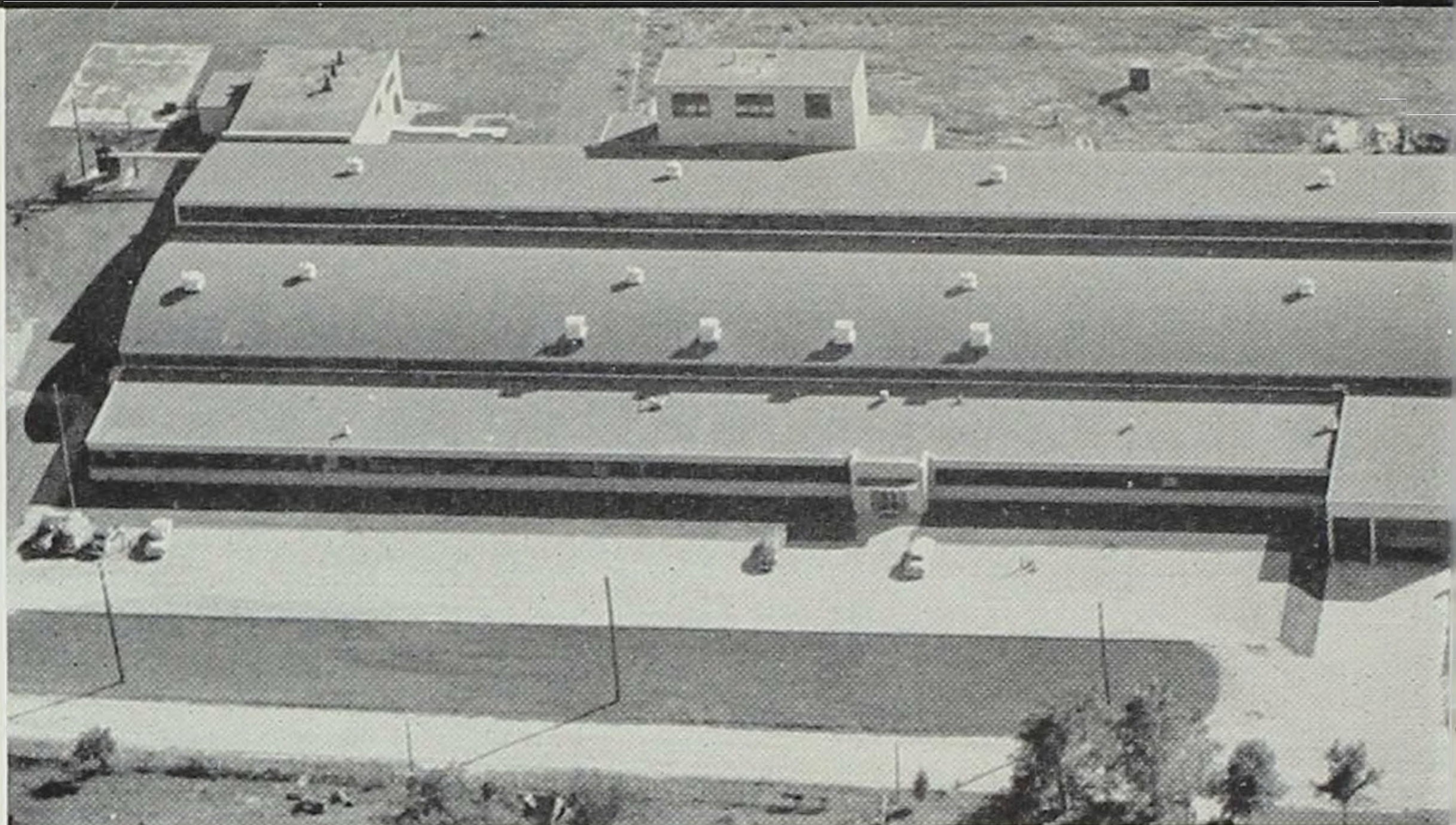
Since its founding in 1923 by Clyde Hinson, the Hinson Company has grown from a \$28,000 to a million-dollar corporation. Where it had only 20 employees in 1923, a monthly payroll of \$2,000, and production valued at \$150,000, in its peak year recently it employed 650 workers, had a monthly payroll of \$130,000, and an annual production worth \$4,700,000. The Waterloo firm makes over a hundred textile and leather products ranging from huge raincoats for Air Force bombers to small leather cases for cameras. Auto seat covers, golf bags, luggage, work clothes, and auto insect screens are some of Hinson's other products. The firm has 1,400 distributors and 30,000 dealers. Clyde Hinson is the president.

ABOVE: plant interior.



E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS AND COMPANY, INC.: Wilmington, Del.

Among the oldest and most famous of all American industrial firms is Du Pont, established in 1802. Among its newer plants is the one above, built in 1940 on a 220-acre tract of land outside the corporate limits of Clinton. The Clinton plant manufactures cellophane. It employs 1,200 persons and provides an annual payroll of about \$6,000,000. Du Pont declares that every job in the company represents an investment of \$24,200. The company also has a smaller plant at Fort Madison which manufactures paint.



Courtesy Cedar Rapids Chamber of Commerce

W. R. GRACE AND COMPANY: New York

Among the many and diversified operations of Grace is the manufacture of plastic bags by one of its divisions, the Cryovac Company. Until recently Cryovac was part of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, another Grace subsidiary. In 1951 Cryovac's Cedar Rapids plant began operations. The \$2,500,000 plant employed 630 workers in 1955, as compared with 100 when it first opened. The value of the annual production at the plant was over \$10,000,000. Cryovac bags have many essential applications in the packaging of frozen and refrigerated foods, especially meat, poultry, and cheese.

ABOVE: Cedar Rapids plant. BELOW: how Cryovac is used.

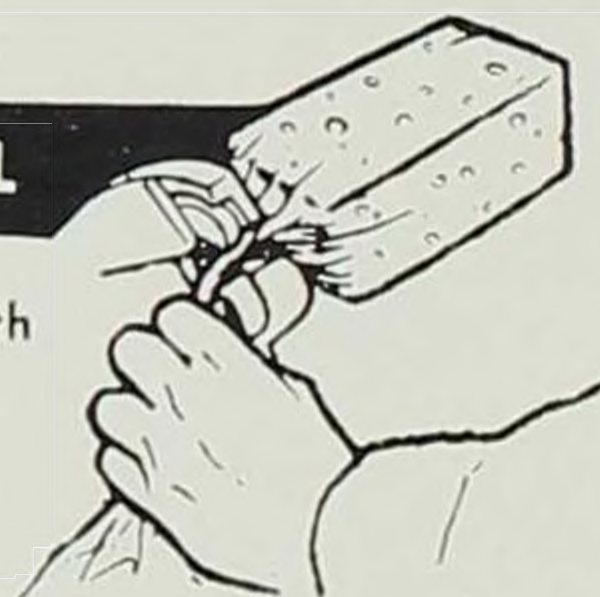


VACUUMIZE

In the CRYOVAC process, the cheese is placed in a transparent CRY•O•RAP bag, which is then vacuumized, removing the oxygen.

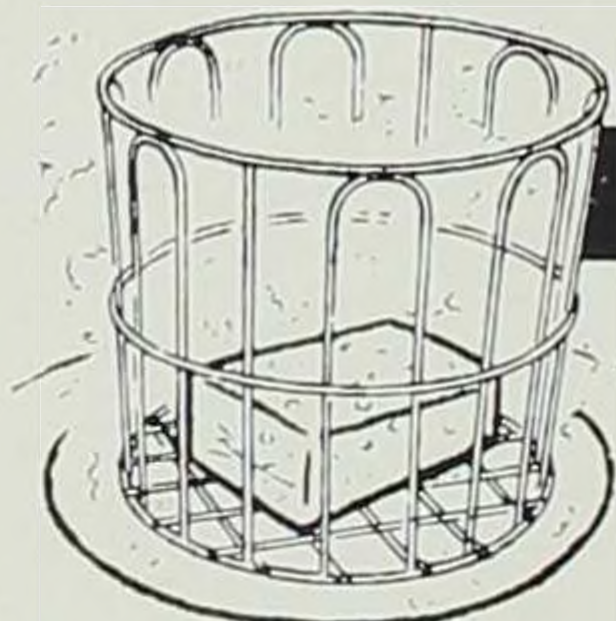
SEAL

The bag is sealed with an aluminum clip —

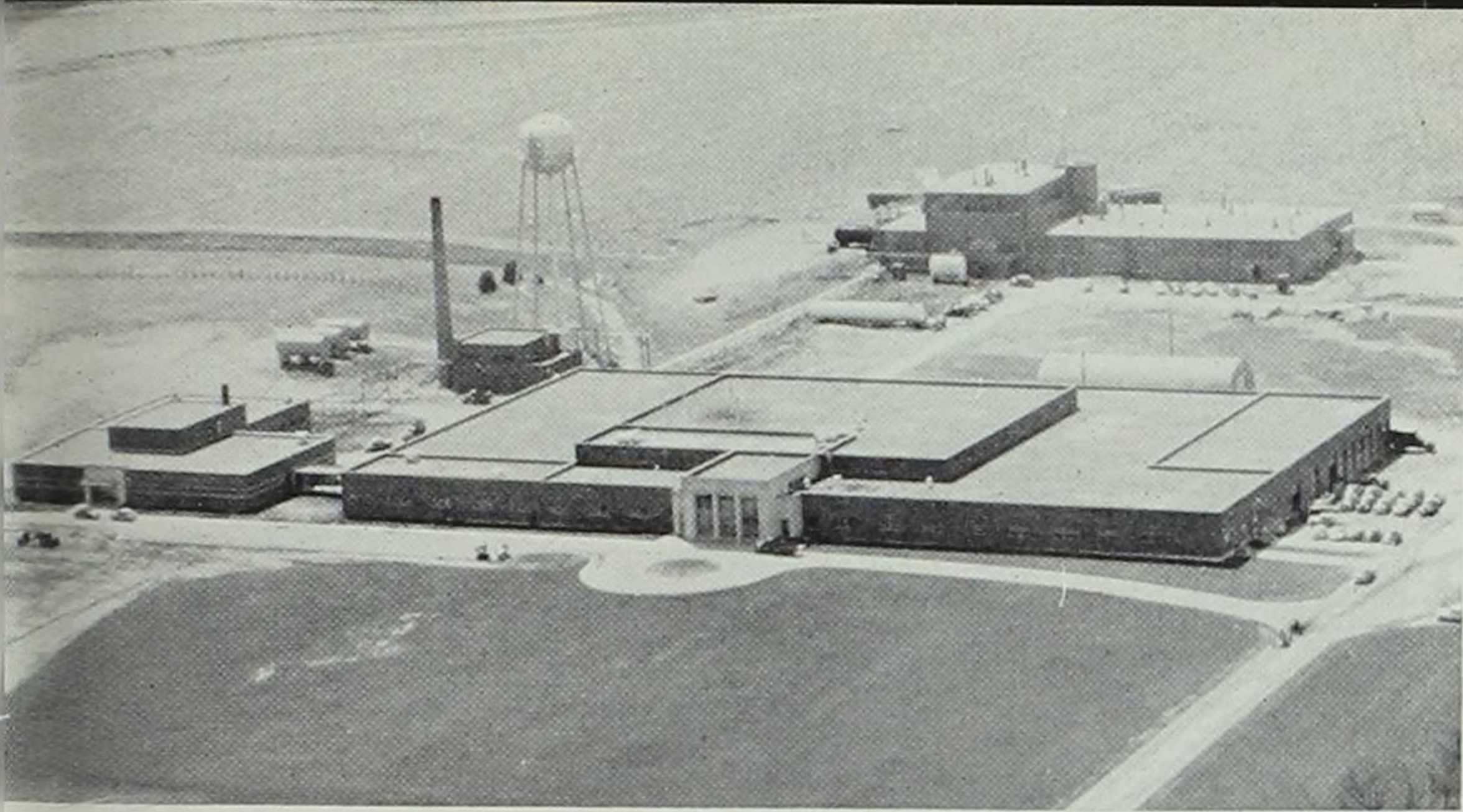


SHRINK

— and then actually *shrunk* by hot-water action to the contours of the cheese. It fits like skin, eliminating air pockets where mold spoilage could start.



The momentary hot-water dip brings a small amount of butterfat to the surface. As the package cools, a tight bond is formed between cheese and CRY•O•RAP bag. The highly impermeable film keeps air out — moisture in.

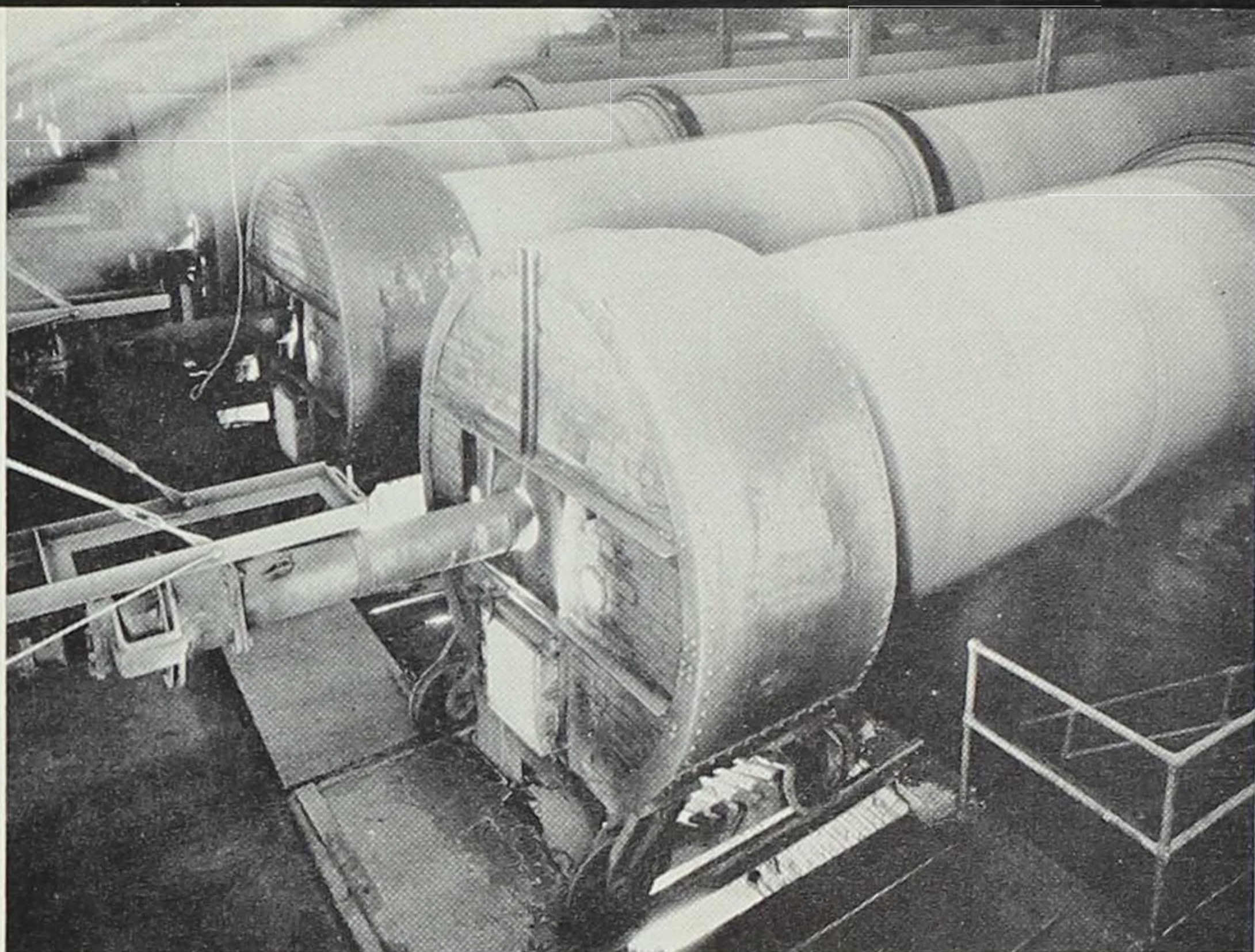


DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES: Charles City

One of Iowa's more unusual industries is the pharmaceutical company founded at Charles City in 1923 by Dr. Joseph E. Salsbury. A veterinarian who specialized in poultry diseases, Dr. Salsbury decided to produce the low-cost medicines needed by poultry raisers to combat the diseases which cut so deeply into their profits. Today several modern plants plus a 55-acre research farm in and around Charles City are required to manufacture the company's poultry medicinals, biologicals, and growth stimulants for feeds. Some 450 workers are employed in these plants and the products they make are handled by 16,000 dealers in every state. Sales are also extensive abroad. Dr. Salsbury is the president with his son, Dr. John G. Salsbury, being vice president and general manager.

ABOVE: manufacturing plants. LEFT: Dr. J. E. Salsbury. BELOW: some of the company products.





**NORTHWESTERN STATES PORTLAND
CEMENT COMPANY: Mason City**

In 1906 W. F. Cowham, a Michigan cement promoter, built the Northwestern States Portland Cement plant at Mason City on a farm purchased from C. H. McNider. The latter, who took stock in the company as payment, assumed the management in 1911. Shortly after his death in 1928, his son, General Hanford MacNider, acquired control of the company which he has headed ever since. In 1908 the plant had a capacity of 3,500 barrels a day. This has been increased to 6,000, and the company is spending over \$3,000,000 on further expansion. Upon completion of this work its annual capacity will be 3,000,000 barrels of cement in contrast with the previous capacity of 2,200,000. In 1955 the plant employed 500 workers with a monthly payroll of \$162,581. The value of the year's product was \$6,935,913.

ABOVE: kiln room. RIGHT (left): C. H. McNider; (right): Hanford MacNider. BELOW: plant.

