

New dryers at Morrisville

The installation of three new roll dryers for starch production at Morrisville is nearing completion, a move that will complement the plant's role as a manufacturing source of a complete food ingredients line.

Work on the three Gauda roll dryers began in March 1975. Previously, Morrisville had the capability only to flash dry starches. The drum rollers will enable the plant to produce pre-gelatinized starches.

Pre-gelatinized starches offer ease of use for customers since the need for cooking has been eliminated by the heat generated on the drum rollers, each of which is six feet in diameter and 12 feet long. Pre-gelatinized starches may even be added to cold water and function properly.

They have found wide acceptance in puddings, convenience foods and gravies.

The pre-gelatinized starch process starts with a slurry preparation. If modification is required, necessary chemicals are added. After that, the slurry

is pumped from the slurry tank onto the roll dryer which has a surface heated to 300 degrees F. High pressure steam within the drum generates the heat.

As the roller turns, the starch is applied at the top where it is cooked and worked between the rolls. A thin starch film adheres to the roll, and the heat removes the moisture. As the starch dries, it is scraped off the drum at a moisture content not exceeding 10 percent.

"The dryers will increase market opportunities for Morrisville specialty starches," sums up Joe Wasilewski, technical superintendent.

Redi-Tex to have wide use

A new modified food starch designed to replace or extend fruit or vegetable pulps in sauces, pastes and purees has

been introduced by the Staley industrial products group.

New "Redi-Tex" starch is recommended as a tomato pulp extender in tomato pastes, juices, soups and stews, as well as pizza and spaghetti sauces.

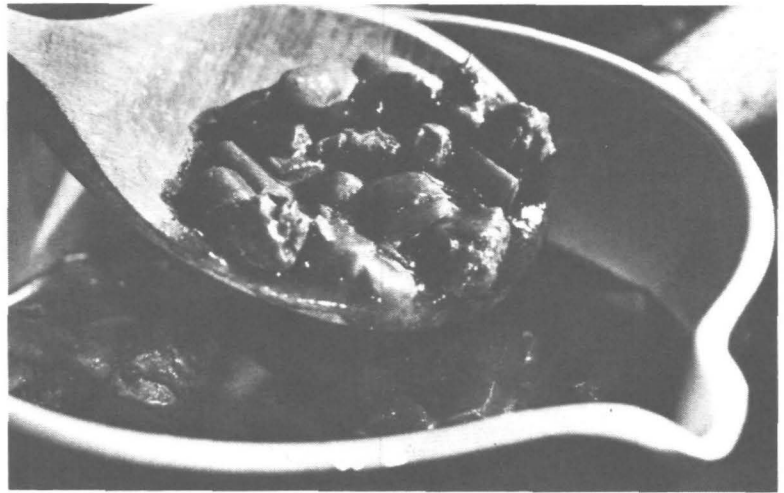
In fruit products, the starch is suggested to extend fruit solids in bakery fillings and apple sauce.

The starch forms a distinctive pulpy texture when hydrated and retains the characteristic through either hot or cold processing.

Redi-Tex joins a line of more than 60 modified starches that the company markets to the food processing industry.

"The starch not only enhances the eye appeal of food, but adds taste and flavor while offering customers economy," says John Bolas, national sales manager, specialty products.

Redi-Tex will be produced at Morrisville when the new dryers are installed.



Among Redi-Tex uses will be stew sauces.

Computer backs order entry system

Quality must be backed with service in the highly competitive marketplace battle for the consumer dollar.

To assure that its service backs up its product line, Staley consumer products is using an order entry system that utilizes the speed and accuracy of advanced computer technology to insure greater accuracy in filling orders, inventory control and broker communications.

John Stehr, director of distribution, consumer explains:

"We must maintain a central order processing system that keeps us informed about market demands and projections, current orders and inventory. Our brokers are linked to us at Oak Brook by teletype and we, in turn, are linked directly to the corporate computer center in Decatur.

"When an order is submitted, it is processed and placed on the computer network."

John explains that the computer mechanically edits the order for price and promotion allowance and then generates a magnetic tape in Oak Brook which is used to transmit a bill-of-lading to the distribution center. The distribution center notifies Oak Brook of shipment via teletype.

This notice, with any exceptions, is relayed to the computer.

At this point, inventory records which formerly carried the order as a "demand" quantity now are adjusted to permanently relieve the inventory of the product shipped and another magnetic tape is generated which is used in Oak Brook to produce the invoice for the shipment.

Since all these connections are via teletype, an order received by 10:00 a.m. on Monday can be shipped by Wednesday and invoiced on Thursday. Formerly orders were sent directly to the warehouses, shipped and then reported by mail to Oak Brook. That process could take two weeks or longer, entirely precluding any attempts at inventory control.

"Two years ago, we had nearly 60 distribution centers," says John. "Now we have 24, giving us better inventory rotation and more reliable service, because our remaining centers specialize in shipping to the grocery trade."

The streamlined order entry system, therefore, not only saves time, but increases efficiency and improves communications, John continues, adding that such advantages are directly reflected in savings which help Staley's consumer prices to remain competitive.

"The link between brokers to Oak Brook, Oak Brook to the corporate computer center, and with distribution centers offers instant communications throughout the network," John points out.

The computer is also used in other duties of the department, including sales forecasting, inventory control, production requirements, and warehouse rate negotiations.

Its impact is evident in the figures which reflect the efficiency of the department. For example, the objective of 96 percent of cases shipped over cases ordered was exceeded with a figure that averages almost 99 percent. Another gauge is the number of shipments completed on time. The goal of 94 percent was surpassed by a figure averaging over 96 percent.

"On time shipments are especially important," explains John. "Several factors, including clear communications and inventory control, play a role. Distribution centers operate under a 'cut and ship' philosophy which states that when a product on order can't be found for shipment (cont'd on page 6)

Staley News

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Site preparation at Lafayette is on schedule. Engineering trainee Terry Greene overlooks some of the activity which has seen more than 70,000 square yards of dirt cleared to date.

Two named; Doxsie retires

Robert M. Powers was elected to the board of directors and E. Raymond Stanhope was elected a group vice president at the regular quarterly meeting of the Staley board of directors in August.

The meeting was held in Morrisville, the first time a board meeting had been held at a plant site outside of Decatur.

Mr. Powers succeeds L. E. Doxsie, former Staley executive vice president, who retired from the board.

Doxsie had served as a member of the Staley board since 1968. He began his association with the company in 1933, became a vice president in 1961 and was appointed executive vice president in 1972, only the second man in Staley history to receive that title. Doxsie retired in 1973, completing 40 years of service as a Staley employee.

Mr. Powers was named group vice president, agriproducts, in April. The group includes the company's soybean processing and food protein operations.

He previously had been vice president, research, since 1971. He joined Staley in 1958 as a research chemist and subsequently held positions as a research group leader and director of research and development for chemicals.

He holds B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in chemistry from Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Stanhope has served as secretary of Staley since 1971 and legal counsel since joining the company in 1970.

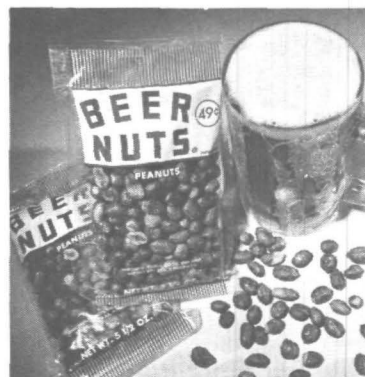
He previously had been associated with Upjohn & Co., with responsibility for the legal affairs of its agricultural division. Prior to that, he had been engaged in the private practice of law.

He received his B.S. and LL.B. degrees from the University of Michigan.

In the News...



Ball champs/P3

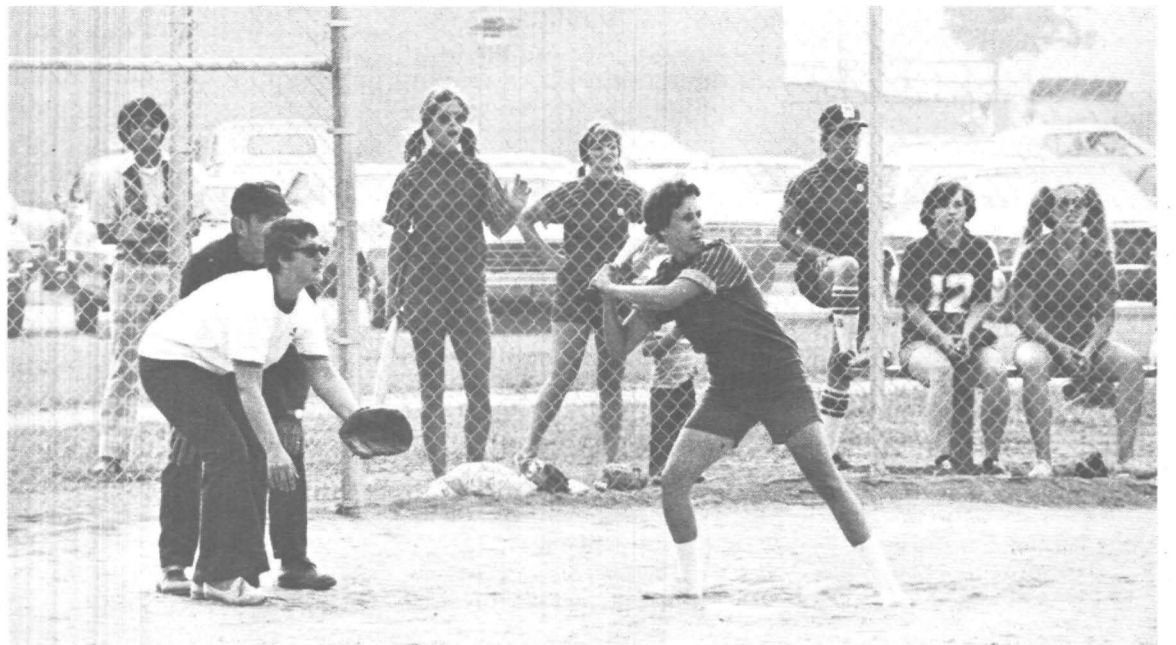


Taste champs/P5

Ladies' Day at the ball park



The competition was fierce and intense.



Concentration is evident on the faces of all the participants in the women's slow pitch action.

Many came to laugh. But they stayed to cheer. That sums up the Staley women's softball slow pitch league, a first for the company.

Three women's teams competed in league action this year. The names of the teams reflected the Staley background--HoneyBuns and IsoSweets--and even a social commentary--the Ms. Hitters.

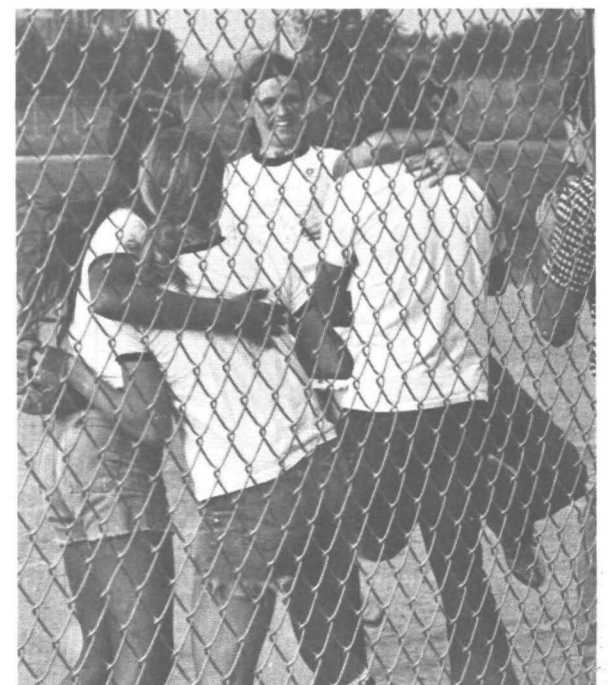
The gals showed an enthusiasm that would be hard for many major leaguers to match. And as the season progressed, the calibre of ball showed a definite improvement.

The teams were evenly matched, but it was the IsoSweets who walked off with honors with a 5-3 record. Next came the HoneyBuns at 4-4, followed by the Ms. Hitters at 3-5.

What about next year? Most of the girls are planning on returning, and there is talk of an expanded league. We hope these photos will show you why.



The challenges of the ball-playing mother.



The IsoSweets lived up to their name as they showed they really were sweeter in walking off with honors. After the exultation of victory [above] they slowed down enough for a triumphant team picture.



A word from your coach.

SuperStars slow pitch champs

The SuperStars ripped the defending champion Cubs 16-1 to walk off with honors in the slow pitch playoffs.

It was the climax of a 24-game season for each of the 13 teams which competed in this first season for the new softball diamond east of the research center in Decatur.

The top four teams in regular season play--the SuperStars, Cubs, Tigers and Stallions--advanced to the double elimination playoffs. The SuperStars swept through the tourney undefeated.



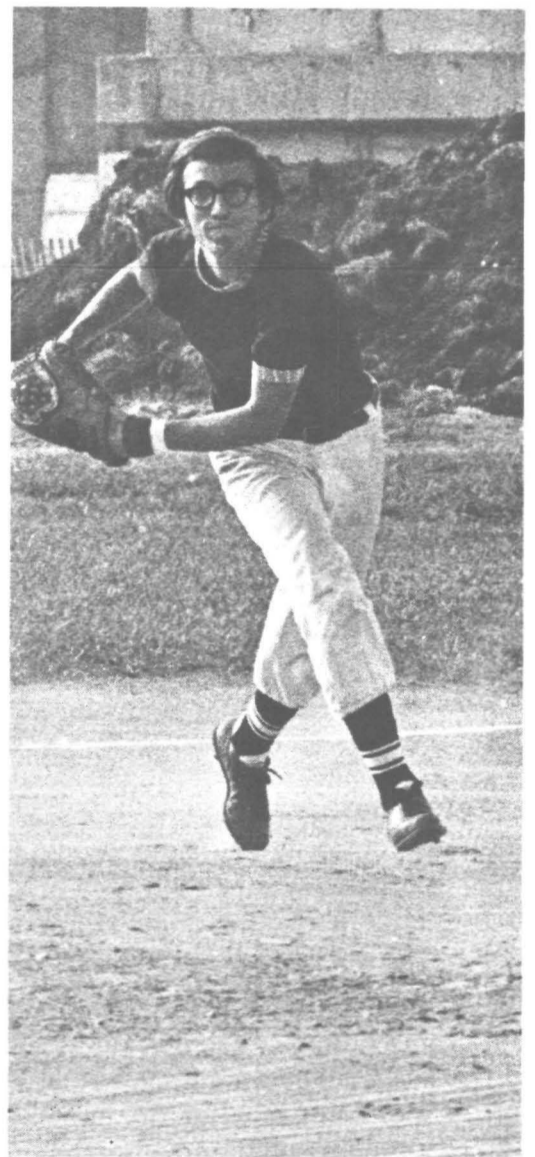
President Donald E. Nordlund, left, presents the championship award to Doug Smith, far right, manager of the SuperStars.



Looking almost like ballet dancers, a runner rounds second as the second baseman awaits a throw.



Split-second action highlighted play.



Determination, grace were in style.



The SuperStars swept through the playoffs undefeated, the climax of a season that saw them compile a 22-2 mark in regular season play. They also were 15-1 against competition from outside Staley.

Staley role in NFL founding recalled

Soon, stadiums will be filled with thousands of fans; television cameras will capture the action for millions more; highly paid stars will again perform in a multi-million dollar business.

What a contrast to the embryonic days of professional football when a group of young college graduates from the midwest under the leadership of a youthful George Halas played as the Decatur Staleys.

A. E. Staley, Sr., had an active interest in employee activities. The company had long sponsored a baseball team, even hiring Hall of Famer and former world series star Joe "Iron Man" McGinnity to coach the team. One of the players on that team was a Decatur boy, Chuck Dressen, who was later to gain fame as manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers and Detroit Tigers.

In 1919, Dressen also quarterbacked the first Staley football team which played all its games on the Staley field.

The large following the grid-ders attracted prompted Mr. Staley, Sr., to search for a man to lead the 1920 squad.

At that time, Halas was a bridge engineer working for a Chicago railroad. He had played in three sports at the University of Illinois and had even been signed by the New York Yankees.

It was decided to hire the energetic Halas, and on March 18, 1920, he started to work in the Decatur plant's mill house.

Halas carried with him the memory of a remark once made by Bob Zuppke, the famous Illini football coach: "It's too bad our top players graduate when they are at their peak. Post graduate football is better."

The idea remained with Halas and he persuaded Mr. Staley, Sr., to sponsor a team composed of top players from midwestern universities. Mr. Staley, Sr., was a sports enthusiast but it is doubtful that even he could have realized the impact his agreement would eventually have on the American sporting scene.

Halas was given the green light! He recruited a hand-picked group, including Guy Chamberlain, All-American from Nebras-

ka; Jimmy Conzelman, Missouri; Burt Ingwersen, University of Illinois; Walter Pearce, University of Pennsylvania; Edward "Dutch" Sternaman, University of Illinois; George Trafton, one of Notre Dame's all time great centers.

The first game of the 1920 season was played at Staley Field on Oct. 3 before more than 2,000 spectators. It was an omen of things to come as the Starchmakers ripped the Moline, Ill., Tractors 20-0.

That first year, they rolled up a 10-2-1 mark, ending the season by tying the Akron, Ohio, Indians 0-0 and clinching the western division championship of their league. The game was played at Cub Park in Chicago on December 4 before more than 11,000 fans.

Sternaman star

"Dutch" Sternaman sparked the team with 98 of the team's 164 points, four times scoring three touchdowns a game.

What about salaries? Each regular received \$2,200, tops of any players in the nation. However, the season wasn't quite so successful for the company which showed a loss of just more than \$14,000 on the venture. Out of gratitude for company support, the players held a dinner for company officials at which time Mr. Staley, Sr., indicated his desire for an even stronger team than in the past.

Also called the Staley Starchmakers, the team featured four players who were later entered into the NFL Hall of Fame. In addition to Halas, there is Guy Chamberlain, who even later in life Halas was to describe as "The greatest end of all time," Jimmy Conzelman and George Trafton.

There was no stopping Halas now. He immediately began his plans for the following year and signed eleven new men. Halas now figured he had the best team in the country. What does the record show?

Staley 35 Waukegan 0
Staley 14 Rock Island 10
Staley 16 Rochester, New York 13
Staley 7 Dayton, Ohio 0
Staley 20 Detroit, Michigan 0



Staley 21 Cleveland, Ohio 7
Staley 6 Buffalo, New York 7
Staley 20 Green Bay, Wisconsin 0
Staley 10 Buffalo, New York 7
Staley 10 Canton, Ohio 0
Staley 0 Chicago Cardinals 0

9-1 record

The Starchmakers had turned in a 9-1-1 record and copped the title of the American Football Association. It was the first national title for an Illinois based team.

However, events were taking place which were to change the course of sports history. Caught up in the recession of the times, Mr. Staley, Sr., realized that he could no longer justify the expense of running the team.

Talks were begun to move the squad to Chicago and after an early October game, the shift was made.

On October 16, the team made its debut before 7,500 Chicago fans. It was still playing under the Staley name, a request Mr. Staley, Sr., had made when he gave Halas \$5,000 to assist the franchise.

One needs only browse through stories about the era to capture its flavor.

From pages of a Decatur paper which headlined "George Halas made athletic director."

"In keeping with their progress along athletic lines, the officials of . . . Staley . . . have announced the appointment of

George Halas as athletic director of the company . . . His duties will be the same as those of George Huff at Illinois . . . Morgan O'Brien, keeper of the exchequer, will still continue to be the business manager . . . and that will make the going tough for the pass hounds . . . Last fall at Rock Island one fan who slipped by the gate on Morgan wasn't right for two weeks afterward."

Halas speaking of George "Three Fingers" Trafton:

"Trafton tackled a Rock Island halfback named Joe Chicken—and Chicken flew into the wooden fence . . . breaking a leg . . . In the next twelve plays, three more Rock Island players were knocked out of action . . . (Halas then described how Trafton became worried about escaping unscathed from the angry fans and what happened after the game). When the gun went off, Trafton sprinted for the sidelines . . . Trainer Andy Lotshaw handed him a sweatshirt to cover up his number. Trafton leaped into the back seat of a waiting cab as a quantity of rocks crashed through the window, so George jumped out . . . and started running down the highway . . . He had traveled approximately 200 yards when a shiny blue Mercer pulled alongside. 'Where you goin,' kid? the driver inquired. 'Davenport, puffed Trafton, 'in a helluva hurry!'"

Nationally known

sportswriter Jim Murray:

"The team played when men wore starch in their collars and in their backbones."

Halas again, describing how Mr. Staley, Sr., told him he could no longer support the team:

"George," he said, "I know you're more interested in football than the starch business; but I simply can't underwrite the team any longer. Why don't you move to Chicago . . . I'll give you \$5,000 to help you get started." It took me a few minutes to comprehend the overwhelming generosity of Mr. Staley's offer. He was giving me the Staley franchise, not only giving it, he was paying me \$5,000 to accept it. Recently, I mentioned this story to a man who is a member of a group which paid more than \$10 million for an NFL franchise. He just shook his head."

It was a humble beginning, but a start nonetheless. The Starchmakers were to become the Bears and the Monsters of the Midway, setting a style of hard-hitting football that still is a standard to which teams aspire.

And Halas has not only publically acknowledged his debt to the Staley Company's support many times, but even today the Bears' yearbook details the days when a younger George Halas and his fellow Staley employees set out to make sports history and be a part of the proud Staley story.

51 employees mark anniversaries

35 Years
GLADYS SCHAHNER, operator, 20 building

30 Years
HOWARD HAWTHORNE, area foreman, satellite 3, syrup refinery & dextrose
PAUL MROTZEK, shift foreman, 118 building, dry starch
WILL ROBERSON, lead loader, 75 building
HUGH CONNER, senior analyst, 60 building
JAMES BECKMEIER, deodorizer operator, 29 building
HAROLD BUCKNER, package line operator, 20 building

25 Years
MAX TAITEL, product manager, chemical specialties
ROBERT DOTY, conversion unit operator, 20 building

ROBERT ELLEGOOD, senior mechanic, machine
CHARLES MARTIN, office janitor, 62 building
CARL MINTON, senior mechanic, millwright
PAUL REVER, senior mechanic, pipe
ROBERT RODGERS, development engineer helper, 59
GEORGE CANADAY, second year apprentice, millwright
ARTHUR LEACH, grain unloading helper, 28 building
LEVANDER ROBINSON, senior mechanic, brickmasons
GAREY LOEB, rigger, 31 building
ROBERT NEWCOME, extraction operator, 101 building
RICHARD WARNER, PS drier operator, 20 building
ALFRED AYDT, starch bulk loader, 20 building

RICHARD SLOAN, train tractor operator, transfer

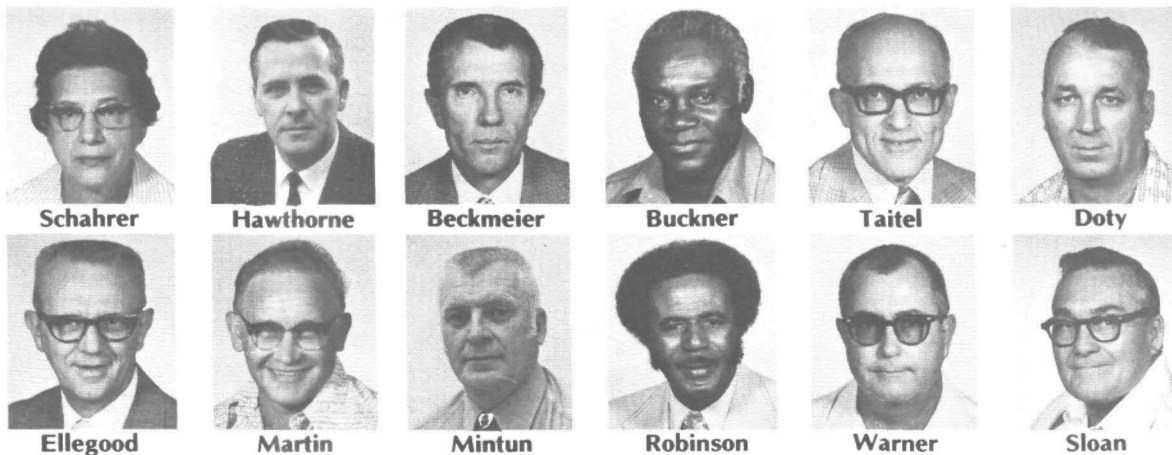
20 Years
VERNON MEYER, senior mechanic, round house
DON REYNOLDS, senior mechanic, machine
JERRY CORWIN, utility leadman, 44 building
JERRY HALL, painter-roofer
SHERRELL WHITE, mechanic, machine
CARL MERRIMAN, heavy equipment operator, 50 building
RAY VIRDEN, dryer operator, 9 building
THOMAS FREEMAN, drier operator, 12 building
BENNIE HACK, milling-screen operator, 6 building
GARY HOPKINS, senior mechanic, brickmasons

CLARENCE RUNYEN, rigger-leadman, 31 building
RUSSELL HELTON, painter-roofer
FRANCIS BURKE, field service technical representative, Staley Chemical
HAROLD GRAVES, project engineer, corporate engineering
TOM EGGERS, territory manager sweeteners, industrial sales
ROBERT BANDY, assistant foreman, satellite 3, syrup refinery 9 dextrose

15 Years
MARY PAXTON, offset machine operator, corporate information systems, office services
MYRNA KIRCHHOEFER, division secretary, corporate information systems
K. BOSSLET, maintenance foreman, Cicero

10 Years
LINDA SCOTT, secretary/manager, industrial manufacturing
JAMES AUTEN, lead packer, 29 building

5 Years
LUZ MARIA LOPEZ, steno-clerk, Puerto Rico, international
KENT SEDERWALL, motor coordinator, administrator, agriproducts
ELIZABETH MILOSEVICH, secretary to vice president, corporate relations
WALT JOHNSON, senior auditor, corporate auditing
MYRNA KOHNKE, clerk-typist, Vico-Chicago
RAY STANHOPE, group vice president, law & administration
JO FISHER, shift lead, Gunther products
R. S. MERCADO, production line fork lift operator, Cicero



Beer Nuts one of top snacks

If asked, a confirmed beer drinker might describe his favorite refreshments as "a cold glass of beer and Beer Nuts."

There can be no doubt that the tasty, red-skinned peanuts with their salty-sweet flavor are a favorite munching snack of millions of people who enjoy them as the perfect complement to a cold beer.

Few of those people realize, however, that the success story of the product, manufactured in Bloomington, Ill., is a classic example of the American dream come true, or that much of the success of this quality-conscious company is made possible by corn syrups from Staley.

Staley was the first source for corn syrup to which Russell Shirk turned when he began producing Beer Nuts in 1952 in the basement of a family-owned restaurant in Bloomington. It is unlikely, however, that Shirk suspected that the basement business would evolve into one with a product distributed nationwide and copied by many larger competitors—only to see his brand remain the standard.

Russell Shirk purchased a downtown Bloomington restaurant in the early 1940s. Included in the transaction was the recipe for a specially prepared peanut, which the Shirk family cooked and distributed to the customers in its short order restaurant.

Although the family at that time had no intention of the nuts becoming more than a sideline, a local distributor of potato chips asked for packages of the nuts to place in area taverns.

The first distribution was limited to McLean County in central Illinois. The Shirk family continued in the restaurant business, using only small batches of Staley corn syrup for the cooking process, which still took place in the basement.

But the Beer Nuts peanuts were a new taste sensation. There had never been anything quite like their combination of salty flavor plus the corn syrup sweetness. The name Beer Nuts was coined because they were available only in taverns.

The family soon was faced with a decision. Expansion of the Beer Nuts peanuts to the Chicago and Milwaukee areas was a distinct possibility. However, the move would mean the end of the restaurant business and a whole-hearted plunge into the production of Beer Nuts peanuts. The family decided to take the latter course, and moved into new production facilities, abandoning the restaurant.

The Chicago and Milwaukee areas gave Beer Nuts peanuts an enthusiastic reception and the product's history became one of a logical series of expansions into new markets.

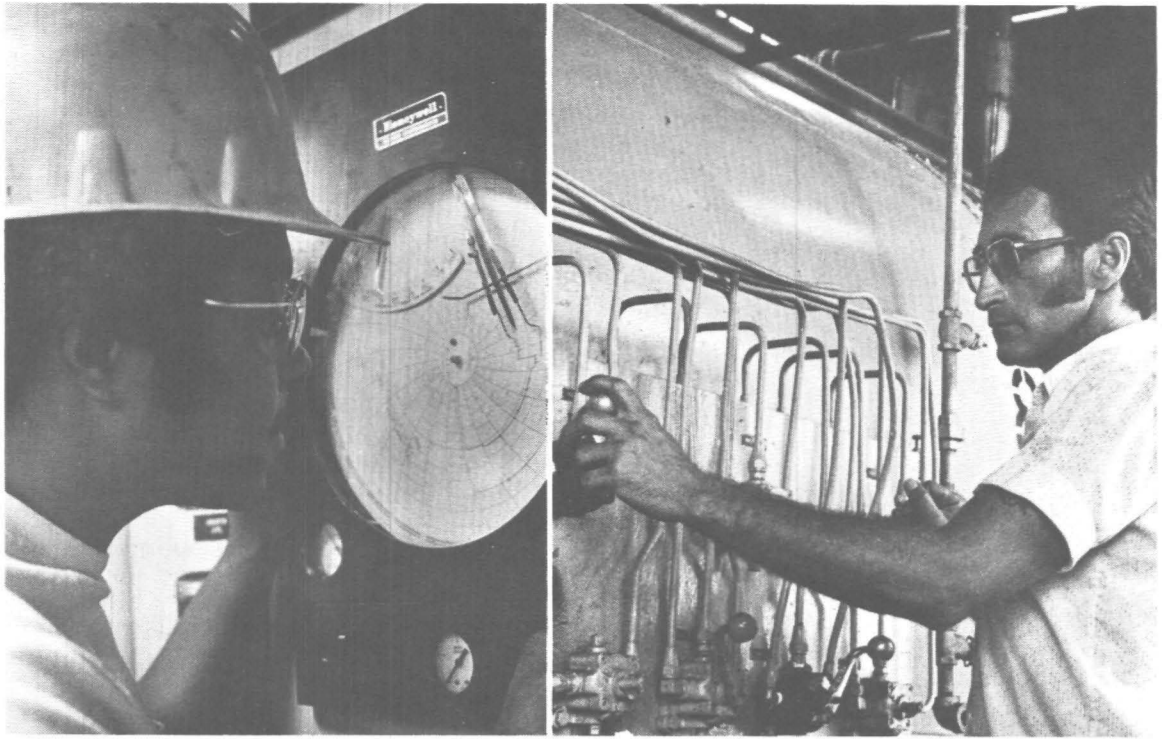
Throughout this growth period, Staley remained the sole supplier of corn syrups.

Jim Shirk explains that as the business grew, Staley research worked with the Beer Nuts peanuts staff to make sure that there were no quality control problems with the patented process, which today is basically the same as the techniques used in the basement of the restaurant.

Charlie Walker assisted in development of systems for the cooking process.

"Quality and service are essential to our products," continues Jim. "We have a motto, 'quality today means customers tomorrow.' It has enabled us to maintain our business in the face of competitive entries."

"We are loyal to our suppliers," explains Jim. "Staley has been like a pipeline for our corn syrup, and it's hard to conceive of anyone else supplying us."



The "ordinary" corn syrups which have proven a mainstay of the Staley corn sweetener line are produced in 5&10 building at Decatur. Left, O.G. Owens checks the operation of a control panel. O.G. is a jet operator. Right, Jules Sautélet, carbon operator, sluices a filter on the 7th floor of 5&10 building.

Ordinary corn syrups versatile

When is the "ordinary" extraordinary? When it refers to "ordinary" corn syrups.

Actually, there are half a dozen different types of corn syrup bearing the ordinary label. Typically, they have a dextrose equivalent of 42 to 45 percent with about 80 percent solids.

There are five processing steps—acid hydrolysis, protein removal, light evaporation, carbon refining and finish evaporation. The syrups are made in 5 & 10 buildings.

Corn starch, which is about 99 percent pure carbohydrate, is derived from shelled corn in the wet corn milling operation and then converted to corn syrup by means of a process the chemists call acid hydrolysis. Hydrolysis, quite simply, is a chemical reaction in which water is one of the reagents. The degree to which the starch has been hydrolyzed determines the DE and consequently the sweetness of the syrup. The higher the DE, the sweeter the syrup. Unlike

other syrups, no enzyme is added to increase the sweetness of ordinary syrups.

The uses to which regular corn syrup are put are legion. The candy makers use it for sweetness, texture and browning as in caramel. Bakers use it in cookies, jellies for sweet rolls and in products like brownies. It's used to keep tobacco moist, glue from cracking on gummed tape

and sweet pickles from getting soggy to name but a few of hundreds of applications.

Although the process for making corn syrups is basically the same as it was 100 years ago giant strides have been made in the techniques for refining it. Present day corn syrups generally are immensely improved in uniformity, stability and flavor and consequently, versatility.

Beich, Staley have long relationship

Who is Staley's oldest customer? It likely could be the Beich Candy Company of Bloomington, Ill., which has used our corn syrup for more than 50 years.

Staley corn syrups are used for their functionality by Beich, rather than for sweetness. They provide a chewy texture to caramels and taffy.

The company began using the syrups in its taffy candy when the price of milk became prohibitive. A blend of basic corn syrups and vegetable oils was found to offer a blend that produced a quality taffy and caramel at much less cost.

The long-time association between the two companies reflects the continuing emphasis upon quality by both, says Bill Beich, president and treasurer, Beich Candy.

Bill, who represents the third generation of his family to be involved in the company's management, points out that Beich has built its reputation as a manufacturer of quality candies on the motto that "good will is the disposition of a customer to return to a place that has treated him well."

"We are a small company," Bill explains. "Repeat business is essential if we are to continue, and this is made possible only through offering a quality product."

He points out that Beich expects that same quality—and dedication to service—from its suppliers.

"We are interested in the reliability of the product, and information on how to use it to improve our quality," he says.

"Staley has scored high on both counts, and its research and development group has been especially helpful."

Bill continues that Staley research was especially helpful in applications for jet cookers at Beich, adding that "Staley has

been in the forefront of product application technology, and has an outstanding reputation in the industry."

Such praise is especially noteworthy when one considers Beich's history, for, although Bill describes the company as small, its name is synonymous with quality.

The company reflects the history not only of the community but a part of the candy industry.

A small candy business was started in Bloomington in 1854 and passed through several owners before being purchased by the Beich family in 1894.

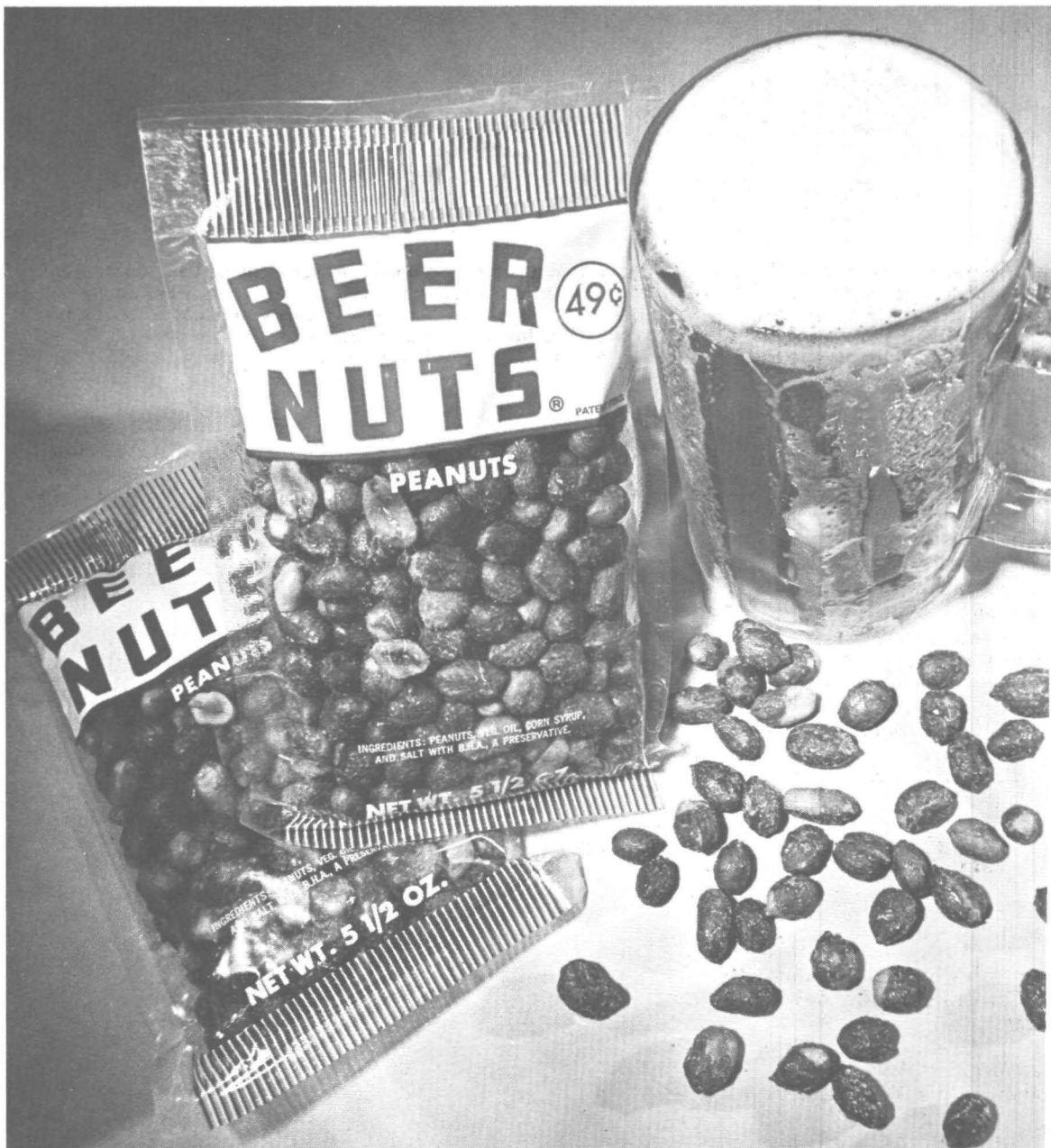
At that time, the product line was mostly hardpressed candies. In 1904, Beich moved to the site of the current headquarters, a building on Bloomington's Front Street. The former owner of the site was Milton Hershey, who was to gain fame as the founder of the Hershey Company.

Today, the Beich line includes caramels, taffy, soft-centered candies and chocolate covered almonds, all produced in a modern plant constructed in 1967. The old site is used only for offices and warehousing.

The company has gained national fame for its Kathryn Beich line of candies sold as fund raising projects by a host of organizations.

Kathryn Beich was the wife of Paul M. Beich, a former president of the company, which in 1952 was one of the first manufacturers to enter the group sales market.

What does the future hold for the central Illinois confectioner? "Our emphasis will continue to be on quality," concludes Bill. "We have placed increased emphasis upon continual improvement of our current line rather than expansion. It's a credo which has served us and our customers well over the years."





Georges at the commodities board.

Georges has fond memories of Staley

An example of the way in which business can bring people together around the world was provided this summer by the six-week internship of Georges Seynave at Staley's Decatur headquarters.

Georges, who is from Switzerland, spent the summer as an intern in the AIESEC program, in which students majoring in economics from different countries study and work with companies around the world. Locally, the program is conducted in cooperation with the University of Illinois.

Before coming to Decatur, Georges has been associated with companies in Switzerland, Germany and England, including HSK in Germany and Staperm LTD in England, both Staley subsidiaries.

He began the summer with Staley in July. His first assignment was a week learning the "ropes" of company organization and products.

This was followed by assignments in agriproducts accounting, the protein division, corporate and industrial accounting and international sales division.

Because his major interest is in marketing, Georges spent a one week trip with Jim Stewart and Bob Sullenberger as they called upon customers of the protein division.

Georges speaks in glowing terms of the friendliness of the Staley people he worked with.

"Everyone is so friendly and helpful," he recalls. "I had a hard time adjusting to the time changes after my flight from Europe, but Link Redshaw, who worked with me first, helped me over the rough spots.

"I don't believe I could have had a more profitable experience, and my time in Decatur has provided me with new insights into business—perhaps more so than all my other assignments."

Switzerland is a country famed for its beautiful scenery and the charm of its cities. How did Georges react to the prairie farm land of central Illinois?

"I didn't know what to expect. I had been told there were no mountains and the landscape was

flat as a table top.

"But actually the countryside is quite pretty. The large farms, which are so much bigger than those in Switzerland, are fantastic.

"Unfortunately, an automobile is essential to travel in the city. But thanks to the kindness of friends, I was able to see many things. I know the city is pretty and it has a charm that many cities would like to share.

"But the people are the biggest asset, and I want to thank all the Staley employees who were so helpful to me. It was an unforgettable experience."

What of the future? Georges returns to England where he will be married to his Dutch fiancée. Then comes graduate exams in economics. After that, it's still undecided. Whatever, should he be in Switzerland, another European country, England, or possibly even in the United States, one thing is certain—Staley people will be a pleasant memory for Georges.

Board ups dividend

Staley directors have voted an increased quarterly dividend to 40 cents from 25 cents per share.

President Donald E. Nordlund said the increase reflects current performance and a strong earnings outlook for the company. It was the third dividend increase in the past nine months.

President Nordlund indicated that dividend rates would continue to be reviewed by the board on a quarterly basis.

The dividend at the new rate of 40 cents per common share is payable September 5 to shareholders of record August 25.

The usual dividend of 94 cents per share was declared on the company's \$3.75 preference stock. It is payable on September 19 to shareholders of record September 5.

Davidson Jaycee of Year

Can a rookie be a most valuable player?

If the award is based on community service and the group involved is the Jaycees, the answer is "Yes."

Bruce Davidson, methods analyst, 35 building, Decatur, is proof. Bruce, who joined the Decatur Jaycees just last year, was recently named Jaycee of the Year in recognition of his outstanding service with the group.

Bruce says he joined the Jaycees because he wanted to work for community betterment and "it's just too big of a job to tackle by yourself."

The dilemma was solved by the Jaycees, which Bruce points out, gives an individual a chance to work through collective action on a host of community projects.

Some examples included the July 4 community picnic, attended by thousands of central Illinois residents; the "Haunted House," a favorite of Decatur children at Halloween, or the sale of giant coloring books, with the proceeds being placed in a civic trust fund for community projects.

Why hadn't Bruce, who is

now 27 years old, joined the Jaycees earlier?

"This is the first time I've had a chance to be in a community long enough to get involved," he explains. "Like a lot of other people, I looked around and saw things that I wanted done.

"Jaycee membership gives an individual several outlets, such as working for community improvement, providing wholesome community activities, working with young people—the list is

endless."

Bruce admits he was somewhat surprised by being selected for such an honor as top Jaycee in his first year.

"I have no ambitions for offices within the organization," he reflects. "There are just so many opportunities to do things, and I always seemed to be volunteering for one or more of the projects. My real reward is knowing that I've made a contribution."

On the move

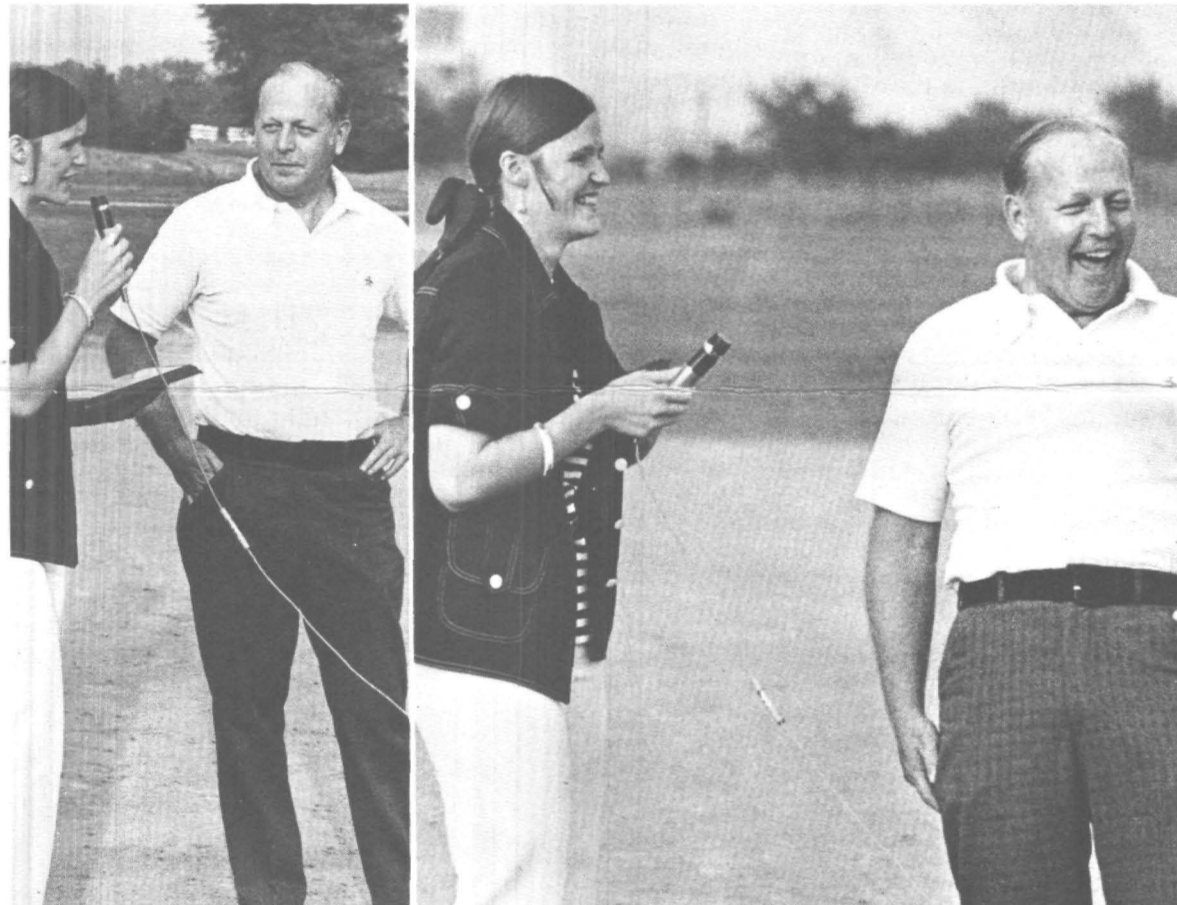
INDUSTRIAL
MARSHA CORLEY from central shop clerk to catalog clerk, storeroom
JOANNE JONES from engineering secretary to secretary, dry starch/dextrose
DANIEL LAWHORN from territory manager, to territory manager, sweeteners
MARI MYERS from junior clerk typist to stock control clerk
AL WOODINGTON, JR. from territory manager, sweeteners to area manager, sweetener sales

AGRIPRODUCTS
BETTY MANN from keyed data

equipment operator to contract clerk, administration

CONSUMER
DAN COMP from manager, Staley operations, to director of manufacturing

CORPORATE
JULIE KITCHEN from purchasing clerk to legal secretary
JANE McMILLAN from clerk, engineering to engineering secretary
CATHY FORCE from statistical loss/yield coordinator to method analyst, methods engineering



An unexpected moment at the softball playoffs came during awards presentations. Left, Mary Jones, captain of the women's champion IsoSweets lays down a challenge for the officers to play the women's teams to an apprehensive President Donald E. Nordlund. Mr. Nordlund accepts the challenge, assuring Mary that the company executives will "be out there to win." Mary draws a laugh with her "so will we" response. Be looking for pictures of the game which kicks off United Way activities in next month's News.

Computer

(cont'd from page 1)

in the quantity requested, the shipment of available product goes out anyway. That means an order can be 'short.'

"Grocery stores keep a close eye for this. If they don't receive the proper quantities, a supplier is given a black mark. More importantly, an out of stock shelf can result."

Staley News

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