

Shortages Command Wise, Careful Use of Energy

The energy crisis has arrived like an unwelcomed house guest. And like such a guest, it promises to stay with us longer than we really wish.

There are things we can do, however, to help cope with the crisis and guard against the ultimate threat of plant shutdowns and lost jobs. To determine what the problems are at Staley and what is being done about them, Staley News interviewed Dr. Bill Hagenbach, newly appointed director of energy conservation.

A transcript of that interview follows.

News: Dr. Hagenbach, is the energy crisis real? Or is it a hoax being forced upon us?

Hagenbach: There can be no doubting that the crisis is real. As a country, we face shortages of primary fuels readily available for use such as petroleum, gas, coal and propane for the next three to five years.

Stories that the shortage is fabricated simply have no substance. Our nation now uses about 17 million barrels of petroleum products a day. Three million of these come from the Middle East and include both crude oil and some refined products. That supply has been cut off. So immediately, we have lost nearly 18 percent of our supply. Even before the oil embargo, we were experiencing fuel shortages because of limited refinery capacity.

Government policy on restricting imports of crude oil did not provide sufficient economic incentive for oil companies to build new refineries.

Additionally, new environmental regulations prompted industries and utilities to transform their fuel burning facilities from coal to low sulfur fuel oil or natural gas. This increased demand for clean fuels came at a time when offshore drilling for oil was restricted. The net result is a great imbalance between supply and demand.

News: Isn't it true that this nation exports petroleum products, however?

Hagenbach: Yes, but this is only a small amount, and usually consists of specialized products such as lubricating oils—not heating oils or gasoline. Even if these exports were stopped, the fuel situation would not be altered greatly.

News: Let's bring this closer to home. What is our situation at Staley?

Hagenbach: At this time, we have sufficient coal for the foreseeable future for our coal-fired boilers at Decatur. However, coal is used in only four of nine Decatur boilers. The others are fired by gas or a combination of gas and fuel oil. The coal-fired steam boilers simply will not keep this plant in operation.

We have what is called a firm rate contract for most of our natural gas supply at Decatur. However, about 20 percent of our gas is on an interruptible basis and subject to curtailment during very cold weather. During this period, we must burn oil to meet our process needs and oil is more than twice as costly as gas. Utilities can attain only limited gas from their pipe-line suppliers, and they foresee that while supplies will be, at the most optimistic, constant, the demand will increase tremendously. We anticipate that we may have to use oil to replace our interruptible gas for 130 days during this winter season.

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Soybean Processing Addition Announced

Staley has announced a \$7 million addition to its soybean processing complex in Decatur.

The project will include construction of a new protein concentrate facility and expanded output of soy flour and textured vegetable protein. The protein concentrate and soy flour will be produced by a new process developed by the company.

In announcing the move, Staley President Donald E. Nordlund indicated that the protein concentrate facility would be the nation's largest installation of its kind and is indicative of the company's commitment to continued leadership in the field of food proteins.

Nordlund said the key aspect of the program is a Staley-developed process which adds new efficiency in oil extraction and generates protein concentrate and flour suited for significantly higher level use in a wide variety of food products.

Soy protein concentrate and soy flour are used for functionality and protein enrichment in processed meats, breakfast cereals, baked goods and baby foods. Another important application of the products is in calf milk replacer used by European veal producers and also by American dairymen. Soy concentrate has a 70 percent protein content while soy flour has a 50 percent level.

The expansion will mark Staley's entry into the soy protein concentrate business. The company, which pioneered soybean processing in the U.S. in 1922, has been a prominent producer of soy flour since 1926.

The protein concentrate facility will rank as the nation's largest with an annual production capacity of 40 million pounds.

Also as part of the \$7 million expansion, the company's textured vegetable protein production will be increased by one-third. Staley doubled its textured protein manufacturing capacity this past summer.

Textured vegetable protein is used as a nutritional meat extender by food processors, school lunch programs, supermarket chains and institutional food purveyors. The company has marketed textured vegetable proteins since 1969.

In addition to textured proteins, soy concentrate and soy flour, Staley produces hydrolyzed vegetable proteins for convenience and processed foods and specialty whipping proteins for confections.

Work on the expansion will begin immediately, with some portions of the project to be completed within 12 months. All phases will be operational by 1975.



Those faraway places with strange sounding names—or so the popular song of several years went. But to these Staley employees, the names are familiar home sites. They're part of the international contingent found in Staley's research and development. Seated, left to right, are Gin Liaw, China; Hans Wolff, Germany; and Frank Verbanac, Yugoslavia. Standing, left to right, are Hsuing Cheng, China, and Cesar Javier, Philippines.

Staley R&D Resembles 'Little UN'

Much of America's greatness has come from immigrants who have taken up residence here.

They have provided talents, skills and knowledge that helped build this nation. Today, many sons and daughters of these immigrants work at Staley as well as those persons who were born in other countries but now live and work here.

While it is virtually impossible to list all of these people, one area of Staley where this international flavor is easily found is in research and development at Decatur.

Five employees originally from other countries now work there.

The employees are Dr. Frank Verbanac, Yugoslavia; Dr. Gin Liaw, Taiwan; Dr. Hsuing Cheng, Taiwan; Cesar Javier, Philippines, and Dr. Hans Wolff, who recently retired from research is a native of Germany.

As a result, one observer called research and development "Staley's Little United Nations."

Dr. Wolff left Germany at the start of the Nazi era and lived in France for several years. He received his Ph.D. degree in chemistry from the University of Geneva before joining Staley in 1942. He also attended the University of Illinois and Heidelberg University.

Although he retired from Staley in February 1973 Dr. Wolff remains active on a consultant basis.

Dr. Verbanac is a senior carbohydrate scientist. Born in Yugoslavia, he came to the United States in 1928. He received a bachelor's degree from Wayne State, and attained his Ph.D. at the University of Illinois in organic chemistry, and joined Staley in 1957.

Dr. Cheng is a food technologist who joined Staley in 1971. A native of Taiwan, he holds a

bachelor's degree from Taiwan Christian University, a master's from St. Joseph in Philadelphia and a Ph.D. in food science from Rutgers.

A fellow countryman—Dr. Liaw—also works in research as a senior development engineer. Dr. Liaw came to this country in 1964. His bachelor's degree is from Taiwan University. He received his master's and Ph.D. from the University of Missouri in Rolla.

Cesar Javier from the Philippines rounds out this international delegation. Cesar is an associate development engineer who joined Staley in 1967. He has a bachelor's degree from the University of the Philippines.

Throughout Staley, other examples are found. And the fact that people of such diverse backgrounds can work and live together is proof that when people unite for a common goal, brotherhood is more than an empty word.



Name Contest Offers Bike

The strange looking little fellow that you see above is a recent enrollee to the Staley ranks.

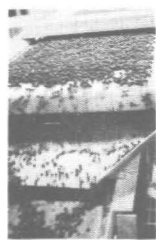
He came to us with an idea that he could help tell people what to do about the energy crisis. He's not happy about everything that's happening (look at that face), but like most of us, he is willing to plod along and do what he can to help resolve our fuel shortages.

We listened, and we believe he has some good points—many of which he will be sending your way through bulletins and Staley News in upcoming months.

A problem soon arose, however, since we found that our friend doesn't have a name. We

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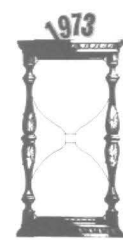
In the News...



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Wild Maine Blueberries National Favorite for Pies



Staley representatives and officials of Jasper Wyman discuss the results achieved by Wyman with Thin 'n Thick 99 Starch in pie filling operations. Left to right, Bob Kivel, foreman for Wyman; Staley sales representative Ralph Smith; Wyman treasurer Burleigh Crane, and Staley food technologist Bob Schanefelt.

Fuel Shortage at Staley

Continued from P. 1

Illinois Power, our supplier in Decatur, is attempting to get Illinois Commerce Commission approval of a plan to curtail gas service to firm industrial users if there is a drop in the available supply. This is a solid example of where savings at home or on the job can guarantee there is enough gas to go around.

At Morrisville, we have some "firm" gas for process use. But the plant steam boilers must use oil about nine months of the year. Already this winter, our prices for fuel oil at Morrisville have increased by 35 percent. To compound matters, we are allocated fuel oil on the basis of what we used during the same period last year—all of this is occurring at a time of expansion and increased demand for our products.

Similar situations may be found at other locations where we have manufacturing operations. Demand for the products we make is increasing. Sales are up. Expansions have been announced. And the fuel supply is at best constant.

News: What can we do?
Hagenbach: We have already undertaken several steps. President Nordlund has requested each group within the company to devise energy conservation plans with the goal of reducing our consumption throughout Staley by 10 percent.

We are aware that our biggest fuel savings will come in the process area through conservation measures and the elimination of waste.

Some of the things we expect to be doing include stopping steam and condensate leaks; installing insulation on hot pipes; eliminating drafts and reducing the use of space heaters. This is only a preliminary list.

We have also turned down thermostats in office areas to 68 degrees. When a work area is not in use, lights should be turned off. We have discontinued ornamental lighting and certain exterior lighting not involving safety.

Employee cooperation will be a key to the success of our efforts. This means they must be aware of energy conservation not only on

the job but at home. The fact is that there is just so much energy to go around and the wise use of it can help insure continuous operations on the job.

News: Do you foresee any work disruptions due to the fuel shortage, then?

Hagenbach: We believe that we will obtain sufficient fuel to run our plants at capacity and are doing everything we can to insure normal operations. However, energy supplies are subject to rapid change. We will keep employees fully informed of the situation at all times. We should keep in mind that our suppliers of critical raw materials such as soda ash are also affected by the energy shortage—another reason for wise use to make sure that there is enough energy to go around. However, our Staley Chemical operations rely heavily on materials which have a petrochemical base. They are in short supply and we have curtailed production in certain lines at Staley Chemical.

News: You have stressed employee understanding and cooperation in our efforts. Can an individual really make a difference?

Hagenbach: This present crisis can be overcome only through a cooperative effort of each of us working with our fellow employees, friends and neighbors. The situation is going to be with us for at least three to five years. We must learn to live with the supplies of energy we have available to us now and not rely upon technology that is still years away.

We are planning a complete communications effort to keep employees in touch with the situation. We have even devised a cartoon character (see related story on p. 1) to depict energy conservation messages to employees. They'll be seeing quite a bit of him in the next few months, President Nordlund has already mailed letters to the homes of all employees telling them of the needs we face.

I am sure Staley employees will respond to the challenges the energy gap presents with their characteristic enthusiasm.

Name Contest Offers Prize

Continued from P. 1

felt badly about it, but we were sure that some one at Staley might be able to help him out.

So, we're asking Staley employees and their families to help out by giving this creature a name. And because he is going to be carrying the energy conservation message in upcoming months, it was decided that the person coming up with the best name deserved a prize that would benefit our new friend's position. Since the most efficient form of transportation is bicycling, we will award a 10-speed bicycle to the employee or member of his family that comes up with the best name.

The contest is open to any employee at any location, or any member of an employee's family.

Entries must be submitted to Staley News, 2200 E. Eldorado St., Decatur, Ill., 62521, by Jan. 31, 1974. The winner of the bicycle will be notified shortly thereafter.

Give it a try. You might be the lucky winner of that 10-speed bicycle. We'll be looking for your entry.

You ought to have seen what I saw on my way
To the village, through Patterson's Pasture today;
Blueberries as big as the end of your thumb,
Real sky-blue and heaven, and ready to drum...
("Blueberries" by Robert Frost, written in 1914)

From The Complete Works of Robert Frost, Copyright 1949, Holt, Reinhart and Winston. Reprinted with permission.

The blueberries of which Robert Frost spoke so elegantly, were, undoubtedly, gathered from his memory of the New England countryside which he loved.

And the wild blueberries of Frost's youth are still familiar sights today in the northeastern part of the country. Even more important, they are an integral part of the economy of such states as Maine, where canneries prepare them for use by food processors and homemakers in a multitude of unmatched dishes.

One of the most successful of these canneries is Jasper Wyman & Son in Cherryfield, Me.

The Wyman family is a Maine institution, having been successful business and civic leaders since before the turn of the century. The cannery processes 22 million pounds of wild blueberries each year.

And now, thanks to the unique qualities of our Thin 'n Thick family of modified food starches, Staley is playing an important role in the Wyman reputation for quality foodstuffs. Thin 'n Thick starches, produced in Morrisville, were introduced late in 1971.

Wyman's Cherryfield plant uses an atmospheric continuous cooking system during which berries are agitated in No. 2 cans. In such a system, cans are heated in hot water.

During this time, the starch thickens. However if it thickens too rapidly, as is the case with conventional starches, the center of the can does not reach a temperature that will guarantee commercial sterilization.

Problem Compounded

Wyman's difficulty was compounded because berries used in the canning of its pie filling are taken from freezers at one site and brought to the Cherryfield plant. They are then placed on a conveyor which moves them to the can filling point.

Often, berries fresh from the freezer would be placed in cans to undergo the same retort cycle as cans filled with berries that were beginning to thaw. The difference

in berry temperatures ranged from those fresh from the freezer—10 degrees below zero—to those in various stages of thawing up to 34 degrees.

Since the partially thawed berries required less heat, the variance made it difficult to establish proper cooking times that would assure commercial sterilization without overheating the final product and affecting color and texture.

As a result, while a center can temperature of 193-195 degrees was desired, the maximum achieved was 185 degrees Fahrenheit. Extended heating offered no solution. It only caused the starch to thicken too rapidly or after a point starch breakdown would occur.

Staley salesman Ralph Smith had called on Wyman for some time and was familiar with the company's problem. He was sure that Thin 'n Thick 99 would provide a solution.

The starch is characterized by a controlled thin-to-thick viscosity change that occurs during retorting. It remains relatively thin throughout until the desired center can temperature is attained, and then thickens to the proper viscosity before the retorting cycle is completed.

Heat Transfer

The system used by Wyman relies on continuous retorting, and the agitation of the berries with the slurry starch mix—which is injected into the can at the same time as the berries—allows heat transfer within the can. Because the slurry mix with the Thin 'n Thick 99 has an initial thin viscosity, the heat transfer is accelerated and the thickening occurs only after the desired temperature is reached.

Burleigh Crane, treasurer and production manager for Wyman, undertook the test of Thin 'n Thick 99. To assist Wyman during the tests, Smith arranged for Staley support and research personnel to visit the Wyman plant. Bob Schanefelt, group leader, food product manager, food starches headed up the effort.

They worked with Wyman personnel in determining a formula for the slurry mix, and were on hand to assist during preparation of the berries for cooking.

That was nearly a year ago. Today, a visit to Wyman indicates the waxy-maize starch has lived up to all its expectations.

The center can temperature during the retort cycle—16 minutes on each of two atmospheric retort cookers now readily reaches 196-198 degrees.

The initial low viscosity of Thin 'n Thick 99 allows the needed agitation in the can during retort with no damage to berries and no starch buildup.

Crane notes that specific factors such as viscosity, clarity and taste have been improved thanks to the greater heat penetration now possible.

Patents for the starches are pending. Staley personnel instrumental in the development of the starches were Schanefelt, Jack Tuschoff, Jim Eastman, Mike Campbell and Dick Hahn.

It's another way Staley research and leadership serving the needs of the food industry is paying off.



Our semi-official but as yet unnamed spokesman on wise energy use, reminds employees to "turn it down" to conserve needed heating fuels and natural gas.



Robert Siweck



Mary Doherty



Richard Radasch

Anniversaries

45 years

ROBERT SIWECK, supervisor, stores and reclamation, industrial products.

40 years

MARY DOHERTY, technical secretary, industrial products.

HARRY GABRIEL, senior mechanic, pipe shop.

30 years

EVERETT LEISNER, senior mechanic, I&C shop.

25 years

DOROTHY LOEB, shop clerk, industrial products.

RICHARD RADASCH, supervisor, transit and billing, industrial products.

20 years

FRANCES HERRON, chief clerk, refined oil, agriproducts. BRIAN MURPHY, traffic expediter, Staley Chemical.

15 years

CHARLES MEYERSON, director, patent and food law, corporate.

KATHLEEN POE, chief clerk, industrial relations. AUSTIN YOUNG, research associate, research and development.

10 years

JERRY MARSH, meal conditioner operator, 101 bldg.

AL URFER, group leader, household products, consumer products.

HENRY ZONCA, shipping clerk, Cicero.

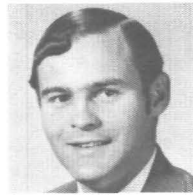
5 years

JANET CRAWLEY, data processing trainee, corporate information systems.



The Christmas tree is a familiar symbol of the good cheer present each holiday. And the Staley Women's Club got into the swing of things as officers prepared a tree for its annual Christmas Dinner in Decatur. Corresponding secretary Virginia Grieder places the angel on the top of the tree. Other officers assisting are, clockwise from Virginia, Kathy Reedy, president; Dorothy Collins, treasurer; Sue Fonner, recording secretary; and Irene Payla, vice president. Nearly 100 Staley women attended the dinner.

On The Move



Gerald Kearney



Ray Ashley, Jr.



Gary Bramel



Dale Born



Robert Magruder

People Make A Company

Telephone, Telex Operators Provide Communications Link



Margaret Shepherd greets one of the salesmen who call regularly on Staley. Margaret also supervises telephone operators at Decatur.



Staley telephone operators in Decatur in a typical scene as they keep busy providing communications link for company locations.



Operators Evelyn Keller, left, and Mary Leisner handle up to 300 outgoing and incoming communications a day at the Decatur telex center.

Otto McKee Retires After 40 Years

"Every Sunday, Mr. Staley, Sr., would come into the plant to visit with the men.

"I recall one time he was in the dry starch area, talking to a group of us. He was leaning up against the wall, with a black suit on.

"I mentioned to him that I was afraid he was going to be facing a dry cleaning bill because the suit was getting dirty. He just looked at his shoulders, gave them a brush and said 'I'd be proud for people to know I'm associated with the men who work in this area.'"

The speaker is Otto McKee. Otto, who retired this December after more than 40 years with Staley can recall many such incidents from Staley history, because he has been not only an observer as an employee, but will upon his retirement have served 10 years as president of Local 837, Allied Industrial Workers.

Otto is now an electrician in the electrical shop, and is a familiar figure to employees at Decatur.

Otto recalls his years at Staley with fondness.

"I don't believe there is a better place to work," he explains. "There has been tremendous progress in working conditions, safety and the use of mechanical devices to do work that was once done manually.

"Good people work here. I've made many friends over the years. I really didn't expect when I started in 1933 that I would be here this long. But looking back, I am satisfied with my decision and I would recommend Staley to anyone."

As he enters retirement, Otto plans to keep busy. One of his projects will be revising an extensive history he has done of the labor movement at Staley—a history in which he has played an influential role gaining respect and many friends along the way.

AGRIPRODUCTS

GERALD KEARNEY from retail feed specialist to area manager.

CORPORATE

RAY ASHLEY, JR. from project engineer to senior project engineer.

GERALD BRAMEL from applications chemist to senior applications chemist, research and development.

KENNETH CARNAHAN from hourly role to research technician.

HAROLD GOOD from engineering design draftsman to field engineer, Morrisville.

DANNY RUTHERFORD from technician to shift foreman, corporate engineering.

ROBERT SCHWANKE from assistant controller to controller.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

DALE BORN from hourly role to assistant foreman, area satellite III.

HOWARD HAWTHORNE from coordinator, syrup refinery section to area foreman, area satellite III.

ROBERT MAGRUDER from purchasing agent, construction and equipment to maintenance manager.

JO ANN RUBIN from messenger to refinery clerk.

RETIREMENTS

November 30

PAUL WATTERS, evaporator operator, 5 & 10 bldg.

December 31

ROSS ALVERSON, office manager, Chicago district office, industrial products.

ERNEST CREEK, building cleaner, 28 bldg.

GERALD GARFOOT, feed operator, 48 bldg.

JACK GRANT, field engineer-civil, corporate engineering.

KENNETH HIGDON, manager, storeroom and receiving, industrial products.

OTTO MCKEE, senior mechanic, electric shop.

JERRY ROYCE, senior mechanic, millwright shop.

OMA SCRIBNER, operator, 20 bldg.

ALBERT SHEETS, 2nd floor tower operator, 101 bldg.



Check List for Energy Conservation

You can help conserve fuels during this period of shortages. Staley News has provided the following checklist of 20 ideas for your use:

1. Does your home have adequate insulation?
2. Do you have storm windows? Are they installed properly to prevent heat loss or drafts?
3. Are unnecessary drafts in your home eliminated?
4. Are furnace filters changed regularly?
5. Does your home have proper humidity? A too-dry area requires more heat to be comfortable.
6. Are heating vents kept clear of obstructions and drapes?
7. Do you close your garage door (if garage is attached)? This can save up to 20 percent of a home's heat.
8. Do you use space heaters? These can consume a great deal of fuel and energy that would be unnecessary if proper heating measures were used.
9. Keep drapes open at day to take advantage of extra light and warmth. Close them at night to retain a home's heat.
10. Is your car tuned properly?
11. Do you obey speed limits? (Slow down and save gas.)
12. Can you combine trips for shopping? One less trip a day will result in tremendous savings.
13. Avoid letting your car idle unnecessarily.
14. Check air pressure in your tires. Properly inflated tires cause a car to require less fuel than underinflated tires.
15. Use your washer-dryer only when you have a full load.
16. Turn off lights not needed for safety or ease of vision.
17. Consider forming car pools. Sharing a ride will mean more gas to go around for everyone.
18. Take a shower instead of a bath. The hot water saved will cause less fuel to be used.
19. Don't use convenience items which consume energy--i.e., electric toothbrushes, electric card shufflers--while doing jobs that could be done manually with little effort.
20. Is your clothing suited to the weather? Or are you wearing lightweight articles when sweaters are called for?

Future issues of Staley News will carry other suggestions on steps that can be taken by everyone to help make sure their is enough fuel to go around.

1973 in Review--A Historic Year For Staley

In the belief that to know where we are going as a company it is important to understand where we have been, Staley News presents the following capsule of events of 1973. It was a highly significant year for the company, filled with some successes and some frustrations. On balance, it was a year to remember:

January --The company reports a first quarter sales of \$94 million and profit of \$976,000.

--More than 600 employees attend the 26th annual service awards banquet in Decatur's Masonic Temple.

February --Staley requests the city council authorize issuance of bonds for \$4.5 million in air pollution abatement project.

March --First interest by supermarket chains in use of textured protein-ground beef blends reported.

--X-Pand'R cold water starch introduced.

--Construction begins on \$4.5 million anti-pollution effort. Tablehouse torn down as first step. Program was made possible by provision of new state constitution allowing municipalities to authorize bonds to help finance pollution abatement by industry.

April --407 pints of blood collected in 20th annual visit of Red Cross Bloodmobile to Decatur plant.

--Second quarter sales of \$112,418,000 announced. Six month sales at \$206,492,000 and profit at \$3.16 million.

--Tolly's, a Decatur-Springfield, Ill. grocery store chain, becomes the first to use Staley Mira-Tex in a textured protein-ground beef blend. Others will soon follow from coast to coast, including such nationally known stores as Kroger in the Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Columbus area.

May --Annual meeting held in Decatur. President Nordlund gives an optimistic economic outlook for the remainder of the year, citing improved margins on corn and beans as well as improved operations at Morrisville.

--Board elects R. William Brooks a vice president for consumer.

--Lockport plant receives magazine praise as example of ecology, technology compatibility.

June --Mato-Mate, a tomato extender produced by Vico products is introduced.

July --Third quarter figures announced. Sales hit \$120,000,000 and profit is \$2.07 million bringing total for year to \$326.5 million in sales and profit to nearly \$5.3 million.

--Reports coming in from across the country report soaring textured protein sales. A new extruder is installed in 48 building at Decatur to keep pace with demand.

August --Board elects Henry Staley vice president and treasurer and Bruce Shaeffer as vice president of corporate relations.

--Pierre Callebaut elected to board of directors.

--In keeping with Bill Brook's pledge to bring out new products--the key to survival as he had described it--consumer moves into test marketing in Denver, Buffalo and Grand Rapids with its new Wagner Orange Crystals, an instant breakfast drink. At the same time, Sta-Puf blue, a new concentrated fabric softener is introduced for testing.

September --Bob Gunther heads up Gunther Products, succeeding brother Ken. The brothers had started the business some years ago and headed it up since its purchase by Staley.

September --Three men were promoted in a consolidation of financial activities. Gilbert L. Bieger was named vice president, finance, assuming responsibility for all financial and related functions for the company; Robert L. Schwanke was promoted to corporate controller; and Leland B. Miller, Jr., became assistant treasurer while maintaining his duties as director of corporate planning.

--Staley jackets on sale to all employees.

October --Company announces ambitious \$15 million expansion at Morrisville and Decatur. Morrisville production capacity to be increased by 50 percent. Decatur production of corn syrup to be increased as result of expansion.

--Company also announces a record year in sales of \$461.41 million. Profit shows improvement increasing to \$7.89 million, despite restrictive Phase IV price regulations.

--Lou Doxsie, executive vice president, retires after 40 years of service. Thomas V. Fischer named group vice president industrial products with full responsibility for Doxsie's duties.

--Consumer continues vigorous introduction of new products with test marketing of Burger Bonus, a textured protein product sold directly to consumers for them to mix with ground beef at home.

--President Nordlund calls for congressional action to alleviate energy crisis and avoid confusion over what was at the time only beginning to emerge as a national problem.

November --Staley exhibit at World Protein Conference a success; press conference held using textured protein blends in traditional German breakfast dishes.

--Consumer begins "roll-out" of new Sno-Bol automatic blue cleaner.

--Employees respond enthusiastically to special company wide sale of Revere Ware cooking utensils. More than \$30,000 sold at discount prices.

December --Soy protein expansion at Decatur announced. Marks entry of Staley into highly promising field of soy concentrate.

--Dr. Bill Hagenbach named director of energy conservation as company undergoes belt-tightening in combating energy crunch.



STALEY NEWS

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Manager, Employee Communications. . . . Dan Hines
Manager, Visual Communications. . . . Lee Jeske
Assist. Photographer. . Roy Enloe

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