

## Hazards make safety priority

There is one building location in Staley that contains every type of hazardous material used at Decatur plant with the single exception of solvent. For the more than 50 employees in 16 and 116 building, where starches are modified, that makes safety a priority. A simple splash of an acid, for example, can cause serious and quick injury.

This concentration of hazardous materials presents a challenge to safety performance that has been met by communications, use of safety gear and regular checks of such things as emergency showers to make sure they are in working order.

Bob Fisher, foreman, points to the results—only two reportables in fiscal 1976, the last coming in November 1975. And there have been no lost time injuries for at least three years.

"We post all the literature about safety that comes from the safety office," Bob explains. "That's one form of communications. And we spend a lot of time with new employees to make sure they understand their jobs.



Regular safety sessions are held and we ask employees to point out safety hazards to us. Then we get on it right away and make necessary corrections."

Bob admits it wasn't always that way. At one time, showers were clogged, there were no eye wash basins and the wearing of safety gear was pretty well left up to the employee. No more. Safety glasses, goggles, suits, breathing aids, gloves, or whatever safety wear is needed for a job are provided to employees, who use it. Showers are checked twice monthly. Eye wash basins have been installed.

"The potential for injury, fires, burns or explosion is too high to take safety for granted," says Bob. "We don't want any of our people suffering needless injury. Some people might believe we harp on safety. That's impossible. If some action—checking equipment, wearing safety glasses, talking to an employee—will prevent injury, then the time and cost required is worth it. It's good business and it's the right thing to do."

## Staley plans to acquire Gregg's

Staley has reached a preliminary agreement to acquire Gregg's Food Products Inc., Portland, Ore., a regional manufacturer and distributor of margarine, salad dressings and other grocery items.

The acquisition, subject to approval by Gregg's shareholders, will entail exchange of approximately 250,000 shares of Staley common stock for the 1.2 million outstanding common shares of Gregg's (one Staley share for each 4.724 shares of Gregg's). Staley common stock is listed on the New York stock exchange; Gregg's common shares are traded over-the-counter.

Gregg's reported net sales of \$19 million in fiscal 1975 and net earnings after taxes of \$853,000.

The company serves the retail grocery and food service fields with mayonnaise, margarine, salad dressings and table syrups; its principal product is Gold-N-Soft brand margarine. The firm distributes its products

throughout the western United States with its primary market the Pacific Northwest. Gregg's presently is expanding its operation in Los Angeles.

Staley Chairman Donald E. Nordlund said Gregg's would be operated as a wholly-owned subsidiary and the acquisition would be treated as a pooling of interest. He said the acquisition was not expected to have a dilutive effect on Staley earnings for the current fiscal year, based upon anticipated contributions from Gregg's.

Nordlund described Gregg's as a well-managed company and said that its entry into important new markets adds substantially to its growth potential.

Gregg's employs approximately 100 people. It has manufacturing facilities at both Portland and Los Angeles.

## Installation starts at Columbus plant

Installation of equipment for the production of corn-based starches and stepped-up production of potato-based starches began in early July at Columbus.

Both Sta-Lok and Interbond starches will be added to Columbus' product mix. Included in the new equipment to be installed are chemical reactor tanks. Installation will continue throughout the summer with much of the plant equipment to be modified.

# Staley News

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Pat Shaw, left, presents a special dish to Robert J. Williams, director of agriculture for the state of Illinois. Mr. Williams, more commonly known as "Pud", was host director to a meeting of farm directors and commissioners from throughout the Midwest. The nearly 50 directors and their guests visited Staley during the week-long meeting. Pud received the plate of peanuts from Pat at the suggestion of A.E. Idleman, director of commodities for Staley, who noted that Pud was not only an early supporter of Georgia's Jimmy Carter for president but will also direct his state organization. Pat, a Georgia native, is a messenger in 62 building at Decatur.

## Morrisville, consumer lead way

The Morrisville Plant and consumer products plants continue to lead the company in energy conservation gains.

Morrisville reports a 25 percent reduction in fuel consumption for the year so far, and an electrical reduction of 18.8 percent. That's a total energy reduction of 24.4 percent. All figures are based upon energy required per unit corn grind.

The energy reduction figures were given an assist by increased production efficiencies at Morrisville.

Among the consumer products plants, only Cicero which has used 6.2 percent less energy than during the base period, has failed to meet the company 10 percent energy reduction goals. Arlington has recorded a 64.5 percent decrease in fuel consumed per thousand cases of product and a 51.2 percent decrease in electrical usage. That's a total energy reduction figure of 63.5 percent.

Pontiac also scores high with a decrease of 67.5 percent fuel consumer per thousand cases of product and a drop of 47.8 percent in electrical consumption, for a total energy reduction figure of 66.3 percent.

At Chattanooga, fuel usage is down 17.3 percent and electrical use had dropped 2.3 percent, a 16.1 percent drop in total energy use.

Other Staley locations attaining significant energy reduction goals are Columbus with a 9.8 percent total energy drop (11.6 less fuel but 1.5 percent more electricity used per pound of flour processed); Houlton with a 14.3 percent total energy drop (16.9 percent less fuel but 3.4 percent more electricity used per hundred weight of product

processed); and Murtaugh, 24.5 percent drop in fuel consumption and 16.2 percent less electricity used for a total energy drop of 23.9 percent.

At Decatur, largest of the Staley facilities, agriproducts shows a drop of 13.2 percent in total energy consumption for the year to date, consisting of 13.6 less fuel consumed and 8.6 percent less electricity. Decatur industrial products, however, has used 3.2 percent more total energy per bushel of corn processed. Total energy usage for the entire Decatur plant complex has only increased 4 percent since fiscal 1973.

## Making energy conservation pay

Was the energy crisis only a temporary thing? A passing fad? Something that was forgotten as soon as gasoline prices dropped?

Not at Morrisville Plant which has initiated a continuing effort that has resulted in a dramatic 23 percent drop in total energy consumption per bushel of corn processed and product derived. And now, the program takes on a new emphasis with the appointment of Howard Larcom, senior project engineer, as head of the energy conservation program at the plant.

Howard's background is primarily in instrumentation. But he has a bookkeeper's mind when it comes to the potential of savings through energy conservation.

"It's possible that we can save as much as \$100,000 in a 12-month period through energy conservation," he points out. "Unfortunately, energy at one time was such an inexpensive commodity that plant design didn't require it be treated as a major cost of doing business. Money which could have been used to conserve energy was often put to use in a more profitable manner by investing it in other ways.

"That seems shortsighted as we look at what has happened, and it's possible that all of us helped back ourselves into the corner we're in now. But industry has outpaced the rest of the nation in wise energy use since the

(Continued on page 3)

## In the News...



Going down P/2



Going great P/3



Going up P/5



## Skeeter's horror story; life-long battle with drink

Drinking for some may be a heavenly experience. For "Skeeter" M. it was pure hell.

Skeeter is an alcoholic but one who hasn't had a drink of liquor in the past 26 years. "I'm just dried out," he says. "I'm still an alcoholic, but I'm not a drunk."

Everyone likes Skeeter. He is almost 69 years old, has worked 46 years at Staley and remains active in a number of organizations including the Staley Retirees Club and Alcoholics Anonymous (AA). He continues to act as friend and counselor to Staley employees who have drinking problems.

"No one will ever get as many breaks as I did at Staley," Skeeter recalls. "That's why I feel an obligation to be on call to help anyone who has a drinking problem. I'm just repaying a small part of the debt that I owe to a lot of people."

Skeeter can recall the exact moment of his last drink. It was 11:00 p.m., Feb. 2, 1950. It came during a drunken seige in which Skeeter had become so violent that a friend was asked to call AA.

"I was wall-eyed drunk," Skeeter tells. "I didn't want to stop drinking. But the men from AA talked to me and told me how the organization had improved their lives. I started attending meetings and soon began to like what I saw. Thanks to them, it's only in the past 26 years that I've known what it's like to really live."

Discard your traditional images of heavy drinkers. Skeeter admittedly traveled a precarious path before he finally made it to AA, but he was never fired, never ended up in some alley. He was able to fool a lot of people, mostly himself, he admits.

"Drunks are smart," he explains. "They have to be to get by with all they do. They just aren't honest, with themselves or anyone else."

But Skeeter says he was lucky. He had people who cared about him. He began drinking at age 14. During this time he was married three times, twice to the same woman, made his children suffer, and during one two-month period was at work only half the time.

Skeeter says he was on a 16-year drinking binge. His problems began in 1934 when he noticed that he was drinking more, and becoming more drunk more frequently. By the time the new boilers were being serviced in the early 1940s, Skeeter was drunk most of the time but still smart enough to avoid coming to work. He was afraid that he'd make a mistake during the installation and cause a major explosion.

The last three years of his drinking were especially agonizing for Skeeter. He finally became afraid. Afraid of losing his job (although he had once told a Staley vice president that he came to Decatur with \$2 in his pocket and he'd leave the same way because he didn't want the company prying into his personal affairs, which translates into "drinking.") Afraid that his personal life was beyond repair. Afraid about his health. Finally, he was "scared into AA."

"That's the way with most of us," he continues. "Drinking problems are the culmination of years of abuse. There comes a point when something snaps and tells you that it just can't go on forever, or you'll kill yourself."

It's not a pretty story. It does have a happy ending, but only because Skeeter decided he was going to overcome his problem with the help of friends and AA. Ironically, this help is always available to alcoholics.

Skeeter says he was lucky. Perhaps the lucky ones are those who know him.



## Rehabilitation of alcoholic company policy

Humor is sometimes a cruel-thing. People laugh at a man with an incurable disease. They laugh at his uncoordinated stumbling gait. He slurs his words and he becomes the perfect sacrificial victim...a man who contributes to our enjoyment.

There is nothing funny about disease and suffering. We don't laugh at the dying cancer victim. Our sympathies are overwhelming at the sudden loss of an associate who suffers a heart attack. But, the drunk is only funny or contemptuous.

Foster Brooks collects thousands of dollars by appearing on television in what is supposedly a drunken stupor (actually, he doesn't drink anything stronger than water.) And with each appearance, millions of viewers laugh, recognizing someone they know in the character Brooks portrays.

Perhaps it's themselves.

Drunks aren't funny. They're sick. Alcohol acts upon them in a way which denies them the pleasures many find in a cold beer, a mellow mixed drink or the exquisite pleasure of a fine glass of wine.

An isolated problem? Not hardly. It is estimated that as much as five percent of our nation suffers from alcoholism. (Let's forget about the term drunks. It just doesn't fit.)

Applied to Staley, that means that probably at least 200 or more people are suffering from the disease of alcoholism.

Too high a figure? Not likely. Unfortunately, alcoholism often is not recognized, hidden by a life style which not only condones but encourages something called "social drinking."

### On the job best place to rehabilitate alcoholic

Do you question the role industry can play in rehabilitation of the alcoholic? There are examples that prove that on the job is the best place for such efforts, with success figures as high as 70 percent.

At Allis Chalmers, the absentee rate was slashed from eight to three percent and the discharge rate from 95 to eight percent in a year. At Consolidated Edison, 60 percent of the employees in an alcohol referral program were successfully rehabilitated. The savings at both companies ran into thousands of dollars.

It is not the business of the company if an employee drinks. That is entirely his or her own choice. It is, however, the concern of the company if an employee drinks to excess, thereby endangering company property, the safety or welfare of other employees, or when an employee's job performance has fallen to an unacceptable level.

The Staley Company is not in the business of social work or rehabilitation. The Staley Company does have an investment in the well being of its employees and has a right (and obligation) to protect its investment in each employee by the establishment of programs which will return an alcoholic employee who is not functioning properly to a full productive role.

It is improper for Staley or any business to pry into the personal lives of individuals. The company will offer assistance when personal problems affect job performance.

To assure that a uniform approach is adopted, the company has developed a policy for working with the alcoholic employee. It is based on the premise that the alcoholic employee is sick and can be rehabilitated, and that the company has a legitimate interest in that rehabilitation. It also accepts the premise that the primary burden of rehabilitation falls upon the employee and that continued low performance on-the-job can lead to job action up to and including dismissal.

Key points include:

--No employee may be fired without being given the opportunity to receive treatment if alcoholism is suspected to be the problem.

--The company will assist in contacts with such organizations as Alcoholics Anonymous and/or in placement with approved medical facilities on behalf of the employee.

--All references will be treated on a confidential basis and if treatment is successful, the employee's opportunities for job promotion or salary advancement will not be adversely affected in any way.

--Any employee who fails to accept treatment or who does not follow a course of treatment, and whose job performance suffers as a result will be subject to dismissal. It's a drastic step and one which can be avoided for the benefit of both the company and the employee.

How does the rehabilitation process start? Any employee who believe he has a drinking problem which affects his performance may contact his supervisor, medical department or industrial relations and ask for confidential assistance. Any efforts on the part of the company will then be coordinated by the medical department, working in conjunction with industrial relations, and each effort will be tailored to the needs of the employee.

Or, a supervisor may refer an employee to the medical department or to industrial relations if the employee's job performance is not satisfactory and it is believed alcohol may be a factor. Job performance is the key to intervention by the company. It is improper for the company to otherwise try to supervise the private lives of its employees.

After the supervisor has the initial conversation with an employee, he should contact the medical department or industrial relations.

To assure compliance with the policy, a series of meetings with supervisors is planned to explain the proper action to be taken in dealing with the alcoholic employee.

Further information may be confidentially obtained from your supervisor, personnel manager, or by calling the medical department in Decatur.

### Staley News

The Staley News is published monthly for Staley employees by Corporate Public Relations, Decatur.

Manager, Employee Communications . . . . . Dan Hines

Manager, Visual Communications . . . . . Lee Jeske



## IsoSweet does job for dairy

Use of high fructose IsoSweet in a range of products has permitted Prairie Farms Dairy not only to lower its sweetener costs but achieve labor savings at no loss in quality.

The Illinois dairy has been using IsoSweet since January 1975 when the first 6,000-gallon tank was placed in service. The dairy was aware of high fructose corn syrup and its advantages for some time and the sugar price spiral made the product irresistible.

Prairie Farms' Robert Erickson, manager, quality control, explains: "Even though high fructose corn syrup yields a better product than sugar in many instances, when savings aren't great enough, people resist change. We were compelled to make the change to high fructose with sugar prices spiralling and have been satisfied with the results. We wouldn't return to sugar unless substantial savings and long-range prices favored it."

During the first six months of fiscal 1976, Prairie Farms use of IsoSweet, at an average savings of two and one-half cents a pound, amounted to a \$40,000 sweetener savings.

Besides providing a savings in sweetener cost, which has allowed Prairie Farms to hold the line on its ingredient costs, plant operations are more efficient resulting in overall handling and labor costs. In many plants, dairy employees used bags of sugar for batch mixing. Clean up of spills and disposal of bags were time-consuming activities. Labor savings alone paid back the cost of high fructose corn syrup tanks, which were installed or modified during peak prices on sugar, in about a year.

IsoSweet is used as the total sweetener for non-carbonated dairy drinks and popsicles. IsoSweet has totally replaced sucrose in the 75 percent sucrose—25 percent corn solids blend used in egg nog.

### Quality Products

With no fanfare, trail batches or taste panels, Prairie Farms puts its reformulated products on the market and found customer acceptance unchanged. In fact, its products have remained ribbon winners in Illinois State Fair competition. O'Fallon Dairy entered six products and took six awards—two blue ribbons for ice creams, two seconds with ice milk or sherbet and two thirds for private label products.

The Pana, Ill., installation, which sells its chocolate milk to the local school district, finds its customers prefer the product sweetened with IsoSweet. The flavor is better, the children say.

"There is less masking of flavor in the chocolate milk dairy drink and popsicles with high fructose corn syrup incorporated," says Bob. "Otherwise, high fructose produces a very similar product to that made with sucrose.

"A popsicle and ice cream novelty company associated with Prairie Farms uses a process developed by the dairy with the bulk of its sweetener, high fructose corn syrup. This sweetener actually improves the product's appearance by eliminating pocks on the outside of popsicles, giving them a smooth finish," he adds.

Prairie Farms has incorporated high fructose corn syrup in many of its plants through new large storage installations or by conversions or modifications of smaller existing facilities.

The original Prairie Farms' plant, which produced butter only, opened in 1938 in Carlinville with four employees, one of whom was F. A. Gourley, now general manager of Prairie Farms. Headquarters for the company remains at the Carlinville plant built in 1947. Over its initial 24 years of business, several plants operated under their own corporate structure. Then in 1962, Prairie Farms of Western Illinois, Prairie Farms of Southern Illinois and Producers Dairy of Danville merged into the present organization, and the company began to acquire additional dairies now in 14 different locations.

Besides sweetener facilities at Carlinville and Carbondale, the high fructose corn syrup systems also have been incorporated in plants at Pana, Olney, Granite City and O'Fallon, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Des Moines, Iowa; and Lafayette, Ind. Most of the remaining dairies will have delivery systems very soon, including those at Peoria, Quincy, Streator and Springfield, Ill., plants.

The dairy currently employs 1,200 persons and has nearly 700 trucks delivering products mainly in Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois and portions of Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas with the ice cream specialties sold all over the East Coast. Prairie Farms' sales last year were \$140 million.



Howard Larcom with rolls of fiberglass insulation.

## Morrisville energy conservation

(Continued from P. 1)

advent of the energy crisis because we're trained to use all things in their most efficient manner."

Howard continues that because the Morrisville plant is relatively new—having started production only in the past five years—it is possible to make steps which seem small but actually result in large savings. "We are hoping to eliminate all inefficiencies," he adds.

As a prime example of the greater efficiency of which he speaks, Howard points to a process improvement which will allow cooling with syrups, a new heat exchange system that helps capture heat that now escapes and the insulation of steep tanks which also will help reduce heat loss.

Energy conservation may be a major responsibility of Howard, but he brings everyone into the program. "Engineers can do only a limited amount," he explains. "It's up to employees to look for inefficiencies in the processes which they

operate. And supervisors should be open to the suggestions from employees with whom they work."

Howard admits that the "glamor" of energy conservation has diminished as the public has tired quickly of continual reminders about the "energy crisis."

"That doesn't diminish the need for wise energy use, though," he says. "Perhaps it's just as well that the 'doomsday' appeal has ended. People tire of that quickly. It's time we started looking at energy as an expensive resource, necessary to our continued production."

## Millikin names library in honor of Staley role

Millikin University's new library will be named the Staley library, a recognition of gifts from the Staley family and the Staley Company.

The naming of the library was announced in May by J. Roger Miller, president of the university which is located in Decatur.

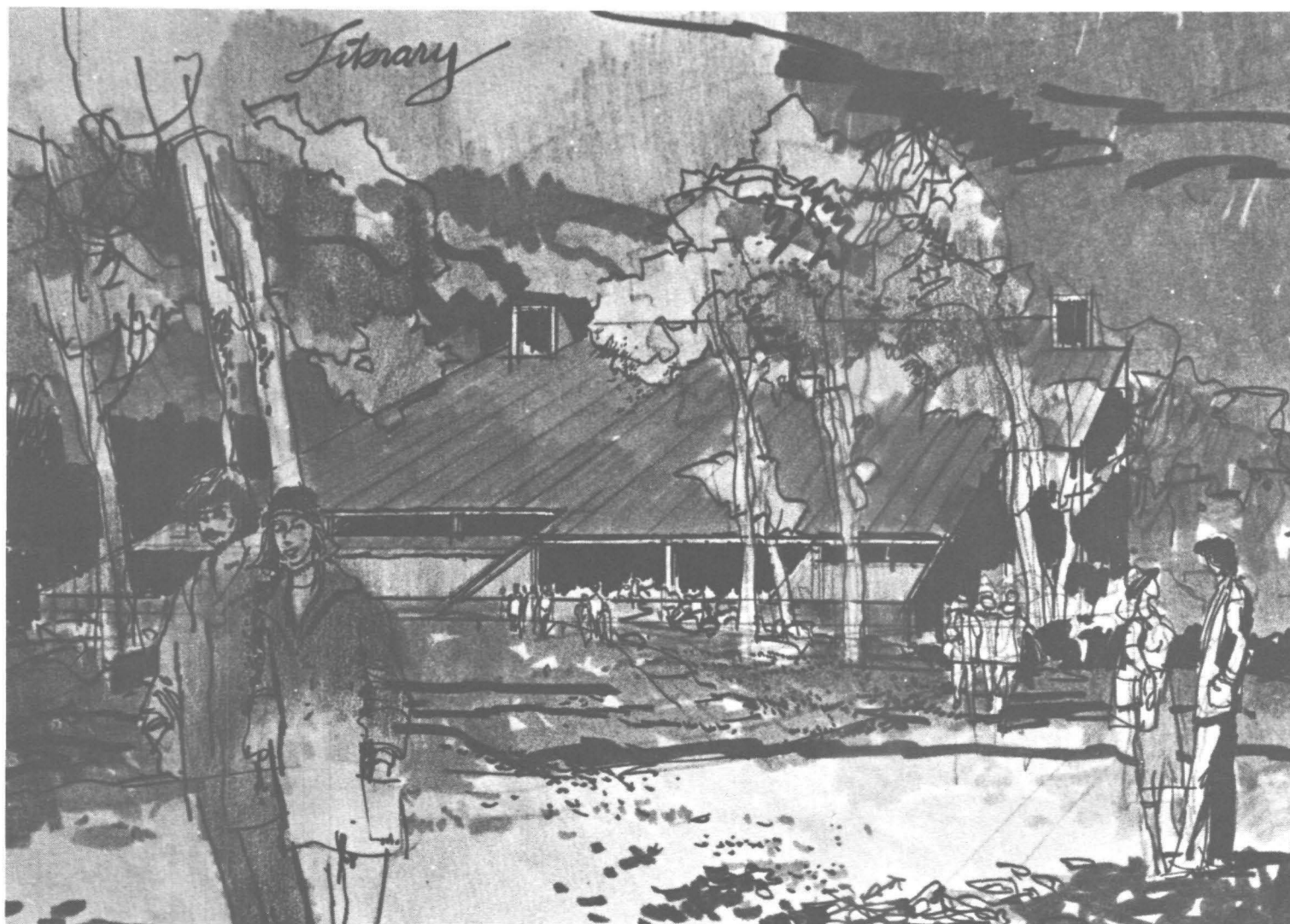
The Staley library is scheduled for completion in 18 months. A five story facility with 47,800 square feet, the building will cost approximately \$3 million, with slightly more than one-third of the cost coming from gifts by the family and company.

The library will house nearly 300,000 volumes as well as a media center, audiovisual classrooms, study areas and lounges. A bronze plaque will be installed at a prominent location in the library identifying the long-standing support of the university by the company and family members.

Including the \$1.1 million gift for the new library, the company and family members have donated more than \$2.1 million to the university over the years, says Dr. Miller.

A. E. Staley, Sr., company founder, was an early supporter of the school, and the late A. E. Staley, Jr., served from 1955 until his death in 1975 as a member of the university board of trustees.

Any Staley employee wishing to make a donation to the library fund may send his contribution to Millikin University, Alumni Development Office, Library Fund, Decatur, Ill.



Architect's conception of new Staley Library at Millikin University.



# Staley gardens traditional link with company past



There is something splendid about traditions. They act as the link between what has gone before and what is today. They are timeless, giving joy or hope to generations which have only one thing in common—the tradition, itself. The Staley Gardens are a tradition.

The gardens, located only a few blocks east and north of the sprawling Staley complex of administration and research buildings and manufacturing buildings, have been used by Staley employees since 1932 to grow green beans, corn, onions, cabbage... actually just about any fresh garden crop you can imagine. The first gardens were sponsored by the Staley Fellowship Club.

Some of the 138 gardens planted this year have been claimed for years by old-timer gardeners. Retirees Lawrence Ooton and Clyde Henley. Ooton started in 1932 and Henley in 1945.

The Staley gardens, along with two other community gardening projects in the nation, were honored in 1944 by Calvert's Distilling Co. of Baltimore, Md. for the patriotic fervor they helped create in wartime Decatur.

Calvert's presented a bas relief plaque depicting an American "victory gardener" to the Staley gardeners for their efforts.

Employees request plots at the beginning of each year, usually about March. The gardens are under the supervision of a garden committee, composed of Kenny Hagen, millwright; John Creamer, pipefitter; Chuck Lavery, millwright. Chuck is garden master. The program is coordinated by Emil Schimanski, supervisor, manufacturing training. The committee assigns plots in size of 25 by 75 feet, or for those who want a smaller garden, 37 and one-half feet by 25 feet plots. The company plows and fertilizes the plots, but employees must maintain their own gardens.

Typical of new gardeners this year were newlyweds Jerry Atkins and wife, Bev. Jerry, production coordinator/statistical records, industrial administration, admittedly is a city boy who had never cared for gardening before, although father Harry, general foreman, dry starch, is a gardener as is Bev's father.

"We saw the garden as a way to save money, and have some fresh vegetables," Jerry explains.





# Des Moines construction signals new soy era

They stand side by side. The old, the original soybean processing facilities of Des Moines plant built in 1939. The new, the brightly colored emerging plant which will substantially increase present capacity.

To realize the impact the new plant will have on Staley operations, one need only consider that it will equal the capacity of the Decatur plant, for years the primary source of Staley soy processing.

Construction on the multi-million dollar facility began in 1974. Since then, activity has been constant. A complete new facility has emerged from the ground up while full operations continue in the old plant, which is rapidly falling in the shadows of new storage tanks, boiler house, preparation and extraction areas.

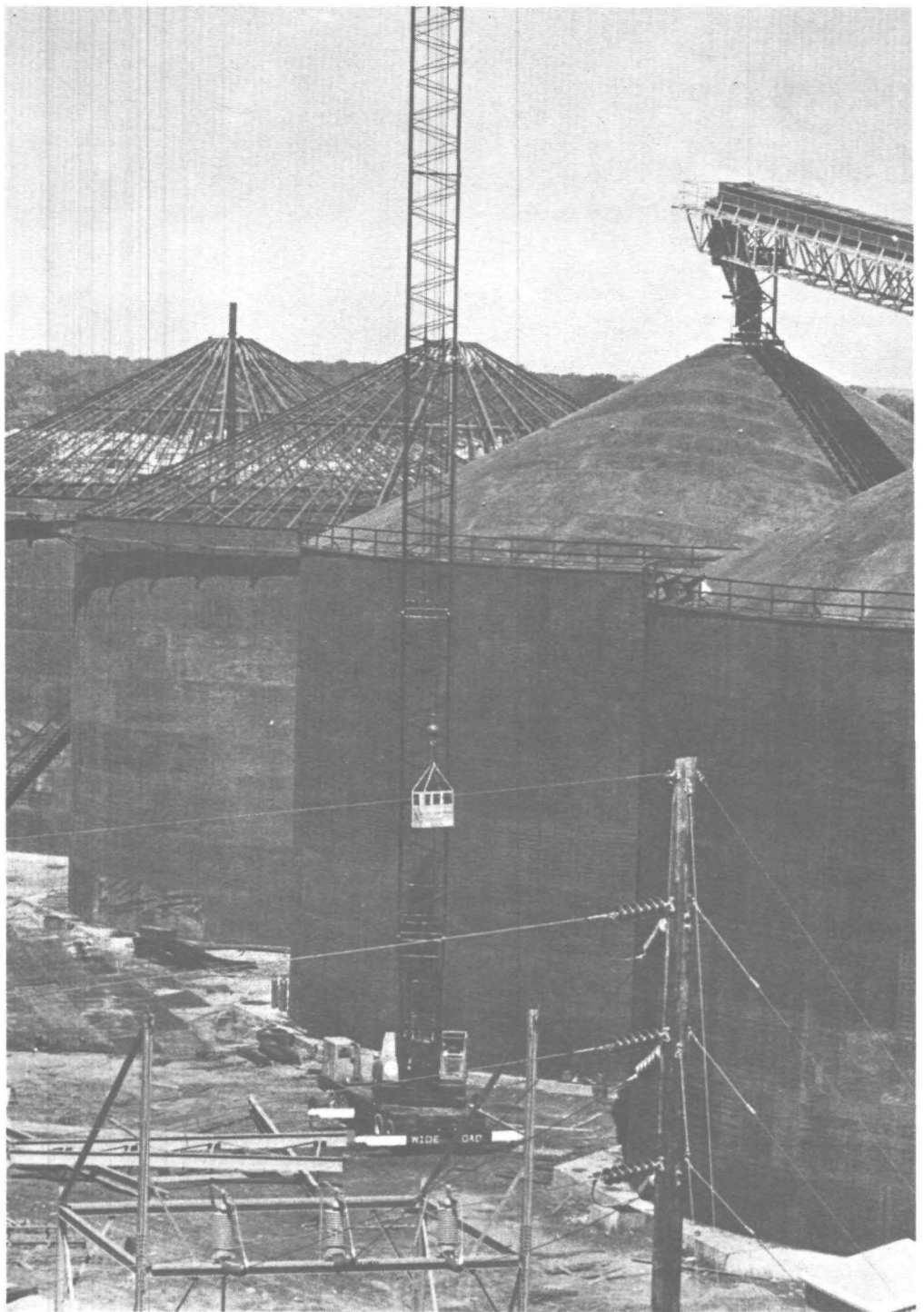
The expansion will fully occupy what had been a 13-acre site, but has since been expanded with the acquisition of an additional 10 acres adjoining the original site.

The tone of expansion is exemplified by the new modern office building which sets at the plant entrance. When construction began, the old traditional red brick building and circle drive were demolished, and the office site was moved nearer the entrance.

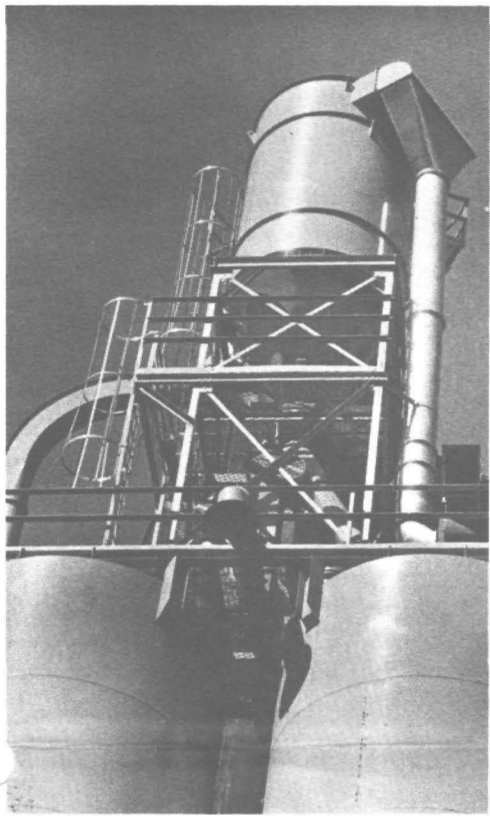
Currently, both incoming trucks with loads of beans and outgoing meal trucks weigh at a scale adjoining the office. When construction is completed, weighing of incoming trucks will take place at a new bean dump near the storage area. Meal trucks will continue to be weighed at the office scale.

Incoming truck traffic presently runs from a minimum of 70 daily to a maximum of 220.

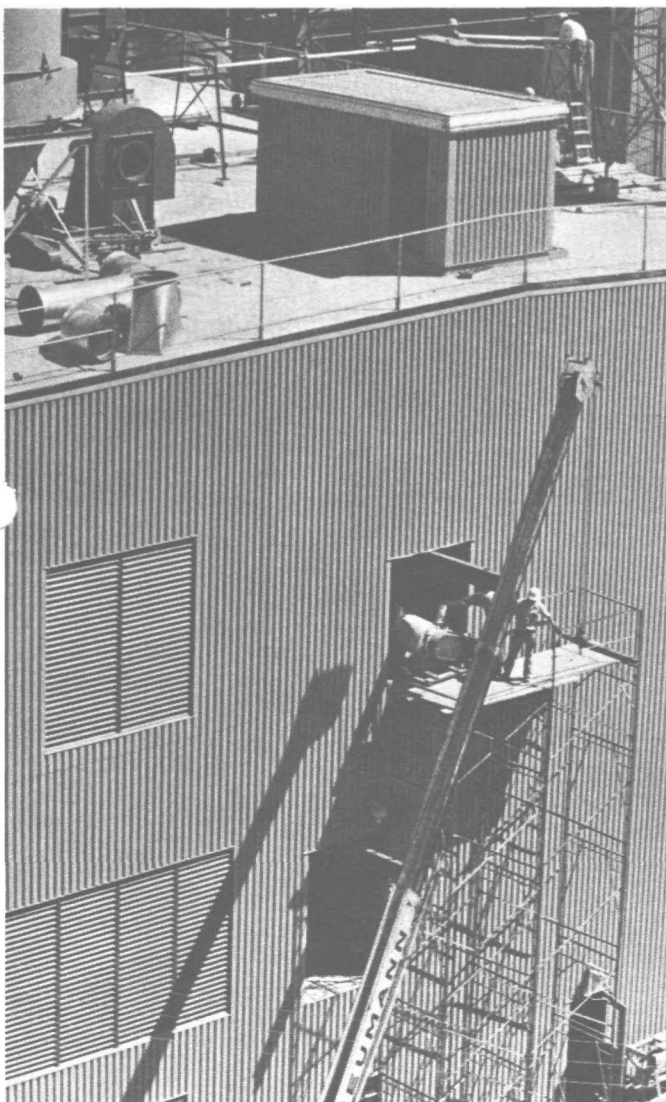
Color emphasizes the emerging plant's skyline. Steel sided buildings with hues of blue, gold, green and yellow stand out in the flat Iowa countryside. And while the old plant looks stark by comparison it continues to serve. It is as though an old tug was ready to be replaced by a sleek, modern ocean liner.



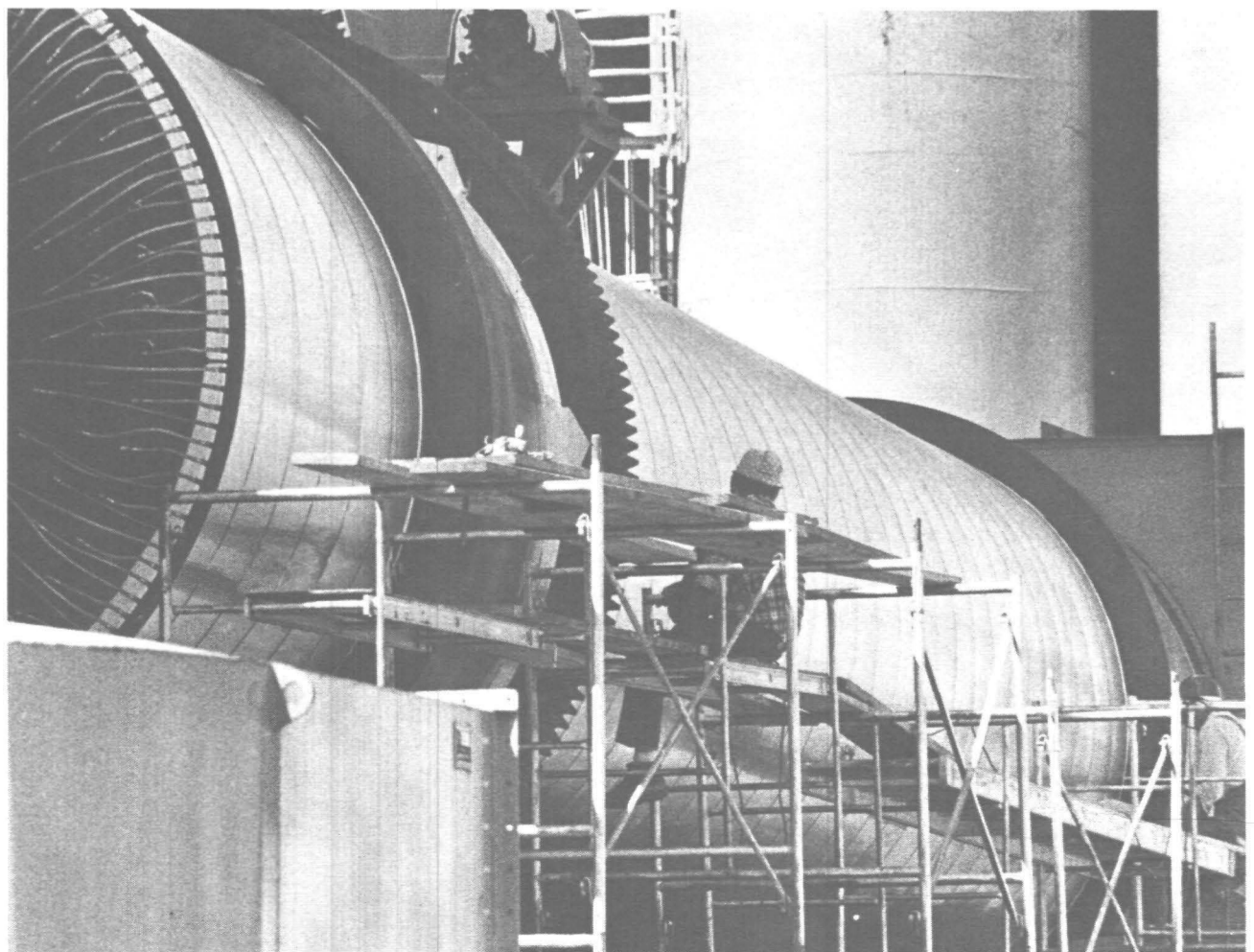
The weblike structure of new grain storage bins is covered with iron, creating the impression of huge rust-colored teepees.



A dust catcher sets atop the meal storage bins, part of the plant's environmental controls.



Colorful steel siding marks the construction such as the preparation building.



Workmen prepare a bean heater for installation. Completion is expected at the plant early next year.



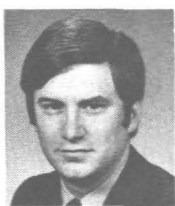
## IsoSweet 5500 offers higher fructose level

Staley has developed a new higher fructose corn syrup. Called IsoSweet 5500, the new syrup has a fructose level of 55 percent, compared to IsoSweet 100 which has a fructose range of 42 percent.

IsoSweet 5500 was first demonstrated at the National Soft Drink Association in Dallas in November 1975 when Association members were invited to taste test three types of cola-one made with convention sucrose, the other with IsoSweet 100 and the final one with new IsoSweet 5500.

The 55 percent fructose level has been found to be the most acceptable level of sweetness for use in soft drinks.

Although IsoSweet 5500 is not yet available in commercial volume, pilot plant quantities are routinely prepared and are available for laboratory and small scale testing programs with customers.



Bill Evans



Jim May



Pat Simms

## On the move

### AGRIPRODUCTS

SUE FONNER from secretary, training/salary administration to secretary, soy operations  
WILLIAM EVANS from assistant manager, commodity futures to manager, commodity futures  
SANDY STEWART from grain accounting clerk to crude oil scheduling clerk

### CORPORATE

SUE LONG from tracing/expediting clerk to training secretary, industrial relations  
JAMES MAY from process engineering supervisor to process engineering manager, corporate engineering  
JUDY HAWKINS from casual roll to purchase order typist, purchasing  
DON KUSH from methods analyst to senior methods analyst, engineering  
PAT SIMMS from product manager, Gunther, to process engineering supervisor, corporate engineering

### INDUSTRIAL

DAVID CASTOR from hourly roll to assistant foreman, Satellite V  
MARVIN ZINN from night maintenance supervisor to building foreman, 11, 18 & 75, corn milling  
WILLIAM BREWER from maintenance records clerk to personnel assistant, Morrisville  
CHARLES COX from hourly roll to production department relief foreman  
PAM COOPER from central shop clerk to maintenance utility clerk, maintenance  
PHIL SLUSSER from rate analyst to rail fleet coordinator, industrial administration

### ST. LOUIS BOUND

Nearly 150 Staley employees and members of their families will journey to St. Louis July 24 to see the Cardinals and Cubs play. Full photo coverage will appear in next month's Staley News.



The Staley Gutter Dusters captured first place in the N & W Cannonball League. Left to right: Irene Leischner, Dolly Statzer, Adelle Brown, Cheryl Brown and Annette Smulik.

## Employees mark June anniversaries

### 40 Years

JED ELLIS, assistant transportation manager, agriproducts

### 30 Years

GLENN THOMPSON, shift foreman, 118 building  
CECIL BARR, foreman, electric shop  
ROBERTA NUGENT, secretary, agriproduction  
JAMES BEAN, foreman, garage mechanics  
ROBERT HOOTS, senior mechanic, pipe  
JOSEPH MEDLEY, mechanic, painters & roofers  
GEORGE MCFARLAND, senior mechanic, pipe  
WILLIAM GLOVER, spouter, 28 building  
EDWARD KUIZINAS, upper steep tender, 6 building

### 25 Years

RICHARD SCHUMAN, JR., manager, technical systems, corporate information systems

### 20 Years

MELVIN HANCOCK, industrial engineer, methods engineering  
BILL ROBINSON, JR., director, product management, proteins, agriproducts  
GENE HYLAND, project manager, international  
ROBERT EMMONS, manager, corn feeds  
PEGGY ALBERT, office manager, international  
JOHN TRUE, transportation manager, Fostoria plant

### 15 Years

ELY BALGLEY, director, corporate marketing research, research & development

ROBERT RAUSCHEK, sales service engineer, technical services  
LARRY JONES, technical assistant, products, industrial products  
MYUNG KIM, project engineer, corporate engineering  
KENT MITTELBERG, director, proteins/specialty feeds, agriproducts  
HARRY LEAVITT, chemical operator leadman, Houlton

### 10 Years

NORMA REATHERFORD, senior transportation clerk, agriproducts  
RUTH LICHTENBERGER, legal secretary, corporate law  
ROBERTA PROBST, direct order price clerk, industrial administration  
FRED CLARK, budget director, corporate control  
PHIL SLUSSER, rail fleet coordinator, industrial administration  
ARNOLD HERZING, foreman, yards, grounds, track & brickmasons  
JAMES MYERS, territory manager, sweeteners, industrial sales  
PAT SIMMS, process engineering supervisor, corporate engineering  
BARRIE WILLIAMS, second year apprentice, I & C

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.  
2200 E. Eldorado St.  
Decatur, Ill. 62521  
Address Correction Requested

PAUL SPRACKLEN, stores coordinator, 39 building  
ROGER TUCKER, pump-tank operator, 5 & 10 building  
EARL SUTTON, JR., carbon operator, 5 & 10 building  
RUDOLPH BLANKENSHIP, utility loader, 75 building  
MICHAEL NIHISER, tank-pump operator, 12 building  
MICHAEL MCKEY, senior mechanic, pipe  
JIMMIE COBB, assistant extraction operator, 101 building  
CLEO BOULIER, warehouse leadman, Houlton  
GEORGE HEARN, material handler, Chicago Warehouse

### 5 Years

C. SMITH, customer service clerk, consumer products  
LEROY BOONE, third shift foreman, Cicero  
DALE MALEY, associate development engineer, R & D  
JAMES TAYLOR, roof equipment operator, 9 building  
LARRY BOSS, gateman, 40 building  
RICHARD PINDER, operator A, Vico-Chicago  
LARRY WEILER, assistant controller, Fostoria plant



Glenn Thompson



Roberta Nugent



James Bean



Jed Ellis

