

StaleyNews

Volume XX/No. 10 Decatur, Illinois/November, 1978

Sales up, earnings down in both fourth-quarter, year-end results

Staley reported net earnings of \$15,401,000 or \$1.26 a share on sales of \$1.214 billion for the year ended September 30, 1978. The totals compared with net earnings of \$24,480,000 or \$2.20 a share on sales of \$1.117 billion for the previous year.

Earnings on a pre-tax basis amounted to \$23,153,000 versus \$20,390,000 for the prior year. Investment tax credits for 1978 were \$3,841,000 as compared to \$14,425,000 in 1977.

Company's founder named to magazine's Hall of Fame

A. E. Staley, Sr., founder of the Staley Company 80 years ago, is one of 44 persons named to the *Food Engineering* Hall of Fame.

His contributions to the industry are summarized in the Hall of Fame section of *Food Engineering's* 50th Anniversary issue in October.

Achievements of the Hall of Famers represent a cross-section of important industry technical or engineering accomplishments. Some of the great names of the industry are included. . . Like W. K. Kellogg, founder of the Kellogg Company and the entire ready-to-eat cereal industry; Jay C. Hormel, of the meat packing family, who brought semi-sterile canned hams to the United States; and Clarence Birdseye, the "Father of Frozen Foods". Most, however, are persons who worked quietly over the past 50 years changing the way in which the nation enjoys its "bountiful harvests".

About Mr. Staley, the article says:

"While A. E. Staley, Sr., founded his company in 1898 upon a consumer product--"Cream Corn Starch", which is still marketed today--it was his leadership in creating previously unthought of markets for commodities that was to be his lasting contribution to American agribusiness.

"He was a pioneer in the production and development of corn syrups for use in the food industry, as well as starches for industrial and food use. His plant in Decatur, Ill., consisted of two buildings and 40 acres when purchased in 1906. It was a defunct corn milling operation that had been idle for two years. Mr. Staley began production in 1912 and soon was a leading industrial member of the Decatur and central Illinois community.

(Continued on Page 3)



A. E. Staley, Sr.

For the fourth quarter, net earnings were \$4,551,000 or 35 cents per share versus \$5,876,000 or 52 cents a share for the same period of the previous year. Sales for the quarter were \$327,983,000 compared to \$267,568,000 a year ago.

Donald E. Nordlund, chairman, said sales for 1978 reflected volume gains and increased share-of-market for most of the company's major products derived from corn and soybeans. He said Staley corn sweetener and starch sales reached record levels, and the company's three corn refining plants operated at near capacity levels for most of the year.

Nordlund noted that full value from the strong sales performance was not received because of unsatisfactory selling prices and margins, especially for corn sweeteners. He blamed a temporary high fructose corn syrup supply-and-demand imbalance and depressed prices for sugar.

An important contribution to 1978 results was made by the company's soybean milling operations, according to Nordlund. He indicated that crushing margins were much improved over the prior year.

Looking ahead, Nordlund said fiscal 1979 is anticipated to be a year of earnings progress. He said that favorable soybean crushing margins are expected to continue and market conditions for corn sweeteners and starches should be improved.

Roberts reviews his career through products/projects

Fresh out of college with his B.S. degree in chemistry, Mylo Roberts came to Staley. That was in 1937 when he and two of his University of Illinois college chums, Ken Brobst and Roy Larson, joined the research staff together. Prior to their arrival, the staff consisted of a director and three researchers. Each of the new graduates went to work for one of the researchers, and Mylo drew Don Hansen, who was working on starches.

In the plant at that time, they were making only unmodified starches, Mylo recalls. During his five years in R&D, Mylo's efforts were directed toward making substitute starch products.

Somehow during that time, he got sidetracked making levulinic acid from starch. This product was sold to pharmaceutical firms and also combined with soy flour to make a good fertilizer called "Staleymone", which has not been produced for years, he said. Mylo wasn't the only one who liked that product. Just four years ago, he was approached by a person who wanted him to obtain more of this fertilizer. It seems that the man's father was about to run out of the supply with which he faithfully nurtured his tomatoes. . . Those were his research days that blended into the war years.

Quite unexpectedly in 1942, Roberts was named director of safety, a position he was to have for the next three years.

(Continued on Page 2)



Jim Price takes a 50-pound bag of "Staramic 105" from the loader and places it on a pallet. The "cadillac" and newest of the Staramics, "105" is used in asbestos-free ready mix for texturing walls or taping joints and functions as a binder for medium rock wool in spray-on insulations for metal fabricated buildings.

Team effort, experience, coincidence important to 20 building's success in making new product, Staramic 105

Resurgence in housing starts a year and one-half ago increased demands for "Staramic" and "Hamaco" starches, both used as binders in building materials. Adding adhesive strength, they are used in ready-mix joint cement, molded pulp products, insulating board and fiberboard, textured spray paints and spray-on insulations.

Orders for Hamaco starches, which were already sold out, suddenly increased--the backlog of orders accumulating much faster than Staley was able to manufacture the product, said Frank Smith, product manager, specialty starches.

"Faced with this tight marketing situation," said Smith, "we had to shift gears. Hence, we decided to develop a product by a different process to relieve this situation."

The result was "Staramic 105", developed by team efforts of Staley/Decatur's Mylo Roberts, process engineering supervisor; his engineers, Don Morton, senior chemical engineer; Ron Harrison, chemical engineer; L. Chester Sharp, technical supervisor; Bob Fisher, 16-116 building foreman; Lou Feriozzi, processing foreman, 20 building; and the hourly employees of 20 building.

The real crunch came when one of Staley's best Hamaco customers wanted to double his order. It was tough to say "no", so Smith told the company that Staley would make a special product that could be used on a partial substitution basis to help get them by.

Adaptation

Promising that customer another product was one thing; making it was quite another. The question was how? What was the right starting material?

Roberts saw a hitch at the outset, but Smith was insistent that there was a way.

Good memories served this team well. From information gained long ago making a special product for another customer, production employees began experimenting with formulas. Smith kept giving them ideas. At one point, he said, "I need a thicker product than we are getting. Throw in a little more of that starch since you are just using a small quantity."

Since Don Morton designed the plant and Lou Feriozzi oversees its operation, they

advised Roberts on the matter, providing the expertise to make it go.

Coincidence also came into play. A batch of starch, which was unsuited for its original purpose, was dried and dumped over the Staramic system to see how it might function. This turned out to be the first batch of Staramic 105. . . Persistence led to success.

Samples were sent to the customer, who liked it. Smith told Roberts to make more. Acceptance of this large customer was all the test marketing necessary.

When Smith saw that this product satisfied his largest customer's needs, he said, "If we can make this type of product, it will alleviate the over-sold situation and increase sales overall."

First production run on "105" was the week of July 10, 1977. By September, 20 building ran 16 days on "105", which for the first six months was labeled as an experimental product.

The first two batches were 5,000 pounds, which were then stepped up to 60,000-pound quantities and have since been increased tenfold. Normally, experimentation is not done on a plant-scale production run because it is too expensive, Roberts pointed out.

Sales potential for Staramic 105 was enhanced in the last two years by the EPA, which wanted all asbestos removed from building supplies because of the carcinogenic effects attributed to the asbestos fibers. When fibers were removed though, the system lost its thick texture--the product sagged. Staramic 105 returned this important property to the system, allowing this new starch to blend with changing times in the building industry.

Great binder strength

This product is used in asbestos-free ready mix for texturing walls or taping joints. It also functions as a binder for medium rock wool in spray-on insulations for metal fabricated buildings. The starch acts as an adhesive that sticks to the metal.

The "cadillac" of Staramics, "105" has the greatest binder strength and most thixotropic or flow under pressure of these products. It's used in joint cement because of better workability. When pressure is applied to the trowel, the product is easier to work so a construction laborer does not tire rapidly, explained Smith.

Compared with its family members, "105" has the best white color--important in an application such as sprayed-on textured ceilings because these ceilings are not painted for a long time. A "white" white therefore is necessary for ceiling work, whereas on walls, color is not so much of a factor because they will be painted. Of the Staramics, "105" is the most freeze-thaw stable, important in a finished product sold in liquid form.

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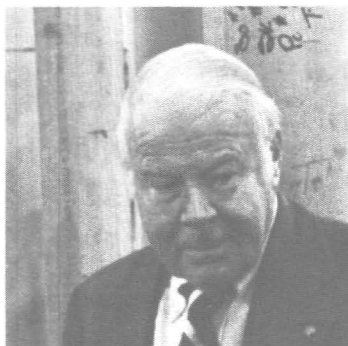
In the News...



Model/P2



Play/P3



Tour/P4



Soft, feminine, comfortable look ahead for women's winter fashions

The layered look continues this winter, adding that extra warmth necessary during the colder months. Unusual nubby fabrics are used along with gorgeous materials--the Ultrasuedes, Bellisiems, velours and velvets that have a richness and depth about them.

Newer colors for winter are dusty rose, raspberry, heliotrope, grape and wines. In some of the tweeds and plaids, coppertones are combined with browns and beiges. Color combinations of greys and plum give an overall rich effect. . .and camels and oat-meals are still fashionable.

Giving this commentary on women's winter fashions is Ruth Prust, wife of George, director, industrial relations. Ruth recently presented a fashion show for the Staley Women's Club and is a fashion coordinator-commentator for Van Law Carol's, Inc., of Decatur.

Good for the past several years, she said, the blazer returns as a big item because of its many varied uses. . .with pants or trousers and over skirts too. Sometimes made of smooth wools like men's wear fabric, blazers also are being turned out of wool tweeds and plaids as well as velvets. Worn all day teamed with wool pants, skirts or over a print dress that is color coordinated to give a costume appearance, the velvet blazer can be taken out again at night put with satins or more velvets.

Differentiating the 1978 blazer from the garment of past seasons is a narrower lapel. To up-date the old model, add a new stick pin, tie tack, bar pin or military battle ribbons to the lapel.

Full skirts

Skirts made of beautiful woolens in tweeds, plaids and checks are shown. Fullness or that illusion is attained with accordion pleating, good for most figures, giving nice movement at the hemline without bulk at the waist; pleats stitched down through the hip-line, providing a smooth, flat tummy; tucks at the waist, which are not as bulky as a dirndl gathered all around.

Pants retain importance. Some have trouser pleats adding interest around the waist. All are shorter since legs are slimmed to 18 inches or are straight this season. . .not flared.

The biggest news in late-day clothing are cigarette pants with very skinny legs tight at the ankle and usually made of Qiana, silks, or clingy nylons and polyesters. These have a new, exciting look worn with a blouson or tunic top.

During the January cold spell, vests will be worn with pants, skirts or over dresses and coats. They'll come in all shapes and materials--from the fitted sweater or wool flannel to the loose hanging vest in Ultrasuede, leathers or fur.

Dresses for day-time wear are very available this year. Woolens, wool blends, polyester blends along with Ultrasuedes, (the biggest fabric news for dresses) round out the materials for either two-piece dress and jacket ensembles or a simple one-piece garment.

Speaking of coats, Ruth says, "We are talking customers into leaving them longer this year because of the added warmth and the new long look."

As lengths go down, heels go up--ouch. You can get by with a medium heel that is skinny, though, because the thinner heel appears to be higher. Shoes are prettier this year. The open sandal, even with pants, is getting rave notices. Boots, however, are required for bad weather. Many are made of gorgeous suedes that can be treated to withstand the winter elements. The covered-leg look is fashionable, having one color coming up to the coat or skirt that gives the illusion of length between hem and floor. Textured stockings and boots both achieve this covered-leg look.

For the holidays, dresses will be of soft fabrics, some studded with sequins or having Lurex gold threads woven in to give them sparkle and sheen, but the styles will be feminine and fluid. Reds will be good for

Roberts reviews career through products/projects

(Continued from Page 1)

Back in those days, they had a formalized safety program, not too unlike the current program, with a union safety committee and inspections. The big problem then was the influx of new employees with so many of the "regulars" being pulled off the job for the war effort, Roberts said. For the first time, Mylo had an abundance of women working around the plant. Up until then, they worked only on the packaging line, but, during the war, women also carried samples all over the plant, day and night.

While safety director, he helped design the first aid station, although he was on to other pursuits by the time it was finally built. Then, he remembers that the only buildings east of the viaduct were the oil refinery, elevator C and laboratory.

From that job he moved on to the chemical engineering department, which was being expanded. As a chemical engineer, he began working in the syrup end of the business just after research developed "Sweetose", which was Staley's first new syrup to follow the original corn syrup. Before Sweetose, the company made corn syrup unmixed--a bulk syrup.

Lighter color

Mylo stepped into that picture when the company was wanting to develop a lighter color for Sweetose. He developed and installed the first ion exchange plant in the syrup refinery.

"This plant allowed us to make a much lighter Sweetose syrup," he said, "by taking out the coloring materials that were in the syrup because of the process."

Almost all of his work was done on syrup products during that period--to improve the economy or quality of the product.

Thinking over his many projects, Mylo began recalling other incidents long forgotten. While he was still in chemical engineering in the late 1940s, Staley developed "Sta-Flo" starch, the first non-syrup commodity for the consumer. In three years time, he put in the big plant in 17 building, Decatur, and started up six outside plants from Canada to Texas and California to Pennsylvania to make this product, requiring long hours of travel. That was back when travel was done by train and it seemed like forever to get anywhere. However, in the last year of that project, Mylo logged about 20,000 air miles, helping out on the unproductive travel time.

Roberts also took a fling at making chocolate syrup at one time--a project he never forgot, not that the syrup was any great rage, Mylo said, but because of the trouble it caused him. Relating the incident, he recalls that someone in Consumer Products asked him to work on a chocolate syrup. After a little search, he found a small tank out in 16 building he cannibalized for the project. Perhaps due to his excitement over the product, Roberts failed to discuss the project with his boss. One day, while Mylo was with Dr. Greenfield, general superintendent, Bill Bishop, technical superintendent and George Cornell, chief chemical engineer, for whom Mylo worked, E. K. Scheiter, president, called Greenfield requesting information. It seemed that Consumer was asking for money to put in a chocolate syrup system,

the holidays as well as winter white, pastels and the rich jewel tones.

Many blouses have small collars and are buttoned right up to the collar. With these, a thin spaghetti tie, ribbon, bow-tie or even a knit tie worn necktie-style adds interest. Also new in blouses is the banded collar, allowing a lot of softness and some gathers in the neckband. These blouses are worn with the top two buttons unfastened.

Belts are softer. . .some being quite long to wrap twice around the waist. Leather or satin cords or ropes of beads intended as belts can double as necklaces.

Fashion is a changing business with great variety, Ruth points out. Many women, she said, are discouraged with fashions they have seen in the city newspapers or fashion magazines but should remember that buyers purchase for their locale and know what their customers want. This year the clothes shown in Decatur are very pretty, feminine and wearable.

All fashions shown on this page are from Van Law Carol's, Inc., Decatur, Illinois.

the first Scheiter had heard of the venture. He asked Greenfield and Bishop what they knew about it. . .they deferred to Mylo. Since that time, Mylo has never written a report which has not been copied and sent to his bosses.

Picking through his memories, Mylo focused upon the middle 1950s when Staley decided to get into the potato starch business.

Research developed "Sta-Lok 400" from potato starch, and the company bought its first potato plant in Washburn, Maine. He installed the modification equipment at Washburn necessary to make Sta-Lok 400 and then started up the plant. When Houlton was purchased, Mylo said, production was moved to that location and Washburn, closed.

From engineering, Roberts was named assistant superintendent of the syrup refinery section in 1953. During his two years in that slot, he put in the first activated carbon refining system in the refinery. Prior to the ion exchange system, the only way to take color out of the syrup was to run it through a vertical tank that held bone char. Although the bone char process is gone, activated carbon and the ion exchange systems are still used to decolor syrups.

Why lighter syrups? According to Roberts, "The customer wanted a lighter color, equating what was water white, clear or colorless, with purity."

At the time the ion exchange plant was running, Mylo recalls Dr. Greenfield saying, "Now we are making the best syrup in the industry and we've got the bull by the tail."

Syrup color had to keep improving. As Mylo expressed it, "Staley would never be able to let up on product improvements or product quality."

Plant for Ethylex

After two years in the syrup refinery, Roberts went back to chemical engineering, working initially with starch. He designed and put in the first plant to make Ethylex starches, the first substituted starches Staley made. According to Roberts, "These starches were modified by adding something to the starch molecule by substitution. We bought the license to make that product," Mylo said. While working on starch, he became interested in improving the quality of the product and was transferred to work in the mill house.

The most important factor in the improvement of starch quality is the separation of protein from the starch. Someone came up with the idea, he said, that protein removal could be improved by running the starch through Dorrclones, then used exclusively to separate starch out of dryer filtrates so that it would not go into the sewer system. To separate starch from protein, Mylo built a pilot plant in the mill house and developed that process. He designed and put in the first big unit in the mill house, now containing five such units. With a better quality of raw starch, Staley now could make better finished starches and syrups.

That work led to another early process. After corn is ground, the oil-bearing germ must be separated from it, Mylo said. In the good ol' days, they put the starch in big flotation tanks and could skim off the germ because of the differences in weight of the particles. Why couldn't this process of separating the germ from the rest of the product be done in the Dorrclones? Roberts worked on that problem, installed a pilot plant and then the commercial unit to make it happen.

In explaining what he was up to, Mylo said, "We wanted to separate corn into each of its components as completely as possible. That's the main concern they have always had in the mill house."

Thereafter, Roberts went back to starch work. Research came out with a new food starch, "Mira-Cleer", the next big one--and then came dozens more, he said. His work focused on taking these products from research after pilot plant work was performed and putting them into a manufacturing scheme, designing necessary facilities. During that time, the plant was expanded to make more products in larger quantities.

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Worth noting around Staley...

One of two 4-H'ers who was selected to visit Washington, D. C. from Aroostook County, Maine, was Shellie Glidden, daughter of Paul, dextrin operator, at Staley/Houlton.

Grant Pieper, son of Harold, import and claims supervisor, industrial, Staley/Decatur, has been named vice president-manufacturing at Varn Products Co., Oakland, New Jersey.

Vickie Deacon, wife of Mike, chemist at the Monte Vista plant, took top honors in a recent Alpine Artists' Association show, which drew entries from professional as well as amateur artists. Vickie's entry in the print category earned the grand prize--"Best of Show", while two of her water colors were awarded blue ribbons and her macrame took second-place honors.

Roberts reviews career (Continued from Page 2)

In 1967, Mylo was named new starch products engineer. . . The work that he had been doing was made into another job. Now he had the responsibility for the quality of all new starches--from formulas to the end product--seeing that these products were made properly.

When the international division signed a contract in 1971 to design a modified corn starch plant for Nihon Corn Starch Co. Ltd. of Japan, Roberts was asked to assist international's engineering staff with designing the process and writing descriptions of equipment for the plant. Prior to that time, Nihon had made only unmodified starches.

A little over three years ago, he was tapped for an even larger job. Mylo took the technical work on starches he was involved in at that time with him when he became process engineer superintendent in 1974.

With a few months remaining until he retires, Mylo still has time to add more to his list of accomplishments. . . a recent one, of course, being the production of the new starch for the building industry, "Staramic 105". In just six months, this starch became a major force in its category. For the details of that story read "Team effort, extruder experience and coincidence come into play as 20 building meets customer's need" beginning on page 1.

Karen Fassett, daughter of Paul Neumann, manager, Monte Vista, recently completed post graduate work in education at Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado. Karen plans to resume her teaching career in the Monte Vista public schools.

Staley's manager of visual communications, Lee Jeske, again is reaping the honors. One of his photographs from the 1977 annual report that won in state competition, has been hung nationally. Entitled the "Mighty Bean", it depicts an agricultural product--soybeans--in a basic food application, meat products. This photograph becomes a part of the permanent loan collection of the Professional Photographers of America, for exhibit in institutions and galleries showing photographic works of national prominence. By invitation, Jeske recently was one of three instructors of commercial photography at the Winona School of Professional Photography, Lake Winona, Indiana. More than 40 professional photographers from across the country attended the week-long workshops. Jeske has held two other workshops at the state level.

Of the 15 Morrisville golfers who played the Hidden Springs Golf Club in Horsham, Pennsylvania, recently, Bill Tetley, foreman, finish area, had the best round with a gross of 86 and a net of 61. Joe Wasilewski, technical superintendent, had second low gross with an 88, while Mike O'Brien, rail traffic clerk, took the second place low net title with a 66. Gene George, engineering assistant, shot an eagle and played the rest of the day two feet off the ground.

"The customer was king" and Frank Beebe, motor traffic coordinator, came out a prince when he extended the extra effort to satisfy a customer's last-minute needs for an "Iso-sweet" high fructose corn syrup shipment. Late one evening, the customer realized that his supply of HFCS was very low and put in an S.O.S. to Frank at home. Frank's efforts on the telephone for several hours that evening netted a shipment of HFCS delivered the next morning. This is the kind of customer service that keeps Staley out in front of the pack.

Hal Kraus, research chemist, Staley/Decatur, has been elected treasurer of the American

3rd year running, world's largest tailgate party is roaring success

Staley Day was a winner with nearly 2,000 employees and their families who jammed the Round Barn restaurant and adjoining tent in Champaign, October 21, for pre-game festivities.

An early start was required meaning that as the sun came up that day, many were climbing on buses or bundling into cars for the jaunt to the University of Illinois. They came from Lafayette and Frankfort, Indiana; Oak Brook, Galesburg, Decatur and Champaign.

Regardless of the outcome of the tussle between the Fighting Illini and the Purdue Boilermakers, the Staley crowd who invaded Memorial Stadium were warmed up for a good time.

And why not? From before 9 a.m. until game time, they consumed 2,300 pounds of chicken, 600 pounds of cole slaw, 800 pounds of potato salad, 250 pounds of potato chips, 21 half-barrels of beer,

100 gallons of pop and 600 cartons of milk.

While stuffing themselves, they were royally entertained by live music--country, pops, dixieland, etal--and four professional cheerleaders from the Honey Bears squad flown in from Chicago for the occasion. Tina Guide, Patty Loisi, Andrea Gutilla and Mary Kay Kriese posed for pictures several hours with party-goers, signing posters in their spare moments. Between pictures and posters, \$634 was netted for the George Halas Scholarship Fund.

Mid-morning, Buddy Young, representative of the National Football League and former Illinois great, added a \$10,000 grant from the NFL Charities to the Halas' fund.

The official presentation of \$110,000 in pledges and contributions was made by Don Nordlund, chairman, at pre-game ceremonies Staley Day in Memorial Stadium, fulfilling the commitment Staley made to the U of I just one year earlier.

Association of Cereal Chemists, Central States Section. He is a member of the local group.

Team effort important (Continued from Page 1)

Although Staramic 105 did not possess all of Hamaco's properties, it offered advantages of its own, according to Smith. In fact, this new product's acceptance returned the over-sold position on Hamaco to its present available status.

Staramic 105 has continued to grow on its own merits, producing new business. Currently, its sales exceed those of Hamaco and the other six Staramics.

Growth potential is now dependent on replacing synthetic polymers such as polyvinyl acetate and polyvinyl alcohol in dry mixes. Staramic 105 can get the job done, and for only about half the cost. . .

Named to Hall of Fame (Continued from Page 1)

"But it was in the early 1920s that Mr. Staley was to provide an example of his foresight. Concerned over the drastic effects of improper land management upon the rich Illinois farm land, he began a search for a commodity that would offer farmers income while helping protect the soil. The answer he came upon was the soybean.

"At that time, soybeans were either an Oriental curiosity or were used only for fertilizer or hay. They had no value. Working closely with the University of Illinois, Mr. Staley determined that the protein-rich bean had application in animal and human feed.

"The Staley Company continued to grow until, by 1928--only 30 years after he started by packing Cream Corn Starch in a Baltimore attic by night and selling it by day--Mr. Staley could point to a concern with more than \$28 million in sales."

Joining the leisure life . . .

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

BYRON FAST, SR., chief-process service engineer, corporate engineering
EUGENE KALER, evaporator operator, 9 building
HAROLD SCHABLE, senior mechanic, sheetmetal shop
DELMAR THOMPSON, motor coordinator, east scale house

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 31, 1978

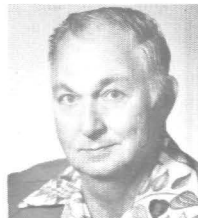
MARTIN JONES, switchboard operator, 2 building
GALEN HERSHBERGER, roof equipment operator, 9 building
VIRGIL REED, senior mechanic, millwright shop
DONALD HARVEY, extraction operator, 10 building



Byron Fast, Sr.



Martin Jones



Virgil Reed



Donald Harvey

E. K. Scheiter, former Staley president dies

The third president of the Staley Company, Edwin K. Scheiter, died on October 17. He had been associated with Staley for more than six decades, retiring from the board of directors last February.

Mr. Scheiter, a life-long resident of Decatur, was born in 1902, a son of Max Robert and Clara Scheiter. After graduating in the class of 1918 from Decatur High School, he continued his education at Brown's Business College in Decatur and completed courses at LaSalle Extension University. Even before completing high school, though, Mr. Scheiter began his association with Staley, joining the company in the summer of 1917 on the bull-gang. A year and one-half later, he became a full-time clerk in the auditing department.

In 1922, he was promoted to the newly-created position of starch sales manager and in 1924, to general sales manager for both starch and syrups. At that time, Mr. Scheiter also had responsibility for soy-bean product sales. A year later, he was elected a first vice president of the company and to the board of directors on which he served continuously for 53 years.

In 1946, Mr. Scheiter was named executive vice president and president, in 1958. From his retirement as president in 1965 until he stepped down from the board in February, he continued to serve the company.

RUDY TARANT, from transportation equipment supervisor, to transportation equipment/order process supervisor, manufacturing, consumer products, Broadview

AGRIPRODUCTS

BILL PERKINS, from motor specialist, agriproduction, to hydrogenation oil technologist, agriproduction oil and feeds production
SHIRLEY ELMORE, from flexowriter operator, agriproducts, to utility clerk, control, agriproducts
MIKE TISH, from utility technician, alternate, corporate research, to motor coordinator, commodity operations, agriproducts

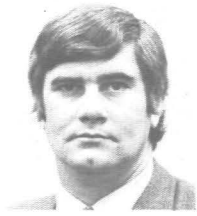
INDUSTRIAL

JERRY PERKINS, from territory manager, industrial starches, industrial products group, Pennsylvania, to area manager, industrial starches, south central.

On the move



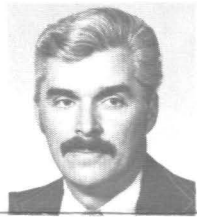
John Reynolds



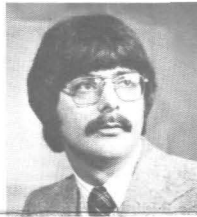
Jim Friesner



Rudy Tarant



Bill Perkins



Jerry Perkins

CORPORATE

ELLEN DUGGAN, from benefits specialist, to compensation analyst, industrial relations
J. WILLIAM JORDAN, from storeroom assistant, corporate research, to utility technician-alternate, corporate research
DAN WILEY, from messenger-plant, corporate information systems, to store-room assistant, corporate research

INDUSTRIAL

EDMOND T. FAIN, from shift operations resource, Lafayette, to syrup superintendent, Lafayette

CONSUMER

JOHN REYNOLDS, from assistant product manager, to associate product manager, marketing, consumer products
JIM FRIESNER, from regional manager, Florida, consumer products marketing, to west regional manager, consumer products marketing



We're here -- Roger Swift, chemical engineer, Staley/Lafayette, at left, is the tour guide for some of the 90 community leaders and Indiana officials who attended a recent Lafayette open house. The event gave these visitors a first-hand look at one of the newest industrial additions to that community.

66 celebrate anniversaries

35 Years

OREN CAMPBELL, shift foreman, syrup refinery and dextrose, industrial manufacturing

30 Years

DOROTHY COLLINS, price applications/service supervisor, industrial administration
RAYMOND EICHMAN, plant controller, Fostoria
NORMAN KOCHER, supervisor of operations/budget control, corporate research
ROGER MAUTERER, director of corporate engineering
DELMAR FOSTER, senior mechanic, painter/roofer
DALE MATTHEWS, trailer operator, 77 building
JOHN LONG, converter unit operator, 20 building

25 Years

JERRY FINCH, rigger leadman, riggers
CHARLES HALL, senior mechanic, pipe
MATTHEW THOMAS, shift leader, Vico, Chicago
EMMETT MOORE, maintenance man B, Columbus

20 Years

EVELYN KNORR, senior telex operator, corporate information systems

15 Years

OTTO KUREK, building foreman, bulk production, syrup refinery and dextrose
JAMES KEYES, senior bacteriologist, quality assurance
WALTER GILLESPIE, shift foreman, dry starch, 118 building
JANET SOMERS, legal assistant, corporate law
BARBARA TAYLOR, order entry assistant, OCL, industrial administration
HENRY BOND, dryer operator, 9 building
HARVEY BECKHAM, crane helper, riggers
ROBERT JORGENSEN, operator, 44 building
DON KRAMER, mechanic, millwright
STEPHEN SINCLAIR, production helper, 44 building
CARL BAGLEY, track leadman, 31 building
JOHN CAUDILL, truck operator, 34 building
RICHARD CHILDRESS, dryer operator, 9 building
JACK DOORE, senior mechanic, electric
GLENN LOWE, truck operator, 34 building
PHILLIP REYNOLDS, PS dryer operator, 20 building
CORNELIO LUJAN, lead operator, Monte Vista

10 Years

GIN CHAIN LIAW, senior development engineer, corporate engineering
JAMES PARKS, instruments analyst, quality assurance
BETTY POLEN, supervisor, administrative services, office services, corporate information systems
MARY CROWELL, machine shop coordinator, maintenance, industrial manufacturing
DORIS BASLER, supervisor/extra board, industrial manufacturing
LARRY AUTON, track laborer, 60 building
EDGAR COULTER, warehouseman, 48 building
MICHAEL THOMPSON, expeller operator, 11 building



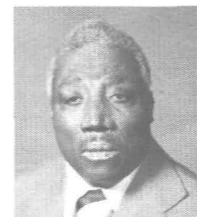
Dorothy Collins



Norman Kocher



Roger Mauterer



Matthew Thomas

PAUL REX, II, 99 building operator, 99 building
PAUL DULANEY, pump-tank operator, 5 & 10 building
DONALD HALL, third-year apprentice, millwright
ROY CHAMBERLAIN, merco operator, 6 building
JERRY SUMNER, third-year apprentice, millwright
JERRY TATUM, utility labor, 77 building
TERRANCE COUGHLIN, senior mechanic, C & D, 101 building
DANNY JENT, rigger leadman, riggers
PATRICK STOWELL, second-year apprentice, electric
WALTER MCBURNETT, tractor trailer driver, consumer products, Chattanooga

5 Years

NORMA MILLER, soy feeds scheduling coordinator, agriproducts
IRA NELSON, telephone operator/receptionist, Morrisville
JUDY TISH, customer services clerk, protein, agriproducts
JOANNE SHASTEEN, data input operator, corporate information systems
TERRY GOOD, operating supervisor, Champaign
ANNE POWALISH, accounts receivable clerk, Oak Brook
FRED HICKS, JR., water treatment operator, 2 building
LONNIE MCVAIGH, office janitor, 62 building
JOSEPH PAGE, warehouseman, 48 building
DENNIS RITCHHART, fumigator, 77 building
JERRY TURNER, utility operator, 16 building
JERRY STRIPE, warehouseman, Gunther Products, Galesburg
NEIL GLADWIN, ion exchange, Morrisville
MICHAEL GADSBY, dry starch operator, Morrisville
EDWARD DOOLEY, feed loader, Morrisville
RICHARD FLOREK, reactor operator, Morrisville
EDWARD PALA, warehouse forklift driver, Consumer Products, Cicero
J. AGUILERA, warehouse forklift driver, Consumer Products, Cicero

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