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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>City</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>FREMONT</td>
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<tr>
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<td>STERLING</td>
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<td>LOVELAND</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>BAYARD</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>FORT MORGAN</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>OVID</td>
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<td>LOVELL</td>
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<td>GREELEY</td>
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<td>FINDLAY</td>
<td>100.127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>SCOTTSBLUFF</td>
<td>99.969</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Death has taken Harry W. Farr, a member of the Great Western Board of Directors for 16 years. Mr. Farr, a native of Greeley, died on Feb. 26 at the age of 77.

As president of Farr Farms Company, Mr. Farr engaged in livestock feeding and other farming activities in Northern Colorado. With his interests in agriculture, he was a strong backer of the sugar beet crop and was keenly aware of the benefits of beet sugar manufacturing to the area. His election to the GW Board of Directors, in 1949, was a logical choice in the move to seat members with life-long local interests.

Both his name and his influences will continue on the Board with the election on April 6 of his son, William D. Farr, to succeed to his seat. Young Mr. Farr, also a life-long resident of Greeley, grew up in his father’s business and now heads the family firm. He is also chairman of the Board of Directors of the Greeley National Bank, whose incorporators included his father; he is a director of the Denver-U.S. National Bank, Mountain States Telephone Company, Northern Colorado Conservancy District, Home Light & Power Company, and an active member in various livestock associations.

Harry Farr’s contribution to the Company was expressed by his fellow Directors in a memorial to his widow, Hazel, with these words:

“... there has been lost to the State of Colorado one of its foremost citizens, a man of keen intellect, of warm personality, and a builder of constructive force ... he brought to this Board an experience, vision and judgment invaluable to this Company’s interest, which he served loyally and wisely.”
Fremont Wives--and One Husband--Win the Pennant!

It's long been known that the women really win the Pennant—that is, the wives who keep the home fires burning while the husbands campaign in the sugar mill. So here, in honor of Fremont's first Pennant victory, The Sugar Press for the first time in history presents the Great Western Women who also served—along with one man, Jerry Swint, husband of Clerk Rita, who beams proudly in the front row of this picture taken at the Pennant Dinner at the Fremont Country Club on Feb. 27.

Front row, from left:
Mrs. Frank A. Schultz
Mrs. Kenneth E. Hoff
Mrs. Richard F. Mally
Mrs. Joseph A. Sidoti
Mrs. John P. Kenan
Mrs. Frank W. Young
Mr. Jerry Swint
Mrs. Alfred J. Schmidt
Mrs. Clifford Dickman
Mrs. Oakley C. Miller

Mrs. Russell Zeller
Mrs. Richard Richter
Mrs. Charles Hufford
Mrs. Albert L. Sabo
Mrs. Donald E. Sherman
Mrs. Michael Kral
Mrs. Gordon Rudolph
Mrs. John R. Corsberg
Mrs. Melvin H. Shafer
Mrs. Fred A. Wargowsky

Back row:
Mrs. Richard C. Zielke
Mrs. Richard E. Satonz
Mrs. LeRoy Williams
Mrs. Robert L. Zilles
Mrs. Eugene B. DeManche
Mrs. John N. Homan
Mrs. Richard Homan
Mrs. E. O. Earhart
Mrs. Arthur Martin
Mrs. Dave Martin

Mrs. Arthur L. Melson
Mrs. H. W. Senseney
Mrs. George L. Keller
Mrs. William A. Swint
Mrs. Howard Haubert
Mrs. Garnet Trimble
Mrs. Ronald Perkins
Mrs. Dale Huber
Mrs. Don H. Smith
Mrs. John N. Gurtzweiler
And the Fremont Crew Members Did Their Share, Too!

Now, here are the Fremont Sugar Tramps, the men and women at the mill who led all the way in the Pennant race to win their first flag and conduct the best campaign in the 65 years of the mill.

Front row, from left:
Cashier Richard F. Mally
Beetend Foreman William A. Swint
Dump Foreman H. W. Senseney
Sugar Boiler Donald E. Sherman
Extra Stationman Arthur Martin
Asst. Supt. John N. Homan
Asst. Master Mech. Richard Homan
Chief Chemist Kenneth E. Hoff
Beetend Foreman Clifford Dickman
Repairman Joseph A. Sidoti
Asst. Supt. Eugene B. DeManche
Asst. Supt. Alfred J. Schmidt
Manager Gordon Rudolph
Supt’s Clerk Rita Swint

Secretary Joyce Binger
Asst. Master Mech. C. E. Michaels
Watchman Charles Plihall
Janitor Michael Kral
Utilityman Russell Zeller
Sugarend Foreman Howard Haubert
Storekeeper George L. Keller
Agronomist Richard C. Zielke

Back row:
Supt. John R. Corsberg
Sugarend Foreman John P. Kenan
Master Mechanic Oakley C. Miller
Sugar Boiler Lowell E. Batie
Warehouse Foreman Don H. Smith
Stationman Charles Hufford

Suptman Richard Richter
Fieldman John N. Gertsweller
Fieldman Melvin H. Shafer
Sugar Boiler Albert L. Sabo
Sugarend Foreman Frank W. Young
Repairman Wilson Feighner
Top Mechanic Arthur L. Nelson
Dryer Foreman Dave Martin
Craneman Gregory Szakovitz
Fieldman Robert L. Zilles
Fieldman Richard E. Saionz
Beetend Foreman E. O. Earhart
Dryer Foreman Dale Huber
Top Mechanic Frank A. Schultz
Dump Repairman Ronald Perkins

Utilityman Ernest Emrich
Fieldman Fred A. Wargowsky
Watchman Garnet Trimble
Fieldman LeRoy Williams
Absent:
Ag. Consultant Arthur C. Joost
Timekeeper Mildred F. Kinney
Bookkeeper Cecelia Mosser
Lead Mech. Leward G. Anstead
Top Mechanic Sherman B. Moses
Dryer Foreman H. E. Heileman
Extra Stationman Robert Covert
Stationman Robert Kessler
Office Clerk Vi Hurst
Watchman Daniel Baker
The Loveland Factory Operating Personnel

The Loveland Sugar Tramps--Winners of the Safety Award

(and also 5th in the Pennant race!)
Loveland's Office, Field and Process Lab Staffs

Front row, from left:
Asst. Supt. Austin Urbach
Asst. Supt. Jack C. Peyrouse
Asst. Supt. Donald D. Morris
Asst. Supt. David H. Woelfle
Supt. Everett E. Lingle
Supt's Clerk Dora G. Jeffers
Master Mechanic Kermit W. Beal
Asst. Master Mech. Harold Arndt
Asst. Master Mech. William Arnst
Asst. Master Mech. Albert Wagner
Chief Chemist Matthew G. Sheldon

Second row:
Dryer Foreman Reuben Walker
Beetend Foreman Harold Maisch
Dryer Foreman Harry H. Lebsack
Top Mechanic Virgil Kirtwright
Boilerhouse Foreman George Cary
Stationman Arden Wilder
Boilerhouse Foreman E. E. Steiner
Craneman James L. Kissel
Top Mechanic William L. Anderson
Dryer Foreman James Neal
Beetend Foreman Dan E. Woelfle
Top Mechanic Melvin Boro

Third row:
Sugar Boiler Murry Sharp
Handyman AI Dumler
Sugar Boiler Albert Lebsack
Steffen Foreman William Hardwick
Sugarend Foreman Fred Lebsack
Top Mechanic Jake Weickum
Asst. Storekeeper Otis McConnell
Top Mechanic Carl E. Glasgow
Sugar Boiler Harry H. Uhrich
Handyman Daane Kruse

Fourth row:
Sugar Boiler Ralph M. Smith
Handyman John Pineda
Shift W'ase Foreman Robert Flint
Stationman Gale Sullivan
Steffen Foreman Harry Hersch
Sugar Boiler Reuben R. Klein
Warehouse Foreman Frank McConnell
Sugar Boiler Kenneth A. Miller
Sugarend Foreman Phillip B. Kern
Sugar Boiler Adron Sharp
Top Mechanic Charles P. Glasgow
Top Mechanic Solomon Winter

Fifth row:
Electrician Paul O. Branstner
Top Mechanic Gary Foland
Top Mechanic Earl R. Silbert
Electrician Jack L. Cruise
Top Mechanic Vincent E. Davis
Stationman Gilbert Engelhardt
Handyman Frank Law
Stationman Robert Welsh
Boilerhouse Foreman Robt. Engelhardt
Dryer Foreman Jasper S. Rogers
Handyman Gail Dunkelberger
Handyman Thomas Rose
Top Mechanic Robert Allen
On stairs, seated, from top:
Storekeeper Gordon Randall
Chief Electrician King Minnick
Sugarend Foreman Ray E. Mullison
Steffen Foreman Robert Sutton
Beetend Foreman David Weitzel
On stairs, standing, from top:
Stationman Douglas Aitchison

Dryer Foreman Ellis C. Wykoff
Craneman William Johannigmeier
Top Mechanic Stanley Mathers
Shop Foreman John P. Morris
Sugarend Foreman Edward R. Kercher
Beetend Foreman Dickey Joe Weaver
Absent:
Sugar Boiler Harold H. Reed
Steffen Foreman Dan E. Harmel
Handyman Emmett Campbell
Stationman Herbert Fritchell
Stationman Glen H. Klinkack

Office, Field & PDL Staffs

Front row, from left:
Janitor William Meyer
Manager Leonard M. Johnson
Analyst Rosemary Stone (PDL)*
Lab Clerk Betty Joe McKee (PDL)
Stenographer Ardith Bruce
Cashier J. Lowell Bond

Asst. Cashier M. R. Christensen
Middle row:
Dump Repairman E. G. Anderson
Fieldman Reid C. Dickerson
Fieldman Orville L. Oldemeyer
Fieldman Royden E. Marsh
Dump Foreman Ralph W. Andrew
Back row: (All PDL Personnel)
Asst. Chemist Dale Ragan
Pilot Plantman Martin Swindt
Pilot Plantman Wm. Holzworth
Asst. Chemist Daniel Buckley
Senior Chemist John S. Angelos
Chemical Engr. Harold Knudsen
Asst. Chemist Ronald Brenton
Special Asst. Francis Lohr
Chemical Engr. Brooks M. Stein

Absent:
Supt. Daniel A. Muller (PDL)
Asst. Chemist Charles Lawhead (PDL)

* Process Development Laboratory

OFFICE, FIELD & PDL STAFFS
The Wizards of Windsor--3rd in the Pennant and 3rd in Safety!

Front row, from left:
- Asst. Supt. Edward E. Hemmerle
- Asst. Supt. Glenn A. Troudt
- Asst. Supt. William W. Rutz
- Asst. Supt. Delbert C. Smith
- Asst. Master Mech. Irwin C. Bressler
- Asst. Master Mech. David Berens
- Asst. Master Mech. G. W. Schneider
- Fieldman Duane C. McDonald
- Fieldman Donald S. Redabough
- Fieldman George Lapaseotes
- Fieldman Bertram A. Nelson (C)

Second row:
- Dump Repair Foreman Harold E. Wagy
- Cashier Charles B. Merritt
- Chief Chemist Stanley G. Webster
- Master Mechanic Edgar O. Williams
- Supt. C. James Amos
- Stenographer Carol H. Schmidt
- Manager John Stewart
- Supt's Clerk Paul P. Brown
- Warehouse Foreman Robert C. Fritzler
- Storekeeper Emmett W. Siebert
- Timekeeper Royal S. Jewkes

Third row:
- Top Mechanic William J. Geng
- Sugarend Foreman A. P. Stromberger
- Sugarend Foreman Phillip Altergott
- Beetend Foreman William Lind
- Beetend Foreman Carl W. Swanson
- Beetend Foreman Reiny Bernhardt
- Beetend Foreman Phillip Scheller, Jr.
- Crane Mechanic Victor Leffler
- Handyman Adam Fagler
- Electrician Charles E. Foster

Fourth row:
- Top Mechanic Henry W. Jacoby
- Top Mechanic Martin E. Reed
- Top Mechanic David J. Weinmeister
- Asst. Storekeeper John R. Kneip
- Handyman Wilbert Krause
- Sugar Boiler Mike Rutz, Jr.
- Sugar Boiler Valdo R. Hemmerle
- Sugar Boiler Phillip Notz, Jr.
- Sugar Boiler Ray F. Kaup
- Boilerhouse Foreman Charles Chipman
- Boilerhouse Foreman August Eiring
- Boilerhouse Foreman Conrad Hoff, Jr.

Top row:
- Farm Foreman George Weber
- Handyman Gene Sullivan
- Handyman Elmer Walker

Stationman Dan Martinez
Stationman Duane Scheller
Stationman Vernon McClain
Stationman Alvin Schlothauer
Stationman Jacob Klein
Handyman Donald Artzer
Janitor Clifford Tallman
Asst. Dump Foreman Norman E. Metcalf
Dump Repairman Lawrence Meyer
Absent:
- Fieldman William G. Krueger (C)
- Sugarend Foreman Emmanuel Felker
- Sugarend Foreman Albert D. Zwetzig
- Boilerhouse Foreman Carl Steinbrecher
- Stationman John J. Leffler
- Dump Repairman James LaFrenz

* Located at Fort Collins
The Windsor Sugar Tramps continue to dominate the outcome of both the Pennant and Safety Contests in the all-time history of the competitions. With their latest third place in both events, the Wizards still lead all of the factories in finishing in the top five the most times—by a wide margin in the Pennant races over the last 46 campaigns, and by a close edge in the Safety Contests of the last 13 years.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>Superintendent</th>
<th>Manager</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Lovell</td>
<td>Francis A. Wood</td>
<td>W. C. McCarty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>Mart C. Schmode</td>
<td>A. M. Watson</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>Oliver H. Swaney</td>
<td>W. C. McCarty</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Johnstown</td>
<td>J. H. Zisch</td>
<td>(none)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Mitchell</td>
<td>E. E. Lingle</td>
<td>Herman Juergens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Mitchell</td>
<td>E. E. Lingle</td>
<td>Herman Juergens</td>
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<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Gering</td>
<td>E. E. Lingle</td>
<td>M. S. Clement</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>MSG Plant</td>
<td>George W. Halibur</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>Eaton</td>
<td>Floyd W. Miller</td>
<td>Lee Butler</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>Jesse E. Stone</td>
<td>Gordon Rudolph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Gering)</td>
<td>Sabin G. Hooper</td>
<td>L. H. Henderson</td>
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<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>Jesse E. Stone</td>
<td>Gordon Rudolph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>Jesse E. Stone</td>
<td>Gordon Rudolph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(John R. Corsberg)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Loveland</td>
<td>E. E. Lingle</td>
<td>L. M. Johnson</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The wizard work of Windsor over the years allows the crew to share the nickname of the famous Windsor High School basketball team of 1924, winner of the national prep cage tourney in Chicago. It's especially appropriate since one star of the sensational Wizards of Windsor squad still serves at the sugar mill—Asst. Supt. Ed Hemmerle—at far left in the front row of the photo above.

The table at left shows the factory winners and their principal supervisors during the 13 years of the Safety Contest, while the list at right rates the factories according to the times each finished in the top five of the safety competition in those years (5 points for first, 4 for second, etc.). Windsor won twice, placed second twice, finished third twice, and fifth twice. In coming up with their first Safety victory, the Loveland Sugar Tramps gave a record fourth win as a participating supervisor to Supt. Ev Lingle. He and his crew at Mitchell in 1957 also set another mark by winning both the Pennant and the Safety Award at one time, the only "grand slam" by any factory. Fremont holds the record for the most Safety Awards—three in a row. Windsor's "little slam" in third place not only kept the mill ahead in the all-time Safety ratings, but also still far in the lead of the all-time Pennant standings. In the 46 campaigns for the Pennant, Windsor has racked up 99 points! Next, under the scoring described above, come Fort Morgan and Gering in a tie with 57.5, then Ovid with 52, and Sterling with 46.
The campaign of 1964 was unusual in several respects. The crop yielded fewer tons of beets, but with the higher sugar content, the daily sugar production was materially increased over last year.

All but four of the factories set new slicing records this campaign and these records were generally set much later in campaign than is normally the case. Many of the records were set in December and Fremont had their all-time high record on Dec. 14.

At the beginning of campaign, when it was evident the sugar content was going to be higher, there was some feeling that it would be difficult to match the slicing performance of the previous year. However, after the necessary adjustments were made in the sugar end operations, the slicing did improve. Beginning with the fourth week of campaign, almost to the end, slicing held at a rather high level except for those occasions when the plants had major mechanical problems such as the boiler difficulties at Sterling.

The condition of the beets was very good and contributed materially to the success of the factory operations. The beets appeared to store very well and it was not until late December that any difficulties were experienced with deteriorated beets. Bayard and Findlay had the shortest campaign with 102 days and Lovell had the longest with 128 days.

The weather was better than average, although about mid December temperatures in Colorado and Nebraska were as low as -15°. The average daily slicing of all the Great Western plants was increased 1408 tons over last year and the average slicing at the two Ohio plants was increased 371 tons over last year. The biggest single improvement in slicing was at Billings with Longmont and Fort Morgan also showing a substantial improvement in slicing performance.

Fremont won the Pennant with a rating of 102.618, the highest Pennant since Ger­ing won in 1960. It is also interesting to note that Scottsbluff had the highest Pennant rating they have had since 1960 and still ended campaign in last place. This indicates the high level of performance generally attained by the plants during this past campaign.

Eight of the factories had their slicing standards raised last year and it is also interesting to note that Sterling, in second place, had their standard increased 100 tons; Windsor, in third place, was raised 100 tons; and Mitchell, in fourth place, 10 tons.

Fremont’s performance was outstanding in that they maintained a very high rate of slicing from the very beginning of campaign to the end that their highest slicing was during the last four weeks of campaign. They were in first place in the first period and never relinquished that position.

It appeared Sterling might overtake them, although the 32-hour shutdown at Sterling would, in itself, normally be enough to take a factory out of a first place position. However, it now appears...
that even if Sterling had not had the shutdown, Fremont would still have won the pennant. In addition to the high level of slicing at Fremont, they attained very good credit through their ability to operate the plant with a minimum amount of labor. Although they had some penalties, they were very modest, and all factories except one had a higher penalty on molasses true purity.

Nearly all factories set new sugar production records and Sterling was able to produce over 7,000 tons of sugar in one 24-hour period, which would have been considered impossible a few years ago.

Windsor was among the leaders all during the course of the campaign and they would have had an even better Pennant rating except they were plagued with problems of unaccountable losses. This performance at Windsor, under the direction of our newest superintendent, Jim Amos, was excellent in light of the fact they were still operating batch carbonation with plate and frame filter presses. Next year will see a new carbonation filter station in that factory and this may give them another assist.

Mitchell had a very good campaign from the point of view of slicing, but they had some difficulties in their sugar end operation with the higher purity beets and ended with a very high molasses true purity penalty. Had they not had this penalty, they might well have ended in second place.

Loveland also had an outstanding campaign inasmuch as they, too, were able to maintain a high slicing and Steffens capacity throughout the campaign and ended with a daily slicing average of 3692 tons. This is a remarkable increase from the 3318 tons averaged in 1961, especially when it is considered that very little has been done to the factory to increase the slicing. They were the first of the three plants in the 3,000 ton class to slice more than 4,000 tons in 24 hours.

Bayard finished in sixth place which made their performance the best in several years.

Fort Morgan, accustomed to being in the top three, ended in seventh place. It must be acknowledged, however, that their slicing standard was increased 400 tons a day, one of the biggest increases ever given a factory in one year. Their campaign could be considered good by any standard, although it did take some time to get adjusted to all the new equipment installed last year. They had some difficulty getting enough steam produced to satisfy their requirements and the old beet handling equipment could not clean the beets satisfactorily, and they were plagued with abnormal difficulties on the slicer station.

Ovid slipped to eighth place and were unfortunate inasmuch as their sugar content was about 1.4% higher than last year, but the beet purity was slightly lower, so the result placed greater than normal burdens on the low raw side operations and created enough difficulty to prevent their being able to maintain a high slicing rate. The new pulp dryer at Ovid worked very well and also broke the 4,000 ton barrier on Nov. 5. Their greatest difficulties were experienced with the Texas beets and some rather severe changes in weather conditions.

Greeley, with their new first carbonation filtration station, had to learn a new system and they experienced some growing pains with this installation; however, once the minor problems were corrected, the new station worked very well. Greeley did experience an unusual condition in the white pan with a scaling problem and it was necessary to install the equipment to make it possible to boil out the pans on a regular basis. Their lime sewer losses were somewhat higher than expected, but modifications being made during this in-

**Continued on page 33**
Fremont's Senior Sugar Tramp-C. E. (Mike) Michaels appears above absorbed in his work on things mechanical. Mike, who is an assistant master mechanic, observes his 40th anniversary at Fremont in May. With service dating back to 1925, Mike is the only employee at Fremont who worked for the original Continental Sugar Co., the builder of the mill in 1900. He remained with the Great Lakes Sugar firm later and joined Great Western in 1955 when GW formed the Northern Ohio subsidiary. Mike's experience at Fremont provides a walking blueprint file for almost every fitting and fixture in the sugar factory.

Mike, who is an assistant master mechanic, observes his 40th anniversary at Fremont in May. With service dating back to 1925, Mike is the only employee at Fremont who worked for the original Continental Sugar Co., the builder of the mill in 1900. He remained with the Great Lakes Sugar firm later and joined Great Western in 1955 when GW formed the Northern Ohio subsidiary. Mike's experience at Fremont provides a walking blueprint file for almost every fitting and fixture in the sugar factory.

On the auditing side, Storekeeper George Keller and Timekeeper Mildred Kinney rank senior at Fremont. Mildred started in 1933 and George in 1934 with the old Great Lakes company. Mildred is the only lady timekeeper in Great Western.

Three more senior members of the Fremont crew appear below. From left, they are Master Mechanic Oak Miller, Asst. Supt. John (Chick) Homann, and Asst. Supt. Al Schmidt. Oak, who came to Fremont in 1932, was the first "native" member of the crew to be promoted to the factory management staff. Chick, who joined the crew in 1934, works alongside his son, Asst. Master Mechanic Dick Homann, and Al, a mainstay of the operating staff, dates his Fremont service back to 1938 and the Great Lakes firm.

On the auditing side, Storekeeper George Keller and Timekeeper Mildred Kinney rank senior at Fremont. Mildred started in 1933 and George in 1934 with the old Great Lakes company. Mildred is the only lady timekeeper in Great Western.

Familiar Faces at Fremont (and some famous ones, too)

Here's the Pennant-winning factory management staff at Fremont. From left: Supt. Jack Corsberg, Cashier Dick Mally, Chemist Ken Hall, Manager Gordon Rudolph, and Master Mechanic Oak Miller. Jack came to the Ohio mill from Loveland in 1963, Dick from Denver in 1961, Ken from Fort Morgan in 1961, Gordon from Mitchell in 1956, while Oak is a Fremont "original." Two have Great Western fathers—Jack is the son of Auditor Herb Corsberg of Denver, and Ken is the son of Boilerhouse Foreman Conrad Hall of Windsor.

Fremont's Lady Sugar Tramps. Above, Rita Saint, supt's clerk, who began her service in 1956. At right, in front, Joyce Ringer, secretary; and at rear, from left, Cecilia Honney, bookkeeper; Vi Hurst, office clerk, and Mildred Kinney, timekeeper, who ranks fourth at Fremont in length of career.

Below, two members of the Fremont agricultural field staff: Fieldmen Mel Shafer and Fred Wargowsky.

Five more members of the Fremont field staff appear below. From left: Fieldman John Guaravitis, Agronomist Dick Zielke, and Fieldmen Dick Sauna, Leroy Williams and Bob Zilles.
The Fremont mill at the turn of the century—without the "greenhouse" annex, the sugar bin, office building and many other recent improvements, but with sugar beets growing in the front yard now occupied by the widespread piling grounds.

Fremont—from Out of Nowhere

Fremont was another word for frustration ten years ago at the start of GW operations in Ohio—but victory followed the vicissitudes! Here's the story of Fremont's rise from rags to riches, replete with some vintage '56 photos and recounted by one who was there from the very beginning.

By JACK B. POWELL

• From out of nowhere—ten years ago—Fremont came up on top in operating efficiency last campaign to win the factory's first Pennant. Fremont's victory was a fitting climax to the tenth anniversary of successful operations of the Northern Ohio Sugar Company under the Great Western banner.

But it was not always such a success story.

Fremont came up the hard way, like the other Northern Ohio subsidiary factory at Findlay, winner of two Pennants. Fremont's climb to the top was marked over the years by millions of man-hours of work on improvements and maintenance, millions of dollars in expenditures, and many, many frustrations.

It's a story of men and women, machinery and money, and Mother Nature—a fickle friend, indeed, at times.

When the Great Western "Cowboys" arrived at Fremont in 1955, there was already a hard core of seasoned Sugar Tramps at the factory. These were the "Old Reliables," along with some youngsters who were later to prove themselves. They included:

Don Richter, Art Joost, Mike Michaels, Oak Miller, Al Schmidt, Clarence Reinhard, Chick Homan and his son Dick, John Gurtzweiler, Art Scherf, George Keller, Gid Billow, Dewey Miller, Cliff Dickman, Buzz Earhart, Bill A. Swint, Howard Haubert, Sherm Moses, Dar Bliss, Jerry Shannon, and Mildred Kinney.

From out of the West came the "Cowboys"—Lee Daniels, who was the first superintendent, with Don Richter moving to Findlay; Dave Sunderland, the first manager; Doc Van Dyke and Al Wagner, who were slotted into the crew, along with Bus Schuyler and Al Zwetzig on a temporary basis.

The agricultural staff was bolstered by Howard Reinks, who came out of retirement from GW ranks; George Walters, engineer from Denver; Jack Senseney and his temporary dump repair foremen, Harold Wagy and the late Charley Banghart. In the office, Frank Begley became cashier and opened the new books with the help of Traveling Auditor Fred Anderson.

The district staff consisted of Fern Barnhart as district superintendent and Clair Iverson and myself as engineers. There were many others who were in and out of Fremont in the first hectic year, including members of the general management staff from Denver; in fact, the Fremont Hotel register at times read like the General Office directory.

The Northern Ohio operation got into gear in the spring of 1955 with the negotiation of Union and beet-grower contracts and the working up of a maintenance budget, of sorts. That summer was hot and humid and the Cowboys wondered if they were out of their minds for leaving the comfort of the dry country of the West.

Meantime, beet receiving facilities were improved on the factory site, while outlying dumps were installed at Vienna Road, Ottawa Lake and Blissfield. Tarehouse equipment was also provided at the mill. Slicers from Paulding were installed, and the shop and storeroom were relocated, along with the regular maintenance of plant equipment.

The beets grew to maturity and the harvest began in early October. Slicing commenced a few days later and then the rains came! The muddied-up flumes over-
The floodwaters of 1959 rise around the Fremont factory while Frank Young and John Kenan wade out to seek higher ground.

Here, in the 1959 flood, the sugar mill looks like a ship afloat on the broadened course of the swirling Sandusky River.

flowed onto the piling ground and some of the tension was relieved when Art Joost answered Ed Niehaus’ terse query of “Why didn’t you tell me about this?” with the classic, “You didn’t ask me!”

For several days it was nip and tuck to keep the factory supplied with beets from the rain-drenched fields. The piling ground was a sea of mud and the tons of rock that had been hauled in the summer before disappeared and more rock was hauled in and disappeared. The pilers and beet dumps bogged down and quit from the build-up of mud and were cleaned off and started again until the crop was in. The people from Ohio worked along side those from the West to get this job done under almost impossible conditions.

Processing the beets in the plant was no easier than getting the beets harvested and into the flumes. Pumps and pipelines wore out from grit and mud faster than they could be replaced; and there were times when it looked as if the supply of spare pumps from Blissfield would not last.

Extraction of sugar was poor, partly because of the tons of beet tops that were impossible to remove and were processed along with the beets. The build-up of solids in the recirculated battery supply water did not make the problem easier. Beets were flumed into the plant in a slurry of mud, since the flume water was also recirculated. And surely there were those in Denver who shook their heads and gave each other knowing looks when a superintendent’s daily report arrived with these remarks:

“Three inches of rain last 24 hrs. Slicing delayed 6 hours, plant out of water, Sandusky River dry.”

The phones rang in Fremont for an explanation and many couldn’t believe that a wind from the south could blow the river dry with all that rain coming down. There were those who came out to see for themselves and stood in the rain and looked at the dry Sandusky River and shook their heads, but the knowing looks were gone.

On Feb. 6, 1956, the last beet was sliced and the campaign was over with a daily slicing average of 1102 tons, sugar produced 2200 bags per day, and an astronomical fuel consumption of 18.89% coal on beets.

There have been eight campaigns and intercampaigns between the first one of 1955 under Northern Ohio and the Pennant winning campaign of 1964. Many of the people have changed, many dollars have been spent for machinery and equipment and Mother Nature has a habit of coming up with a hand dealt from the bottom of the deck at all too frequent intervals.

Don Richter returned to Fremont as superintendent in 1956, followed by myself in 1957, Jesse Stone in 1959, and Jack Corsberg in 1963. Thad Creager from Gering became master mechanic in 1957 and was replaced by Oak Miller in 1962. Gordon Rudolph became manager in 1956 and Dave Sunderland was made district manager for Northern Ohio. Frank Begley was replaced as cashier by Dick Mally in 1961 and Chief Chemist Clarence Reinhard by Jim Teters in 1959 followed by Jim Heffernan and Ken Hoff.

Steve Force became district superintendent in 1956 followed by Bob Munroe in 1963; and Wayne Argabrite presently heads up the engineering. Dar Bliss became the first of Fremont to join the “Cowboys in the West,” going to Brighton in 1962 and followed by Jerry Shannon, also to Brighton in 1964. Shannon was replaced by Gene DeManche from Ovid. Frank Young, an “old Sugar Tramp” with experience in the West and Canada, joined the crew in
1956, and Rita Swint became “the best clerk yet” in 1957.

Dick Homan was promoted to assistant master mechanic in 1962 and the list could go on and on. All of “those who were there” must feel justly proud of you who were second to none in 1964.

Maw Nature kept getting into the act and, although the wet harvest of 1955 was not duplicated and there weren’t quite as many winds from the south, she really dealt a staggering one-two punch in January of 1959. Four days after the end of the 1958 campaign, the Sandusky River, swollen by heavy rains and her mouth clogged with ice jams, came boiling over the Nickel Plate tracks and through the water intake line and factory sewers, into the main plant, boilerhouse and sugar warehouse. The rising waters were followed by freezing temperatures and soon the entire area was a vast skating rink with ice nine inches thick. The ice made access to the plant easier but only complicated matters when the waters receded. Before trucks and railroad cars could be brought into the area to begin the clean up, mountains of ice had to be bulldozed off the roadways and railroad tracks.

Less than two weeks after the first flood and with the clean up and salvage operations just getting into high gear, the Sandusky went on another rampage and everyone was again driven to high ground. The second flood was deeper by about two feet but was not followed by freezing weather, so the cleanup was begun as soon as the waters drained back out into the river channel. The sugar that had been under water was mucked out of the warehouse, loaded into dump trucks, box cars and all other available vehicles and transported to Findlay for the unhappy task of reprocessing, a fate almost as bad as floods. Within a space of two weeks, the Sandusky had inundated the area as she hadn’t done for 46 years—for 1913 was the date of the last previous major flood in this area.

Again, in the spring of 1960 the forces of nature were exerted and the Gantry crane was wrecked in a windstorm. Then in the spring of 1963 the threat of another major flood developed but subsided without major damage. The whims of nature can make the accomplishments of man seem puny by comparison.

Disasters notwithstanding, the job of major equipment improvements for the Fremont plant has continued steadily since the campaign of 1955 to the present day. Beet receiving and beet handling have progressed from the flooding flumes and mud-bogged receiving equipment, to the present-day modernized circle piler and main beet dump with hydraulic truck dumping platform and modern trash screens; reliable portable pilers, separate “in” and “out” scales to speed the farmers’ trucks on their way; a rubber tired front-end loader for handling beets from the piles to the plant by way of a dry belt feeder which regulates the flow of beets into the flumes; and new tarehouse and beet laboratory equipment and building additions.

In the plant proper, the intercampaign heating system has evolved from coke salamanders, to portable kerosene burners; to the present-day gas unit heaters. The sugar end basement was provided with a welded steel liner in 1956 to prevent the loss of sugar through the
"The best clerk yet"—that's Rita Swint, with the accolade coming from the three superintendents she's worked for since 1957. Before she moved to the factory side, Rita worked as a beet clerk in the office, above, during the campaign of 1956.

The original rotted concrete and was promptly dubbed the "battleship" or "bathtub." In 1957 the old waste water evaporators were removed and locker room and supervisor offices were provided in the space they occupied. The floods of 1959 prompted the construction of a new office building for the accounting and agricultural departments, raised to a comparatively safe elevation on a mound of earth; the raising of the sugar warehouse floor and when the bulk sugar storage bin was built in 1963, the silo was set high and dry.

Slicing capacity has steadily increased, aided materially by the addition of two battery cells from Brighton in 1958, and the complete replacement of the old batch battery with a Silver Slope Continuous diffuser in 1960. Carbonation was improved in 1957 by raising the first carb tanks eight feet for gravity flow to the Dorr thickener and replacing the centrifugal circulating pump with an axial flow pump and subsequent additional changes right up to the start of the 1964 campaign. A new first body evaporator in 1960 helped with capacity as did the replacement of the old dryer drums in 1959 with a single modern drum and furnace.

Sugar produced from 2200 bags per day in 1955 to more than 4500 bags per day in 1964 has come about by the addition of one white and two low raw centrifugals and the remodeling of the white pan coils and the installation of a cooling coil in the low raw mixer, among other jobs.

Plant efficiency has been improved by the installation of coke, rock and burned-lime handling equipment; the continuous diffuser; pulp dryer modernization; and installation of a number of automatic control devices, the latest being evaporator controls installed in 1964.

The fuel required to operate the Fremont plant has been reduced from 378 pounds of coal per ton of beets in 1955 to about 200 pounds per ton of beets in 1964. This savings has come about by a number of changes. Among them, replacement of the turbine drive on the white centrifugals with motor drives; removal of the old condensing turbo-generator that of necessity ran 'way overloaded and considerably under speed which spelled uneconomical operation; the installation of process vapor heating and condensate flash tanks; the installation of the continuous diffuser and the additional evaporator.

These and many other changes in equipment, at a considerable cost in dollars, and the people of the Fremont organization, who used their tools well and then found the extra spark, produced a Pennant-winning campaign for 1964.

**Fremont--from Pit to Peak**

- To win the Pennant, Fremont put on a frantic pace in slicing with a daily campaign average of 1,882 tons for a performance of 123.4% above standard, the best percentage rate of any house last campaign and third best in the history of Great Western. Fremont’s rise to the top in the last ten years can be traced on the graph at right—from a sub-par pit of 1,102 tons per day to the super-par peak of last campaign, an increase in slicing of 70.8%!

*From the depths of the first years, it’s hard to imagine that Fremont could ever hit 2,000 tons per day. But, growing like Topsy, the Ohio mill broke the 2,000-ton barrier not just once, but THIRTEEN times, with a best 24-hour mark of 2,073 tons for a performance of 136.0% above standard.*
The Banana Belt’s Big Baggers

The Billings Factory Operating Personnel


Chief Chemist W. C. Rogers

Sept. Clerk Billie Veis

Sept. Francis A. Wood

Sept. Supt. Donald H. Morris

Second row:

Sugar Foreman Rinerhold Weist

Beetend Donald McDonald

Sugar Boiler Clarence R. Olsen

Sugar Boiler Robert W. Jacobs Stationman Barney L. Morse Sugar Boiler Robert N. Logan

Top Mechanic: Archie Brown

Sugar Boiler Virgil H. A. Lindell

Yard Foreman Jake Ruff, Jr.

Stationman Rodger L. Logans Stationman Don Sigsworth

Dyer Foreman Albert V. Binner Sugar Boiler Ernest Spallinger

Third row:

Dyer Foreman William Koher Stationman Carl Hughes

Handyman Bill C. Kohler

Stationman William Hull

Top Mechanic: Marvin O. Stark Top Mechanic: Robert A. Bailliet Stationkeeper Robert C. Camp Sugar Boiler Francis R. Cashner Sugar Boiler Clyde B. Bronchurs Sugar Boiler Jack T. McClave Sugar Foreman Ervin Schneider

Boilerhouse Foreman Frank L. Jones

Beetend Foreman Eugene W. Kyper Albers

Sugar Foreman Lester E. Butler

Dyer Foreman Roy T. Hinitt

Sugar Foreman William G. Bly

Dyer Foreman Charles A. Ayre

Sugar Boiler Foreman Lawrence Gellmier Stationman Don Pippin

Stationman Gary Pippin

Top Mechanic: Robert A. Ayre

Stationman Ben McDonald

Electrician Louis Holubek

Top Mechanic W. H. Snook

Fifth row:

Shift: W. Foreman Roy Wittern Sugarand Foreman John Burkhart Stationman Harry Willson

Chief Electrician George Mitchell

Stationman William C. Johnson Ass. Stationkeeper Jerry E. Wilson Sugar Boiler G. L. Black

Stationman Cyril M. Sherman Stationman Victor Lohrenz

Seventh row:


Warehouse Foreman William S. Wilson Sugar Foreman Adam Stein Stationman Jack Williams

Top Mechanic L. A. Rodien Stationman Lewis F. Holness

Boilerhouse Foreman Frank L. Jones

Beetend Foreman Eugene W. Kyper Albers

Sugar Foreman Lester E. Butler

Dyer Foreman Roy T. Hinitt

Sugar Foreman William G. Bly

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Stationman Cyril M. Sherman Stationman Victor Lohrenz

Seventh row:


Warehouse Foreman William S. Wilson Sugar Foreman Adam Stein Stationman Jack Williams

Top Mechanic L. A. Rodien Stationman Lewis F. Holness

Up north, where you sometimes can’t tell a beetcar from a streetcar around the wet hopper, the Billings and Lovel Sugar Tramps boast new sugar production records. Billings bagged over 1,500,000 hundredweight, while Lovel sacked nearly 750,000. Here, they proudly present themselves . . .

Billings’ Office and Field Staffs

The Lovell Factory Personnel

Front row, from left:

Fieldman Ralph J. Stable

Fieldman James F. Gunay

Fieldman Stanley Walter

Fieldman Robert D. Fisher

Fieldman Roland A. Jacob Cashier H. L. Marren

Chief Chemist Thomas L. Clements

Manager Charles R. Johnsons

Top Mechanic: Donald McClure

Craneman Bryan Cross

Handyman Jerome Ott

Shift: W. Foreman Don Underwood

Stationman Cleon Bracken

Sales Clerk Stanley J. Lewis OFFICE & FIELD STAFF

Front row:

Fieldman Jerome P. Pytte

Fieldman Donald R. Candlin

Asst. Manager Waldo T. Peterson

Manager Ralph W. Hettinger

Stenographer Maclene Parson

Phone Operator Mary M. Manti

Stenographer Katherine Kider

Cashier J. Gerald Kider

Bookkeeper Oliver Brush

Sales Clerk Stanley J. Lewis

Sales Repl. Ralph C. Stember

Asst. Cashier Jack K. Runge

Back row:

Labor Agent George H. Alva

Fieldman James A. Smith

Fieldman Robert L. Pierce

Fieldman John W. Sherman

Fieldman Thomas W. Mollhausen

Dumb Foreman A. E. Haden

Asst. Dumb Foreman Henry J. Lapp

Dumb Repairman Robert Flisch

Dumb Repairman Leo Rimmert

Dumb Repairman William Roberts

Dumb Repairman Edwin Carmichael

Asst. Ag. Sup. Paul N. McMillan

Fieldman William R. Raley

Beetend Foreman Myrl Averett

Beetend Foreman Holme L. Doer

Beetend Foreman Evron Lynx

Sugar Foreman Norman Swanson

Sugar Foreman Clyde Nicholls

Sugar Foreman LeRoy Arnoldus

Asst. Master Mech. James A. Barry

Asst. Master Mech. LeRoy Reynolds

Asst. Master Mech. E. C. P. Rhom

Top Mechanic George Ellis

Shop Foreman John Stanley

Top Mechanic M. L. Fillipr

Top Mechanic Richard A. Burke

Handyman John Nations Third row:

Stationman Laurence Ayx

Stationman Larry Sessions

Janitor Fritz J. Finn

Stationkeeper William G. Butler

Stationkeeper Paul L. Sutton

Warehouse Foreman James Wagner

Bollelhouse Foreman Clyde Brooks

Bollelhouse Foreman Jake Adalah

Bollelhouse Foreman William Oatman

Stationman Harold Brinshall

Handyman John Baclodd

Stationman Carl B. Fink

Stationman A. R. Aitken

Mechanic Helper Robert Robertson

Electrician Lewis C. Solland

Top row:

Stationman David Stanley

Stationman John Finn

Stationman Fred K. Fink

Stationman Fred Wagner

Dump Repairman Harold H. Hassen

Stationman Snell Robertson

Stationman Calvin E. Tilley

Stationman Louis Blohm

Dump Repairman Donald Loos

Dump Foreman Leslie W. Cline

Stationman Herbert Schoeller

Mechanic Helper Richard Sessions

Asst. Stationkeeper Earl Kellern

Stationman Robert Schultz

Absent: Sugar Foreman Garth C. Allred Top Mechanic Glen Averett
The Soaring Slope of Slicing

To Sugar Tramps, a house is not a home—
it's a mill where they slice beets and make sugar.

Now, here's the "average-average" house,
with slicing rates on the upgrade slope.

* Perhaps there's really no such thing as the "average-average" sugar house.

But the ten-year advance of campaign daily slicing averages at all the mills—17—show some startling statistics. If an average is taken of the campaign slicing averages of all the factories each year, then the result appears in the soaring slope on the graph at right. Where ten years ago the average house sliced only 1,999 tons daily for the campaign, this mythical mill last campaign sliced 2,638 tons! Furthermore, the slope reflects constantly increasing figures over the years—except for the "weather-worst" campaign of '59-'60. Along with improved operating skills and techniques, the slope reflects outlays of millions of dollars for factory improvements. The main equipment, in this case, was the "slope" itself—the twin-scroll diffuser, now in use at 15 houses. The graph slope here shows an increase of 31.5% in slicing over ten years, while the actual company-wide total in daily slicing averages shows an increase of 10,678 tons—equivalent to the slicing performance of three mills the size of Scottsbluff!
In daily slicing averages for the campaign, 11 mills set new record high marks during the last season. Fremont’s frisky pace, as shown in the table at right, led the factory to the Pennant, while the next four mills followed in the Pennant race in a slightly different order.

Of the 11 mills at right, six operated with higher standards than the campaign before.

### Sugar Beet Sliceroo!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Tons</th>
<th>Std.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>123.4%</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>1525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loveland</td>
<td>122.0%</td>
<td>3692</td>
<td>3025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterling</td>
<td>119.2%</td>
<td>2325</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>119.0%</td>
<td>2201</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell</td>
<td>118.5%</td>
<td>2429</td>
<td>2050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td>117.9%</td>
<td>2358</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovell</td>
<td>115.1%</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayard</td>
<td>114.4%</td>
<td>2288</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greeley</td>
<td>113.4%</td>
<td>2090</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottsbluff</td>
<td>113.2%</td>
<td>3560</td>
<td>3145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Morgan</td>
<td>111.3%</td>
<td>3208</td>
<td>2900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sterling</td>
<td>137.5%</td>
<td>2683 tons</td>
<td>1950 tons</td>
<td>12/21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>136.0%</td>
<td>2073 tons</td>
<td>1525 tons</td>
<td>12/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovell</td>
<td>134.3%</td>
<td>2452 tons</td>
<td>1825 tons</td>
<td>12/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loveland</td>
<td>134.0%</td>
<td>4055 tons</td>
<td>3025 tons</td>
<td>10/28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td>133.9%</td>
<td>2678 tons</td>
<td>2000 tons</td>
<td>11/30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longmont</td>
<td>128.2%</td>
<td>4036 tons</td>
<td>3225 tons</td>
<td>11/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greeley</td>
<td>128.2%</td>
<td>2372 tons</td>
<td>1850 tons</td>
<td>11/30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottsbluff</td>
<td>127.5%</td>
<td>4010 tons</td>
<td>3145 tons</td>
<td>11/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayard</td>
<td>125.3%</td>
<td>2507 tons</td>
<td>2000 tons</td>
<td>12/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gering</td>
<td>125.0%</td>
<td>2700 tons</td>
<td>2160 tons</td>
<td>11/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findlay</td>
<td>122.0%</td>
<td>1831 tons</td>
<td>1500 tons</td>
<td>11/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billings</td>
<td>120.2%</td>
<td>4714 tons</td>
<td>3920 tons</td>
<td>12/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Morgan</td>
<td>119.6%</td>
<td>3470 tons</td>
<td>2900 tons</td>
<td>10/23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and then the University of Michigan. After his studies, he joined his father, Franklin P. Secor, in practice at Longmont.

The elder Secor’s law office was one of the oldest in Colorado, dating back to 1871. Franklin Secor was also an active backer in the “agitation” at the turn of the century to obtain a sugar factory for Longmont. He came to Longmont shortly after 1860.

In his native Longmont, Gray Secor was a noted raconteur; his hobby was history and he was an active member of the Longmont Pioneer Society. He was a 50-year member of the Longmont Elks and was a past state president of the lodge. He was also a life member of the Boulder County and Colorado bar associations and was a charter member of the Longmont Rotary Club.

Mr. Secor leaves his wife, Maude, a Longmont girl whom he married 54 years ago; along with his son, William, a member of his firm and the third generation of Secors in law. William Secor will also keep the family name with Great Western in continuing to represent the Company in Longmont.

V. I. Daniels, a veteran Great Westerner who was superintendent at Gering for 26 years, died on Jan. 6. His age was 84.

Danny retired at Gering in 1947 with 40 years of service. He continued to live in Gering, where he led the sugar mill to three Pennants during his career as superintendent there from 1919 to 1947.

Earl R. Daniels was on the technical staff at the Scottsbluff district office from 1917 to 1919 and engaged in research work at the Denver lab from 1914 to 1917. Danny also occupied the old position of traveling chemist, serving Eaton, Greeley and Windsor, from 1911 to 1914. He was also chief chemist at Greeley from 1908 to 1910.

A graduate of the University of Denver, Danny worked his way through school as a tramway conductor. He later served on the chemical faculty at D.U. before joining Great Western.

His survivors include a son, Lee A. Daniels, former superintendent at Fremont and Lovell.

Glenn W. Shaffer, a Great Westerner for half a century, died on Jan. 17 in Fort Collins, his home town. He was 72 years old.

Glenn retired in 1957 as a sugarend foreman at Eaton to cap his career of 50 years. He served 47 years continuously, plus three earlier campaigns. His service was the second longest in the Company at the time of his retirement. Before moving to Eaton in 1955, Glenn was at Fort Collins for ten years. He also served at Ovid from 1943 to 1945. Glenn joined Great Western at Fort Collins, first as a campaigner and then year-around, starting in 1909 and staying there until 1943.

Glenn was to become a 50-year member in May of the Fort Collins Lodge No. 19, AF&AM. He leaves his wife, Alta, three daughters, nine grandchildren, and six great grandchildren.

William D. Bruce, a retired Great Westerner who was cashier at Greeley for 23 years, died on March 11 in Greeley, his home town. His age was 82.

Bill retired at Greeley in 1952 with 37 years of continuous service. He came to Greeley in 1939 from Ovid, where he was cashier for 13 years. Earlier, he worked at Sterling, Fort Collins and at Scottsbluff, where he helped to open the new factory’s books in 1910, before he began his year-around service.

In retirement, Bill worked as a real estate salesman for a Greeley firm. His survivors include his wife, Elma.

John R. Shaw, retired sugarend foreman at Bayard, died on Jan. 21 at the age of 62.

John retired early because of disability in March, 1964. Before he became a sugarend foreman in 1952, John was a sugar boiler at Bayard, where he joined Great Western in 1929.

Earlier, he was with Holly Sugar at Worland, Wyo., from 1917 to 1929. He was reared and schooled at Worland.

John was the father of Jack A. Shaw, sugar boiler at Bayard.

Floyd W. Wheeler, who retired as an assistant superintendent at Bayard, died on Jan. 11 at Longmont, where he lived. His age was 62.

Floyd retired early because of disability in 1960 at Bayard, where he became an assistant in 1955. In his 30 years of service, Floyd also served as an assistant at Windsor and worked at Ovid.

His survivors include his wife, Nettie.

Death has come at the age of 97 for Louis L. Haines of Denver, who was the oldest Great Westerner on the retirement rolls. He died on Jan. 14 in Denver, where he lived with his wife, Mary.

Louis retired in 1943 from the accounting staff at the General Office, where he spent most of his career. He came to the General Office in 1922 and first worked briefly for the GW Railway.

With the passing of Louis Haines, the oldest Great Westerner becomes L. M. Hammond, a retired fieldman who lives in Longmont. He is also 97 years old, born two days later than Mr. Haines.

The second oldest Great Westerner is Henry A. Schmode of Scottsbluff, a vigorous 94. A former master mechanic and superintendent, Henry is the father of Marv, superintendent at Fort Morgan.
DENVER, April 5—The Great Western Sugar Company will pay beet growers $8,182,500 April 14 as second payment on the 1964 beet crop.

President Frank A. Kemp said the payment will average $1.70 per ton in Colorado and Kansas; $1.77 in Nebraska and southern Wyoming; and $1.85 in Montana and northern Wyoming.

On receipt of this payment, the largest second disbursement ever paid by Great Western, growers will have received $53,322,000 from the company to date for 1964 beets, with final accounting to be made Sept. 30, 1965.

Mr. Kemp said planting the 1965 crop is now in progress with favorable outlook for irrigation water.

The dates?
Saturday and Sunday—June 12 and 13

The place?
Estes Park

The events?
The GW Golf Tournament
Ladies Night Dinner-Dance

The outlay?
Details later—watch for 'em.

The purpose?
To have fun—that's all!

* Z/3/22—This is the time of year when many of the men at the MSG Plant begin to think of their hobbies and recreation. For instance:
  Asst. Supt. Lloyd Meeker—he makes furniture, mounts clocks, and fabricates some very nice jewelry boxes.
  Handyman Bernard Sobeski—he raises fancy pigeons and has several blue ribbons to prove it.
  Station Operator Ed Christensen—he and his son, Richard, have horses that they enjoy riding.
  Asst. Supt. Sam Lanham, House Mechanic Dale Sinele, and Station Operator Al Schott—they have campers and they spend many of their days off in the mountains.
  Top Mechanic Jim Kelin and Handyman Carl Bernhardt—they like to hunt geese, and are the only ones here who do.
  Asst. Supt. Heinz Herzog—he's a winter athlete, who will be sorry to see the snow go, since he and his wife get up to the slopes to ski every possible weekend.
  Handyman John Bernarde, Station Operators Wayne Van Matre and Lowell Miller—they are among the more avid anglers who really welcome summer and the streams.
  Master Mechanic Jim Young, Chief Chemist Jim Dalbey, Benchman Bob Shonsby, and Yours Truly—we are golfers, it says here, and while we don't cause Arnold Palmer to lose any sleep, we do try!

—Augie Blanco
Loveland's finest 24 hours appear here on the beetboard. For the day ending at 8 A.M., Oct. 27, the factory sliced 4,055 tons of beets. It was not only a new house record, but the first time Loveland broke the 4,000-ton barrier.

- V/1/21—Work has started on the additional new sugar bins at Loveland. They will be another cluster of four just west of the present ones. The "tallboys" will hold an additional 300,000 bags of sugar, and will certainly dominate the Loveland skyline.

The new bins will set on caissons, which are drilled piers filled with concrete. There will be 80 such piers under the cluster, same as the older ones.

Well we finally got the last beet into the mill, at about 8:30 A.M. We had a very successful 113-day campaign this year. We sliced well over 400,000 tons of beets and netted over a million bags of sugar. We also made it through campaign without a lost-time accident, bringing our total days to 410.

During the campaign season the factory guides showed some 1,200 persons through the mill. The guides included retired Claud Peak, John Price, and C. H. (Sandy) Cowles.

David Morris, son of Shop Foreman Jack Morris, was sent to Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., for six months of active duty in the Army. Dave left about Oct. 17, after spending the summer working in the shop with his father.

Ralph Smith has been promoted to a raw sugar boiler to replace the late Harry Burgdorff. Ralph learned to boil sugar last campaign during a training program. He has been a centrifugal foreman for the past few years.

It has been learned that R. H. (Dick) Hirirschens will not be returning to work. Dick has been in and out of the hospital for the past two years. Dick was a Steffen house foreman, and has some 14 years of year-around service with the Company. Harry Hersch replaced Dick in this capacity.

- V/12/5—Ray Wagner, son of Asst. M.M. Al & Jean Wagner, has returned to San Diego to report aboard the USS Dayton. Ray was able to spend a 15-day leave with his parents upon completion of a pattern-making school in the Navy. Ray will be working in the pattern shop aboard ship.

Miss Linda Anderson, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Lee Anderson, was married to Harold Owen on Dec. 5. The newlyweds are making their home in Longmont.

- Jim Neal

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- Jim Neal

- C/2/9—Warehouse Foreman Fred Jacoby is the proud owner of a new Ford Galaxie 500.

David B. Jekes, son of Windsor Timekeeper Royal and Mrs. Jekes, and also janitor of the Fort Collins office, will be leaving soon to go into six months training with the U.S. Army Reserve. Dave will receive eight weeks' basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.; after that he will be assigned to a training school for administrative clerks. We will miss Dave here in the Collins office but hope he enjoys his time in the Reserves.

Fieldmen B. A. Nelson and William G. Krueger and Manager John Stewart were in Greeley helping put on a beet machinery show. The large crowd was gratifying to all who put in so much time and effort to present it.

- C/1/15—Mr. & Mrs. Peter J. Brollier are spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Krueger of Longmont. Bill is a Fieldman out of the Fort Collins district but still maintains his home in Longmont. Mrs. Brollier (Judy) is a hostess for Pan-American Airlines and flies to the Far East.

- C/12/15—It was a good campaign but the office is surely quiet now.

- Jim Neal
Asst. Supt. Carl Case of Bayard, left, presents a 5-year service pin to Beetendor Foreman Wayne Muhr.

Speaking of vacations, a few of the lucky ones have had a few days vacation since the end of campaign. Zeke Rice and wife journeyed to Indiana where they spent a few days visiting his parents, brothers and sisters. Augie Heldt is trying to finish up his vacation before the end of the fiscal year. Augie has been spending a few days relaxing at home before starting on the contracting for this year’s crop. Harry Brown and family spent a few days in Colorado after the close of campaign. Dick and Sheila Priest had a flying trip to Denver, and then spent about 12 hours on icy roads on the return trip home.

In the new car department John Mohr is sporting a 1965 Ford, Bill Amend a 1965 Merc, and Emery Sherfey a 1963 Dodge.

Our storeroom has taken quite a change the last couple of weeks. Swede Pontine, Bus Lyman and Carrol Silsby have been cleaning and painting everything in sight. The only trouble is that Swede won’t let anyone walk on his newly painted floor with their shoes on. Incidentally, the local clothing stores believe that this has been a big factor in the increase of sales on work socks.

Mrs. Ralph Rice is successfully recuperating from an operation, and Mrs. Gordon Hobert is back home after an operation. Eugene Pinske is back to work after a brief illness. Harry Swanson has returned to work for the first time since his illness last fall.

An interested party in the mill submitted a few statements that he had overheard in the locker room throughout the campaign. A few of the statements were as follows:

“Wash your hands or keep them out of my lunch box.” This proves that our help is very particular. “You electricians are always happy! Don’t you ever work?” Wonder if the electricians agree?

Congratulations are in order to Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Muhr—it’s a girl; and to Mr. & Mrs. Bill Kramer—it’s a boy!

The local Union elected Herman Amend as president, Jack Shaw is vice president, Jerry Muhr as recording secretary, and Bill Kramer as treasurer. The Valley Local Unions held a meeting in Scottsbluff on Feb 12. Not being present at the meeting I am not for sure what went on, but I do know that for some reason or other Jack Shaw says he won’t be going to any more Valley meetings. Must have been something he ate.

The cashier’s office has been working short handed the last two weeks as Cashier Bob McKee has been in the Denver Office working in the Tax Department.

We wish to extend our sympathy to Vic Marker over the death of his wife, Marie, in February. Also our belated condolences to the family of John Shaw, retired sugar end foreman from Bayard, who passed away in January.

—Dick Priest
The millionth bag of sugar produced at Scottsbluff is displayed by Asst. Sups. Jack Whittier, left, and Floyd Logan. It was sacked on Dec. 30 during last campaign.

F/2/15—With another campaign back of us, the place is again humming with after-campaign activities, considerable sugar being moved, preparing and making up maintenance lists, tearing down and repairing equipment.

During the past campaign there was an extensive training program carried out. Jerry Fertig, Merle Waitman and Neal Westervelt were trained as sugar boilers. Ronald England, Irvin Zitterkopf and Dick Kraus as end foremen, and Don Stark was moved from kiln foreman to the carbonation station.

Joint donations from Local 1071 and the Flower Fund enabled 32 children and six families to enjoy a much nicer Christmas this past year; $400 was contributed for the purchase of clothes and toys and our group was very happy to be able to perform this service.

Jerry Hooper, son of Supt. and Mrs. Sabin Hooper, was married to Mary Kays, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Kays of Gering, on Dec. 27 at the Methodist Church in Gering. After a short wedding trip to Wyoming they returned to Lincoln, where Jerry is a senior at the University of Nebraska.

At this writing, we have two employees in the hospital, Levi Koenig and Merle Waitman. We hope for a speedy recovery to both.

Since the last issue the stork has visited three Sugar Tramp families. A son to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Roberts, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Milton Muth, and a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Normal Vogel. Congratulations to all.

R/2/26—The thrill and excitement of the whistle announcing the start of campaign, with the ensuing weeks of seeming perpetual motion, are second only to the welcome relief of knowing the last beet has been sliced, the sugar placed in the stacks and bins, the engines quiet and the fires out. We called upon the assistants in an attempt to carry out the editor's suggestion of notes on the campaign operations and they responded in unison, "We are glad it is over."

In viewing the sugar end, one gets the impression that the Gering mill is in dismantling process, but actually it is work going on in preparation for plant improvement jobs. Dick Fulton and his crew are making good progress toward the installation of automatic centrifugals. Ralph Bristol is supervising the work for the new juice filter station.

Congratulations are in order for recent promotions. Chuck Arends is now sugar boiler, Cliff Robinson is Steffen foreman and Don Smith is sugarend foreman. Campaign men who remained to work with the crew are Stan Stricker, Bill Good- man, C. Schuldies, Dan Hamburg, Cecil Sinner, Chuck Barton, Galen Burkey, George Strauss and Gary Beck. Dean Stuff came from the Scottsbluff factory to join our forces.

Catherine Johannes, Lab Clerk, typed the maintenance list while waiting for final lab figures and her assistance was most welcome.

Sincere sympathy is extended because of death in the family: Bruce and Edna Stallings—Edna's mother, who lived in Denver, passed away; and to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Stuckey. Paul's father who was a long time resident here died in February.

The Gwesco Club is in its ninth year of organization under the leadership of Joyce Drumheller, president; Carol Fulton, vice-president; and La Von Dilley, secretary.

The Don Smiths announce the arrival of a daughter, Donna Mae, on Feb. 3, and a most welcome addition she is to the family of 3 boys. Hearty congratulations!

This item is much belated, however, we shall continue for some time to miss two men who worked here many years. Clarence Uhrich, Steffen foreman and a 22-year employee, was forced to leave last September due to amputation of his leg. Arlie Braudaway passed away in November, after a short illness. He had been with the company 35 years and was sugarend foreman.

—Rena Gross

The girls at Gering who worked in the beet room last campaign. From left, Fran Henderson, Head Clerk Joyce Reits, Shirley Gilbaugh, Jean Goodell, and Steno Joyce Drumheller.

Here at Gering, Joyce Reits sends Fieldman Sam Barton on his way to measure beet fields.
At Findlay, Supt. Dwight Gordon, left, presents a 15-year GW pin to Master Mechanic Gus Schneider with Traveling Engineer Wayne Argabrite on the right.

At the Fremont factory in Ohio, Fieldman LeRoy Williams, on the left, receives his 5-year GW pin from Manager Gordon Rudolph.

At Findlay crew bids goodbye and good luck to retiring Asst. Supt. Harry Andrews with a gift of luggage. It was presented for the crew by Supt. Dwight Gordon, shaking hands with Harry.

At the Fremont factory in Ohio, Fieldman LeRoy Williams, on the left, receives his 5-year GW pin from Manager Gordon Rudolph.

Here's Harry Hood of Scottsbluff, now retired, but a "come-backer" who serves as visitors' guide during campaigns. A veteran of 41 years at the Bluffs, Harry served in the capacity of sugar boiler, sugarend foreman, and then shop foreman before he retired in August, 1962.

At Greeley, Manager Lee Butler, left, presents a 10-year GW service pin to Fieldman Carl Johnson.

Here, Greeley Manager Lee Butler awards another 10-year service pin to Fieldman Jim Robertson on the right.

At Bayard, John Kelim, a very modest angler, kindly consents to show the kind of bait he always uses on his fishing excursions.
Ray Lupton, left, senior in service among the members of the Purchasing staff at the General Office, receives his 40-year GW service pin from Purchasing Manager Jack Frost with Asst. Manager Red Ruebush on the right. A buyer of steel and other building materials, Ray began his career at the old sugar bag factory at the Central Warehouse in Denver and later moved to the Purchasing Dept. His purchases of steel alone during the post-war modernization era ran into the millions. Earlier this year, Ruebush also received a GW pin for 15 years of service; Red formerly worked on the engineering staff at Denver and Scottsbluff.

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<tr>
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**APRIL ANNIVERSARIES**

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**MARCH ANNIVERSARIES**

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<td>Austin Urbach, Loveland</td>
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**In Which We Serve**

**GW GREAT WESTERNER**

**In Which We Serve**

**MARCH ANNIVERSARIES**

- Charles L. Quinn, Denver: 40
- Austin Urbach, Loveland: 40
- William G. Bly, Billings: 35
Boss Kemp, at left, welcomes a new member to the 40-year service club in Phil Smith, second from left, director of agricultural development, and also congratulates two vice presidents on their service anniversaries—Ben Oxnard, second from right, who received his 25-year pin, and Bob Fisher, right, who received his 20-year pin.

The GW Railway staff at Denver appears here for the presentation of a 40-year service pin to Cashier Charlie Quinn, second from left, by Vice President Jens Jensen, left. The others, from left, Jim Kelly, Irene Whitney, Ruth Curnow, Don Rauer, Bruce Wiggin, and Ken Clarke. Elaine Curtis was absent at the time so her picture will appear in a later issue.

The Traffic staff at the General Office gathers for the presentation of a 15-year service pin to Harry Mitchell, third from left, by Traffic Manager Jens Jensen, left, with his assistant, Ralph Roush. The other members of Traffic, from left, Marie Zimmerli, Helen Kluge, Norma Cross, Tillie Jess, Jerry Lucero, Dick Mozinski, Jim Holt, and Ernie Robinson.
Supt. Francis Wood of Billings, left, receives his 40-year GW pin and the congratulations of District Supt. Harold Burk. Wood came to Billings from Gering 8 years ago.

Handyman Bill C. Kober of Billings, at right, shows his 5-year service pin in the company of, from left, Sugar Boiler Jack McClure, Asst. Master Tommy Turnbull, and Top Mechanic Jiggs Snook.

Here again at Billings Master Mechanic Cliff Davis, at left, receives his 20-year service pin with a handshake from District Supt. Burke. Davis came to Billings from Brighton 5 years ago.

Billings' four beetend foremen gather around while Bill Bly, second from left, displays his 35-year GW pin. The others, from left, Bob Jacobs, Gene Kyger, and Don McCracken.

Little Visits

to

Famous Limestone Quarries

Limestone Manager George Berlin, left, presents a GW service pin for 5 years to Supt. Phil Ford of Horse Creek Quarry.

Bill Tourville, left, snaps a picture of the closing out sale at the Horse Creek Commissary with his wife Mickie and Lillian Anderson at the counter and Dorothy Buckley peeking over the counter.

One of the final meals at the old Horse Creek boarding house before it was torn down. At the table—R. S. Hamilton on the left and Serafim daSilva.

Three other quarrymen sit down for one of the last meals at the boarding house. From left, Hank Karvola, Bill Corcoran, and J. W. Ashton.

The clocks were the first things to go with the decision to raze the boarding house. So Loretta Hays made some new ones to decorate the walls for a while. Here Austin Dennis tries to wind one of the timepieces held by his wife Hazel.

Wilma Van Zee, one of the cooks at the boarding house, admires a new “clock” with the GW service emblem. Wilma worked at Horse Creek for 18 years.

And here’s Lillian Anderson with the Timex creation by Loretta Hays. Lillian cooked at the Horse Creek boarding house for 23 years.

Asst. Maintenance Foreman Bill Tourville engages in some family maintenance by hanging out the laundry at Horse Creek. Furthermore, he did the washing of it.

Bill’s wife Mickie keeps an eye on him while she pauses at her job of weighing trucks at Horse Creek for the Peter Kiewit Co. Or is she just trying to look busy to convince Bill?

A last look at the “hotel” or boarding house at Horse Creek Quarry. The structure was vacated in February with demolition starting in March.
Jolly Old St. Nick—who can he really be?—gathers up the youngsters at the annual Longmont Experiment Station Christmas party last December at the Cliffside Inn at Lyons. The occasion was complete with roast turkey, blazing fireplace, trimmed tree, and movies and goodies for the children. They are, from left, Scott Melvin, Ronald Abrams, Dale Thompson, Louis Zuniga, Jr., Craig Thompson, Virginia Zuniga, Diana Zuniga, Matt Sullivan, Janet Melvin, Allen Abrams, David Erichsen, Ricky Wagner and Laure Erichsen. And Santa? He just could be Bob Oldemeyer!

Helen Anderson, district secretary for the agricultural staff at the General Office, receives her 5-year GW pin from District Managers Lyman Andrews, center, and John Edmiston.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schmode pose by the rose bushes in their yard at Scottsbluff. Henry, a retired Great Westerner who's the father of Supt. Mart Schmode of Fort Morgan, writes that one bush in his rose garden is 52 years old. Henry celebrated his 94th birthday last October.

A Billings bride—Laura Jane Davis, daughter of Master Mechanic and Mrs. D. C. Davis of Billings, at her September wedding to Delmar Ohlin of Huntley, Mont. They now live at Huntley, where he works for Yellowstone Valley Electric Co.
Fremont’s First Flag

Continued from Page 11

tercampaign should correct that situation. Greeley’s principal penalty was for losses, but the next campaign will probably see Greeley start off at about the performance they attained after the fourth or fifth week.

Findlay, who won the pennant on two previous occasions, ended near the bottom of the list this campaign. They were able to better their slicing standard, but did not receive too much credit for slicing and took a substantial penalty on limestone use and losses. They did have a number of mechanical delays both in the dryer and the factory which lowered their average slicing rate. They had very rough going the last two weeks and in part this was caused by some poor quality beets.

Scottsbluff also had the best-ever slicing average and still were relegated to last place. They had difficulties with their Steffens operation, particularly in the losses and the failure of the low raw mingler and subsequent inadequate cooling, which gave them an unusually high molasses true purity. Although everyone hoped Scottsbluff would finish with a 100 rating, so all factories would be at that level or above, they finally slipped a bit and ended up with a 99.969. This is the first year for over 25 years, however, that there has been only one factory below 100.

All in all, 1964 campaign operations would have to be considered as good as past performances, however the plant improvement Program has contributed to this betterment in performance. The factories started up the new equipment with less difficulty than might have been anticipated in light of the size of some of the programs. This attests to the fact that our people are dedicated to making the best possible use of the new items being supplied. The successful operation of the factories and the success with the new equipment provides us with a degree of confidence in our ability to improve as we must in this competitive age.

Those of us in Denver wish to extend our thanks to all of those people who contributed to the Company’s efforts and we hope you take some measure of pride in the outcome of each factory’s success. We don’t know at this moment what kind of crop we will have next year, but if history repeats itself, it will be different from the past one and we will again have to adjust ourselves to best suit the conditions prevailing at that time.

It’s a birthday cake for Dist. Supt. Harold Burk, about to wield the knife at a small party in the Billings office. The well-wishers include, from left, Manager Ralph Hettinger, Dist. Engineer Pat Pumphrey, Master Mechanic Cliff Davis, Supt. Francis Wood, Supt’s Clerk Billie Veis, and Chief Chemist Glen Rogers.

Billings four assistant master mechanics gather around for the presentation of a 40-year Great Westerner service pin to one of their members, Bill Black, at far right. The others, from left, Jim Kiedrowski, Art (Barrelhouse) Hudson, and Tommy Turnbull.

The time was 4 P.M., Sept. 26, for the lighting of the kiln for the 59th campaign at the Billings sugar factory, the most productive in the history of the mill. On hand for the occasion, from left, Kiln Foreman Vic Lohrenz, Asst. Supts. Don Morris, Ike Enwall, Earl Bittner, and Supt. Francis Wood.
The Pan Floor

By Donald E. Ebner

In his second appearance on the Pan Floor, our new series dealing with the purpose of pots and pans in the kitchen, our Sugar Tramp of the Scullery tells a most spicy tale.

From his own spice shelf, Don takes to the high road of romance, posted with strange-sounding names, to regale us with adventures of hearty eating with zesty seasoning. So, be you a cooker-in or a cooker-out, here's a chance to stir your imagination and your dishes with real relish!

- The art of seasoning has been called the hallmark of a good cook—the soul of fine cuisine.

Imports and production figures currently show that more spices are being consumed per capita in this country than ever before in history. Americans now use what once were strange-sounding herbs, such as oregano, sweet marjoram, and basil as knowingly as pepper, cloves, sugar, and cinnamon.

Each one of you probably has a favorite restaurant, where you enjoy eating. What makes this food so flavorful is a blend of just the right ingredients, at just the right time. How many of us have heard someone say, "I don't like spicy dishes." To which you might reply, "Have you ever eaten sausage with your pancakes in the morning? Or a hot dog?"

Both of these foods contain a blending of certain spices, as well as sugar. Spices are used all around us, but we are unaware of their usage. And that is as it should be, for a spice correctly used, should enhance the flavor of food, not change the flavor.

The same kind of equipment that is used for making powdered sugar is used for grinding or pulverizing spices. Dry spiced seasonings are blended to disperse readily in dry or liquid foods, such as dry mixes, pickles, and salad dressing products. A significant trend in flavoring certain foods, such as dressing products, is the substitution of ground spices with their essential oil counterparts.

This gives better uniformity of flavor; more intimate blending of essential oil with another oil product, like mayonnaise, and a more palatable oily taste. In dressing flavoring, onion oil can actually take the "bite" off a spice. Tarragon oil blends all the flavors of a dressing into one uniform taste.

Now one may wonder, just what is a spice?

The definition of spices today has become mostly a matter of trade usage. Spices include the true spices like pepper, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, ginger, etc. Herbs such as sage, marjoram, rosemary, oregano, basil, thyme, are also put in this category. There are also many aromatic seeds, such as anise, caraway, poppy, sesame, cumin and cardamom.

To further confuse matters, there are many miscellaneous dry seasoning products on the market such as garlic, onion and celery salts, dehydrated onion flakes, garlic, and onion powder, and several spice blends. While the modern spice business now includes these dehydrated forms of garlic and onion, the fresh versions of these vegetables, as well as the fresh forms of herbs, are not included in the term "spices." Neither is salt, nor monosodium glutamate.

MSG is called a flavor-enhancer and it has the unique ability of stimulating many of the nerve endings within the taste buds on our tongues. Thus a great variety of different foods taste better with MSG.

Many spice manufacturers also sell liquid or semi-liquid seasoning products such as prepared mustard, catsup, Worcestershire sauce, gravy seasonings, tarragon and wine vinegar, but these are not spices. They are more properly included in the condiment group.

Strength and quality of flavor are the most important considerations in buying spices. Price differences between the best spices and lesser grades are so negligible on a per meal basis that it isn't worth considering. If spices are bought at all, it is worthwhile obtaining the best, so that good strength and flavor are assured.

America enjoys the purest spices of any country in the world. They are regulated for purity by the Pure Food & Drug Administration and the flavor and aroma in good spices are further controlled by the manufacturers. Despite the fact that the same spice may grow in different parts of the world, and the soil and climate conditions differ from crop to crop, constant laboratory control assures us that a level teaspoon of fresh, good quality nutmeg will always provide the same nutmeg flavor from one can to the next.

There is some similarity to the beet growers and sugar factories in maintaining the same quality sugar, time after time, from beets grown and stored under many different conditions.

During the spice shortages of World War II a few imitation spices made their
appearance on the market. The main one of these was imitation black pepper. Imitation pepper is made by adding oil of black pepper or some of the hotter red peppers to bases such as ground soy, buckwheat, cottonseed hulls or other waste grains. Use of the cheap bases, or cereal fillers, allowed this product to sell for less than real black pepper. The price of real pepper today no longer even makes economy an excuse for using imitations; the steadily increasing supply of the world's most popular spice has cut the price to a fraction of its postwar high.

Real pepper not only tastes better, it goes farther and its flavor is more stable. Whole black pepper used in a table pepper mill or grinder is most enjoyable because it releases the aromatic flavor oils at the time of use, while all spices, quality in pepper is real economy.

Another good rule to observe in purchasing spices is to buy moderately and frequently. Spice flavor tests indicate that the user gets the best results when he doesn't keep any spice for more than six months. Metal, glass and cardboard containers are offered by various spice manufacturers.

The principal point to look for in any spice container is a top that can be kept closed tightly when the spices are not being used. Prolonged exposure to the air, excessive moisture should be avoided in keeping spices. When a spice container is left open for a long time, or placed in a warm location, the strength of its contents is dissipated. Heat robs their flavors and dampness cakes them.

Under good conditions, spices will retain their aroma and flavor for a long period. The whole spices will keep longer than ground spices. The herbs tend to lose flavor a little faster than such items as pepper, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, etc. Many people prefer to buy herbs in the leaf form, because they store better.

Dehydrated vegetable seasonings, including various forms of onion, garlic, sweet peppers, celery, mint, parsley are labor savers when a recipe calls for the seasoning quality of any of these vegetables.

One part of instant minced onion or parsley flakes is equal to about four parts of the raw product in seasoning strength. One part of celery or sweet pepper flakes is equivalent to about two parts of the raw vegetable. Careful measuring is the best way to produce consistently good seasoning results.

It is impossible to make a blanket rule for the correct amount of spices to add to each dish made. When trying something new, rely on your cookbook or recipe, as they are normally tested to suit the average palate. In case no recipe is available it is safest to start with one-quarter teaspoon of spice (except red pepper spices) to a pint of sauce, gravy, soup or vegetable, or to a pound of meat, fowl or fish. This may be increased after tasting.

Spices have no calories and can be used in most special diets. Most spices are also low in salt and can be put into a low sodium diet, effectively flavoring a bland dish. According to the American Medical Assn., the only exceptions are dried celery and parsley flakes, and flavored salts, such as onion salt.

At a price as high as $80 a pound, the world's most expensive spice is saffron, from Spain. This justifies extremely careful packaging control procedures. It takes 224,000 stigma of a crocus-like flower to make a pound of saffron. The flavor is distinctive and agreeable and its ability to give food an appetizing yellow color is equally prized. Perhaps you recall having it in Arroz con Pollo, the rice-chicken dish of Spain.

Poppy seeds number about 900,000 to the pound and the best is the blue-colored seed from Holland. The sesame seed is grown in Central America, Egypt and the United States. Sage is grown in Yugoslavia and Greece and is a shrub about two feet in height. Rosemary is a spiky herb used in lamb dishes mostly. Turmeric is a root of the ginger family and has a mild ginger-pepper flavor.

Tarragon is grown in France and Spain and is a small perennial plant which forms tall stalks about four to five feet high. It is minty and anise-like in flavor. Speaking of anise, it is grown in Spain and Mexico and is much used in flavoring licorice.

Allspice is a pea-sized fruit which grows in a small cluster on a tree. It is picked while still green and after curing resembles brown berries. As its name implies, allspice is reminiscent of several spices—cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves. Try adding a dash of it to tomato sauce.

Caraway seed comes mostly from the Netherlands and is a plant which grows two to three feet high. The seeds are somewhat curved, tapering toward both ends. Cardamon seeds are tiny brown seeds that grow enclosed in a white or green pod varying in length from one-fourth to 1 inch. The flavor is sweet and spicy and is used in breads, coffee cakes and pastries. Celery seed is a minute olive-brown seed that comes from the celery plant. Celery salt is made by combining celery seed with salt. Celery flakes are dehydrated flaked leaves and stalks of vegetable celery.

Black pepper is a small dried berry of a vine. Whole pepper is known as peppercorn. White pepper is black peppercorn with the outer black cover removed, and is useful in light colored sauces and mashed potatoes. There are dozens of types of red pepper, varying in degree of heat. A product sold as "cayenne" or "red pepper" may contain several varieties in order to obtain the desired strength. Some red peppers can actually cause second-degree burns to the skin.

Many mixtures or blends of spices have been developed by manufacturers to make the art of seasoning a quick and easy task. Some of these are: apple pie spice, barbecue spice, chili powder, curry powder, mixed pickling spice, and seafood seasonings.

Remember, the over-all impression of food should be one of savoriness without any particularly dominant spice apparent. There are exceptions to this of course, such as curry or chili or gingerbread where the character of the dish itself depends on its spice. A knowing use of spices is a means to better flavored food.

There is one "spice" that I often use with a very pleasing effect in many different kinds of cooked dishes, making each taste better, even to the keener and more sensitive palates of children.

It's called sugar!

Surprised! Sugar, of course, is not a spice. But it has the irreplaceable ability to blend and bring out the flavors of many foods. Next time when you're cooking, just try sugar by the spoonful in stewed tomatoes, buttered carrots, green beans, peas, sweet corn, squash, beets, sweet potatoes, pork and beans, and in most soups.

In fact, sugar in controlled amounts adds taste to just about every food. There is, after all, just no substitute for sugar!

Incidentally, accidently burnt food tastes can sometimes be hidden or masked by the extra addition of some sugar, salt and a little more spices.

Today's Tip: If you accidently over-salt a cooked dish, grating in a half or more of raw potato and simmering for a couple of minutes can be a real life-saver by absorbing the saltiness.