Two named to Great Western Sugar Posts

J.W. Eastman
The Board of Directors of the Great Western Sugar Company (GWS) announced last Thursday the appointment of Jack B. Powell as Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of the Denver sugar firm.

Jack W. Eastman, Area Manufacturing Manager, was promoted to the position of Director of Manufacturing, succeeding Powell in that responsibility.

J.B. Powell
James A. Krentler, who has been Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of GWS since May of 1973, will retain those positions and also become Company President. His appointment fills a vacancy that has existed since the resignation of former president, George Wilber.

Powell, a veteran of 27 years with GWS, was named Director of Manufac-
turing in late 1973 and promoted to Vice-President Manufacturing in March of 1974. During the preceding 4 years, he had been District General Manager at Fort Morgan, Colo., and Fremont, Ohio. Before that, he was a District Supt. and also had served as Factory Manager at GWS facilities in Gering and Mitchell, Nebr., Brighton, Colo, and Fremont.

Eastman, with nearly 30 years in factory operations, has been Area Manufacturing Manager for GWS factories in North Central Colorado, Billings, Montana and Lovell, Wyoming since early this year. Before that, he served on the operations staff at Denver and was also Factory Manager at Fort Morgan and Sterling, Colo.

The Great Western Sugar Company is the largest beet sugar manufacturing firm in the U.S., with 19 processing facilities located in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming and Ohio.

GWS board members include R. J. Adleman, Arthur Rubloff & Co. Inc. board chairman, Chicago; James Neal Blue, Colorado & Western Properties Corp. president and chairman; Park G. Montgomery, Cooper Laboratories president and chairman, Parsippany, N.J.; Melvin J. Roberts, Colorado National Bank chairman, Denver; George K. Sarkisian, Sarkisian Brothers Inc. president, Binghamton, N.Y.; and Krentler.

DEC Favors End To Variances

By BOB GUENTHER
Star Staff Writer

The State Department of Environmental Control (DEC) has proposed rules which would end the practice of granting industries additional time beyond deadlines to clean up their air pollution.

The Environmental Control Council will hold a public hearing on the proposal at its upcoming December meeting. At least one firm which is seeking the extension, called a variance, is expected to oppose it.

Until now, the DEC director had the power to grant industries additional time to meet state deadlines for control of air pollution.

Gene Robinson, chief of the DEC's air pollution division, said recent court decisions have ordered the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to reject state plans which allow for variances beyond the compliance deadline.

Deadlines call for all sources of air pollution in Lancaster, Douglas and Sarpy Counties to meet air standards by July, 1975. All sources of air pollution in other counties will have to meet state standards by July, 1976. Robinson said so far the DEC has granted variances to Fremont Utilities for two power stations until February, 1977. At that time, the utility will have closed down one station and installed a precipitator to collect dust on the other.

The EPA has granted Nebraska Public Power District's Kramer Station at Bellevue until 1976 to clean its emissions.

And the DEC has given Great Western Sugar Co. until October, 1976, to install scrubbers on its Gering and Bayard plants. Robinson said GW will not be in violation during the months before that since plant operations do not begin until October.

Ideal Cement of Superior presently has a request for an air pollution variance until January, 1977, to install a precipitator. A hearing has been slated for Jan. 8 on the request.

Robinson said the variances are needed most often because delays in the delivery of pollution controls. He said it presently takes at least two years to get controls delivered.

Under the proposed rules, a variance can only be granted if the governor requests EPA to do so.