

STALEY NEWS

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August 1, 1942

“Uncle Sam — When Can You Use Me?”

Two questions are uppermost in the minds of many Staley men who have registered under the Selective Service Act. The first is, “What does a 3B classification mean?” and the second, “When will I be called?”

The answers depend, in large part, upon the needs of our armed forces, and the answers are relative to those needs.

The 3B Classification

On March 16, 1942, the National Selective Service Headquarters issued a memo to all selective service boards re-defining the order for calling *men with dependents* into service. It directed that men who have dependents be classified, as soon as practicable, in either 3A or 3B. Those *who are not working* in defense plants, or in industries supporting the war effort, are to go in 3A and those *in defense industries* or industries actually supporting the war effort in 3B.

It was further ordered that when the 1A men were used up the 3A men should be called leaving the 3B men behind to keep the victory effort humming. The communication pointed out that it was to be the activity of the employer which determined the classification rather than the individual's job. The effect will be to leave all men with dependents in essential manufacturing activities until other sources of manpower are exhausted.

At present many Staley men with dependents are being informed by their selective service boards that they are classified 3B. Not all men have been notified, however, as the reclassification takes time and has to be carried out when and as the many other activities of the boards will permit. Eventually, all Staley men with bona fide dependents will be considered for 3B since our activities are predominantly in support of the war effort.

The Category System

As a further aid in deciding which men will fight on the home front, a

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Soyflour Plant Is Going All Out

The new soyflour plant, which has had some ups and downs in its short life, is having a decided up right now. Our allies need proteins and our growing army needs them too, and the idea that soybean protein is about the most satisfactory type that can be used is no longer exclusively a Staley idea so the government is buying soyflour in quantities that even we wouldn't have believed a year ago.

We're working on a contract now that will demand absolute top capacity of our plant for fifty days, and we must deliver all of that flour in seventy days, so the soyflour plant really has to hump.

Looking beyond the war, it appears that we will be in the soyflour business in a bigger way afterward than we ever were before, and we believe that it will be a good thing not only for the Staley Company but for America's diet habits. Food for strength to win the war will also be food for strength to build a lasting and prosperous peace afterward.

Government Starch Order Goes Through

When the Refinery was taking every pound of starch we could deliver and converting it into glucose and “SWEETOSE” and our domestic customers were taking the rest of our grind in starches, we had the whole plant screwed down to the last notch. When we loaded a big government contract for Lend-Lease starches in on top of that something had to give. So the Refinery grind was cut a little and some of our domestic starch customers had to wait a little, and the government order (which had to get out in time to meet sailing dates on freighters going across the ocean) is going through the plant. We have been classed as an “essential industry”, and that the word “essential” means that it's essential for us to get the goods out when our country needs them—and fast.

First Half Earnings Are Good

The matter of earnings in time of war is of secondary importance because we are measuring the quantity and quality of our work today not by a financial yardstick but by the pounds and tons of material that we can produce to feed our country and its allies and to put together the materials of war.

Even so, we can't neglect the financial side because we still need money to buy the grain and supplies and machinery and work that it takes to make starch and syrup and oil and feed and bean meal.

So let's take a look at our financial record for the first six months of this year, and, although it is difficult to compare a war year with the one that came before it, see how it compares with the first half of 1941.

As we told you earlier this year, it isn't possible for us to know our earnings exactly because Congress has not yet passed a tax law and we don't know exactly how much our taxes will amount to. The best indicator to date, however, is the proposal which Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau made to Congress in January. The tax bill passed by the House the other day is still pretty close to it so we've continued to use it as a basis for estimating taxes.

On that basis our earnings for the first half will be \$774,221.55 (down 25% from the \$1,038,153.58 we earned in the first half of 1941) and our taxes will be around \$3,200,000.00 (up 400% from the \$800,000.00 we paid in the first half of 1941).

In gross sales our dollar volume was up, (due to increased prices and increased volume) from \$19,730,537.05 (first half of 1941) to \$31,774,240.97, an increase of 66%. On the basis of the above figures we retained a little less than 2½% of the money we took in and the government will get about 10% of it.

We feel that our net profits were satisfactory for this year and we are proud that we more than doubled our gross profits because that allowed us to quadruple the amount we are pay-

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Bean Plant Expands

**We Get High Priorities
Because of Good Ideas**

We've already told you about the acute shortage of fats and oils which is being faced by the United States and its allies and about our government's plans to partially meet that shortage by increasing the country's soybean crop from last year's record 107 million bushels to an unbelievable 160 or 180 million bushels. We've told you too that there wasn't enough processing capacity available to handle that many beans. And there wasn't any use talking about building new plants because the metal just could NOT be had for them. So the government

Know Your

Staley Safety

C O D E



10. TOOLS WITH MUSHROOMED HEADS MUST NOT BE USED — HAVE THEM DRESSED PROMPTLY.

- Dull tools are dangerous tools.
- A good workman needs good tools.
- Chips that fly put out your eye.

asked the soybean industry to perform another one of the routine industrial miracles of this war and process more beans with brains and darn little else, *especially metal*.

We Hit the Number One Spot

So the industry went to work, and we at Staley's are pretty proud of the fact that the notions we dreamed up (increasing the speed and capacity of 18 expellers by rewinding the motors, adding a bean cleaner, a drier, a bigger blower to convey meal from the Expeller Room to the Warehouse, a rotary screen to help out the reels, a mill, a packer, a bag conveyor and little else) were so effective for the amount of critical metals involved that our project was put in the Number One spot on the list, approved by the Army and Navy Munitions Boards and the WPB and given a very high priority rating so that the work could be completed before the new crop of beans started rolling in. As a matter of fact, our ideas were so good that the government asked us to release our secrets to the machinery manufacturers so that our methods might also be used in other plants, and we have done so.

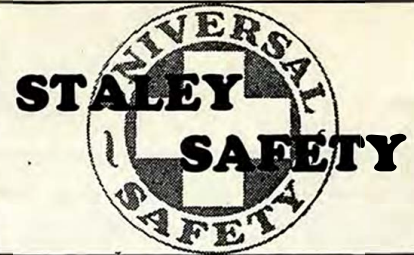
The result will be a substantial increase in our capacity to process beans. We won't have a very pretty plant when the work is done and it won't be such an efficient plant as it was before from the standpoint of oil recovery, but it will process more beans and that is the all important thing right now.

Every one of us can be proud that our company is making a substantial contribution to the task of supplying the materials that will win our war and doing it **WITHOUT MUCH CRITICAL METAL**.

MORE ABOUT EARNINGS

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ing to the government to keep 'em rolling, flying and fighting, and to start 'em winning. We made that money with good hard work and there's more where that came from—not only at Staley's but all over America. That's the answer Mr. Hitler failed to get when he worked on the problem of what to do about democracies.



By Mylo Roberts

In the last few months there have been three types of injuries which have been occurring more and more frequently. We thought we had them licked—and did for a while—but now it seems that we were over-confident.

For instance—**NAILS!** For some time all of us had the habit of bending over nails. Lately, however, men have been coming into First Aid with nail cuts on their arms and legs, and with wounds from stepping or falling on nails.

So, if you see a nail sticking out of a barrel or box, bend it over. It will only take a minute and will save someone a painful and costly injury. If you are cleaning up and find a board with nails sticking up, don't just toss it aside. The next guy may not see it in time.

Another reason for a lot of minor injuries is faulty hand tools, or faulty handling of tools. A wrench slips and there are some barked knuckles. A screw driver slips and punctures a finger. A hammer misses connections and smashes a thumb.

Many of these are due to mushroomed heads on chisels, wrenches with sprung jaws, and other tools which are not in good shape. So, keep your tools in good shape. When they get dull or bent or dogeared, fix them or get them fixed. Tools, time and injuries will be saved.

The use of compressed air for cleaning anything is a risky practice. There is always danger of blowing something into your eyes or ears, or into those of someone else. So only use air in cleaning machinery or places that can't be cleaned with a broom or brush. *Never use it on floors or tables.* It is also a rule that goggles should be worn any time you are handling an air hose.

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For The Employees of
THE A. E. STALEY
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We're Winning The Water Fight

But We Can't Quit Fighting

When we laid down a 24-inch water main from our pumping station to the plant at the time Lake Decatur was built, it looked like that was more pipe line capacity than we would need in a great many years to come, but within ten years we were pumping close to the twenty million gallons a day that it would carry. So we began to get interested in water conservation, and we've been getting more interested ever since. This year, with our plant grinding more soy-beans and corn than anyone believed it could, water conservation is vital. And we are conserving.

We've had a pretty good break on the weather this summer. It hasn't been too hot for too long a time, and while the temperature of water from the lake has been as high as 84 and is still close to that figure it could have been worse.

The big thing we have done this summer to conserve water is to take the cooling water from the Oil Refinery and send it to the condensers on the roof of the Feed House to be used again. Another thing was to drill a well close to the Oil Refinery, which, although it was something of a disappointment, gives us a supply of 57° water to help out in emergencies. The old well near #17 Building was treated with acid to get rid of lime accumulations and is back to almost its original capacity and we're using it in the coolers at #17 Building as well as in the bleach coolers at #16 Building.

Necessity has forced us to do a better job of operating condensers on our vacuum pans too. It is easier to just use all the water you want and keep the condensers going, but we don't have all the water we want so we must watch the temperature of water in the down legs closely and keep it just as high as it can be and still let the condenser do its job.

We're operating today at a ca-

capacity which would have required 30,000,000 gallons of water ten years ago and we're still keeping our water consumption under the 20,000,000 gallon capacity of our pipe line to the lake.



Wanted, a Briggs & Stratton washing machine motor suitable for attaching to a lawn mower. See John Shyer or call 3-3356.

* * *

Wanted, a Briggs & Stratton washing machine motor suitable for attaching to a bicycle. See Ernest Rade or call at 3900 E. Olive.

* * *

Wanted, a 1936 Ford radio. See John Shyer or call 3-3356.

MORE ABOUT UNCLE SAM

(Continued from page 1)

category system was recently set up. The categories are shown below.

Only a few words are necessary to explain the category system. It sets up the order in which each draft board will call its registrants. A casual examination of the plan might lead to the supposition that all men, everywhere, in the first category will be called before selecting men in the second category, etc.

Actually, when an individual board has exhausted all the men in the first category, it will proceed at once to calling men from the second category, etc. Check the categories carefully. That is Uncle Sam's current answer to your question, "When can you use me?"

The Categories

1. Single men with no dependents.
2. Single men who do not contribute to the war effort but who have dependents.
3. Single men with dependents and who contribute to the war effort.
4. Married men who are not engaged in the war effort but who maintain a bona fide relationship with a wife only.
5. Married men who are engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide relationship with a wife only.
6. Married men who are not engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide relationship with wife and children or children only.
7. Married men who are engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide relationship with wife and children or children only.

We Have a Tire Rationing Committee

Early in July the Company was notified that it was required to appoint a "Transportation Committee" to work with the War Price and Rationing Board of Macon County in connection with all applications for Grade II new auto tires and tubes and re-capped tires.

The regulations of the Office of Price Administration list certain rules that must be followed by each industry committee in passing on applications for re-capping tires and for new Grade II tires and tubes. These rules are:

1. The applicant must not be a temporary or transient worker.
2. No other practical means of transportation are available or the use of such transportation would require more than one hour in going to or from work.
3. The applicant must live at least two miles from our Plant or Offices.
4. At least three other persons in addition to the driver of the car are carried regularly unless the vehicle has a capacity of less than four; in which case full capacity is being used, or
5. That the required number of passengers cannot be transported because other persons do not live near the route traveled or do not travel at approximately the same time.

The proper procedure for making applications for either re-caps, new tires or tubes is to fill out an application from the Tire Rationing Board, located in Room 369 at Millikin University or from any authorized inspection station, have tires inspected by a certified inspector, and return the completed form to the Rationing Board. The Board will check the application and forward it to the Staley Transportation Committee. After the committee has acted on the applications, a letter of certification is sent to the Board. The Board then considers the application and all information in its files, approves or denies the request for re-caps, tires or tubes.

One point on which the Staley Committee is going to be very firm is the rule requiring each applicant to carry at least three other passengers to and from work if at all possible.

**CONSERVE YOUR TIRES AND
HELP WIN THE WAR.**

Filters Get the Water Out

Taking the corn kernel apart the way we do it necessitates the addition of lots of water. Taking the water out of the various parts of said kernel after separation necessitates the use of lots of filters, and we have them—all kinds.

Solids can be separated from liquids by evaporation in vacuum pans (when the materials to be saved are mostly soluble), by drying (when the amount of liquid in the material is comparatively small) or by filtering. We use filters wherever possible because they don't use heat and heat is expensive.

Because our filtering problems are varied in nature, because the pioneers in our industry were practical and inventive men, and because we are always looking for better and cheaper ways to make our products, many different types of filters have been used in our business. In our own plant we have used, at one time or another, about all the kinds there are. We have sand filters (open and pressure types), plate and frame presses, recessed plate presses, string filters, bone filters, Kellys, Sweetlands, Americans, Vallezs and Oliver's. We also have expellers and centrifuges which may be classed as filters. About the only kinds we don't have are the Moore (father of the Kelly and grandfather of the Sweetland but now obsolete) and the Dorrco (used in some plants in our industry but not in ours).

On one 8½" x 11" page it isn't possible to tell the whole story about all the filters and how they are used, but let's take a look at two of the simplest ones. (If you're interested we may tell you the rest of the story next month.)

Sand Filters For Clear Water

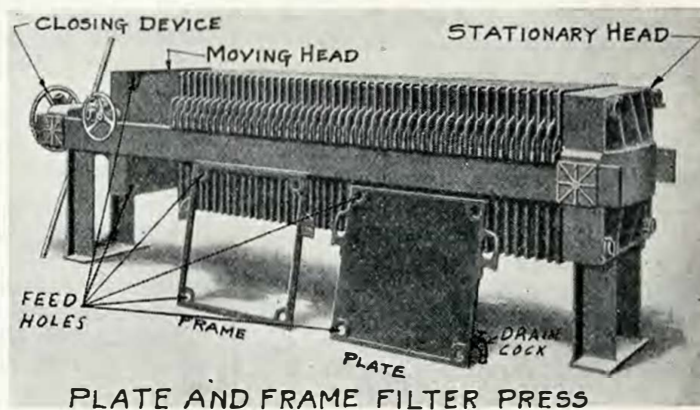
The filter's job is to separate solids from liquids, so let's see how the sand filter does it. It's most frequent job is to clarify water where the amount of solids to be removed is small and of a kind that will not gum up the sand or stick to it so tightly that backwashing won't remove them. To build it you put a layer of coarse gravel in the bottom of a tank and then fill the tank nearly full of fine sand. Water fed in at the top seeps down through the sand bed and the solids are caught in the billions of angles and corners between the grains. When the sand has accumulated so much solid material that it no longer does a good job of filtering, you reverse the flow to lift the solids out of their sand traps and flush them to the sewer.

But sand filters won't work on everything. Sometimes you want to recover the solid material rather than the liquid, and the only way you could recover it from sand would be to backwash it and then you'd be right where you started with a suspension of solids in a liquid. Also, where the proportion of solids to liquid is high (as in gluten from the Dorr thickeners) the sand filter would plug up before it got well started.

So you have to use a filter medium that can be cleaned, and cloth or paper provide the best answer. But, in an industrial process, the job must be done quickly and you can't just hang up a bag of gluten like you would a bag of fruit pulp for jelly making and wait for gravity to force the water through. You have to use pressure. But neither cloth nor paper will stand much pressure so you have to provide support that will. That kind of thinking leads you to the filter press which may be either the "plate and frame" (see cut) or the "recessed plate" type.

Filter Presses To Get Rid of Water

The filter press is the cheapest and simplest industrial filter and is widely used. It consists of a row of cast iron plates covered with cloth or paper on both sides and separated from each other by frames of the same size and shape not covered with anything. To operate it the plates and frames are squeezed tightly together by hydraulic pressure or a screw and the material to be filtered is fed in through one or more "feed holes" under considerable pressure. The material falls into the spaces left by the frames and the liquid is pressed through the filter cloth and drains down the side of the plate into cocks which empty into a trough outside. The solids, being unable to pass the cloth, build up into a cake between the plate and are removed, when the spaces are full, by shutting off the feed, releasing the pressure holding plates and frames together, pulling them apart one by one and scraping the cake down into a conveyor under the press. The "recessed plate" press (which we use altogether in the Feed House) works exactly the same way except that there are no frames and each plate has a rim thicker than the interior so that the cake builds up in the space between the plates just as it does in the "plate and frame" press.



The filter press does a good job of filtering under most circumstances, but it has some disadvantages. It is strictly a batch process, and when you try to fit batch machinery into a continuous process such as ours you always encounter trouble due to timing and storage. Also, it requires a great deal of labor to open it, clean it, inspect the cloths, make new ones, put them on, close the press and watch it for leaks. The cost of cloths can run pretty high unless care is used in putting them on and protecting them from damage when the press is opened and the plates are pushed back one at a time.

Those disadvantages caused a man named Moore to think that maybe he could do just as good a job with a filter that didn't have to be opened and closed every time and didn't involve such high pressures and so much steel to withstand those pressures and that didn't wear out the cloths so fast. So he . . . but since the space runs out right here we'll tell you about Moore's press next month and all the ideas that it stirred up in the heads of men that saw and used it.