

# STALEY NEWS

Vol. 6—Page 1

August 1, 1943

## Compensation Hospitalization Policy Liberalized

### Injured Employees To Be Provided Private Rooms and Their Choice of Hospitals

The Workmen's Compensation Act of Illinois provides that, when an employee is injured in an occupational accident, "The employer shall provide the necessary first aid medical and surgical services, and all necessary medical, surgical and hospital services thereafter, limited, however, to that which is reasonably required to cure or relieve from the effects of the injury."

Insofar as hospital service is concerned, we, like practically all other employers, have always provided a bed in a ward except when the patient's condition was serious enough, in our doctor's opinion, to warrant a private room. Such service was in compliance with the law and if the patient wanted a private room he could have it by paying the difference in cost between the ward rate and the rate for the room he selected.

### We've Raised Our Standards

But the earnings of Staley employees have risen in recent years to a point where, when they or members of their families are confined to a hospital, they feel that they want private rooms. The fact that approximately half of us ease the financial pain of hospitalization by membership in the Decatur Hospital Service Corporation has also contributed to our increasing tendency to select private rooms when we go to the hospital.

### And So Has the Company

Because these things are true the Company decided, as of July 1st, that it should provide private rooms for its employees when they are hospitalized as a result of an industrial injury and has made arrangements with the hospitals for this type of care.

### But the Hospitals Have an If

However, a complication peculiar to the times (and partly caused by

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## 90 Day Rule Starts July 18th

### 5c Increase Retroactive to August 9, 1942 For Everyone

When the I. S. W. U. and the company made their joint application for a 5c per hour increase for all hourly people last October they agreed that the wage agreement, if granted, should be retroactive to August 9, 1942.

But one of the provisions of that agreement, inserted to prevent our upsetting the local labor market, was that the new employee would not be eligible for the wage increase until he had been on the payroll 90 days and that he would get the probationary rate for this period regardless of the rate of the job on which he worked. It is the feeling of both I. S. W. U. and company representatives that inclusion of this provision was quite helpful in gaining the raise for us because it indicated good faith on our part in regard to our obligations under the Springfield-Decatur Employment Stabilization Plan.

### You Might Have Owed Us Money

But—when our increase was granted (on July 15th) by WLB, we were bitten by a very large and pertinent question. Did the fact that our increase was retroactive to August 9, 1942 mean that the 90 day clause was also retroactive to that date? If it did—we'd have to deduct from the back pay of any employee who had been employed since May 10, 1942 any amounts over the probationary rate that he had earned during his first 90 days on the payroll. That would have meant that a number of men recently employed *would have owed us money as a result of a wage increase!* That, as you can readily understand, would have been a well nigh intolerable situation for everyone involved.

### But WLB Saw It Our Way

So the I. S. W. U. and the company sent their representatives back to WLB to ask for further instructions and WLB ruled that the 90 day pro-

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## To Our New Employees

The purpose of this article is to get you to join things that will cost you money so don't read on down unless you have lots of sales resistance or are in a position to recognize and take advantage of offers that are real bargains.

### 1. THE STALEY FELLOWSHIP CLUB

For \$1.25 per month (plus 14c for Federal Dues Tax) male members of the Fellowship Club get (a) \$1000 insurance under our group policy, (b) \$15 per week sickness benefits (non-occupational sickness and accidents only) for any 13 weeks during a calendar year, (c) hospitalization benefits of \$3 per day to a total of \$100 in any calendar year and (d) participation in all social events (dances, skating parties, bingo parties, etc.), athletic events (baseball, softball, basketball, horseshoes, etc.), the Handicraft Club and other Club activities. The cost to women for the same benefits (except that they receive half the insurance and sickness benefits) is 65c a month plus 7c for dues tax. Eighty-eight percent of us belong because we don't quite see how we could afford not to.

### 2. THE STALEY CREDIT UNION

For a 25c entrance fee you may join the Credit Union. You will then be eligible to deposit in your share account (by payroll deduction or in cash) any amount from 25c per week to a maximum of \$100 per month. The largest amount of shares that any member may have is \$2000 and he may borrow from the Credit Union any amount up to \$1000 for "a provident purpose". Although the government's credit regulations have somewhat restricted the Credit Unions' activities there are still many purposes that may be served. The Credit Union umbrella has served many of us on the well known rainy days and you owe it to yourself and family to join. About seventy percent of us belong!

### 3. THE DECATUR HOSPITAL SERVICE CORPORATION will cost

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Carl Ekiss says (and he's probably right) that zero weather is ahead and that he is the guy that can check up on your furnace now and make any needed repairs or adjustments. Call him at 6626.

\* \* \*

For an A-2 Argus 35 mm. camera complete with case and strap, call 7917.

## Know Your Staley Safety CODE



### 28. KNOW HOW TO REPORT A FIRE IN YOUR DEPARTMENT AND KNOW WHERE THE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS ARE LOCATED AND HOW TO OPERATE THEM.

- Report the fire first.
- Use the extinguisher.
- Do not tamper with or play with fire extinguishers. They are for fire only.
- Use the correct type of extinguisher as shown here: Oil, grease, or chemical fires—Foam, carbon tetrachloride, or carbon dioxide. Wood, cloth, feed or rubbish fires—Soda acid or foam. Electrical fires—Carbon tetrachloride or carbon dioxide.

### MORE ABOUT HOSPITALIZATION

(Continued from page 1)

the increased population of Decatur) is the fact that Decatur hospitals are badly crowded now so, in cases where private rooms are not available when we send a compensation case to the hospital, the next best accommodations (two bed rooms) may have to be used until a private room is empty. But we can say that, except in the presence of conditions over which we have no control, single bed private rooms will be provided for Staley employees hospitalized as a result of occupational injuries.

### Choice of Hospitals Is Up to You

Another policy which was changed at the same time regards the patient's choice of hospitals. Because Decatur and Macon County Hospital is the only general hospital in this community which has the approval of the American College of Surgeons and because it was much more convenient for us to deal with one hospital than with two, we have sent all of our compensation cases to Decatur and Macon County Hospital.

But people have a preference in hospitals, as in everything else, and we have decided that that preference should be respected. So we have made arrangements with both hospitals now to receive our patients and we'll be guided by your wishes if it ever becomes necessary to hospitalize you.

One word of caution, though. Please don't go to the First Aid and ask Mrs. May to record your choice now so that it will be known in the unhappy event that you are unconscious when we take you to a hospital. Mrs. May has plenty to think of without keeping an additional set of records and you may be sure that she'll know your preference in about 99 out of every 100 cases that come along and that it will be respected.

We hope that you'll find our new policy of providing private rooms for all compensation cases and giving patients their choice of hospitals agreeable but we don't wish to leave the impression that their agreeability was our sole consideration. Fact is: we think that patients will make a quicker and more complete recovery in surroundings they chose for themselves than in surroundings which are, for one reason or another, less pleasing.



By MYLO ROBERTS  
Director of Safety

Now and then we have a siege of certain types of minor injuries. When one of these epidemics comes up we've got to fight it hard to be sure that one of those "minors" isn't a "major".

One of the things we have become lax in lately is bending over nails. Nails in barrels, boxes, and boards are left protruding where someone may bump against them or step on them. Let's not wait until someone gets lockjaw before we start bending them down.

When you tear down a scaffold or anything held together by nails, bend the nails over or pull them. This will allow truck drivers and reclamation men to handle the boards safely.

When you knock grain doors out, bend the nails down or clip them so that you or your fellow workers won't puncture a foot. We've had a lot of these lately.

When you uncrate something, open a box, or knock out the head of a barrel, pull the nails or bend them over so that the next person can reach into the keg without ripping his arm. Remember, you might be the one who has to get something out of that keg.

It's a small job to get rid of protruding nails. **DO YOUR PART.** A couple of minutes and a few licks with a hammer may save someone weeks of pain.

Another thing that has caused a lot of injuries lately are hand tools. A wrench slips and, at best, there's a case of barked knuckles. However, if the wrench slips, it may hit you anywhere; possibly in the face.

Chisels and hammers are also accomplices. A mushroomed chisel or one held wrong is an invitation for a mashed finger.

In using hand tools follow these rules—be sure you have the right tool; be sure it is in good shape; use it correctly.



Published Monthly  
By The Personnel Department  
For The Employees of  
**THE A. E. STALEY**  
**MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
DECATUR, ILLINOIS  
Manager of Personnel  
ROY ROLLINS

## Personnel Dope

By MARION TROW  
*Supervisor of Placement*

Still the old order changes, and along with the new we find that these things have happened since last we told you:

Out-of-school-and-into-Staley's have come Bernadine Bauer, Jacqueline McKinney (Judy's sister), Ruth Rademacher, Virginia Schroeder, Mary Margaret Walser, Margaret Ernst, and James Smith on the Messenger roll. Betty Lowen (guess whose daughter) came into the Standards Department as a comp operator along with Frances Sheumaker. And Herbert R. Decker, of New York, has joined the staff as a structural engineer. Jean Goldmann, formerly of the lab, returned to the Feed Division when Naomi Sparr left, and Ed Haley, Jr. has come back to Package Sales.

Down in the Accounting Department the shifts have happened faster than they do in the Rockne system of football. Kathryn Craig and Mary Myers are replacing Mildred Woods and Alma Smith who shipped for California not long ago. When Ruth Eoff resigned, Dorothy Brinkoetter became file clerk, and Louise Wooters (sec Ralph Wooters for identification) is taking Maxine Kinsler's place so Maxine can replace Phyllis Cornell who has left. Gloria Ann Glover moved to Traffic Department so that Virginia Adamson could take over Margaret McEvoy's work while Margaret tears into Bob Lighthall's desk; Bob now being in the Air Corps. Virginia Osborne has gone into the Planning Department, Dorothy Cable transferred to the Laboratory, replacing Alice McClure. Shirley McGuire takes Beverly Stiger's place in Stenographic. Helen Lyman is now in the Works Management Department, working at the Engineering field office over near the new soyflour plant. Fred Fischer (Mill

House) is a new addition to the Foreman's roll.

And that, we think, brings the picture up to date, but we'll be back with more.

## Books for Bookkeepers

**How to Avoid Jail, Bankruptcy  
And Overpayment of Your  
Income Tax**

Not too many years ago the book-keeping practices of most small business (and a few large ones) were fairly simple and there were lots of things they kept no records on. But the vast amount of legislation and the multiplicity of taxes in the last few years have changed all that. Today every business firm has to do a pretty elaborate job of record keeping to keep out of jail or bankruptcy or both.

And now it's the turn of all of us, as individuals, to learn accountancy (and practice it) if we are to avoid jail or bankruptcy or overpayment of our taxes. Our checks are amputated for pay-as-you-go, War Bonds, insurance, hospitalization, social security, union dues, community chest and half a dozen other things. We've paid half of our 1942 income tax (which will be credited on 1943) so that, by the end of the year, we will have paid approximately all of our 1943 tax. 25% of our 1942 tax re-

mains unpaid so we must pay half of that amount in March 1944 and half in 1945; will have to file a tax estimate on September 15th and another on December 15th and will be completely bewildered unless—we have an accurate record on what we have taken in and what we have paid out and why.

**The Publishers Broke Out In  
A Rash of Record Books**

A number of publishing companies have recognized that fact and the mail lately has been heavy with advertisements of record books for industrial employees to use in keeping an accurate record of their business. The idea looked good to us (you have practically gotta keep a record) but—we had little idea of how many people would like to have such a book so—we ordered 200 of them and when they arrive (maybe by the time the News is delivered to you) we are going to send them over to the Time Office and you may have one by dropping in and asking the genial Kentuckian to hand over. If we run out of books before we run out of people who want them, we'll order more books.

As to the books—they're pocket size, have all the dope on taxes and allowable deductions, tax estimates and such and they also have space for entries every day, week and month of the year. At the price (0) they are really a bargain.



The Life-Is-Like-That-And-War-Is-Hell Department reports that in the first six months of this year we sold only 297 pairs of Safety Shoes whereas the 12 months of 1942 ran to 703 pairs, the most in seven years. The department further reports that we have an even 333 pairs on order and that the haggard look on the Safety Director's face is caused by his trying to hear what it is that people are saying while tramping down the stairs from his office just after he has told them for the third time. "No, your shoes ain't come yet but we'll write to the shoe company again". Seventy-eight of the pairs on order are women's safety shoes. Very smart looking too, gals,—if you could just get them.

\* \* \*

The shortage of corn oil is helping us to win customers for Edsoy and we have every reason to believe that, once they try it, they'll stay with it.

\* \* \*

The war worker's best friend is not his dog but his car and he should remember this and treat it well.



## MORE ABOUT MERCHANT MARINE

(Continued from page 5)

factories, grain processors) that makes essential products for the war is also necessary and so are the inland transportation systems (railroads, trucks and buses).

The military leave of absence is reserved, and we believe rightly so, for the boys who are sworn in as members of the armed forces who take their guns to the front lines and bet their lives that Hitler can't win. The Merchant Marine is essential but there's no degree of essentiality in a war and our line has to be drawn between those who are and those who are not in the armed service.

## MORE ABOUT THINGS TO JOIN

(Continued from page 1)

you 75c per month if you are single, \$1.50 if you are married but have no other dependents or a maximum of \$2.00 per month for self, wife and children. For that you may have 21 days of hospitalization for yourself and everyone covered by your membership in any one contract year. See the Credit Union for specific details on the plan. The purpose of mentioning it here is to tell you that the membership rolls will be open sometime during September (see your September Staley News) and that you should talk it over with mama (or papa) and decide if you want to belong. Over fifty percent of us already do and we've been well pleased with the service.

So there you are. We think those things are worth your while and your money. We invite you to join and share their benefits. See the Personnel Department if you are interested.

## Pay Dirt on a New Trail

### July Prize Won By Man Of Mystery

The Pay Dirt Contest, conducted by Assistant Superintendent A. W. (call me Art) Watkins, was won by contestant No. 106 who had not, at the time of going to press, stepped forward over the footlights to announce his identity. Mr. 106 thought, and we agree, that a potent way to keep our plant clean would be to hold interdepartmental or intersectional contests with an elaborate system of grading and judging and

adequate recognition for good and bad records. Honorable mention, but, unfortunately, no War Bond, goes to contestants No. 105, 31 and 19 but we think that they were close enough that they ought to try again.

We're going to run Pay Dirt another month but this time we're going to give it a slight twist. The pay off, this month, will be on ideas for mechanical improvements which will reduce the generation of dust or help to get it cleaned up. For example: we'd have a dust collecting suction hood over the dumping pit on the sixth floor of the Packing House if we hadn't run into priority troubles and we are seriously considering a suction line for sweepings and to dump torn bags into near the end of the accumulator belt on the first floor of #48 Bldg. so that we don't have to carry torn bags clear back to the mills (and scatter meal clear across the floor).

We think that there are lots of ideas as good as or better than those kicking around in the plant and we'd like to scare them out.

So, if you have an idea for a mechanical improvement that will really improve cleanliness, get a Clean-Up Suggestion slip from the box at the Gatehouse, fill it in and submit it by August 20th. There will be a slight deviation in the rules this time too. We'll pay a \$25 War Bond not only for first place but for as many as three others if we get suggestions that are worth the money and, if your suggestion is a good one but can't be used until after the war because of the material shortage, we'll pay off now and use the idea when material is available.

Come on in and give a think.

## Something for the Boys

By now more than 400 Staley boys are in the Armed Services of their country and, at a conservative guess, every one of them left at least a dozen friends in our plant and office.

Which should mean (but you know it doesn't) that they get an average of twelve letters a month from the guys and gals with whom they used to work.

So, here's a suggestion. Get the A.P.O. number or camp address of one of your former buddies and write to him.

Tell him:

1. What you, and all of us, are doing to get this war

over with.

2. How glad you'll be to see him back here.
3. What's going on around here (sports, who got married, who has a new job, etc.)

But don't tell him:

1. Your troubles. (He has some of his own).
2. Your complaints. (He can't do anything about them).
3. The things you can't get because of the war. (He's not getting everything he wants either).

## Don't Shoot the Ration Board

Legend has it that frontier saloons often posted a large sign asking the cash customers to kindly refrain from shooting the piano player. Reason for the request was that piano players were hard to get and that they were necessary to the successful operation of the establishment.

The comparison is not exact, of course, but it will do for the purpose of emphasizing what we have to say about the local rationing board.

### The Board Usually Has to Say, "No"

It isn't the board's fault when it has to say, "No" to your request for gasoline so that the whole family can go to camp to see your boy before he is shipped overseas, or go to southern Illinois for fruit to can, or to Chicago to visit your daughter who is ill or any of the hundred errands we all considered as absolutely necessary in peacetime.

### 150 Tires Behind

It isn't the board's fault that it had, on July 25th, 150 more approved applications for Grade One tires than it had tires to award.

Trouble is that 99% of us have our nerves on edge because of the war and that we boil over at the earliest opportunity at things that wouldn't bother us ordinarily. When the board says, "Yes, we know you live five miles from your job" and, "Yes, you are eligible for a tire and we do understand that you have only three left but you'll have to take your turn" we are likely to bounce up and say, "Why the dirty ———."

And—most important of all—don't shoot the ration board. They are trying their level best to get a very disagreeable job done.



## Remember the Fifteenth of September

Some of us used to have an opportunity to worry about income taxes once a year. But, just to show you how much better things are getting, all of us now have an opportunity to worry about them once a week with bigger worries due each quarter and the biggest still due on March 15th.

The next date you should paste in your hat is SEPTEMBER 15th because you *may* have to file a tax estimate of your total 1943 income and tax at that time. And if you do, you'll probably have somewhat to pay out. But the whole business is full of questions (what isn't now-days) and we've asked Mr. Bass to serve as answer man on some of them.

So he says,

"Several questions have been raised since the July 1st STALEY NEWS was released which carried the article "Pay-As-You-Go is Now Going." We give you some of these questions with answers below.

Q. Will it be necessary to file any reports other than Withholding Exemption Certificate (W-4) and the final income tax return due March 15th?

A. Many taxpayers must file another report entitled "Declaration of Estimated Tax." This must be done if their actual 1942 or expected 1943 incomes are as follows:

1. If single, more than \$2,700.00 from salaries and wages.
2. For both husband and wife, if married, more than \$3,500.00 from salaries and wages.
3. More than \$100.00 from sources other than salaries and wages with a total income in excess of \$500.00 if single.
4. More than \$100.00 from sources other than salaries and wages for both husband and wife, if married, with a total income in excess of \$1,200.00.
5. Declaration must also be filed if taxpayer's gross income from wages in 1942 is more than he expects to earn in 1943.

Q. What is a "Declaration of Estimated Tax" and when must it be filed?

A. It is an estimate of the tax for the entire taxable year. You will

estimate income and deductions and calculate the tax in the same manner as though you were filing a regular income tax statement. You will apply credits for money both actual and estimated, withheld by your employer. On your 1943 Declaration you also take credit for tax payments made on 1942 taxes and money withheld for the Victory Tax during the first six months of 1943. For the year 1943 this Declaration is due September 15, 1943, and if there is additional tax as shown by the Declaration, it can be paid in two equal installments, the first September 15th and the second December 15, 1943. For the taxable years after 1943 Declaration is due March 15th and payments can be made in four quarterly installments, March 15th, June 15th, September 15th and December 15th.

Q. If I file a declaration September 15, 1943, do I have to make a regular income tax return March 15, 1944?

A. Yes.

On March 15, 1944, you must file two reports; one, a final income tax for 1943, and two, the Declaration of Estimated Tax for 1944.

Q. If the amount of tax on my final income tax return due March 15, 1944, is larger than that shown in the Declaration filed September 15, 1943, will I have to pay the difference?

A. Yes.

Q. If my final tax return shows a smaller tax than the one appearing on the Declaration and on which basis I have paid, will I get a credit?

A. Yes. You will be entitled to a credit or refund for the difference.

Q. I am married and have two children and the salary that I receive will take me into the next surtax bracket, is there any way that I can have a deduction made larger than that provided for in the tables for a married man living with wife and with two children as dependents?

A. Yes. You may file a new Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate Form W-4 and check No. 1 which is Married person living with husband or wife but claiming none of the exemption.

Below is a letter received from the Springfield Office of the Department of Internal Revenue:

"In reply to your questionnaire of July 12 relative to Withholding Tax:

"If a person is married and desires withholding on the full

amount of salary, then No. 1 should be checked and the withholding would be according to the schedule based on payroll periods. If the person is single, it is impossible for him to check other than No. 3.

"The filing of W-4 with you is not a binding election as to the type of return which will be filed for the ensuing calendar year. If no W-4 is filed, then the flat 20% is withheld, but the exemption certificate should be filed in all cases."

If you have some more questions shoot them in to the Personnel Department and we'll provide the answers or serve up the questions, hot and smoking, to Mr. Bass, our taxpert.

## Merchant Marines Not Granted Military Leaves

### They Are Not Members of The Armed Forces

A few of what Gerry Horton calls "the lads" have signed up for the Merchant Marine and they and their friends have been somewhat perturbed when they discovered that they weren't being granted a military leave of absence. That means that they'll lose their seniority and that they will receive no serviceman's bonus or insurance premium payments.

So a word of explanation is in order. The Merchant Marine is not, strictly speaking, a part of the United States Navy and its members are not enlisted personnel of the Navy. They are given three months of free training by the Navy to teach them the fundamentals of seamanship and then they hire out as employees of privately owned shipping companies at a wage which, when combined with bonuses for air raids, submarine attacks, bringing cargo safely into port, etc., provides a right tidy income. They are subjected certainly to the hazards of sea warfare but they do not take the financial loss that enlisted men do and they are not enlisted for duration plus six months.

Some of them have argued that the Merchant Marine is essential to the prosecution of the war effort and so it is. But every part of the industrial machinery (ordnance plants, clothing

(Continued on page 4)



## "News From the News" Scoops Staley News

It is seldom that your editor finds it desirable to just lift an article lock, stock and barrel from another publication but just when we were casting around for some dope on the feed situation the Feed Division's "News from the News" lit on the desk and it contained a story on "The Feed Situation at Staley's" by one K. J. Maltas, our Western Sales Manager.

Because our experience has indicated that Ken Maltas usually knows what he is taking about (Maltas—please note) we asked and received his permission to reprint the article here. We have whittled it down a little—solely in the interests of saving space.

### THE FEED SITUATION AT STALEY'S

By K. J. Maltas, *Western  
Sales Manager*

Due to the generally tight situation on feed supplies, we have had many inquiries as to the present and future prospects for gluten feed and soybean meal. The situation is about as follows:

On July 12, Mr. H. T. Morris wrote our feed customers that we would be unable to take orders for August shipment of corn feeds during July, as is our usual custom, but that it would be necessary for us to wait until we actually had the corn in hand. When we can make offerings, we will likely have to work on the basis of seller's market price on date of shipment, rather than to name a definite price.

In the corn belt where we are located, there is a general feeling among farmers that corn won't get any cheaper in the near future. Live-stock prices are favorable, and farmers are not pressed for cash. The corn crop looks fine although much was planted late. The farmer is taking what he considers a conservative and warranted position in not selling corn at present prices particularly until he knows how his present crop will mature. Few people are willing to say that they would follow a different course if they were in his position. Many large corn buyers feel that the only solution to the problem is to raise the corn ceiling to a level somewhere around \$1.30 per bu., Chicago. So far, we have heard of no more logical solution.

### Soybeans

It has been difficult to buy soybeans freely for several months. One explanation is that the ceiling on the present crop of beans is \$1.66 per bu. to the farmer. The floor on the coming crop is \$1.80 per bu.—or a guaranteed spread of 14c per bushel. However, it is illegal to carry over beans into the new crop unless they are sold at \$1.66. Grain men feel that it will be hard to tell new beans from old—and probably some of the farmers think so too.

In late June, we were able to secure some soybeans from Commodity Credit Corporation. These plus what we were able to secure in the open market will enable us to round out our July soybean grind. A substantial portion of our August and September grind has been sold since last Fall and we own the beans to cover these sales. Whether we will be able to secure enough beans to run full in August and September is problematical. On paper at least, there are plenty of beans available in the country.

The demand for soyflour for Lend-Lease, the Armed Forces, and domestic use is increasing. This increased flour production is possible only through the use of part of our soybean oil meal producing facilities. Therefore, Staley's total production of soybean oil meal for July will be less than in recent months. Just what the demand for Soy Flour will be each month in the future is unknown, but the Government has asked us to keep our plant flexible so that we can make much or little soyflour as the occasion demands.

This year soybean processors have operated under a Government contract. As we understand it, soybean processors will operate under a Government contract again this coming crop year. We understand the new Government-Processor contract will be completed in early August. Until that time, the price on new crop meal—the areas of distribution—and all other provisions will not be known. It is doubtful if any new crop meal will be offered before late August or early September.

The government asked for an increase of 15% in soybeans for harvest this year compared to last. This will mean a crop of about 12,000,000 acres. Private investigators believe this acreage may be met in full because wet weather delayed some corn planting too long and this acreage

was put into beans. The crop looks very good at the present time all over the major bean belt. A yield of 17 bu. per acre would make a crop of 204,000,000 bushels and 18 bushels would make a crop of 216,000,000 bushels. Last year's final report was 209,000,000 bushels, which we believe is in excess of actual beans harvested.

Due to increased soyflour production in the soybean crushing industry, there may be somewhat less capacity for soybean oil meal production this coming crop year in northern processing mills than during the present crop year. There is a large surplus crushing capacity available in the southern cottonseed mills and it appears that the production of soybean oil meal in southern mills will be greater this coming season than it was during the present crop year. Transportation may present a problem. Distribution will be another.

The Staley Company has made tentative plans to allocate its supplies of corn and soybean products during the coming year to purchasers of past record on a pro-rata basis. This isn't a perfect plan but we believe it is a relatively fair one.

### MORE ABOUT 90 DAY RULE

(Continued from page 1)

bation rate need apply only to those men hired on or after July 18, 1943.

Which means that everyone who was on our hourly payroll after August 9, 1942 and prior to July 18, 1943 is eligible to receive back pay. They are eligible no matter whether they are now employed here, are on pension, military or other leave of absence, have quit or been discharged. In the case of employees who have died since August 9th, the back pay will go to their estate.

Which is the way, we are sure, that both you and we wanted it to be.

### Figurin' Takes Time

One other thing. Figuring out how much back pay is due each person is proving to be quite a job and we doubt that we'll have it done under two or three weeks. We have four men spending full time on it, however, and we'll let you know as soon as they have finished. In the meantime, in the interest of treating everyone alike, we can't pay anyone's back pay to them or make them an advance against it. Please bear with us until the job is done.





# War Time Eating

Published in the Interest of the National Nutrition Program

## THE BASIC SEVEN



This is the new WHEEL the Government is using to remind us of the foods we need for good health. Plan your meals so that they provide something from each of these groups every day. In addition to the BASIC 7, include any other foods that you want.

No amounts are given because it may not be possible to obtain enough of all the groups at all times. However, whenever possible, plan to use every day:

- At least 2 vegetables, 1 raw—and green and yellow often.
- Potatoes, at least once—preferably twice.
- At least 2 fruits, 1 of these should be either citrus or tomatoes.
- At least 2 servings in Group 5.
- At least 2 glasses of milk for adults—3 or 4 glasses for children.
- At least 2 tablespoons butter, or margarine fortified with Vitamin A. 4 to 6 slices of bread and 1 serving of cereal. These should be wholegrain and enriched.

All servings of food should be of good size.

### SALT IN HOT WEATHER

In hot weather, when you perspire freely, a great deal of salt and moisture is lost from your body. If this is not replaced, heat prostration may result. Sprinkle extra salt on food and use generous amounts of drinking water and other liquids—not iced—to replace the salt and water lost in perspiration.

Industrial plants in which men work in excessive heat provide salt tablets at drinking fountains, thus almost entirely doing away with heat prostration.

### USE MORE BREAD AND CEREALS

Bread and cereals help replace rationed foods.

They are a cheap source of energy.

They supply protein for growth and repair of your body.

They provide thiamin (Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>) for vigor, sound nerves, good digestion, healthy skin.

They also provide riboflavin (Vitamin G) for growth, normal health, vigor.

They contain iron and copper for good, red blood.

They supply phosphorus for growth and development.

However, when you use bread and cereals in place of meat, be sure to combine them with milk, cheese or eggs.

Eat daily: 4 to 6 slices of bread.

1 serving of cereal.

At least 50% of the bread and cereal should be WHOLEGRAIN.

The rest should be "enriched" or "restored."

## GARDENS

Be sure to keep a succession of crops growing in your gardens. As vegetables ripen and are used, clean out the row and plant a later variety of the same kind, or another variety entirely. Do not let the ground lie idle, if it is possible to plant something else in it that will mature before frost, or that frost doesn't harm—like parsnips and rutabegas.

Can or store in some way, everything that cannot be eaten by the family. Vegetables—canned, frozen, and fresh—will be scarce next winter. So make the best possible use of the garden space this summer and fall.

## SAVE FATS

Use what fats you need for cooking. They may be drippings from roasts and frying pan, trimmings from uncooked meats, and chicken fat. Since all fats are rationed, it is necessary to make better use than we have been of any available fat.

Bacon drippings can be used on or in griddle cakes and waffles; also in pastry. Chicken fat can be used for baking. Drippings from roasts can be used for frying. Trimmings from meat—and we are getting more fat on meat than we used to—may be tried out (melted down and strained) and used for cooking.

Over and above what is used for cooking, there will be some left. Fat is badly needed to make glycerine for explosives. There is a greater shortage than most of us realize.

Part of your job is to save fat—melt it and strain it into an empty tin can. Store in a cool place; take it to your butcher when you have a pound or more. He will pay up to four cents a pound for it and see that it gets to the proper place to be made into explosives.

### DON'T THROW AWAY ANY FAT

## MEAT

In all probability, beef will require more ration points, as time goes on. Watch your papers for any changes.

At the present time, 45% of the beef is being taken by the Government. Beef can be processed more easily for shipping than the other kinds of meat, which accounts for the fact that you find so little of it when you go into your market.

You may see more pork, for there seems to be a pretty good crop of pigs. However, this will continue to be rationed, as will the other kinds of meat.

There is no doubt that there will continue to be a shortage of meat—and it is likely to become worse. We will have to make up for this shortage by increasing our use of cereals, eggs, dried peas and beans; by using as much milk and cheese as we can get; by increasing our use of green and raw vegetables; and by cooking the foods we can get in such a way as to preserve the greatest amount of food value.

## FOOD RATION CALENDAR

### RED STAMPS—Meats, Fats and Cheese

- June 27—Red "P" stamps become valid and are good through July 31.
- July 4—Red "Q" stamps become valid and with red "P" stamps are good through July 31.
- July 11—Red "R" stamps become valid and with red "P" and "Q" stamps are good through July 31.
- July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid and with red "P," "Q" and "R" stamps are good through July 31.

### BLUE STAMPS—Processed Foods

- July 1—Blue "N," "P" and "Q" stamps become valid, expiring August 7.
- July 7—Blue "K," "L" and "M" stamps expire.

### SUGAR STAMPS

- Stamp No. 13, in War Ration Book 1, remains valid for 5 pounds sugar through August 15.
- Stamps No. 15 and 16 in Book 1, good for 5 pounds sugar each, for home canning until October 31.

### COFFEE STAMPS

- July 1—Stamp No. 21 in Book 1, becomes valid for 1 pound coffee through July 21.
- July 22—Stamp No. 22 in Book 1, becomes valid for 1 pound coffee through August 11.



# Menus and Recipes

## Suggested Menus and Recipes Using Low Point or Non-Rationed Foods

### BREAD PUDDING

5 cups soft bread cubes	1/2 cup sugar
3 cups warm milk	1 teaspoon vanilla
1/4 teaspoon salt	1/4 cup broken nut meats
3 eggs	Butte

Butter slices of bread—either white or wholewheat. Cut into small cubes. Place in buttered dish for baking. Sprinkle cubes with nuts. Beat the eggs slightly; add the milk, salt, sugar and vanilla. Mix thoroughly. Pour this mixture over bread and nuts. Place baking dish in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) for about 3/4 hour. Cool the pudding and serve with cream. Serves 6.

### BREAKFAST

Fresh Raspberries  
Whole Milk  
Fried Corn Meal Mush  
Syrup      Coffee  
Milk

### LUNCH

Cream of Potato Soup  
Cottage Cheese and Nut Sandwich  
Graham Crackers and Jelly  
Milk

### DINNER

Liver and Onions  
Baked Potatoes  
Swiss Chard  
Raw Vegetable Salad  
Bread and Butter  
Bread Pudding\*  
Milk      Tea

### BREAKFAST

Stewed Prunes  
Wholewheat Muffins  
Butter  
Soft Cooked Egg      Coffee  
Milk

### LUNCH

Waffles and Syrup  
Apple Sauce  
Milk

### DINNER

Lamb Curry with Rice\*  
Buttered Green Beans  
Green Salad  
Bread and Butter  
Ice Cream (Made at Home)  
Milk      Tea

### LAMB CURRY WITH RICE (leftover dish)

1 1/2 cups cubed, cooked lamb	1 teaspoon curry powder
2 tablespoons butter or margarine	1/2 teaspoons salt
3/4 cup onion, chopped	1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
1/4 cup green pepper, chopped	2 cups lamb broth (stock made from bones removed from lamb roast)
1/2 cup celery, chopped	2 tablespoons flour
1/2 clove garlic, finely chopped	

Cut meat in 1/2 inch cubes. Brown onion, pepper and celery lightly in the butter, then add the garlic, curry powder, salt, Worcester sauce, broth and meat. Cover and simmer for 30 minutes. Mix flour with 1/4 cup cold water and stir into mixture to thicken. Serve curry in a ring of molded rice. To cook rice: stir 1 cup well washed rice and 2 teaspoons salt into 2 quarts rapidly boiling water and boil for 10-20 minutes. Drain and rinse quickly in hot water. Pack into ring mold and let stand. Reheat before serving. Rice may be served without putting into ring mold.

NOTE: Leftover chicken, turkey or veal may be used in this recipe instead of lamb. Serves 4.

### MACARONI LOAF

1 cup macaroni	1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 cup soft breadcrumbs	1 tablespoon chopped onion
1 cup grated cheese	1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup butte	1 cup milk
2 chopped pimientos	3 slightly beaten eggs
1/2 cup green peppers, chopped	

Cook macaroni in boiling, salted water until tender, about 20 minutes. Rinse with cold water, drain. Arrange ingredients, except milk and eggs, in greased casserole or loaf pan. Pour milk combined with eggs over all. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) about 30 to 45 minutes, or until mixture is set. Serve with tomato or mushroom sauce. Serves 6-8.

### BREAKFAST

Orange Juice  
Buttered Toast  
Scrambled Eggs  
Milk      Coffee

### LUNCH

Macaroni Loaf with Tomato Sauce\*  
Cabbage and Carrot Salad  
Bread and Butter  
Cookies      Milk

### DINNER

Hamburger Patties  
Scalloped Potatoes  
New Peas  
Fruit Gelatine Salad  
Bread and Butter  
Baked Custard  
Milk      Tea

NOTE: These menus do not necessarily have to be served the same week. Recipes are given for the starred\* dishes.