STALEY NEWS

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Fellowship Club Budget For 1941-2 Follows New Lines

Budgets for Insurance, Sickness and Hospital Benefits Larger Than Ever

The budget which the Board of governors approved for the Staley Fellowship Club's fiscal year 1941-2 is a departure in several directions from recent budgets. More was allotted to sickness and hospital benefits than ever before. All other items got the same or less than before with athletics and entertainment taking the deepest cuts.

The reasons behind these changes constitute a set of problems which Club members must realize and face.

For instance: in the fiscal year 1935-6 a total of $11,500. was budgetted for sickness and hospital benefits and actual expenditures ran over by $3266.26. Budgetted amounts for these items raised steadily to the high point (1940-1) of $19,500. and in that year they ran over the budget by $8280.15. For the coming year a record $23,000. has been budgetted and there is no reason to believe that that will be enough. Last year's total was almost $5000. over that figure.

Then athletics. Budgets have varied from $1200. (1935-6) to $2500. (1937-8) and have been overrun from $634.-17 (1937-8) to $1377.94 (1938-9). Only in the last two years have expenses been within the budget ($32.47 under in 1939-40 and $229.64 under in 1940-1).

And entertainment. After the picnic was abolished the entertainment budget went from $1000. to $1500. to $1950. to $2400. to $2365. and expenditures have run over every year except the last two when they averaged $38.76 under.

Within limits this was all right because the membership and income have increased over the years. The net worth of the Club, its reserves in cash and securities, has gone from $71,019.13 at the end of 1935-6 to $89,424.67 at the end of 1940-1. But the increase has not been steady.

Armed with these facts about the financial situation of the applicant the Credit Committee is in a position to pass upon the loan.

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Business is Good

The sales story continues pleasant. Orders are piled up in most departments and our problems, as indicated in recent stories on plant bottlenecks, are mostly in production.

Package tonnage was good in the second quarter. Our only problem is wondering how much moved off the retailers shelves and how much is piled up in warehouses. We are inclined to think that an average amount was sold at retail and that a great deal went into inventories. If that is the case package sales will slow down—unless something happens to prices.

Industrial sales continued strong. A problem which is beginning to be felt is shortage of box cars. On that account we are urging customers who formerly ordered a 20 ton car every week to order a 40 ton car every two weeks. Bigger cars are harder to load but we wouldn't like to feel that we were wasting cars when the country needs them.

The Government, through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. purchased 18½ million pounds of starch for the British during June. We bid on, and received an order for, 2½ million pounds. We are bidding on a similar amount for July and will know in a few days whether or not our bid was accepted.

The feed business is still good because Farmer Jones feels more kindly toward old Bossie now that the price of milk is up. Increased prices of lard and meat will also have a favorable effect on feed sales by encouraging force feeding and, in time, increasing the animal population.

Orders for oil show a back log and the Refinery is pouring it out.

The lifting of restrictions on soybean planting was announced too late in the season to help materially but will have some good effect on soybean crushers generally. The crop is expected to run to about 100,000,-000 bushels because acreage is the same as last year's (which produced but 85,000,000 because of adverse weather).

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How to Make Better Use of Our Credit Union

By W. G. Reynolds

The Staley Credit Union was organized in June 1930 by the employees of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company and the Staley Sales Corporation. A state charter was issued at that time by the State of Illinois authorizing the Credit Union to receive cash deposits by Staley employees to be placed to their credit as "Share accounts" and also to make modest sized loans to its members for "productive" purposes. The term "productive" has always been interpreted liberally by the Credit Committee which has the sole authority to accept or refuse loans to members.

The purposes for which loans have been granted have included: payment of past due accounts, hospital and medical bills, helping relatives, paying taxes and property assessments, vacation trips, down payments for home purchases, purchase of household furniture and appliances, purchase of automobiles, payment of insurance premiums and many other items.

In order to assist the Credit Committee in determining the necessity for a loan from the Credit Union, each applicant is required to fill out a loan application. It is important for this committee to have a list of all accounts owned by the applicant, the amounts he is required to pay on them, how long the account has been owed and to whom. The committee also wants a record of the amount of rent paid or the amount paid monthly for purchase of the home and a list of all regular payments that the borrower is obligated to meet out of his earnings. A statement is also obtained of the purpose for which the loan is required, the terms of its repayment and the amount of the borrower's share account with the Credit Union. This share account is pledged as additional security for the loan by the borrower. After the above data is secured the applicant is asked to secure the signatures of one or more co-makers who assume jointly with the borrower the obligation to repay the loan if it is not repaid according to its stated terms by the borrower.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

More About Fellowship Club

Now, what happens if the applicant fails to give a complete list of all his obligations? Not knowing the true facts, the Committee approves the loan and thus a borrower actually obtains a loan under false pretenses. He has not played fair with either the Credit Committee; his co-makers, who are his friends and fellow employees, or with the members of the Credit Union whose savings are used to furnish the funds for making these loans. He has not even been fair to himself because he has given the wrong picture of his financial condition to the Committee. In place of being a help to him, a loan granted under such circumstances is actually a hindrance. Such a pyramiding of debt usually results in serious financial difficulties to the borrower and inability to repay his obligations as agreed. He often returns to the Credit Union for further help but is then in such a financial mess that even the Credit Union can't go along with him on a larger loan.

Fortunately this situation occurs rarely in our Credit Union. The moral of this little outline of Credit Union procedure is "give the whole truth about your financial affairs to your Credit Union and they will be able to do a better job of assisting you in clearing up your problems."

Do not forget that your Credit Union also was organized to promote thrift and since its organization has paid six per cent annual dividends on share accounts which represent money saved by its members.

Build up your share account as you re-pay your loan. Taxes are going to be increased vastly next year and thrifty members are now saving out of this year's income for next year's taxes.

* * *

If you have $75.00—and you want a Harley Davidson motorcycle in good condition **with sidecar**—call Bob Urfer at 2-7047 and arrange the details.

You can still get cabbage, mango, pepper and tomato plants from John Galembach at 1531 N. Clinton St.

Dale Woodall, who resides in Lake City and works at the Reclamation, would like to purchase a suburban property near Decatur. If you have such a place, or know of one that is for sale, see him.

Jack Howley, Storeroom, wants a band saw for use at home. If you have one for sale, here is your customer.

More About Credit Union

Outgo exceeded income by $3264.26 in 1937-8 and $3992.72 last year. Which is still all right when it happens twice in five years and when the intervening years are good. But it can't be repeated three or even two years without depleting reserves to the point of danger. Danger, in this case, means an epidemic such as we had in 1918 or a similar disaster.

How Much Money Is $89,424.67

About this reserve. $89,424.67 sounds like a great deal of money and there has been chatter of spending it to build a clubhouse or for something that all of us could enjoy now. But when you add the $912.44 spent last year for first aid and visiting nurses to the $27,780.15 spent for hospital and sickness and the $19,333.72 for insurance the total comes to 53% of $89,424.67 and our reserve does not look so big.

Something Had To Go

Because insurance and health are prime considerations and because they will demand an increasing amount as the average age of our group increases and because people take better care of themselves than they used to, the Board of Governors had to be realistic with the budget. It was expected that the Club's income would rise only slightly during the year and that the health items would probably rise faster. If we were to stay within our income, something had to go. So appropriations for some items were pared (Handicraft Club from $200. to $100., Boy Scouts from $400. to $150., Donations from $150. to $75.). Athletics were brutally whacked from $2065. to $1015. and Entertainment from $2365. to $1300. None of these items were frivilous but—because each reached only a limited number—and because the health and insurance items affected everyone—and because something *had* to go—it was felt that their restriction was in the best interests of the largest number.

The Club's problem is tough but not dangerous. If, as in the past, it continues to live within its income and to go into the red only for comparatively small amounts and at rare intervals it will continue to render a valuable service to its members. But it can only continue to do so if its Governors realize, as they have, that its problem is changing and that methods of meeting it must change also.

* * *

By Dale Woodall

Must we always be reminded? The answer is emphatically, YES! We're still having accidents, aren't we? We cannot be told or shown too many times for our own safety.

We have in our plant many different devices to help us work safely but still there is always room for "slip-ups" to which we never give due thought, until they have occured.

After the unexpected has happened, we always say, "I never thought of that."

To work safely is a winning point for you with the men with whom you work. They naturally become more attached to you, because you have the reputation around the plant for not being excitable and that you are a safe man to work with when the work presents hazards.

Allow me to present an incident that happened to me, to help stress my point. Last winter I was told by my foreman to clean up everything not needed along the east side of the table house. There were large icicles dropping from the window sills of the upper floors of the table house and I returned to my foreman and explained the circumstances. He complimented me on my alertness to the danger and, without further ado, he sent me on another task.

It is indeed a sad incident when you hear someone exclaim "I don't like to work with that 'so and so' because he is dangerous to be around, he's liable to get you hurt."

Nobody will condemn you if you will STOP! LOOK! and THINK! before you attempt something that at first thought does not appear safe to to you.

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SAFETY PAYS

Published Monthly
By The Personnel Department
For The Employees of
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W. G. Reynolds, Manager of Personnel
Roy Rollins, Editor

Foreman's Club Elects Threlfall

Ted Threlfall appealed to the voters on the basis of his superior fish frying ability. His opponents claimed that if fish frying were to be the issue Maurice Durkee should be elected because, after all, he processed the oil in which they were fried and was responsible for their excellence. But when the shouting died down it was discovered that Ted had been unanimously elected president of the Staley Foreman's Club. Probably because, after all, he caught the fish. And then too, Durkee was not a candidate.

Diz Wills was elected vice president and his supporters claim that he will be the best left handed vice president that the Club has had to date. Merle Finson and Harry Casley were re-elected to their positions as secretary and treasurer respectively and Ray Scherer and Charlie Fitch were elected trustees.

* * *

Defense Production is Gaining Speed

In filling defense orders the average company follows a pattern like this. First there is the "level plain" when space and machinery is being obtained and planning completed. Next come the "foothills" when equipment is produced in small quantities, when models are tested and examined. Then there is the steady climb toward the "mountain tops" of security with products coming off the lines in ever increasing quantities. Most defense industries are now reaching the third stage.

In peacetime production the period while getting ready to turn out a new model is called "tooling up," though that doesn't tell the whole story. In the automobile industry it takes from 4 months to a year. But more difficult problems are raised in defense work. "Tooling up" can't start until the military executive and legislative parts of the program are completed.

Let's consider the "plain". It's a time when little equipment makes its appearance. People complain of lack of "progress." Actually the most feverish activity is taking place. Plans are drawn, redrawn, modified and approved; factories built; men trained; machines ordered. This is the hardest part of the whole job and the most astonishing.

Plants are built almost overnight. The largest aircraft factory in the country began production 142 days after ground was broken—an airplane factory was built in 56 days—a smokeless powder plant finished 90 days ahead of schedule—the first medium tank trundled from the line 240 days ahead of time. A machine gun plant is producing 75 guns a day on a site that was a vacant lot six months ago.

But building a factory is only part of the job. The complexity of a typical defense activity can be understood by citing facts gathered from companies at work on tanks. In this work about 1000 large heavy machines are needed. In addition, 8000 gauges and fixtures are required. Even a "light" tank has 17,000 parts not including guns and radio. The average tank weighs about as much as a freight car but a car can be built with 800 blueprints. It takes 2800 prints for a tank. Complexity is encountered all along the line. An automobile company which has built a tank arsenal to turn out 14 units a day estimates that a factory of similar size would produce their cars at a rate of 1000 a day.

For obvious reasons, complete facts on defense activity are not made public, but there are enough to show what we are doing. Airplane output has trebled in a year. Powder production is up 1000 per cent. We are turning out small arms and ammunition at a rate 12 times greater than last year. Production of .30 calibre machine guns has trebled: .50 calibre quadrupled.

This doesn't mean that the job is done. Officials are saying that before the end of this year powder production must be trebled again; ammunition, trebled; rifles, doubled; machine guns, quadrupled; the monthly output of planes, doubled again.

An industralist in the program had this to say, "Tremendous efforts have been planned and will be accomplished. But, we cannot be satisfied. The most dangerous thing that could happen would be for us to get the impression that the program is rolling, that it will take care of itself. The genius of America is mass production and its spirit is teamwork: voluntary teamwork between government and industry, military and civilian, worker and manager. Only by united effort can the task be accomplished."

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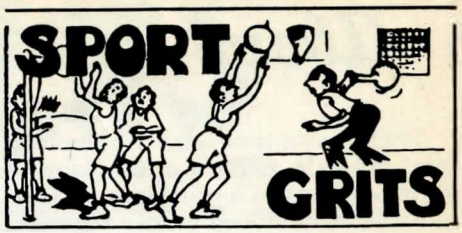

Our Staley nine has been coming along in fine style, winning eight in a row. The opposition has been tough but our boys are playing heads up ball and winning. They beat the Tuscola Merchants 10 to 5, the Taylorville Merchants 7 to 1, the Mattoon Colts 8 to 4, the Effingham Merchants 11 to 3, the Newman Nite Hawks 4 to 1 and Mr. Pulaski 7 to 4.

To summarize: Joe Hilberling has pitched 38⅓ innings, winning 5 games, allowing 11 runs and 23 hits, striking out 36 and issuing only 5 walks. Doolin has pitched 27 innings, won 3 games, allowed 8 runs, 27 hits, struck out 24 and walked eight. The team batting average is .322 and the Big Stickers are Carl Grant .478, Dave Hopkins .423, Ivy Smith .353 and Don Hall .312

We have had three casualties. Don Hall suffered a broken ankle which will keep him out all season. Dick Hopkins tore some liagments in his back and will be on the sidelines for a while. Mike Griffin has developed a sore arm. By the time you receive this issue we will also have lost a promising catcher, Bob Hopkins, to Uncle Sam.

On the Fourth of July our club plays the Peoria Caterpillars at Staley Field at 2 P. M. Everybody is welcome' Come on out!

* *

Our softball team got off to a fine start, winning from State Farm Mutual 4 to 1 and Lincoln State Co ony 18 to 4 with Schult pitching both games. Then we lost two to Cooper Oldsmobile and one to Peoria's Caterpillars. Since, we have won 3, lost 2 and tied 1. The last was to State Farm Mutual 7 to 4 with Norm Schultz pitching against us. You see, State Farm liked Norm so well when he beat them that they want him to move to Bloomington. He has taken a leave to play with them but we hope he comes back. The big guns in hitting are Joe Clark .518, Joe Hilberling .333 and Bob Cathcart .313.

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SAFETY PAYS

About Our Pure and Neutral Glyceride

There was a time, and not too long ago, when the refining of any kind of edible oil was a mysterious process and the tight lipped refiner regarded everyone who said, "Good morning" to him as a suspicious character who was probably intent on finding out how he got rid of fatty acids. Today the refiner realizes that the progress of industrial science, and consequently his own progress, depends upon cooperation. Secrecy is apt to hurt more than it helps. It's no good concealing a problem from the fellow who may have the answer.

Crude oil as it comes from the expellers in the Corn Oil House contains several things which make it unfit for use as a salad oil until they are removed. It contains a small amount of "foots" (fine particles of germ meal which slip thru the expeller bars and go with the oil). It has free fatty acids and wax, too dark a color and too strong an odor. So—we refine all of those things out.

The "Foots" Settle Out

After the crude oil is pressed from the germs it is pumped into storage in the large tanks in the tank farm west of the Refinery. The first step in processing takes place right there because the tanks serve not only as a storage place but also as settlers where foots, which are heavier than oil, settle to the bottom. As needed for processing, the oil is drawn off thru a pipe the mouth of which floats on the surface of the oil and thus avoids picking up any foots.

The first stop is at the weighing tank on the first floor where the oil is weighed up in 36,000 lb batches so that a careful check may be made on refining losses as the oil goes through process

After being weighed, the oil is dropped into tempering tanks in the basement where it is heated and mixed to a uniform consistency so that the refiner may be sure that when a sample is taken it will be truly representative of the batch. This is important because the amount of free fatty acids present in the oil must be exactly determined so that the Sharples machines (which remove them) can be adjusted to do a good job of separation.

Fatty Acids Are Whirled Out

When the batch has been sampled and the Sharples machines are ready for it, the oil is strained and pumped to the Proportionometers on the fourth floor where it is mixed with a carefully regulated amount of weak caustic soda solution.

The caustic combines with the fatty acids to form soap stock. The soap stock is suspended in the oil in minute droplets which are a bit heavier than oil. The Sharples centrifuges make use of this slight difference in weight by using centrifugal force to multiply the force of gravity 16,000 times and whirl the oil free of the soap stock

The soap stock drops into a storage tank on the mezzanine between the third and fourth floors and is pumped from there to the tall cylindrical acidulators outside the northwest corner of the building where it is boiled with sulfuric acid which neutralizes the caustic and sets the fatty acids free again It is sold to manufacturers of soap and lubricating grease as acidulated soap stock.

After emerging from the Sharples machines the oil goes into open tanks where it is washed twice with hot water to remove any remaining soap stock which, fortunately has a greater affinity for water than for oil. It then goes to the drying tanks where water remaining from the washing process is boiled off under vacuum. After it is dried the oil is pumped to storage tanks inside the building to await bleaching.

Objectionable Color In Filtered Out

From the storage tanks the oil goes to the bleachers on the third floor where Fuller's earth, activated carbon (such as is used in gas masks) and diatomaceous earths (the skeletons of tiny one-celled organisms called diatoms) are used to filter out some of the color, some of the objectionable odor and all of the remaining moisture

Wax Is Frozen Out

The wax present in the crude oil must be removed because its presence causes the oil to look hazy when it is cold and customers object. They want the oil to be clear under all conditions. Actually it is a debatable point as to whether the wax should or should not be removed because in removing it we must also remove part of the antioxidants which prevent oxidation and spoilage of the oil. But Mr. Customer says, "Out, wax!" so out it goes.

To get it out the oil is pumped to the winterizing equipment on the first floor where it is cooled close to the freezing point by an ammonia refrigerating machine.

It is worth knowing that the cooling surface would have to be about four times as large as it is but for a spiral baffle which Maurice Durkee invented to fit inside the oil pipes. Without the baffles layers of frozen oil build up inside the pipes and reduce their efficiency considerably. The spirals keep the oil in such rapid motion that it has no chance to freeze as it is being cooled and the maximum cooling effect is obtained. From the winterizer the oil drops into heavily insulated tanks in the basement which keeps it cold until it is pumped again to the fourth floor and into plate and frame presses which filter out the wax and let the oil pass thru.

Bad Taste Is Boiled Out

In the deodorizers, which are closed kettles or vacuum pans located on the third floor, the oil is again heated by means of steam coils and superheated steam is sprayed into it. The steam agitates the oil violently and picks up and carriers off the substances, the nature of which is still mostly unknown, which give the oil a bad taste. Vacuum inside the deodorizers, necessary so that impurities may be boiled off at a temperature too low to scorch the oil, is maintained by steam ejectors on top of the deodorizers. The ejectors work much like a fly-spray gun, that is, they shoot steam under very high pressure horizontally across the opening at the top of the deodorizer and the stream picks up and pulls with it not only the air inside but the steam which bubbles up from the bottom carrying its load of undesirable odors.

After the deodorization process, which takes several hours, the oil is drained off into vacuum tanks on the second floor, cooled by cold water coils, filtered thru paper in plate and frame presses on the mezzanine and emerges, in the words of M. Durkee, our Oil Refinery Superintendent, "a pure and neutral glyceride, Staley's Salad Oil" ready for packing in cans, drums or tank cars and shipment to the customer who demands the best.