

STALEY NEWS

Vol. 3—Page 77

BY AND FOR STALEY PEOPLE

June 15, 1940

STALEY'S 1940 EMPLOYMENT COSTS TO REACH \$3,856,500.00 IT IS ESTIMATED

**WAGES AND SALARIES TO TAKE
3½ MILLION, VACATIONS \$128,000**

During 1940, the Staley company will issue pay checks amounting to \$3,500,000 according to figures now being drawn up by the Financial department to provide data to determine the amount of money the company will require for Workman's compensation insurance on employees. The wage and salary figure, estimated by them, this year is about 400 thousand dollars higher than it was in 1939 and is due in part

to the addition of approximately 200 men to the Extra board.

THESE FIGURES were supplied by Eugene Rhodes, who used to work up the Credit Union figures before the Financial department took advantage of his mathematical bent. With these figures as a starter, it was possible to go ahead and find out the total amount the company is going to need this year to meet the cost of employing the skill and knowledge necessary to produce and sell our products.

LOUIS BRAND contributed the information that 1,329 plant employees would receive vacation checks averaging \$51.00 in spite of the high number of men who are receiving only one week of vacation. Louie's needs for plant vacations, and monthly payroll vacation checks will total \$128,000. *If our business meets expectations*, \$3,628,000 will be needed for direct employment costs, which is a record amount for the Staley company.

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT COSTS are the largest part of our total employment costs but there are other expenses incident to employment which figure in "getting the work done." These are known as the semi-direct and indirect employment costs.

\$76,000 For Semi-Direct Costs

THE SEMI-DIRECT employment costs, which include Fellowship Club activities, Contributory Insurance, the Cafeterias, Staley Gardens and Personnel Activities will take another \$76,000, which will be distributed as follows:

Payments to the Fellowship Club through the Personnel Department\$25,200

For contributory Insurance through the Personnel Department 9,900

(A portion of this amount is returned to the company as a dividend payment, the exact amount depending upon our death experience according to Mr. Reynolds who calculated the amount).

For Cafeterias 10,000

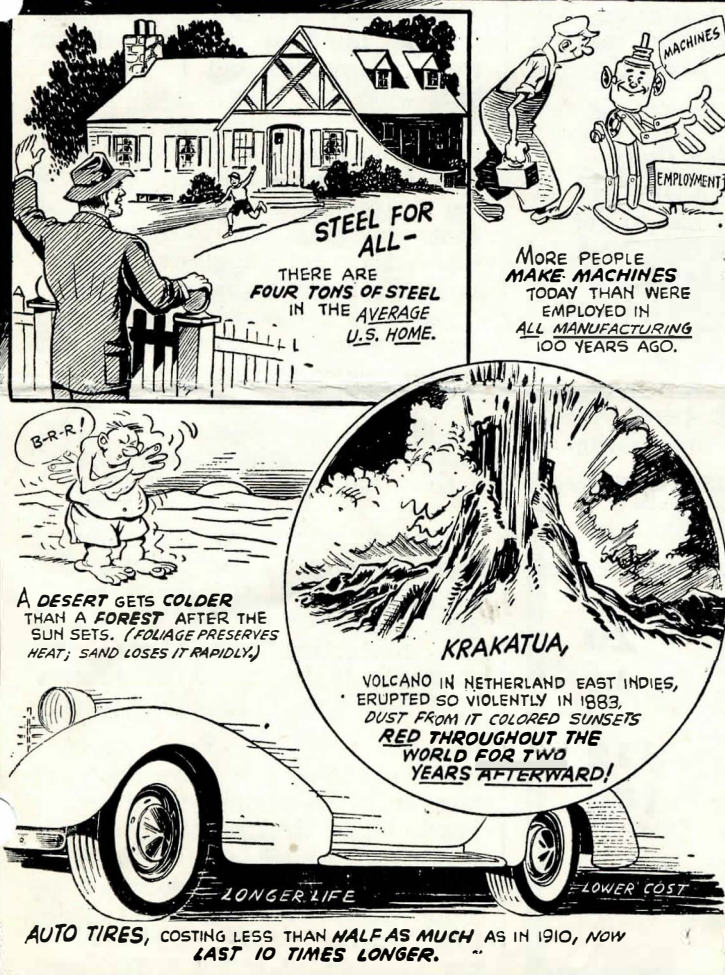
For Staley Gardens 1,900

For Group Personnel activities managed by the Personnel Department 30,000

(The figure includes the selection and placement of employees, medical examinations, X-Rays, First Aid, Drug Supplies, Laboratory fees, counseling, payroll deductions, pay advances, budget payments, Safety Bulletins and supplies, expense of computing service rights, compiling Personnel records, accounting and settling group life insurance business, First Aid not otherwise provided and the Staley News).

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THE POCKETBOOK of KNOWLEDGE BY TOPPS



YOUR HEALTH AND YOU

By L. May, R.N., Plant Nurse

During the hot weather there is a tendency to excessive sweating. The salt lost through perspiration must be replaced or illness occurs. Fighting the hot weather—lack of rest at night and failure to relax when the opportunity arises—are very great contributing factors.

You should accept the heat as much as possible—dress for it, eat light foods, and drink plenty of water and fruit juices.

The easiest way to replace the salt lost through perspiration is to increase the quantity of table salt taken with meals. Also use salt tablets which we have in the plant at our drinking fountains.

Failure to follow these simple rules may result in heat sickness or heat exhaustion. In heat sickness the patient feels weak, is pale, suffers slight nausea or nausea and vomiting, dizziness, or headache. If you feel any of these symptoms, stop what you are doing and get to a cooler place, if possible. Drink a cup of hot coffee and take a glass of tap water with $\frac{1}{3}$ teaspoon of salt dissolved in it, several times a day.

In serious cases the skin becomes cold and clammy, and the patient is very pale and may become unconscious. In such cases the body should be protected with blankets and if possible, the patient should be given hot coffee. Your doctor should be contacted for heat sickness and called as an emergency for heat exhaustion.

STALEY 1940 EMPLOYMENT COSTS

(Continued from Page 77)

Indirect Payments \$152,500

IN ORDER TO ARRIVE at our total employment costs, we must also add the money the company needs to provide Workman's compensation and Social Security taxes on the payroll which include unemployment compensation. These payments are indirect payments because they are paid to a third party who makes the payments under conditions outlined by law, and they are employment costs because they arise out of the employment of people.

SO—WORKMAN'S Compensation and public Liability insurance adds another \$20,500 this year, (of which a portion will be returned to the company depending upon our accident experience).

OLD AGE AND Social Security taxes on our payroll will take an additional \$33,000 and our tax for unemployment compensation will be an estimated \$99,000 making the total indirect payroll needs \$152,500 this year.

\$10,500 Needed Daily

FROM THE STANDPOINT of our company, which has to get all this money, \$3,856,500 will be needed for employment costs if it is able to keep all of us at work. On this basis, slightly over \$10,500 per day will be needed to meet payrolls, vacations, personnel activities and payroll taxes, including Workman's Compensation.



The signs which say, "Do not carry tools or material on this hoist" include lunch buckets as part of the material. Employees in two departments in the plant have been forgetting that fact recently and it is time that they called a halt on this dangerous practice before someone is injured. You may as well carry a loaded gun while you are riding the hoist and keep it aimed at the man on the step below you as to carry a lunch bucket that may fall. Buckets, like all other material, may be carried up or down on elevators or on the stairs. Never on the hoist.

Sometimes men are inclined to quarrel about which jobs require the wearing of goggles. They'll say, "Why, I've done that job a hundred times without wearing goggles and I never got hurt." Which proves nothing. A man may do a dangerous job 500 times and not be hurt but the next time he does it—may be one time too many. There is only one test that you may use to determine whether or not goggles are necessary. Is there a chance that anything may strike your eye? Are you handling a chemical which might splash and burn your eye? Are you chipping or hammering or drilling concrete or brick or metal which might possibly throw a chip that would destroy an eye? If you are doing any of those things or if you are in a dusty atmosphere you need goggles. We have purchased and made available at no cost to you the finest eye protection available. Your only job is to use it to protect eyes that you never can replace.

In these last few days the heat has struck us suddenly and pretty hard. The first few days of a heat spell are always the hardest to get through. Use more salt in your food. Take salt tablets. Come to the First Aid at once if the heat gets too tough for you.

OUR OFFICIAL BOX SCORE FOR SAFETY

LOST TIME ACCIDENTS—

To June 1, 1940.....	20
To June 1, 1939.....	17

DAYS OF LOST TIME—

To June 1, 1940.....	372
To June 1, 1939.....	160

We are not doing as well as we did last year.

REMEMBER—Accidents don't just HAPPEN
—they are CAUSED. Are you causing them?

**Published Twice Each Month
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For The Employees Of**

**THE A. E. STALEY
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
DECATUR, ILLINOIS**

**W. G. Reynolds, Manager of Personnel
J. M. Richey, Editor**

**GENE TUNNEY CAPTURED
DECATUR SINGLE-HANDED**

Gene Tunney's visit to Decatur on June 5th was an event that will long be remembered by those who had an opportunity to see and hear him. Many who saw and heard him, but did not get a chance to meet him personally, will naturally have one question on their minds,—"What IS he like?"

Gene is the most natural, human, likeable person that anyone will ever have an opportunity to entertain. He is easy to entertain because he is appreciative of the slightest efforts in his behalf. He is a delightful person because of the grave interest he shows in the other fellow. Conversationally, he is a most engaging listener.

The public life he is obliged to live as a former title-holder must make difficult demands on him. Many difficult demands were made during his stay in Decatur. He arose to them generously. More than that, he anticipated them and made the requests for them come easy.

Perhaps he is best explained by saying, "There are some who know what to do and do it only if it suits them, there are others who know what to do and always do it." Gene Tunney is the latter.

Not from what he says, but from the way he acts, one understands that he appreciates the public has already paid him for the things it expects of him. That his daily life must be lived in the fulfillment of the obligation he assumed by becoming a public figure.

As a conversationalist, he is most entertaining. He proved willing to discuss the things about himself of which the public has heard so much. For example, his extensive reading habit which the press noted as he rose to the championship. He said that it was quite natural that he should have turned

to books. Training, as he explained it, was a long, drawn-out affair. There were hours of work and long hours of idleness. In most camps those hours are filled by playing pinochle. In his instance, he said he did not happen to like pinochle as a diet morning, noon and night, endless hours upon end. On this account it became necessary to do something that would prevent brooding about the fight ahead. He chose to read as a protection against brooding. Newspapers needed copy and seized upon this trait.

"Will Louis be defeated?" he was asked. "There is no one in the present picture capable of turning the trick," he said, "unless it is the possible exception of Godoy." Tunney ventured the opinion that Louis would retire undefeated.

What did he think of Decatur's own champion. "A fine chap," he said, "with a real boxing head on him."

He also spoke of the power of Dempsey's blows. One blow Dempsey struck Willard when he won the title, broke Willard's jaw bone in 13 pieces much as an egg shell would be shattered.

Upon Dempsey's taking the Champion's privilege of making the challenger wait in the ring, Tunney chuckled, "After Dempsey

got into the ring fifteen minutes late, I bandaged my hands, wrapping and unwrapping them, while Dempsey fumed in the opposite corner." "This", he explained, "did much to take the edge off of Dempsey and contributed to his defeat and loss of the championship."

At the speaker's table, the night of Tunney's appearance at the hotel and later at a private home were Tunney's Decatur friends of long standing. They and the many guests that appeared will long remember him as a person possessed of genuine appreciation for the small favors shown him together with a happy desire to have those about him included in his privileges.

At 4:30 p. m. Gene was shown through the office building by Martin Lindsay. Gene possibly was the most distinguished guest Martin ever accompanied. Certainly he expressed the greatest interest in the building of any person ever to go through it. It took him over an hour to see three floors, so keenly delighted was he at the amazing things he found.

In leaving, he said, "The Staley building is the finest I have ever entered." Second only to his interest in the office, was his delight over the Staley gardens which he saw from the 10th floor.



Forty per cent of the corn marketed by farmers is purchased by industry.

* * *

A dollar and a half shirt requires about ten cents worth of raw cotton.

* * *

When a young fellow presses his suit, he loses his shirt.

* * *

The Government's National Health Service reports that the average person suffers ten days of illness a year.

* * *

One out of every nine persons in America is working on the Government pay roll. This does not include persons on relief or relief projects.

* * *

If you give some people enough rope they will try to pull something.



By Tony Romano

The Staley Hardball Team collected its fourth straight victory of the season at Arcola, when it defeated the Merchants 17-3. Doolin and Craig in the pitcher's box offered the opponents a few scratch hits as the Staley boys had a big day at the bat. Smith stepped into the box five times to lead the Staley batters with four hits and four runs, while R. Hopkins connected with four hits and two runs in five times at bat.

★ ★ ★

Since the Arcola game, Staley victories have been as scarce as grasshoppers at Christmas time. Over in Terre Haute, the boys met Evansville in the first game of the Midwest Tourney. The game was played on a muddy field and the Staley boys proved no mudders, yielding to Evansville 2-1.

★ ★ ★

The second Staley loss of the season came at the hands of the Decatur Federals, when costly errors on another muddy field prevented Staleys from making the most of their nine hits.

★ ★ ★

In the Stateville game at Joliet, Staleys connected with nine hits and another muddy field, and six errors, to accept their first white-washing of the year, as Stateville went ahead to win 8-0. Hopkins, Doolin, and Boyle divided the pitching assignment and Artze caught. Smith was the leading hitter against the Penitentiary offering, with two hits—one a three-bagger that wound up in a slide that brought him a badly twisted ankle. Evans, who has gone practically hitless all season, hit his stride in the Pen and hit two out of four.

★ ★ ★

The fourth loss of the season on the fourth muddy field was to Gary, Indiana, 3-0, in the Midwest tourney.

★ ★ ★

WANTED: One good medicine man who will guarantee to provide Staley Team with dry fields. Red Thornborough, Garage.

Repair Needs And Drop In Orders Bring One Week Shutdown

TRAFFIC RULES AND REGULATIONS

During 1939 the needless slaughter in which motor vehicles participated took the lives of 32,600 people.

The state of Illinois has just published some questions and answers which give drivers some surprising and illuminating information. It's a wise driver who knows the rules.

Q. Is there a driver's age limit?

A. Yes, no person shall operate or drive a motor vehicle who is under 15 years of age.

Q. What is the basic right-of-way regulation at a normal intersection?

A. Vehicles traveling upon public highways shall give the right-of-way to vehicles approaching along intersecting highways from the right, and shall have the right-of-way over those approaching from the left.

Q. When does this basic right-of-way apply?

A. The basic right-of-way rule applies only when both vehicles reach the intersection at about the same time.

Q. What right-of-way rule governs a vehicle making a left turn?

A. Any driver attempting to make a left turn shall not make such left turn until he can do so with safety, having due regard for approaching traffic.

Q. What action is required of a vehicle immersing from an alley, drive or building?

A. A vehicle immersing from an alley, driveway, or building shall stop immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or into the sidewalk area extending across such alley or driveway.

Q. When a vehicle is stopped at a crosswalk or an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, what are the duties of other drivers approaching from the rear?

A. Drivers approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass a vehicle waiting for pedestrians to cross.

The one week shut down, beginning June 30, announced by the Manufacturing Department will be the busiest week of the year for the Mechanical department when they get the advantage of our slack business to make repairs.

Several of the biggest jobs which will be undertaken by the Mechanical department, during their one week of grace from day to day duties of keeping the plant running, are the changing of the south fire drier in the Feed House and the repair of the turbines in the Engine House.

The change of the fire driers will require a masterpiece of engineering skill and mechanical ingenuity. Each fire drier is as big as a house with a shell weighing 62,000 pounds and must be removed in one piece. The job is complicated by the attachment of auxiliary equipment which must be disconnected and refitted when the job is done.

In the instance of the fire drier change, our plant could limp along on reduced power during the work but turbine repairs that are scheduled would not be possible while the plant is in operation since the power would be crippled.

New blades and worn out parts of our turbines will be inserted in the turbine jobs. This work will be done under the direction of factory field mechanics assisted by the necessary craftsmen from our own plant.

Numerous Small Jobs Scheduled

A number of small jobs that can only be touched during a shut down are also scheduled for the seven-day period. One such job is the rebuilding of the transfer car in the Kill house.

To these very necessary jobs there have also been a number of repairs scheduled on equipment of an anticipatory nature, as Neureuther put it, "To insure operation when we have to run".

The Trading Post

FOR SALE:

Brooder house—12 feet long, 7 feet wide and 7½ feet high—glass front. Also oil brooder stove, 1 sow with eight pigs and one sow to farrow June 15. "Hap" Hall, 2900 E. Main.

FOR RENT:

Five room furnished house. Modern. 2404 E. North St.