STALEY NEWS

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This Is Your Fight

A recent proclamation by the President of the United States reads, in part, as follows:

"The nation is confronted with a rapidly rising accident toll. At the present rate, the total number of deaths from accidents this year will exceed 100,000. Traffic accidents alone caused 34,500 deaths in 1940, and thus far in the present year there has been an increase of 17% in traffic fatalities.

"By taking a huge toll in life and property, accidents definitely hinder our national defense effort. To insure maximum efficiency we must have maximum safety twenty-four hours a day—not only at work, hut also on the highway, at home, everywhere.

"The troubled times in which we live must not make us callous or indifferent to human suffering. These unusual times require unusual safety effort.

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the officers and directors of the National Safety Council to mobilize its nation-wide resources in leading a concerted and intensified campaign against accidents, and do call upon every citizen, in public or private capacity, to enlist in this campaign and do his part in preventing wastage of human and material resources of the Nation through accidents."

This is your fight. If you have wanted to make a larger contribution to defense but haven't known how, here is an opportunity.

An automobile wasted in a wreck, a tool broken by misuse is lost just as surely as it would be by sabotage.

A man wasted by an accident, even for a few days, makes a dent in the productive capacity of America. Enough of those dents will slow us badly.

HELP DEFENSE!
PREVENT ACCIDENTS!

WHAT IS REGULATION W, ADOPTED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON AUGUST 21, 1941 AND HOW DOES IT AFFECT OUR STALEY CREDIT UNION?

By W. G. Reynolds
Educational Committee, The Staley Credit Union

Some of us have read in the recent news releases of a new Regulation issued by the Federal Reserve System of the U. S. We note that this Regulation is designed to "tighten up" on the "easy payment" method of buying durable goods such as automobiles, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, motorcycles, washing machines, cooking stoves, sewing machines, radio sets, musical instruments of metal structure, home furnaces, water heaters, new household furniture, plumbing and sanitary fixtures for household use, etc.

Any loans made by the Credit Union after September 1, 1941, for the purchase or for refinancing the previous purchase of the above articles cannot be granted for a longer repayment period than 18 months and the maximum amount of the loans granted range from sixty-six and two-thirds per cent to ninety per cent of the credit value of these articles. For example, if you wish to purchase a passenger auto now and finance it through the Credit Union you must pay thirty-three and one-third per cent of the purchase price as a down payment and the Credit Union can only allow you 18 months in which to repay the balance due on the car. Take the case of washing machines, the down payment must be twenty per cent of the purchase price and the eighty per cent balance of the purchase price remaining may only be financed over a period of 18 months. Pianos require ten per cent down payment and repayment of installments over a period of 18 months.

Now we can hear you say to yourself, that's O.K., I'll just get the loan and arrange the payments so that my loan cannot possibly be repaid in 18 months and when the 18 months are up I'll ask the Credit Union to refinance my loan for another 18 months and thus will have a total of 36 months to pay for my car. Not so easy, as the Federal Reserve Board has anticipated such action on your part. No refinancing of an installment loan for purchase of the above articles may be accomplished unless the repayments are so set as to pay out the original loan in the period of 18 months from date of the original loan. Any additional amount of credit must also be repaid to the Credit Union within 18 months from date of granting of the loan.

The Regulation also licenses each person or corporation who makes installment loans and requires that they register at their Federal Reserve Bank in their district.

Severe penalties are imposed for violation of this regulation—fines up to $10,000 may be imposed upon any person or corporation convicted of violation of the Regulation and if a natural person, he may also be imprisoned for not more than ten years. These penalties are for wilful violation.

There are a few exceptions which do not come under the provisions of the Regulation:

1. Loans secured by a first mortgage on improved real estate—duly recorded.

2. A loan of more than $1,000 which is used to purchase materials and servicesu sed in connection with repairs, alterations or improvements upon city, suburban or farm real estate made upon existing building, if the cash purchase price of the articles listed does not amount to more than fifty per cent of the total overall deferred loan balance.

a. Loans to students for bona-fide educational expenses.

b. Loans for medical, hospital, dental or funeral expenses—provided that the income of the borrower is small enough so that he cannot reasonably meet the usual requirements of the regulation concerning repayment of the loan and also if failure to obtain the loan would cause undue hardship to the borrower.

c. Loans for: (1) the purpose

(Continued on page 2)

MORE ABOUT REGULATION W

(Continued from page 1)

of financing the purchase of an airplane used for training in the Civilian Pilot Training Program of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, or (2) to remodel a home which can qualify as defense housing as designated by the Defense Housing Coordinator.

d. Loans for installment sale credit which are to be repaid at equal intervals and in equal installments, the last of which payments matures within three months after the first day of the calendar month next following the granting of the loan.

e. Loans made to a wholesale or retail dealer in the articles listed in the first paragraph, such loans to be used to finance the purchase of these articles for re-sale only.

f. Any loan which is to be paid back within 12 months from date of granting of loan and is made to an auto salesman for financing a new auto to be used by him as a demonstrator.

g. Loans for financing the payment for premiums in excess of one year on a fire or casualty insurance policy.

h. Any loan made on or before December 31, 1941, which—

(1) Does not bring above $50.00 the total of the applicant's obligation to the Credit Union arising out of installment purchase loans made on or after September 1, 1941, and

(2) To be repaid in approximately equal installments and at approximately equal intervals the last installment of which matures within 9 months after the first day of the calendar month next following the granting of the loan.

i. Any loan on an installment basis made to a farmer or to a cooperative association of farmers if such loan is:

(1) Approved by Farm Security Administrator as for purpose of rehabilitating a needy farm family, or

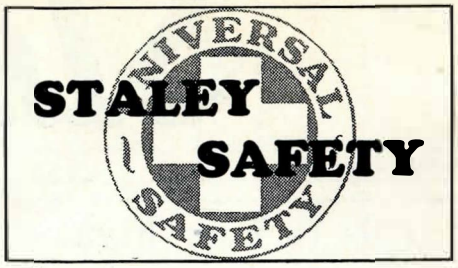
(2) For general farm purposes and is not for purchase of any of articles listed in paragraph one.

By careful study of these regulations we can see very readily that a decided "brake" is being applied by our Government on practically all installment purchases of durable goods and on loans made to finance the purchases of such articles or to refinance purchases made prior to effective date of the regulation.

The part that is concerning those of us engaged in Credit Union work is that our Credit Union will not be able to make "clean-up" loans to members who wish to borrow enough money from the Credit Union to clean up their outstanding accounts. This type of loan is needed in order to relieve the financial pressure and worry of a member who has unwisely obligated himself for a greater amount of monthly installments than he can pay each month. By getting all of these "financial eggs in one basket" the Credit Union has been able to relieve the financial pressure on a member and make the monthly payments to the Credit Union of reasonable amount so that the member may continue his usual standard of living. In the future such loans cannot be made to extend over a longer period of time of repayment than 18 months. These new and shorter terms of repayment mean that if a member can only afford to pay $5.00 per week to the Credit Union on a loan that the maximum amount of such loan could not be granted if it reached a total of more than $390.00. *This amount does not include interest on the loan.* For all practical purposes it will be impossible to extend to a member who cannot afford to pay more than $5.00 per week, including both principal and interest, a loan amounting to more than $350.00 of total indebtedness.

Your Board of Directors, The Illinois State Credit Union League and the National Association of Credit Unions all realize the severity of Regulation W as it applies to loans for other than installment purchases. All have joined in an attempt to secure modification. So, until such time as modification has been secured, your cooperation in arranging your repayments within the given time will be necessary as no deviation can be made from the regulation as now in force.

In closing let us remember that we are now living in a defense economy. Our Government is bending every effort to reduce the demand for articles that use materials needed for the production of defense items. Also the Government wishes to divert the savings of the Nation into the purchase of defense bonds to aid in financing the defense program and to provide a cushion of savings against the inevitable depression which will follow the end of the war in Europe and Asia. Our plans and wishes for a better standard of living and for more articles of comfort in our homes must take a "back-seat" until our national defense program is completed.



All of us have been getting a bit lax lately on the matter of bending over protruding nails in barrels, boxes and boards. If one of us contracted lock jaw from a nail puncture we'd all be suddenly alert to the danger and we'd start bending those nails over again.

When you knock the head out of a barrel or keg, pull the nails out or bend them over so that someone reaching into the barrel may do so in safety and without a chance of ripping open his hand or arm.

When you pull the lid off of a box or the side off a crate, pull the nails out or bend them over so that the next person handling the box (it may be you) may do so in safety.

When you dismantle any kind of a nailed wooden structure, pull the nails out or bend them over so the truck driver and the reclamation men can handle them in safety.

Do your part in getting rid of protruding nails. It is a small thing to do; it will take only one or two licks with a hammer; but it may save someone agonizing weeks of sickness and his family weeks of worry and want.

NAIL THOSE NAILS BEFORE THEY NAIL YOU!

* * *

In the first nine months of this year we have had eight lost time cases charged against our safety record of which seven could have been prevented by the wearing of Safety Shoes. * * *

We still have a good chance to beat last year's safety record, even in the face of an increasing accident trend in the nation and in spite of the fact that we are now behind last year's record. Don't let *your* name get on the list of those *who did not help.*

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This Thing Called Propaganda

In the years that followed World War I all of us became very conscious of a vicious something called propaganda. Any statement of fact or opinion that contradicted our beliefs was scornfully labeled "propaganda". Organizations were set up to search for it in newspapers, magazines, schoolbooks, and the statements of any group which had a decided opinion for or against anything. The people were to be warned against all clever attempts to poison their minds.

But those attempts to teach us how to protect ourselves against propaganda were unsuccessful. We actually became less critical instead of more so because we began discarding everything with which we disagreed as "propaganda" instead of trying to discover whether or not it was true.

By now it is time for us to stop and take another look at this word *propaganda* and find out just what we are talking about.

The dictionary says that it is (1) any organized or concerted group, effort or movement to spread particular doctrines, information, etc.; (2) a doctrine or ideas, spread through propaganda or a plan for the propagation of a doctrine or system of principles. Its origin was the College of Propaganda (abbreviation of *de propaganda fide* or propagation of the faith) set up by Pope Urban VIII in 1623 to educate priests for foreign missions.

There is nothing in the definition which even suggests that propaganda is an organized system of falsehood or an attempt to mislead the unwary. You are a propagandist whenever you assert your belief in democracy, a religion, Newton's Laws or that you deserve a raise. Every man is a propagandist if he believes a thing strongly enough to assert that belief to someone else.

We *do* need to be critical of propaganda but criticism does not mean cynicism, the mere tossing aside of every doctrine with which we disagree as "propaganda". It does mean digging into the statements which we hear made on both sides of every question to determine, as nearly as we may, where the truth lies. There is no danger in propaganda unless it falls on unintelligent uncritical ears. You can not be taken in unless you wish to be.

Henry Buckley will save you from 25c to 50c per ton on coal orders of three tons or more. Call him at 2-8416 or 2464 E. Garfield for plain and fancy hauling. Any kind of coal.

* * * *

See Carl Ekiss or call 6626 (address 2135 E. Lawrence) for furnace installation, repairs, resetting and cleaning. Prices will suit you.

* * * *

If you have a taste for frog legs, Ira Cox, No. 17 Bldg., can supply them. The price is moderate and the legs are really superior.

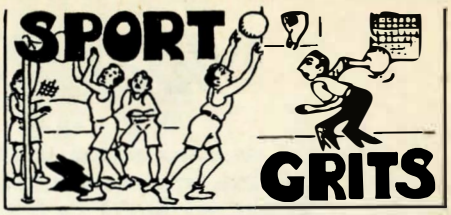
* * * *

I am about to go into the Army andth at will give you an opportunity to buy my 1937 Terraplane Coupe at a real bargain price. Call Jack Ray at 2-3303 or 369 W. Macon.

* * * *

Call 2-5938 and arrange to see a beautiful home site of the Mt. Zion road. Electricity available.

When you are talking about No. 2 corn (which many of us do talk about from time to time) you ought to know that it is corn that fits the following specifications. It has a minimum test weight per bushel of 53 lbs., a moisture content of not more than 15.5%, less than 3% of cracked kernels and foreign material, less than 5% of damage and less than .2% of heat damage.



By Tony Romano

Thanks a million, folks, for removing that jinx or hoo-doo from our baseball team.

After winning 13 straight and then losing seven in a row in a mid-season slump, one would hardly know what to expect next. However, our Staley nine went on to win six to end the season with 19 wins and seven losses —a .730 percentage, which is very good.

We lost two of our players last month. First, Bill Artze, who took a jump into the sea of matrimony and then Mike Griffin, who went to Uncle Sam's Army.

Let's give our boys a big hand for this season's efforts and wish them more luck for a successful season next year.

Softball

Including our Industrial League games, we have played 33 games this season, winning 19 and losing 14 which gives us a .575 percentage—a pretty fair record don't you think?

We don't want to discredit any member of the team, for every one did his full share in striving to win, but we believe that had Norm Schultz been with us the full season our record would have been better. Since his return, Norm has won 6 and lost one. The one loss was to the Peoria Diesels (runners-up for the world's amateur softball championship) and Norm pitched that game under the handicap of a badly lacerated hand.

Harold Sapp, who has been playing softball and basketball for Staley's for the last several years, will soon have to play for Uncle Sam, as he is scheduled to leave in the next draft.

So long, folks, till next year.

It's time now for the World Series (which we won't be in), for basketball, football, hockey, ice skating and the hot stove league.

We'll see you next spring when the call goes out to the faithful to turn out for practice.

"Wet Processing" Needs Water

To most of us water means drink, bath, laundry, or swim. For the first three we turn a faucet, for the fourth we go to the lake or the "Y". But in the Staley plant water is not such a casual matter. Our method of milling corn is not called "wet processing" without reason. We need thirty tons of water for every ton of raw material we handle.

Different jobs in our plant demand different kinds of water. We use raw (untreated) water in coolers and condensers, filtered water in some parts of the process, zeolite water in boilers and water heaters, and city water for fire protection and for our own drinking, bathing, and laundry. We *could* use city water for all of those jobs, of course, but we don't for the same reason that we don't use stainless steel for every sheet metal job we have—too expensive. And besides, to supply the quantity we need, either we or the city would have to build another purification plant even larger than the one the city now has.

It has been estimated that Lake Decatur has a capacity of about 35 million gallons per day. That is, we could take that much out every day without completely draining it. The city, exclusive of our plant, uses about seven million gallons per day and very little of that ever gets back into the lake. We pump out about 15 million gallons a day for our use in the plant but we return nine millions to the lake. So the whole drain on Lake Decatur is only around 37% of its estimated capacity; low enough that none of us need worry about water for some years to come.

Let's take a look at those fifteen million gallons that we pump and see what becomes of them.

The Lake Does the First Job

The first step in treating our water is done by the lake itself. It is, as we have moaned when we thought of its filling up with silt, a giant settling basin. Most of the farm land that comes sliding down the Sangamon settles to the bottom before the water reaches our intake pipes. If it didn't we'd have to have an even larger settling basin in the plant than we now have.

Most of It is For Cooling

Settling in the lake is the only treatment that most of our water gets. We are not interested in the purity of water used in condensers and coolers because it doesn't get into our product. We are only interested in the temperature being as low as possible. And sometimes that's not so low. Lake water has gotten up to 85° in the summer time and when it does we have to use a great deal more of it to do the cooling job. This problem got so bad on syrup cooling at No. 17 Bldg. and bleach cooling at No. 16 Bldg. a few years ago that we dug a well at the corner of No. 17 Bldg. to get water a few degrees cooler for summer use.

But about three million gallons of the water we pump from the lake every day has another job in addition to cooling. We told you some time ago about our heat exchangers and how they made money for us by saving steam. If your memory is good you'll remember that the water used for cooling in the surface condenser at the Feed House went to the Filter House after it had picked up its full load of heat. Which has two advantages. 1. Almost all of it would have to be heated before use anyhow and that would cost money. 2. Warm water is easier to treat in a purification plant than cold water.

Lime Takes Out Hardness

So into the Filter House rides the three million—and the dosing starts. The first dose is lime and sodium aluminate. The lime combines with magnesium and calcium salts in the water (they cause "hardness") and forms a large number of sticky gobs which settle slowly to the bottom carrying fine silt and bacteria with them. The sodium aluminate helps to coagulate the gobs of calcium carbonate and magnesium hydroxide formed by the combination. In addition to taking out the hardness salts the alkaline reaction of the lime kills most of the bacteria in the water.

After silt and hardness salts and most of the bacteria have been removed and the caustic (from the lime) has been neutralized, the water goes to sand or coal filters. The filter material, aided by the small portion of sticky coagulant which comes in with the water from the settling basin, strains out the last traces of turbidity (silt) and from ninety-five to one hundred percent of the bacteria. For all practical purposes the water is perfectly pure. We don't use it for drinking because after we've gone to some trouble and expense to heat it, it wouldn't be too smart to spend money on cooling it again; besides, drinking water should be treated with chlorine or ultra-violet rays as a double check on bacteria . But about two thirds of it does go into the process at several points, after a bit more heating.

A Million For the Boilers

The other third goes to the boilers as "make-up" water to replace steam lost in processing. That third must go through another treatment in the Zeolite filters on the second floor of the Filter House. Zeolite is a mineral which looks like fine black sand and is not only a better filter material than sand or coal but also has the property of being able to trade its sodium salts for the small amount of calcium and magnesium salts that get by the first filters. We are glad to make the trade because we can remove sodium salts, which are soluble in water, from the boilers by blowing them down whereas calcium and magnesium salts make boiler scale and can't be kicked loose very readily. The other nice thing about Zeolite is that it doesn't become exhausted. When it has traded all of its sodium for calcium and magnesium it will trade back again if backwashed with a strong salt (sodium chloride) solution.

So our lake furnishes plenty of water, which is the first essential for any wet processing plant, and our treatment plant cleans it and remodels it to fit our various needs. The water treatment plant, like the big elevator, is quietly taking care of an absolutely essential job for our plant.