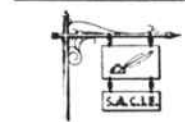


CLINTON CLOTHMAKER LYDIA



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The publishers of The Clothmaker will welcome items of interest from its readers. Turn them in to your departmental reporters or to the personnel office.

Safety Is A Personal Responsibility

With so much talk about safety programs, we sometimes forget that when it comes right down to it, safety is personal.

The machine we work on can have guards. If we don't use them, they don't do us much good. We can be issued goggles. If we don't wear them, they won't protect us. You and I are the ones who pay out the good hard cash when we get hurt. Even with insurance and compensation, we are out money if we have to go to a hospital.

There can be safety programs for years. The place can be covered with safety posters. Dangerous machinery can be guarded. We can all be shown the safe way to do our jobs. But none of these things will make us accident free if we don't want to be. It is up to us. We must accept responsibility for our own safety and not depend on mechanical guards or the other fellow.

When you drive a car, you accept such responsibility. You know you have brakes on your car, but you don't trust them completely. You drive more slowly if the traffic is heavy or the roads are bad. Nor do you depend on the other fellow. You may have the right away at an intersection, but you know that the other fellow may not give you that right of way—and you drive with that possibility in mind.

It's the same way on the job. Your machines are guarded, but even so you still have to be careful. And certainly you have to use the guards—just as you use the brakes on your car. If you see some spilled oil, you don't ignore it because you weren't the one who spilled it. You clean it up or report it so that neither you nor anyone else will slip on it.

What counts in the long run is a firm belief on the part of each one of us that we have to do everything we can to work safely. We've got to use the guards, wear the goggles, follow the rules for using hand tools safely, and pay attention to the safety posters. No one else can do the safety job for us.

Safety is a personal thing. Accidents happen to us individually.

Government Can't Legislate Prosperity



Code of Hammurabi, King of Babylon, 2000 B. C., engraved on black stone pillar (unearthed in 1902)

It is easy enough to pass laws. A good many people today seem to feel that no matter what is wrong, the federal government can fix it by spending more money or passing more laws. But if laws could accomplish economic miracles, the world long ago would have done away with poverty and money worries of any kind, along with any need for hard work and thrift.

America is not the first place, nor the 20th century the first time, in which men have demanded that the government pass laws to guarantee full employment, to increase wages, to keep prices stable, to share the wealth

and, in general, to solve everybody's economic troubles.

From earliest times, governments have been trying to legislate prosperity. But they failed because of the obvious (though often ignored) fact that government has nothing except what it takes from other communities. What it gives to your neighbor, it must take from you.

When government confines itself to essential programs, tax obstacles to economic growth can be removed. Given the chance to save and incentives to work, Americans will do the rest. This would be the best way to "stimulate the economy".



In selecting house paint, whether you are going to hire a painting contractor, or wield the brush yourself, give serious consideration to the kind of paint best suited for your home.

There are, basically, three types:

One — "self-cleaning" house paint designed only for all-frame dwellings. This sort of exterior paint stays white longer than any other because it is chemically engineered to chalk fairly freely, cleaning itself when it rains. It also provides the best surface for repainting when that becomes necessary.

Two — the non-chalking type of exterior paint that should be used when masonry is adjacent to painted areas. It may be tinted to pastel colors.

Three — "one coat" house paint with high-hiding properties. This type is for siding in good repaintable condition. Like "self-cleaning" house paint it is not recommended for tinting.

And then, of course, there are ready-mixed house paint colors available today in a rainbow of hues.

(Du Pont Paint Information Service)

WY NUT?

You English teachers can sit bak and relax! Congress is fed up with awl these spelng rools and stuff. Wot this country needs is a Nashinal Gramar Comishun to reform the spelng of English words, sez Rep. Harlan Hagen (D-Cal.). So the Congressin has intradoosed a bil (H. R. 5541) to establish the Comishun wich wood complye and publish an offshul dickshunary. The Comishun cood inlood in the Dickshunary eny word it finds to be an improovment of the langwidge.

CottonQuiz

How DOES COTTON HELP DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS TREAT PATIENTS?



More than 135,000 bales of cotton were used for medical supplies last year.

DAFFYNITION

POISE. The ability to keep calm and collected in the barber chair with your mouth full of lather while the porter tries to give your new hat to another fellow.

Architects cover their mistakes with ivy, doctors with sod, and brides with may-onaise.

PROFIT

WHAT IS A PROFIT?

It is the amount—if any—that's left over after a business has paid all its expenses. Another way of looking at it is to say profits are the wages of capital.

We cannot produce without paying for labor (human energy and skill). We cannot produce without adequate capital. No one has discovered how to accumulate capital unless there are savings—and how to induce savings unless people are paid for it.

HOW BIG ARE PROFITS?

In a boom year like 1948, profits of well run textile companies averaged about 10-12¢ for each sales dollar taken in. Bad years like 1958 saw many textile mills earn less than 1¢ on each sales dollar with many mills actually operating in the red or for a loss.

Profits vary from company to company. Superior management may result in a few cents more profit. Some companies suffer losses even in good years. What so often we call the Profit System ought more logically be called the Profit and Loss System. Business losses are always with us.

HOW MUCH DO PROFITS COST THE CUSTOMER?

Normally, the public acts as judge and jury. The public sets the market price it can, or will pay. The manufacturer—in competition with other manufacturers—tries to meet or beat the market price.

Some efficient companies can make a profit at the market price—less able or energetic companies take a loss at the same price.

Profit is the force that drives businessmen or face competition—to always improve price or product, or both.

An automotive tire in 1920 cost \$2.60 per thousand miles of travel. Today's tire cost approximately \$1.00 for 1,000 miles of travel. Competition made the difference.

Over the years, some tire-making companies dropped out of the competitive race. Others never stopped competing and searching for new ways to make a better tire that gave more value for each dollar the customer paid for it.

Tire makers will make still a better tire than we have today as they compete for profit.

In the end, profit costs the customer nothing. What is more—the customer is constantly better off because of

profit. The ever-present threat of profit loss is the public's best protection against inefficiency.

HOW COMPETITIVE IS COMPETITION?

Competition is not confined to boom times. Competition is with us always. In slack times, it is even more difficult to buy and manufacture and sell at a profit.

Many less efficient companies go out of business in the competitive process. Some are able to adapt new methods and keep right on competing.

To stay ahead, the profit-maker then has to think up new and even better methods, machines and products. Research and development, modern tools and equipment, cost money. A great part of this money comes directly from the profits. This "retained profit" finances new equipment, methods and products. Another portion of this money comes from the investment of shareowners. This, too, is tied to profits. Shareowners expect fair payment for the use of their money and those payments must also come from profits.

HOW MUCH DO PROFITS COST THE EMPLOYEE?

Two employees in a town usually get about the same rate of pay for the same kind of work—even if one works for a profit-maker and the other does not.

The employee with the profit-making company is better off in many ways. The profit-making company—the low-cost producer—stays in business, pays steadier wages and more regular work.

The profit-maker can provide better working conditions, better equipment, better opportunities for advancement.

The future of any employee is tied inseparably to the balance sheet of the company he works for. A business that cannot make a profit, sooner or later, has to close its doors and quit.

Profit costs the employee nothing. What is more—the employee is constantly better off because of profit.

WHO BENEFITS FROM PROFIT?

A profit-making company affects and benefits everyone. A company that operates at a profit provides jobs and incomes for its employees. It pays a return on capital. It pays taxes to the community and nation.

Profits result in new values to the customer, steadier jobs for employees and a fair reward to those who risk their savings. Profits do not benefit a single group of individuals. **Profits affect and benefit everyone.**