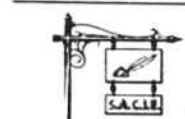


# CLINTON CLOTHMAKER LYDIA



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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.

## Halloween - - The Old and the New

Glancing through a calendar of "special events" recently, we found that October is a month of widely varied observances. Running the gamut from the sublime to the ridiculous, we find World-wide Communion Day, Grandmother's Day, Better Parenthood Week, Fire Prevention Week, United Nations Week, National Bible Week, Girl Scout Week, World Temperance Sunday, Cheese Festival, National Hunter's Month, National Hat Week, National Honey Week, Cranberry Week and—of all things—Save the Horse Week!

But probably the best known of all October's special events is Hallowe'en, that mystic time when spooks and hobgoblins reign over all our festivities, and when little children (and grown-ups) let their imaginations run rampant as they don false faces and costumes to become "something they really aren't."

Back of the observance of Hallowe'en is a deeper significance than just the "spooks" and "dressing up" of our present-day observance. Like most festivals we celebrate, its beginning goes back to the far distant past when man's life was strongly influenced by belief in supernatural powers, and he worshiped them as the bestowers of favors and protection.

One of the great sacrificial days set aside by the ancients to worship their deity was November 1. And on the preceding evening, October 31, they built huge bonfires to observe their ceremonies. When Christianity was born and mankind was converted to the worship of God, this same date was set aside as a feast day for All Saints. Actually "Hallowe'en" means "Holy Eve", or the contemplative hours to be spent in prayer and preparation for the sanctity of the occasion on the morrow.

As time passed, the more serious importance of the date has been forgotten, and now Hallowe'en is but a night of diversified hilarity. Just so the order of life changes, and the old gives place to the new. But even in this there is a lesson for life. The philosophy should be that there is much good to be found in "old things." Perhaps we would do better to temper our modern living with some of the essence of times gone by.

## A Workman is Known by his Work

The old saying, "A workman is known by his work", is no less true today in the machine age than it was hundreds of years ago, when terms like "mass production" and "assembly lines" were unheard of, when shoes and clothes and furniture and carriages were made by individual craftsmen.

Today, quality is still the important thing. The quality of Clinton-Lydia's products still determines how well we meet our competition in the textile markets. The skill and craftsmanship of the individual employees at the machines still determine the quality of Clinton-Lydia fabrics.

### Teamwork

## Essential for Success

### IN BUSINESS OR ATHLETICS

When it comes to improvements—new methods, quality or working conditions—the most important requirement is TEAMWORK.

One man, your supervisor, can't do it alone. He needs assistance from others in the company who may help in setting up new procedures or processes.

But, most of all, he needs the aid of everyone who works with him. You can, for instance, give constructive suggestions. You should give helpful answers to questions from your supervisor and other members of management. And most important, try to be as cooperative as possible when changes are made.

A team starts with individuals who are all different. A baseball or football team starts with a group of players who each do something different, but do it well.

Similarly, a working team starts with a group of people with different jobs, and each with different likes and dislikes.

What made a good team? Each member of the team must do his own assignment well. But even more important, each member must learn to work well with the other team members. He must give a little, take a little.

All teams start with individuals.

All Good teams start with TEAMWORK.

## GOOD RECORD FOR TEXTILES

Not too many people realize it, but the American textile industry has been one of the chief influences against inflation in this country in recent years.

Inflation, as you know, is that evil which makes your dollar worth less.

The wholesale prices of other manufactured products are more than one-third above those for textile products, according to government figures.

That is, an average textile item that cost one dollar in 1947-49 costs only 91 cents now. On the other hand, an average other manufactured item that cost one dollar in 1947-49 costs \$1.28 now.

Just think what it would mean to the budgets of individuals and our government if the other American industries could match this performance of the textile industry.

Here's what would happen: The automobile that sells today for \$3,000 would cost only \$2,100, and the home that sells for \$10,000 would cost only \$7,000, and the home appliance that sells for \$100 would cost only \$70. That is, if other industries could match the performance of the textile industry.

Furthermore, this has been done by the textile industry in the face of steadily rising costs.

## A Government Should Help, Not Hurt

The policies of our government more often hurt than help the textile industry, and in so doing affect the lives of the nearly one million persons employed in textile mills of this country.

For example: The International Cooperation Administration finances the purchase of many products used in other countries. In 1953, the ICA financed \$15,000,000 worth of textiles, and of this amount 64 per cent was American-made.

However, in 1958 the ICA financed \$68,000,000 in textiles and of this amount, only \$10,500,000 or 15 per cent of the total, went for American textiles. The rest went for textiles produced mainly in countries with extremely low-wage rates and which can buy American cotton much cheaper than our mills buy it.

### TEN MILES A MINUTE

The American textile industry produces cloth at the rate of more than ten miles a minute in an average year.

And that is figured on the basis of 24 hours a day 365 days a year.

How much is 10 miles of cloth? Well, it's 17,600 yards, and that is enough cloth to make more than five thousand dresses for the average sized woman.



For "Ole-Timers" - and All Others:

## A PHILOSOPHY

Speaking before the Old Timers at their annual banquet, Prof. M. B. Camak, former Supt. of the Ware Shoals Schools, recited this poem, which he wrote. It was such a touching tribute to the faithful efforts of our Old Timers—applicable to so many of our employees younger in service—that we are reprinting it here for the benefit of all.

### WHEN THE WHISTLE BLOWS FOR QUITTING

When the whistle blows for quitting,  
Do you feel like you are through;  
Do you feel like you have done that day  
The best that you could do?  
Do you feel that every minute  
Of your time has earned its pay  
When the whistle blows for quitting  
And you knock off for the day?

When the whistle blows for quitting  
And the time has come to rest,  
Does your conscience feel like smiling,  
Because you've done your best?  
Are you happy when you walk out,  
In a "well done" kind of way,  
When the whistle blows for quitting  
And you knock off for the day?

If you feel like this, Old Timer,  
Then you've earned whate'er's your pay  
And you'll double up your earnings  
In another sort of way;  
For the Master Foreman's ready  
With Eternity as pay  
For the fellow who feels honest  
When he knocks off for the day.

## DOUBLE DEALINGS IN TEXTILES



Last year Red China shipped 114,000,000 yards of cotton cloth to Hong Kong, a British crown colony. During the first three months of 1959, Hong Kong shipped the United States more than 1,400,000 yards of cotton cloth, plus garments valued at more than \$8,000,000 in Hong Kong. At this rate, by the end of the year we will have imported the 114,000,000 yards of cloth Hong Kong bought from Red China.

The United States has never recognized Red China. But we permit Hong Kong to buy 114,000,000 yards of cloth in Red China and ship a large part of it into this country in the form of textiles or garments. Hong Kong tells our State Department it doesn't do this, but figures speak for themselves.

Even if the identical cloth Hong Kong buys in Red China doesn't reach this country, the end result is the same. Wage rates are so low in Hong Kong that even the Japanese complain competition is unfair. In Red China there is no wage rate. Coolie slaves live in compounds, labor under the whips of Red commissars, and are doled a meager ration of rice.

Now a foreign country can buy American cotton for 25 per cent less than U. S. textile manufacturers must pay. Those who look to the textile industry for a livelihood are being taxed to provide this subsidy to its competitors.

Traditionally a free trade country, Britain now limits this policy to her colonies and dominions but she has a quota on imports from Hong Kong. She is willing to protect Lancashire mills from a British colony, but the U. S. State Department won't protect American industry from Hong Kong or Red China.