

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.

IMPORTING TEXTILES - - - EXPORTING JOBS

Textile industry leaders, in remarks concerning imports of foreign-made textiles, have made the observation that every yard of cloth brought into the United States means a yard less that would be produced by Americans in American mills.

Recently, a new approach to the problem has been made. It is this: Regardless of how many yards of cheap foreign textiles are brought into this country, remember that **every 600 yards imported means the loss of about a week's work for an American textile employee.**

The work and pay that would have been available to an American textile employee have been exported—to Japan, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, Korea or one of the other foreign countries that buys American cotton eight cents a pound cheaper than American mills can buy it and has it processed by employees who make as little as one-tenth an American textile employee's earnings.

The textile industry is South Carolina's BASIC Manufacturing industry. It pays more than \$419,000,000 in wages each year to some 123,000 employees. It pays more state and local taxes than any other manufacturing group. It is the cornerstone of our state's economy. Many individual mills are the mainstay of the communities in which they operate.

With the textile industry vital to the economy of our state and to only a slightly lesser degree, our nation, any situation that threatens it is the concern of all of us.

I AM YOUR CUSTOMER

I am your customer, the buyer of your Superior Quality Cloths. I realize that you have your problems and so do I. I, too, make a quality product and produce it from the cloths as I receive it from you.

There are several very important factors which I must consider carefully before I can afford to give you an order. First, my customers demand a quality product and I can not afford to accept poor quality cloth to finish a high quality product. So I must buy from the mill who makes quality cloths.

Second, I must consider price because I can not sell if I cannot compete with others in those lines. We too are in a highly competitive market and must see that our cost is within the bounds of our competition.

Third, I must have shipments on time because I, just as you in your industry, have deadlines and can not hold up my production just because my suppliers are slow.

In other words to sum it all up, I expect to buy from the company where I can get the best quality, the best price, and the best service.

I am in business too, just as you folks are. I know you have problems in all three of the above mentioned things. I also have those problems in all three of the above mentioned things. I also have those problems but through good cooperation between all of my departments, I am working out of them. There is a never ending cycle from beginning to end.

So all that I can promise you at this time is that I will place my orders with the company that can best help me in my business.

STEP BY STEP

Ever watch closely when a baby learns to walk? He puts one foot carefully in front of the other. And even though he falls many times, he learns gradually from his own mistakes—until soon he walks perfectly with rarely a fall.

Try this step by step method on your own job. Even though you are thoroughly experienced, take a little while for this experiment.

Proceed carefully. Think about each step of your job. Do it carefully, the right way. Notice how many things you had forgotten about.

Maybe you will find some improvements in workmanship or speed that you can make. Perhaps you will find some important steps you are leaving out. In either case, going "step by step" for a little while will help you to do a better job.

What's In The Future?

Can you imagine a two-ounce telephone that you carry clipped to your belt? A pill that gives you more rest from five hours of sleep than you now get from eight? A communications system that transmits odors and heat as well as sounds and pictures? These ideas are almost here.

For the future, "scientific dreamers" envision even more amazing advances. And if these predictions strike you as too fantastic, consider whether YOU, had you been an adult in 1900, would have believed that:

—In eight short years, machines called "aeroplanes" would be pulling advertising signs through the sky.

—In ten years, a human being in an autocar would hurdle along at 133 miles per hour.

—In 13 years, a radio message would be transmitted, without wires, from Maryland to the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

—In 48 years, a rocket would zip through space at 3,000 miles per hour.

—In 50 years, life expectancy would be increased by 20 years.

In spite of all these advances, modern scientists would probably agree that we have barely reached the threshold of a "miracle age" of science. One reason is the big change in attitude toward scientists. Edison, Bell, Marconi and others were at one time regarded as misguided, even crazy. But today, research is favored with public appreciation and support (record gift to schools and hospitals: \$500 million, awarded December 12, 1955 by the Ford Foundation) and the future seems limited only by man's ability to imagine.

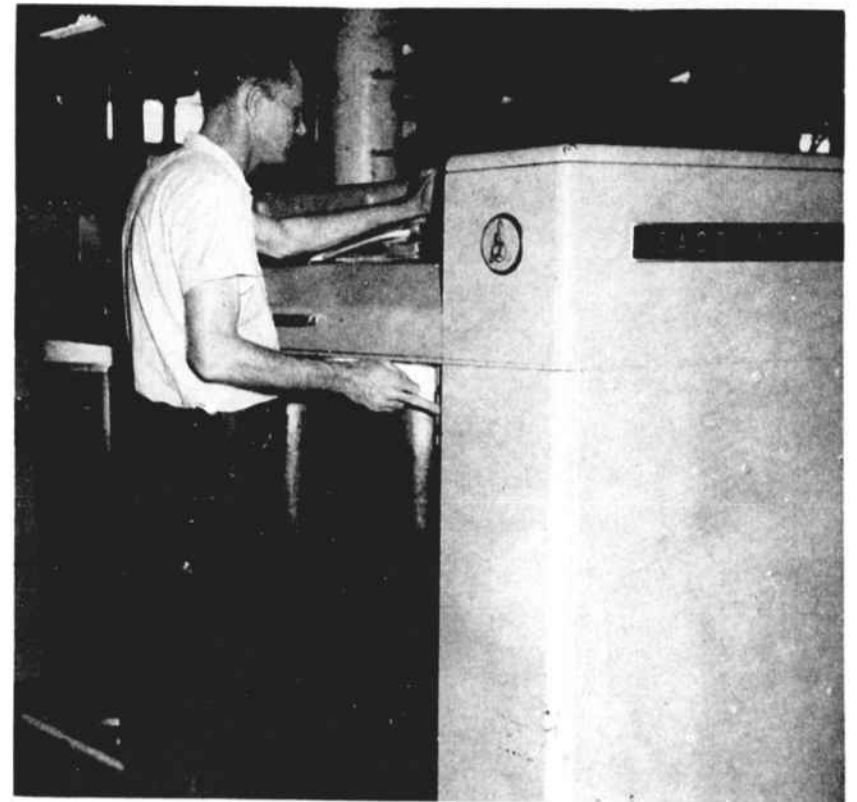
What can we envision?

Cities of gleaming glass and stainless steel, for one thing. Already, skyscrapers, store fronts and factories are being sheathed in thin stainless steel "skins". As more and more builders combine the advantages of curtain wall construction . . . better insulation, speedier construction, more available renting space . . . with stainless steel's beauty, indestructibility and low maintenance requirements, the stainless steel curtain wall will be employed for a dazzling variety of decorative and structural functions, both inside and outside the buildings.

You'll see it increasingly in countless other applications, too. On the streets of shining new cities, and on the roads leading to them, you'll see it in advanced automobiles. To expedite travel, wheelless cars, which ride on a cushion of air, will become popular.

At home, you'll be able to turn on handsome lamps and appliances just by flicking a switch; there will be nothing to plug in. And you'll dial the level of illumination you want. Already on the market are switches that make lights brighter if you turn them one way, dimmer if you flip them

BUYERS BUY THE BEST



Cecil Smith, long service employee, is shown above operating a Versamatic Drawing Frame in the Clinton Mills Carding Department.

To keep our fabrics moving in today's markets, we must pool all our varied resources, concentrate all our energy and carefully plan and perform our individual jobs. This doesn't mean just our management, our salesman or our quality control department. It means all of us.

These facts issue a challenge to each and every one of Clinton-Lydia employees—What we do and how well we do it reflects in our cloth. We can't place the responsibility for quality on someone else. It's the duty and responsibility of each one of us to see that his or her part is done in a quality way, carefully checking to see that each step is best—whether we are in opening, carding, spinning, weaving, cloth or warehouse. The chain of quality is only as strong or good as its weakest link. Let's be sure we are not the weak link in our chain of Superior Quality Cloths.

Our Company is progressive and quality conscious. Good cotton and modern machinery is provided to help us produce competitively priced quality cloths. New and modern machines are essential to the successful operation of good Print Cloth mills, but nothing has or ever will take the place of alert quality conscious employees. Let's be sure we do our part.

in the other direction.

Air conditioning will not be common, but it will save you money by storing up heat, then using it to cook your food or warm your home. Heat energy may one day be transported from places like Africa to help warm frigid polar regions.

Most amazing of all will be the medical advances. Coronary thrombosis may be largely thwarted by the development of an operation that will substitute a plastic tube for the coronary artery.

The "eye banks" of today will be expanded to include many other parts of the human anatomy.

An artificial kidney is already in experimental stage. This stainless steel and plastic device cleans and purifies the blood in a reservoir outside the body while the kidney and liver heal.

Radio waves will be adapted to alter certain chromosomes in our bodies, and thereby eliminate many diseases, like diabetes, that are now transmitted by heredity.

The production and distribution of hormone substances will become a \$1-billion a year business. When fully developed, hormones may make it possible for short people to grow taller . . . bald men to grow hair . . . women to lose unwanted face and leg hair. But the most fantastic fact about hormones is that they may make it possible for us to age only a fifth as fast

we do now.

Sound waves, which will probably see their first home use in waterless dishwashing machines, will be adapted to give the human body a "bath" that removes every speck of soil from the skin and kills the millions of skin bacteria that each of us now tote around. Already some dentists are using sound waves to clean the teeth.

For calorie counters, a machine for home use will be available to "de-calorize" foods, removing most of their fattening properties without affecting their taste.

A solution may even be found for a problem which puzzles many young people today: how to be sure of selecting the right career. Personality traits, interests, field of occupation selected, subsequent happiness level . . . will be fed into electronic computers. From the machines will come indications as to the field in which a person with a given set of traits is likely to be happiest and accomplish the most.



"First, a man learns to talk. After many years, he learns to keep still!"