1949

The Bobbin and Beaker Vol. 8 No. 1

Clemson University

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DUNEAN MILLS

Division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.

GREENVILLE, S. C.
THE BOBBIN and BEAKER
Official Student Publication
Clemson Textile School

VOL. 8 FALL ISSUE, 1949 NO. 1

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POLICY—
The views and opinions expressed in all guest articles are those of the writers themselves, and must not be construed to necessarily represent the views and opinions of the Editors of this magazine or of the Faculty of the Clemson College School of Textiles.

THE BOBBIN AND BEAKER is a non-profit magazine organized to serve Clemson students and the textile industry. The publishing and circulation costs are financed entirely through proceeds received for advertisements. We ask our readers to favorably consider our advertisers when buying.
As The Editor Sees It

After many unforeseen delays, THE BOBBIN AND BEAKER is finally making its initial appearance of the 1949-1950 school year. A previously inexperienced staff is now much wiser and much better able to cope with problems of publishing such a magazine. It is our sincere desire to give you a greatly improved magazine in our Winter Issue which will make its appearance in the not too far future. In this issue we have instigated certain changes which we hope will boost the popularity of THE BOBBIN AND BEAKER.

To start at the very beginning, we have departed from past policies in the use of an original drawing as our cover. We think that Clayton Mays, who drew this cover, did an excellent piece of work.

Our guest editorial, written by Mr. Charles G. Johnson, Personnel Manager of the Judson Mills in Greenville, S. C., applies to all students who will graduate from college this year. It is also a word of warning as to what the graduate of today may expect to encounter when he makes his initial appearance in the business world. Mr. Johnson is exceptionally well qualified to write on this subject because he handles applications made by college textile graduates, and therefore knows just what is desired in these applications. His very interesting article may be found on page 4.

An article describing the Knitting Major which has been added to the Textile curriculum will be of interest to all students who desire to take such a major course. This article, along with the curriculum for Juniors and Seniors taking this major, can be found on page 6. We are indebted to Professor W. O. Allen for giving us invaluable aid in preparing this article.

As a new feature, we are presenting a textile quizz which is designed to further the knowledge of each textile student as to the history of the textile industry. Few of us have an opportunity to become acquainted with this phase of textile education since our training is primarily confined to the problems of the present day manufacturer.

The reader will note a generous increase in the amount of pictures and illustrations used in this issue which we hope will enhance the overall appearance of The Bobbin & Beaker. Also of interest is the new style type used throughout the issue. It is larger than that used in previous years and will add to the readability of the magazine and its general appearance, too.

With this issue, we are initiating what we hope will become a permanent feature of the magazine in the column recognizing the activities of the alumni of the textile school. It is hoped that all former students of Clemson will make use of this column and advise Bobbin & Beaker on their various undertakings in the business world.

We wish to express our hearty thanks to Professor A. E. McKenna, our faculty advisor, for the excellent assistance he has given us in this trying period. He has served as critic, proof-reader, and father-confessor, as well as giving many valuable suggestions without which we would have been at a great loss. Our thanks also to the many other members of the faculty and those associated with the Textile School for their aid in the publishing of this issue.

It is hoped that all of our readers will feel free to offer any criticism which will improve this magazine in any way.
WHICH IS IT

Good Buy
OR
Goodbye?

One way or the other, the label in any garment you sell is going to impress the consumer. If the garment he buys gives smart styling... comfort... long-wearing good looks—chances are that happy lad is a customer for keeps. BUT let him experience faded colors in a garment that only fits well once and it's goodbye. He'll remember what name not to buy. Don't risk making sales that lose customers.

Give the consumer the value he wants with garments that boast "It's a Reeves Fabric." For you can be sure clothing that carries the Reeves label is made of the highest quality cotton fabrics... pre-shrunk and fast-dyed in colors which will stay bright as long as the garments last.

The Reeves Fabric Group Includes:

ARMY TWILL... deep-seated lustre... high tensile strength... ideal for sports and utility wear.
BYRD CLOTH... 600 thread count... world-famous... for the highest quality rainwear, ski wear, sports jackets and snow suits.
CHESNEE GABARDINE... vat-dyed and Sanforized... tough... for long-wearing outer wear, jackets and riding breeches.
GLENARRIE POPLIN... fine, high count combed cotton for long-lasting smart-looking utility shirts.

MOUNTAIN CLOTH... durable, color-fast, Sanforized... snag and scuff-resistant... perfect for heavier outerwear.
PIMA KING BROADCLOTH... high count, Sanforized, lustrous finish for the smartest dress shirts.
REEVECORD... cool, crisp summer suiting of high-quality combed cotton... color-fast... comes in wrinkle-resistant finish also.
REEVROY... a beautiful new 37" Pinwale corduroy... soft, lustrous finish... in a full range of 20 washable colors.

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REEVES BROTHERS, INC.
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Guest Editorial

Charles Gibbes Johnson is a native of Virginia, but is now a South Carolinian by adoption. Following graduation from Hampden-Sidney College in 1926 he took the Westinghouse Graduate Student course in Works Management and has been doing industrial engineering and personnel work for Westinghouse, DuPont, and the Deering-Millikin Mills ever since. His present position is that of Personnel Manager of the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Personnel Manager Tells Why You Should...

Start Lining Up A Job Now

In the near future you will have to make a most important decision—what you are going to do and for whom you are going to do it. Conditions have changed from several years ago, and now you will be competing for jobs rather than many companies competing for your services. Adapt yourself to the times. The graduate who gets the job he desires with the preferred company will be the one who starts his campaign early.

First, you must decide the type of company you wish to join. Will it be a spinning mill, a weaving mill, a finishing plant, or a plant having all these processes? Are you interested in cotton, rayon, nylon, woolens, worsteds, or other fibers? You may ask for advice and guidance on this question, but the decision is yours. There are many companies processing the different types of fibers. All of them have certain advantages to offer. One may have modern equipment and pleasant working conditions. Another may offer low-cost housing, insurance, pensions and other benefits of this type. Geographical location might even be important to you. Certain companies will have more of the things you consider desirable than others. Find the company that has the greatest number of the things you want; investigate its reputation at home and in the trade; determine if it is on solid financial ground; make sure it has policies with which you agree—and then you are almost ready to proceed.

Before contacting your chosen company regarding a job, you should have some idea of the job you want now and, more important, the job you want ten years from now. It is much easier to work towards an objective than at random. Time spent on actual mill operations will be beneficial, whether you go in the line or staff organization. Don't expect too much too soon—the highest buildings require the strongest foundations. Should you prefer the line organization, you will eventually expect to rise to the su-

(Continued on Page 22)
If This Were Your Baby

How Would You Do It?

By JAMES R. ANDERSON, TM '50

IT SEEMS that each year when the staff of The Bobbin & Beaker assembles in its first conference, they look forlornly about them at their little brain-child, and then try to figure out just how they will possibly be able to secure enough copy and advertising to warrant the resurrection of this dignified and unofficial medium of the Textile School.

To those of us who have elected to do just that, the problem presents a stimulating challenge. There are details by the thousands which stare us in the face, and each one has to be taken under consideration separately. These include details in the selection of material which will make interesting reading matter for the most people, details in the letters sent out to the many advertisers who use the Bobbin & Beaker as one of their mediums, and details in the printing, proof-reading, makeup and layout of the entire issue. Finally, there are the details of circulation, auditing, and the many other things that go on in the late hours of the night so that the deadline can be met and the publication may be put to press.

The choice of topics is of prime importance in itself, for without a well-rounded and diversified plan for the selection of these articles, we would be at a total loss. And why? Well, it's really very simple upon analysis. With our present circulation in excess of 2000 copies, we find that we are trying to appeal to two different groups. More than half of that circulation is comprised of men in the textile industry; men who are faced with the problems of production, management, and selling; men, who, for the most part, are Clemson alumni. Our problem is to write something that will arouse their interest and command their attention.

On the other hand, almost 1000 copies are distributed right here on the campus to the undergraduates of the textile school. Consequently, we must select topics which will be read by the students, and from which they can gain information which will be of value to them. But, who among us would dare to venture an opinion on the varied and diversified interests of youth! What can we present that will be of interest to one group and not fall flat with the other? How, for instance, can we, as struggling neophytes, compile enough information on management to be able to advise both executive and student alike on the best policies to follow?

Actually, we believe our first objective is the duty to the students, and that is the most difficult one to carry out. We feel that the readers outside of the Textile School will find The Bobbin & Beaker to be a link between them and the school itself. They are eager to read of new courses offered, new members of the faculty, and developments in research. Our flambouyant student, replete with fancy cars, smart clothes, and with that gleam in his eye, on the other hand, will find this dry and uninteresting—unless we present it in a manner that will also appeal to him.

In the pursuit of this objective, then, we have assembled our first issue. It will be sent to readers in just about every state in the Union and several foreign countries. There is no question but what the magazine will carry the name of Clemson to the far corners of the earth, and will serve to help promote the Clemson man everywhere.

The potential value of this publication is practically unlimited. But, there are many points on which we have fallen short. We have ideas on what should be done as suggested above, but there are undoubtedly many other avenues down which we could travel and accomplish the same thing, and perhaps even better than in the past. In the final analysis, we are attempting to sell the Clemson student, through the Bobbin & Beaker, to the world—his world! The big question which remains in our mind is, simply, how would you do it?

FALL, 1949
Knitting Major

Clemson Is Second School

The pattern mechanism of a model H. H. P. W. Scott and Williams circular hosiery machine is explained by Professor Allen. This machine is used in the manufacture of men’s hosiery.

By N. A. HGWELL, T.E., '50

If any of the old Clemson graduates took enough time out from watching the football game, dancing, and other activities during Homecoming week-end to wander through the Textile building, maybe they noticed the new signs of progress there. I am speaking mainly of the new Knitting laboratory.

While all the expected machinery has not yet been delivered and installed, there are numerous types of knitting machines to be found, and the new course is off to a good start.

At the present time, Professor W. O. Allen, a graduate of North Carolina State College, is teaching all knitting courses. The staff will be enlarged as the need arises.

With the addition of this new major in September, Clemson became one of the two schools in the nation to offer a degree in knitting. The growth and development of this expansion of the Textile School is sure to be watched with keen interest by all alumni of Clemson, as well as those engaged in the various divisions of the knitting industry.

Below are listed the courses to be followed by a knitting student in his Junior and Senior years. The Freshman and Sophomore years embrace the same subjects as those taken by the Textile Manufacturing student.

### KNITTING MAJOR

#### 1st Semester Junior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scc. 301, Intro. Sociology</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engl. 301, Public Speaking</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. C. 301, Textile Chem.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. C. 303, Textile Chem. Lab.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. D. 309, Knitting</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y. M. 301, Roving Frames</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. S. 301, Military Drill</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. D. 311, Flat Knitting Mech.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y. M. 305, Cotton Knitting Marketing</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Elective</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
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</table>

#### 2nd Semester Junior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Econ. 312, Commercial Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. C. 302, Textile Chemistry</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. C. 304, Tex. Chem. Lab.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y. M. 302, Spinning</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y. M. 306, Combining</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. S. 332, Military Drill</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. D. 312, Knit. Design &amp; Anal.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Elective</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1st Semester Senior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Econ. 401, Accounting</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. C. 401, Chem. Proc. of Tex.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. C. 403, Chem. Proc. of Textiles Lab.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. M. 401, Textile Costing</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. M. 454, Time Study</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. S. 401, Military Drill</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. D. 411, Full Fashion Knit.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Elective</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
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#### 2nd Semester Senior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
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<tr>
<td>T. C. 402, Chem. Proc. of Tex.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. C. 404, Chem. Proc. Tex. Lab.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. M. 403, Textile Management</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Now Offered

Textile Technology To Offer Degree

T. M. 462, Textile Microscopy 2 (1-3)
T. M. 464, Textile Testing 2 (1-3)
M. S. 402, Military Drill 0 (0-3)
W. D. 410, Body Wear Knit. 2 (1-3)
W. D. 412, Kn. Garment Mfg. 2 (1-3)
Approved Elective 6

Among the courses in the above curriculum is "Advanced Hosiery Knitting." This course includes a study of circular hosiery machines, as well as the modern types of ribbers involved in the manufacture of the more complex types of hosiery. Another course named above is "Flat Knitting Mechanism," which deals mainly with the principles used in tricot warp knitters and the so-called knitting looms. Also are included studies of suitable yarns for the various types of knitting, as well as instruction on the preparation of knitting warps. "Knitted Design and Analysis," is a study of the pattern mechanisms of the more complicated ribbers. In the "Full Fashioned Knitting" course, the student studies the mechanics of full-fashioned knitting equipment. In this same course are studies of yarn preparation, inspection, finishing, packaging, costing, quality control, and design and analysis. "Circular Body Knitting" is a study of the machines used in the outerwear trades, along with the design and analysis of these fabrics. There is also a study of the market and of the knitting trade. "Knitted Garment Manufacture" includes actual experience in the manufacture of various knitted garments along with a study of the cutting trade and of fabricating machinery.

After completion of the required courses, each student should have a well-rounded background in every phase of the knitting industry. Too, the student will be well prepared to enter the field of knitting yarn manufacture, since he is required to take such courses as Opening and Picking, Carding, Roving and Drawing Frames, Combing, and Spinning.

Professor Allen has definite extra curricular activities planned for the Knitting majors which will prove of great value. He intends to place every Knitting student with a mill next summer, in order that he may gain experience as well as meet people in the industry. The students will also be taken on field trips in the surrounding area during the course of the school year.

The present equipment in the industry laboratory includes several plain hosiery machines, a new Komet Links and Links machine, a new H. H.-P. W. mens' machine, several Model K machines, several ribbers, a jersey circular body machine, a tricot machine, a Cidago machine, and several loopers. Soon to be added to these are, a new circular body knitting machine, the latest type of mens' hosiery knitting machine, a full-fashioned machine, and the latest type of boarding, seaming, and looping equipment.

When fully set up, the laboratory will be capable of producing mens' and children's hose, and both seamless and full-fashioned hosiery for women. In the laboratory will be made tricot goods, which can be used for slips, blouses, undergarments, and other womens' wearing apparel. Cidago goods for lace tablecloths, and curtains will also be manufactured. In addition to these, jersey and rib material for undershirts, T-shirts, shorts, gloves, and dish towels will be made. After having experience with these (Continued on Page 21)
From A Senior To The Freshman Who Wonders

Shall We Set Our Standards?

By Berlyn K. Sutton, TM '50

Shall we trouble ourselves with this ordeal of education? Studying is just a lot of nonsense anyway. What does it ever get us? My dubious readers, do not let yourselves fall victim to this fallacy of thought, because it will be a mistake which you will forever forget! From the very beginning of our four year grind to the victorious end, we must set and maintain our educational standards. No less important is the necessity of holding the highest moral measures possible.

There are numerous aspects from which we could view the value of education and setting of moral standards. We might be so prophetic as to discuss their bearing upon world salvation, but it is unnecessary that we think so deeply as this. While keeping in mind that the tangible rewards of learning are very important to all of us, we shall explore the source which must be gained and conquered in order that we might realize some compensation. Finally, we shall examine this education for the purpose of enabling an understanding of the intangible values which are unavoidably resultant.

It is true today more than ever before that the man with the education gets the choice position. This is naturally understandable since the supply of educated persons is constantly increasing. Thus, according to that unescapable law of supply and demand, the desirability of the uneducated must decrease. However, education in itself is not as influential as it has been. We must now be proficiently educated, and this is just what the employer in industry is requiring. It is evident then that we cannot rely upon that sheepskin alone. We must have more!

Do not think for one moment that these four years of toil are easy! They definitely are not! Only those with the courage to repel setbacks and the stamina to survive defeats will be seen walking down that aisle of victory some four years hence. The midnight oil in that symbolic lamp will be used and replenished multitudinous times. It shall be necessary to make numerous unpleasant sacrifices. There is an old saying which goes as follows: An ounce of preparation is worth a pound of cure. Likewise, an hour of preparation will bring a day of reward, a reward which at times will be very elusive, but which nevertheless will be eventually grasped.

The most important, and possibly least realized, assets gained from higher learning are those of thinking ability and power of concentration. These properties, along with the correct literary background, are the keys to success. They, however, are of no significant value unless mutually supported by one another. Thus, as we travel this four year journey, and it seems that no progress is being made, there actually is a great amount taking place.

The habits which we form during these influential years must receive very careful attention. We must resist all temptations which tend to lead us astray, for even though we may not realize it, our entire future life will fall into the mold which we form from it now. Consequently, the faults which we retain or acquire now will be carried through life with us. If we gain nothing more than principle, we will have achieved something great.

Now, we may ask if there is significant reward worth all this concern. Any number of authoritative sources may be consulted and they will all profess the same thing—the top is always open for the man who is just slightly better than the one presently there. Why can we not be the ones to fill that position? If we are to be, it is imperative that we begin preparation at once!

My friends, I ask you, "Shall we set our standards—now?".
DEAN BROWN ATTENDS EUROPEAN CONVENTION

Dr. Hugh M. Brown, Dean of the Clemson School of Textiles, left early in October bound for England, where the National Council of Textile School Deans will assemble in their semi-annual convention. Dr. Brown was elected president of this distinguished group at their meeting last spring.

During the three weeks visit in England, at which time the Deans will exchange and broaden their knowledge with representatives of the United Kingdom, they will be guests of the Cotton Board of Manchester and will attend the Harrogate meetings of British textile manufacturers.

The group will also be the weekend guests at Buxton of Sir Raymond Streat, Chairman of the Cotton Board. This conference will be attended by many British educators, manufacturers, and members of textile school faculties, and the occasion will provide the opportunity for an intimate exchange of information and opinion. A number of papers will be delivered by the British and American educators, the general purpose of which is to acquaint the textile school heads and instructors with the methods and principles employed in the several systems.

The group will complete their visit with a trip to the Manchester Machinery Exposition in Manchester, and then will see first hand the work of research organizations and schools in Leeds, Bradford, and other parts of England.

From there, about one half of the members will journey to the principal textile centers in France, Belgium, and possibly Switzerland, where they will study developments and methods of manufacture on the Continent.

The entire visit is the culmination of hopes and plans discussed in recent years by the Deans to make such a trip. Heretofore, the meetings have been held in various cities between New Orleans and Quebec, Canada, and have been aided by the interest and financial aid of the Textile Foundation.

Dean Brown's trip will be financed and sponsored jointly by the Sirrine Foundation and the Textile Foundation.

Textile Quiz

QUESTIONS

1. Who invented the power loom?
2. When was Textiles introduced into the Clemson curricula?
3. What is the Sulzer loom?
4. What kind of heddles are used to make Leno cloth?
5. Who invented the flying shuttle?
6. How has the cloth removing process on a loom been improved?
7. What new machine can spin direct from draw frame sliver?
8. What is the ideal temperature and humidity of the spinning room?
9. In what year was the modern card invented?
10. What wartime invention is especially designed for sizing nylon yarns during winding?

(Answers on Page 21)
Looking Back Over The Years

The story of the founding of Psi, oldest Greek letter fraternity at Clemson.

By JAMES R. ANDERSON, TM, '50

MOST of us who have grown up in the past two decades have quite naturally taken for granted many of the privileges and conveniences which surround us in every day life.

It is interesting to note that in the state of South Carolina it wasn’t so many years ago that such common place organizations as Greek Letter Fraternities at state colleges were strictly prohibited. According to the Civil Code of the State in 1879, Article I of Chapter XXV states: “The governing Boards of all institutions of higher learning in South Carolina supported in whole or in part by public funds are required to forbid and disallow in their respective institutions secret Greek Letter fraternities or all organizations of a similar nature . . .”

The history of the founding of Iota Chapter of Phi Psi, National Honorary Textile Fraternity, closely parallels the repeal of the above mentioned law and is thus of particular significance to members of Greek Letter organizations in all the state operated colleges in South Carolina.

In 1926, a group of textile students at Clemson, headed by William J. McKemie, banded together in an organization known as the Textile Club of Clemson College. Their purpose was a simple and motivating one—to help each other in their common ties, which were textiles. From such a group, they could meet in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and discuss the various problems that inevitably arise from time to time. In addition to that, they had the basic foundation from which they hoped to attain their ultimate objective, the formation of a Chapter of Phi Psi.

Clemson was at that time embarking on a period of growth and national recognition and the Textile School contributed no small amount to that reputation. It was thus both fitting and proper that a recognized organization such as Phi Psi should lend aid and assistance in the furtherance of that growth and in the perpetuation of the good name of the school.

McKemie began correspondence with Mr. A. E. Snyder, then President of the Grand Council of the National Fraternity, in the fall of 1926, and through him learned of the procedure necessary to gain membership. He suggested the formation of the aforementioned club, as the requirements to petition the Fraternity included a group consisting of at least five eligible men. Mr. Snyder also pointed out that it would be necessary to secure the approval of the President of the College and the Board of Trustees before any further action could be taken.

That is when they learned of the law of the state, which prohibited any secret Greek Letter organizations. Bill McKemie conferred with the late E. W. Sykes, former President of Clemson College, and learned that there was then a movement under way among the state colleges to repeal that law. McKemie and his group, together with the other participants, pushed this move to the fullest point, and after a considerable amount of talking, correspondence, and actions which could almost be considered as pure lobbying, a new bill was introduced to the State Legislature. On the 4th day of April, 1927, the Governor of South Carolina signed the bill, which read as follows:


Sec. 1. . . . that Section 2767 . . . Relating to Prohibiting Greek Letter Fraternities in State Institutions be and the same is hereby repealed. Sec. 2. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed. Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor.

A simple Act by the Legislature, we say, but one of profound importance. One can only imagine the far reaching effects of this repeal; an important departure from the reserved, sedate, and cautious measures of the day; an Act which reflects generously on the wisdom of the law-makers of the state.

Shortly after the repeal was passed, President Sykes called McKennie into his office to present him with the good news, and the announcement was subsequently made to the entire student body. Professor Dan Thomson, one of the original men in the Textile Club, recalls the tremendous amount of cheers and merriment with which the students reacted to (Continued on Page 20)
Worsted Spinning System Uses New Drafting Assembly

Editor's Note: This article appeared in the October 1949 issue of "The Textile World". I wish to thank the editor for granting "The Bobbin and Beaker" permission to reprint it and the accompanying diagrams.

A new five-step method for producing worsted yarn from top has been developed by Saco-Lowell Shops, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass. The system eliminates use of conventional cans, cap bars, and nebs, and introduces a new ball creel and drafting assembly.

Two methods of processing are available. For wools up to 6 in. in length, a pin drifter (or similar gilling unit) is used, followed by two passages of 3-over-4 drawing, a single passage or roving (or possibly two), and spinning. For wools over 6 in., three passages through the pin drifter (or similar gilling unit) are recommended, followed by roving and spinning. In this latter method, drawing is eliminated.

Pin drafters and drawing frames deliver to balling heads instead of to cans. At the second gilling operation, ball creels, closely coordinated with the receiving unit, deliver stock under even tension and at a controlled rate which can be easily adjusted.

The Model DS drawing frame is used as the final pre-roving operation for wool stocks with fiber length under 6 in. The frame can be used in two stages, breaker and finisher, always followed by a pin drifter or similar gilling equipment. Objectives of the drawing process are to secure doublings, to complete blending, to attain parallelization of fibers by drafting under effective control, and to produce a sliver suitable for efficient drafting at the roving frame.

As slivers emerge from the front roll of the drawing frame, they come in contact with a static bar which neutralizes any charge developed during drafting. The web then enters a new upper trumpet. This upper trumpet is connected with the stop mo-

(Continued on Page 21)

Sullivan Hardware Co.
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Anderson, S. C.
Clemson Faculty Well Represented At Lowell, Massachusetts Conclave

by H. E. Bright, '50

LOWELL Textile Institute, of Lowell, Massachusetts, was host last June to the inaugural assembly of the Textile School Staff Conference, which met there in a four day session. Present were delegates from seven prominent textile schools including Clemson, North Carolina State College, Philadelphia Textile Institute, Rhode Island School of Design, Lowell Textile Institute, New Bedford Textile School, and Bradford-Durfee Textile School.

More than twenty members of the Clemson Textile School were in attendance at the meeting, which represented the largest single delegation of any of the participating schools. The Clemson educators traveled by commercial airline both ways.

This conference, the first of its type ever held, provided the occasion for many distinguished men in the textile industry and textile education to speak to the group on topics which imparted their viewpoints and suggestions on education in the various textile schools. Of great interest was the discussion given by three men entitled, "A Reaction to Textile School Education and the Problem of Placing Men in Supervisory Positions." These speakers were Mr. Frank Maria of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, and Mr. James J. Gaffney of the Newmarket Manufacturing Company, both of Lowell, and Mr. Wallace McQuarrie of the Abbot Worsted Company, Forge Village, Massachusetts.

An attentive audience listened to many thought-provoking ideas presented to the convention by the representative leaders, and their suggestions undoubtedly have some influence on solving textile education problems in the future. One topic of importance which these speakers stressed was the great need for persons gifted in public relations and leadership. Professor Edward R. Schmarz, of M
Knowledge At Convention

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, presented a valuable lecture entitled, "The Type of Training Prerequisite to Research and Graduate School Training and the Contribution of Textile Education at the Undergraduate Level". He related the various types of research into which one might enter, and pointed out that few people are adaptable to the field of research, for one reason or another.

At other sessions held in the mornings, the delegates themselves were permitted to discuss and compare the different methods and techniques employed by the various schools in textiles on the college level.

Afternoon meetings consisted primarily of forum setups or panel discussions in which the different department members met. Here, the groups were broken down into their special fields, wherein the subjects such as weaving and designing, yarn manufacture, and textile chemistry were discussed and compared at great length. Different teaching procedures and ideas were brought into the open, and many outstanding differences were disclosed. Through the exchange of ideas in these discussions, many worthwhile instruments of improvement were no doubt acquired.

It is to be gathered that the main purpose of this conference was to bring the textile educators together in order that they might discuss pro and con the various types of education. From this it will be possible to utilize the valuable points of the present educational systems, and delete those which can be improved upon in some way. Consequently, the textile employer can look forward to a more desirable prospect for filling his needs.

Members of the Clemson faculty attending were:

FALL, 1949

THIRTEEN
Due to the increasing technicalities involved in the operation and maintenance of the modern textile plant, it was deemed necessary several years ago to install a new curriculum whereby the students could receive the technical and engineering training necessary to meet the demands of the textile industry. For the benefit of these students, a professional organization known as the American Society of Textile Engineers, was organized at Clemson last year, a society devoted to the advancement of engineering in the textile field.

The A. S. T. E., as it is known, has begun the Fall semester with a vigorous program of professional activities. One of the most important of these activities is the operation of an Alumni Bureau. This Alumni Bureau was a recognized necessity due to the fact that many jobs become open to graduates with experience in their given field. However, no way had been devised by which the Textile office could know of the graduate's location and the type of work in which he has had experience. The Bureau is designed to overcome this difficulty. Letters have been written to the industry advising them of the activities of the A. S. T. E. Other textile schools have been invited to set up affiliated chapters.

Nine new members have joined the organization, bringing the membership to well over fifty. They are: R. G. Smith, J. R. Dawkins, J. G. Williamson, H. P. Worth, H. M. Cooper, J. R. Stewart, C. F. Williams, Gaston Gage, Jr., and W. T. Cochran. Officers of the organization are D. M. Garren, President; R. W. Crouch, Vice-President; H. F. Magill, Secretary; D. C. Shirley, Treasurer; and H. C. Wingard, Critic and Parliamentarian. The two faculty advisers are Professors Shigley, and Gaston Gage, Sr.
WHILE talking to Professors Gage and Thomson the other day, in an attempt to find out where I might be able to obtain information on the whereabouts of some of the men who have graduated from Clemson and gone on into the textile world, the old memories of their fellow students and classmates were recollected. Professor Gage, graduate of the Clemson class of 1921 started speaking, "Well, there's Bennett Rose who is now the Vice-President and General Manager of the Woodside Cotton Mills in Greenville, S. C.; W. J. Erwin, of the class of '21, is the Vice-President and General Manager of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co.; "Smokey" Edwards, of the class of '33, is General Manager of the Abbeville Mills; and then there's J. C. Crawford, of the class of '11, who is Director of Research in Yarn Manufacturing for J. P. Stevens & Co., in Great Falls, S. C."

Now, Professor Thomson, graduate in the class of 27, took over for awhile. "Bill McKemie, the organizer of the Clemson Chapter of Phi Psi, is with the Avondale Mills; Mike Link is the Superintendent at Hogansville; Rudy Harrington is the Vice-President of the same mill."

Professor Gage once more joined in the conversation. "John Wigington is director of the government laboratory at Clemson. J. Murphy Cook is head of the Government Spinning Laboratory at Clemson, and "Sandy" Campbell is Dean of the Textile School at North Carolina State College. J. M. Barnwell, of the class of '02, is the retired Secretary of the Aragon-Baldwin plant of the J. P. Stevens Co."

There are many graduates who have remained on the campus or who have returned to us to impart of their great knowledge to future generations of Clemson textile men. Some of these are T. A. Campbell, class of '28; E. F. Cartee, class of '25; J. C. Edwards, class of '42; Gaston Gage, class of '21; J. S. Graham, class of '42; T. A. Hendricks, class of '37; R. C. Hendrix, class of '48; L. H. Jameson, class of '42; E. A. LaRoche, of the class of '42; A. E. McKenna, class of '30; W. E. Tarrant, class of '27; D. P. Thomson, class of '27; J. V. Walters, class of '33; Bratton Wiliams, class of '25; and H. B. Wilson, class of '41; and C. V. Wray, class of '40.

We would like to make this column a permanent feature of the "Bobbin and Beaker" and would greatly appreciate it if all Clemson textile graduates would give us information on his present status. Due to the fact that our present records are out of date we would like to have the present address and occupation, date of graduation, and any other information that would be applicable. Please just drop a card to Box 552, Clemson, S. C.

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Phi Psi at Clemson is happy to announce the pledging of 18 new men for membership in the Fraternity.

One of the highlights of last year's activities of Phi Psi was the 46th Annual Convention held at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., on May 6, 7, and 8th. Of particular significance and importance was the election of Mr. M. E. Heard as the new Grand President of the Fraternity. Mr. Heard, a graduate of Kappa Chapter at Alabama Polytechnical Institute, Auburn, Alabama, was formerly Dean of the Philadelphia Textile Institute, and also Dean of the Texas Technological College at Lubbock, Texas. He is now Vice-President of the West Point Manufacturing Company in charge of Research and Development for all the mills of the organization.

Professor James B. Giblin, of the New Bedford Technical Institute was elected Vice-President of the Grand Council. The term of office for both men expires in 1951.

Representing Clemson at the convention were active delegates Floyd Griffin, Jr., and James R. Anderson. Many other members of the chapter were in attendance the last two days.

In the annual Chapter elections held last Spring, James R. Anderson was elected to the office of President. Anderson is a Textile Manufacturing senior from Elmhurst, Illinois. Roy F. Barrett, of Simpsonville, S. C., was elected Vice President. Other officers for the new year include B. R. Adams of Anderson, S. C., as Secretary-Treasurer; B. K. Sutton of Greenville, S. C., as Senior Warden, and H. E. Bright, Greenville, S. C., as Junior Warden.

Plans are now under way in the chapter for the work which will be exhibited at next year's annual convention. As of the time this issue goes to press, the location of the convention remains unannounced.
ONCE again Clemson College has proved itself a most gracious and entertaining host, for the end of the 1949 Homecoming saw approximately 30,000 friends, students and alumni of Clemson leave the campus after having been well entertained and feted. Many varied activities on the campus contributed to the festivities as cadets adorned themselves with freshly pressed uniforms and veteran students added neckties to their customary attire. Numerous lovely damsels added color and background as they were paraded over the campus by their escorts.

Most of the activities centered around the gridiron classic at Clemson's Memorial Stadium Saturday afternoon where a capacity crowd of approximately 20,000 witnessed the thrills and spills as Clemson was defeated by powerful Boston College 40 to 27. During the half the spectators were entertained by Clemson's nationally acclaimed crack Senior Platoon and the Clemson band.

The lovers of night life had a field day during the weekend as parties and dances became the order of the day. Dean Hudson and his orchestra furnished the music for the formal dance Friday night and the informal dance on Saturday night. At the formal dance Friday night seven lovely young ladies were selected as beauties for the 1950 Taps. Many intermission parties were held in club rooms over the campus by the different clubs and fraternities.

Friday afternoon Clemson's corps of cadets made an impressive display in a regimental parade on Bowman Field before a large number of spectators.

The parade was given in honor of Clemson Alumni, and was reviewed by distinguished guests, among whom was Miss Barrie Jean Wingard, Miss South Carolina of 1949. On Saturday most of Clemson's schools held open house for visiting alumni and their families.

Clemson's chapter of Phi Psi, national honorary textile fraternity, held open house after the football game Saturday for alumni and for student members of Phi Psi and their friends. Some 100 persons enjoyed good fellowship in the Phi Psi Club Room as coffee, sandwiches, and cakes were served.

Not all was play on the campus, however, as two very important groups held meetings in the Textile Building. The Sirrince Foundation held a meeting as did the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association. The members of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association convened in the Textile Auditorium Saturday at ten o'clock in the morning for their fall meeting. Some two hundred persons heard an address by Mr. Thomas L. Carroll, assistant to the executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, and Mr. C. W. Bendigo, Editor-in-Chief of "Textile World." After topics of interest had been discussed and the meeting had been adjourned, lunch was served to the members of the association.

All day Sunday visitors could be seen looking over Clemson's picturesque campus and the many points of historical interest. The barracks area was very gaily decorated for the weekend with the school colors, posters and cartoons.

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FALL, 1949
Instructors Added To Textile School

T. H. Guion
Assistant Professor of Textile Chemistry and Dyeing

New Bern, N. C., is the home of Mr. T. H. Guion. After receiving his B. S. Degree in Chemistry from Davidson in 1940, he began his graduate work at Johns Hopkins University and later at the University of North Carolina. In 1942, he entered the Chemical Warfare branch of the U. S. Army, and upon his discharge, returned to his studies at Carolina, where he subsequently received his Ph.D. in chemistry. He is a member of Alpha Chi Sigma fraternity.

Louis A. Carson
Instructor in Weaving

Mr. Carson is a native of Orangeburg, S. C., where he graduated from high school in 1943. After one year of work at Clemson, he entered the U. S. Navy, which claimed the next 27 months of his life. Carson returned to Clemson in 1946 and received his B. S. Degree in Textile Manufacturing in 1949. At the present time, he is teaching in the Weaving and Designing department.

B. E. Taylor
Instructor in Weaving and Designing

Mr. Taylor, a native of Greer, S. C., is presently instructing in the Weaving and Designing department here. He is a member of the class of 1949, and is one of the most recent Clemson graduates who has taken up the teaching profession. After completion of high school, he entered the Army, serving in the Coast Artillery, Infantry, and the Signal Corps. Upon discharge, he entered Clemson, where he was a member of Phi Psi.

R. F. Jenkins
Instructor in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing

Also among the new personalities in the textile department is Mr. R. F. Jenkins, a native of Charleston, South Carolina. Upon completion of high school, he entered the U. S. Air Force for a three year period. A graduate of The Citadel, Mr. Jenkins was a member of the Knox Chemical Society and the A. C. S. While he is teaching at Clemson, he is also engaged in graduate work. Mr. Jenkins is married and has one child.
W. O. Allen
Instructor in Knitting

A native of Canton, N. C., and a graduate of the Canton High School, Mr. Allen is among the new professors who have recently joined the Clemson Textile School staff. He finished North Carolina State College in 1949, where he received his B. S. Degree in Textiles, and is now teaching courses in knitting, Clemson's newest textile course. While at N. C. State, Allen did work in student teaching, and spent this past summer visiting and studying in cotton mills. He spent the war years with the U. S. Navy under their V-5 training program.

C. V. Wray
Assistant Professor in Textiles

Another newcomer to the textile faculty is C. V. Wray. After attending school in his home town of Elberton, Ga., he entered Clemson in 1936 where he completed his work in Textile Engineering in 1940. While a student at Clemson, Mr. Wray was Editor of the 1940 edition of Taps, a member of Blue Key, Phi Psi, The Tiger Brotherhood, Alpha Chi Psi, and the Senior Platoon. During the war, he served with the Quartermaster General Office in Washington for two and one-half years, and two years more overseas. Since his discharge in 1945, he has worked for the Dan River Mills and later for the Georgia Duck and Cordage Mills, where he was Mill Superintendent for two years. He is now teaching courses in costing and management.

C. B. Gambrell
Graduate Assistant in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing

Among the new instructors is Mr. C. B. Gambrell from Birmingham, Alabama, having completed his high school education. He entered the University of Alabama. Shortly afterward he enlisted in the Combat Engineers, and served therein for the next thirty-eight months. Later he took a nine months course in engineering at Yale under the auspices of A. S. T. P. In June of 1947 he entered Clemson where he received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Textile Engineering. He was a member of A. S. T. E. and A. S. M. E. while a student at Clemson.

J. W. Hawkins
Graduate Assistant in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing

Mr. Hawkins was born in North Charleston, South Carolina, and is a graduate of the high school of that city. In 1949, he received his B. S. Degree in Chemistry from the College of Charleston, where he was a member of Phi Delta Kappa. Mr. Hawkins spent his summer months as a laboratory technician for the Raybestos Manhattan Company, Inc. While teaching at Clemson, Mr. Hawkins is doing work on his master's degree.

(Continued on Page 22)
Looking Back Over the Years
(Continued from Page 10)

the news, as it was this occasion that gave birth to several other Clemson organizations.

The Textile Club lost no time in going ahead with their plans. They secured the approval of the college for the fraternity, and on May 16th, 1927, the installation ceremonies took place at the Poinsett Hotel in Greenville, South Carolina. Mr. A. R. Thompson, Vice-President of the Grand Council, acted as the Installing Officer with the assistance of members of Eta Chapter from North Carolina State College at Raleigh. The Charter of Iota Chapter lists 11 men as the original members. They are: C. S. Doggett, W. J. McKemie, P. H. Miller, T. W. Kitchen, D. P. Thomson, D. A. Gibson, C. H. Chreitzberg, R. T. Stutts, J. L. Bell, A. C. Link, and R. C. Harrington.

Thus it was that Phi Psi, founded by five students of the Philadelphia Textile School on March 18th, 1903, became the first Greek Letter Fraternity of its type to be represented at Clemson. Its activities have been, from the time of its birth to the present day, purely along the lines of a professional organization, without competing in any way with the so-called social fraternities.

The essential ideals of the fraternity are high, and eligibility for membership rigid. Heavy emphasis is placed on scholarship and high standing among the members. Phi Psi recognizes the necessity and the wisdom of work properly done, and also appreciates the rewards of constant application and honest endeavor. It is the aim of the organization to give a little more to its members than just book-learning while in school. It is a form of recognition for the fine qualities that a man develops in college which will be an even greater challenge to him in the years which will follow. That is not alone in scholarship, but in each branch of the school's activities, and above all, high standing as men.

Today, with more than 3000 members, Phi Psi is the largest and most respected Textile Fraternity in the world. With graduates coming from the nine chapters located in eight states in the South, Southwest, and East, many of its alumni hold some of the highest positions of trust and respect in all the vast textile industry. It remains today, as it did many years ago, a goal for which all students may well aspire. Its reputation and dignity have only been enhanced in the years of its growth.
Worsted Spinning System Uses New Drafting Assembly

(Continued from Page 11)

Ition and prepares the sliver for entrance into the lower trumpet which completes condensation of the sliver. From the calendar roll, stock passes to the bailing head.

An entirely new drafting assembly, Type 4, is used on the roving and spinning frames. The Type 4 unit is designed for maximum flexibility. With a simple adjustment, rolls can be set to operate efficiently within the full range of commercial wools, the company states. The system is also so designed to eliminate cap bars and nebs, and to be spring weighted. Details of the system are shown in the panel.

While roll settings are not overly critical with the Type 4 drafting assembly, adjustment of rolls is important. One of the best settings so far discovered is a spread between front and back roll slightly less than the longest staple in the stock. As a result of the strong roll pressure possible, drafting is said to be accomplished so that a more even distribution of fibers in the strand results, as well as a more even yarn.

Knitting Major is Now Offered

(Continued from Page 7)

various machines, the graduate will have knowledge of practically every problem which he will face once he enters the knitting industry.

At the present time, the opportunities for Knitting graduates are very significant. Here is a somewhat exclusive field into which one may enter. This is partly due to the fact that there has been a large increase in the use of knitted goods in every field of clothing. In addition to this, there is a lack of college-trained men with a background in knitting. Because of the relatively large number of mills in proportion to the number of graduates, jobs should be somewhat easier to obtain so long as these conditions prevail.

In addition to the jobs connected with the actual manufacture of knitted goods, positions may be obtained in selling, buying, management, advertising, and research. Also, there are openings with large companies making knitting yarns, and machinery.

For many years, we in the South were thought of as a more or less unimportant portion of the population. However, that outlook is a thing of the past, and it is now an accepted fact that many industries are moving southward. In fact, the South has climbed from a position of secondary textile importance which it held in 1900, until it now holds the top position. This is particularly true of the weaving, spinning, and finishing divisions of the textile industry. However, only in the last few years has the knitting industry begun its southward movement. While the knitting trade is by no means a new development in the South, it is most certainly a growing one, and the knitting graduate of today can certainly look forward to taking his proper place in industry.

By constantly keeping in touch with the mills, and having equipment on hand which will be the equivalent of that in the modern knitting mill, the Textile School will be a great benefit to all phases of the textile industry.

ANSWERS

(To Textile Quiz—Page 9)

1. E. Cartwright
2. September 1898
3. A Swiss invention which does away with the regular shuttles.
4. Doup heddles
5. John Kay
6. The cloth is pulled through a slot in the weave room floor to the cloth room below.
7. The “Nastrofil” machine invented in Italy.
8. Temperature 75 to 80.
   Humidity 50% to 60%.
9. 1830
Start Lining Up a Job Now

(Continued from Page 4)

pervisory ranks, where by properly directing the efforts of others you will help produce the finished product. In the staff organization you may choose between industrial engineering, personnel, laboratory, production control, quality control and others. Don’t be afraid to make sacrifices today to enhance your opportunities in the future. Do have your objective and direct your efforts towards attaining it.

Now you are ready to make your approach. First, find out whom you should contact in the companies of your choice—companies rather than company, because it pays to have more than one iron in the fire. Write a letter and ask for an appointment at his convenience. In your letter you may give pertinent information regarding your personal background, your education and your experience. Make your letter factual and concise. It doesn’t do to brag, but you certainly don’t want to be too modest about your accomplishments.

When you appear for your appointment, be sure you are on time. The man you see will be a busy man and his day, as yours, contains only twenty-four hours. Remember you are trying to sell something quite important—yourself. How you dress, how you shake hands, how you talk, what you say, how you act, your reaction to questions, and numerous other things will help your interviewer form an opinion of you. Don’t linger. The person you are visiting will indicate when the interview is over. That is not a signal for you to discuss the price of eggs in China. Thank him for the opportunity of talking with him and leave. It is perfectly all right to ask when you may expect an answer one way or another. No reputable concern wants to keep you in suspense and interfere with your looking for another opening, if they have none available. Don’t be afraid to follow up your leads if they are at all encouraging. You don’t want to “pester” anyone, but a certain amount of persistence will pay. All companies will have a great number of applicants and, all other things being equal, the persistent applicant will receive more attention.

When you are fortunate enough to get a job, put your whole heart and soul in it, though it may be sweeping floors on the third shift. Other jobs on other shifts will be open some day. Do just a little bit more than you are expected to do. That is one way of getting a pat on the back for a job well done and one way of helping pull yourself a rung or two up the ladder. Think of reasons why you can do the job and of ways and means to do it better, instead of reasons why you can’t do it. Realize that, although

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William Sproule
Research Substitute

Mr. Sproule, who hails from Havorford, Pennsylvania, graduated from high school there in the year 1939. He then entered Philadelphia Textile Institute where he was on the varsity basketball team. He served as president of the Phi Psi chapter there in the year 1943. Upon receiving his Bachelor of Science Degree in Textile Engineering, he entered the Navy for the following thirty months. Afterward, he returned to Philadelphia Textile Institute where he taught fabric analysis and weave formation for two years. Immediately following this period, Profess Sproule was head of the costing and engineering department at Highpark Mill in Covington, Tennessee. In September he joined the Clemson staff where he is presently engaged in research under the direction of Dr. H. M. Brown, Dean.

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the fellow next to you may not have had all your advantages, he can teach you a lot about your job. He can prove a strong ally if he is on your side.

The way you do your job and the way you impress your supervisors and fellow workers will mold your future. A company may offer you an opportunity, but what happens from there on depends on you. There will always be more good jobs open than there are good men to fill them. Be an optimist who finds opportunity at every difficulty and not a pessimist who finds difficulty at every opportunity.

THE BOBBIN AND BEAKER

TWENTY-TWO
Warp Ends . . .

Elderly Lady—“And what is your name, my good man?”
Convict—“909”.
Elderly Lady—“Oh, but that’s not your real name.”
Convict—“Naw, that’s only me pen name.”

Professor—“Why are you late?”
Student—“Class started before I got here.”

John—“What did you do with my shirt?”
Roommate—“Sent it to the laundry.”
John—“Ye gods! The whole history of England was on the cuff.”

BOBBIN AND BEAKER

“What is COLLEGE BRED, Pop?”
“College bred is a four-year loaf made from the flavor of youth, and the old man’s dough.”

Night Watchman—“Young man, are you going to kiss that girl?”
Student—“No, sir.”
Night Watchman—“Well, then, hold my lantern.”

“Now, now,” she blushed. “You’d say so even if you didn’t think so.”

“Sure, but you’d think so even if I didn’t say so.”

BOBBIN AND BEAKER

“What’s the WHISKEY SYMPHONY?”
“Beethoven’s Fifth.”

Taxi driver—“I thought that I heard somebody tell me to stop.”
Passenger—“Drive on; she wasn’t talking to you.”

BOBBIN AND BEAKER

Patient—“I’m in love with you. I don’t want to get well.”
Nurse—“You won’t. The doctor saw you kissing me, and he’s in love with me, too.”

BOBBIN AND BEAKER

Little Miss Muffett decided to rough it
In a cabin quite old and medieval.
A rounder espied her and plied her with cider
And now she’s the forest’s prime evil.

BOBBIN AND BEAKER

“Stealing a kiss may be petty larceny, but sometimes it’s grand.”

BOBBIN AND BEAKER

“Artist’s models make only a bare living.”

BOBBIN AND BEAKER

Lawyer to Judge—“My client requests an annulment on the grounds that her father didn’t have a gun permit.”

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FALL, 1949
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Return this blank to The Bobbin & Beaker, Box 552, Clemson, S. C.

NAME

ADDRESS

OCCUPATION

Awards Given to Textile Students

In the Honors Day ceremonies last May, textile students were the recipients of four awards. J. F. Cathcart, Textile Manufacturing Junior of Bishopville, S. C., received the Textron Scholarship of $500 which is granted annually to the outstanding junior majoring in Textiles.

Harry Malone Miller, Textile Manufacturing graduate of Chester, S. C., received two awards. He was given the Phi Psi award and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Student Honor Medal. The Phi Psi award is given annually to the textile graduate having the highest scholastic record. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Award is given every year to the outstanding textile graduate.

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Award was given at that time to J. P. Clancy, Textile Chemistry graduate of Lancaster, S. C. This award is given to the student who has done the best work in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.
NEOZYME*  A concentrated, fast-working, powdered, desizing agent containing enzymes which will remove starches or proteins. For use in any conventional desizing machine.

PAROLITE*  A dust-free, white crystalline reducing agent. Soluble, colorless, excellent for stripping wool rugs, shadys, acetate or Nylon fabric.

VATROLITE*  "For brighter vat dyed colors on cotton, linen and rayon. Use this powerful concentrated reducing agent for faster, cleaner results on wool, cotton and rayon."

VELVORAY*  "A blend of vegetable oils and specially selected fats for a superior, non-foaming, finishing oil. High in combined SO₃ and stability. Excellent for sanforizing."

DISCOLITE*  A concentrated reducing agent, highly stable at high temperatures, outstanding for discharge printing. Employed successfully wherever the reducing agent must dry into the fabric and retain its reducing power.

FABRITEX*  An improved textile gum of laboratory-check viscosity for printing on all fabrics, especially silk, and synthetic fibres.

GUMOLITE*  A refined, no-stain gum, proved valuable in achieving purest possible white effects in discharge printing.

CASTROLITE*  A highly sulfonated castor oil used as a staple penetrating for dyeing or bleaching in leading textile mills.

DRYTEX*  "A high-test wax emulsion type water repellent finish having extreme stability both in the barrel and in diluted form as used. Non-foaming."

ZIPOLITE*  "A superior detergent and wetting agent, effective in acid and alkaline liquors at all temperatures from cold to boiling."

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