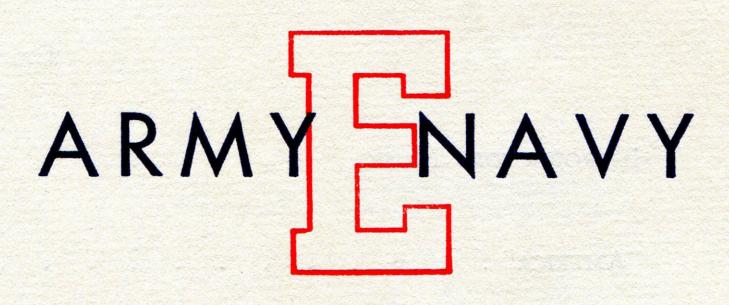


ACME SPINNING COMPANY

BELMONT, NORTH CAROLINA

PRESENTATION

OF THE



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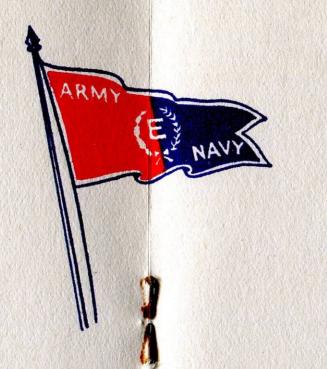
ACME SPINNING COMPANY

FOUR THIRTY IN THE AFTERNOON

APRIL 7, 1945

BELMONT, NORTH CAROLINA

PROGRAM OF



PRESENTATION

DR. C. T. MURCHISON, Master of Ceremonies

President, The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

INTRODUCTORY MUSIC
"AMERICA"
SIGNIFICANCE OF AWARD
INTRODUCTION OF HONORED GUESTS
Presentation of Army-Navy "E" Award
RAISING OF ARMY-NAVY "E" PENNANT—("Stars and Stripes Forever"—Band)
ACCEPTANCE OF AWARD
CITATION
PRESENTATION OF "E" PINS
ACCEPTANCE OF "E" PINS FOR EMPLOYEES
BENEDICTION
CONCLUDING MUSIC

Ceremony Broadcast over Radio Stations WGNC (N.B.C. Blue Network), Gastonia, N. C. and WBT (C.B.S.), Charlotte, N. C.



"E" AWARD SIGNIFICANCE

In 1906 the Navy instituted in the Fleet an award for excellence which has been known ever since as the Navy "E." First awarded for excellence in gunnery, this was later extended to include outstanding performance in engineering and communications. An honor not easily won nor lightly bestowed, it became and has remained a matter of deep pride to the men of the Service who receive it.

When the rising tide of war in Europe placed a premium on the production of war equipment, the Navy "E" award was extended to embrace those plants and organizations which showed excellence in producing ships, weapons, and equipment for the Navy.

Then came Pearl Harbor and the high resolve on the part of all Americans to work and fight together until victory in that struggle is final and complete.

From that high resolve was born the Army-Navy Production Award which stands today as our fighting forces' joint recognition of exceptional performance on the production front . . . of the determined, persevering, unbeatable American spirit which can be satisfied only by achieving today what yesterday seemed impossible.

Quality and quantity of production in the light of available facilities are prime factors in selecting awardees. Other factors considered include: (1) Overcoming of production obstacles; (2) Avoidance of stoppages; (3) Maintenance of fair labor standards; (4) Training of additional labor forces; (5) Effective management; (6) Good record on accidents, health, sanitation, and plant protection; (7) Utilization of sub-contracting facilities; (8) Cooperation between management and labor as it affects production; (9) Conservation of critical and strategic materials; and (10) A low rate of absenteeism.