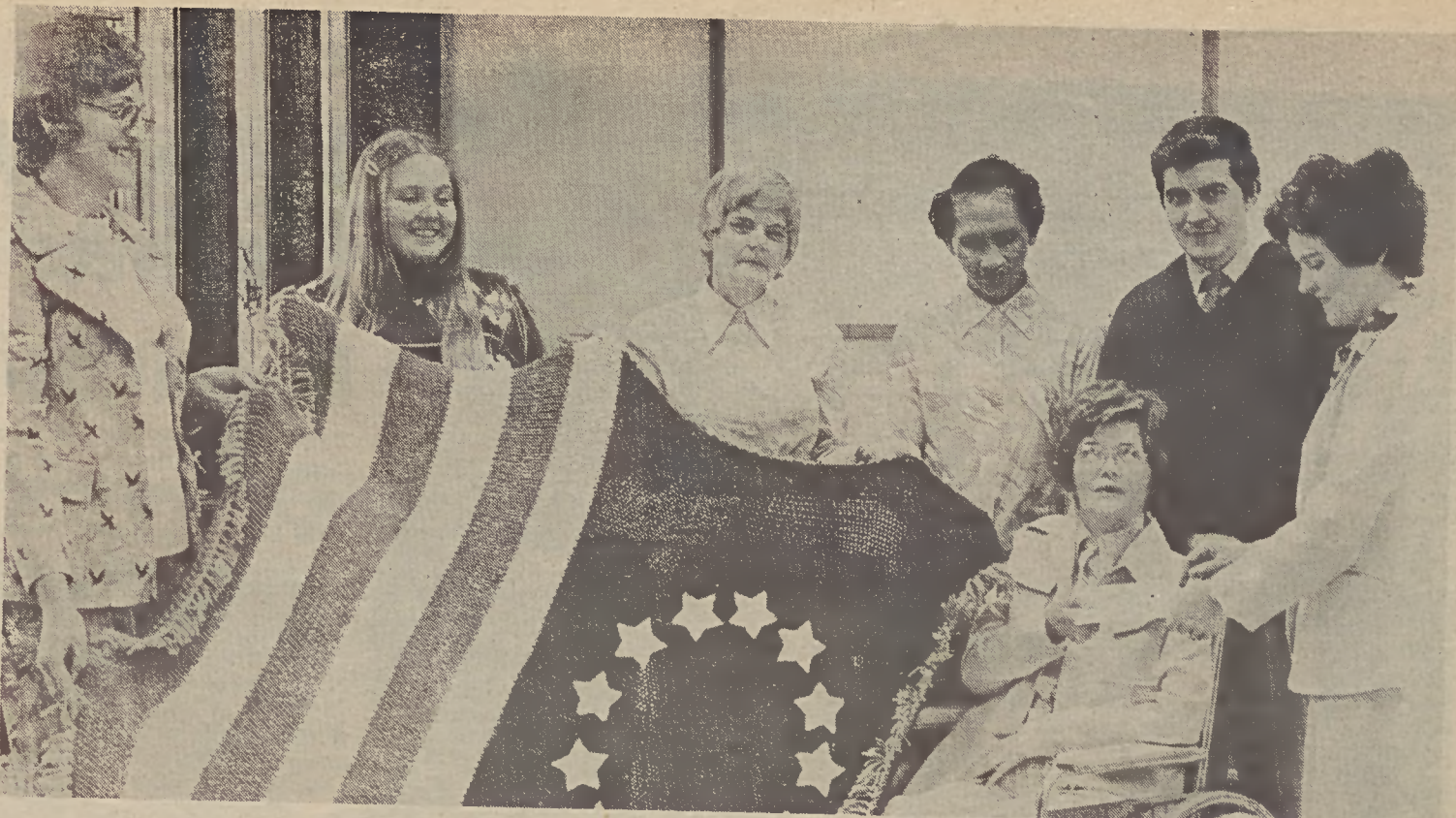


# Fieldale Donates To MS Society



Joan Williams receives Fieldale Towel Mill Community Fund from left are Fieldale Fair Share Givers, Barbara Herrin, Cindy Perdue, Louise Graham, Bessie Starkey, and Robert Williams. Also shown is donation to the National Multiple Sclerosis Society from Julia Hutchens, right, of the Fieldale Personnel Department.

The Fieldale Towel Mill recently made a Community Fund donation to the National Multiple Sclerosis Society. Accepting the check was Joan Williams representing the Martinsville branch, Roanoke Chapter, of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Mrs. Williams has been confined to a wheelchair for the past six years with MS. Also participating in the presentation was Mrs. Williams' husband, Robert Williams who is president of Martinsville branch of the Multiple Sclerosis Society. He is employed in the Plant Service Department at the Fieldale Towel Mill.

Mrs. Williams brought with her a giant replica of America's first official flag which she knitted in honor of the Bicentennial.

## The Metrics Are Coming

Before too long, the average man will weigh about 72, the local beauty queen will measure something like 86-60-86, and your body temperature will be normal at 37 degrees.

Why? It's because of the changeover to the metric system of measurement. The Metric Conversion Act signed by President Ford in December, 1975, established a 15-year voluntary goal for conversion in the United States.

The target date for changeover by the Canadian textile industry is September, 1977, but a delay is anticipated.

By 1978 no country will be able to trade non-metric products on the European Common Market and by 1981 the N. C. State Board of Education has committed public schools to be changed over to the new system completely.

Why, after all these years, should the United States scrap a perfectly good system of measurement to convert to metrics?

A compelling reason is that the United States is the last major country in the world to convert to the system. Over 99 percent of the world's population lives in countries either using the system or in the process of converting to it.

Actually, the conversion has been under way in this country for a number of years, with business and industry leading the way.

The metric system is already being used in such areas as prescription drugs, photographic equipment, cigarettes (100 millimeters), food packaging and some machinery and tools.

The trend is growing stronger all the time, with already about 40 percent of all products on supermarket shelves listing both the English and metric information.

While it may seem complicated, the metric system actually is simpler than the English system. Instead of the more than 55 measurement units in the English system, there are only three main units in the metric system: metres, litres and grams.

All other measurements are derived from these three basic units: The metre is used to measure length. The length of a metre is slightly more than a yard. Fabrics and clothing will be measured in metres and parts of metres called centimetres. There are 100 centimetres in a metre.

Distances between cities, for example, will be measured in units that are 1,000 metres long, called kilometres.

In measuring liquids, the litre is used. A litre is a little more than a quart. It will be used in the packaging and sale of such products as milk, soft drinks, and gasoline. Four litres equal slightly more than a gallon.

Mass or weight will be measured in grams. A dollar bill would weigh about one gram. Food items such as crackers, cereals, cookies and soup already are being sold in containers labeled in grams.

For larger objects, such as a person, a unit called a kilogram will be used. A kilogram is 1,000 grams. A person weighing 150 pounds would, under the metric system, weigh 68 kilograms.

Temperature will be measured on the Celsius scale, formerly called the Centigrade scale. Water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 100 degrees Celsius. Normal body temperature is 37 degrees Celsius.

Confused? If so, use the accompanying charts for easy conversion. You might want to clip them out for future reference.

### Metre

| FEET | METRES  | YARDS | METRES  | METRES | FEET     | METRES | YARDS    |
|------|---------|-------|---------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1    | = .305  | 1     | = .914  | 1      | = 3.281  | 1      | = 1.094  |
| 2    | = .61   | 2     | = 1.829 | 2      | = 6.562  | 2      | = 2.187  |
| 3    | = .914  | 3     | = 2.743 | 3      | = 9.842  | 3      | = 3.281  |
| 4    | = 1.219 | 4     | = 3.658 | 4      | = 13.123 | 4      | = 4.375  |
| 5    | = 1.524 | 5     | = 4.572 | 5      | = 16.404 | 5      | = 5.468  |
| 6    | = 1.829 | 6     | = 5.486 | 6      | = 19.685 | 6      | = 6.562  |
| 7    | = 2.134 | 7     | = 6.401 | 7      | = 22.966 | 7      | = 7.655  |
| 8    | = 2.438 | 8     | = 7.315 | 8      | = 26.247 | 8      | = 8.749  |
| 9    | = 2.743 | 9     | = 8.23  | 9      | = 29.528 | 9      | = 9.843  |
| 10   | = 3.048 | 10    | = 9.144 | 10     | = 32.808 | 10     | = 10.936 |

### Litre

| QUARTS | LITRES    | GALLONS | LITRES     | LITRES | QUARTS     | LITRES | GALLONS    |
|--------|-----------|---------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|
| 1      | = .946 4  | 1       | = 3.785 4  | 1      | = 1.056 7  | 1      | = .264 172 |
| 2      | = 1.892 7 | 2       | = 7.570 8  | 2      | = 2.113 4  | 2      | = .528 34  |
| 3      | = 2.839 1 | 3       | = 11.356 2 | 3      | = 3.170 1  | 3      | = .792 52  |
| 4      | = 3.785 4 | 4       | = 15.141 6 | 4      | = 4.226 8  | 4      | = 1.056 69 |
| 5      | = 4.731 8 | 5       | = 18.927   | 5      | = 5.283 4  | 5      | = 1.320 86 |
| 6      | = 5.678 1 | 6       | = 22.712 4 | 6      | = 6.340 1  | 6      | = 1.585 03 |
| 7      | = 6.624 5 | 7       | = 26.497 8 | 7      | = 7.396 8  | 7      | = 1.849    |
| 8      | = 7.570 8 | 8       | = 30.283 2 | 8      | = 8.453 5  | 8      | = 2.113 38 |
| 9      | = 8.517 2 | 9       | = 34.068 6 | 9      | = 9.510 2  | 9      | = 2.377 55 |
| 10     | = 9.463 5 | 10      | = 37.854   | 10     | = 10.566 9 | 10     | = 2.641 72 |

### Gram

| OUNCES | GRAMS    | OUNCES | GRAMS    | GRAMS | OUNCES | GRAMS | OUNCES  |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|-------|--------|-------|---------|
| .1     | = 2.835  | 1      | = 28.35  | 1     | = .035 | 13    | = .459  |
| .2     | = 5.67   | 2      | = 56.7   | 2     | = .071 | 14    | = .494  |
| .3     | = 8.505  | 3      | = 85.05  | 3     | = .106 | 15    | = .529  |
| .4     | = 11.34  | 4      | = 113.4  | 4     | = .141 | 16    | = .564  |
| .5     | = 14.175 | 5      | = 141.75 | 5     | = .176 | 17    | = .6    |
| .6     | = 17.01  | 6      | = 170.1  | 6     | = .212 | 18    | = .635  |
| .7     | = 19.845 | 7      | = 198.45 | 7     | = .247 | 19    | = .67   |
| .8     | = 22.68  | 8      | = 226.8  | 8     | = .282 | 20    | = .705  |
| .9     | = 25.515 | 9      | = 255.15 | 9     | = .317 | 25    | = .882  |
|        |          | 10     | = 283.5  | 10    | = .353 | 50    | = 1.764 |
|        |          |        |          | 11    | = .388 | 75    | = 2.646 |
|        |          |        |          | 12    | = .423 | 100   | = 3.527 |