

THE BROWN



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THE BROWN Bulletin



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THOUGHTS *and Impressions*

On the porch of a humble home beside the railroad tracks, in a small Georgia town, a little girl sat every day to watch the train rush by. But she never waved, as most children do.

The engineer, Henry R. Lee, often wondered at this. So, one day, he slowed down, leaned from his cab and dropped a note addressed to the child's mother, asking why.

The mother wrote him a letter: "Grace was born with her arms off below the elbows." Mr. Lee passed the word among his fellow trainmen. It spread. Contributions came in, operations were performed, and the child, whose father works in a garage, today has artificial arms, and hands she can wave.

To be sure, we'll keep on being good friends and neighbors all the rest of the year—but the week of April 26 will be specially observed as United States—Canada Good Will Week. Kiwanis clubs, sponsoring the week, will exchange speakers across both sides of the invisible line—that undefended 4000-mile border.

Millions of people from both countries visit back and forth across it every year. They look alike, talk alike, and are alike.

Is a Communist perhaps a misguided though well-intentioned individual? Hardly. How can he have a conscience? Communists do not believe in God—to believe in Him is actually against the written Communist Party law.

The Red rulers of Russia inscribed on a plaque, on the high stone wall that encloses the Kremlin, these words: "Religion is the opiate (medicine made with opium) of the masses."

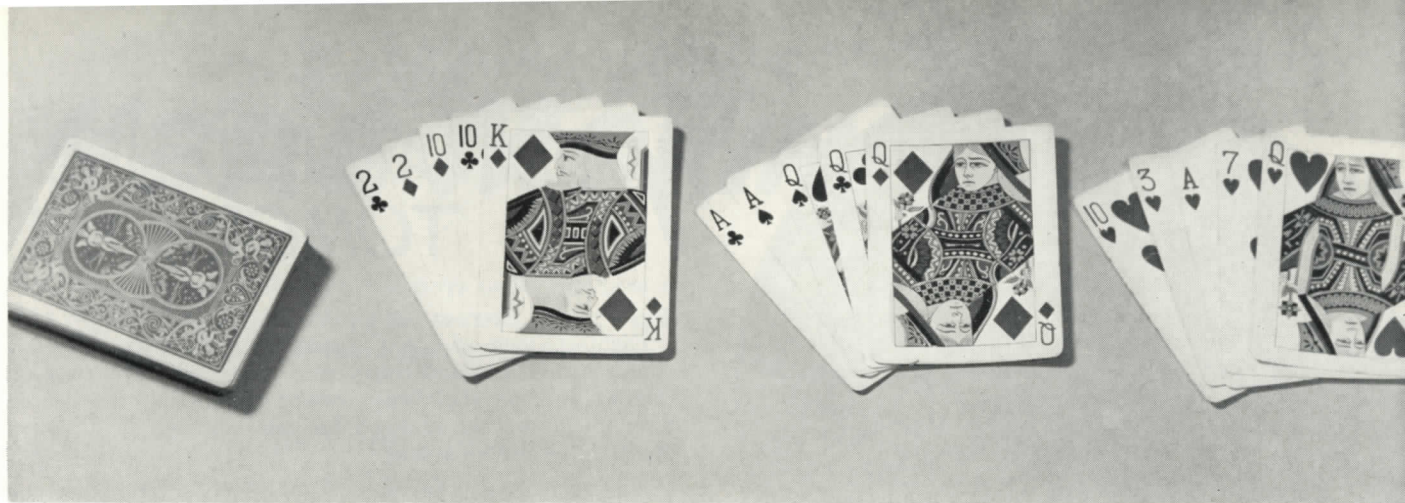
In the earliest days of our country, there was a custom among the Sioux Indians that we might remember today.

Before he left his own tribe to travel in the domain of another, a Sioux, on the night before his departure, would offer this prayer, "Great Spirit, help me never to judge another man until I have walked two weeks in his moccasins."

THIS MONTH'S COVER

Down in the valley sits the industrial center of Northern New Hampshire, known to many as "the city that trees built." But while it is known for its industrial products, it is also highly recognized as a city of friendly people, for which we may feel justly proud.





Let's lay our cards ON THE TABLE!

Nearly four thousand employees depend on Brown Company and Brown Company depends on nearly four thousand employees. The homes, families and standards of living of these people are tied directly to the success or failure of Brown Company.

When business is good, operations are high. Pay checks are large and there are plenty of jobs. When business is poor, operations decline. Pay checks are smaller and fewer persons are employed.

The success or failure of Brown Company depends on whether it can make and sell its products in competition with other companies in the same field of business. Really, it's that simple.

Our business depends on three things—quality of the products we produce; service we give our customers; and the price we charge. All three are in the hands of our employees.

If our quality is not as good or better than products made by our competitors, we lose business. If we can't furnish our products where and when the customer wants them, he looks some place else for his materials. If our price is too high, business goes to one of our competitors.

The prices we charge for our products depend on our costs.

Costs include the price we pay for raw materials; the wages and salaries paid to our employees; the taxes paid to local and federal governments; the cost of keeping buildings and machines in good condition; the cost of new buildings and machines; the money paid to railroads, truckers, etc. to bring materials to our plants—and also the cost of slow-downs.

Whenever the cost of operations increases, for any reason,

it tends to increase the price of our products. Costs also increase whenever production slows down. Rising costs can endanger the entire company. These rising costs can eliminate profits which provide jobs for the future, or they can force a company out of business.

Machines and departments are designed to show a profit at capacity output. They can pay their way at near capacity operations. But when they drop too much below this, they operate at a loss.

When a machine or a department operates at a loss, drastic action must be taken. Either production must be increased or that operation halted. Stopping an operation is hard on the employees of that particular department—but it protects jobs of thousands of others.

Our mills and machines are in good condition, but there is still room for improvement. They are designed to manufacture pulp, paper and other allied products economically—when they are operated at or near capacity.

Your help is vitally needed in the campaign to increase production and reduce the cost of our products.

You, as an important part of the company, share the responsibility of making Brown Company a successful enterprise.





You MAY NEED HELP TOMORROW!

Eighteen men of the Cascade plant have completed a course in first aid and thirty-six Burgess employees are, at this writing, on their way toward completing the course. Similar courses are planned for selected men in all other plants of Brown Company.

The men, listed below, have received instructions and have participated in demonstrations covering the proper methods of splinting fractures, controlling hemorrhages and preventing and treating surgical shock. Proper methods of moving patients were also included in the course.

In line with the first aid campaign a total of fifty emergency kits have been purchased and will be spotted in strategic locations throughout the plants of Brown Company so that the men who have been properly trained will have equipment at their disposal should it be required to give immediate first aid care to an injured employee.

The following Cascade men have completed their first aid training: J. Edward Fitzgerald, Arthur A. Tanguay, Harold Hazzard, William Morin, Rene Bouchard, Paul Saucier, John Accardi, Paul Dutil, Emmet Shevlin, Arthur McGuire, Joseph Roy, Norman Coulombe, Arthur Savard, William Eichel, Dominic Sinibaldi, Albert Ayotte, James Lafferty, and Joseph Daley. Other names will be published in future issues.

Some of the men named above are pictured receiving first aid instructions in the accompanying photos on this page.



WE'RE MOVING IN.....

(This is the first of a series of articles to be published in *The Brown Bulletin* highlighting the material recently published in the company's Annual Report of 1953.)

ACCORDING TO THE ANNUAL REPORT, "Much of the production of Brown Company plants is sold for conversion into finished products by other manufacturers. Slightly less than half of our pulp output is converted by the company into finished paper and towel products. For the most part, however, even these are not end products in the sense that they reach the individual consumer under a Brown Company label and trademark.

"It has been *management's* intention, once our program of plant improvement and modernization had been carried well along, to begin branching out into the household products field. As a step in this direction, the company plans to introduce roll paper towels and two types of high quality toilet papers, both for the domestic market. Engineering of their production will be perfected shortly, leading to the introduction of these items to the general market some time during the current year.

"One of the company's long term objectives is to market a diversified line of consumer products. Brown Company is already a foremost producer of industrial and institutional paper towels, of which over 40,000 tons were sold in the United States and Canada in 1953. During the past year the company developed two lines of high quality toilet paper and introduced them to the institutional field through our existing towel marketing organization. As a natural extension of these activities, we are planning to introduce roll towels and toilet tissue for household use. Preliminary market studies, in our opinion, justify the introduction of these products to the consumer market. It is expected that an advertising and sales promotion program will be undertaken to launch these items.

"Trademark names and package designs have been adopted. Nibroc for roll towels, Softan for natural color toilet tissue, Sofwite for white toilet tissue.

"Preliminary studies of the potential of this market have been made, as well as pilot studies of consumer response to experimental types of products. Indications are that an opportunity exists for the company to compete in this field. It should be noted, however, that while the manufacture and distribution of end products ultimately brings a higher profit than the manufacture of products for conversion, some time will be needed to develop consumer acceptance to the point where sales volume will make a substantial contribution to earnings."



Memos to employees . . .

. . . the program of modernization and improvement of woods and plant facilities, which have been under way during the postwar period, was further advanced during the past year. A total of \$34,600,000 has been invested for this purpose since 1945.

. . . management is convinced that the various moves made toward a more complete utilization of its high quality timber resources have been wise. It is expected that Brown Company tomorrow, in addition to producing pulp and paper products, will become a leading producer of other products of the forest. This production will include sawed lumber both hard and soft, and veneer for plywood and laminates.

FOR YOUR



Most people, it is safe to say, are able to look at the brighter side of things. This characteristic, of course, is the result of having peace of mind. In other words, it's a matter of being secure in the knowledge that, no matter what happens, things will work out fine. If you have that kind of confidence, then it's no problem to face up to life.

But "peace of mind" just doesn't happen; nor is it a matter of luck. There are many things which contribute to this feeling of security—tangible items which, together, add up to personal and family well-being. Not the least important of these is your *Group Life insurance protection*.

Quite likely you seldom give much thought to the time when "your number comes up." It's not the type of thing that commands your attention day after day. However, the important thing to remember is that your Group Life Insurance stands ready to help your family when help is needed most.

INVENTORY TIME

Right now is a good time to take inventory of all the things which contribute to your peace of mind; your job, your family, your friends, your savings, and, yes, your Group Life Insurance.

It's just not enough to know that you have Life insurance protection; it's important for you and your family to know

exactly what your benefits are, as well as all the other highlights of your Group Plan.

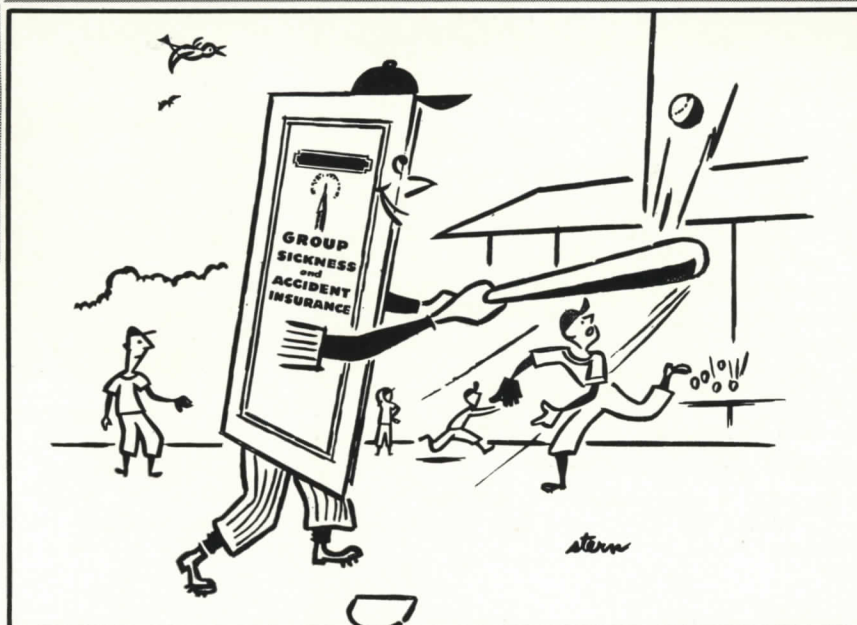
And the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, underwriters of your program of Group Insurance, also suggests that you keep your Group certificate in a safe and handy place, and to be sure that at least one member of your family knows where it can be found. The same can be said for your other valuable papers.

UP TO DATE?

It is also a good idea to be sure that your insurance certificate and other documents are up to date. For example: Is the person named as beneficiary on your Group certificate the one you now want to receive your Life insurance? If not, better see someone in the Insurance department and obtain a change of beneficiary form. And on your other papers, is your name spelled correctly? How about your date and place of birth? Does all this information appear in the same manner in each case? It's a good idea to check up on all these matters from time to time.

Yes, everybody talks about "peace of mind," but all of us should take time out now and then to reflect on the many important elements which contribute to our happiness and security.

Peace of Mind



No pinchhitter in baseball can be expected to deliver that game-winning hit every time. After all, even the mighty "Casey" was struck out! But every manager, as he conducts spring training drills, is on the lookout for reserve strength, and will select players for his team who can be relied on in the clutch.

Reserve strength builds championship ball teams and, to apply the same expression to everyday life, it's reserve strength that carries each of us over unexpected obstacles. And, speaking of pinch hitters, how about your Group Weekly Sickness and Accident Insurance? This "pinch-hitter" *never* strikes out!

It's the kind of reserve strength that builds confidence, and makes for a happier and more secure life for you and your family. When your pay is halted because of an off-the-job illness or injury you can depend on weekly benefits to help you meet ordinary living expenses during temporary disability.

STATISTICS SHOW . . .

Now let's take a look at the record (a favorite pastime for baseball fans) and you will get an even better idea of the value of your "pinch hitter"—Weekly Sickness and Accident Insurance. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

reports, for example, that "on the average, one out of 10 employees is 'off the job' due to an illness or injury for at least one week each year and for an average of six weeks."

In the light of this record it should be reassuring for you to know that you enjoy the reserve strength provided by Weekly Sickness and Accident Insurance.

HOW TO COLLECT

It's easy to collect your Weekly Sickness and Accident benefits when you are laid up by an off-the-job illness or injury. Here's all you have to do:

1. Call your doctor promptly.
2. Get a claim form from the person in charge of your Group Plan in the Insurance department.
3. You and your doctor fill out the claim form properly.
4. Return the form as soon as possible to your employer.

That's all there is to it! And when life tosses a tantalizing curve your way, in the form of an off-the-job illness or injury, your benefits go to bat for you. And, remember, this "pinch-hitter" *never* strikes out!

TODAY'S Paul BUNYAN

OMER ROBERGE, a colorful Brown Company woods employee, recently took top honors at the Farmers' Field Day of the Littleton, N. H., Winter Carnival, including White Mountains Paul Bunyan Championship. Roberge unseated last year's champ, Ernest Meader of Littleton, with a winning time of three minutes, 36 seconds. Meader's time was five minutes, 40 seconds. The championship event called for the chopping of a 12-foot birch log into three equal sections, splitting each section into quarters, and piling.

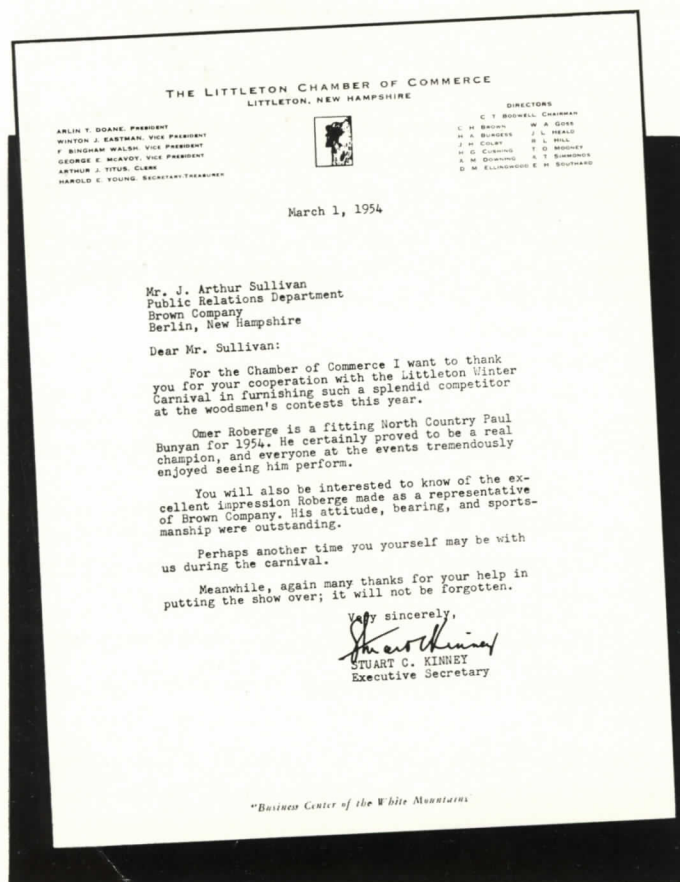
On points, Roberge amassed 100 to 75 for Meader, and 64 for Paquin of St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

From all reports, Roberge displayed impressive ability and showmanship throughout the entire series of contests.



Omer Roberge . . . Today's Paul Bunyan

According to the "Courier," Littleton's weekly newspaper, "this was the second year for the Paul Bunyan Championship and if interest continues to increase as it has during the past year, this Carnival event may well grow into an attraction of New England-wide, and even national, interest."



CONTEST HIGHLIGHTS

Chain Saw contest: Based on time, used 4-horsepower machine, won by Omer Roberge, Berlin, Brown Company, in 24 seconds, prize 15 gallons of gas. Second, Arthur Labonte, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, prize, 10 gallons of gas. Third, Nelson Whitehill, Hodge & Pickering crew, Littleton development, prize, five gallons of gas.

Buck Saw versus Chain Saw contest: Winner, Omer Roberge, Brown Company, Berlin, won in 24 seconds with buck saw—chain saw took 30 seconds. Prize, oil and grease job.

Sawing a four-foot log in three equal pieces, split in quarters and piled: Time, 1 minute, 24 seconds, won by Omer Roberge, Brown Company, Berlin. Prize, 15-pound ham.

Paul Bunyan Championship contest: Based on point system, cutting a 12-foot log twice in equal lengths—split in quarters and piled. First, Omer Roberge, Brown Company, Berlin, \$30. Roberge also won the Paul Bunyan Cup donated by Franconia Paper Company, Lincoln. His time was three minutes, 36 seconds. Second, Ernest Meader (last year's champ), Littleton, time, five minutes, 34 seconds, prize, \$25. Third, Lorenzo Paquin, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, time, five minutes, 40 seconds, prize, \$15.

What it's like to be BLIND

by Jack Rodgerson
as told to
Jim Hinchey, Editor



Jack Rodgerson, Safety Supervisor, tried a half-hour blindness test. Says Jack, "If you don't like wearing goggles, try this test for 30 minutes. The horror of total darkness, the thoughts that will race through your mind, the difficulties you will have in these 30 minutes will change your mind."

YOU HAVE BEEN TOLD MANY TIMES about the importance of wearing goggles and the misfortune of being blind, and so have I, so I decided to find out just how handicapped a blind person is. I covered the inside of a pair of goggles with black cardboard and tried to do some of the simple, everyday things.

I tried to put on my shoes, my shirt and comb my hair,

but the everyday things we do are not so easy when we don't have our sight to guide us. I began to realize, perhaps for the first time in my life, how important my eyes are to my normal course of living. I decided that they, above all, deserve the best protection I can give them. The few seconds necessary to don a pair of safety glasses, I realized, are well worth the years of happier living.

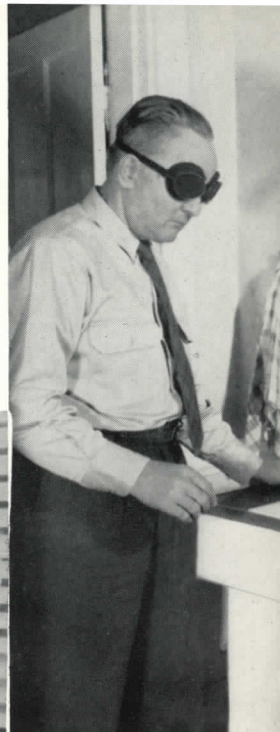
Why, in Brown Company plants alone there are some men who might have been blinded had it not been for the fact that they abided by the basic safety rule — to wear safety glasses.

You see, I've discovered that it is one thing to be *told* what it is like to be blind, but it's an entirely different story to actually *know* what it is like to be blind.

When I tried the blindness test for only thirty minutes, this is what happened:



(Left) Buttoning my shirt proved to be a real chore. Not being able to see I now found I had to rely more on my sense of touch.



(Above) I drink water and think nothing of it. A simple act can be so difficult for you and me.



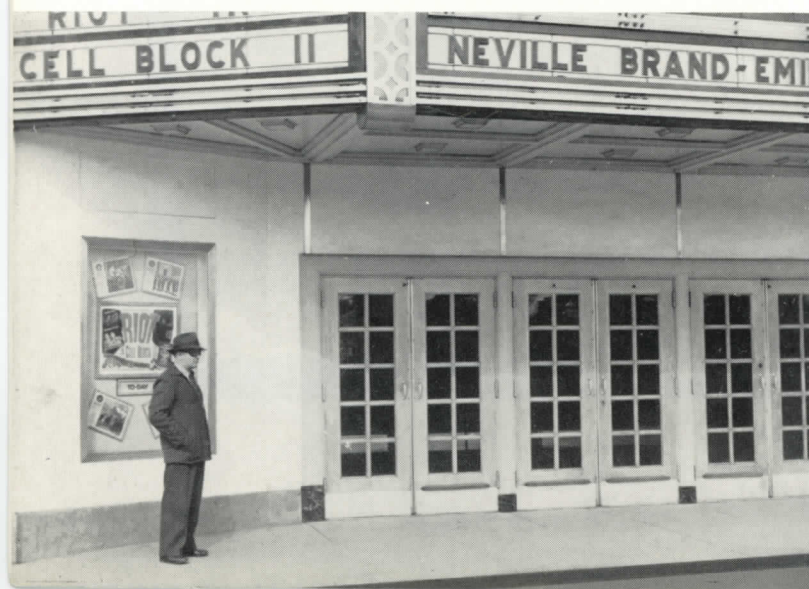
(Above) Instinctively, I sat down in my favorite chair, reached to the arm of the chair for the paper, but suddenly realized that I would never be able to read a newspaper again.



(Above) I was hungry. All I wanted was a piece of cake and a cup of tea, but I was helpless. I finally ate it, but it wasn't easy.



(Below) While walking up Main Street I stopped in front of the Strand. I thought of the amount of entertainment I would be missing if I had really lost my sight.



(Right) Instinctively, I reached for the light switch. A foolish thing for a blind man to do! All the lights in the world can't make blind eyes see again. Even in the blaze of noonday sun it's pitifully dark.



(Right) Surely a blind man could enjoy a good cigarette, I thought. But it tastes differently to you when you can't see the smoke. To light it without sometimes getting burned isn't too easy, I found out.



ater many times a day
g of it. Yet, such a
so very difficult when
are blind.



(Above) After some fumbling, I located my shoes. It's not easy to find them, get them, get them on the right feet and tie them when you can't see.



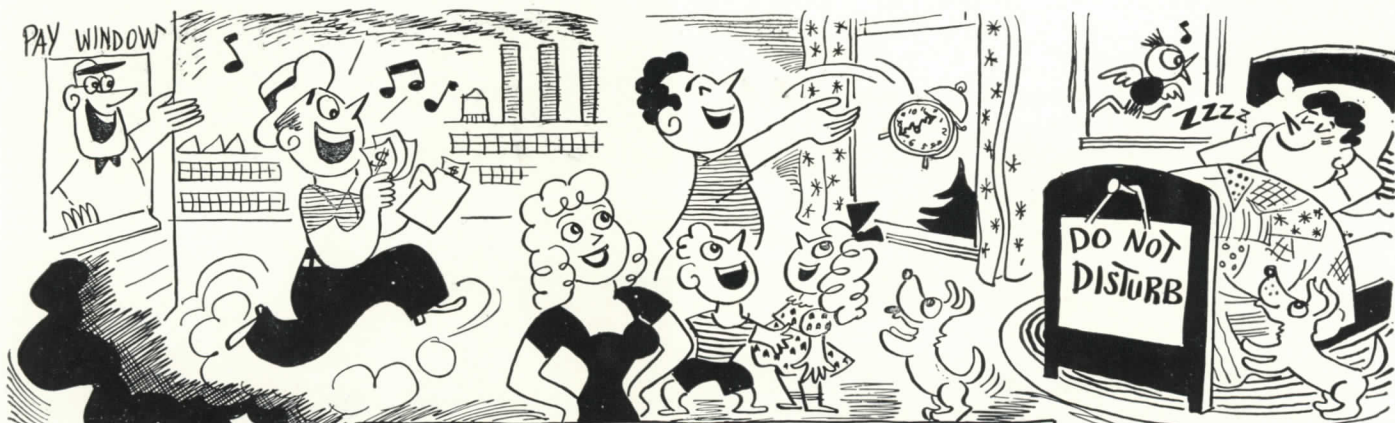
(Above) From force of habit, I looked in the mirror to comb my hair when I suddenly realized that a blind man doesn't need a mirror.



(Left) I thought of the grandchildren. If I were really blind, I would never know what they looked like in the years to come. It's awful to be blind.

(Below) I could only sit and "enjoy" the sound as the others watched and listened to television. It's a terrible feeling.





Want to play golf, or go fishing for trout?
Or sleep ten hours a day?
Go on a picnic, or just gad about
On your vacation with pay.

Go to a seashore or mountain resort,
Go to a farm and pitch hay,
Go where you want to, for rest or for sport
On your vacation with pay.

Go and watch ball games, or see all the sights,
Go and sail boats in a bay,
None can deny that you have all the rights
On your vacation with pay.

Dig in your garden, or lie in the sun,
Pack your alarm clock away,
Do what you want to, so long as it's fun
On your vacation with pay.

Don't think of work bench, or desk or machine
During the time you're away,
Show the world what we Americans mean
By your vacation with pay.—L.S.S.



They Want to Know About...

ETHICS IN BUSINESS

Does business have any standard of moral conduct?

Are businessmen only as honest as they are obliged to be in dealing with each other and the public?

Are those critics who question the integrity of businessmen justified?

BUSINESS not only believes in and lives by the standards of ethical conduct which all men honor; it has a vital interest in improving and strengthening such standards. In fact, business could not exist in its present pattern unless moral considerations played a major role in its operations.

Most business, as everyone knows, is done on credit. Without mutual faith between businessmen and confidence that it will be justified, the present scope and pace of business activity would be impossible.

The most valuable asset any businessman has is his reputation for integrity and respect for his pledged word. In fact, no other calling surpasses business in reverence for uprightness and disdain for shady practices. In politics, for instance, acts are condoned which would be fatal to one's future in the business world. Every town and city in America can boast of men whose signature on a document makes it as good in all eyes as the gold which is buried at Fort Knox.

There are, of course, slippery characters in business as elsewhere, but these are not representative of businessmen in general. Someone always is thinking up some new way to make a fast dollar. A few may manage to get by for a while with tricky deals, but usually they are found out soon enough and their business careers end either in the gutter or in jail.

The shrewd, hard-fisted, conniving tycoon who gets rich by fleecing everyone who falls into his clutches exists only in the movies and in fiction stories. He wouldn't get far in real life because other businessmen, who despise double-dealing, would have nothing to do with him and would expose him.

Not only are most businessmen honest by nature, they are compelled to be by their occupation. It simply is good business to be honest. Only by acquiring a reputation for honesty

can businessmen grow and develop, make sales, obtain credit, and get new financing when they need it. It is well known that bankers place far more weight on the personal integrity and capacity of borrowers than they do on the collateral put up for a loan.

Nor does the law fix the limits for business honesty. Actually, the businessman who considers himself bound only by the law is looked upon with hardly less suspicion than the one who has behind him a record of shady transactions. Too frequent recourse to the law is likely to be considered an adverse entry in the record of any man or any company. Businessmen don't want to spend their time in court haggling over legal technicalities nor do they like to feel they must watch those they do business with like a hawk to avoid getting trapped by the fine print on a contract. It's much easier and more profitable to do business with those who are known to be open and aboveboard.

Various organizations of businessmen have adopted codes of ethics for their industries to follow, although obviously it is not some written code which assures business honesty; it's the fact that business cannot operate unless it is honest. The Ten Commandments of themselves do not guarantee upright conduct among people; upright conduct stems from conscience and from the knowledge that only by observing moral laws can people live together and get satisfaction out of their lives.

Those who question the integrity of businessmen usually do so in general terms and because they have some axe of their own to grind. Often they are people who have become convinced that the future belongs to Socialism, Communism or some other ism which teaches that private property is immoral and that owners of property cannot be otherwise than dishonest. Sometimes it seems politically advantageous to cast aspersions on business and to attribute all wisdom, all integrity, and all honesty to the Party or to some group from which all blessings and all welfare are supposed to flow.

But, regardless of such campaign oratory, it is evident on the surface that dishonest business has no chance to survive and that only by being honest can people do business together.

From the book ("They Want To Know," by Earl Bunting and Edward Maher)



TIME OUT FOR LAFFS



First Gal: "I wish to express my sympathy on the loss of your husband."

Second Ditto: "Silly, goose, he's at home and very much alive."

First Gal: "So is your maid."

* * *

At a recent luncheon of newspaper men the following toast was offered: "The ladies! Second only to the press in the dissemination of news!"

* * *

An earnest worker, newly employed by an aircraft plant, was informed that the factory was on a 24-hour basis. He went to work and when his foreman came in the next morning he was still on the job.

"Well, boss," he reported, looking distressed, "I got along O. K. for the first 24 hours, but between you and me, I'm pretty much worried about the next 24."

* * *

"Did anyone tell you how wonderful you are?"

"Why, no!"

"Well, then, where did you ever get the idea?"

* * *

Policeman (after collision): "You saw this lady driving toward you. Why didn't you give her half of the road?"

Motorist: "I couldn't tell which half she wanted."

* * *

Kate: "Why did you stop going out with that checker champ?"

Sally: "He was always trying to get me in a corner."

A man went to the bar and ordered a Martini, drank it, chewed up the bowl of the glass, and threw the stem over his shoulder. He continued this for about six Martinis and noticed that the bartender was staring at him.

"I guess you think I'm crazy, don't you?" he asked.

"I sure do," the bartender replied, "the stems are the best part."

* * *

"A man's good looks are often spoiled when he sneers," says a woman writer. Especially when he sneers at a bigger man.

* * *

Two Gurkha soldiers, who had volunteered for service with India's sky troops, asked an N. C. O.:

"From what height are we supposed to jump?"

"Five hundred feet," was the reply.

"Nothing doing," they said, "it's too high. Can't we try from 300 feet?"

The officer explained that the parachutes might not open in time and the Gurkhas broke into smiles.

"Oh, that's different," they said. "We get parachutes, do we?"

* * *

Young Private Jones slunk on the parade ground ten minutes late. "So you decided to come on parade," said the sergeant, icily. "We were afraid you'd signed a separate peace."



"I don't care if I am a sheep. Wool makes me itch!"

When a kid applied at the N. Y. Strand for an usher's job, an assistant manager fell all over himself accepting him, fitting him with a uniform and immediately giving him a station. A couple of hours later the usher was back in his office—to resign.

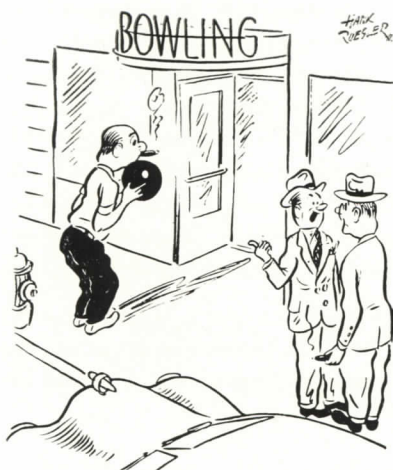
"Why?" asked the manager, "you've only just gone on the job."

"Sorry," said the kid, "I've seen this picture."

* * *

Satan: "What are you laughing at?"

Imp: "Oh, I just had a woman locked up in a room with a thousand hats and no mirrors."



"Jenkins certainly puts a lot of stuff on the ball!"



"Sorry for the delay, sir, I had to dig worms."

Which came first — **THE HEN OR THE EGG**

The Eisenhower Administration's economic planning is based on the theory that in the American way of life production is the basis of all newly created wealth. Thus, the Administration contends, the way to improve the welfare of all citizens is to expand the production of goods and services. And in its effort to expand production, it proposes to increase the incentive for expansion in the business and industrial life of the country.

Abnormally high taxes reaching as high as 87 per cent on business and industrial incomes would, under the long-range Eisenhower plan, be gradually lowered. Hobbled government restrictions would be relaxed. A friendlier attitude toward business and industry would be established.

There is another theory in economics which contends that the soundest way to improve the welfare of all citizens is simply to put more dollars into the hands of more people—anyway you can get them there. Thus, it is reasoned, more goods will be produced to satisfy the added purchasing power. In a sense, this is the Keynesian theory, developed by Lord Maynard Keynes, the Englishman. This school of thought today opposes any long-range plan for stimulating expanding production to make more jobs, and more income, and more purchasing power through newly created wealth.

The problem is something like the hen and the egg question— which came first? Let's go back to the beginning. God created the Heavens and the Earth. Then Adam and Eve were created. They were placed in a world with natural resources on every side, but no wealth. They couldn't buy a thing. To survive they had to devise ways of getting food, clothing and shelter from the fields, the forests, the animals, and the streams. Thus they had to produce.

Production came first—before wealth and before welfare. It was the sole basis for the improving material welfare of Adam and Eve. As their children came and grew up, one by one, production on earth had to be stepped up if all were to live as well as the parents did. Had they merely divided what Adam and Eve produced, the expanding human race could not have survived.

The "industrial revolution" which began about 1850 was merely a swift expansion of production. Mass production finally evolved, and the American living standard soared. There is no foreseeable end to the rising economic welfare of the American people—if business and industry are given the incentives that a dynamic enterprise system needs if it is to fulfill its destined service to mankind. On the contrary, no scheme of taking dollars from one and giving them to another—without increasing production—has any lasting value to anybody. On production, depends the future prosperity and security of every American.

George S. Benson

Director — National Education Program



BROWNCO NEWS REVIEW

D. P. Brown Dies Suddenly In Boston

Downing Potter Brown, Vice President of Brown Company for many years, died suddenly April 1st in his room at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Boston. He apparently died in his sleep.

Mr. Brown was born in Portland, Maine, in June 1887 and was the son of William Wentworth Brown and Lucy Montague Brown.

He was first employed in the Brown Company in 1908 and since that time, except for his war service in World War I, had been an officer of the Brown Company, Berlin, N. H., and Brown Corporation of La Tuque, Quebec, filling management positions in the United States and Canada of the highest importance. At the time of his death, Mr. Brown was Vice President—Administration, of the Company, having recently relinquished the title of Vice President in Charge of Sales.

Mr. Brown was one of the organizers of the New England Sawmills Unit which went to Scotland immediately on our entry into World War I. After serving for about a month in that organization, he volunteered to serve in the Field Artillery of the United States Army and was discharged as a First Lieutenant in June 1919.

In the pulp and paper industry which constituted his life work he was known as an authority in all parts of the business and was presently serving on several nation-wide committees.

He was a graduate of the Fay School, Southboro, Mass., Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., Phillips Andover Academy and Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1908 having been prominent in athletics.

Mr. Brown is survived by his wife, Lucille Ewen Brown, formerly of Barre, Vermont; by his brother, Orton B. Brown of Berlin, New Hampshire; brother, William Robinson Brown of Dublin, New Hampshire; and by numerous nieces and nephews.



Pictured at work at the Burgess Ice Plant are Telesphore Perreault and Stanislaus Montminy. They have a combined total of 76 years' service with Brown Company.

Moffat To Lecture In Berlin

The Millsfield Sportsmen's Club composed of Brown Company employees, has announced that they will present an outstanding lecturer in the field of outdoor life on the night of May 7 at 8 o'clock at Berlin City Hall.

The lecturer, Arthur R. Moffat, made his first trip to Hudson Bay, 700 miles alone in a canoe, at the age of eighteen. He has since led three parties of college men into the Canadian north.

In the course of his life he has hopped freights in the American West, edited a magazine in Vermont, skinned mules in the High Sierras, driven an ambulance in Africa and Europe, taught English at the University of Utah and paddled and portaged wilderness rivers from Maine to Manitoba.

The members of the Millsfield Sportsmen's Club will not want to miss his personally-narrated, all-color 16mm film "By Canoe to Hudson Bay." Admission will be free.

Gregory Writes About White Mountains

Herbert Gregory, Brown Company employee for many years and now a resident of Largo, Florida, is still singing the praises of the good old White Mountains of New Hampshire. The following news item recently appeared in the "Largo Sentinel," Largo, Florida:

"Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Gregory attended the luncheon given last Saturday by the University of Maine Alumni Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel in St. Petersburg. Mr. Gregory gave his poem of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, which appears here in our 'Poet's Corner'."

THE GREAT WHITE MOUNTAINS

O to be in Old New Hampshire
On bright and sunny morn.
Just to see the Great White Mountains
At early break of dawn;
For there's something so inspiring,
So noble and so grand,
In these ranges of God's mountains
That glorify our land.

O to see their stately spruces,
The fragrant balsams too,
And the many lofty summits
That reach into the blue.
All our worldly cares and worries
So quickly fade away,
When we see the Great White Mountains
On bright and sunny day.

Yes to see the Great White Mountains
That in New Hampshire stand,
With their ever-changing grandeur,
Our wonder to command.
How we love these stately mountains,
Though far away we roam;
These majestic, grand old mountains
Of our New England home.

—Herbert S. Gregory

STRAIGHT TALK

"You can't take freedom for granted. I saw freedom for the Czech people destroyed by a small, well-organized Communist minority. But the tragedy was made possible by the indifference of supposedly freedom-loving people like ourselves."—*A message to Americans by a Czech who risked his life for liberty, in escaping from behind the Iron Curtain.*

The next issue of the Brown Bulletin will carry a feature story in memory of the late Downing Potter Brown, well known and admired by hundreds of Brown Company employees and friends.

News

AROUND THE PLANTS



CASCADE

S. A. Leo Lacasse, age 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Lacasse of 451 Goebel Street, Berlin, was recently named Honor Man for Company 345 in Navy Recruiting at Bainbridge, Maryland. The award was made January 23rd at the graduation exercises. Leo has the distinction of being one of few men from the New Hampshire area to be selected as honor man of his company.

Mr. and Mrs. Lacasse, who are very proud of their son, had the pleasure of going to Bainbridge, Md., to witness the ceremony at which Leo received the certificate. The award read as follows: "By virtue of the superior aptitude manifested by Leo Lacasse,—he has demonstrated loyalty, dependability, aptitude for naval life,—and being of superior quality he is hereby designated by the shipmates of his company to have the distinction of being honor man of his company."

There is an interesting sidelight on the way Leo entered the Navy at the time he did. It seems the Recruiting Office was one man shy of fulfilling its October 1953 quota and Leo was contacted and agreed to leave then instead of at a later date. He was rushed to Portland, Maine, and from there boarded a Pullman for Bainbridge, Maryland. That is one of the few times a person has left for training on such short notice, all alone, for usually there is a large group of men leaving together.

At the completion of a ten-day leave at the home of his parents, Leo reported to Radioman School in Bainbridge, Maryland, which will prepare him for his career in the U. S. Navy as Radioman, fully qualified to serve on any ship or station where he may be needed.

Leo's Dad, Edmond is employed as an Oliver Thickener operator.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Landrigan on the birth of a son born at the St. Louis Hospital recently.

Boiler Plant

A short time ago, our cleaner, Herb Dickinson, was emptying a basket of

waste into the firebox of No. 1 Boiler. A little mouse in the basket was pushed into the fire. Two hours later, Dennis Kilbride was dumping ashes from the firebox when, he swears, the mouse jumped out unharmed, but died of a heart attack when the cold air in the basement hit him.

George McLain is still at the Veterans' Hospital at White River Junction, Vermont. He would be glad to hear from you, fellows!

Two of our political aspirants are breathing normally again! Dennis Kilbride was reelected to the Berlin City Council and Robert York won a term as Selectman of Gorham.

The boys were beginning to talk about digging out fly and casting rods, also dip nets and rubber boots for smelting until . . . fourteen inches of snow put a damper on these ideas!!!

"Eddie" Gingras is back to work after being out several weeks with a broken ankle. He says he will watch his step from now on!!

A familiar figure will soon be seen on the Jericho Road again.—Leon Suffill says his motorbike is ready and raring to go—and that it can't be beat for trips to camp!!



BERMICO

Deepest sympathy is extended to the family of the late Ernest Blouin. Ernest had been performing the duties of mill painter here at Bermico prior to an unfortunate accident that caused his death on March 9th. Mr. Blouin had been with Brown Company since 1929 and his many friends will remember him for his willingness in performing his duties and his adeptness in making friends.

"Peggy" Arguin is back with the Bermico office staff after enjoying an early spring vacation with her returned veteran husband, "Ben," who is well known to all of us as an ace hockey player.

Two of our recently returned veterans here at Bermico are Roland Desilets of Miscellaneous Finishing and Norman Lessard of General Finishing. It is with pleasure that we say "Welcome back, boys!"

Those on the sick list at the time of this writing are: "Al" Rousseau of Maintenance, Philip Lamontagne of General Finishing, Edgar Perrault of the Yard department, and Lionel Groudin of the Treating department. We all wish you a speedy recovery.

Maurice Woodward of Mill Control, our erstwhile gentleman farmer, predicts an exceptionally early spring and a warm summer. There's nothing like that type of weather for the good old fashioned "Quaker" meetings, Maurice!!!

Sure signs of spring:

Joe Leroux shedding his sheepskin mackinaw. . .

Pigeons nesting in and around the "old saw mill". . .

The Androscoggin on the high water rampage. . .

Albert "Gus" Desilets putting the Studebaker back on the road.

"Buck" Perry, our Treating department foreman, recently returned from the Mary Hitchcock Hospital at Hanover, N. H., after a physical check-up.

Barbara Kilbride of the Bermico office staff is an ardent follower of winter sports. Barbara's most recent accomplishment was mastering the art of snow-shoeing. She is seriously considering submitting her name as an entry in the international races to be held in Canada next January.

Russell Doucet of the Boston office was a recent visitor at Bermico.

Back with us after being out ill are Clarence Lozier, Alfred Bernier and Alfred Provencher.

"Benny" Berntsen was out three weeks due to a knee injury.

Condolences are extended to Joe and Phil Ruel on the recent death of their mother.

Sincere sympathy is also extended to Joseph Labrecque and family on the death of Mrs. Labrecque who passed away February 11th.

A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both.

—President Eisenhower

In actual life, every great enterprise begins with, and takes its first forward step in, faith.

—Schlegel

Aim above morality. Be not simply good; be good for something. —Thoreau



BURGESS & KRAFT

APRIL OBITUARY

or

(ODE TO A DYING COLUMN)

By Jeannette Barbin

Circled about and asked them twice
Deadline due, and yet still no dice!
Come on, Fellows, Time's a wasting,
Anything new, anything lasting?

Something must'a happened, by Jingo,
Don't any of you speak my lingo?
Take any trips, had a new baby,
Or got a new job now, huh, maybe?

Hey, boy, whassa' matter, improper
baitin'?
Still no column and the editor's waitin';
I've chewed off m' nails, and pulled out
my hair,
Harried to death, and still nothing there!

Nothing to do then but call it a day,
Wait 'til next issue, with something my
way;
Meantime I'll pass in this ditty instead,
Hopin' to liven a column that's dead!

Mrs. J. T. Hegeman entered the St. Louis Hospital March 19, 1954, for an appendectomy. Later news reports were that all was well, and at this reading, Mrs. Hegeman will be home and, we hope, well on her way to complete recovery.

We are indebted to Chester Veazey for many a timely news item and, even though we were not able to check with him personally for the following items, it was a simple matter to sift them from his well-kept records:

Out sick: From Screens, Joseph Larochelle; from the Dryers, Lucien Roy, Norman Nelson, Alphonse Paradis; from Maintenance, Guido Alonzo, James Webb; from the Yard, Wilfred Pouliot; from Bleachery, Michel Landry; from the Woods dept., Foma Powch; and from the Kraft mill, Gerard Blais.

Those back to work from sick and disabled: Woods Dept., Eddie Baillargeon; Maintenance, Arthur Caouette, Henry Plummer; Yard, Euclid Lafeuille; Cranes and Tractors, Robert Ross; Dryers, Desire Laroche.

Men leaving Burgess: Frank John, from Blowpits to Watchman; from the Dryers to military service, Richard

Gagne, and to Bermico, Dennis Dechamplain; from Kraft to Watchman, Eldred Long; and from Woods to Bermico, Wilfred Perry.

New men to Burgess: Oscar Letarte, from the Floc plant to Waste Wood as well as Raymond Dumoulin from the Chemical Mill; from the Heine plant to Watchman, Omer Valliere.

With the advent of training courses headed by Irving Quimby and Red Cross solicitation, your reporter "Gene" Martin begged off for the month and submitted the following items for write-up:

New loader is bringing raves from the Yard Crew supervised by Don Marois.

Robert "Ted" Donaldson has been transferred from Cascade Maintenance to Timekeeper.

Emile Savard who retired on December 7, 1953 has been resting in Toronto, Canada, since after Christmas.

Wilfred Roy, Millwright foreman, suffered a fall on the railroad tracks on March 4, 1954, and is still out at the time of this writing.

Attending the hockey play-offs at Lewiston, Me., Saturday and Sunday, March 20th and 21st, were Albert Robitaille and Thorvald Arnesen from the Machine Room. Highest of congratulations are in order for our gloriously victorious National Amateur Champs—the Berlin Maroons.

Another transfer was that of Warren MacKenzie from the Woods Dept. as Scaler, to Timekeeper.

Leo Dion, Kraft Mill millwright, recently travelled to Bainbridge, Maryland, to visit his son, Henry, a former Bermico Plant employee. Leo also visited Bridgeport, Conn., and New York City while on vacation.



MAIN OFFICES

"Del" Howe, Employment Supervisor, is now recuperating at his home in Gorham, from a recent operation performed at Hanover, N. H.

Rita Roy, Insurance division, and Aline Pelchat, Tabulating department, recently enjoyed a two weeks' vacation in Miami, Florida.

Let us be alert not to talk or predict ourselves into a depression; rather let us look to the future with great expectation and plan for it.

—Charles R. Sligh, Jr.

THANK YOU!

James Webb would like to take this opportunity to thank the boys from the Burgess Pipe Shop for the get-well card and sunshine basket which he received while a patient at the St. Louis Hospital.

Who Pays?

Here's an interesting item recently reported about Lawrence Conway and Stanley Wentzell of the Woods department and Alvin Googins, Internal Audit. See if you can follow it, — I had a heck of a time writing it.

While Conway was busily engaged in the art of bowling recently at the Community Club, Googins, unintentionally, walked out with Conway's hat. Later, when Conway was ready to leave, and saw that his hat was missing, he took Googins'.

The next day, at the office, Stan Wentzell, again unintentionally, took Conway's coat home with him, thinking it was his own. Upon Stan's arrival at home, Mrs. Wentzell, according to the report, took the coat, cleaned out the pockets and sent the coat to the cleaner who was waiting to pick up the items to be cleaned.

Meantime, Conway couldn't wear Wentzell's coat — it just wouldn't look right.

And so when it was time for Wentzell to return to work, he walked in wearing his usual red jacket.

Conway's coat, at last report, was still at the cleaners and both men are probably still debating the question of who should pay the cleaning bill.



Millsfield Sportsmen's Club

The annual meeting of the Millsfield Sportsmen's Club will be held on Wednesday evening, April 28th, at 7:30 p. m. at the Upper Plants Time office. At this meeting, the officers will be elected for the coming year, moving pictures of interest will be shown and prize winners will be drawn.

Letters . . .

To the Editor:

I see by The Brown Bulletin that you are lost right in the middle of Main street in your old home town and will try to lead you out into the clear.

The picture on page 9 of the March issue was taken about in front of Norman Jacobs' insurance office, pointing north. On the extreme left can be seen the end of my grandfather's barn, afterwards known as the Dr. Wardwell barn. The house with the fence was the Abraham Stahl house and the next above that is the old Holt house. . . The little white houses on the right are where the Maynesboro Apartments, George's Pot Luck and the Library now stand. Carl Morin's block stands on the old Stahl property. The lumber field piled next to the Stahl fence shows where Mason street crossed.

I can see two wagons in the picture so it must have been a big day. The picture must have been taken about 1890.

Your Bulletin is very well edited and I read every one from cover to cover.

With best regards,

Yours,
Ralph L. Wilson
320 Church Street
Berlin, New Hampshire

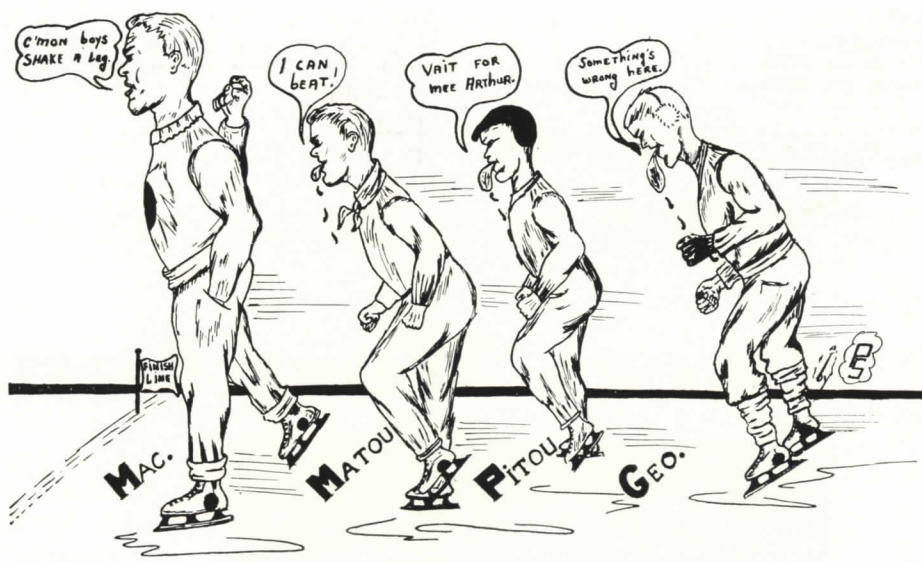
Dear Mr. Whittemore:

As secretary of the sixth grade at Marston School, I have been requested to thank you for all the games you have sponsored. Without your help these games couldn't have been made available to us on the radio.

All the children in my class listened to the wonderful basketball and football games that Berlin High played. I don't think that there is a city that has as many public services as we do.

Sincerely yours,

Janice Hamlin, Secretary
Sixth Grade
Marston School



At the recent Skating Derby, Jim McLaughlin wanted to run twelve laps instead of six . . . just to get warmed up for the race. Fellow workers found it difficult to keep pace.

TOO GOOD TO LAST

NEW EMPLOYEE—Does the company pay for our Group Insurance?

OLD TIMER—No, they take some of it out of your pay every month and company pays the remainder.

N. E.—Last place I worked they paid for it.

O. T.—Did they give you a life insurance policy, too?

N. E.—Sure.

O. T.—Profit sharing?

N. E.—Sure.

O. T.—Two and three week vacations?

N. E.—Sure, and big bonuses, and gifts for your birthday, and —

O. T.—Why did you leave?

N. E.—They folded.

—From a talk by James W. Carpenter, VP, Long Island Lighting Company at Greater New York Safety Convention.

A gossip's a person who will never tell a lie if the truth will do as much damage.

—Galen Drake

WHAT IT MEANS

The hope of reward—profits—makes men take risks, spurs them to think, plan, work. The hope of profits has helped build our economic system of 4,000,000 business and industrial firms . . . Speaking of "profit"—the word comes from the Latin word "profectus," meaning advancement or progress.

NEW MACHINES, NEW METHODS

New machines and new methods of production have always, in our American Way, brought more and more goods on the market at lower prices—because more goods could be produced in less time and at less cost.

Common straight pins once had to be made slowly by hand, cost consumers three cents apiece. Now machine-made by the millions, three cents will buy a handful. Tin cans were made by hand—six an hour, cost prohibitive. Now machines turn out 21,000 an hour, and they cost a fraction of a penny apiece.



"I'm curious to find out what the 'surprise meat balls' are like."

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Every Move Counts



The game of checkers is more than just a pastime. It is a test of orderly thinking, foresight and planning. To win at checkers, one must be able to advance or attack with courage while carefully protecting the gains already earned. The game has not changed since its "country store" days when sections of corn cobs were the checkers and almost any improvised piece of wood became the board.

Problems similar in principle to checkers constantly face those who run a successful business. It can't remain successful without constantly advancing. Such advances are in the form of developing new markets and products; improving quality and delivery and providing better tools and equipment. Failure to make these moves allows competitors to win out or at least gain a stalemate where no one wins.

Employees of a successful business can help keep it so through an attitude of loyalty, cooperation and confidence. Such an attitude permits management to make its moves with assurance . . . with full faith that all will help to guard the gains of the past and advance to greater security and success for all.