

THE BROWN Bulletin



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NUMBER 4

Published monthly for employees and friends of Brown Company
Berlin, New Hampshire

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1954

LOOK FOR THEM
AT YOUR FAVORITE STORE!



THE BROWN Bulletin

Published monthly by the Public Relations Department in the interest of all employees and friends of Brown Company . . . Distributed without charge . . . Articles and photographs about Brown Company or stories of general interest about Berlin, N. H., and its people may be sent to the Editor, The Brown Bulletin, Brown Company, Berlin, N. H. This is your magazine . . . your constructive suggestions for making it more interesting are always welcome.

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FEATURE

Battle of Parmachenee Loggers
Bill Johnson



THIS MONTH'S COVER

New Nibroc roll towels and tissue, now being manufactured by Brown Company for distribution in New England, are available at your favorite grocery store. Ask for them by name—Nibroc roll towels and Nibroc Sofwite or Sof-tan bathroom tissue.

THE TOWEL OF 101 USES!



OVERWHELMING CHOICE OF NEW ENGLAND FAMILIES*

***7 OUT OF 8** preferred it for rub-and-scrub durability, 4 out of 5 for absorbency, 5 out of 7 for softness . . . in a blind test in 6000 homes.



NIBRO-CRAFTED

Exclusive "won't-come-apart" feature makes Nibroc the towel of a hundred and one household uses!

NIBROC—product of a New Hampshire company—does a better job, does *more* jobs! Because, wet or dry, it has terrific rub-and-scrub durability. Unusually absorbent and soft, too. For your kitchen, bath, workshop or garage, there's never been

such a hard-working paper towel. Yet Nibroc costs no more than ordinary towels!

NEW SOFWITE TISSUE—Snowy, facial quality single sheet that's softer, stronger, more absorbent because it's NIBRO-CRAFTED. Costs no more than ordinary tissue!



LOOK FOR THE NIBROC RED SPOT ON THE BLUE CHECKERED WRAPPER! AT YOUR GROCER'S OR SUPERMARKET.

Satisfaction unconditionally guaranteed—or your money back—by

BROWN COMPANY
Berlin, New Hampshire



THEY COME FROM *Everywhere!*



THOSE OF US WHO LIVE IN BERLIN and surrounding towns will probably find it hard to believe, but it's a fact that more than a thousand people visit Brown Company each year during the summer months. This year they came from all walks of life, from 28 states within the United States and from 12 countries of the world.

Yes, there's almost a steady stream of people stopping at the company's Public Relations department to obtain a visitor's pass during the three or four months of the year in which nearly everyone takes a well-deserved vacation, with pay. And most of them are out to see all they can possibly see before their vacation comes to an end.

Why do they visit Brown Company? Well, the answer to that question depends on the particular type of person making the visit. Some people simply want to get a quick glimpse of the paper manufacturing process. Other people are interested in a particular phase of our operations and how that phase fits into the entire manufacturing process. Still others are sales representatives making calls in the plants to check on equipment Brown Company may have purchased from their firm. There are others, mostly college students, who have taken courses in chemistry, engineering and the like. Their purpose is to see how their acquired knowledge applies to the manufacture of pulp or paper or to Brown Company's operations in general.

Some of our visitors, after making prior arrangements, arrive in large groups while others prefer to see our interesting manufacturing operations all by themselves. In any

event, they are all provided with employee-guides who are entirely capable of answering questions which may arise. Large groups, after contacting the Public Relations department in advance, are divided into smaller units with each group under the care of an appointed guide.

Nearly 300 people from Massachusetts and over 180 people from New York visited Brown Company this summer. Other visitors were from California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin.

The largest foreign visiting group was from Canada. Others came all the way from such distant lands as China, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Israel, Japan, Malaya, Philippines, Sweden and Turkey.

For the benefit of local people who may wish to tour Brown Company's operations, here is the proper procedure: Small groups, numbering not more than 5 to 6 persons simply register at the Public Relations department for the regularly scheduled tours at 10:30 a. m. or 2:30 p. m.

Larger groups are requested to contact the Public Relations department in advance so that proper arrangements may be made for the tour.

Why don't you make arrangements to tour our operations? Visitors are always welcome at Brown Company.



Santa Claus, a soldier of the IX U. S. Corps, distributed gifts last Christmas. This year, American servicemen will distribute "matching gifts" of CARE packages subscribed by the American public.

OUR *Khaki-Clad* SANTAS

Santa wears khaki in Korea. Though he appears in the traditional red suit at Christmas parties, Korea's youngsters aren't fooled. They know that the bearded, kindly gentleman is really their year-round friend in the khaki uniform.

The knowledge comes naturally to these waifs of war. Last Christmas, soldiers of the U. S. Eighth Army alone spent a half million dollars out of their own paychecks to give Korean children needed supplies, much of it in CARE packages. Gifts from other American service units in Korea ran into thousands more, as the holidays spurred to a climax the giving that goes on day after day. Ever since American troops landed in Korea in 1950, our men in uniform have shared their rations with the hungry, have helped to build new orphanages, hospitals, churches and schools.

This outpouring of kindness is due to reach a peak again during the coming Christmas season. And this year—the homelinks willing—Santa's khaki knapsacks will bulge even more. CARE has pledged that every gift bought by American servicemen for their "adopted" Korean orphanage or destitute family will be matched with a CARE package from Mr. and Mrs. Civilian in the USA.

Gen. Mark Clark, former Commander-in-Chief of the UN Forces in the Far East and the U. S. Far East Forces, is chairman of CARE's appeal for "matching" funds.

Individuals, organizations and other groups are asked to send contributions in any amount to "Korean Matching Program," CARE, 660 First Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., or any local CARE office or outlet.

It is hoped the matched servicemen-civilian gifts will total a million and a half dollars worth of CARE packages. On barrack walls in Korea, our khaki-clad Santas are posting signs: "If we can't be home for Christmas, let's make this a merry Christmas for the Koreans." They're counting on the CARE assist from their folks at home to make their plans come true.

Let the Chips Fall....

SIX SAWMILLS in this area are now important sources of chips for the manufacture of pulp in Brown Company's plants. The sawmill slabs and edgings, ordinarily waste material, are now being converted to pulp-quality chips, thereby providing the company with low-cost raw material for the manufacture of pulp, paper and other allied products. This is another step in Brown Company's plan to reduce its manufacturing costs.

The chipping is now being done in horizontally-fed machines, using both cylindrical and disc chippers. Some of the equipment is stationary while other types can be moved from place to place, wherever it is needed.

The major problem confronting the company was the determination of the proper method of removing bark from the slabs and edgings. Contrary to the usual method of removing bark before chipping, the new method now in use experimentally here at Brown Company is to remove the bark after the wood is in chip form.

This method is advantageous to Brown Company for many reasons. Woods slash can now be used for "no bark" quality papers. Slabs, edgings and trims can be chipped as they are produced in the sawmill with less handling than is needed in systems where bark is removed from the slabs prior to chipping or in systems where slabs and edgings are recovered from a sawmill waste dump.

Further reports on this phase of Brown Company's manufacturing operations will appear in future issues.



Specially-rigged tractor picks up slabs and edgings.



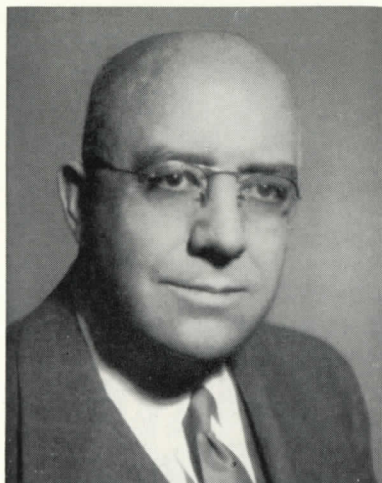
Portable chipper, at local sawmill, begins operation—converting slabs to chips.



Chipping equipment near Dummer Yard produces mountains of chips.

AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

For the benefit of our many readers who have indicated that they are genuinely interested in the sale of the company's Canadian subsidiary, Brown Corporation, the Brown Bulletin conducted a special interview on the subject with the company's chief executive. It is presented below in its original question and answer form.



Q. Mr. Whittemore, as you are well aware, the people of Berlin already know from information we have released to newspapers that Brown Corporation, our subsidiary in Canada, has been sold. Would you tell our readers why management decided to sell our Canadian plant, timberlands and power interests?

A. The main reason for selling the assets of Brown Corporation is that we found a purchaser to whom the properties are actually worth more than they are to us. Let me explain. Brown Corporation's mill and timberlands are close to other large properties owned by the Canadian International Paper Company. These lands can be made more useful to Canadian International than to Brown Company. They can combine their own lands and plants with what they have purchased from us, thereby giving them a highly integrated operation which will reduce their costs in many ways. This is an advantage to Canadian International. Brown Company, on the other hand, gains by selling properties at \$46 million which are valued on our books at less than \$19 million.

In addition, Brown Company will be able to wipe out a debt of nearly \$13 million, eliminate a substantial amount of what we call preferred stock at a savings in dividends and spend about \$10 million on our plants in Berlin and Gorham for improvements which we expect will eventually increase our earning power.

Q. What are management's present and future plans in Berlin?

A. Our plans are to improve operations in Berlin. These improvements include, among others, a sulphate bleachery and a large scale furfural-producing plant. The addition of a bleachery will allow us to manufacture bleached sulphate pulps here at

with LAURENCE F. WHITTEMORE

Berlin at a saving, before taxes, of at least \$30 per ton over what it has been costing us to use La Tuque pulp. A furfural plant will allow us to manufacture a product which is in high demand. It will be produced from waste chemicals now going into the river.

Q. In your estimation, what does this sale mean to the employees of Brown Company and to the people of Berlin and surrounding areas?

A. It means that, while the company's financial picture will be improved, we will be on our own. All of Brown Company will be right here in Berlin and Gorham. We will no longer be able to depend on Brown Corporation to carry us through difficult periods. This, as far as I am concerned, is a challenge to every person in this area who is dependent on Brown Company for his or her livelihood. We must work together for the good of everyone. Teamwork, in other words, has never been needed as much as it is needed now. If we work together for greater production, lower costs and higher quality, our future will be more secure. If we don't, anything can happen.

Q. What can we, the employees and the public, do to help insure the future success of Brown Company?

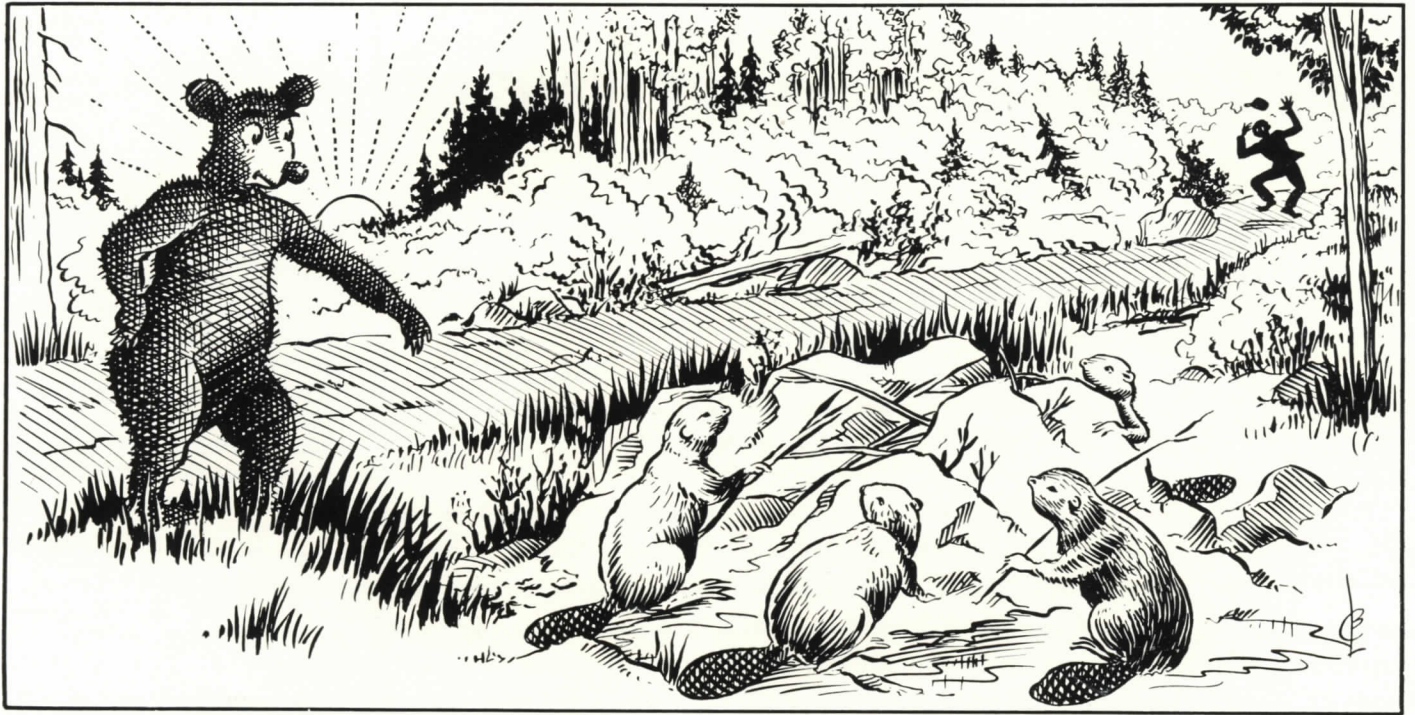
A. We should all be on the alert for methods of increasing productivity, reducing costs and improving the quality of our products. All of us must do everything in our power to promote these things. They should be our constant goal.

Q. One final question, Mr. Whittemore. Will it mean more job opportunities for the people of Berlin or less?

A. Whether the changes to be made here in Berlin will mean more jobs for Berlin depends on whether our cost of production makes us competitive enough so that all the plants we have here can be run full time. In that case there will be more jobs than at present. It comes down, in the final analysis, to the productivity of our plants and the people operating them. There never has been a time when competition was so keen in all the lines which we produce. If we can improve our position in competition the jobs at Berlin will all be secure and additional jobs will be provided. If, because of competition and high costs, we can only run part time there will be less jobs in Berlin. No person can tell what the economic future is going to be, but I have great faith in Berlin and its people, both management and employees.

The owners of the Company, that is the stockholders, indicate that they are willing to spend up to \$10 million on our plants. This is based on management's statement that Berlin employees can produce as much as similar people in other places.

Let's all get together and assure our future by making that a fact.



Battle of the PARMACHENEE LOGGERS

By Bill Johnson

Way up near Camp #3 in Parmachenee there's a combination logging and engineering project in progress where the theme song is "Never Say Die." There have been buckets of rain and seas of mud to plague the logger, but the "engineering" crew seems at its best under such conditions.

It started one night way back last spring when the hum of the last chainsaw had died away.

The "chief engineer," a hard working beaver, was looking over the country around "Little Boy Falls." He suddenly came upon a nice big round 4-foot steel culvert over which the road to Camp #3 and #5 passes. Through this culvert ran a healthy, clear little stream. It apparently was a spot made to order for a super little dam. So he rounded up his crew and went to work.

Next morning when the Brown Company jeep came to a skidding halt at the culvert, the district superintendent and his assistant stood amazed at the transformation of the scenery, and expressed a few "blue" words of concern for the safety of the road. So they set about undoing what the beavers had just finished, pulling out alders by the dozen which had been stuffed into the big culvert, until finally the water flowed freely again.

From that day forward the battle waged, the tireless

little "engineer" and his crew at night, and the Brown Company men by day, until the pile of alders, mud and rocks below the culvert became so huge that it took several hours with a D6 bulldozer to clear it away. This time the Brown Company crew used high explosives to open up a channel.

Finally, the little crew struggled no more to block the culvert, and the Brown Company men figured they had won the argument. But one evening the assistant district super wearily came into camp and announced, "I guess they've hired a new engineer!" And sure enough, upon inspection another dam was found, bigger and better than ever. The center of the dam this time was reinforced with good-sized boulders which Mr. Beaver must have had a terrible time to put there.

And then a day or two later the signs of a big bear were found near the dam, and "Burty" Corkum swears it is the new "chief engineer" and the same one who was getting the fundamentals in mechanics while sitting on his tail up at Camp #5 watching the boys cut and load logs and pulpwood. But Johnny Bork "ain't taking no chances"—he's oiling up the old .35 just in case!!

God Left The Challenge

IN THE EARTH

By DR. ALLAN A. STOCKDALE

WHEN God made the Earth, He could have finished it. But He didn't. Instead, He left it as a raw material—to tease us, to tantalize us, to set us thinking and experimenting and risking and adventuring! And therein we find our supreme interest in living.

Have you ever noticed that small children in a nursery will ignore clever mechanical toys in order to build, with spools and strings and sticks and blocks, a world of their own imagination?

And so with grown-ups, too. God gave us a world unfinished, so that we might share in the joys and satisfactions of creation.

He left the oil in Trenton rock.

He left the aluminum in the clay.

He left the electricity in the clouds.

He left the rivers un-bridged—and the mountains un-trailed.

He left the forests un-felled and the cities un-built.

He left the laboratories un-opened.

He left the diamonds un-cut.

He gave us the challenge of raw materials, not the satisfaction of perfect, finished things.

He left the music un-sung and the dramas un-played.

He left the poetry un-dreamed, in order that men and women might not become bored, but engage in stimulating, exciting, creative activities that keep them thinking, working, experimenting, and experiencing all the joys and durable satisfactions of achievement.

A man in Florida turned a miserable old green-water swamp, mosquito-infested and snake-inhabited, into a beautiful garden.

Once a sanctimonious visitor, who was inspecting it, exclaimed, "Oh, dear brother, what a beautiful garden you and the Lord have made from that swamp!"

"Yes," came the reply, "but you should have seen it when the Lord had it all by Himself!"

So it is with all the world. There is no Shangri-La where our every want can be supplied by wishing. There is no substance to the philosophy of "getting by." There is nothing worth while gained by chance.

Work, thought, creation. These give life its stimulus, its real satisfaction, its intriguing value.

In Oberlin, Ohio, there is a woodshed, and by the woodshed, a grave. There lies Charles Martin Hall. For years he experimented in that woodshed on how to get aluminum out of clay at less than the then market price of \$500 a pound. He risked his time and money. He suffered discouragement after discouragement. But when at last he found the way, he created an industry which today employs a quarter million workers.

Each year thousands of high school and college graduates leave their study halls to seek jobs. A few with ability to experiment will accept the challenge of raw material as did Charles Martin Hall. In realizing their dreams they will enlist the support of others with faith in them and the courage to back that faith, at the risk of their savings, through periods of discouragement and disappointment. Then management know-how will translate those dreams into buildings, machinery, stable jobs—to make life better for all Americans.

That is how our nation has progressed from a wilderness frontier. That is how we will reach a standard of world civilization yet undreamed.

Progress comes, not by some magic word and not by government edict, but from the thoughts, the toil, the tears, the triumphs of individuals who accept the challenge of raw material—and by the grace of God-given talents produce results which satisfy the needs of men.

YOUR *Improved* SOCIAL SECURITY

The new Social Security bill promises you greater benefits

. . . paid for by you and Brown Co. together.

By Richard Fowle, District Manager

RECENT CHANGES in the Social Security Act will be of lasting importance to all employees of Brown Company. Those still regularly employed and not yet 65 will have higher future benefits because of changes in the wage base, in the benefit formula, and in the retirement test, all further described below.

OLD RATE, NEW BASE

Employers and employees have been paying 2% each toward social security on the first \$3600 of annual salary or wages. No change is expected in this rate for at least five years, but starting in January, 1955, the first \$4200 of annual earnings will be taxed. The deduction is unchanged for those grossing under \$70 weekly. The majority who average over \$70 weekly will be taxed for Social Security on more paydays of 1955 than they were in 1954. No matter how high your pay is, the increase in Social Security deductions can't average as much as 25c a week over the year ahead.

THE "DROP-OUT"

The new law lets the social security people leave out up to five years of low pay, or of no pay, in figuring benefits for those who die or reach 65 from now on. This means that through the end of 1957, most benefits will be based on the two best years after 1950. If you gross over \$71 weekly from the beginning of 1955 until you reach 65 or die, your own retirement benefit will be more than \$100 a month because the lower averages of 1951 to 1954 can be left out.

HIGHER BENEFITS

To figure your own benefit, take the total pay of your two best years after 1950 and divide by 24. This gives your average monthly wage. Your own monthly retirement benefit will be 55% of the first \$110 of this average (\$60.50), plus 20% of the balance up to \$240. Try it out with the table on Page 15 and note that if you average \$350 a month in 1955 and 1956, your benefit in 1957 would be \$108.50. Social security benefits can still be based on all your pay from the beginning of 1937, but for most people who have worked regularly during the last four years, benefits will be higher under the new law by disregarding the pay of 1937 to 1950. Notice that the table on page 7 shows the higher benefits to the children, widow, or certain other survivors of a worker who dies from now on, as well as the larger amounts which a retired worker and his dependents can expect under social security.

HOW IT WILL WORK

Joe LeMoyen doesn't exist, but he's the average guy on the Brown Company payrolls today. The banks closed about when he got out of school, and he banded around for a few

years before getting a steady card in the late 1930's. Joe is 40 now, his Marie is 37, and the oldest of their three children is starting high school. His other steady card is his social security account number, on which he and the Brown Company have been making equal payments for the last fifteen years. Joe's present rate is \$1.62½ per hour, so with even a hundred hours overtime in a year he grosses more than \$3600. Let's see what these changes in the Social Security Law mean for Joe.

On Joe's present rate of \$3600 a year his average monthly wage would be \$300. So if Joe works right through until he is 68 without a change in rate he would get \$98.50 a month and Marie, who would then be 65, would get \$49.30. Joe and Marie could count on \$147.80 monthly from Social Security.

If Joe retires at 65 he would get his \$98.50, but Marie would have to wait three years for her \$49.30, starting at 65.

Joe may decide to retire before he is 65. Since the lowest five years can now be "dropped out," Joe would still have at age 65 his \$300 average and \$98.50 benefit, even if he slowed down or quit altogether at 60.

What happens if Joe is fatally mistaken for a "white tail" on his Fall hunting trip? With Joe gone, Marie and their three young children have to make some big adjustments. Joe's social security protection for his family will help. Marie, as widow, gets a lump sum of \$255 to help with extra expenses, and then she and the children start receiving a little over \$197 every month until the two oldest children are 18. Then Marie and the "baby" get \$147.80 monthly until the youngest child is 18. With her children grown before she herself is old, Marie's payments stop, but when she reaches 65, she again draws \$73.90 monthly for life as Joe's widow.

Figure out how many thousands of dollars this might mean toward *your* family's living—all because of the small regular payments you and the Brown Company make on your social security.

YOU NEED TO KNOW

Starting in 1955, beneficiaries under age 72 can earn \$1200 a year from all sources without losing any benefits, and after this year those 72 or over can earn any amount and still keep all their checks. An article next month will explain this "retirement test," the re-figuring of benefits, and the protection of the future benefit rights of those who have a serious physical or mental disability which keeps them from any gainful work. Share this information with your family because it can be of great importance to them whenever you die, retire, or become totally disabled.

	Retirement Benefits		Survivors' Benefits		
(*) Average Monthly Earnings After 1950	Retired Worker Only	Retired Worker and Wife (or Dependent Husband) (Both 65)	(#) Only Eligible Survivor	Widow (any age) and 2 Children Under 18	Widow (any age) and 3 or more Children Under 18 (Maximum)
	1	2	3	4	5
\$350.00	\$108.50	\$162.00	\$81.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
325.00	103.50	155.00	77.00	200.00	200.00
300.00	98.50	147.00	73.00	197.00	200.00
275.00	93.50	140.00	70.00	187.00	200.00
250.00	88.50	132.00	66.00	177.00	200.00
225.00	83.50	125.00	62.00	167.00	180.00
200.00	78.50	118.00	58.00	157.00	160.00
150.00	68.50	102.00	51.00	120.00	120.00
100.00	55.00	82.00	41.00	82.00	82.00

Cents omitted except in Col. 1.

* After dropping out up to five years of lowest earnings or no earnings.

Only Eligible Survivor (Col. 3) may be a single child under 18; or, when 65 or over, the widow, dependent widower, or dependent parent of a deceased insured worker.

Amount payable to RETIRED WORKER 65 or over, WIFE any age, AND CHILD under 18 is the same as Col. 4.

Amount payable to WIDOW any age and ONE CHILD under 18 is the same as Col. 2.

LUMP SUM payable in most death cases is 3 times Col. 1, but not over \$255.

In Brief . . .

You're due for a bigger pension under the new Social Security law. If you work from the first of 1955 until the middle of 1956 (or until you're 65 years old, if that comes later) at \$4,200 a year, you'll draw the top amount of \$108.50 a month. If your wife is also over 65, the two of you will draw \$162.80. And if you've got children under 18, you'll draw \$200 a month.

Even if you don't come up to the top figure, you stand to gain. All benefits have been raised, no matter how much your earnings are. (See table)

Other provisions of the new law may also help you draw a larger pension:

First, you can "drop out" your lowest paid four (or five) years when you're figuring up your average monthly

earnings. This lets you base your pension on your highest paid years.

Second, if you're disabled for more than six months, you can drop that time in figuring your average earnings, too. This helps increase the size of your pension. It's a good idea to make a note of this: If you do run into a long period when you're physically unable to work, let Social Security know about it right away. You have to apply while you're actually disabled; don't wait until you're ready to retire.

The new law lets you earn more after you retire without cutting down your pension. Read about this extra benefit in the above article.

How the new law compares with the old one is shown in the table on this page.

BROWNCO NEWS REVIEW

Gordon Brown

Joins International

Laurence F. Whittemore, chairman and president, recently announced the resignation of Gordon Brown, Assistant to the President, Brown Corporation. Mr. Brown previously made it known that he had accepted an offer from the Canadian International Paper Company with his headquarters in Montreal.

Mr. Brown first joined Brown Company in 1926 acting in various capacities up until 1940. During that time he served as Assistant Manager of the Woods department and later was placed in charge of purchasing, traffic and insurance. During the late 1930's, he was one of those who represented Brown Company in its negotiations with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan which enabled the company to complete its corporate re-organization under federal law.

After 10 years with the Aluminum Company of Canada, he rejoined Brown Company in 1950 as Assistant to the President, Brown Corporation, working on several special assignments in the U. S. and Canada including the sulphur dioxide (Pyrrhotite roasting) plant here.

In announcing the resignation, Mr. Whittemore said, "Mr. Gordon Brown leaves Brown Company with the best wishes of everyone in the Company. His decision to continue with the Canadian operation into which he has put so much interest in the last few years rather than come here to Berlin is received with the understanding of his friends here. He understands that we would be glad to have him continue for Brown Company if he chose to do so."

Six Mistakes of Man

The Roman philosopher and statesman, Cicero, said it 2,000 years ago, and it's still true today. The "six mistakes of man" are:

1. The delusion that individual advancement is made by crushing others;
2. The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected;
3. Insisting that a thing is impossible because we cannot accomplish it;
4. Refusing to set aside trivial preferences;
5. Neglecting development and refinement of the mind, and not acquiring the habit of reading and study;
6. Attempting to compel other persons to believe and live as we do.

Paper Industry Issues Career Planning Guide

For the benefit of young people planning careers, America's fifth largest industry is described and job-classified in "A Guide to Career Opportunities in the Paper Industry" published this month.

The 80-page monograph, said to be the most complete and comprehensive career handbook ever assembled for the paper field, is being distributed by the American Paper and Pulp Association to libraries, colleges, universities, vocational schools, and other key points throughout the country.

Research was conducted and the booklet prepared by Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, under grant from Beloit Iron Works, manufacturers of paper machinery. More than a year of research and field work went into the study.

Paper's vital role in the American

economy is discussed in Part I, with particular emphasis on the opportunities for young people who will be tomorrow's leaders in executive, administrative, engineering, and scientific positions.

One section of the book is devoted entirely to job descriptions. Readers can relate the needs of various jobs to their own scholastic activities and thus plan their studies accordingly. This material is for the guidance of students who plan to complete college, university, or technical education.

Free copies of "A Guide to Career Opportunities in the Paper Industry" can be obtained from the Public Relations department, Brown Company.

They Did It!

Who says you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear? May have been true back in the early days of the old adage, but it's not today. Scientists of a manufacturing firm converted the gristle and skin of 100 pounds of sow's ears into glue, converted the glue into a filament, hardened and lubricated it, then dyed it to make a soft, lustrous thread. Using a small hand loom they wove the yarn into cloth, from which they fashioned a lady's purse.

In Fourteen Hundred and Ninety Two, Columbus sailed the ocean blue,
And what eventually met his eyes
Occasioned mutual surprise:
Tho' Christoph' didn't, the Indians knew
Just what the world was coming to!

As the cannibal said, "One man's meat is another man's person."





TIME OUT FOR LAFFS



"Let's see," the acquaintance said, "you smoke ten cigars a day. Your cigars cost twenty cents apiece. How many years have you been smoking?"

"Thirty years."

"Two dollars a day for thirty years is a lot of money. Why, if you never smoked in your life you might own that building."

"I assume you don't smoke. Do you own that building?"

"No."

"Well, I do."

Ol Svenson went to see his girl friend, Helga. They had been sitting in the parlor in complete silence for an hour when Ol suddenly said:

"Helga, will you marry me?"

"Yes," said Helga shyly.

Silence reigned for another hour and Helga finally said:

"Ol, why don't you say something?"

Ol turned, thought for a moment, and replied:

"Aye tank Aye talk too much already."

"It says here that in some parts of the world fish are used for money."

"Must be awful messy putting them in gum machines."



"He's much stronger, Doctor ... Today he got up and chased me three times!"

A little boy, caught in mischief was asked by his mother: "How do you expect to get into heaven?"

He thought a minute and then said: "Well, I'll just run in and out and in and out and keep slamming the door till they say, 'For goodness sake, come in or stay out.' Then I'll go in."

Bald Man: "Your hair grower any good?"

Clerk: "I'll tell you a secret. We sell it at cost because it brings us so much comb and brush business."

Employer: "For this job we want a responsible man."

Applicant: "I'm the guy you're looking for. Everywhere I've worked, when something went wrong they told me I was responsible."

She: "I simply can't learn to love you!"

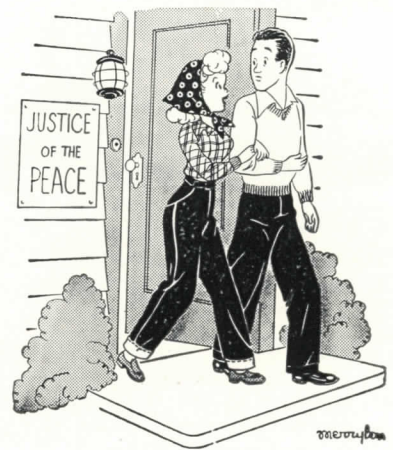
He: "But I've saved up \$25,000."

She: "I'll take one more lesson."

Time is something that before having a good, you should spend a little, thinking what a heck of a, you are going to have explaining what, you came home.



"But it's NOT a bubble-gum machine!"



"I want you to know you've saved my vacation from being a total flop!"



"Harvey, my boy! Sure glad to see you!"





BURGESS & KRAFT

Stan Judge spent five days of his vacation, weeks ending October 9th and 16th, fishing at Cape Cod and the remaining time around Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Baldwin visited at the home of his parents in Islip, L. I., week ending October 23rd, and with Mrs. Martha Whippert, mother to Mrs. Baldwin, residing in Raritan, N. J.

Twenty-month-old Robin Jane Bonsall got herself a baby brother playmate, October 4th, when 8 lb. 3¾ oz. Roger Malcolm was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bonsall.

Don Marois vacationed week ending October 16th in Portland, Maine.

Buster Cordwell left October 12th, returning on the 14th, for a service call to the Spruance Cellophane Division of the E. I. du Pont Company in Richmond, Va. His mode of travel was most diversified including auto, coach, sleeper, bus, and plane. The highlight of Buster's visit to the plant was following our pulp through to the end processing into rayon and into cellophane, seeing it being unloaded, in the warehouse, and to its final conversion. While in Richmond, Buster had a unique experience in seeing Chess McCurtney, the bearded goatman from Macon, Georgia, and his 31-goat caravan and rattle-trap wagons, moving north on Petersburg Pike. Traffic was reported held up for nearly two miles.

Another "riot" reported by Mr. Cordwell was Tallulah Bankhead's new play, "Dear Charles," which he had an opportunity to see while stopping over in New York.

John Bigl was out the 22nd of September to October 4th with a wrist infection which required a 7-day stay at the St. Louis Hospital.

On vacation the past month were R. Marois, F. McCann, A. Simard, E. Gilbert, Benny Dale, R. A. Bonsall, Hubert Connolly, C. McKenzie, J. T. Hegeman, and O. Gonya.

Deepest sympathy is extended to Joseph Fournier on the death of his father, Emile Fournier who passed away October 1, 1954.

Charlie McKelvey was in Detroit, Michigan, week ending September 18th. On his return trip, he spent a couple of days at Niagara Falls and continued on for the remaining two weeks of his vacation, stopping over at will, sight-seeing here and there.

On the winner's list again of the September "1000 Club Drawing" was Ed. Gonya, pocketing this time \$50.00. This gentleman was born with a lucky streak, having so far won a total of \$140 from these drawing—2-\$50, 1-\$25, and 3-\$5. Other fortunate winners from Burgess were Alphonse Goddard of the Dryers, winning \$75, Robert Tilton of the Lab, \$5, and Edward P. Hynes, also of the Dryers, winning \$5. Congratulations, gentlemen!

Thorvald Arnesen of the Machine Shop was in Hartford, Conn., week ending October 23rd, visiting with his son and daughter and their families.

Albert Robitaille, Machine Shop, is the proud new owner of a Zenith 21 in. TV set.

Wilfred Roy, George Barlow, and Arthur Napert have taken 3 week-end trips to Vermont for medical treatments to correct asthma conditions. The boys had one more trip to make and reported progress so far as very encouraging.

Here's a new twist to the one that got away! While bird-hunting on the East Milan Road, Benny Dale nailed his prey and got the proverbial bird but when he went to pick it up "the darn thing flew away!"

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Veazey vacationed with relatives in Derby, Vermont, week ending October 16, 1954, toured parts of Vermont, and also visited Seymour, Echo, and Willoughby Lakes.

"Vic" Sullivan headed out Boston way, the 22nd of October through the 25th, for a shopping spree and visits to daughters Barbara and Janet (the latter is attending St. Vincent's school of nursing in Worcester) and son Bob of Waltham, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Taylor were in Quebec City and Montreal, weeks ending October 9th and October 16, visiting with relatives.

Transferred to Burgess the past month

were: Joseph Lizzie, Richard L'Heureux, John Aubin, Leo Gagnon (from Employment to Dryers); Luke Morin (from Employment to Yard); Roland Croteau (from Employment to Blacksmith); Raymond Laflamme (from Employment to Log Pond); Emile Houle (from Bermico to Dryers); Normand Poulin (from Bermico to Yard); Ralph Webb (from Bermico to Tinsmith); Arthur Brunelle (from Cascade to Yard); Wilfred Provost (from Yard to Plant Protection); Dennis Belleau (from Dryers to Log Pond); Albert Rossignol (from Acid to Maintenance Pool); Leo Piper (from Wood to Maintenance Pool).

Leaving Burgess—Alphonse Goddard from Dryers to Bermico.)

Reported out sick were: William Sweeney from Maintenance, and Heslie Arsenault from Kraft.

The following men have returned to work after absence due to illness: Hubert King, Raymond Blais, Lester Clinch, Etienne Girouard, and Romeo Couture.

We are all happy to see Bernard "Buck" Roy back to work after a recent illness.

His brother, James "Jimmy" Roy has also returned to work after spending a week's vacation in Enfield, N. H.

Richard Lavoie says, "Boy, what bright colors that new house Goupil is building has." Paul, in turn, says, "When you see pretty yellow and light maroon, that's where I live." By the way, they are to be neighbors now. Richard and his Dad are looking forward to moving into that new house they've been working so hard to finish.

We were sorry to hear of the passing of Charles Dube in October. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

On vacation since the last issue were Robert Tilton, Armand Belair, Ray Dumont, Vic Ayotte, and Sylvio Croteau.

Clarence Lacasse attended an Alumni Convention at his Alma Mater, the University of Sherbrooke, October 10-11.

Congressmen are discovering that a tax is about as easy to slap on as a coat of paint and about as hard to take off.



BERMICO

"Buster" Brown, one of our electricians who had been out on the sick list since July, is back with us as watchman at the Grand Trunk Gate.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Morel on the birth of a son on October 4, 1954. Ray works at Metal Ends.

Rosaire Babin, of the new Fittings plant, is recovering at his home from a major operation.

Deepest sympathy is extended to Roland Dube and family on the loss of his father on October 4, 1954. Roland works at the new Fittings plant.

Sympathy is also extended to Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Martin on the loss of their daughter on October 2, 1954.

Our get well wishes are sent to Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Tardiff who are recovering from a recent automobile accident. Edmond is one of our coupling lathe men.

Joe Leroux, our "wild Joe of Bermico," recently spent a week's vacation touring the New England States.

We are glad to see Ernest Comtois back to work after being out on the sick list.

A get well wish is extended to Harry Sweet who is recovering from a serious illness at the Mary Hitchcock Hospital in Hanover, N. H.

A welcome home to Harold Potter who has recently returned from a trip to California.

Rosaire Brault and Donald Roy are having their annual "beard raising contest." The contest will end either at Christmas or at New Year.



CASCADE

Attention Golfers:

We hear, via the grapevine, that Fred Bartoli has decided to go into the "kangaroo caddying" business.

It is said that Fred's kangaroos will be so well trained that at any golfer's command, the proper club will be drawn from the "built-in" golf bag and presented to the golfer.

Interested golfers can contact Fred Bartoli, painter at Cascade.

SALARIED PERSONNEL CHANGES

NAME	FROM	TO
William Adams	(Rehired)	Scaler, Woods Operations
Robert Arsenault	(Rehired)	Scaler, Woods Operations
Maynard Austin	(Hired)	Camp Clerk, Woods Accounting
Leo Blanchette	(Rehired)	Camp Clerk, Woods Accounting
Edmund Paul Burke	(Hired)	Sr. Aud., Int. Audit & Office Methods
Frances Caron	(Hired)	Typist, Central Order Billing
Carole Daniels	(Hired)	Key Punch Operator, Tabulating
Harlan Doak	(Hired)	Scaler, Woods Operations
John Fitzgerald	(Hired)	Ind. Engineer, Ind. Engineering
Obed Gendron	Const. & Maint.	Warehouse Man, Burgess Store
Victor Grover	Woods Accounting	Scaler, Woods Operations
Edgar B. Guttoff	(Hired)	Sr. Chemist, Research & Development
Lloyd Hawkinson	Burgess	Woods Buyer, Woods Operations
Maxwell Hinckley	(Hired)	Camp Clerk, Woods Accounting
Page Jones	(Hired)	Camp Clerk, Woods Accounting
George Kesner	(Hired)	Scaler, Woods Operations
Philip Kimball	Accounting	Clerk, Burgess Maintenance
Kenneth Lancaster	Woods Operations	Inv. Clerk, Lumber Manufacturing
Estelle Leclerc	(Hired)	Typist, Stenographic
Armand Legere	(Hourly)	Foreman, Burgess Oper.
Lorraine Lessard	(Hired)	Clerk Typist, Purchasing
Alfred Marble	(Hired)	Lumber Grader, Lumber Mfg.
Earl Myler	(Hourly)	Camp Clerk, Woods Accounting
Rupert Newell	(Rehired)	Scaler, Woods Operations
Kendall Norcott	Woods Buyer	Chief Forestry Unit, Woods Oper.
Richard Pike	Billing Clerk, Bermico	Tour Supt., Bermico
Philip Sullivan	(Hourly)	Scaler, Woods Operations
Doris Torro	Office Management	Stenographer, Traffic

SALES OFFICES

(NEW YORK)

There were many interesting people to meet while in Philadelphia, but District Claim Supervisor, E. J. Arnold of Wesco, Philadelphia, told us he is a brother-in-law to your Mr. Daigle of Daigle Motors, Inc.

One must like people generally because it is impossible to like everyone personally. For that reason, you must parry the thrusts at all times. It was an education we shall long remember, and hope to be permitted further ferreting of the unknown.

A gem gleaned on this foray for all of us! How important it is that our mills give the Sales department the very finest products manufactured. Without the finest, we can not meet competition. The mills should be the experts so that the Sales department can be the experts to sell the wares. How nice it is to know we can depend upon our mills for superior products; the mills can depend upon the Sales department for orders. The moral of the story, dear readers, without orders the mill can not survive; without superior products, the Sales department can not sell. Not only is the salesman dependent upon his mills, but he is also dependent upon his other company departments—the Traffic, Central Order Billing, Accounting, Credit—and others too numerous to mention—for without their knowledge and experience—he has nothing but an

empty order book. No one department or person can exist without the other.

M. A. Hescok, our former pulp representative, has joined the International Paper Company in their Riordan Sales. Needless to say, we wish Mose all the luck in the world, but we shall certainly miss him very, very much. He will only be moving down the street from us, but even so, it won't be the same as seeing him at 500 Fifth.

May we also offer our sincere felicitations to Cameron Duff of the Montreal sales force, who will be going with Canadian International along with other of our sales personnel in that area. We lost an old friend when we sold La Tuque, but trust we will not lose the friendships enjoyed through these many years.

While bouquets are being handed out, Mary Jo Willey (nee McCabe) presented her husband with a bouncing baby girl. Her previous positions with Brown Company included volumes of mail to be transcribed for U. J. Dacier and chief clerking for J. G. Skirm. Her full time job now is three youngsters. 'Snuff said.

Bill Mark, Paper Sales, gave us a scare with gallstones a short while ago, but we are glad to report he didn't have to go under the knife as anticipated.

Nothing like "dating" yourself when you mention three weeks vacation in this company, but the Sloats plan their last week as a trek to Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to spend Thanksgiving with a favorite brother. Will write you from there! Cheers!

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Time to be Thankful

THERE IS MUCH TO BE THANKFUL FOR . . . and now is the time to count our blessings and be glad.

Perhaps we should first be thankful that America was discovered . . . and that its growth and expansion has been the result of the determination and courage of the people of many lands.

We should be thankful that the early Americans valued liberty and individual freedom so much that the laws they established still protect those things.

We should be thankful that our laws allow us to be loyal Americans while still respecting the customs and religions of our forefathers.

We should be thankful for the history of millions of Americans of many races, creeds and colors living in harmony together . . . making our country the greatest and most prosperous in the world . . . yet able to remember the source of our blessings and willing to share them with less fortunate peoples of the world.

We should be thankful for these things because they prove to the world that our proposals for peace in the world are not based on impractical dreams . . . being rather an offering of our own experience to others.

Our prayers at Thanksgiving Time will be most appropriate when they are prayers for Peace and continued plenty for all.