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5 cents

Cooler and Fair



UNDAUNTED by change of season heat were these youngsters from the Ancon kindergarten. They found a pile of snow in a shady spot and from then on instinct took over. The children: Susan Miller, Dickie Saul, and Chase Newman. The snow: Trade secret.

Governor Promises Support In Fight For Differential

Officials of the Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government will take every possible step to present the employees' case regarding the 25 percent pay differential and other benefits affected by the House cut in the Civil Functions Bill, Gov. J. S. Seybold told the Governor-Employee conference last week.

"Management," the Governor said, "will take every appropriate means it has to present the case of people and management to the proper authorities."

The Governor's statement was the highlight of the May conference. It followed the announcement by Rufus Lovelady, AFGE president, that he had just received a cable announcing House passage, without amendment, of the Civil Functions Bill.

A considerable part of the May conference was devoted to a discussion of the various aspects of the legislation, its effect on employees generally, and the best means of seeking relief. A part of this discussion dealt with the type of letters which should be written to Congressmen. It was the view of the conference that it would be advisable to keep such letters short and to the point.

Lengthy, involved letters are less likely to get the attention of legislators than those which are brief and factual, it was pointed out by some of the labor leaders who have had much experience in such matters.

When an employee mass meeting was suggested, the Governor said that such a meeting, properly sponsored, could be approved and that there should be no objection to a meeting, provided that it was conducted in an orderly manner.

Governor Thanked

Three employee representatives, F. H. Hodges of the Railroad Engineers, Sam Roe, Jr., who stepped out of his post as Pacific Civic Council president to speak for the Police Association, and Mr. Lovelady for the AFGE, expressed the appreciation of their groups for "the manner in which the Governor and his staff testified at the hearings in January."

While most of the rest of the meeting was devoted to housing, two important announcements of possible (See page 15)

Canal Zone Dogs Will Be Licensed; Anti-Rabies Vaccination Required

An Executive Regulation requiring the registration and anti-rabies vaccination of all dogs in the Canal Zone and establishing other policies regarding domestic animals has just been issued by Governor J. S. Seybold.

Only dogs will be licensed but some of the provisions of the Executive Regulation affect cats and other domestic animals such as horses, cattle, hogs, etc. This regulation will be under the general administration of the Civil Affairs Director with the collaboration of the Health Director.

The regulation establishes a \$2 annual fee for the registration of each of the approximately 3,000 dogs living in the Canal Zone. For residents of the Canal Zone the \$2 fee will include the anti-rabies vaccination which will be done by Health Bureau veterinarians during the month of July. Residents of military reservations will also be required to have their dogs licensed; in their case the anti-rabies vaccination will be done by military veterinarians.

The dog licenses will be valid from August 1 of one year to July 31 of the following year. The anti-rabies vaccinations will be given in July; times and places will be announced later. Present ns are to have vaccination and regis-

tration done at one location for a few days on each side of the Isthmus.

Dogs Must Wear Tags

After the animal is inoculated, its owner will take the certificate of vaccination to the License Section in the Civil Affairs building where the \$2 fee will be paid and a metal dog tag issued. The tags must be fastened to the dog's collar or harness.

All unlicensed dogs will be subject to impoundment, with Police District Commanders acting as Poundmasters. On the Pacific side, impounded animals will be held at the Corozal Quarantine kennels. The Humane Society kennels at Brazos Brook will be the Atlantic side pound. Military authorities will be responsible for impounding unlicensed dogs in military reservations.

Other highlights of the new Executive Regulations provide that:

Female dogs, although licensed, may not run at large while in heat;

No dog known to be ferocious, vicious, or mischievous may run at large, although it has been licensed; and

Owners must report immediately to the Poundmaster any animal (See page 15)

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Ten-Year-Old Dream Is Nearing Reality For Margarita Recreational Association

In the fast growing Atlantic side town of Margarita a dream of long standing is finally coming true.

Every weekend, beginning about the middle of the dry season, a group of Margarita men, supported morally and with occasional cooling drinks by their women, have been hard at work clearing and levelling a 10,500 square-foot plot of land north of the town's grade school and playground and close to the intersection of Fifth Street and Diversion Road.

Two trained heavy equipment operators, Waldo Gilley and Murrel L. Dodd, manned a bulldozer and a scraper, rented from the Maintenance Division, to clear and level the site. A dozen other men, sparked by Charles H. Bath, Jr., president of the Margarita Recreational Association, have done other preparatory work and by mid-May had forms ready to pour concrete for the footing of two large and one small Quonset huts. The younger generation has pitched in, too, and Association members credit them with outstanding work.

When the huts are up and fitted with lights and plumbing, they will become the new homes for Margarita's Boy and Girl Scouts, a project which has been a pet of the Margarita Recreational Association for the past decade. Members of the Association consider it quite fitting that the completion of the buildings, now expected about the start of the school year, will follow close on the organization's official eleventh birthday.

Story Of Margarita

The story of the Margarita Recreational Association, MRA to everyone in or connected with it, is practically the story of Margarita.

According to Mrs. Julius Hentschel, now of Ancon, who was the first MRA president, it started like many such groups do. A number of people got together, talked about conditions in the then Third Locks town, asked themselves "why don't we . . .?" and the first thing they knew they had. In 1942 Margarita was a bustling town of some 1,000 people, most of them working for the Third Locks organization or for the contractors who were excavating at Gatun.

They had more energy than ways of expending it and facilities for letting off steam were not available in Margarita. Tires were rationed, it was not pleasant driving at night with black-out headlights and gasoline rationing was just around the corner. Cristobal might just as well have been a hundred miles away, Mrs. Hentschel said.

The MRA started off with a bang. One of its first projects was to get permission to use unoccupied baggage rooms in Margarita bachelor quarters for dark-rooms for the camera club which the MRA was sponsoring. The upstairs of the Margarita Clubhouse became MRA headquarters and there the group membership in which comes with being a Margaritan—held dances, children's parties, and other special festivities. Small admission fees for the adult affairs went into a kitty from which funds were taken to buy ping-pong tables and other games equipment.

There was a community workshop in the Margarita gymnasium, a chess club, a bridge club, dancing classes for the children. The dances, special parties, regular Bingo games and community picnics kept people busy. One of the liveliest of the MRA sponsored activities was a weekly newssheet called the "Margarita News." Under the slogan, "All the news that fits, we print," it carried news stories, a few want ads, personal mentions and such items of community interest as bowling and softball scores, a movie schedule, and a calendar of coming events.

But an even more ambitious program was in the collective mind of the MRA. They asked for, and were granted, an area which could be used for picnics, outdoor games, holiday celebrations and where Girl and Boy Scout houses could be built. The site was on Espave Avenue, opposite buildings S021 and

women and children lived in Margarita—the emphasis of MRA activity has shifted somewhat, from the purely recreational for all ages to increasing service to the younger generation.

While annual affairs such as Halloween and Christmas parties and July 4 sports are by now standard, the officers and directors of the MRA feel that the strongest reason for community support comes from backing such character-building projects as its annual Pony League baseball team—this year the Margarita team placed second in the League—and the Margarita Scouts.

The MRA sponsors the Margarita Boy Scout Troop and the Cub Pack, and backs the Girl Scouts of the town. For a while the MRA had leased space in the old Margarita hospital as a Scout meeting place. When the hospital was vacated so that it could be razed, the Scouts moved to the basement of the Margarita



MRA president Charles H. Bath, Jr., reviews construction plans for Margarita Boy and Girl Scout houses with officers and directors of the organization. Left to right are: Ross Cunningham, Mr. Bath, Mrs. Shirley Wertz, Gerard K. Schear, and Herbert Engelke.

S060, now the contractor's area for new construction.

Locks excavation contractors, Martin Wunderlich and Okes, had donated two single family houses which were to be moved to the recreation area. One was to be for the Boy Scouts, the other for the girls. For some reason, which present members of the MRA do not know, this area was never developed.

The best recollection of people who were active in the MRA in those days is that because of a lot of needed grading and filling, the project turned out to be too big for the group to handle at that time.

With the cessation of work on the Third Locks, Margarita's population fell off and activities dwindled. Now that it is becoming the heart of the Atlantic side and its population is about back to the 1942 level—last December 989 men,

gym, which was also a meeting place for all unhoused organizations in Margarita. About a year ago the MRA revived plans for the recreation area. In late October the area on Fifth Street was assigned to the MRA as a location for the Scout shacks.

Meantime the Association had learned about the three Quonset huts which had been stored in the Maintenance Division warehouse for several years. They had originally housed a small Marine detachment near Camp Bierd and had been purchased, as surplus, by E. R. MacVittie for the use of Cristobal Scouts. The Cristobal Scouts were unable to raise enough funds to have the buildings erected and they were stored and forgotten by most people.

When the Margarita project began to take shape, someone remembered the huts and they were then

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Program Of Playground Activities Starts Soon In Zone Communities

School vacation in the Canal Zone this year will be chock full of fun, frolic, and useful training for the several thousand boys and girls who participate in the planned program of activities at the playgrounds and in the gymnasiums of the various communities.

The program, planned by the Physical Education and Recreation Branch of the Division of Schools, got started this week with registration for the variety of activities in the local-rate communities. Registration for playground activities in the U. S.-rate towns will be held June 8, 9, and 10 except at Pedro Miguel where it will be only on June 8 and 9.

V. J. Clarke Retiring; Successor Is Named



The coming retirement of Vincent J. Clarke, former General Manager of the Commissary Division and more recently in charge of purchasing in New York for the Panama Canal Company, was announced last week at Balboa Heights. Mr. Clarke's retirement will be effective August 1.

He will be succeeded by L. W. Ferguson, a comparative newcomer to the Canal Company's staff. Mr. Ferguson visited the Canal Zone late in May to familiarize himself with local operations.

He has come to the Canal Company from the Office of Price Stabilization where he has been Director of the Consumer Goods Division for the past two years. A native of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Ferguson is a graduate in business administration from Western Reserve University. He served during World War II in the Coast Guard and before his employment with the Office of Price Stabilization had several years experience in a number of large retail stores in the Washington, D. C., area.

Mr. Clarke's service with the Canal organization covers more than a quarter of a century. He was employed on the clerical staff of the Commissary Division in 1924, becoming its Chief Clerk in 1942 and its Assistant General Manager in 1945. He was made General Manager in September 1945, after the death of Arthur W. Goulet.

The program in the local-rate towns will be for only two months since schools reopen in those communities in August. The playground activities in the U. S.-rate communities will continue through August.

The playground program of the Physical Education and Recreation Branch is coordinated with, but is not a part of, the Summer Recreation Program. The latter consists chiefly of arts and crafts training and special events for the youngsters participating.

"Fun Day" at the Balboa Gymnasium on June 12th will start the balls rolling and the games going for the summer playground program in that community. Another feature for the opening day in Balboa will be "Dress-Up-Day" for the five-to-eight-year-olds, when children's costumes will depict famous child characters and will include a parade if weather permits. The program will wind up with the judging of costumes and refreshments for the children.

"Fun Day" is for children from 9 years old up through the teen age and will include games, hikes, boating, swimming, and a picnic.

Special events, similar to the opening day in Balboa, have also been planned for other towns.

The climax to the summer program will come during the closing weeks when championships in the various sports will be decided. Tournaments and Championship play will be held in the U. S.-rate communities during August. Inter-playground competition is scheduled throughout the summer vacation in the local-rate communities.

The summer playground program this year will include, tennis, swimming, volleyball, basketball, badminton, archery, tumbling and acrobatics, story telling, story acting, finger painting, clay modeling, softball, kickball, speedball, soccer, badminton, horseshoes, bowling, paddle tennis, table tennis, ping pong, croquet, organized games, story hours, boxing, wrestling, apparatus, and other activities.

Capt. Elmer Dunn Will Head Canal's Industrial Bureau

Capt. Elmer J. Dunn, USN, has been appointed to succeed Capt. John J. Scheibeler, USN, as Director of the Industrial Bureau. Captain Dunn is arriving on the Isthmus about June 18. He has been stationed at the Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif., as Repair Superintendent.

Captain Dunn was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1930.

Captain Scheibeler is leaving about July 1. He will go to Washington, D. C., where he will be Senior Hull Member on the Board of Inspection and Survey in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

Captain Scheibeler has headed the Industrial Bureau, which was still known as the Mechanical Division when he arrived, since June 1950. His last assignment before coming to the Isthmus was in the Portsmouth, N. H., Naval Shipyard, where he served as Planning Officer.

OUR OUT-OF-DOORS

Onset of the rainy season does not mean that there will be no more flowering trees. Rather, some of the most showy of these trees have chosen this time of year to bloom.

There is the *Lagestroemia Flos Reginae*, better known as the Queen of Flowers or the Pride of India. For a short period during the dry season the tree drops its leaves; after the first few rains it breaks forth in full flower.

A medium-sized tree and a native of Ceylon, India, and Malay, it starts to flower when small, making it particularly desirable. It has been planted throughout the Canal Zone as an ornamental shade tree.

Resembles Crepe Myrtle

Its flowers break forth from the ends of the branches in large, erect panicles of mauve or pink flowers. They resemble a large Crepe Myrtle, and the tree is closely related to this flowering shrub.

One of the most spectacular of the trees which flowers at this time of year is the *Delonix Regia*. People know it as the Royal Poinciana or Flame Tree.

Native to Madagascar, it has been planted throughout tropical America and the frostless southern United States.

It is a medium-sized, spreading tree, with handsome, fine, feathery leaves. For a short period during the dry season it is usually bare of leaves.

Burst of Color

The wide-spreading picturesque top is covered with large sprays of brilliant scarlet flowers, making it one of the outstanding flowering trees of this region. An especially handsome poinciana is on Carr Street, near the Balboa elementary school. Other handsome poincianas are near the Balboa Heights Baptist Church.

While its blossoming is not confined to this time of year as it flowers several times annually, the *Canangium Odoratum* or Ilang Ilang tree is another well-known in the Canal Zone, but is noted for its scent rather than its appearance.

A medium-size, quick growing, soft-wooded tree, native to the Philippines and Java, it can be identified by its usually droopy branches.

Scented Flowers

It is cultivated in many areas for the large, greenish-yellow flowers found in clusters along the ends of the branches. The flowers are highly scented and produce oil used in the manufacture of perfumes. The odor persists even in dried flowers.

The *Cassia Nodosa*, or Pink and White Shower, like the Pride of India, is reminiscent of States flowers. Its pink and white flowers, which resemble apple blossoms, grow in clusters along the branches. The flowers are followed by cylindrical seed pods 12 to 15 inches long.

The *Cassia Nodosa* is a native of Bengal and the Malaya region. Like the Poinciana and the Pride of India, it is deciduous for a short period during the dry season.

"Forty-Mile Siding" was the name given in early construction days to a settlement near Pedro Miguel. It had 20 houses and a cook shed. Other now forgotten settlements were Enterprise, Cunette, Cerro, and Caballo Viejo.

Thousands Of Varied Cases Are Handled Each Year By Zone Magistrates' Courts



AMERICAN FLAGS hang at the front of each Magistrates' Court. This is the staff of the Balboa court, Judge Altman seated at the bench. *Left to right:* Herbert Moore, docket clerk, Rex Beck, constable, and John Michaelis, clerk of court. Mr. Beck and Mr. Michaelis are also translators.

People who run afoul of the Canal Zone law are apt to find themselves in one of the two Canal Zone Magistrates' Courts.

If they live north of Panama Railroad track span 22-10, that is, north of a line which bisects the Canal Zone midway between Frijoles and Darien, they will face Judge Edward I. P. Tatelman, Magistrate for the Cristobal District since 1931.

If they are residents of the Balboa District, which is the southern portion of the Canal Zone, they will go before Judge Edward M. Altman, Balboa Magistrate since 1951.

All criminal cases, regardless of their severity, originate in the Magistrates' Courts. One day's list of defendants may include people charged with murder, burglary, or robbery, as well as those who have merely violated a traffic ordinance.

If the Canal Zone offender has confined his illegal activity to a minor violation his case will be disposed of by the Magistrate. If the offense is classed as a felony—a crime punishable by death or by imprisonment in the penitentiary—or a "high misdemeanor"—layman's language for an offense for which the punishment exceeds that which can be imposed in the Magistrates' Courts, his appearance in the lower court will be of a temporary nature.

In this latter case the Magistrate will hold what is called a preliminary hearing which determines whether a crime has been committed and whether there is evidence connecting the defendant with the crime. Should probable cause be found, the defendant is remanded to the District Court for trial.

Tears and Smiles

Sometimes stark tragedy appears in the Magistrates' Courts. In Cristobal there was Edward Kemp, who stabbed a fellow shipmate to death and who is now serving a life sentence in Gamboa Penitentiary.

In Balboa two boys, 12 and 17 years old, were charged with murder after they killed a Chinese and pilfered a few dollars

from his oatmeal can money box.

In Cristobal three young soldiers faced murder charges for the death of a YMCA watchman.

Any such case brings heartbreak to someone. People with faces drawn taut by tears and worry sit silent in the courtrooms as husbands, sons, or friends make their first appearances in the long process of the law.

Once in a while there will come a break in solemn court procedure. Both courts have their "mango" or "chiva lawyers" who have picked up some legal terminology which they use with greater ease than exactness. Quite often their familiarity with court procedure comes from frequent appearances before the bench.

No interpreter can unravel the mysteries of "Bajan" and a judge has to learn that "bird speed" means fast and that when someone complains that another man "don't give me a face" he means that he wasn't recognized.

The actions of more than one Magistrate have been perpetuated in calypso verse and song.

The war years brought a new kind of

case into the Magistrates' Courts. Balboa saw a German chemist charged with acting as a foreign agent. People who frequent the court building still talk about the size of the roll from which his \$10,000 bail was posted.

Four young Germans, one of them a girl, were brought before Judge Tatelman for espionage—taking photographs of a gun position at Fort Randolph. Also into the Cristobal court came officers of the 23,000-ton Italian liner *Conte Biancamano* on charges of conspiring to sabotage their ship. There were cases of trading with the enemy, censorship violations, and offenses such as photographing Canal installations.

Riots which flared up in contract-labor camps over as little a matter as someone stepping on someone else's toe brought other problems. In Balboa the Magistrate talked like a "Dutch uncle" to warring factions and won their promise of understanding and cooperation.

Language Troubles

The official language of the courts, of course, is English. Sometimes the courtrooms are as polylingual as the Tower of Babel. In one year Cristobal recorded defendants of 75 different nationalities. Often this brought a problem of interpretation. One Cristobal defendant was a Yugoslav. He told his story to a man who spoke German. From German the translation was made into Spanish and eventually into English. And this went for every question asked or answered! Cases involving San Blas Indians usually require both San Blas and Spanish interpreters.

Sherman Brooks, Constable-translator for the Cristobal court, speaks Spanish, French, Italian, and Portuguese, as well as English. The Balboa court staff can handle Spanish, German, and some French.

Magistrates may but are not required to perform marriage ceremonies. In both courts some 300 couples a year take advantage of this service which is done without charge. Judge Altman once performed a marriage ceremony for a Russian princess. Judge Tatelman recalls one mass marriage over which he presided. Eighteen couples, whose homes were burned down in the

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MOST PEOPLE think court activities are confined to the courtroom itself. A good deal of work precedes and follows court sessions. Here Cristobal Magistrate Edward I. P. Tatelman, center, works with Mrs. Rosemary Reardon, clerk-stenographer, and Sherman Brooks, constable-translator, in his office.



Safety Zone

FOR YOUR INTEREST AND GUIDANCE IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION

VACATION ACCIDENTS

This time of the year many employees take off with their families for vacations in the States. Others, like myself, will spend a few days vacation in the Interior of Panama, or may enter such sports as the Panama deep-sea fishing tournament held during July. For all of us taking these vacations there is a great possibility of becoming involved in accidents. Death and injury are waiting for the unsuspecting on the highways, high seas, lakes, or wherever the carefree and careless, by thoughtless acts, let themselves become exposed to accidents.

No matter what your general mental outlook may be, we can safely say that the *welfare of a man's family* always comes first when the chips are down.

It is generally recognized that a capable and usually careful employee becomes *accident prone* when his mind is distracted by worry over the welfare of his family.

For that reason, we hope we can impress upon you how important it becomes to you and your family that you don't lower your guard against accidents, *off, as well as on, the job.*

It is not possible here to go into detail of ways and means to avoid accidents while on vacation, but since the welfare of an employee and his family are usually of prime interest to himself, his cooperation is the key in promoting *off the job* safety. In order to help you, as an employee on vacation, see the dangers ahead, let's look at the types of accidents to which you very likely will be exposed.

Considering accidents in all age groups,



traffic accidents now head the list as the biggest killer and maimer, with home accidents following in second place, and recreational accidents taking third place. It appears from this that you might be safer on vacation than at home. However, it is evident that you and your family will be on the move trying to crowd all you can into a short period, most of the time usually spent in a car. Therefore, your exposure to traffic accidents will be greater.

By staying in hotels, it is probable that you will not be exposed to the risks usually encountered at home. Many, including those remaining on the Isthmus, may go camping, live in trailers or on boats, where the exposure to accidents

is far greater than at home. If you do stay at home, you may run just as great a risk as those who go away, because you may do odd jobs for which you lack either the skill or equipment. All of you, who go in for strenuous sports, often expose yourselves to injury because of the lack of training and preliminary toughening. Add to these exposures an unaccustomed diet and insufficient rest caused by your desire to see and do as much as possible in a short time, and you increase many fold your chances of a serious accident.

Therefore, substitute some such slogans given below, in place of a "Home Sweet Home" picture.

"A gentleman is a person who will give you the right of way even when you are wrong."

"Nothing worth while is lost by taking the time to do it right."

Be that gentleman and be the one to take things easy. Get more enjoyment from that which you can comfortably see, do, and remember. Try to keep the regular hours and steady habits which you observed at home.

Eat foods to which you are accustomed. Some localities are famous for certain foods and drinks. Try them, if you wish, in moderation. It is not necessary to show that you are a robust fellow by drinking everything in sight. Be your age by avoiding those sports which are beyond the strength of your muscles and heart.

After having renewed your vigor and developed a more pleasant mental outlook, you should come back able to have a better clutch on your job, not clutching crutches.

HONOR ROLL

Bureau Award For
BEST RECORD
APRIL

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU

AWARDS THIS CALENDAR YEAR	
Industrial.....	3
Civil Affairs.....	2
Health.....	2
Community Services.....	1
Engineering and Construction.....	1
Marine.....	0
Railroad and Terminals.....	0
Supply and Service.....	0

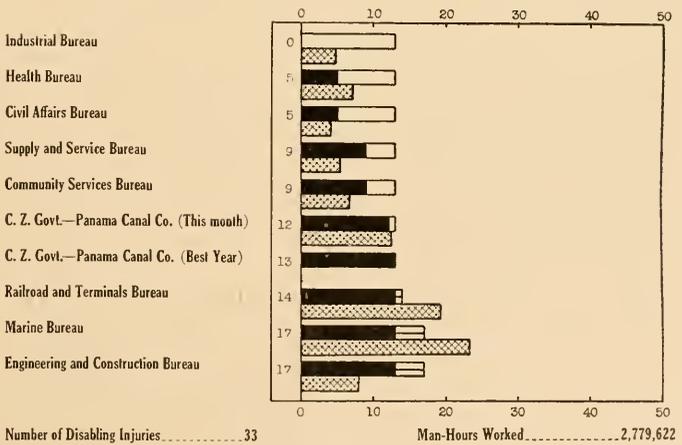
Division Award For
NO DISABLING INJURIES
APRIL

DREDGING DIVISION
RAILROAD DIVISION
GROUNDS MAINTENANCE DIVISION
DIVISION OF SANITATION

AWARDS THIS CALENDAR YEAR	
Dredging.....	3
Grounds Maintenance.....	3
Hospitalization and Clinics.....	3
Motor Transportation.....	3
Sanitation.....	3
Clubhouses.....	2
Electrical.....	2
Maintenance.....	2
Storehouses.....	2
Railroad.....	1
Commissary.....	0
Locks.....	0
Navigation.....	0
Terminals.....	0

APRIL 1953

Disabling Injuries per 1,000,000 Man-Hours Worked
(Frequency Rate)



Number of Disabling Injuries..... 33

Man-Hours Worked..... 2,779,622

- LEGEND
- Amount Better Than Canal Zone Government—Panama Canal Company Best Year
 - Amount Worse Than Canal Zone Government—Panama Canal Company Best Year
 - Accumulative Frequency Rate This Year

Corozal Housing Area Taking Form



HOUSES, both masonry and composite types, are beginning to dot the rolling terrain at Corozal where 168 apartments will be built on land turned over to the Panama Canal Company by the Army. The contract calls for the completion

of 75 of the 128 buildings by November 20. Twenty-six more are scheduled for completion by February 18, 1954, and the remainder of the buildings by next April 19.

Corozal, where quarters will be provided for 168 families, is rapidly taking sufficient shape so that passersby can get an idea of what the new development will look like. Some of the streets are in and a number of houses are well up. All of the Corozal quarters are scheduled for completion by mid-May 1954.

The photograph above was taken from a location near the Corozal theater, looking toward the Canal. The houses in the foreground will be masonry construction; those in the background are composite construction, adapted to the site.

The perimeter of the residential area, which was transferred to the Canal early last year by the Army, will be a broad street, one side of which will parallel Gaillard Highway. The houses are being built along horseshoe-shaped and dead-end streets to eliminate dangerous intersections.

Forty of the 128 quarters buildings at Corozal will be duplexes and the remainder will be single-family units. Most of the quarters will be two- or three-bedroom units, with a few four-bedroom houses.

Both masonry and composite type quarters are being built at Corozal. All of the composite houses will be one-family units, adapted to the terrain and known as "hillside" type quarters. Their floor plans are practically identical with early composite types, such as those in San Juan place. The basement area does not extend the full depth of the houses because of the sloping terrain.

Two new types of masonry duplexes are being built at Corozal. Both are two-storied. Nineteen of these will be three-bedroom and seven will have four bedrooms for each apartment.

The contract for the Corozal construction is held by Macco-Panapacific which also is building the Margarita housing.

The major part of the site preparation and grading at Corozal was done by Maintenance Division forces although Macco-Panapacific is completing the grading and installing streets, sidewalks, and municipal facilities.

Another housing project now under way on the Pacific side is the construction of 22 quarters on Empire Street in Balboa.

All but one of the Empire Street houses are masonry. Two will be the new

duplex quarters with four bedrooms to each unit. The Empire Street quarters will also include two three-bedroom patio type houses, modifications of the two

official houses near the Administration Building. The Empire Street houses are scheduled for completion by the middle of October this year.

Varied Cases Handled By Magistrates

(Continued from page 4)

Colon fire of April 1940, wanted Canal quarters but were not eligible unless legally married. The judge lined them up before the bench and did it all at once.

Courts Are Unique

Lawyers say there is no exact parallel in the United States for the local Magistrates' Courts. They perform the functions of police or municipal courts, traffic or domestic relations courts, juvenile or small claims courts. In addition the Magistrates have the added duties of conducting preliminary hearings in felony and high misdemeanor cases.

In March and April of this year the Cristobal court had no preliminary hearings, the first time in 22 years such a situation has occurred.

About nine-tenths of Canal Zone civil and criminal cases are disposed of in the Magistrates' Courts. Traffic violations are considered criminal matters, as distinguished from civil actions (which concern matters in which the sum claimed does not exceed \$500).

For the past 11 fiscal years, Balboa has averaged 5,319 criminal and 23.7 civil cases a year. From its inception in 1914 in its present form, through May 20 of this year, the Balboa court has handled 116,021 criminal cases. Balboa's highest year was 1947 when 6,087 cases were brought into court.

During the same 11-year period, the Cristobal court has averaged 2,673 criminal and 9.5 civil cases a year. Since 1914 it has handled 70,193 criminal cases through May 20 this year. Cristobal's peak criminal year was 1942 when 4,662 cases were brought into court.

Since March 1, 1948, when the Traffic Violations Bureaus were established, much of the traffic load has been removed from the Magistrates' shoulders. In these Bureaus, traffic violators may waive court hearings and pay a fixed

fine. Generally, repeat violators and people involved in traffic accidents are not eligible.

At the present time Balboa "TVB's" run about 35 percent of the criminal case load; Cristobal's figure is 25 percent.

Courts And Courts

The student of Canal Zone judicial history can find himself tangled in a mess of conflicting terms. The construction day equivalents of Magistrates' Courts were called District Courts. The present District Court corresponds to the construction period circuit courts.

The Canal Zone was first divided into five municipalities: Ancon, Empire, Gorgona, Buenavista, and Cristobal, with a court in each. The penal code and the code of criminal procedure were adaptations of codes then in force in Puerto Rico.

On April 15, 1907, President Roosevelt, by Executive Order, abolished the municipal districts and established in their stead four administrative districts: Cristobal, Gorgona, Empire, and La Boca. Five district judges, including a senior judge, were appointed.

The present system of courts was established in April 1914, when the Canal organization was formed. Judge S. E. Blackburn, who had been a district judge since 1907, was the first Balboa Magistrate. Judge John W. Thompson was his opposite number in Cristobal. He also had been a district judge.

The Cristobal Magistrate's Court is on the second floor of the Cristobal Administration Building where it has been since June 1930. Earlier it was in a two-story wooden building, long since demolished which stood behind the present American Legion building.

The Balboa Magistrate's Court has been in its present location next to the Balboa police station since 1938. It moved there from the old Balboa police station, later the License Bureau, which stood, until recently, opposite the Balboa elementary school.



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J. RUFUS HARDY, Editor

ELEANOR H. MCILHENNY
OLEVA HASTINGS
Editorial Assistants

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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NEW DIRECTOR



F. R. JOHNSON, above, was named last month to succeed L. B. Moore as Director of the Supply and Service Bureau. He is the first native-born Canal Zonian to head a Canal Bureau.

Born in Ancon he was graduated from Balboa High School in 1927. He holds a degree in architecture from the University of Michigan and did post graduate work there. His first employment with the Canal organization was during summer vacations. After his college work he was employed for nine years in the United States and then returned to the Canal Zone, where he has been continuously employed by the Canal since 1938.

OF CURRENT INTEREST



THE REBELS, above, of the Canal Zone Penitentiary, are now members of the Santa Cruz Softball League. Two teams of prisoners were organized about 18 months ago and played only against each other until last January when their first games were scheduled with teams outside the prison.

In the first half of the current season the Rebels tied for second place in the league, winning four and losing three games. In the second half of the season the prison team has a record of two games won and three lost, with three games left to play.

Games are played on Saturday and Sunday afternoons at the prison. Other teams in the Santa Cruz Softball League are: Lucky Luciano, Soccer, Butcher, and Beven Holiday, all of Gamboa.

The consolidation of Gatun with Margarita and the Cristobal areas as a single Atlantic Terminal district for the purpose of assignment to quarters was made effective the middle of May.

This means that an employee working anywhere on the Atlantic side may now live anywhere on the Atlantic side. An employee need no longer work at Gatun to be eligible for quarters there.

The first step toward the Atlantic Terminal district consolidation was taken in May 1952 when the Cristobal Housing Office was made responsible for all Housing Division activities in Gatun and only one clerk was left in the Gatun Office. The clerk has now been moved from Building 200 to Building 35, the furniture warehouse near the Gatun police station.

Col. William Nichol has been named Chief of the Surgical Service at Gorgas Hospital to succeed Col. Earl C. Lowry who has headed the service since July 1950. Colonel Nichol comes from the Army-Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. Colonel Lowry is leaving next week for his new post at Letterman Army Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.

Another new appointment to the Gorgas staff is that of Col. A. A. Albright who succeeds Lt. Col. Horace Shreck as Chief of the Eye Section. Colonel Albright is due this month. He is coming from the Percy Jones Army Hospital at Battle Creek, Mich., to which Colonel Shreck has been assigned.

Arriving next month from Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio, Tex., will be Lt. Col. George F. Lull. He will be the hospital's radiologist.

Bids were opened this week in New York for 2,604,000 gallons of high-test gasoline to be sold at Canal gasoline stations. The premium gasoline will go on sale about August 1. The quantity for which the bids were advertised will cover an estimated 6 months supply.

Meantime, minor alterations will be made at the tank farms and service stations for the handling of the gasoline. It will be sold at all retail stations except Gatun and Pedro Miguel, where additional storage tanks would be required. There are duplicate storage facilities at all other stations.

The wet season's first heavy rains brought relief, in the form of dropping temperatures, to Canal Zonians who had sweltered in change of seasons weather.

In April, Balboa Heights had 19 days when temperatures went over 90 degrees, with 96 degrees recorded at Madden Dam for the month's maximum. To make things even more uncomfortable, there were 11 straight days at Balboa Heights when the temperature did not drop below 76 degrees, day or night.

The hot weather carried over into the first part of May and humidity figures also began to rise. But after May 11, the maximum temperature did not go above 90 degrees for a considerable period, and there were several days when the maximum was in the low 80's.

The annual turnover of residents and interns in the training program at Gorgas Hospital will start this month when the first of the outgoing interns is scheduled to leave the organization.

Four of those completing their internships this Spring will be employed as Canal physicians: Drs. Robert Balfour, James L. Henry, Ernest O. Svenson, and John L. Winkler. Six of the residents will remain for additional training. The others are scheduled to leave the Canal Zone starting early this month.

At the present, nine new interns are expected to start training at the hospital this year. They will begin arriving during the latter part of June.

It is now expected that seven new residents from the United States will start training at Gorgas this year. The first of the new residents is due to arrive late this month.

Earl Johnson Appointed Chairman of PCC Board

The appointment of Earl D. Johnson, Under Secretary of the Army, as Chairman of the Panama Canal Company Board of Directors, was announced last month.

The appointment was made by Robert T. Stevens, Secretary of the Army, in his capacity as Stockholder of the Company.

Mr. Johnson became a member of the Board of Directors early this year. As Chairman, he succeeds Karl R. Bendetsen, former Under Secretary of the Army and now an official of the Champion Paper and Fibre Company of Houston. Mr. Bendetsen continues as a member of the Board.

Zone Youngsters Learn Skill And Safety Handling Guns At Junior Rifle Club

Michael Dubbs wanted an air rifle and he wanted it very loudly—many many times a day and for weeks on end. His parents' suggestions that air rifles and nine-year-old's do not go well together only marked them "fuddy-duddies" in their young son's eyes.

Michael knew someone with an air rifle. He even bet his Dad had one when he was a little boy. He explained he could fire into Sosa Hill and never hurt a thing. Furthermore, Christmas was coming . . . and so on and on and on.

Michael's father, C. A. Dubbs, mentioned to Police Chief George Herman the air rifle problem that was blighting his son's life and fostering family cold war.

Major Herman advised against the air rifle but suggested that George M. Sylvester, Manager of the Cocoli Junior Gun Club, might provide an alternative acceptable to both Michael and his father.

Rolls-Royce—1929 Model

Arrangements were made for Mr. Sylvester to pick Michael up the next Saturday morning in front of the Balboa Clubhouse. The youngster's interest in guns was lost temporarily in admiration of the manager's 1929 Rolls-Royce in which they rode to the Club firing range behind the Cocoli Police Station.

About 15 of the Club's 22 members already had gathered there. The membership would have to be reduced, Mr. Sylvester explains, if all the boys showed up at the same time to use the seven firing positions.

There were more nine-year-old's like Michael in the crowd than any other age group. Permission to admit boys of that age, with their parents' approval, was obtained two years ago from the Junior Division of the National Rifle Association.

The ages in the Cocoli Club range upward to about 16, when boys often develop interests like motorcycles and girls and lose some enthusiasm for shooting, the Club Manager explains. The maximum age is 18 for members of junior gun clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association.

While the boys who had been on the range before started target practice, under Mr. Sylvester's ever-watchful eye, Michael was introduced to the one Club gun that he would share with three other boys who did not have guns of their own.

It is a sturdy, safe, and dependable .22 caliber Remington 521T (target rifle), specially built for youngsters, purchased at reduced price through the Balboa Gun Club.

Michael, like most of the youngsters Mr. Sylvester encounters, had already picked up from "Batman" and "Superman" books considerable information about sights and targets and such things.

"Youngsters are great readers," the Club Manager observes, "and they learn a lot of things from unsuspected sources."

Safety Rules

He showed Michael the parts of the rifle and explained for the first time some of the rules he would repeat over and over again in many different ways.

"Never point a gun anywhere except at the target. Every time you pick up a gun assume that it is loaded until you



THE SECOND WINCHESTER to bear that name, Model 1873, is explained by George M. Sylvester, Manager of the Cocoli Junior Gun Club, to three Club members and ardent admirers of the Manager's large gun collection. Buster McGowin, left, looks over a Model 1894 Winchester of today. Michael Dubbs, right, and Ralph Parker, left, look, listen, and ask questions.

find out for yourself that it is not. Keep the bolt open all the time you are not shooting. If you know nothing about a gun, leave it strictly alone."

Michael was also given a Junior Rifle Handbook and was told to study particularly the safety rules that comprise the code of the Junior Rifleman. Mr. Sylvester doesn't believe in pinning boys down to much memorizing but he does ask for summaries of the Code to be sure they understand its important safety lessons.

Later explanations by Mr. Sylvester with a .22 target pistol teach the boys rudimentary "do's" and "don'ts" about the pistols they may run across in some dresser drawer.

With a minimum of preliminary "lessons," Michael got down on the mat and aimed the target rifle. In the first four or five shots he got right on the target—typical of most of the "novices" Mr.

Sylvester has dealt with in the 10 years he has been teaching boys to shoot.

The instructor believes most boys have a natural instinct for shooting, inherited, he likes to think, from pioneer forefathers who relied on their guns in settling the United States. He has encountered only two who couldn't handle guns. Those, he says, were not interested, for some inexplicable reason.

Michael, like most boys, took to shooting like a young Daniel Boone, even forgetting his former first interest in the Saturday morning movie. He practiced on the range from 9 to 12 on three Saturdays of the month. On the fourth, Mr. Sylvester, a towboat engineer who works on an swing shift, is on duty in the Canal and adjacent waters.

He Got His Gun

The Club Manager reported to Michael's father that his son had a definite aptitude for shooting so his father bought him a gun. It was not the dangerous air rifle which Michael had long since forgotten, but a single shot .22 caliber Stevens target rifle.

Mr. Sylvester's only recommendation in the matter of guns is that the weapons purchased for boys be light rifles of a type that could be used in the woods, for instance, if the boy were hunting with his father in the United States.

If one of the lads turns up with a "lemon," a "clunker" in Mr. Sylvester's language, the instructor never lets him know that his gun is no good. He just takes the weapon home with him and works it over for the boy, bringing it up to the class it should be for target work.

The instructor probably also lets the boy find out by using the Club rifle how much better his gun would be if it had a sling, which Mr. Sylvester probably also installs on the weapon.

The first time a boy shoots a good set of targets, the targets go home with him so that his family can share his excitement of accomplishment. Not the least of the instructor's jobs is the paper work entailed in scoring the targets and recording



AN ADDED ATTRACTION of the Club, as far as some members are concerned, is the 1929 Rolls-Royce of the Club Manager, in which some of them sometimes ride to and from the firing range at Cocoli. Left to right are: Sam Cramer, Mr. Sylvester, Michael Dubbs, Buster McGowin, and Ralph Parker.



MEMBERS of the Cocoli Junior Gun Club are shown here with their manager, George M. Sylvester, right, at one of the regular Saturday morning practice sessions at the firing range in Cocoli.

the scores with the National Rifle Association.

Boys never go home empty handed from the Club prize shoots, which are held about three times a year. Mr. Sylvester believes in a minimum of medals for prizes and a maximum of things boys like, such as cartridge blocks, cleaning rods and kits, jack knives and model cars.

Prizes from Distant Friends

Some of the most handsome prizes given at the shoots have been donations from Mr. Sylvester's friends in Massachusetts, who know of the Club only through his letters and biennial visits home.

Medals, diplomas, brassards, and such symbols of achievement come to the boys as they progress through the N. R. A. junior rifleman ranks, from pro-marksman to marksman, marksman first class, sharpshooter, expert and, finally, distinguished rifleman.

James A. Hale, 15, Vice President of the Club, is the only member who is now classified as "expert rifleman," although about six others are fast approaching that mark. Six of the younger boys are sharpshooters and the others, who are comparatively new, are approaching the rank of "marksman."

Gerald Hendrickson, now a student assistant at the Panama Canal Library, qualified two years ago when he was 17 as "Distinguished Rifleman," the only such achievement in the history of the Club.

The youngest "expert" qualified by the Club was Robert Kielhofer of Pedro Miguel who achieved that rank two years ago when he was 10.

Some Saturdays, Mr. Sylvester brings to the Club for the boys to see and shoot, with safety reduced loads, a muzzle loading "Kentucky rifle," made in Pennsylvania, or an old Winchester, Model 1873, one of the first repeating rifles.

These and other guns he shows the boys from his own collection are the types of weapons that settled the United States, he explains to the youngsters.

Collection of 200 Guns

Then there are cake or cookie occasions, courtesy of Mrs. Sylvester, when the Club has a conclave right in the midst of the instructor's gun collection. He has about 200 guns in his "four-family" apartment in Balboa; others are stored

with relatives and friends in New England.

The Gun Club gatherings at the Sylvester home were more common when they lived close to the Club in Cocoli. Then the doorstep was worn thin by young gun-enthusiast callers.

The change of location doesn't reduce the steady stream of older callers who come to admire the collection, swap a gun for another gun or for Mr. Sylvester's services as gunsmith, ask the history or value of a particular piece or make use of his extensive library of source material on the subject.

Mr. Sylvester explains his collection largely in terms of the history the different weapons encompass.

He usually starts with a .69 caliber flintlock musket of 1775, one of those purchased, possibly by Benjamin Franklin, in France or Austria for use against the Redcoats in the Revolutionary War. The words "Town of Boston" are burned into the stock and it has faint regimental markings.

That old gun, like many others in his collection, came from a pawn shop in Boston.

When he bought it, the main spring was broken; the old screws with their odd threads were rusted in, broken or missing; many internal parts of the lock were gone or badly broken; the ramrod for it was gone; the wood of the stock was rotten and splitting away; and the



LIMEADE, a good healthful cooling-off drink for young marksmen is provided every Saturday morning by the mother of one of the Club members. Shown here in the limeade line are, left to right: David Fairchild, Lewis Bateman, Robert Paul Beals, and George Coppenhaver.

trigger guard was completely broken.

He restored it to its original state, using old tools and emulating, in many cases, crude methods used by old master gunsmiths to retain the authenticity.

Springs were Difficult

The springs were the hardest to duplicate. Working like the old gunsmiths long before the days of tempered steel classified by degrees of hardness, he judged the temper by the color of the metal as it was drawn from the forge.

Mr. Sylvester made about six sets of springs that were either too soft or too hard before he achieved the right temper for the springs for the old musket. After each unsuccessful try, he would put the project away for months before working up the courage to start on the springs again.

His guns are all like the old musket. He doesn't have them if they do not shoot and they are all in excellent condition.

Of course, he reloads his own shells to fit the outlandish calibers, using old tools of his father's that started the gun collection. The first guns the collector acquired were bought to replace weapons his father once owned on which he used the tools. Single shells for some of the old guns in the collection would cost as much as \$2 if Mr. Sylvester would or could buy them outright.

The next historical step through the gun collection may be two .58 caliber caplock rifles of the Civil War era, one made for the government by contractors in New England and the other, dated 1852, that came from the Harper's Ferry Arsenal.

Mr. Sylvester might stop next at a .52 caliber Smith carbine, one of the type strewn all over the field at the Battle of Gettysburg, he explains.

The historical tour through the collection might stop next at a .50 caliber Sharps Buffalo Rifle; the old Winchester '73, once used at the Canal Zone Penitentiary; a Colt revolver of 1860 of the type used by Pony Express riders; or another old Colt "peacemaker," so called for the role it played in the hands of "the law" in the old Wild West.

Guns for Ladies

Then Mr. Sylvester might show the visitor an 1860 four-barrel double-action Remington "vest pocket" or "lady's" gun from an era in which ladies and gamblers needed, carried and used such weapons; an 1867 .50 caliber Navy pistol, "a cannon that left an awful hole," the collector explains; and so on through weapons from all major conflicts and up to the present day.

Then there are the oddities like the two-inch watch chain pistol that shoots with a loud report and fires a two-millimeter bullet "that can put an eye out;" a light rifle with bayonet, used for drill by young boys in the "Bolilla," a Mussolini version of the Boy Scout movement; and a sizable collection of "just guns" Mr. Sylvester keeps for swapping purposes.

The present Cocoli Junior Club had its origin in a now defunct Cocoli Boys Club organized in 1946 by former Canal Zone Police Sergeant George V. Ritchey, then in charge of the Cocoli Police Station.

The original club was occasioned in part by minor mischief making by a few youngsters in the community who only needed, in the opinion of the sergeant, a good outlet for their energies and interests.

Well-Known Headwaiter For Clubhouses Retires After Long Service With Canal



CYRIL C. LINDO

When Cyril C. Lindo came to the Canal Zone from Jamaica in 1909, he was not entirely unfamiliar with things here. Two older Lindos, Abraham and David, had preceded him and sent word back home that jobs were plentiful and that their 21-year-old brother should have no trouble getting work.

So Cyril Lindo, who later became one of the best-known of the Clubhouse Division's head-waiters, quit his job as a messenger in the office of the Jamaican newspaper, the "Gleaner," and came to the Canal Zone.

During his first few years here he thought frequently of his Jamaican home and, after he was married and began to raise a family, wished he could send his children back there to school. But later he began to realize that the Isthmus was a pretty good place to bring up his daughter and three sons and to this day has never been back to Jamaica. Nor, he says now, has he any desire to return there.

His first job was at Empire where he was, as he also was later at Portobelo, a helper for a drill gang. They were the men who drilled the holes into which blasting powder was put. It was trying work, very often knee-to-hip-deep in mud.

In 1913 he moved to inside work, becoming a helper in the machine shops at Gorgona. Similar work followed in the Empire and Balboa shops. In 1915 he became a carpenter's helper, working in the old Building Division in Balboa. One of his jobs there was to help build the forms with which concrete was poured for the long curving flight of steps which leads from Gorgas Road to the main entrance of Gorgas Hospital.

Waiter Since 1918

But all the time, he recalls, he wanted some sort of "cleaner, inside work." In 1918 he became a waiter for the old Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds, at the old Ancon Clubhouse which stood approximately where the bachelor quarters are now near the Ancon commissary. He was working there when the building burned to the ground about 1925 and remembers that in the conflagration he lost a commissary book which he had stored in his locker.

After the fire the Clubhouse transferred its activities first to the Ancon playshed

and then to the building, now demolished, which subsequently became the Ancon theater. The present Ancon Clubhouse was at that time a restaurant, operated by a concessionaire.

All of his service since 1918 has been at Ancon. In 1940 he was made headwaiter and for the last 13 years has been seeing to it that people were seated, given menus and ice water, and that they were served.

Now he has retired. Last Sunday night he seated his last customer and called his last waitress to attention. Retiring with him that day were two other oldtimers from the Ancon Clubhouse, Arthur R. Sealy, a janitor with some 35 years of service, and Alexander King, a waiter, who has been on the Isthmus since 1913 and who has some 19 years of Canal service.

Mr. Lindo has no plans for the future. At close to 65, he feels that he has earned the right to take things easy. He and his wife will live in Panama, where they have two sons and two grandchildren.

Two other second generation Lindos live in New York where one of them works for a dress manufacturer and the other is on the clerical staff of the United Nations.

Applications Close June 10 For 8 New Margarita Houses

Applications are now being received at the Cristobal Housing office for eight new houses in Margarita. The applications will be closed on June 10. One of the houses is a three-bedroom breezeway, three are type 333 which have three-bedrooms, and one bath, and the remainder are type 332, which have two bedrooms. All are single houses.

Late last month 12 of the 148 apartments which are being built at Margarita had been occupied. The Margarita housing project will be finished the latter part of August.

The new houses which are occupied are all in the First Street Area. All are masonry.

The Margarita housing project is the single largest construction job, monetarily, in the current housing program. The total amount of the contract is around \$3,250,000. The Margarita contract included grading and site preparation for the Margarita School, which is now under construction, as well as an area adjacent to Gulick Road and the Bolivar Highway intersection.

Bids for the Margarita project were opened in February 1952 and the contract awarded a short time later to Macco-Panapacific, which also holds the Corozal housing construction contract.



"GARD" will be arriving in the Commissaries this month—just in time to save fabrics and leathers from this year's rainy season rains. "Gard" is a combination of synthetic resins that weathersproofs practically any fabric, leather, straw, or paper.

Sprayed on clothes, purses, luggage, shoes, convertible tops, outdoor furniture, or automobile upholstery, for instance, it waterproofs them but does not seal the pores of the material. It will cost about 85¢ for a 5-ounce, and \$1.25 for an 11-ounce can.

Alligator pears from Haiti—the kind Canal old-timers drool about when they recall former stops at Port-au-Prince on Panama Line sailings—have been ordered and are expected in the stores in June.

A LOT of new luggage is in the stores now and more will be arriving soon—just in time for summer vacationers. There will be several styles of Samsonite, Clothes-Pac's, "Wings" Flight-Pak's, and Towne and Shortrip luggage—in canvas, nylon, drill, duck, leather, and vinyl, in plain colors and plaids.

New large size cartons of Birds Eye frozen orange juice concentrate will be a boon to big families. A 32-ounce size that makes a gallon of juice will cost less than \$1.

A NEW ironing board cover called "Silicone" is scorch resistant, waterproof, heat reflecting, color fast, porous, stain proof, adjustable to all standard size ironing boards, and never needs to be laundered. It will be arriving in the commissaries soon and will cost about \$1.40.

Keiller's Jams (Keiller is the export agent for the English Crosse & Blackwell Jam by Company) are coming to the Commissaries soon. There will be 1-pound jars of strawberry, raspberry, and plum that will cost about 40¢.

SCHOOL VACATIONS will be more pleasant, at home or traveling, if the small

fry find plenty of interests to keep them happily occupied. Commissary wholesale people had that in mind when they stocked up on a lot of toys that are available in the retail stores now.

There are pedal bikes for \$3.75; regular boys' and girls' bicycles for \$48.95 to \$62.50; scooters, from \$4.45 to \$7.75; velocipedes, \$8.40 to \$15.40; roller skates, many attractive and entertaining children's activity books; cowboy holster sets; rubber dolls and toys; many wooden action toys; harmonicas—all kinds of things to brighten the vacation period for children and their parents.

Travelers or stay-at-homes with children and children's laundry problems will also be interested in the large Mothers lot of cotton seersucker clothes for youngsters that are coming to the Commissaries soon. They are the type that need no ironing.

A FRENCH ONION SOUP addict "from Olanseenville," he says who has been known to eat the stuff for breakfast, says the Crosse & Blackwell French onion soup in cans that is coming to the Commissaries this month is as good as any he has encountered.

Other new Crosse & Blackwell canned soups that will go on sale at the same time include cream of onion, cream of shrimp, consomme madrilene, crab a la Maryland, and black bean and sherry. The 12- and 13-ounce cans will cost about 21¢ to 34¢.

In Case You Didn't Know Department: The Housewares Sections have wooden and steel legs to convert sprigs to Hollywood beds. There is also a new supply of glass globes for hurricane lamps coming to the stores.

F. F. V. (Favorite Foods of Virginia) appetizers are new in the Commissaries. They are wafers about an inch square or smaller, foil-wrapped to retain the freshness. There are three types, each with its own distinctive flavor. A box will cost about 38¢.

Canal Zone Seal Used On Thousands Of Documents In Past 47 Years



GRAYCE LYDIA NADEAU, of the Executive Secretary's office, spells off her boss now and then when it comes to impressing the seal of the Canal Zone on some of the 5,000 documents which are so marked each year.

The official seal of the Canal Zone in the office of the Executive Secretary is the "granddaddy" of all the seals used in the near half-century history of the Panama Canal organization.

It was authorized by the first Isthmian Canal Commission in March 1905 and was delivered to the Canal Zone in February 1906.

The seal is used primarily to authenticate official and legal documents—particularly those that are to be used in jurisdictions other than the Canal Zone. The impression of the seal is used in conjunction with the signature of the Executive Secretary attesting the authenticity and validity of official acts.

The Canal Zone seal and the muscle power used in making impressions of it and the good right arm of E. C. Lombard, Executive Secretary and custodian of the seal, get plenty of use in the exercise of this official function. The seal and signature are affixed to some 5,000 documents annually.

Panama Canal Company Seal

The corporate seal of the Panama Canal Company is a brash newcomer by comparison, bearing the date 1950 when the law establishing the new corporation was passed by the United States Congress.

The seal of the corporation that was originally the Panama Railroad Company changed in design with the changes that were made in its corporate structure, from a New York State to a Federal corporation in 1948, then to the new Panama Canal Company in July 1951.

The present Company seal was adopted by the Board of Directors in 1950 and was designed by John C. Buechele, who retired in 1951 as Architect in the Engin-

earing Division. The Secretary of the Company in Washington is custodian of the corporate seal.

In addition to the Company and Canal Zone seals, there are about 200 Notary Public seals in use in the Canal Zone as well as a few other official seals used in the Canal organization.

One is used by the Board of Local Inspectors, principally on licenses to motorboat operators; seals of the Port Captains at Balboa and Cristobal are used primarily on certificates of clearance for vessels leaving Canal waters; the Board of Admeasurement uses a seal primarily for tonnage certificates for vessels transiting the Canal. These seals were changed slightly in wording in 1951 to conform to the new Canal organization.

Seal Has Not Changed

The official seal of the Canal Zone, unlike all the others, has weathered many organizational changes and remains the same today as in the original design



"GRANDDADDY" of all the seals used in the history of the Panama Canal organization is this Official Seal of the Canal Zone. It was authorized by the first Isthmian Canal Commission in 1905.

although the original die and counter were replaced in 1938. Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, first Governor of the Canal Zone, noted in March 1905 that the seal would be a fixture on the Isthmus "for all time."

The Executive Secretary has always been the Custodian of the seal. In 1906 the seal was located in his office on the Isthmus.

When the Isthmian Canal Commission was replaced by The Panama Canal organization in 1914 an Executive Order again placed the Executive Secretary in charge of the seal of the Government of the Canal Zone and an Executive Regulation of December 5, 1951, reiterated that provision in the present Canal organization.

The features of what may have been the seal's forebears are not shown in present Canal files which indicate that some of its characteristics, at least, may have been inherited from French Canal builders.

Exact Origin Clouded

Sketchy records, conflicting personalities, and lines of authority in Washington and on the Isthmus during the early American Canal efforts leave some doubt as to the exact origin of the design and motto of the seal which are generally attributed to Gaillard Hunt, former Chief of the Passport Bureau of the State Department.

Governor Davis submitted to the Isthmian Canal Commission in Washington in December 1904 designs he had originated for a Canal Zone seal. His designs had been executed by C. Bertoni, then an employee of the Commission on the Isthmus who had formerly worked for the French Canal Company.

The disposition of those designs was the subject of considerable inquiry later in 1905 when the Governor requested that they be returned to him, and again in 1932 when correspondence in the Washington office of The Panama Canal was combed and copied in an attempt to establish the origin of the seal.

A notation from a meeting of the Isthmian Canal Commission in March 1905, stated that the Chairman had accepted an offer made by Mr. Hunt to prepare a design for the seal. He had also designed the seals of Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

In reply to an inquiry concerning the history of heraldic devices on the Isthmus, which apparently originated with Mr. Hunt after he had accepted the commission to design a Canal Zone seal, Governor Davis wrote in March 1905 a lengthy letter concerning (See page 12)



A BRASH NEWCOMER to the seal family is this one, the corporate seal of the Panama Canal Company. Adopted by the Board of Directors in 1950, it was designed by John C. Buechele.

Ten Years Ago In May

The Balboa Quarantine Station was moved to Corozal, following the transfer from the Canal to the Navy of the former Quarantine Station area at Fort Amador. During the early days of the war, the Balboa station was used for a camp for internees.

Dry excavation for the Third Locks at Gatun was completed. The contract for the dry excavation was the first major contract awarded for the Third Locks project. The work had started in February, 1941, and had been conducted on a 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week basis until it was completed.

"Skunk Hollow" or "Jungle Glen" became officially "Curundu." Names for the officially unnamed Army civilian housing area were selected by a committee composed of Col. Ross E. Windom, District Engineer in charge of the area; Brodie Burnham, Editor of The Panama American; and H. W. Northrup, a

representative of the recently-formed civic council. The name "Curundu" was chosen in an overwhelming vote of residents in a mass meeting and then Lt. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the Caribbean Command, made it official.

The Governor requested telephone subscribers to help relieve the heavy load on the telephone system which had become increasingly congested. He also announced that the rainy season would bring no relaxation of regulations for the conservation of water, since increased consumption for several months had been near the filtering capacity of the system.

Hoses were not to be used to clean screens, wash vehicles, or water lawns or shrubbery around quarters.

Another announcement from Balboa Heights reminded local residents that gasoline ration books must be returned to the License Section when vehicles were sold or transferred.

Commended



JEROME HOWARD, quartermaster on the ferryboat *Presidente Amador*, won a commendation last month from Governor Seybold for rescuing a young girl from drowning.

The girl jumped from the ferryboat *President Roosevelt* just as the two ferries were passing in midstream. The quartermaster dived overboard, swam 75 feet to the drowning girl, and then towed her back to his ferryboat.

In his letter Governor Seybold said: "I take great pleasure in commending you for your courageous deed which reflects great credit upon you and upon the Canal organization."

HONOR GRADUATE



YVONNE KUPERMAN, above, was given the Canal Zone Junior College's Honor Award this week at the College graduation ceremonies. Her name will be inscribed on a plaque at the entrance to the college building, along with the names of the 18 young men and women who have been similarly honored.

The plaque was presented in 1935 by the first class which was graduated from the Junior College. "In honor of the member of each class of the Canal Zone Junior College who contributed most to the spiritual, intellectual, and extra-curricular life of the college."

Miss Kuperman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Kuperman of Cartagena, Colombia. Born in Cartagena, she came to the Isthmus some years ago and was graduated in 1951 from Balboa High School where she was member of the National Honor Society.

She has been interested in a number of school and extra-curricular activities. In addition to serving as secretary of the sophomore class, she was also president of the Natural Science Society and business manager of the college year book "The Conquistador." In her freshman year she was business manager of and a contributor to the "Tropical Collegian." She was also a member of Gamma Chi.

Active also in sports, she played softball, and was on the all-star volleyball and basketball teams. Miss Kuperman plans to continue her education in the United States, either at Cornell or Columbia, and will study to be a clinical laboratory technician.

The first courts in the Canal Zone were five municipal and three circuit courts, and a supreme court.

The construction of a lock-type Panama Canal was authorized by Congress in June 1906.

Ten Year Old Dream Is Nearing Reality For Margarita Recreational Association

(Continued from page 2) donated to the MRA for the Scouts of Margarita.

Someone else conceived an idea of raising funds to have them erected and Donald Brayton, an MRA director, coined the slogan "Give your dough and watch it grow." By mid-May the fund stood at \$1,593.05. The money came from about everywhere and everyone. Men of Margarita who had neither time nor skill in construction work gave money to hire what help was needed.

The Margarita Cubs held a county fair and raised \$100. Cristobal Girl Scouts, feeling that Margarita may eventually be their future home, gave \$300 from their building fund. The Margarita Girl Scouts gave another \$300. Boy Scouts contributed \$75 from their treasury, and the Boilermakers Local 463 gave \$25. It all piled up to an amazing total, and according to MRA treasurer Gerard Shear money is still coming in.

When the huts are up and occupied, the MRA does not plan to relax. July 4 is coming on and the MRA has taken over sponsorship of childrens' activities, up to and including the program, judges, and prizes.

Summer activities have to be planned for the youngsters and it's not too early to be making plans for Hallowe'en.

The present officers of the MRA Mr. Bath, Worden E. French, vice president, Mrs. Shirley Wertz, secretary, Mr. Shear and the directors—Mrs. Sally Keane, Edward C. Blount, Herbert Engolke, S. Ross Cunningham, Donald R. Brayton, and William C. Maynard—have another bee in their bonnet. It's quite likely that new officers, who will be elected in June, may have the same bee.

Margarita has no swimming pool, and Margaritans and the MRA are somewhat more than a little sensitive on that point. They know that they cannot raise enough money to build a pool by renting the MRA-owned public address system, rental of which brings in about \$10 a week and is the MRA's main source of income.

But when they wanted Scout shacks they found them, and who knows? Maybe a swimming pool might come along some day.

C. Z. Seal Used On Thousands Of Documents

(Continued from page 11) the research he had done and explaining in this manner the designs he had submitted to the Commission:

French Motto

"The *motif* of my design was, first, to comply with the law—second, to give it an essential interoceanic Canal character, for the United States has but one errand at Panama—to make a canal, to join the seas for the benefit of mankind—and I, therefore, adopted a motto expressive of that idea.

"Of course," the Governor continued, "It is well known that M. DeLesseps adopted a motto for his (French Canal) Company, the idea of which was that the continents were divided for the benefit of mankind."

Artists of "Messrs. Tiffany and Company" in New York prepared the design that was recommended to the Commission by Mr. Hunt and was adopted by that body—after the Chairman changed the original word "earth" to "land" and made the sails of the Spanish galleon smaller.

The description furnished the Commission with Mr. Hunt's recommendation was repeated in substance in the only existing official description of the seal of the Canal Zone. The description, contained in an Executive Order of 1915 designating a flag for the Governor which displays the seal of the Canal Zone, states:

"A shield, showing at the bottom a Spanish galleon of the 15th Century under full sail coming head on between two high banks, all purple (heraldic term for purple), the sky yellow with the glow of sunset; in the chief the colors of the arms of the United States. Under the shield the motto: The land divided; the world united."

Since the time the seal was adopted there have been hundreds of letters from collectors of official seals, asking for an impression, and from those who want to reproduce the seal in books, on souvenirs, handkerchiefs, shirts, needlework.

Canal's Apprentice Program Disrupted With Draft Calls

The Canal's apprentice training program has been disrupted by the recent reduction in force of some crafts and by the induction or forthcoming induction into the military service of a number of the apprentices.

As of the week of May 18 through 22, the number of apprentices in training had been reduced from 60 during the month of March to 42. Of the 18 reductions in the number of apprentices, six were given reduction in force notices in the Industrial Bureau and 12 had resigned to enter the military service.

A number of others will probably be drafted before they can complete their training, if the present large Selective Service quotas for the Canal Zone continue.

It will be several weeks, Personnel officers said, before it will be known how many—if any—of the apprentices entering the military service will be replaced. Forty-five applicants, seven of whom were veterans, took the six-part apprentice examination at the Diablo Clubhouse on May 9.

Gerald Hendrickson, a Junior College student, ranked first in each of the five written sections and the manipulative exercise which comprised the examination.

Supply And Service Bureau Is Assigned U. S. Procurement

Responsibility for supply procurement in the United States for the Company-Government has been assigned to the Supply and Service Director of the Panama Canal Company.

In a circular announcing the change, Governor Seybold instructed the Supply and Service Director to assume control immediately and submit recommendations on the organization of the Purchasing Office in New York so that the plan will become fully operative by the first of July 1953.

The Canal's procurement organization has been a part of the Company's New York Office which will continue to provide the administrative support required by the new unit. There are about 40 employees engaged in the procurement function in New York.

The placing of the New York Purchasing Office under the supervision of the Supply and Service Director is designed to provide closer coordination between those units of the Company which buy supplies and those which sell them.

Stateside procurement functions have been centered in New York since last year when the Canal's Washington Procurement Office was abolished. Prior to that time purchases for the Commissary Division were made by the New York Office and other purchases were handled in Washington.

The change in the procurement function is similar to those made in the personnel and accounting functions after the close of the Washington Office when policy supervision was placed under the responsible official in the Canal Zone.

A register and the scores of those who took the examination has been compiled and is now in the hands of Division heads who expect to employ apprentices about the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1.

Present indications are that about five apprentices will be employed, but this number does not include those who may replace the apprentices who are being drafted.

Deferments are not being requested for apprentices but their induction may be postponed for a period of up to 90 days to permit them to complete the current quarter of formal apprentice school courses in which they are engaged at the time they are ordered to report for induction.

Transiting Ship Flies Royal Flag

The Personal Standard of a reigning queen flew from the mast of a transiting ship last month; oldtimers believe it chalks up another "first" for the Canal.

The queen was Queen Salote Tupou of Tonga, a 250-square mile island kingdom in the Southwest Pacific. She was a passenger aboard the S. S. "Rangitoto" en route to England to attend the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

The Queen's domain is also known as the Friendly Islands. It is divided into three main groups: Tongatabu, Haapai, and Vavan.

Edward M. Barlow of the Locks Division, who met Queen Salote Tupou aboard ship, was told by a member of her party that Captain Cook had visited the islands about 1775. He left there two tortoises. One died about 50 years ago. The other still lives at the Royal Palace, having been run over three times once by an American jeep—and having survived several fires.

Forty Years Ago In May



AJAX, one of the Dredging Division's two 250-ton cranes, is a familiar sight to most Zonians as she now appears with her towering superstructure. But she looked like this when she arrived from Germany July 9, 1914. Ajax and her sister-crane, Hercules, were ordered 40 years ago last month.

A contract for two floating cranes of 250 gross tons capacity was awarded to the Deutsche Maschinefabrik A. G. of Duisburg, Germany. Four bids, from American, English, Dutch, and German firms, had been opened in Washington, on January 13, 1913.

"The proposal of the German firm was so much lower in price than any other and the experience, facilities, and reputation of this firm were so excellent, that it was unquestionably the best of those received," The Canal Record reported.

The cranes, which later were named the *Ajax* and *Hercules*, were to be built in Germany and delivered to the Canal Zone in 580 days. The pontoons, fitted with a part of the machinery located below deck, were to be towed to the Isthmus. The superstructure was to be shipped in a knocked-down condition.

The erection at Corozal of houses moved from Gorgona had been expedited by the construction of a spur track from the Panama Railroad station toward the high land on which the houses were being erected.

The growth of Corozal necessitated increased fire protection and enlargement

of the Commissary and brought the I. C. C. hotel there the biggest business of any hotel in the history of Canal construction.

An average of 1,325 meals were served there daily. About 320 people were served in 35 minutes, between the passing of labor trains. Fifty-one waiters were employed by the hotel steward.

Fifty mules arrived from the United States, the first large importation of new stock since 1909. They cost \$211 each. There were 354 mules and 84 horses then in service. About 50 died, were condemned, or sold each year. In 1910, 22 mules had died in an epidemic of trypanosoma disease, "analogous to the *surra* of the Philippine Islands and the 'sleeping sickness' of Africa," according to the Canal Record.

Nine Canal Zone Women's Clubs in various Canal villages which closed six years of activity on April 19, 1913, were dubbed by the Record "unique in the history of the woman movement." They were the only clubs of women ever organized in any country by government authority, the Record explained.

PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS

April 15 Through May 15

Employees who were promoted or transferred between April 15 and May 15 are listed below. Regradings and within-grade promotions are not listed.

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH

Jerry W. Detamore, from Records Administrator, Records Section, to Methods Examiner, Property and Survey Section.

Mrs. Joyce C. Hudson, from Secretary, Office of the Governor, to Clerk-Stenographer, Administrative Branch.

CIVIL AFFAIRS BUREAU

Mrs. Winifred J. White, **Mrs. Patricia F. Van Evera**, **Mrs. Ethel P. McDermitt**, from Substitute Teacher to Elementary Teacher.

Fred Huddleston, from Fireman to Postal Clerk.

Robert L. Anston, from Life Guard, Division of Schools, to Fireman.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

Alex A. Levine, from Clerk-Stenographer, Police Division, to Accountant, Internal Audit Staff.

Warren Pitman, from Budget Specialist to Business Analyst, Management Staff.

Robert Lessiack, from Governmental Systems Accountant, Internal Audits Staff, to Business Analyst, Management Staff.

Carl W. Hoffmeyer, from Postal Clerk to Construction Cost Analyst.

Albert M. Jenkins, Systems Accountant, from Cost Accounts Branch to Accounting Systems Staff.

Mrs. Eva M. Grassau, from Fiscal Accounting Clerk, Industrial Bureau, to Cash Accounting Clerk, Costs Account Branch.

John W. Walker, from Cash Accounting Clerk, Costs Accounts Branch, to Accountant, Internal Audit Staff.

ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION BUREAU

Leo B. Clements, from Supervisor, Water and Laboratories Branch, to General Foreman, Panama Public Works.

Harry F. Cody, from General Foreman, Panama Public Works, to Supervisor, Water and Laboratories Branch.

Charles B. Douglas, from Powerhouse Operator to Powerhouse Operator-Dispatcher, Electrical Division.

John E. Ridge, Jr., from Painter Leader to Heavy Labor Foreman, Maintenance Division.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Mrs. Grace L. Nadeau, from Clerk-Stenographer, Administrative Branch, to Secretary, Executive Secretary's Office.

Mary F. Maguire, Secretary, from Executive Secretary's Office to Office of the Governor.

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU

Arnulfo Manning, from Storekeeper, Shipping, Commissary Division, to Apprentice (combination welder).

MARINE BUREAU

Theodore R. Yost, from Guard to Guard Supervisor, Locks Security Branch.

Thomas E. Morgan, from Helper, Pacific Locks Overhaul, to Property and Supply Clerk, Pacific Locks.

James J. Morris, from Property and

Supply Clerk to Storekeeper (general) Pacific Locks.

Albert L. Wilder, from Pilot-in-Training to Probationary Pilot.

John F. Martin, from Locks Security Guard to Clerk-Typist, Pacific Locks.

Harry W. Gardner, from Public Works Foreman, Maintenance Division, to Wharf-Building Foreman, Dredging Division.

William E. Hopkins, from Probationary to Qualified Pilot.

Elmer G. Abbott, from Pilot to Assistant Port Captain, Balboa.

Robert C. Carter, from Construction Equipment and Pumping Plant Operator, Maintenance Division, to Lock Operator, Pacific Locks.

Glenn M. Cramer, from First Mate to Master, U. S. S. *Tahoga*.

Cecil Kovel, from Gauger, Division of Storehouses, to Property and Supply Clerk, Dredging Division.

PERSONNEL BUREAU

L. B. Burnham, from Employee Counselor to Training Officer.

Mrs. Joanne E. Robinson, Clerk-Typist, from Employment and Utilization Division to Personnel Records Division.

Mrs. Nina J. Coppenhaver, from Clerk-Stenographer, Employment and Utilization Division, to Personnel Clerk (Stenographer) Office of the Director.

RAILROAD AND TERMINALS BUREAU

Osmond N. Austin, **Edmond N. Eberly**, from Helper, Locks Overhaul, to Gauger and Cribtender Foreman, Terminals Division.

Eugene White, from Signalman, Navigation Division, to Gauger and Cribtender Foreman, Terminals Division.

SUPPLY AND SERVICE BUREAU

Henry E. May, from Assistant Superintendent to Superintendent, Division of Storehouses.

James B. Gilder, from Property and Supply Clerk to Commissary Assistant.

Floyd R. Johnson, from Assistant Supply and Service Director to Director.

William A. Hadarits, from Helper, Locks Overhaul, to Gauger, Division of Storehouses.

Raoul O. Theriault, from Supervisory Procurement Officer to Supervisory Accountant, Commissary Division.

Norman B. Davison, from Supervisory Business Accountant to Supervisory Accountant, Commissary Division.

Mrs. Mabel M. Duncan, Telephone Operator, from Housing Division to Commissary Division.

Frank F. Williams, from Supervisory Accounting Clerk to Procurement Officer, Commissary Division.

Beverley C. Halliday, from Procurement Officer to Supervisory Procurement Officer, Commissary Division.

Mrs. Frances M. Griggel, from Cash Accounting Clerk to Supply Assistant, Commissary Division.

John R. Ryan, from Meat Cutter to Meat Cutter in Charge, Commissary Division.

ANNIVERSARIES

Employees who observed important anniversaries during the month of May are listed alphabetically below. The number of years includes all Government service with the Canal or other agencies. Those with continuous service with the Canal are indicated with (*).

41 YEARS

Maj. George Herman, Chief, Police Division.

Berney J. Robinson, Steam Engineer, Terminals Division.

35 YEARS

Ira L. Wright, Assistant to Comptroller.
Jessie K. Maurer, Supervisor Nurse, Colon Hospital.

30 YEARS

Earl Cassell, Electrical Supervisor, Gatun Locks.

Earl A. Dyer, Foreman, Printing Plant.

25 YEARS

David Norton, Car Inspector, Railroad Division.

Robert L. Blaney, Traffic Manager, Terminals Division.

Jeanne C. Magnuson, Accounting Clerk, Accounting Division.

Roger T. Williams, Foreman Cribtender and Steam Engineer, Terminals Division.

John A. Everson, District Wireman, Electrical Division.

Walter R. Lindsay, Chief, Grounds Maintenance Division.

20 YEARS

Richard C. McKeown, Leader, Sheet Metal Worker, Maintenance Division.

Eleanor A. Connor, Accounting Clerk, Office of Comptroller.

George H. Sanford, Supervisor, Reproduction Plant.

Howard E. Turner, Assistant Chief, Payroll Branch.

***Douglas S. Johnston**, Administrative Assistant, Community Services Bureau.

Robert H. Adams, Supply Requirements Assistant, Division of Storehouses.

Robert L. Snyder, Postal Clerk.

15 YEARS

***Walter H. Hobby**, Supervisor, Body Repair Shop, Motor Transportation Division.

Elmer H. Gardner, Wireman, Electrical Division.

Fred L. Wertz, Jr., Locomotive Engineer, Railroad Division.

R. L. Hendrickson, Senior Towboat Master, Navigation Division.

Lavinia R. Dahlhoff, Telephone Operator, Electrical Division.

Harold J. McCarrick, Foreman, Public Works, Maintenance Division.

***Ethel C. Myers**, Nurse, Gorgas Hospital.

Gregory G. Cartotto, Business Accountant, Office of Comptroller.

Daile D. Keigley, Governmental Accountant, Accounting Division.

John A. Dovel, Leadingman Pipefitter, Industrial Bureau.

Ernest B. Rainier, Pilot, Navigation Division.

RETIREMENTS IN MAY

Employees who retired at the end of May, their birthplaces, titles, length of service at retirement, and their future addresses are:

Harold P. Bevington, Ohio; Electrical, Commissary Division; 39 years, 3 months, 22 days; Rock Stream, N. Y.

John Joseph Dudak, Pennsylvania; Cash Accountant Clerk, Maintenance Division; 26 years, 11 months, 28 days; Canal Zone.

Daniel B. Fitchett, Maryland; Machinist Leadingman, Industrial Bureau; 16 years, 6 months, and 14 days; Baltimore, Md.

Katherine E. Jessup, North Carolina; Teacher, Balboa High School; 19 years, 8 months, and 6 days; Norfolk, Va.

JUNE SAILINGS

Panama	June 5
Cristobal	June 12
Ancon	June 19
Panama	June 26

Cristobal	June 2
Ancon	June 9
Panama	June 16
Cristobal	June 23
Ancon	June 30

(Northbound, the ships are in Haiti from 7 a. m. to noon Sundays; southbound the Haiti stop is Saturdays, from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m.)

From Cristobal

June 5
June 12
June 19
June 26

From New York

June 2
June 9
June 16
June 23
June 30

Honor Roll Corrections

The Canal Honor Roll, which appeared in the May issue of THE PANAMA CANAL REVIEW and which listed employees now in service who began work for the Canal during the construction period, omitted the name of Edward W. Schnake, Electrical Supervisor at Miraflores Locks. Mr. Schnake began work for the Canal organization in November 1912 as a wireman on the Locks construction force.

Another correction of the Honor Roll as it appeared in the last issue: An asterisk should have marked the names of Adrien M. Bouche and Mrs. Lea K. Dugan since both are holders of the coveted Roosevelt Medal awarded for two years of continuous service during the Canal's construction period.

Marine Directors



CAPT. FRANK A. MUNROE, JR., who becomes Marine Director for the Panama Canal Company on Sunday, is shown here talking over some of the fine points of his new job with his predecessor, Capt. Marvin J. West, right. Captain Munroe arrived May 23; prior to his assignment to the Isthmus, he was commanding officer of the U. S. Naval Receiving Station in Seattle. Captain West, who has been assigned to San Diego as commanding officer of the Naval Receiving Station, plans to leave June 10 for California.

Governor Promises Support For Differential

(Continued from page 1) future actions were made:

The Supply and Service Director has tentative plans to keep six of the Canal Commissaries open one evening a week; Consideration is being given to the future of the Gamboa Clubhouse which is operating at a considerable loss.

Present Commissary plans, according to the announcement made by Edward A. Doolan, Personnel Director, call for the Balboa, Cristobal, Cocoli, Rainbow City, Tivoli, and Gamboa Commissaries, to open at 1 p. m. on Thursday and remain open until 8 p. m. All sections of the retail stores would be open during this period.

Should the plan be adopted, it will be on a trial basis and would begin June 11.

Regarding the Gamboa Clubhouse, the conferees were told that a deficit of \$5,800 was incurred there during the first nine months of the fiscal year. The Gamboa Clubhouse has never broken even nor made money since it was opened; the total deficit, which has been subsidized, is \$160,000.

The announcement emphasized that no decision has been made as to the future of the Clubhouse.

Lower Cost Housing

On the question of housing, the Governor said that construction of quarters designed primarily for families in the lower income brackets is being considered. These houses would be less expensive than the present new housing types.

Walter Wagner, Central Labor Union president, and several of the others present commented that employees with little service, although they may be in the lower salary brackets, will be compelled to live in high-rent houses if a present trend continues. Employees with considerable service, he said, are moving from the more expensive houses into lower-rent houses, leaving only the high-rent quarters available to the comparative newcomers.

Mr. Lovelady asked, for answer at a

future meeting, if the report was true that two official quarters recently built near the Administration Building had recently been reevaluated and reduced in capital value because of excessive plan and design costs. He also asked if this policy would be pursued through other housing, since there had been general employee complaint on overly high engineering charges, and if some adjustment in rent might be expected.

Question Asked

In that section of the meeting devoted to matters carried over from previous conferences, the Governor reported:

That two spiral-type clotheslines will be installed for each of the new houses larger than two bedrooms; in future construction, pipe-and-wire clotheslines will be installed;

That no basis had been found for complaints that customers had been short-changed at the Pedro Miguel Commissary; in connection with such complaints he asked that they be specific and include times, dates, amounts, and places;

That special police surveillance is being exercised on Tivoli Avenue, but that reports that women pedestrians had been molested could not be verified;

That parents must cooperate in keeping small children away from houses which are being demolished; special watchmen or boarding up of the buildings would be excessively expensive.

Present at the meeting were the Governor, Mr. Doolan, F. G. Dunsmoor, and Norman F. Johnson, the new Employee Relations Officer, for the administration.

Employee representatives were: Mr. Hodges; Robert C. Daniel, Railway Conductors; Mr. Wagner, Ralph Curles, E. J. Husted, Mr. Lovelady, Carl F. Maedl, James P. Boukalis, for the Central Labor Union and affiliated unions; H. C. Simpson, Marine Engineers; Chester A. Lühr, Pacific Locks employees; Sherman Brooks, the Rev. Philip H. Havener, Marion Goodin, and Mr. Roe for the Civic Councils.

Canal Zone Dogs Will Be Licensed; Anti-Rabies Vaccination Required

(Continued from page 1)

known to have bitten any person or any animal, or any animal known to have been bitten by any other animal which is suspected of having rabies.

The animal which has bitten anyone may be impounded for a 14-day period under veterinary inspection; in the case of an animal bitten by a rabid dog the quarantine period may be four months.

Poundmasters will be authorized to impound any dogs or cats which are at large, although the dogs are licensed, if they believe the animals have been abandoned or are in such poor health that they are a menace to public health and safety.

Impounded Animals May Be Sold

Impounded animals not claimed by their owners will be offered for sale after four days. Notice that the animal is impounded will be posted publicly in two places in the district where the animal was picked up.

Pound fees will be \$1 a day, except for those animals picked up because they have bitten someone or have themselves been bitten. In such cases the fee will be 50 cents per day.

Dog licensing is not new in the Canal Zone. As early as 1908, dogs were licensed; the fee was \$3 for a female and \$1.50 for a male. Dogs used as watch-dogs on farms and not permitted to run loose did not need licenses but their owners were bound by law to kill such animals should they contract a "loathsome, contagious, or infectious disease."

Later that same year, after an Isthmian-wide outbreak of rabies, the Chief Sanitary Officer was empowered to designate any area of the Canal Zone in which dogs were required to be muzzled when running loose. On February 16, 1909, Col. William C. Gorgas so designated the entire Canal Zone. The order was in effect for almost 13 months before it was rescinded.

GOETHALS MEMORIAL



AN OPTICAL ILLUSION is presented by the Goethals Memorial which is under construction at the foot of the Administration Building steps at Balboa Heights. The center shaft, circled here, will rise 56 feet from its base when it is completed. The shaft measures four feet less in height than the width of the shallow pool in which it stands but appears much taller than the pool is wide.

Work on the memorial was started late in March and it will be completed early in August.



THE HOUSE OF IDEAS

About 3,000 visitors inspected the house pictured on this page during the week it was open to the public. The "House of Ideas," a duplex apartment in the new housing development at Paraiso, was furnished as a training project in home economics and vocational classes at Red Tank, La Boca, and Rainbow City High Schools. Furnishings were borrowed, made or renovated. Visitors were invited to utilize in their homes decorating and penny-saving ideas that appealed to them.

CEMENT BLOCKS, painted green, plus plain boards made this bookcase. Pacific Evergreen Garden Club members provided flower arrangements, also served as hostesses when the house was open May 3-10



DROP LEAF table with shelves below, drawers for silverware on the ends was specially designed to save space, provide storage area. It is inspected here by Allan Tomlin, shop student at La Boca where it was made. An open closet was fitted with a curtain that matches the drapes, open shelves above and closed cabinet below to provide the china cabinet and storage area on the left. Material for the drop leaf table cost \$13.15; the china closet, \$4.14.



LIGHT FURNITURE that can be combined in sectional units was chosen to add spaciousness to living room. Drapes on traverse rods give light and air, can be closed for privacy. Two framed San Blas Indian *molos* add color.



RED BUNK BEDS with blue and white spreads both made at Rainbow City, furnished children's room. Foldaway bed with cover made at La Boca provides additional sleeping accommodations.



YELLOW QUILTED CORNICE, made in tailoring classes at La Boca, frames the double window in the front bedroom, matching in color the spread made there for the Hollywood bed. Modern twin dressers, maroon on the outside with the inside of the drawers painted yellow, used in this room were modernized steel quartermaster dressers. Their reconditioning cost \$3.06. The cornice cost \$4.92. Yellow cotton rug was \$3.95.



"LIVING CURTAIN" of plants, arranged by Pacific Evergreen Garden Club, is used instead of fabric to frame the window in the kitchen that overlooks the patio.



OUTDOOR LIVING and dining room, the patio at the back of the house, overlooks the Canal. The drop leaf table was made of a long unwieldy old school table; coffee table was another old one cut down; chairs were made in school shop. Visitors shown here, left to right: Henry L. Donovan, Col. Richardson Selee, Dr. Lawrence Johnson and Mrs. Christine Tull.