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CONTRACTORS HILL JOB SCHEDULED TO START NEXT MONTH; PROJECT LARGELY MACHINE WORK ON CONTRACTORS HILL



CONSULTANTS AND Canal officials watch Thomas F. Thompson, geologist, center, during a visit to the crack on Contractor's Hill. Left to right are: Lt. Gov. H. O. Paxson, back to camera; Dr. C. W. Livingston, mining engineer of Edgemont, S. D.; E. C. Little, a civilian employee of the Corps of Engineers at Fort Belvoir, Va.; Francis B. Slichter, Chief of the Engineering Division of the Civil Works Division, Corps of Engineers; Edward Burwell, Chief Geologist of the Corps of Engineers, and Richard Stewart, a geologist who is on loan to the Engineering and Construction Bureau from the Meteorology Branch. With his face hidden by Dr. Livingston is Lt. Col. Edward B. Jennings.

Comparatively Small Number Of Workmen Will Be Required

Actual work of blasting and removing some 2,000,000 cubic yards of rock from Contractors Hill will be started next month, under the plan of operation submitted by the Tecon Corporation, of Dallas, Tex.

The company, one of the large engineering and construction firms in the southwest United States, was awarded a negotiated contract for \$3,391,000 late in May to do the work. Six other large companies entered proposals for the job on a unit basis plus an added sum for the mobilization of men, equipment, and material.

Because the work will be done on a unit basis—so much for each cubic yard of material removed—the final cost of the project is subject to revision as the work progresses. This will depend on the amount of material which must be removed for a stable slope of the Canal embankment in that area.

The bids were based on the blasting and removal of 2,000,000 cubic yards of hard rock and 350,000 cubic yards of soft rock of the Cucaracha formation.

Project Is Machine Job

The project will be primarily a machine operation and a comparatively small number of employees will be required because of the nature of the work and the limited area of operation. A minimum number will be brought from the U. S.

Required chiefly for the project will be such highly skilled technical workers as drill-rig operators, heavy equipment operators, and expert blasters.

The number of employees required for the job and the amount and types of equipment to be used, are subject to changes as the work progresses, but the Tecon Corporation is not planning to bring an extensive amount of equipment. The company plans to use 12 large trucks for hauling, each with a capacity of 12 cubic yards and four 2½ cubic yard shovels for moving the spoil material. Other equipment to be used includes drill rigs, bulldozers, scrapers, and light trucks.

The company plans to operate on two 10-hour shifts a day. This may later be changed to a three-shift basis.

Contract One Of Largest

The contract for the work at Contractors Hill is the largest ever (See page 15)

Conversion To 60-Cycle Current Moves Soon Into Planning And Action Phase

Conversion of the Canal Zone power system to 60-cycle current will move from the planning into the planning-and-action phase during the coming fiscal year.

Although general use of 60-cycle electrical equipment in the Zone is still three or four years in the offing, some of the major steps in the conversion project will be taken during the coming 12 months. These include the award of contracts for more than \$2,000,000 worth of equipment; expenditure of approximately \$400,000 on construction of a new substation at Mount Hope and replacement of certain facilities at Gatun power station; and a Zone-wide survey of frequency-sensitive equipment which must be converted or replaced.

Although the main features of the project as well as the principal policies and

procedures have been tentatively determined, much detailed engineering and planning remains to be done. This will continue to a certain degree until the conversion has been completed.

Equipment Survey Started

The survey of all electrical appliances and equipment for both domestic and industrial use affected by the change is a major phase of the detailed engineering planning required. This survey has already been started on the Atlantic side and is more than half completed. Up to the present only industrial and commercial equipment has been surveyed and listed.

Of special interest to Canal Zone residents will be the survey of domestic equipment. It is presently (See page 15)

Latin American Teachers Training For Changeover

One hundred and thirty-four teachers who will make up the teaching staff of the Latin American schools of the Canal Zone in the coming school year currently are busily engaged in preparations for the forthcoming transition to Spanish as the basic language and to a curriculum accentuating an educational orientation to the Republic of Panama.

The teachers, many of them already qualified for the change in the Latin American schools, are working a six-hour day, five days a week. The Summer Institute program conducted by the Division of Schools opened May 3 and will continue until the end of July, 10 days before the opening of schools on August 9.

To assure maximum benefits from the training, the teachers are divided into small groups of five or six. The groups are led by teachers found by tests conducted before the close of the last school year to be well qualified.

Only Spanish is spoken in the classes and several different methods of teaching are being employed. Some of the methods used in classroom work include the reading of daily Spanish newspapers and the use of tape recording machines and radios.

Announced In March

The intensive teacher-training program is only one of several phases of considerable importance required in the change first publicly announced last March by Governor Seybold in an address to the Panama Rotary Club. In addition to the change from a predominantly English to a predominantly Spanish curriculum, the Governor also announced that the curriculum in the United States schools will be changed to provide for a Spanish course in every elementary grade. Presently the teaching of Spanish begins in the fourth grade of all schools.

In his address to the Rotarians, and in subsequent public announcements concerning the change in the Latin American schools of the Canal Zone, the Governor has emphasized the importance of training and orienting the children of the non-United States citizen group in the Canal Zone to the language, customs, and tradition of their native land.

"We must orient this student to his future culturally and socially—and it must be realized that his future is conjoined with his citizenship," the Governor stated. "The product of our present school system (Latin American schools) is ill-fitted to find employment equal to his norm of possible attainments, nor is he well fitted to become one in this social body. These persons are unaware of the pattern of political thought or general aspirations and problems of the Republic of Panama. They enter their adult citizenship with a severe handicap."

Coincide With Panama

The Spanish language will be adopted for all classroom work through the first six grades during the coming school year. In grades 7 through 12 there will be a partial changeover next year with complete changeover as promptly as possible. It is expected that the complete change in all grades will be achieved within the next two years. Meanwhile, the curriculum of the Latin American schools will be

changed as rapidly as possible to coincide more nearly with that of the schools in the Republic of Panama. It is also planned eventually to change the school year to coincide with Panama schools.

When these changes are fully implemented, it will be possible for a student to transfer from the Canal Zone to the Panama schools or to continue higher education in Panama after graduation from the Zone schools without serious difficulty.

To assure proper adjustment on the part of both teachers and students, S. E. Esser, Superintendent of Schools, and his assistants have already mapped out a detailed program of the changes required and methods of procedure.

Plans Made Early

Even before the close of these schools early in April, plans and action were initiated. Principal among these were to determine those teachers qualified to teach in Spanish; obtain Spanish language textbooks; plan the Summer Institute training program to adapt teachers to the change; conduct a survey to determine generally the percentage of pupils ready for Spanish classroom work; and work

out a revised curriculum in keeping with modern scholastic standards.

Orders have already been placed for nearly \$20,000 worth of textbooks in Spanish and these are being bought to the extent available in Pauama.

Both in planning the curriculum of the Latin American schools and selecting textbooks, Canal Zone school officials have had the close cooperation of the Ministry of Education of the Panama Government. The Ministry as well as various school officials of the Republic have given excellent assistance in the selection of textbooks and other problems, according to Mr. Esser.

Liberal Arts Courses

Some details involved in the change are still being perfected. For the La Boea Junior College plans are being completed to offer courses in liberal arts and commerce. Until now the emphasis at the Junior College has been in teacher training although liberal arts courses have been offered. The college curriculum for the next school year will be in tune with the Spanish language school system and will be designed to meet the needs of those qualified graduates of the vocational high schools as well as to meet qualifications for higher education in the Republic of Panama.

With the redesignation of the schools and adoption of Spanish (See page 13)



TAPE-RECORDING machines and Spanish language newspaper reading are two of the methods being used in the Summer Institute to teach teachers to use Spanish with facility. Each small group is led by an instructor well versed in the language.

Above, reading newspapers, left to right, are: Clarence Skeete, Miss Gloria Holness, Basilio Cragwell, the class instructor, Mrs. Carmen Butcher, and

Miss Daphne Watkis.

Below, shown using a tape-recording machine, left to right, are: John Evans, Miss Mahel McFaquhar, Mrs. Evalina Pringle, instructor, Miss Pearlina Carter, Mrs. Sylvia Doig, Miss Ruby Thompson, and Mrs. Verona Campbell.

All teachers in these two groups are assigned to Pacific side schools.

Employees Offered Various Buying Plans For Savings Bonds

A concerted effort is now being made throughout the Canal organization to stimulate the purchase of United States Savings Bonds by employees through the payroll deduction plan.

The purchase of Savings Bonds by Canal employees during the past few years has sunk to an all-time low and presently is far below the national average of more than 50 percent participation among Federal employees. This showing is a striking contrast to the record made by the organization during World War II when the Canal-Railroad organization headed the list of all U. S. Government agencies for much of the war period.

The present campaign has been initiated under the leadership of Norman F. Johnson, Employee and Labor Relations Officer, who was recently appointed Savings Bond Officer by Governor Seybold.

Both President Eisenhower and Governor Seybold have recently stressed the importance of broad participation in the Savings Bond program by Federal employees for their personal security and support of the national interests.

To assist in the present campaign, Mr. Johnson has arranged for the appointment of an employee in each of the major units of the Company-Government to serve as chairman. These in turn will select committee members for each of the operating units of their bureaus.

Bureau Chairmen

The Bureau Chairmen are: Miss Kathleen McGuigan, Office of the Comptroller; Otto Helmerichs, Personnel Bureau; H. S. Makibben, Administrative Branch and the Governor's Staff; Douglas Johnston, Community Services Bureau; M. R. Hart, Supply Bureau; N. E. Demers, Transportation and Terminals Bureau; Mrs. Teresa G. Wright, Engineering and Construction Bureau; Charles T. Jackson, Marine Bureau; G. C. Lockridge, Civil Affairs Bureau; and R. L. Thompson, Health Bureau.

It is planned to canvass employees individually throughout the organization. The various bureau chairmen have been requested to select sufficient committee members to do this important and essential job.

The present campaign follows closely on the recent liberalization of payroll deduction which permits a variety of plans for the purchase of Savings Bonds by deductions in smaller amounts and over longer periods.

Deduction Choices

To suit the individual needs of employees, four additional choices in amounts to be deducted each bi-weekly pay period are now available. These are five bi-weekly deductions of \$7.50 for a \$50 bond, five bi-weekly deductions of \$15 for a \$100 bond, three bi-weekly deductions of \$25 for a \$100 bond, and five bi-weekly deductions of \$30 for a \$200 bond.

Continuing in effect are the choices of deducting the full purchase price of one

To The Employees . . .

Fifty years of work in the Canal Zone has been devoted to one guiding purpose—the construction of an interoceanic waterway and its efficient operation for world commerce.

Within this half century of the Canal's history many splendid records of achievement have been written. It can be said without thought of successful contradiction that year in and year out the Canal organization has successfully performed its principal mission.

Back of this accomplishment, however, is the story of the great majority of employees doing just a little more than is actually required on their jobs. It is that little something extra which you have put into your daily tasks that has spelled the difference between a good record and an outstanding record of achievement.

In a message to employees through this medium soon after my arrival, I stressed the need for a unity of purpose among all employees in doing their jobs. Now, two years later, I am just as fully impressed by this need.

I believe that this unity of purpose may be aided in no small degree by a more diversified and direct expression of opinions by employees in all categories. For this purpose, I have in mind that THE PANAMA CANAL REVIEW can be better used as a medium for the interchange of ideas between the Canal administration and the employees as well as among the employee groups.

I want to hear the opinions and suggestions on important questions by employees as a group. That is the purpose of the scheduled meetings with your representatives. These include labor groups on matters concerning wages, hours, working conditions, or other conditions of employment;

and your civic councils for consideration of community problems. Two-way give-and-take communication is needed to increase understanding and goodwill.

Because of the success which has attended these conferences, I perceive that a broader medium for the exchange of ideas for individual employees is desirable. THE PANAMA CANAL REVIEW, which is published primarily for your information and enjoyment, is admirably fitted for this purpose and you are cordially invited to so use it.

Because of the limited opportunities I have to talk with many of you personally, I want to use this means to talk with you directly. Letters containing suggestions or inquiries may be addressed to me or to the Editor of THE PANAMA CANAL REVIEW. These will receive careful attention and reply.

Those letters containing suggestions or asking questions of interest to any considerable number of employees will be published together with replies. The names of authors of letters which are published will not be used if the writer specifically requests omission of his signature in THE REVIEW.

While within its means THE REVIEW has been an outstanding success as an employee publication, it should be used more freely as a two-way means of communication. The invitation to write letters to the publication expressing your frank opinion or asking questions about any problem has been extended before. It is being renewed now in all sincerity. I believe you will find it helpful. I am equally sure that it will prove helpful to me.

J. S. Seybold

C. Z. Library To Open Branch At Margarita Service Center

A deposit library will be opened by the Canal Zone Library on the second floor of the Margarita Service Center about August 1. The definite date for the opening will be announced later.

The Margarita branch will be staffed and supplied from the Cristobal branch library.

Present plans are to have the library open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. These dates and hours will also be verified later.

or more bonds of any established denomination each pay period or once a month on the second pay period. Also continued are the choices of five bi-weekly deductions of \$3.75 for a \$25 bond, three bi-weekly deductions of \$6.25 for a \$25 bond, and three bi-weekly deductions of \$12.50 for a \$50 bond.

Another advantage is that an average dating procedure will now be applied to all bonds of \$50 or more whose purchase is spread over five bi-weekly periods. Thus instead of the bond being dated after the full purchase price has been accumulated, it will be dated from the middle deduction.

OFF TO EUROPE



MITZI SIEGEL, Canal Zone Girl Scout, leaves July 1 for New York enroute to Switzerland where she will attend The Chalet, International Juliet Low Camp in Adelboden. She will represent not only the Canal Zone but all other areas—New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands—which compose Girl Scout Region 2, and will be the first Canal Zone girl to attend The Chalet.

She will fly to New York and sail July 9 for Europe on the S. S. *United States* with others headed for The Chalet. Before returning to the United States to enter college at Grove City, Pa., she will visit London and Paris. She plans to return to the Canal Zone during Christmas vacation to tell local Girl Scouts of her summer experiences.

The niece of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Steiner of Balboa, she graduated this week from Balboa High School.

TEACHERS WORK ON SCHOOL SELF-EVALUATION PROGRAM



THIS GROUP of Balboa High School teachers is typical of those which have spent many extra hours during the past school year on the evaluation program. Seated clockwise around the table are: Mrs. Mary B. Eugene, Miss Alice E. Candee, Harold J.

Ziarten, Assistant Principal, Miss Hallie Beavers, Lester D. Hummel, Miss Margaret V. Whitman, Walter M. O. Fisher, Miss Mary S. Brigham. Standing is Joseph M. Soha.

Unknowningly, perhaps, some graduate of Balboa or Cristobal High School in the class of 1960 will have reason to be grateful for many hours of work done this school year by the faculties of those schools.

The graduate will have cause for thanks because of receiving admission to one of the major United States universities "without reservations." That will mean the high schools are accredited by the Middle States Association, one of several regional associations of colleges and secondary schools.

"Accreditation," in turn, means that both high schools meet high standards in the field of education. It means, also, that graduates of such schools for a 10-year period may be accepted for admission to most colleges without the requirement of entrance examinations or other qualifying rules.

Both high schools and the Canal Zone Junior College are to be examined for accreditation next year by the Middle States Association.

Preparatory to the survey by the Middle States Association committee in the coming school year, both high schools and the Junior College underwent this year was a self-evaluation program. This is being done by the faculties of the three schools in addition to their normal teaching duties.

Survey Next Year

The Middle States Association, which has jurisdiction of schools outside the continental United States, will send an independent committee to the Canal Zone next February to review the self-evaluation made by the school faculties and to make a critical first-hand survey of the schools. If the schools meet the criteria established by the General Committee in Charge of Cooperative Study of Secondary Schools they will then be given formal accreditation.

This General Committee, formed in 1933, is divided into six regional associations of which the Middle States Association is one. The two Canal Zone high schools have been fully accredited for the

past 25 years. This is the second time that they have been visited by representatives of the Middle States Association. The schools were first visited by this Association in 1945 when two committees were sent to the Zone to make the study. They issued independent reports on the two high schools which have since been used in guidance for changes and improvements in school facilities and curricula.

The self-evaluation program done this year by the faculties of the high schools and Junior College is a detailed and complicated task. For the job, individual committees were formed during the first part of this school year to study and evaluate specific phases of school work.

Faculty Committees

The committees were appointed from the faculties by the two high school principals and the dean of the Junior College. Each of the committees met frequently after school throughout the school year to study and discuss their particular subjects. An individual teacher might be appointed to several different committees.

When the individual committees completed their work, their findings on a particular subject or phase of school work were presented to the full school faculty for evaluation.

The reports were consolidated after approval by the full faculty committees and forwarded at the end of the school year to the Middle States Association. They will then be used for study by the committee appointed by the Association to make the first-hand evaluation next February. The visiting committee will be assisted in work by a local committee appointed prior to its arrival here.

The Canal Zone schools were furnished with copies of the 300-page *Evaluative Criteria* prepared by the General Committee for guidance and instruction in making secondary school evaluations. This covers the entire scope of education in secondary schools.

Some of the broad subjects covered in evaluating schools for accreditation are: School plant and equipment; qualification and training of faculty members; school

administration; program of studies; pupil activity program; library services; and guidance services.

These are, in turn, subdivided into many different categories. For example, the program of study classification is divided into five main subjects and one of these which covers classroom studies is divided into 16 parts.

The *Evaluative Criteria* book prescribes the bases for evaluation of each of the subjects, some of which are based on a possible 90 different evaluations. There are from 35 to 40 evaluations listed for such subjects as mathematics, music, English, foreign languages, and other individual classroom subjects.

Reproduction Plant Moved From Diablo Heights Office

Establishment of a duplicating unit in the basement of the Administration Building at Balboa Heights and the removal of the printing equipment from Diablo Heights Reproduction Plant to the Mount Hope Printing Plant will soon be effected by the Supply Bureau. Work on the premises to be occupied is now underway.

The move, which will involve the utilization of most of the space in the north wing of the basement of the Administration Building, will be completed by the end of the fiscal year.

Equipment to be moved from Diablo Heights to Balboa Heights will include the photostat equipment and the direct offset duplicating equipment. Print-making equipment now operated by the Engineering Division will be included in the new unit. A number of smaller reproduction machines such as the mimeograph and ditto machines, now located in other units, also will be moved to the basement wing as part of the consolidation move.

Two U. S.-rate employees and one local-rate employee of the Reproduction Plant will be transferred to the Atlantic side and two employees in the units concerned will be released.

The Reproduction Plant was first organized as a unit of the Special Engineering Division about 13 years ago and since that time it has been located in the lower floor of the Special Engineering Building at Diablo Heights. Since 1949 it has been a unit of the Panama Canal Printing Plant.



NEWCOMERS ALL, these three knew other newcomers and helped to organize the Atlantic Siders' Newcomers Club. Left to right, Mrs. Galeon Jarvis, Mrs. Duke Wilson, and Mrs. John L. Sugar. Mrs. Wilson is the group's president. (Story on page 16)

Surgical Trays Come Ready-Packed From Hospital's Sterile Supply Unit

The other day a young Pacific sider climbed a mango tree. Mango trees and boys being what they are, he toppled out and cut his forehead.

A little later, he was at a doctor's office in the Medical Out-Patient Clinic at Gorgas Hospital for repairs. The doctor decided that a couple of stitches would have to be taken to close the gash in the youngster's head, and asked his nurse to get what was necessary to do the job.

Until a few weeks ago the nurse would have assembled the instruments and gauze and bandages the doctor needed, from the clinic's cabinets and sterilizers. That was before the days of the hospital's new Central Sterile Supply Unit. Instead she sent a messenger to the new unit with a note requesting a minor suture set.

Ready Packed

A few minutes later the doctor had in his hands an oblong package, wrapped in two thicknesses of cloth and tied with string. A typed list showed him what the package contained: sutures, instruments, gauze, a hypodermic needle, etc. Everything in the package was sterile and ready for use; a date on the list showed him when it had been prepared.

When the boy's head had been fixed up, the doctor bundled the instruments and other equipment back into the tray and returned it and its contents to the headquarters of the Central Sterile Supply Unit on the second floor of the Gorgas Hospital Administration Building.

There the instruments were washed, dried, sterilized, the gauze replaced, the tray repacked and the whole thing re-sterilized, ready for use again when another little boy cut his head or some other minor repair job had to be done.

Supplies Clinics, Wards

Central Sterile Supply, established in February and now operating at almost full strength, supplies not only the Medical Out-Patient Clinics but all of the hospital's other clinics and wards. It also sterilizes supplies for Corozal Hospital and for the out-lying clinics at Gamboa and Pedro Miguel. Its establishment is the fulfillment of a long-felt need.

When plans for the Sterile Supply Unit



NEEDLES for hypodermic syringes are sharpened by Rosan Trowers before they are packed into a surgical tray.



ASSISTANTS at Gorgas Hospital's new Central Sterile Supply Unit wrap packages of gauze and sharpen hypodermic needles while their supervisor, Mrs. Ethel Hearn, works at a table in the background. Left to right are: Ernest A. Welch, Rosa de Reyes, Rosan Trowers, and Doris M. Tubar. Their service with the hospital totals 58 years.

were first considered, a central location had to be selected. The space on the east end of the hospital's Administration Building, on the second floor where the Medical Clinic had formerly been located, was practically what the doctors ordered.

Partitions were removed and steam lines and heavy duty electric cables were installed. Stainless steel equipment, such as sinks, instrument cabinets, storage shelves, dressing carriages and sterilizers which had been in use in dispersed units, was centralized at the hospital.

The only new equipment necessary was a needle-cleaning outfit and a Rube Goldberg sort of a machine which washes, dries, and powders rubber gloves in a matter of minutes. The same job, done by hand, takes hours.

Staff Of Four

Ethel Krziza Hearn, whose nursing experience includes 14 years in operating room technique and sterilizing methods, is in charge of the Central Sterile Supply Unit. She has four local-rate assistants. As the service expands, a clerk and a messenger will be needed to speed up delivery and return of the prepared trays and to keep daily inventory records of material and equipment.

The flow of work in the unit is arranged for maximum efficiency and there is as little waste of physical labor as long planning could contrive.

For instance, follow the minor suture tray when it was returned from the Out-Patient Clinic after the youngster's cut forehead had been attended to.

Mrs. Hearn received the tray from the clinic messenger. She checked its contents to be sure that everything which

it had contained, except the bandages, of course, had been returned.

The instruments were taken apart and washed, in soap and hot water, in the two stainless steel sinks which stand at the right side of the room.

Trays Prepared

The tray itself was washed and dried and a fresh layer of gauze laid in its bottom as a pad for the instruments. The cleaned instruments were laid out on the gauze in the order in which they would be used.

In the meantime, at tables in the center of the room, her assistants were folding pieces of gauze and wrapping them in heavy brown paper. The gauze pads come in two sizes, 4 by 8 inches and 2 by 2 inches. The heavy paper, about the weight one uses to wrap packages for mailing, makes an inexpensive, neat, and efficient wrapper for the surgical gauze, Mrs. Hearn says. The packets are sealed with a special tape which resists heat and which can do double duty as a label.

To the tray, after the instruments had been laid in order, Mrs. Hearn added as many packages of gauze as it requires. This tray and others are made up according to specifications prepared by the doctors and nurses of Gorgas Hospital.

Pressure Cooker

With the addition of the surgical gauze, the tray was almost ready for the sterilizer. Mrs. Hearn made a last check against her list. The tray was then wrapped in two thicknesses of cloth, tied with heavy twine and placed in the "autoclave," an oversized pressure cooker which looks something

(See page 11)

Safety Zone

FOR YOUR INTEREST AND GUIDANCE IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION

“HOW TO HAVE AN ACCIDENT”

Anybody can have an accident. It takes no skill, no talent, no imagination. Suppose you stayed in bed for the rest of your life. Chances are you would have an accident sooner or later. However, the world is full of impatient people who prefer to go out looking for ways to get into an accident.

One would think a normal-minded person should not like to have an accident, but after reading an article by a staff member of the National Safety Council—and our accident reports substantiate his findings—it appears that the normal attitude of all people is a desire to be hurt, or to hurt others. Let us look at some outstanding examples from our own accident files:

a. Take the cases of two stevedores. One re-entered the dark hold of a ship to pick up a rope left there. He found the rope and the open hatch through which he fell to the third deck below. He suffered only a fractured right arm, shoulder, and pelvis. Somewhat luckier was the other stevedore who, a few weeks later, went into a dark hold and stumbled over some cargo which kept him from falling down the open hatch.

b. A group of workers dug into a bank of dirt until it caved in on them. Only one man received a compound fracture of the leg. A few weeks later the same men were found to be digging into the same bank in the same way.

c. An employee took off his goggles to wipe his eyes; just then a gust of wind blew some dust into his eyes. He lost four days from work. Another employee took off his metal hat to wipe his brow just as a bolt was dropped from above. He received a bad cut and a lump on his head.

d. An operator of a fork-lift truck had the habit of letting his foot dangle over the rear bumper. In backing up, he bumped into another truck and

crushed his ankle between the two bumpers.

e. A helper stepped on a nail in a board from a crate he was unpacking. On returning to work a few days later he was given “light duty” removing the crate lumber. As he started to work he dislodged a heavy piece of lumber which fell on his injured foot, resulting in more time off from work.

f. Playing with gasoline is a very favorite way of having an accident. Four men were cleaning the motor and clutch of a launch with gasoline. When one of them turned on the launch radio, a spark ignited the fumes. The resulting explosion burned all four. Next, as a grass cutter threw some gasoline on a smoldering rubbish pile to make it burn faster, he spilled some on his pants which caught fire also and severely burned his leg.

g. A janitor was sent to remove a smashed calabash from the steps in front of the Administration Building to prevent an accident. As he stooped to pick it up he slipped and fell, thereby becoming the accident statistic himself.

h. An employee on a lock wall was loosening a bolt near a live electric rail. The wrench slipped, hit the rail, and the flash caused the employee to jump backward into the lock chamber. Result—he suffered electric shock, burns, contusions of the throat and ankle, and came very near drowning.

i. A teacher, to emphasize a point in his lecture, struck the blackboard so hard he fractured his fingers.

These are only a few outstanding examples among those whose injuries caused them to be off from work. Among those injured only slightly, the list is even more impressive, with greater talent shown.

Since accidents come so naturally to so many talented amateurs, it seems superfluous to draw up rules for the promotion of more accidents but for those not so talented or ambitious, a few rules which management could use would help to increase the records:

1. When you hire a new man never explain safe procedures to him. Just

say “There it is, good luck.”

2. Never let your men wear safety equipment or use the safety devices provided on the machines.

3. Make sure all safety rule books and pamphlets are kept under lock so they won't be stolen.

4. Make sure all executives and visitors do not obey the safety rules. Let them wander around the job without wearing the proper safety equipment and smoke in dangerous areas.

5. Don't keep any records of your accidents. If some outfits like the Safety or Claims Branch insists on reports, just put down any old thing for the cause of the accident, such as, “the pipe bounced on the employee's leg.” Never commit yourself on what could be done to prevent a similar accident in the future. In fact, just say, “the employee was careless,” or better yet just put in the word “nothing.”

6. Put the safety program under the direction of an overburdened office clerk, a superannuated janitor, or some inexperienced employee.

7. Instruct your safety personnel, thus selected, not to bother you with reports. Tell them that safety is a noble idea but it should not be taken seriously nor allowed to interfere with the work.

8. Don't let any safety personnel inveigle you into a lot of “preventative maintenance,” or the installing of safety guards. These things cost money and get into the way of workmen trying to cut off their fingers.

9. Make sure your workers know you do not want to be bothered making out minor accident reports and that you do not have time to listen to their ideas.

10. Never put up any safety signs, never install any safety lanes; always keep a messy cluttered job-site so you will appear to be too busy for any accident prevention promotion.

11. For the best result of all, go out and have an accident yourself. Make it such a good one that in remembrance the workers will always remember you for your shining example.

HONOR ROLL

Bureau Award For
BEST RECORD
APRIL

SUPPLY BUREAU
COMMUNITY SERVICES BUREAU

AWARDS THIS CALENDAR YEAR

Community Services.....	2
Civil Affairs.....	1
Health.....	1
Supply.....	1
Engineering and Construction.....	0
Marine.....	0
Transportation and Terminals.....	0

Division Award For
NO DISABLING INJURIES
APRIL

ELECTRICAL DIVISION
SERVICE CENTER DIVISION
SANITATION DIVISION

AWARDS THIS CALENDAR YEAR

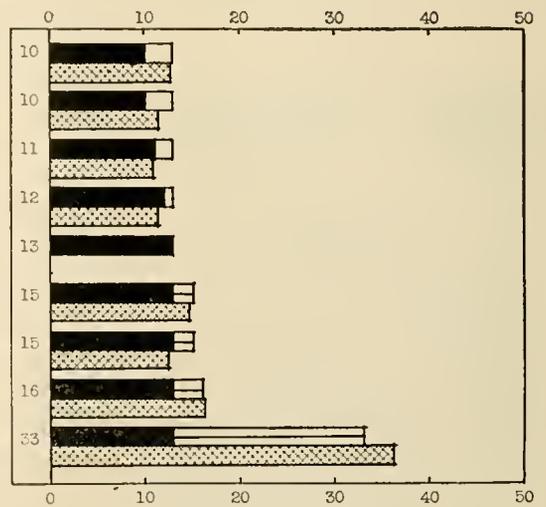
Aids to Navigation.....	3
Sanitation.....	3
Service Center.....	3
Electrical.....	2
Motor Transportation.....	2
Grounds Maintenance.....	1
Hospitalization and Clinics.....	1
Railroad.....	1
Storehouses.....	1
Commissary.....	0
Dredging.....	0
Industrial.....	0
Locks.....	0
Maintenance.....	0
Navigation.....	0
Terminals.....	0

APRIL 1954

Supply Bureau	10
Community Services Bureau	10
Health Bureau	11
Civil Affairs Bureau	12
C. Z. Govt.—Pan. Can. Co. (Last 3-Year Aver.)	13
Marine Bureau	15
Engineering and Construction Bureau	15
C. Z. Govt.—Pan. Can. Co. (This Month)	16
Transportation and Terminals Bureau	33

Number of Disabling Injuries 38

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



Man-Hours Worked..... 2,373,034

LEGEND

- Amount Better Than Canal Zone Government—Panama Canal Company Last 3-Year Average
- Amount Worse Than Canal Zone Government—Panama Canal Company Last 3-Year Average
- Accumulative Frequency Rate This Year



Official

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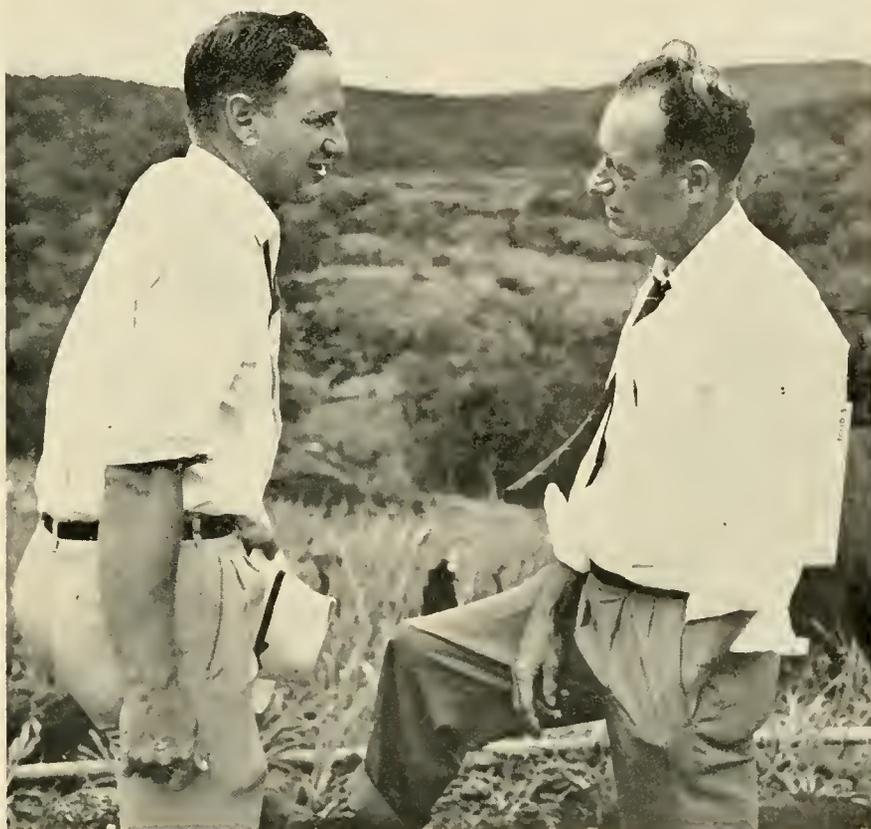
Assistant To Comptroller



E. A. SUNSTROM arrived early last month to assume his new post as Assistant to the Comptroller of the Panama Canal Company. He succeeds Ira L. Wright who retired from the Canal service the end of January.

Formerly Comptroller of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Mr. Sunstrom comes to the Canal organization from the Foreign Operations Administration with which he served in Paris and The Hague. He had been Comptroller of the FOA for about a year prior to his appointment to the Panama Canal Company.

OF CURRENT INTEREST



COL. CRAIG SMYSER, Director of the Engineering and Construction Bureau since July 1952, left, was photographed recently on top of Contractors Hill with Edwin A. Abbott, a civilian engineer with the Corps of Engineers who was one of the consultant group here last month.

Colonel Smyser will leave within the next few weeks for his new assignment at the Armed Forces Industrial College in Washington, D. C. He will be succeeded as E & C Director by Col. Hugh M. Arnold who is attending the Army War College.

A native of Georgia, Colonel Arnold is a graduate of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Auburn. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Engineer Reserve in 1930.

The administration has approved the purchase of safety shoes through payroll deduction. The payments may be made in one or two installments. This applies only to those shoes having a metal toe built into the shoe for the protection of the feet.

These shoes are now on sale in all the main commissary stores where shoes are usually sold. Styles in safety shoes vary from an ordinary work shoe to a dress sport oxford, with the price range accordingly. However, now being offered, in a special sale, is a good low-priced work shoe which meets the requirements of a good safety shoe for the local-rate employees.

Awards were to be made today to the second group of employees in the Commissary Division who, as the result of the recently inaugurated incentive award system, have been judged to have given service over and above the requirements of their jobs.

The program was started during April on a trial basis in five of the retail stores as part of the overall Commissary training program now being carried on by the Division. The first awards were made early in May to 41 employees.

The awards are being given to selling and non-selling personnel and are in two classes: monetary awards for those giving exemplary and superior service, and recognition awards for meritorious service.

Diplomas or certificates of promotion—in the case of Junior High School Students—were given this week to 573 graduates of the Canal Zone schools.

Although the total number was slightly lower than that of last year when 581 were graduated, the number completing Balboa Junior High School—238—was the highest on record. And with 279 seventh graders entering the eighth grade in the fall, the BJHS total next year will be even higher.

The Balboa Junior High School closing-day exercises were held at the Balboa Theater on May 27. Closing-day exercises for the 89 eighth graders at Cristobal Junior

High School took place the following afternoon.

June 1 was Commencement Day for the Canal Zone Junior College, from which 33 were graduated, and for Balboa and Cristobal High Schools. Sixty-two students were graduated from Cristobal High School, exactly the same number as last year, and 151 received their diplomas from Balboa High School, a drop of 31 from the previous year.

The first of the new houses now under construction at Diablo Heights are expected to be completed about the middle of July. If possible the Housing Division will assign the quarters before completion.

In all, 33 two-family, two-story, masonry houses, each apartment having three bedrooms, are being built at Diablo Heights. The first to be completed will be those in the immediate vicinity of Walker Avenue, near the Commissary. All of the quarters are to be finished by the middle of September.

Meanwhile, work is progressing on the 98 apartments being built in the Balboa Flats area. This contract is to be completed January 3, 1955. Site preparation has been almost completed in the Ridge Road area where 17 "mother-in-law" houses are to be built, and four houses on Quarry Road are under construction.

A group of navigational aids which have been under the United States Coast Guard, although some of them were serviced by the Panama Canal Company, are being transferred to the Company. They will be maintained by the Aids to Navigation Section, whose headquarters are being moved from Gatun to Gamboa after the beginning of the next fiscal year.

They are the lights on Cristobal Mole, Roncador, Quito Sueño, and Serrana Banks in the Caribbean; and the Cape Mala light and radio beacon—approximately 95 miles from Balboa—the Jicarita and Morro Puercos lights, in the Pacific.

YOUR TOWN

If a section of Panama Railroad track had not sunk six feet one morning in 1907 the Canal Zone town of La Boca—"The Mouth"—might not be where it is today. The La Boca area might look like the environs of the two-step locks at Miraflores instead of what it is—one of the Canal Zone's oldest local-rate towns.

The canal plan had called for two sets of locks, one at Pedro Miguel and the other near Sosa Hill. They were to have been separated by a large terminal lake, to be known as Sosa Lake. Not all the Canal's top men—John F. Stevens, among them—approved the idea but had begun work on the dams for the lake.

After the section of track near La Boca sank suddenly and a trestle toppled, Chief Engineer George W. Goethals appointed a board to study lock sites. Eventually the present locations were determined and La Boca returned to its former status of Pacific terminal for the Panama Railroad and the only Pacific port between Callao in Peru and Salina Cruz in Mexico where deep-draught vessels could unload at a wharf. It seems strange today to read that the transfer provided not only more stable foundations but also better protection from bombardment from the sea!

French Days

As far as its history goes, La Boca went through three phases. At La Boca the old trail from Panama City to the towns which are now considered to be in the "Interior" crossed the Rio Grande. The French Canal Company, as the Americans did later, used the valley of the Rio Grande as the southern end of their canal line. In 1881 they began to build shops at La Boca where their dredges could be assembled.

One historian reports that the French Company loaned enough money to the Panama Railroad for construction of a deep-water harbor and a 960-foot steel pier. This pier, which eliminated the old lighter system, is still standing although it has been much changed in appearance. Just as the Americans did later, the French planned for a double lock near La Boca.

When the French Company sold its interests to the United States in 1904 the buildings and wharves in La Boca were part of the properties transferred. No



LA BOCA, first Canal town seen from ships entering the Pacific end of the canal, is at almost the southernmost tip of the Canal Zone. A small bit of the ocean is visible in the upper right. The school buildings, where over 1,000 pupils attended classes last year, are at the top of the photograph.

better description of this phase of La Boca can be found than the following, from the 1905 report of the Isthmian Canal Commission:

American Days

"The town is divided into two parts by the railroad tracks and yards. On one side all of the buildings are owned by the United States and on the other nearly all of the buildings were erected by private parties on land leased from the old French Company. All of the buildings in this town owned by the United States are being overhauled and repaired; several of the more dilapidated were destroyed and in their places have been erected two large and commodious barracks, one for the unmarried and one for the married employees working at this point.

"Repairs on the old ones have reached such a point that it is proper to say that this portion of the town has been rebuilt and instead of being a dangerous plague-spot, the town has now become a model camp with houses in good repair, freshly painted, supplied with electric lights, a water system and good drainage. A good road of Telford pavement constructed by the Commission connects La Boca with the outskirts of Panama."

This was written after two cases of bubonic plague had broken out at La Boca. The resultant quarantine disrupted the transportation system and called for stringent measures by sanitary authorities.

At this time La Boca was primarily a settlement for American employees. Its commissary, opened in September 1907, supplied Ancon and Balboa by wagon each morning; current from its electric light plant was furnished to Ancon and Balboa and, later, to Corozal.

There was an elementary school, located about where the present Service Center stands. In September 1908, however, THE CANAL RECORD reported: "Owing to the small number of children attending school at La Boca last year, that school has been abolished and the children at La Boca will be transported to and from the school at Ancon in a wagonette."

This phase of La Boca history ended

in April 1909, when, by executive order, the town was renamed Balboa. The Peruvian Minister to Panama had suggested the change, saying "As the Atlantic entrance to the Canal is named 'Cristobal Colon' for the great navigator and discoverer of our continent, so should the Pacific entrance be named after the intrepid Balboa, its discoverer." Thereafter, although there continued to be a thriving Pacific side town it was known as Balboa or East Balboa, and the name La Boca disappeared from official records, temporarily.

Again La Boca

In August 1913, exactly one year before the S. S. *Ancon* made the first official transit of the Canal, Colonel Goethals authorized "the construction of a labor camp at La Boca to provide accommodations for West Indian laborers." At this time the name for the town had not been chosen.

Several names were suggested: La Boca, Lesseps or deLesseps; Espinosa, after the founder of Old Panama; Morgan Town, for the buccaneer; and Lincoln, in honor of the Civil War President. Some objection was found to all except the first of these and on August 18, 1913, the



R. D. MELANSON
Commissary Manager



MRS. BEULAH M. SHOEMAKER
Nurse-in-Charge, First Aid Station

LA BOCA

town was officially named La Boca.

La Boca, substantially as it is today, was laid out in a rectangular plan on part of a large fill, southeast of Sosa Hill. Both streets and avenues, which now bear such names as Martinique and Grenada Streets and Jamaica Prado, were originally numbered. The town was divided lengthwise by a park; family quarters were all on the south side and bachelor quarters on the north. A commissary, near the present entrance to Dock 6, supplied "canned vegetables and cold storage goods."

An elementary school was opened early in 1914 and in September of that year its enrollment was 129. Last year over 1,000 students attended the three La Boca schools. Street car tracks ran parallel to La Boca Road and provided transportation to Panama City. The street car service was maintained until 1941.

Houses — Old And New

Some of the houses were new but many were brought from towns which were being abolished. There were the old hospital, dispensary, and commissary from Portobelo, converted into living quarters; a laborer's barracks from Gorgona; a barracks from Paraiso; two houses from Gatun; and several from Diablo. Not all of them had plumbing or kitchens. Wash houses, outhouses, and cook sheds stood behind each small group of quarters.

Wood to fuel the stoves was dumped daily into boxes at the entrance to each set of quarters by a wagon from a sawmill located where the Balboa police station now stands.

Maintenance of La Boca was something of a problem. In late 1914, the administration offered prizes of \$5, or a percentage reduction in rent, for the best-kept, neatest, and cleanest quarters of various types. The prize system was followed for about two years.

While La Boca was primarily a town for local-rate workers, there were a few American families living there. Most of the Americans were people waiting completion of quarters in Balboa and Balboa Heights. Old La Bocans still call the street where they lived "Gold Street."

In 1915 the Acting Governor, Chester Harding, turned down a Metal Trades Council request that the La Boca quarters be assigned to Americans and said: "The administration hopes to provide quarters sufficient to house every Gold employee on the permanent force. Quarters are being constructed as fast as the money is available. I think the present unsatisfactory state will not continue for more than a year."

Sports Town

Present day Zonians know La Boca as a great sports town and it was in its hey-day in the 20's and 30's. The East End cricket team, later the La Boca Cricket Club, drew big crowds to their Sunday games and mid-week games were scheduled whenever a British ship came into port.

Both men and women played "rounders," a sort of ballgame, between their quarters, and the youngsters diverted themselves sliding down Sosa Hill—nowhere near the same shape now as it was then—on palm fronds, or swimming in the sea behind the old Clubhouse. Dominos, which can be quite an athletic sport



FRANCIS A. CASTLES
Principal, La Boca High School

when played in La Boca, was an under-the-house pasttime.

Goats, kept for their milk, wandered through the town and bees from the numerous apiaries—some families had as many as 30 hives behind their quarters—stung unwary passersby. Fishermen, in those "good old days," sold their catches, not by the pound but by the string and



EDWARD A. GASKIN
Principal, La Boca Elementary School

for as little as 10 to 15 cents a string. Movies cost 5 cents for youngsters in the silent film days.

The war boom almost doubled La Boca's population. From 3,228 in 1930, the town swelled to 6,076 in 1942. Contract laborers from Colombia, Salvador, Costa



CECIL C. GITTENS
Service Center Manager

Rica, and the West Indies were housed in giant new barracks and fed from central messhalls.

As nearly as possible they were separated by nationalities—Jamaicans in one building, Colombians in another, etc.—but despite this there were international difficulties which flared into frequent disturbances until the men learned to work together and keep their frazzled tempers under control. Sports helped to make them friends—although international rivalry was keen—and the various groups formed football teams which drew crowds of two to three thousand at their matches.

Facilities Added

During the hectic World War II period the town's facilities were strained. A theater was built as an addition to the Clubhouse; the restaurant was enlarged. A library was established in the high school which had been built in 1937, and a dispensary and emergency fire station were built. Town spirit made itself felt in an active Civil Defense group.

After the end of the war the contract laborers went back home and the town returned to normal, except for such flurries of excitement as the Commissary fire in February 1950. An emergency commissary was established in the old restaurant but it was months before the badly-damaged Commissary building was repaired and back in operation.

1953 Population About 3,000

A year ago La Boca was a community of about 3,000 and its population is still dwindling as its people are moving into newer and more modern quarters in Paraiso. But there are still six churches in the town.

It still has its big Commissary and one of the largest Service Centers—La Bocans still call it a clubhouse in the Canal Zone. Headquarters for the Balboa Federal Credit Union are in the Service Center building and its auditorium, once the movie hall, is used for public meetings. The building also houses a barber shop, beauty shop, and shoe shop and a small, private typing school is operated in its basement.

The Lat-teen Club, a junior organization, is back in the old restaurant building from which it was hastily evicted when its space was needed for the emergency Commissary. This club provides a recreation spot for the senior juniors of the town.

Dominant features of La Boca are the two school buildings. During recess periods, between classes and just before and after school, that end of town is a hub-bub of activity.

Old La Bocans are proud of the fact that their town has not lost its reputation as a "great town for sports." Cricket is back again and one fan holds that this year's league is the best yet. There is still football—of the soccer variety—baseball and softball. Outstanding athletes, like Carlota Gooding who recently won the 100-meter race in the Central American Olympics, and Frank Prince, who won the 800 and 1,500 meter events at the same Olympics, are products of La Boca training.

No story of La Boca, the townspeople say, would be complete without mention of them and the man who trained them and other youngsters—Ashton Parchment, La Boca physical education director.

Supervisors' Groups Learn About Security, Civil Defense



MAINTENANCE, COMMISSARY, Electrical, and Fire Divisions are represented in this supervisory group. Left to right are, seated: J. B. Gilder, W. H. Casswell, P. J. Barker, Leo D. Goulet, John A. Taber, E. W. Zelnick, G. A. Solfas. Standing: J. W. Huson, H. F. Butz, M. J. Sterling, Fred Ebdon, William L. Brooks, Kenneth T. Daly, Ernest E. Fris, Frank Wilder, Security Officer, Internal Security Office, lecturer; W. G. Dolan, Chief, Civil Defense, lecturer; and Brodie Burnham, Acting Training Officer, Personnel Bureau.



THIS GROUP, from the Electrical, Commissary, and Fire Divisions and the Comptroller's Office, met at Balboa. Left to right, seated: A. C. Nagy, W. W. Spence, P. A. Downs, E. G. Haydel, John A. Morales, and W. E. Jones. Standing: Mr. Burnham, Mr. Dolan, Mr. Wilder, J. W. Casey, J. F. Sherer, L. C. Paulson, F. N. Dahl, Orlando Flye, J. E. Corco, Murray Klipper, A. B. Hendricks, C. J. O'Sullivan, John H. Foster, and T. A. Brennan.

Three units of the Panama Canal Company-Canal Zone Government recently joined forces to bring several groups of supervisors a joint program designed to combine responsibility as supervisors with responsibility as leaders in an adequate security and civil defense program.

The three units were the Personnel Bureau, the Internal Security Branch, and the Civil Defense Branch. The supervisory groups included personnel from the Commissary, Electrical, Industrial, Fire, and Maintenance Divisions and the Comptroller's Office.

The supervisors' training program, sponsored by the Personnel Bureau under the direction of Brodie Burnham, Acting Training Officer, included talks by Frank Wilder of the Internal Security Branch, and W. G. Dolan, Chief of Civil Defense.

Mr. Wilder supplemented his lecture on "The Supervisors' Role in Security" with a number of visual aids, such as maps, charts, Communist propaganda, and photographs. In addition, he distributed several prepared leaflets and bulletins, including "Spotlight on Security" and "Questions and Answers on Communism in This Country." These were all prepared in the Internal Security office as part of the Security Education Program which is under his direction.

Playground Facilities Extensively Improved

When the school year opens next September, children attending school in Balboa and Ancon will find that the playground facilities at each of the elementary schools in those districts have been extensively improved.

The major work of the year will be accomplished at the Balboa elementary school where a new playground area of approximately two and one-half acres will be built adjacent to the school building.

The project will entail the demolition of six buildings in that area and the relocation of a part of Morgan Avenue. It is expected that it will provide more adequate play facilities for the 1,000 or more children now enrolled in the Balboa school.

Improvements in the Ancon School playground were completed during the past two weeks and consisted mainly in the removal of several large trees which had become dangerous because of internal decay and the concreting of the patio area for an all-weather playground behind the school.

Sanitary Division Asks Residents Of Canal Zone: Help Prevent Mosquitoes

The precautions which Canal Zone residents can take to prevent or eliminate mosquito breeding have been outlined by the Sanitary Division of the Health Bureau.

Mosquitoes will breed in many common and usually preventable collections of water.

Householders should watch flower pots and vases to see that they do not contain stagnant water. Tin cans and other metal containers, in which water can accumulate, should either be disposed of or so placed that they cannot hold water.

Automobile drivers should be careful not to put ruts in lawns, since mosquito larvae can breed in even such shallow depressions.

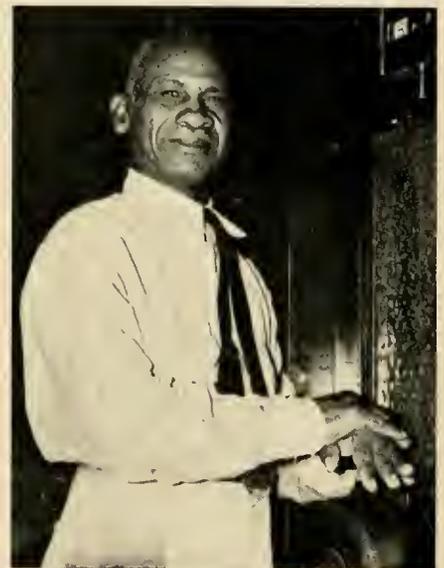
Company-Government units concerned with highway construction and maintenance are being asked to check ruts on road shoulders, or improperly graded shoulders, clogged roadside drainage ditches and culverts.

In storage areas mosquitoes can breed in puddles of standing water under piled or stored materials or in water held in the concave surfaces of materials. These will also be watched.

The Health Bureau will maintain such drainage as may be feasible in unassigned areas and will inspect and take temporary control measures, in all areas.

The best protection against the mosquito, however—and consequently against malaria—is to see that it has no breeding places.

Service Ended



BENJAMIN ALLEN, who went up and down some 400 times a day as operator of the elevator at the Balboa Heights Administration Building, made his last trip in May. He went onto retirement status May 28 after 34 years of service, the past 20 of which were as daytime operator of the 12-passenger elevator.

An ardent "Yankee" fan, Ben Allen could and did discuss baseball at the drop of a bat, and during World Series times always mysteriously knew exactly who was doing what to whom at any given moment, although the elevator equipment has never included a radio.

His old friends in the Building got together last Friday to say goodbye to Ben and to present him with one of the handsomest purses ever given to any retiree in the Canal organization.

Surgical Trays Come Ready-Packed From Hospital's Sterile Supply Unit



INSTRUMENTS, GAUZE, and other equipment for many surgical uses are packed in trays like this at Central Sterile Supply. Looking over a typical tray is Mrs. Hearn, head of the new unit, and Col. Howard Doan, Gorgas Hospital Superintendent.

(Continued from page 5) like an iron lung.

(Webster defines an autoclave as an airtight vessel or chamber which can be filled with superheated steam under pressure, attaining moist temperatures above 212 degrees, used for sterilization, cooking and heating liquids.) There are other kinds of sterilizers which work with dry air or boiling water, but the autoclave is the one which best fits the unit's need.

Twenty minutes in the live steam of the autoclave will kill any germ known to man. The tray remained in the sterilizer for that time and then was allowed another 10 minutes to dry before it was removed to an adjacent closed room and put in its place on a stainless steel rack.

Eventually 200 Trays

After this particular tray had been stowed away, Mrs. Hearn and her assistants resumed packaging other trays for other purposes. Eventually she hopes to have 200 trays of many and varied types packed, packaged, and sterilized. Even without this backlog any unit of the hospital can have a prepared tray in as many minutes as it takes for a messenger to deliver it. The service is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Supplies are also prepared for the hospital wards and delivered daily by a supply cart. Wards no longer have to stockpile the items they need.

Hospital planning authorities, the people at Gorgas say, have long recognized a Central Sterile Supply Department as one of the most important departments in a modern hospital.

Along with other improvements and changes made recently at the hospital, it is part of Gorgas Hospital's new look.

Ten Years Ago In May

World War II had still over a year to go but it had moved farther away from the Canal Zone. The number of government ships using the Canal continued to increase and more and more the Canal organization was being called on to provide all types of services to transiting ships. Canal operations, and people's daily lives, were tied to the war.

On May 17 Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Mehaffey took the oath of office as the ninth Governor of The Panama Canal, succeeding Gov. Glen E. Edgerton. The oath was administered, in the Governor's office, by A. T. Schmidt, Chief Clerk of the then Supply Department and a notary public.

Succeeding Governor Mehaffey as Engineer of Maintenance, No. 2 man in the Canal organization, was Col. Francis K. Neumeier. Another top appointment was that of Col. James G. Steese as Assistant to the Governor. He had served as Executive Assistant to the Engineer of Maintenance since February 1941.

Forty-four new blue stars had been added to the service flag at Balboa High School. Each star represented a former student or teacher who was serving in the armed forces. In May 1944, the B. H. S. flag had 207 blue stars—and three gold ones.



FATHER'S DAY is June 20. It's high time to be thinking what to give the gentleman who spends most of the year giving things to the rest of his family. The Canal commissaries, of course, have a number of items to please him.

If he smokes, he probably knows that the commissaries stock several of the filter-tip cigarettes; Kents, Viceroy's in king-size and regular size, and the new Tobacco L&M (Liggett & Myers, to you) filter-type. The commissaries also plan to carry, at least on a trial basis, others of this type.

And if he smokes cigars he will be interested in vacuum packed cigars. Due any time now, they will come 25 in a can which should guarantee freshness and the proper dryness even in this climate where humidities of 90 or over are not unusual. Also expected are cartons of a new—to the commissaries—brand of small cigars which are packed 10 to a carton and will sell for about 55 to 65 cents a package. Watch the retail stores for these.

CIGARETTES AND CIGARS call for lighters. Zippos, which work in the strongest breeze and operate on one filling of fluid for an amazingly long time, are available in the commissaries. Decorated with the Canal seal, they make a handsome gift; about \$2.75.

Another item which should please father, especially if he is a camera fan, is what is known as a "gadget or photographic In the Bag." The bags are made of Tolex, a plastic with a leather-like finish, have a round-the-top zipper opening, an outside pocket with a separate fastener, and a handy and adjustable shoulder strap. They are about \$4.50. (Don't tell Father, but women travelers say they are wonderful for train or plane cases, to hold make-up and a fresh blouse.)

A **SUPER PRESENT** would be one of the Nylon golf bags, for men, which the commissaries have on order. Only a few are expected, though. They hold 10 clubs, have a "selector ball pocket" on the side: \$22.

Another really special gift would be an electric shaver, especially now that so many

of the new quarters have plug-in outlets in the bathroom light fixtures. The Close Shavers operate, of course, on 25-cycle current. The commissaries have Remington Rands at \$19.85, or Shave-masters at \$23.65. Or how about a table radio to go beside his bed? Several models are stocked, all with five tubes and bands, to operate on 25 cycles; from about \$19.95 to \$36.95.

CONSERVATIVE DONORS may like to stick to the old standbys. For such, there are neckties, from 85 cents up; leather belts, which begin at \$1.75; a wide assortment of cufflinks and tie bars, from about \$1.20 to \$5; sport shirts of rayon, cotton or nylon, in fancy prints or plain, about \$3.25 to \$6.50. There are cufflinks, for french-cuff shirts (the commissaries have the shirts, too), from \$1.20 up. There are also leather billfolds, from \$2.75 to about \$9.50, although one cynical papa says they do to hold currency only until mama takes it over.

If Mother is planning to take Father out to dinner on HIS day, she'll need a new bag. She should look in the bigger Dinner Date stores for the new shipment of Pearl-Date mesh—"hand-in-hand with fashion" is their slogan—bags. Made of small beads on an aluminum base, the bags are creamy-white. They range in size from clutch bags which are small to fairly large purses with snap-tops and handles which look like clear amber, but aren't, and in price from about \$6.45 to \$16.95.

VERY, VERY YOUNG ladies, in the 1-3 tracket, always look good to their fathers, but they will be even sweeter in a dainty new dress. There are, in the commissaries, organdy pinafores with ruffled shoulders and embroidered trim, white or pastels, \$1.85; full, skirted polished cottons, dotted swiss or a sheer stripe, \$2.50. One to fours can have their choice of polished cottons with grosgrain ribbon belts and minute bunches of artificial posies—so grownup—or plissés, which need no ironing, \$2.50. There are socks to go with the new frocks, too; 19 cents for combed cotton anklets in solid colors with a variegated color turn-over cuff, or nylons in solid color pastels, 34 to 50 cents, depending on the size.

Canal Zone Couple Thwart Nature's Exuberance With Miniature Trees



MRS. EARL DAILEY displays one of her miniature Royal Poinciana trees; although it is more than two years old it is only about 10 inches tall. On the shelf above is a Star Apple tree. In the center is another Royal Poinciana. All of the trees are about the same age and in excellent health.

In the Canal Zone, where nature bursts with exuberance and the jungle can cover the works of man in a short space of six months, Earl O. Dailey, Supervisor of the Southern District of the Panama Canal Electrical Division, and his wife Charlotte are cultivating trees in miniature.

The hobby is perhaps the natural outcome of living in the lush tropics where, for a change, it is rewarding to see a tree grow to maturity perfect in every way except that it is only 24 inches tall instead of the usual 25 to 50 feet.

Mrs. Dailey became interested in the cultivation of dwarfed or Ming trees, as they are known professionally, about a year or so ago when she saw an advertisement in a States paper. For some time her husband had been an ardent amateur gardener and she decided to take part in his hobby.

They soon found that the instructions in pamphlets and books from the States might have worked fine in the temperate climates but, for the Canal Zone, the Daileys would have to experiment and devise their own methods.

Seedlings from the States did not grow to maturity in the tropics but sometimes a tree grown here from seed brought from the States would adjust itself to the hot climate and flourish. It also took on all the habits of the tropical plants and became a tropical bum of the vegetable kingdom, so to speak.

Most of their best results have been with local trees, however. These include royal poinciana, star apple, African tulip, and several varieties of evergreens brought to the Canal Zone from the Volcan region.

As explained by Mrs. Dailey, the method of producing dwarf or Ming trees was an old Japanese secret brought to the States recently by an industrious GI. The fad caught on in the States and many amateur horticulturists there

now have Ming trees in their homes.

The secret of cultivation of the little trees consists mainly of cutting the tap roots of the seedling and trimming off the top to make sure that the plant never grows any higher than 24 inches. After two or three years of this treatment, the



THE WATERING can is as big as the miniature tree which Earl O. Dailey is holding.

trees are planted in a shallow pot or tray and kept on a near starvation diet.

They grow to maturity in about five years and assume the habits of their normal brothers and sisters. The flowering trees produce flowers and the fruit trees produce fruit. Some types of trees, such as the evergreen, adapt themselves well to pruning and shaping into unusual spreads and windblown effects.

Since starting their hobby, Mr. and Mrs. Dailey have found several other dwarf tree enthusiasts on the Isthmus and sometimes they meet and exchange ideas. Nearly all have found that they must use new methods of cultivation for the tropics and hope to form a club soon so that the members can meet regularly

60-Cycle X-Ray Department At Gorgas Nearly Finished

Completion of a 60-cycle X-ray department at Gorgas Hospital is scheduled within the next six months. The overall cost, including a powerline which taps an Army cable, will be approximately \$120,000.

Questions have been raised recently, in the Governor-Employee Conferences, for instance, as to the relative merits of 25- and 60-cycle current for generating X-rays. X-radiation, experts explain, is the same whether it is produced by 25-cycle or 60-cycle current.

However, in recent years many technological advances and mechanical improvements have been made in X-ray equipment. Because of the scarcity of 25-cycle machines, the improvements and developments are confined or adapted only to the 60-cycle equipment.

New Clinic Planned

This was one of the reasons why the Health Bureau started planning a 60-cycle X-ray clinic at Gorgas Hospital soon after the end of the last war. It was to have been part of the Out-Patient clinics building which was started but never completed.

Consequently it was decided to convert the existing X-ray department to 60 cycles and make improvements in that department. Planning began in 1951 and last year the first piece of 60-cycle equipment, a therapy machine, was received and installed at a cost of about \$26,000. Considered the best attainable, it can give deep, intermediate, and superficial therapy.

It was followed by two combination 60-cycle radiographic-fluoroscopic machines which have all the latest devices for efficient and economical service. In addition, a 60-cycle, 35-mm. radio-graphic chest unit has been obtained and is installed in the lobby of the hospital for chest examinations and surveys.

Improvements Authorized

Other improvements to be made, all of which have been authorized, are: Development of two toilets and barium units to facilitate fluoroscopic and other diagnostic procedures; installation of air conditioning in the diagnostic rooms and darkroom; installation of a new dryer in the darkroom; provision for a small office and space for a receptionist at the entrance to the department. In addition, improvements are to be made in the therapy room and additional appliances and accessories are to be obtained for improvement of the service.

and indulge in Ming-tree gossip.

The cultivation of unusual plants is nothing new for Mr. Dailey who has experimented with such things as miniature tomatoes and tropical pansies and violets. He has a collection of plants in the garden of his home on Empire Street in Balboa and takes a ribbing from his cronies when he is seen watering his plants each evening with a tiny watering can.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Dailey are second generation Canal Zone residents and both are graduates of Balboa High School. After graduation from Tulane University, Mr. Dailey went to work with the Electrical Division in 1936. In addition to gardening, he also has taken an active interest in astronomy and is a member of the Canal Zone Astronomical Society.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY SUPPLEMENTS AVAILABLE

A limited number of THE PANAMA CANAL REVIEW'S Fiftieth Anniversary Supplement issued in May are now available for sale.

The Supplement may be bought from the Vault Clerk on the third floor of the Administration Building at Balboa Heights. Mail orders will also be accepted while the supply lasts.

The price of the Fiftieth Anniversary Supplement is 10 cents a copy.

The sale of the May issue exceeded expectations and no copies of the regular issue of THE REVIEW for May are available.

Latin American Teachers Training For Changeover

(Continued from page 2) as the basic language in the Latin American schools, non-U. S. citizens eligible for free schooling in the Canal Zone will be assigned to these schools. Simultaneously, all children whose parents are United States citizens will be assigned to the United States schools.

Teacher Assignments

There will be a comparatively large number of reassignments of teachers during the coming year, since only those adequately trained for teaching in Spanish will be used next year in the elementary grades. They, however, will return to their normal teaching duties after further training, when the complete change has been made throughout the school system in the following school year.

It is presently expected that all teachers employed during the coming school term will be sufficiently trained to meet requirements for all-Spanish teaching in the 1956-57 school year.

In the faculty tests conducted prior to the opening of the Summer Institute, it was found that nearly one-half of the teachers already are sufficiently qualified. The program of training will be continued through the coming school year on an intensified basis and the Summer Institute training will be resumed the following summer. Those teachers who fail to achieve the necessary qualifications will be replaced.

With the adoption of Spanish as the basic language in the schools, only that language will be spoken in the classrooms and children will be encouraged to speak only Spanish during play periods. English will be taught in all grades of the Latin American schools just as Spanish will be taught in all grades of the United States schools.

Although the full results of the changes to be inaugurated in the Canal Zone school system will not be evident for some years to come, Canal officials are completely confident that the change will have a marked effect in better fitting all student graduates from schools in the Canal Zone as useful citizens whether members of Spanish-speaking or English-speaking communities.

Forty Years Ago In May

Ten years old, as far as its American forces were concerned, in May 1914 the Canal organization was looking both forward and backward.

What THE CANAL RECORD called "the beginning of regular commercial service through the Canal" started that month when tugs and barges began to shuttle through the Canal carrying 12,100 tons of sugar and 200 tons of canned pineapple which had been unloaded in Balboa from the American-Hawaiian Line's S. S. *Alaskan*.

The *Alaskan* was diverted to the Isthmus because of interrupted traffic on the Tehautepec railroad. Twelve Canal barges were placed in the shuttle service and the tug *Mariner* was transferred to the Division of Operation. A schedule was set up under which one-third of the barges were loaded at Balboa, while one-third were in transit, and the remaining third were being unloaded at Cristobal.

Looking backward, THE RECORD said: "The decade has seen the virtual completion of the Canal and the beginnings of its commercial and naval use." During the previous year the sea-level channel had been opened to Gatun and Miraflores locks; Gatun and Miraflores lakes had been filled to their normal height; Culebra Cut had been flooded; all of the locks had been operated repeatedly; and a number of vessels in the Canal service, as well as several rafts of piles under tow, have passed from ocean to ocean.

One bridge across the Canal was being placed in operation and another was being removed.

At Paraiso the pontoon bridge over which trains were to cross the waterway was connected to the abutment on the

east bank of the Canal, and the work of laying the track on the bridge aprons and on the trestle on the barge was underway.

In the meantime, traffic on the suspension bridge over Culebra Cut at Empire was suspended. The bridge, which had been used since July 31, 1909, had been designed, THE RECORD said, "to furnish a means of communication between the east and west sides of the Canal and also to carry compressed air and water mains over the Cut." It had a seven-foot roadway.

Suspended on towers, the bridge's height above the water of the Cut was only 108.5 feet, which did not give sufficient clearance for the masts of larger vessels.

Offices of the Captains of the Ports of Ancon and Cristobal were formerly established May 4, 1914. Commander Douglas E. Dismukes, Cristobal Port Captain, had his headquarters, temporarily, in rooms above the Panama Railroad Freight station. Lt. Comdr. H. V. Butler, Port Captain at Ancon, set up his office in the Railroad building at the Balboa wharves.

Enough applications for positions as Canal pilots had been received that THE RECORD said: "There will be no difficulty in increasing the complement of pilots as the trade of the Canal warrants." Applicants had to be American citizens, under 45 years of age, holding master's licenses for unlimited tonnage on the Great Lakes or oceangoing vessels.

The pilots were to be uniformed in "ice-cream colored palm beach cloth, plain, without stripes or figures." The coats would have stiff, standing collars, two high pockets, and brass buttons marked "CP."

A three-man committee, composed of Capt. R. E. Wood, Capt. L. P. Williamson, and S. M. Hitt, was appointed to recommend a site in Cristobal for a 50-bed hospital. It would be used for the treatment of emergency cases.

Retires



FLORENCE WILLIAMS, who went to work for the Isthmian Canal Commission before any American employee still on the Canal rolls, retired the end of May.

She worked from 1907 until 1909 at Empire as a telephone operator, thereby qualifying for the Roosevelt Medal. After that she returned to the United States to attend school and did not re-enter the Canal service until 1922.

Miss Williams has lived in Ancon since 1912 and plans to continue there; she expects to live at the Tivoli Guest House, for the time being, at least.

Extensive Post Office Changes Announced To Civic Councilmen

All "banking-type" operations of Pacific side post offices south of Pedro Miguel will be consolidated July 1 at the Civil Affairs Building on Gaillard Highway.

Simultaneously these operations will be terminated in the post offices at Balboa, Balboa Heights, Diablo Heights, Albrook Air Force Base, and Fort Amador.

On the same date, Ancon and Curundu post offices and Fort Davis will go on a mail delivery only basis. Mail will be put into boxes at these post offices and mail will be collected from them, but there will be no window service of any sort.

Cocoli post office on the Pacific side and Fort Gulick on the Atlantic side will be closed.

Other changes to be affected July 1 will be the institution of four-hour service at the post offices at Balboa Heights, Diablo Heights, Pedro Miguel, and Gamboa. The hours for these post offices and for the "banking-type" office at the Civil Affairs Building will be announced later.

The changes have been made necessary because of budget limitations. They were announced May 26 at the Governor's conference with U. S.-rate Civic Council representatives.

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.

CIVIL AFFAIRS BUREAU

Mrs. Jane N. Clinton, Mrs. Harriet K. Serger, Mrs. Betty J. Jones, from Substitute Teacher to Elementary School Teacher.

Kenneth R. Coleman from Fireman to Fire Sergeant.

James V. Bartlett, from Fire Sergeant to Fire Lieutenant.

Thomas J. Egger, from Pumping Plant Operator and Tractor Bulldozer Operator, Maintenance Division, to Customs Guard, Postal, Customs and Immigration Division.

Mrs. Ethel V. Bialkowski, from Substitute Teacher to Junior High School Teacher.

Charles C. Fears, from Detective to Police Sergeant, Police Division.

Gerald J. Johnson, from Policeman, Police Division, to Fireman, Fire Division.

Mrs. Jean A. Violette, from Typist to Clerk-Stenographer, Division of Schools.

Mrs. Jessie O. Lindsay, from Clerk to Procurement Clerk, Division of Schools.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BUREAU

Claude W. Wade, from Steward to Restaurant Manager, Cristobal Service Center.

ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION BUREAU

Robert K. Hanna, from Cash Accounting Assistant, Treasury Branch, to Contract Assistant, Contract and Inspection Division.

John F. Kalafsky, from Painter Leader, Maintenance Division, to Construction Inspector (General), Contract and Inspection Division.

Ralph H. Otten, from Architect (General) to Electrical Engineer, Engineering Division.

Mrs. Patricia E. LeBrun, from Accounting Clerk (Typist), Claims Branch, to Accounting Clerk, Electrical Division.

John H. Childress, from Service Mechanic (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning) to Pumping Plant Operator and Service Mechanic, Maintenance Division.

Leslie O. Anderson, from Construction Inspector to Supervisory Construction Inspector, Contract and Inspection Division.

Vernon C. Douglas, from Public Works Foreman to Filtration Plant Operator, Maintenance Division.

Edwin J. Compton, from Assistant Public Works Foreman to Special Combination Welder, Maintenance Division.

William J. Turner, from Wireman to Operator-Foreman Electrician, Electrical Division.

Zane Z. Zizz, from Powerhouse Operator-Dispatcher to Power Dispatcher, Electrical Division.

Carl M. Nix, from Operator-Foreman Electrician to Powerhouse Operator-Dispatcher, Electrical Division.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR-PRESIDENT

Mrs. Isabelle C. Wolford, Clerk Stenographer, from Agents Accounts Branch to Executive Planning Staff.

INTERNAL SECURITY OFFICE

Edward J. Kirkus, from Police Sergeant Police Division, to Investigator, Internal Security Office.

MARINE BUREAU

Vincent D. Ridge, from Shipwright Leader to Special Shipwright Leadingman and Assistant Dockmaster, Industrial Division.

Martin G. Klontz, from Boatbuilder to Shipwright Leader, Industrial Division.

Scott J. McKay, from Chief Towboat Engineer to Senior Chief Towboat Engineer, Navigation Division.

Albert L. Wilder, from Probationary Pilot to Qualified Pilot.

William A. Hadarits, from Gauger, Division of Storehouses, to Towing Locomotive Operator, Atlantic Locks.

PERSONNEL BUREAU

Mrs. Madeline M. DeRapps, from Ticket Seller, Service Center Division, to Clerk-Typist, Local Rate Records Branch.

SUPPLY BUREAU

Dorothy B. King, Clerk-Typist, from

Personnel Records Division, to Division of Storehouses.

Mrs. Ruth J. Bain, from Accounting Clerk to Commissary Assistant, Commissary Division.

JUNE SAILINGS

From Cristobal

Ancon	June 4
Cristobal	*June 12
Panama	June 18
Ancon	June 25

From New York

Cristobal	**June 3
Panama	June 8
Ancon	June 15
Cristobal	June 22
Panama	June 29

*Leaves Cristobal Saturday; arrives New York Friday. **Leaves New York Thursday because of holiday, New York. (Northbound the ships are in Haiti from 7 a. m. to noon Sunday; southbound the Haiti stop is Saturday from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m.)

RETIREMENTS

Retirement certificates were presented to the following employees who are listed alphabetically, together with their birth places, titles, length of service and future addresses.

(Retirements did not appear in the May issue and are included below).

IN MAY

John G. Johnson, England; Storekeeper Division of Storehouses; 28 years, 2 months, 23 days; Panama.

David L. Norton, Pennsylvania; Car Inspector, Railroad Division; 25 years, 1 month, 15 days; Los Angeles, Calif.

John G. McCoy, Pennsylvania; Salary and Wage Analyst, Personnel Bureau; 33 years, 2 months, 22 days; Jacksonville, Fla.

Floyd F. Rogers, Mississippi; Lock Operator Machinist; Pacific Locks; 14 years, 4 months, 8 days; Hurley, Miss.

Leonora Smith, Kansas; Principal, Cristobal Elementary School; 31 years, 8 months; Seattle, Wash.

Lucile A. Waters, New Jersey; Accounting Clerk, Payroll Branch; 36 years 1 month, 14 days; Canal Zone for present.

Florence E. Williams, New York; Accounting Clerk, Cost Accounts Branch; 33 years, 8 months, 8 days; Canal Zone for present.

IN APRIL

Sylvester N. Belanger, Washington; Master of Transportation, Railroad Division; 22 years, 7 months, 14 days; Los Angeles, Calif.

Joseph A. Farr, Washington; Senior Chief Towboat Engineer, Navigation Division; 29 years, 7 months, 8 days; Santa Clara, R. de P.

William Gaudette, Massachusetts; Policeman, Police Division; 23 years, 7 months, 28 days; Lowell, Mass.

Arthur R. Grier, Iowa; General Foreman, Dredging Division; 36 years, 7 months, 27 days; Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Percy L. Hooper, Alabama; Fireman, Fire Division; 31 years, 10 months, 24 days; McIntosh, Fla.

William L. Howard, Maryland; Postmaster, Cristobal; 38 years, 3 days; St. Petersburg, Fla.

Charles L. Leeser, Maryland; Press Foreman, Mount Hope Printing Plant; 25 years, 2 months, 12 days; Houston, Texas;

Samuel R. Meyer, Oklahoma; Senior Gas Plant Operator, Industrial Division; 33 years, 1 month, 16 days; Tampa, Fla.

Ernie L. Payne, Missouri; Chief, Personnel Records Division; 33 years, 7 months, 16 days; Portland, Oreg.

Carroll S. Sanders, Kentucky; Pumping Plant Operator, Maintenance Division; 14 years, 3 months, 10 days; Fontana, Calif.

ANNIVERSARIES

Employees who observed important anniversaries 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 (*).

(Anniversaries did not appear in the May issue and are included below).

IN MAY

42 YEARS

*George Herman, Chief, Police Division.

35 YEARS

Edward T. Kirchmier, Lockmaster, Pacific Locks.

*Jessie S. Pugh, Clerk-Stenographer, Personnel Records Division.

30 YEARS

*George D. Cockle, General Supply Assistant, Commissary Division.

*Fred H. Olsen, Plant Maintenance Supervisor, Industrial Division.

*Fred W. O'Rourke, Marine Bunkering Foreman, Terminals Division.

*Frederick C. Rose, Chief Towboat Engineer, Navigation Division.

25 YEARS

Eldridge N. Burton, Assistant Postmaster, Balboa.

*William E. Lundy, Assistant Treasurer, Treasury Branch.

*Raymond O. Simon, Assistant Manager, Tivoli Commissary.

20 YEARS

Kenneth M. Edwards, Lock Operator Wireman Leader, Pacific Locks.

David W. Ellis, Floating Crane Operator, Dredging Division.

*Ernest E. Paris, Accounting Clerk, Electrical Division.

*Henry E. Lewis, Painter Leadingman, Industrial Division.

*William J. Rose, Diesel Locomotive Machinist, Railroad Division.

*Walter V. Underwood, Lock Operator Machinist, Leader, Pacific Locks.

15 YEARS

*Roy A. Fort, Pilot, Navigation Division.

Winfield S. Ireland, Postal Clerk, Air Mail Field, Balboa.

John E. Jennison, Water System Foreman, Maintenance Division.

James S. Morel, Lock Operator Wireman, Pacific Locks.

Chester W. Pearson, Policeman, Balboa.

*Harry J. Quinlan, Boiler Inspector, Industrial Division.

Norbert M. Schommer, Accountant, Commissary Division.

*Leslie H. Slavin, Public Works Foreman, Maintenance Division.

IN APRIL

35 YEARS

*Charles F. Hinz, Postmaster, Balboa Heights.

30 YEARS

*Rodger W. Griffith, Assistant Chief, Police Division.

*Sallie F. McKeown, Fiscal Accounting Clerk, Industrial Division.

*Albert Terwilliger, Pilot, Navigation Division.

25 YEARS

Wilson H. Crook, Acting Director, Community Services Bureau.

Albert A. Doyle, Foreman Proofreader, Printing Plant.

Edwin C. Jones, Records Analyst, Administrative Branch.

*Henry T. Leisy, Recreation Supervisor, Division of Schools.

Thomas Lutro, Lockmaster, Atlantic Locks.

20 YEARS

*Henry T. Carpenter, Construction and Maintenance Supervisor, Maintenance Division.

John W. B. Hall, Chief Stevedore Foreman, Terminals Division.

Morton L. LeVee, Sergeant, Police Division.

*Jack F. Morris, Sergeant, Police Division.

*Thomas J. Polite, Sergeant, Police Division.

E. M. Reinhold, Automatic Telephone

Contractors Hill Job Scheduled To Start Next Month; Project Largely Machine Work

(Continued from page 1)

awarded by the Panama Canal Company and is one of the four or five largest ever let by the Canal organization. It was far exceeded by three of the Third Locks project contracts—excavation for the new Gatun and new Pacific Locks, and construction of the new Gatun Locks. The smallest of these was \$8,500,000 for excavation work at Gatun, and the largest was \$45,700,000 for the construction of the new Gatun Locks. The latter, however, was cancelled only a short time after being awarded due to the beginning of the war.

Although the Contractors Hill project is not large, as compared with many construction projects, the work involved will be a delicate operation. It requires blasting alongside the Canal channel in an area where there is a possibility of rock-fall of major proportions.

Every precaution will be taken for the safety of shipping during the work and the contractor will be required to follow strict safety regulations. Because of technical skill required in blasting, the Tecon Corporation has announced that it plans to employ special consultants for this work.

Members of the four-man Board of Consultants selected by Governor Seybold to advise the Canal Administration on the Contractors Hill problem visited the Isthmus late last month for conferences and field investigations. Three members, Dr. C. W. Livingstone, Edwin E. Abbott, and Hibbert Hill, were here during the week of May 17-21, and Dr. Arthur Casagrande visited the Canal Zone for two days at the end of the month.

At the close of the two-day conference of the three consultants, they issued a joint statement in which they expressed the opinion that Canal authorities have pursued a judicious course in the Contractors Hill project. They agreed in the main with the steps which have been taken and the proposed plan of operation.

Drill Holes Finished

The sinking of drill holes through Contractors Hill to determine subsurface conditions, both as to the class of material which will be encountered and the extent of the rock fracture, was being completed this week. Five holes have been sunk to a depth of several hundred feet. This

Switchman, Electrical Division.

*David C. Ryan, Foreman, Telephone Repair Shop, Electrical Division.

*Harold I. Tinnin, Supervisory Storekeeper, General, Division of Storehouses.

15 YEARS

Elsa L. Bailey, Personnel Clerk (Typist), Personnel Bureau.

Donald R. Brayton, Senior Yardmaster, Railroad Division.

*Samuel T. Bruce, Maintenance Man, Maintenance Division.

Erma C. Forbes, Public Health Nurse, Division of Quarantine.

*Hector M. Grant, Pilot, Navigation Division.

*Richard M. Hiron, Assistant Motor Inspector, Police Division.

*Charles O. Peters, Jr., Towing Locomotive Operator, Pacific Locks.

*Gabriel A. Reimers, Chief Towboat Engineer, Navigation Division.

Matthew Shannon, Foreman Painter, Maintenance Division.

*Charles T. Smith, Road and Yard Conductor, Railroad Division.

*Raoul O. Theriault, Supervisory Accountant, Commissary Division.

William Wirtz, Jr., Shipwright, Industrial Division.

core drilling was done by Dredging Division rigs although additional drillers were secured on a loan basis from the Corps of Engineers for the job.

Lt. Col. Edward B. Jennings has been assigned to the Canal by the Corps of Engineers and will be Project Officer. He has been on duty at the Corps of Engineers Office in Nashville, Tenn. He visited the Isthmus for several days during the past month during which time he worked closely with the Canal's engineering force on plans for the job.

Conversion To 60-Cycle Current Moves Soon Into Planning And Action Phase

(Continued from page 1)

planned to begin this survey in Atlantic side homes about October and complete it next January. The survey teams will then move to the Pacific side and it is hoped to have this work completed by July of next year.

Occupants of Canal quarters will be notified in advance of the date the survey will be made. Each piece of frequency-sensitive equipment in each home will be inspected and listed. This will include such domestic appliances as electric refrigerators, washing machines, ironers, sewing machines, record players, fans, clocks, vacuum cleaners, electric trains, and hobby equipment. Cooperation of all employees in making the survey of their equipment is essential to avoid costly errors and interruption of electric service during conversion.

Conversion Free

Under the overall policies adopted for the conversion project, all regularly used frequency-sensitive equipment which is privately owned will be converted, free of charge. Generally, the cost of converting spare equipment will not be borne by

WINS HONOR AWARD



HECTOR MIRANDA, President of the Phi Theta Kappa Society of the Canal Zone Junior College, was given the College's Honor Award this week at the College graduation ceremonies.

He is the twentieth Junior College student and the fourth man to win the award which was established in 1935. His name will be inscribed on the plaque which was presented by the first graduating class. The plaque is located at the entrance of the college building in Balboa.

It honors the student who, each year, "contributed most to the spiritual, intellectual, and extra-curricular life of the college."

A graduate of Balboa High School, he has been active in a wide range of college affairs. He was assistant advertising manager of the school yearbook, *Conquistador*, a member of the Pep Club, and treasurer of the Spanish Club. He has taken a leading part in staging and producing Junior College dramatic productions.

He plans to teach and will continue his studies in the United States.

the company unless it can be shown that such equipment is a reasonable reserve supply.

Following the visit of the survey teams to the homes to inspect and inventory equipment, it will be the responsibility of the individual owners to report any change in the inventory prior to actual conversion from 25-cycle to 60-cycle current. Equipment and appliances bought subsequent to the inspection and prior to conversion will also be converted free of charge if the owner has reported in writing the purchase or change to the Engineering and Construction Bureau.

Detailed rules concerning the conversion of equipment, both domestic and industrial, will be announced at a later date. These will cover such questions as replacement in lieu of conversion and adjustment of equipment to be replaced. Although these rules will generally cover most situations, it is anticipated that many decisions on conversion or replacement must be made on an individual basis.

Converters Unnecessary

According to conversion plans already formulated, the use of converters will not be required except in some isolated instances. The avoidance of the use of converters will represent a sizeable savings in the project. It is possible to avoid use of converters because all feeder lines supplying high voltage power are in pairs. The power generating equipment will be converted on a gradual basis so that an ample supply of both 25-cycle and 60-cycle current will be available until the program is fully completed.

The actual conversion of domestic equipment will be done simultaneously in a small group of houses supplied by one transformer. In this manner service interruption will be kept to a minimum in the individual households and it is not expected that service interruptions will be more than one hour for such essential services as refrigeration.

The amount of work to be done on the conversion of power generating equipment during the coming fiscal year will not be extensive because of the length of time for the manufacture and delivery of the heavy equipment after contracts have been awarded.

Contracts for \$600,000

Contracts for approximately \$600,000 worth of equipment and material will be awarded during the coming fiscal year for the new Mount Hope substation. The major items include switchgear, transformers, circuit breakers, and a bus and bus structure. In addition, the 1955 budget provides for the obligation of \$30,000 to replace the transformer at the Agua Clara Diesel station with a 60-cycle transformer.

The major expenditure for the year will be \$190,000 for the construction of duct lines and the installation and re-routing of power cables to connect the new Mount Hope substation with existing installations. Of this, \$100,000 is earmarked for a new duct line and three 2,500-volt cables to feed Margarita townsite.

Other expenditures for the year planned on the Atlantic side include \$102,000 for the construction of a building, fence, concrete slab and a steel structure for the new Mount Hope substation, and \$30,000 for a new 11,500-volt underground cable and overhead line on the transmission towers from the Agua Clara plant to provide 60-cycle service to Fort Davis.

Newcomers Club Helps Atlantic Siders To Get Acquainted With Isthmian Living



ATLANTIC SIDE newcomers get together for formal meetings once a month. In between, they take field trips.

A growing group of young women, all recently arrived here, has organized on the Atlantic side to work out one of the most difficult problems which any family ever faces: Integrating themselves into the community of which they are now a part.

They don't put their aim in any such sociological terms. They say, quite simply: We're here. No one made us come here. Now that we're here, let's learn to like it. Meantime, no griping!

This group, which numbered 18 in mid-May and which has probably increased since then, is the "Newcomers Club." None of them has been on the Isthmus more than two years and most of them for only a few months. The only rigid rule for membership is that residence be less than two years.

The local organization was sparked by Mrs. John L. Sugar of Margarita who came here from Westfield, N. J., last August. Her husband is with the Cristobal Commissary. She became choir director of the Cristobal Union Church soon after her arrival and there found other newcomers. All of them knew still other young women who were trying, with varying degrees of success, to adjust to their different new life. They decided to do something about it.

Clubs In U. S.

Mrs. Sugar recalled that she had joined a Newcomers Club when she had moved to Westfield—she later became its president—and suggested that something of the sort be organized in the Canal Zone. There are similar clubs, she says, in many parts of the United States.

Early in March a group of a dozen or so women met at her home in Margarita. The result of the meeting was reported in the following note in a local newspaper:

"A group of ladies recently organized a 'Newcomers Club' and any woman who has been on the Isthmus less than two years is eligible to join. The Club was formed to help acquaint new arrivals with their respective surroundings such as interesting things to see and places to visit and also to exchange ideas for their own entertainment. It will meet once a month."

Because it's easier and simpler to oper-

ate such groups with a more or less parliamentary structure, they have officers, dues—25 cents a meeting—a few standing committee chairmen and conduct their meetings according to the usual *Roberts Rules of Order*.

Mrs. Duke Wilson, whose home state is Florida and whose husband teaches at Cristobal High School, is president. Mrs. Galeon Jarvis, who comes from Illinois and whose husband is also a teacher, is vice president. She and her husband, however, are returning to the States, and she will be succeeded by Mrs. Steve Crowell who came here from Iowa and whose husband is a civilian employee of the Army.

Mrs. Henry Tryner, who calls Pennsylvania her home, and whose husband is a pilot-in-training, serves as secretary, and Mrs. William Maynard, wife of a physical education teacher and former resident of New York, is treasurer.

They found that the basement of the Cristobal Union Church was available as a meeting place. What to do with the small children, while their mothers were meeting, was a problem which was solved by hiring a baby-sitter to keep the children entertained.

The Newcomers have no intention of

restricting their meetings to a once-a-month schedule. In between, they plan field trips and are already trying to arrange for a group transit of the Canal. In April some of them "did" Panama City, from Old Panama to French Plaza, and they expect soon to spend at least one day on the Canal Zone's Pacific side.

It is not at all unlikely that in the very near future they will make field trips to the Commissary Division's bakery and ice cream plant, the locks, the Colon Chamber of Commerce, and the courts.

Early in June they and their husbands were to get together at the Elks Club for a steak and some movies—an old one of the Canal construction and a newer film of Panama Canal operations.

Guest Speakers

They try to have as guest speakers people who can tell them something of what their new community has to offer. In May the main speaker was Mrs. Britta Marcey, program director for the Cristobal YMCA, who described the swimming and badminton classes the "Y" provides for Atlantic side women, told them of the French and Spanish classes which they can attend at the "Y" and invited them to be hostesses at the YMCA's dances.

Mrs. Ozzie Gonzalez, who comes from New York and whose husband is with the Free Zone, is the group's program chairman. She speaks Spanish and served as interpreter on the April trip to Panama City.

The women of the Newcomers Club make no pretensions of being a "study club," or anything so formal. How to deal with prickly heat ("Menticol" from the Commissary helps) and what to pay domestic help (it depends on where you live, but \$2 a day is average) are more apt to come up for discussion than the difference between the Panama Canal Company and the Canal Zone Government.

The Newcomers are simply trying to find out what sort of place this is and how to live here. If they keep on the way they are going, they will probably have been more places and seen more things than other women who have lived here for many years.



WHILE THEIR mothers meet, the younger Newcomers are in the care of Mrs. Alice Wynter who acts as baby-sitter. Mrs. Georgeanna Griswold, standing, is the club's Child Care Chairman.