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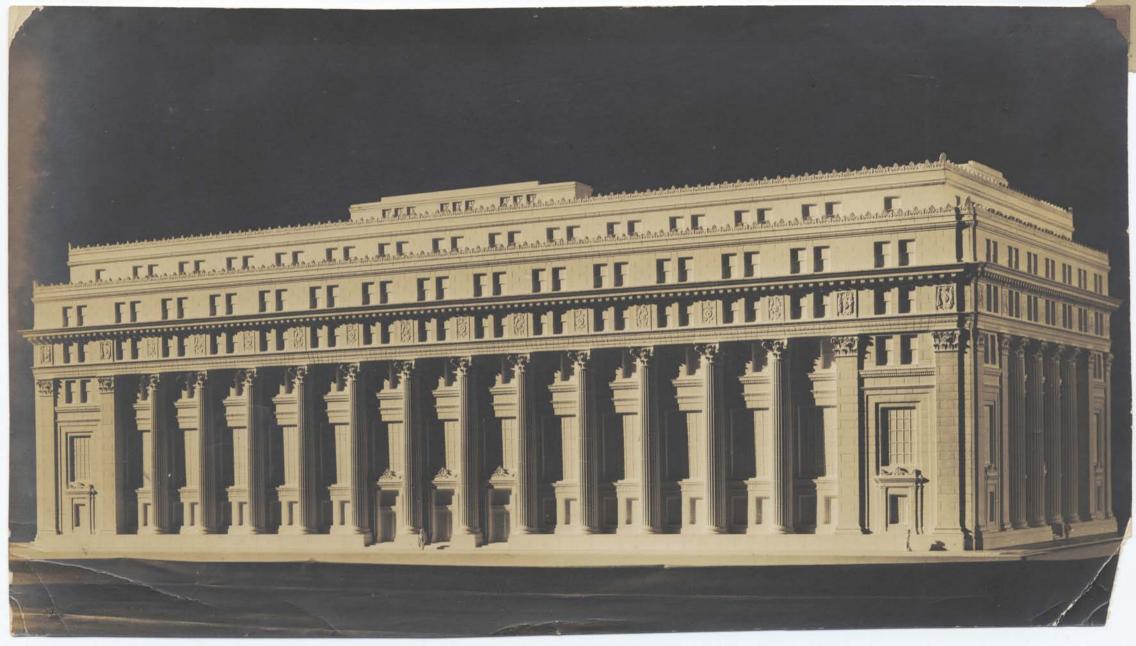


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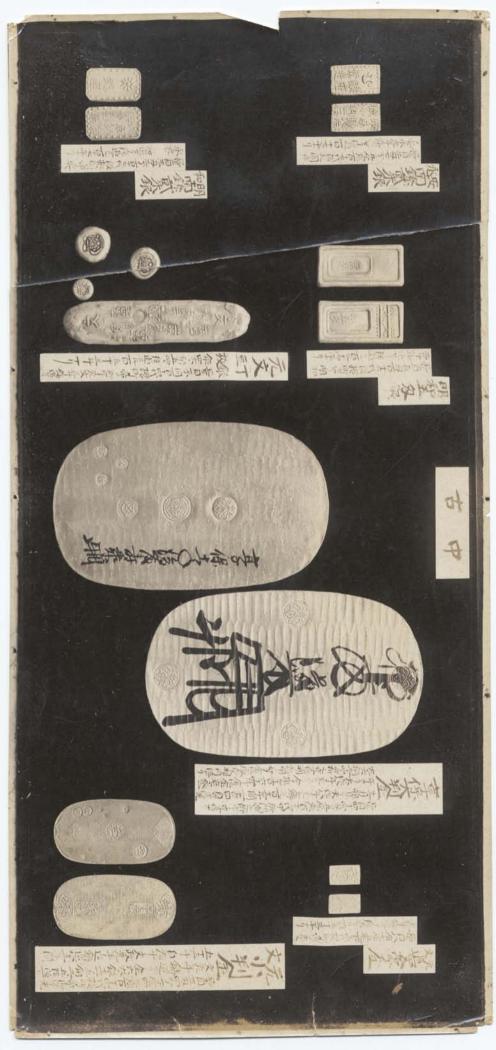






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Herald Tribune—United Press telephoto

110 mils-

President Eisenhower after signing the agreements to end the occupation of West Germany and bring West Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Secretary of State Dulles is looking on.



Nathan M. Pusey



Davies Case: How To Destroy Morale

By Herbert Elliston

THE PRESIDENT on October 19 gave a pep talk to the demoralized employes of the State Department. He emphasized the need for the "highest morale" on the part

of these guardians of peace if peace were to be secured. It was all very inspiring. But did the President realize the people he was speak-ing to considered the Davies case the acid test of the restoration of mo-Apparently not. rale? Mr. Eisenhower deliv-



ered himself of just an-other homily in the Pickwickian or somnambulistic sense.

No question is raised by the hearing board about Mr. Davies' loyalty, only his "judgment, discretion and reliability." However, who can doubt, especially in view of the starring of Mr. Davies by Senator McCarthy, that Mr. Davies will be trotted out from now on until the 1956 election as a prize exhibit in the GOP's numbers game? Eight times Mr. Davies had been drawn over the coals and the triumphant sacrifice of Davies at the ninth climaxed a relentless and vindictive quest for his skin by Patrick J. Hurley.

HURLEY WAS on hand for the kill at the ninth, not as a gloating spectator either, but as a Krylenko kind of cross examin-er. What rankled and festered in Hurley's mind was not any injury that Davies might have done to the Republic, but a fancied slight upon Pat's exaggerated amour propre. Davies, a career official, had dared to take issue with the Ambassador in reports from wartime China when he was serving as General Stilwell's adviser.

Now Davies' work in China, as in Moscow and India, was outstandingly distinctive. How do I know? Partly because I can read, and have read the few of his dispatches published in the White Paper on China; partly because I have been told so by men I respect who have seen Davies' entire output. On this subject I accept the say-so of Bedell Smith, George F. Kennan and Charles E. Bohlen, successive Ambassadors to Moscow. Then there is the only man who has studied the whole documentation and who produced the only authoritative book on it, Herbert Feis, author of The China Tangle. Feis once told me, "Of the voluminous dispatches from China I found Davies' the best, written solely from the standpoint of

would be good for America."

Now Davies gets his thanks for a generation of loyal, devoted, industrious and dangerous service by being listed in a record of scapegoating which affronts the intelligence and makes the heart sick.

France's Premier -And Salesman

Here is a close-up of the man who has baffled, irritated and impressed the world.

-Time-

By BLAIR CLARK

RENCH Premier Pierre Mendès-France arrives in America this week as the salesman of a new France and of himself as its leader. For six days this economist-turnedstatesman who, in his five months in office, has baffled, irritated and impressed the world's diplomats, and who promises something like a political and economic revolution at home, will submit himself to the scrutiny of the American public.

Behind him he leaves a record that even his numerous enemies have to admit is dynamic. No French leader since General de Gaulle has drawn from Frenchmen such passionate admiration or such profound hatred; no one has inspired such extravagant hopes or such profound suspicions.

For M. Mendès-France, who has not had a full day off since he was voted into office June 18, his American sojourn will be practically a rest cure, crowded though it is with official visits. dinners, receptions and public speeches. (He speaks English more fluently than any French Premier since the war.) One or two of his assistants, in fact, worn out by his 100-hour weeks, tried to come with him to America to catch up on sleep. The Premier coolly told them all to stay on the job in Paris.

A driving pace has been Mendès-France's all his life. And it has served him well in his double job as Premier and Foreign Minister during this past summer and autumn when the Western world's diplomatic calendar has been spectacularly crowded.

THE character of Pierre Mendès-France is complex. He is not a "warm" person. A Deputy in the Parliament since 1932, he is perhaps on familiar terms with no more than half a dozen of his colleagues. Courteous but distant is the standard description of his

He can be icily cutting, but he never loses his temper with his subordinates. He can make his displeasure keenly felt while maintaining his reserve. His associates sometimes telephone one another to check on his mood before taking up a problem with him face to They have come to prefer his one-page memo style of working to the personal confrontation.

He is what the French call un homme

BLAIR CLARK is an American free-lance writer who lives in-and reports from-Paris.



France's Premier, with Mme. Mendes-France-"Few French leaders have inspired such passionate admiration or such profound hatred."

à tiroirs, which means that he keeps his problems, his thoughts and his reactions very much to himself. Those who know him best say he is solitary rather than lonely. He and his charming wife have never had much to do with the dazzling Paris society to which they had easy access, and it has been his choice to avoid it. He is solitary even in his policy decisions. His is truly a one-man Government. His Cabinet and his staff are not there to advise him on policy but to get him the factual basis for decisions and then to supervise their execution.

HE intense concentration of M. Mendès-France on the job to be done made him forget some of the usual diplomatic niceties in the past summer of international conferences. At Brussels in August, for example, he came close to maddening the delegates from the other five nations that were to join the European Defense Community by the blunt forthrightness of his language and by his bland insistence that

his own parliamentary problem on E. D. C. was all that counted.

When it came to the London Conference to pick up the pieces of the shattered E. D. C., British official admiration for this new French phenomenon, for this decisive and forceful French Premier, sagged sharply from the heights it had reached when Sir Anthony Eden and Pierre Mendès-France were the joint architects of the Indochina settlement at Geneva.

The low point was reached right after the British decision to turn over four divisions and an air force to the new Western European Command. France had been seeking such a British commitment for years. Previous French Premiers had said that with it they could easily get the E. D. C. treaty through the French Parliament. But Mendès-France acknowledged the British concession in the most cursory way and went right on to demand acceptance for his highly unpopular arms pool idea

The Foreign Ministers of the Western

world have learned at least to respect the technical competence and hard bargaining of Mendès-France, whatever they may think of his diplomatic manners. He is a formidable man around a conference table, as he has been for years in parliamentary debate or in his successful private law practice.

BSERVERS of the workings of his mind in and out of office say that Mendès-France has the classic Cartesian approach to problems: he may "doubt and go on doubting until no doubt is left." But when the final doubt has been resolved, then a course of action is adopted and followed to its logical end. When Mendès-France has solved a problem in his own way and adopted a policy it is as if he had written after the solution "Q. E. D."

His powerful and lucid mind is at its best in debate. It seems far superior in the give and take of Assembly debates than it is in a formal speech in (Continued on Page 30)

























Rebuilding tood-bed.

















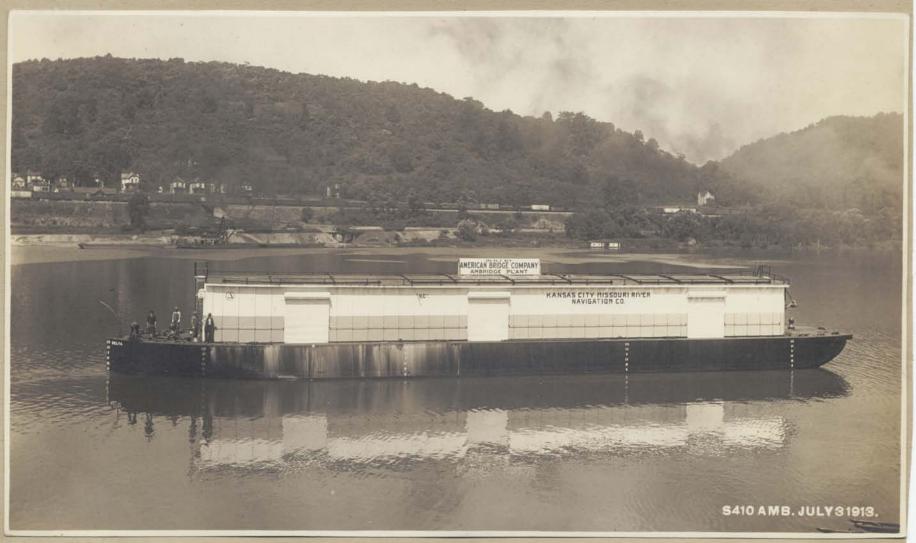
















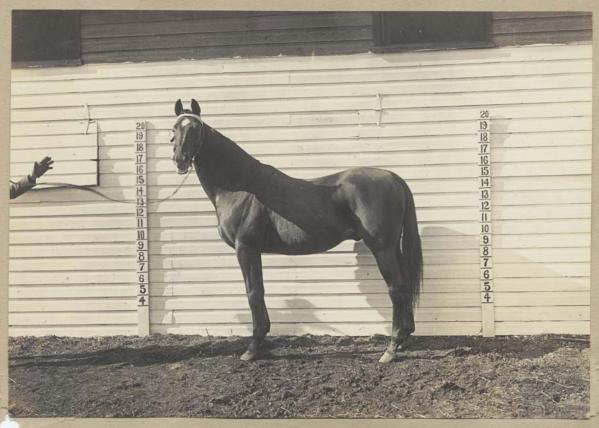
















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Salut de Brousse.

Sultinory morque.











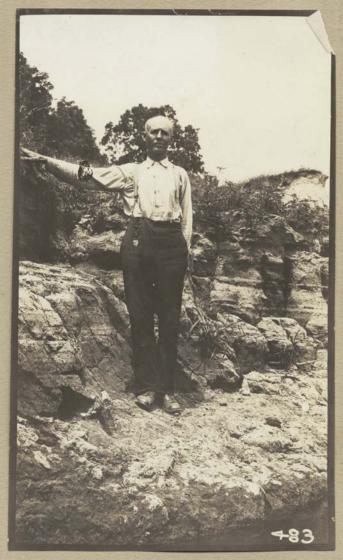












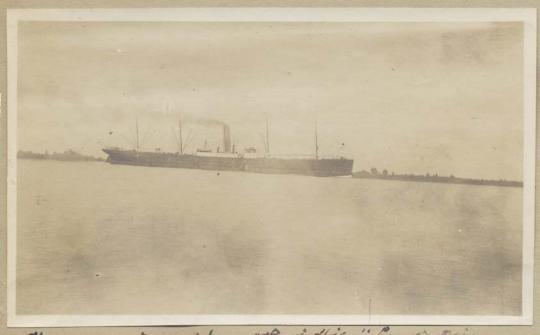
























anil 1912





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Elaine x Note floating sidewalks



June 1914.



June 1914









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July True 1914





































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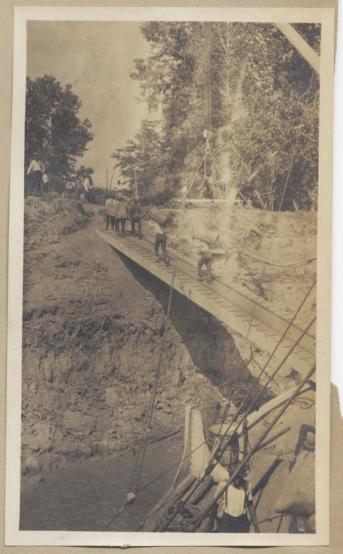




































Foursite of Elaine July 1907



























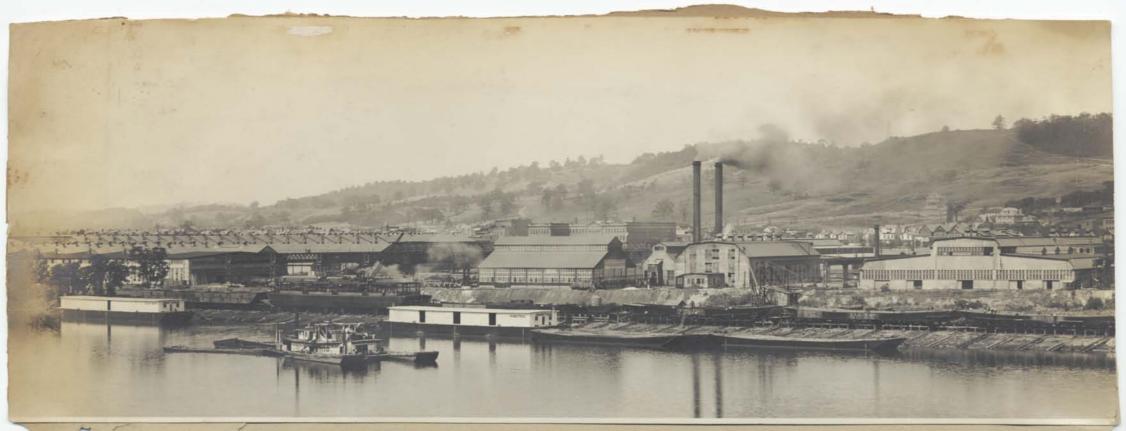








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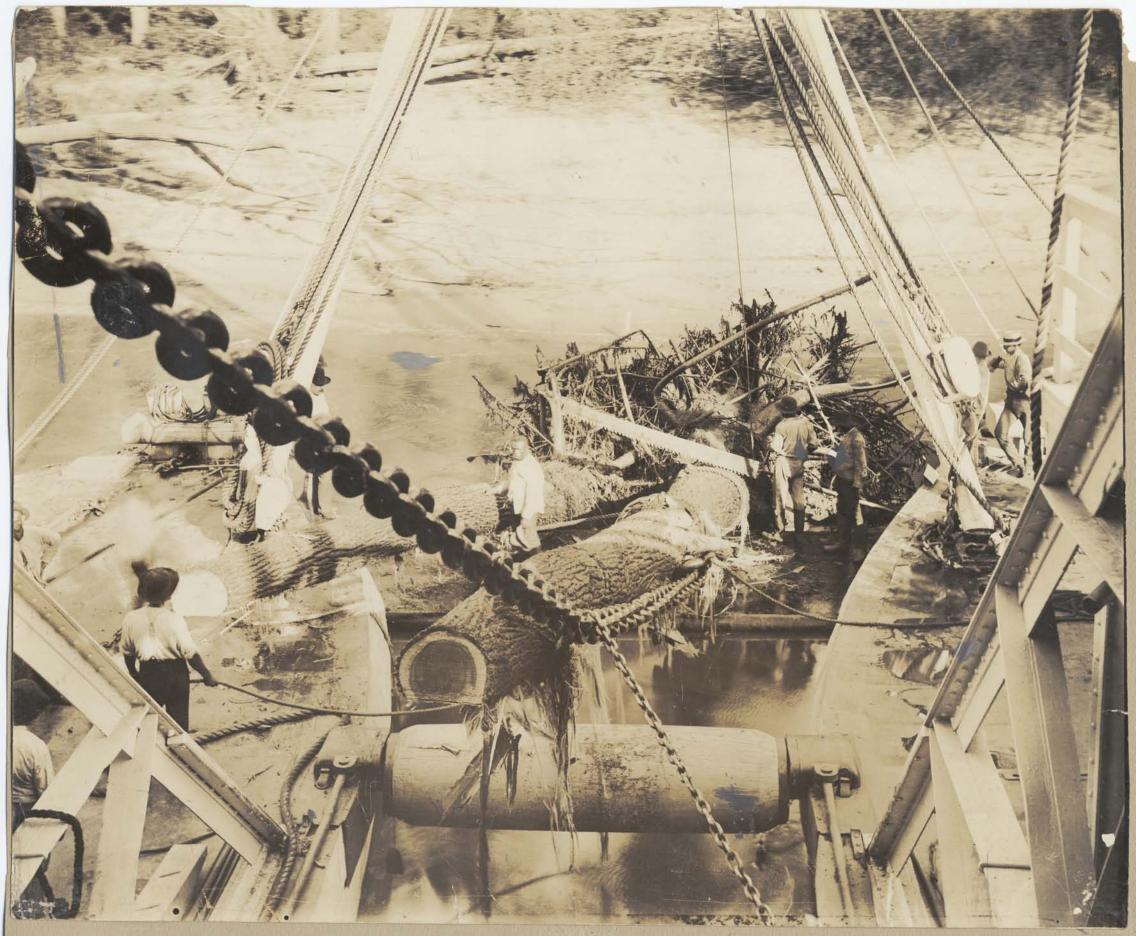
















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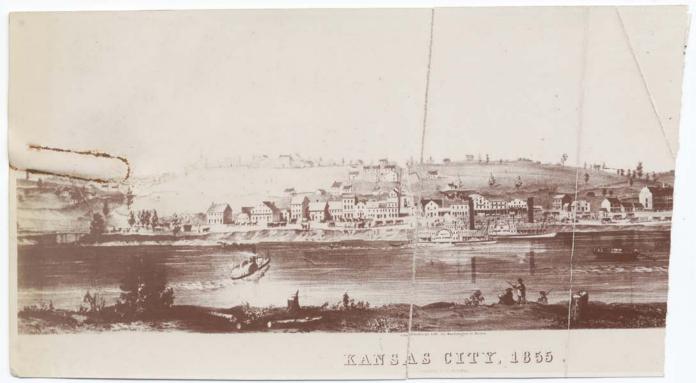


























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HARVARD UNIVERSITY, '96 FRESHMAN CREW

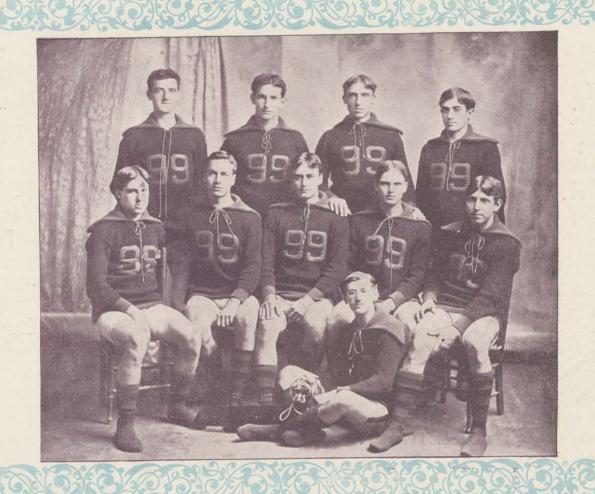


Photo by Gallup.

University of Pennsylvania, '96 Freshman Crew.









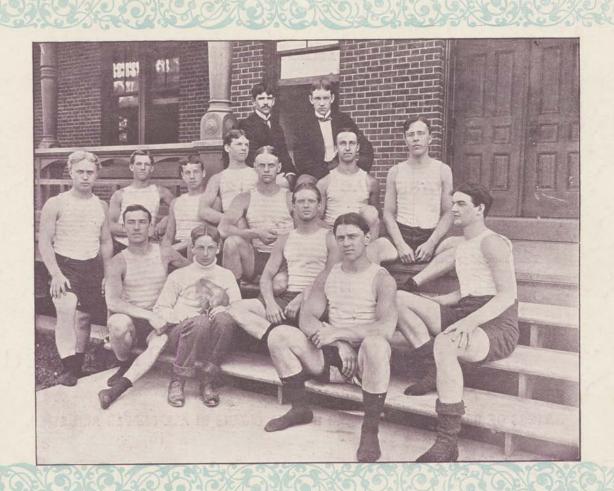


















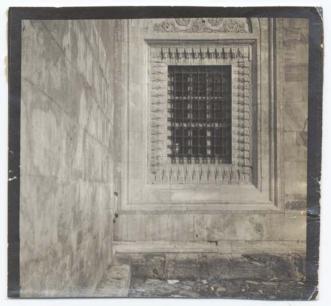






















































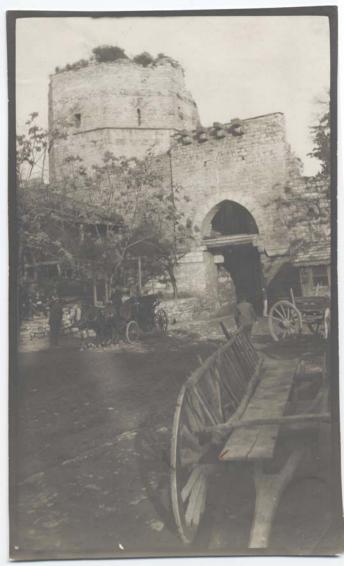






















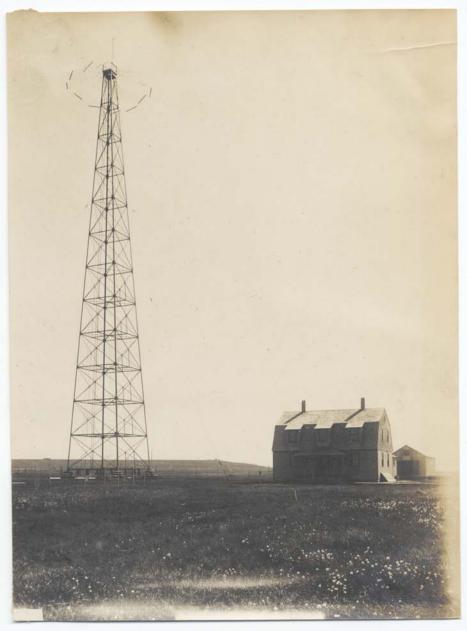








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MISSIONS AT FORT MYER TRAINING CAMP



Upper: GEORGE MARVIN, Captain, infantry. (Harris & Ewing photo.)

Lower: WILLIAM H. WINDOM, First lieutenant, infantry. (Harris & Ewing photo.)



(Edmonston photo.)

Center: BYRON PRICE,
First Heutenant, infantry.
(Harris & Ewing photo.)

wer: DONALD WOODWARD, wt lieutenant, field artillery. (Towles photo.)



THE RUINED VILLAGE OF MONTFAUCON, ON THE OLD HINDENBURG LINE, BETWEEN THE AISNE AND MEUSE RIVERS, Captured on Sept. 26 Last by the American First Army, Composed of Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Kansas Troops, in a Storming Attack Against the Prussian Guard.

WASHINGTONIANS WHO HAVE EARNED COM





Upper: CLYDE C. DUNNINGTON, Captain, infantry. (Harris & Ewing photo.)

Lower: CLEMENT L. BOUVE, Captain, field artillery.





Upper: ROBERT B. JOHNSON, Major, field artillery. (G. V. Buck photo.)

Center: WALDO BURNSIDE, First Heutenant, infantry. (Edmonston photo.)

Lower: LOGAN MORRIS, First Heutenant, infantry. (Harris & Ewing photo.)



Chalsan La Brade Gironde Sunday, 15" June



325

MONTESQUIEU (BARON DE)

Ch. de Secondat, né en 1689 au Château de Labrède, près de Bordeaux. Il succèda en 1716 à son oncle comme Président à mortier au Parlement de Bordeaux.

En 1721, il publia les Lettres Persanes d'un genre léger et frondeur qui eurent un immense succès et qui lui ouvrirent les portes, de l'Académie Française (1728)

Il céda sa charge et se livra tout entier à la Littérature.

Après avoir parcouru l'Europe, étudiant les mœurs et institutions des Peuples
il fit paraître quelques ouvrages; puis en 1748 à Genève,

il publia l'Esprit des Lois, auquel il travaillait depuis vingt ans et qui mit le secau à sa réputation. Grand écrivain. Il fut un véritable sage, bon et bienfaisant. Il mourut à Paris en 1755.







Luxembourg Vue prise du Fetschenhof - Vom Fetschenhof gesehen