

## List of research materials for *Night over Water*

### A: The plane

Theoretical take-off and landing pattern  
Operation manual  
Maintenance manual  
Supplementary manual which mentions revolver but no details  
Testing & service history of B-314  
Structural details of B-314  
Extracts from manuals  
General history of the B-314  
Specifications  
Servicing the 314  
Design & Development of the 314  
Technical specifications  
314s in war service  
1981 Water Flying Annual: good technical article on flying the  
314  
NY Times clipping 19 Mar 1939

### *Pictures: Front view*

*Cutaway-1*  
*Cutaway-2*  
*Cutaway-3*  
*Fuelling the right-hand hydrostabiliser*  
*Various pictures in "Nostalgia" magazine*  
*Exterior in flight*  
*Various pictures in "Sea Wings" (book)*  
*Various pictures in "Wings to the Orient" (book)*  
*Many pictures in "Airpower" magazine*

### B: The crew

Training of B-314 crew  
Flight log  
Timetable  
Baltimore to Horta  
Baltimore to Horta-2  
Pan Am schedules  
Take-off and landing from the test pilot's PoV  
Technical article on crew, routes and especially radio  
Reminiscences of a navigator  
Detailed description of flight deck  
Pan Am Systems Operations Manual  
NY Times clippings 4 June to 29 June 1939: First flight  
Time zones in Botwood and Shediak

"Flying the Oceans":      Explanation of critical wave height p123  
                                 Problems of navigating the Atlantic p136  
                                 Landing at Foynes p128-9

Notes:      Take-off  
              Schedule  
              Pan Am flight 101  
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C: The passengers

Everyday life--UK (book)  
"Daily Express" September 1 through 7  
"Sunday Times" September 3  
"Life" 14 August  
"Picture Post" 13 May and 14 October  
"Vogue" 15 May, 23 August and 26 July  
"Vogue Pattern Book" Oct-Nov  
"Life" 3 June 1940 - very good shots of Clipper interior

Passenger account of southerly route return trip  
A visit to an airport  
Passenger reminiscences--Mrs Trippe  
First transatlantic flight--puffery  
Passengers aboard the first flight  
Good general article with some passenger PoV  
Press release describing passenger deck  
Breathless account of press flight  
"Nostalgia" magazine  
"Flying the Oceans" p135--passenger & crew list  
Dining aloft--then and now  
A transpacific flight  
London "Times" clippings 26 June--24 July (19 passengers, 12 crew)

Notes: Food & drink  
          A lunch menu from 1945  
          Inside the B314

Pictures: *Passengers boarding*  
            *Passenger deck--1*  
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Passenger deck--3  
Passenger deck--4  
Passenger deck plan--day arrangement  
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Various shots in "Nostalgia" magazine  
Various shots in "Life" 3 June 1940  
Various pictures in "Wings to the Orient" and "Sea  
Wings"

D: The airports

Southampton  
Southampton & Hythe  
"150 Years of Southampton Docks"  
Map of Southampton Docks  
"Built to Last"--the South-Western Hotel  
Langdown Lawn: "Flying the Oceans" p127 (in Crew)  
"The Solent Sky" - not much use

Foynes museum brochures  
Opening of the Foynes Museum  
Landing at Foynes: "Flying the Oceans" p128-9  
Why Foynes?  
Map of Foynes

Botwood  
Botwood: London Times clipping 24 Aug 39  
Flying Boat Museum opens in Botwood  
Peace of the Continent  
Botwood chart  
Encyclopedia of Newfoundland & Labrador (pages)

Shediac  
Shediac-2  
Canning lobsters at Shediac: "Flying the Oceans" p136  
Background on Shediac

"Through the Back Doors": details of Shediac, Botwood; taking off from Botwood, PoV navigator; landing at Foynes; flight watch room at Foynes

Port Washington  
Port Washington--2  
Port Washington--3  
Seaplane docking facilities  
How Port Washington gave birth to Pan Am

*Pictures Foynes, 1939--terminal building*

Foynes, 1943  
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KF photos of Berth 108  
KF photos of Hythe  
Photos of Southampton, Foynes & Shediac  
States Mead's photos of Hythe, Foynes and miscellaneous  
Photos of Botwood

Video of landing at Botwood

E: Miscellaneous

*Small VS Navy vessels*

Contacts

Aircraft Dictionary 1939

Bibliography

UFO News

Other aircraft:

Tiger Moth (Mervyn's plane)

Comet (alternative plane for Mervyn)

Walrus (flying boat Mervyn might have flown)

Douglas World Cruiser (flying boat Mervyn  
charters at Shediac)

Notes: A London police station in 1939  
Miscellaneous.

F: Firearms

Various photocopies

G: Videos

"Irish Press" film on Foynes and the flying-boat era--b/w

"The Flying Boats"--RTE

Dan Starer video--no value

## Subject index for interview transcripts

### Engineer

Engineer's routine inspection, Zedalis-1 p10  
Engineer's role in casting off lines, Zedalis-2 pps 3-5  
Engineer could replace a leaking oil line in flight. Zedalis-1 pps6-7  
Fuel leaks, Zedalis-1 p8  
Engineer changed the spark plugs on each of 24 cylinders in Southampton

### Navigator

Navigation, McLeod-1 pps1-7  
Navigation, Lindsey-1 p11  
Navigating with drift bombs, Fordyce p4  
Position reports, McLeod-1 pps 19-20  
Fordyce graduated college 1932 with a major in science and engineering. He joined the Navy and was commissioned as an Ensign. After training he piloted a torpedo plane off an aircraft carrier. (Everyone wanted to be a fighter pilot.) He left the Navy in 1934 and went to work for Pan Am.

### Radio operator

Voice radio was usable only over about 25 miles (and probably banned after war broke out).

### Landing

Landing, McLeod-1 pps 11-13  
Landing in swells, Lindsey-1 pps 23-24

The plane landed at an angle. The rear end of the hull would touch first, then the plane would tilt forward. (Fordyce)

You come in on a low glide and find yourself wondering when it's going to touch. "You saw the water rushing by and if there was any wind or any little ripples on the water you felt it go bip, bip, bip as it struck the top of the waves before it began to sink in." (Mead-1 pps5-6)

### Southampton and Hythe

Landing at Southampton, Mead-1 p5  
Landing at Southampton, Lindsey-1 pps 3-4  
Mooring the plane, Lindsey-1 pps 5-7

Crew preparations at Southampton, Mead-1 pps 11-13  
On the train to Southampton, Wolin pps 4-5

Langdown Lawn - RAF pilots staying there waiting for their orders  
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### Southampton to Foynes

Snacks, Mead-2 p1  
Caviar

### Foynes

Foynes, Mead-2 p3  
Foynes, McLeod-1 p14  
Landing at Foynes, Lindsey-1 pps 8-9  
Landing at Foynes, Mead-2 p2  
At Foynes the plane would tie up to a buoy out in the Shannon  
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Computing the Howgozit Curve, Mead-1 p2  
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Mrs Walsh's pub  
Nancy Black would have to buy a ticket from the Operations  
Representative (nowadays termed Station Manager)

### Foynes to Botwood

Over the Atlantic, Lindsey-1 pps 14-15  
Against the wind the plane would cruise at 125 knots  
Aurora Borealis, steamers, icebergs, waves splashing the  
aircraft: Zedalis-2 p6  
Overnight atmosphere, McLeod-2  
Crew ate and slept in the forward cabin.  
Coffee before landing.

### Botwood

Botwood, McLeod-1 pps 15-16

### Botwood to Shediac

Breakfast

### Shediac

Shediac, McLeod-1 pps 17-19

Shediac to Port Washington

Bringing the plane down, Lindsey p22

Miscellaneous

Actual flight times, Lindsey-1 p17

3rd draft

NIGHT OVER WATER

by Ken Follett

Projected 150,000 words

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## PROLOGUE

Sunday, 1 pm British Summer Time

Southampton

At the port of Southampton, on the south coast of England, a boy stands with his father in a crowd of aircraft enthusiasts and curiosity seekers, waiting to see a plane. The boy looks alternately at the sky and at his new boots, the first pair of shoes he has ever owned. His father is in work after being unemployed all through the Depression.

The plane appears in the sky and comes closer. The boy knows this is the largest aircraft ever built, but nevertheless he is awestruck by its size. A flying boat, it seems to be made on the same scale as the ocean liners moored in the docks to either side of the boy. It is shaped like a winged whale, with a big blunt snout, a massive body, and a tapering tail ending in twin high-mounted tailfins. Its hull has a sharp-edged bottom like a ship's. The window arrangement indicates two decks, upper and lower. The boy knows the plane is 109 feet long and has a wingspan of 152 feet. The boy and the adults around him share a feeling of amazement that such a thing can fly.

The boy is an aircraft enthusiast and knows that the plane is a Boeing 314, known as the Clipper, on Pan Am flight 100 from New York. Not only is this the largest aircraft ever made; it

is also the most luxurious. Its passenger deck is arranged in lounges, not seat rows; gourmet meals are served in a separate dining room; at night the divan seats convert to bunks and everyone goes to bed; there is even a private room, called the honeymoon suite. It crosses the Atlantic in about 24 hours, instead of the four or five days taken by the fastest ships. The round-trip fare is \$675, about £125, half the cost of a small house. The boy believes that all the passengers are millionaires.

The flying boat descends at an angle, its tail lower than its nose. There is a long moment of suspense as it seems to hang in the air, as if suspended on a string, just above the surface. It skips across the tops of the waves for a few seconds, like a stone thrown skimwise. Then its tail cleaves the water, ploughing a white furrow in the green, sending twin parabolic curves of spray high into the air on either side. It sinks lower, enlarging the sail-shaped curtains of spray, then it begins gradually to tilt forward. The spray increases as the plane levels out, submerging more and more of its hull. Then at last its nose is down, its speed slows suddenly, the spray diminishes, and the aircraft is sailing the sea like the boat it is.

The boy sighs. He realises he has been holding his breath. So has everyone else.

His father says: "You may never see that again, son."

The boy wonders why.

\*

On the spacious flight deck, larger than the entire interior of many commercial aircraft, the crew relax after a perfect landing. These people are not blase. They are proud and excited to have flown the Atlantic Ocean in the world's most advanced aircraft. Transatlantic passenger travel is just a few weeks old, and this is only the ninth time PA 100 has flown. Despite the airline's publicity, and despite the 41 tons of modern technology that surround them, flying across the ocean is still a daring and hazardous enterprise.

But as they taxi toward the dock they hear news that will mean the end of commercial flights across the Atlantic for many years to come. Just two hours ago, Britain declared war on Germany.

It is 3 September, 1939.

## I

Wednesday, 12 midnight to 12 noon, British Summer Time  
England

1. Shortly after midnight on Wednesday 6 September 1939, a young woman is walking the streets of London in the blackout. This is an eerie and dangerous experience. The darkness is almost total. Occasionally she sees a crocodile of pedestrians all following one person with a hooded torch. A few cars move about at a snail's pace.

The girl is Lady Margaret Oxenford, 20, a beautiful redhead with pale, perfect skin and sea-green eyes. She has run away from her tyrannical father, the Marquis of Oxenford; but her getaway was ill-thought-out and now she is in trouble. She intended to spend the night with a cousin who has a flat in London, then in the morning join the Wrens; but she failed to take the elementary precaution of checking that the cousin would be at home. She found the flat empty and locked up.

Desperate, she goes into a cheap hotel and asks for a room. They demand payment in advance. She has no money left.

She does not recall her father paying for hotels in advance, so she makes her way to Claridge's. However, the night porter there is suspicious of a young woman alone at this time of night, and he tells her the place is full.

As she walks the streets she recalls how she got into this mess.

Last Sunday began as a normal Sunday. She went to church, in the village where she lives, with her parents and her brother and sister. Father was wearing a hideous orange-and-green paisley tie, and as they sat down in their family pew, Percy hissed: "Nice tie, Father," which made Margaret and her sister giggle all the way through the service. Afterwards Percy wanted to take a rifle and go after rabbits--shooting is a family passion--but of course he was not allowed to do so on a Sunday.

When they got home they heard on the wireless the news that England had declared war on Germany.

Father was furious. A founder member of the British Union of Fascists, he hates communists even more than he hates Germans, and he wanted Britain to unite with Germany to make war on Russia.

Margaret's elder sister Elizabeth, 21, a large, horsy girl, is a great admirer of the Nazis. She speaks German (thanks to a German governess, Freda, who also initiated both sisters into the pleasures of Sappho). She has visited Berlin several times and has twice dined with the Fuehrer himself. The top Nazis are sufficiently snobbish to feel themselves legitimised by the condescension of a young English aristocrat. Now Elizabeth is deeply depressed that her own country is at war with the regime she idolises.

Margaret herself is intelligent, warm-hearted and innocent. She can be surprisingly ignorant about everyday life (she has never been to school) but she has a firm grasp of international politics, which is almost as much a family obsession as shooting. The other side of her innocence is a disarming candour. She has a way of turning her clear-eyed gaze on you and saying something that pierces your heart.

She has had only one lover (not counting Freda): Ian Roxbury, an upper-class young socialist who was killed a year ago in the Spanish civil war. They made love only two or three times, clumsily and without great satisfaction, and Margaret now regrets that she did not give herself to him more readily and more often.

Under his influence Margaret became a feminist and a socialist, which continues to cause blazing family rows. He was unique: she knows she will never find another man like him. She is bored to distraction by the boys her mother is always introducing her to, smug young members of the squirearchy with nothing on their minds but hunting and drinking. Margaret is a brave and rather lonely girl, sexually shy but hungry, without a close relationship to anyone but her kid brother, yearning to escape from her claustrophobic family and get out into the real world, but trapped by ignorance and a repressive father.

Sunday's row was fairly standard. Father remarked that Britain would sooner or later have to wipe out godless communism.

Margaret said: "You can start by shooting me--I'm an atheist." To which Mother said: "You can't be, dear--you're Church of England."

Margaret pointed out that Britain had foolishly weakened its military position in Europe by pusillanimously condoning the Fascist takeover in Spain, giving herself an enemy in the west. They rowed noisily about that until Percy interrupted.

Percy, whose full title is the Earl of Isley, is fourteen years old and slightly manic. He is afraid of Father (as they all are) but he has a streak of mischief which is irrepressible. A typical trick is to inform new servants of imaginary house rules, such as that they must go barefoot on Sundays. Once the whole village went into mourning because Percy told the vicar that his father had died of a heart attack in the night. Percy is not rebellious, just uncontrollable.

On Sunday he announced that he had discovered that one of his great-grandmothers had the maiden name of Fishbein, and he now considered himself partly Jewish. Father was horrified--this is, after all, the secret nightmare of all racists--and there was tremendous consternation until Percy confessed he was making it all up.

Then Mother dropped her own bombshell. Lady Oxenford is a vauge, ethereal beauty, half-American and no less eccentric than her husband. She eats only uncooked food, refuses to call doctors either for herself or her children, and is never seen

carrying anything. She owns a famous piece of jewelry, the Delhi Suite, consisting of an emerald necklace with matching earrings and brooch. Her red hair, pale skin and green eyes have been inherited by Margaret.

"Of course, there's only one thing to be done," Mother said in the tone of one who merely draws attention to the obvious. "We must all go and live in Connecticut until this silly war is over."

Margaret could see instantly that Father agreed and they had already decided. It was her turn to be horrified. Like many people of her generation, she feels ashamed of her country's role in the Spanish civil war. (The British, French, German and Italian governments all agreed not to intervene, but the Germans and Italians flouted the agreement and supplied arms to the Fascists, while the British and French turned a blind eye.) Now that Britain has at last taken a stand against Fascism, Margaret wants to be part of the struggle.

Father booked them all seats on the Pan Am Clipper, which leaves for New York at 2 pm today. Margaret begged him to let her stay behind but he refused point-blank. Yesterday she ran away.

At first she was full of excitement and anticipation: the air of freedom was heady. But it has all gone wrong. Depressed by her incompetence, she wanders around aimlessly. Soon she is quite lost and frightened. A well-oiled man totters out of a

nightclub, takes her for a prostitute and starts to maul her. She screams. A policeman rescues her and takes her to a police station.

In the charge room she begins to cry. She is comforted by a handsome young man a few years older than herself. He is wearing immaculate evening dress and good jewelry, but he speaks with a broad cockney accent. She gathers that he is a thief. She is immensely grateful to him: he is the only person who has been kind to her all day.

She now learns that he description was circulated to all police stations, she has been recognised, and her father has been sent for. She tries to leave but the police detain her. (They have no right to do this, of course, but we are in the thirties and her father is a Marquis.) Eventually Father arrives and takes her away.

*Margaret starts out naive, but during the course of the story she will learn, first, that idealism must be married to practicality, and second, that what happens to her is no one's fault but her own, and her life is her own responsibility.*

2. The thief is Harry Marks, 25, a charming, daring, brilliant young criminal. A real working-class Londoner, he deeply covets the upper-class way of life. His role model is Raffles. He longs to play lawn tennis at country houses and feel up girls with names like Lady Penelope and The Hon. Jessica Chumley.

He is a good actor and mimic, and expert at passing for an idle young man-about-town. His modus operandi is to date gullible upper-class girls in order to gain access to wealthy homes and rob them. His great interest in life is jewelry: he loves it and knows a great deal about it.

Although uneducated, he is intelligent and shrewd, and, like Margaret, he comes from a family where international politics was a constant topic of discussion--his father was a Labour councillor in South London. But unlike his father, Harry is idle, dishonest and selfish, and a life of crime is what suits him best. There is a streak of goodness and generosity in him but he represses it.

Overnight in jail he recalls how he got there.

He took an empty-headed socialite called Rebecca Maugham-Flint to a cocktail party given in Belgravia. He excused himself, went upstairs, entered the host's bedroom and stole money and jewelry. In the middle of the robbery he was discovered, but he talked his way out of it.

He took Rebecca to dinner but got bored beyond patience. After dining expensively, while waiting for coffee he excused himself, went to the cloakroom, got his hat and went out, leaving her to pay the bill. This turned out to be his mistake.

Later that evening he had the misfortune to run into the girl's brother in a nightclub and was arrested for not paying the bill--and stolen jewelry was found on him. It is ironic that

after five years of successful thieving he should finally be caught for such a petty crime.

In the morning he is brought before the magistrates. The police ask for a remand in custody. Using his upper-class accent, and still wearing his tuxedo, Harry makes a brilliant speech, saying: "There's been the most frightful muddle, sir. Some people drank rather a lot of port at Brookses last night, then there was a mix-up about cuff-links, and poor Rebecca caught accidentally left in the lurch at the Mirabelle.... Dreadfully embarrassing but I shall go round and apologise immediately to all concerned and get the whole thing straightened out without delay...just as soon as I've put my suit on...." He gets bail.

He is bailed out by Peggy Barrow, a girl who is hopelessly in love with him.

Out on the street the atmosphere is tense, excited and extraordinarily friendly. Total strangers converse amicably on the bus. Everyone carries a gas mask. Millions of children have been evacuated to the countryside. Harry buys a newspaper with the headline POLES BOMB BERLIN. Harry realises he is going to spend the next few years either in jail or in the army.

They go to Peggy's place. He takes a box from under the bed, unlocks it, and takes out a large sum in cash--his savings--and a U.S. passport he stole years ago because the picture looked like him.

He gives the girl money for the bail and some extra. She

is not grateful. She says: "You're running away, aren't you."

"Away? Nah," says Harry.

She kisses him passionately. "I wouldn't have had anyone else, you bastard," she says.

Harry leaves.

He takes his motorcycle and drives at top speed 77 miles to Southampton, where he tries to get passage on a ship going to the States. Many other people have the same idea and he cannot get a berth; but he is offered a ticket on the Pan Am Clipper, leaving today. He takes it.

He has never been up in a plane, and now he is about to fly across the Atlantic Ocean. He is nervous, and hates the thought that other passengers might know it. He makes up his mind to cover his anxiety with a veneer of insouciance.

He goes to a hotel barber, gets a shave and a haircut and a shoeshine, and changes his shirt. Then he grabs a cup of coffee in the lounge. He sits near a breathtakingly voluptuous woman in her thirties. He is about to speak to her when she is joined by a man. They are obviously in love, and Harry feels a sharp pang of envy.

*Harry is cocksure at the start of the story, but he will be thrown into confusion by Margaret and his love for her, and he may well end up in the Army...perhaps in some role where he can continue to steal.*

3. The woman is Diana Lovesey, 34. She is something of a Marilyn Monroe: stunningly beautiful and sexy, the constant object of men's desire and women's envy, but an insecure, weak-willed person inside.

Diana solves problems by ignoring them. If anyone starts talking about Hitler she will say: "I'm non-political," with a bright smile, as if she has said something clever. Before the end of the story she will understand that not all problems respond to this treatment.

She has left her arrogant, overbearing husband Mervyn to run away with shy, charming Michael Alder, an American writer of radio scripts for such comedy shows as Amos 'n Andy, Jack Benny and Fred Allen. *Michael is an isolationist.*

Mervyn is managing director of a factory that manufactures fans of all sizes, from car-cooling-system size to giant screws for ocean liners, in the northern industrial city of Manchester. A forceful, go-getting type, even his leisure interests involve speed, and he is a keen amateur aviator and fully qualified pilot. His interest in aircraft led him to start manufacturing propellers, a business which has boomed in the last few years as Britain has built up the RAF.

Diana was never happy with Mervyn. She is fond of him but frightened of him too. He is equally fond of her, but because she is so weak he despises her, and he has casually tyrannised her all their married life. They have no children: she wants

them, Mervyn does not. (Michael does.) Mervyn has two children by a previous marriage. They have the unerring instinct of children and animals for weakness, and they too tyrannise Diana when they visit.

Diana's attitude to the war is to be vaguely glad she is going away before it gets too serious. For years she has wished she had the courage to leave Mervyn, and now Michael has given her that courage.

Diana was made to make people happy. Just looking at her brings a smile to most people's lips. But she needs to be cherished for what she is, and pardoned for her shortcomings. Mervyn cannot do this: perhaps Michael can.

She feels as if she had been let out of jail. She has a moviegoer's image of what life will be like in the States: an art deco apartment with huge mirrors and maids in uniform; limousines and white fox furs and nightclubs and martinis, very dry.

All the same, she is biting her nails about what she has done. She is fearful of how hurt and angry Mervyn is going to be. Indeed, with characteristic cowardice she never actually summoned the nerve to tell him she was leaving him, and in the end she wrote a note--which, she realises with a shiver of dread, he must be reading about now.

However, there is nothing he can do. He is far away in Manchester, and the Clipper takes off in a couple of hours. But Diana is also anxious about that....

4. In the same region of England as Diana's husband Mervyn, someone else is feeling betrayed.

Nancy Black, 39, and her brother Peter, 38, inherited from their father a midsized boot and shoe business. They have a factory on the Lower East Side, a small chain of stores in the New York suburbs, and a swanky women's shoe shop on Fifth Avenue.

Nancy's father used to say there was no good reason working people should wear bad shoes: it was just as expensive to make shoes badly as to make them well. All through the Depression, when poor people were often sold ultra-cheap shoes with cardboard soles that wore out in days, Black's Boots were cheap and long-lasting. The old man was proud of this and Nancy is too: she feels it justifies the wealth and comfort in which the family now lives. Peter, however, is indifferent to all that.

The business is a private corporation. Peter and Nancy own 40% each; their father's only sibling, Aunt Tilly, has 10%; and the remaining 10% is held by Danny Riley, their father's disreputable old lawyer. (The family is of Irish origin, and Catholic, although not devout.)

Nancy is a pretty woman, small and dark and dynamic, always beautifully dressed. She is smart and strong-willed, but in these pre-feminist days has to suppress her combative nature and achieve her purposes by manipulation. A widow with two teenage children, she would like to marry again, but there are not many

eligible men of her age, for divorce is not yet commonplace.

She is older and smarter than her brother. She was always her father's favourite, something she still feels guilty about, to such an extent that she forgives her brother when she should not. Her father often told her that she would run the business. Nevertheless, he made Peter chairman before he died, telling Nancy that people expected to see a man in the chair. She has never understood this.

Unfortunately, Peter is not the businessman his father was. The Fifth Avenue store, his baby, is losing money hand over fist. The suburban stores break even. Only the factory, managed by Nancy, makes a profit.

Nancy knows what must be done to rescue the company. She has written a report, for Peter's eyes only, outlining her plans. The stores must be sold, perhaps to their managers, to raise money to modernise the factory and expand its capacity to cope with increased wartime demand. Peter must confine himself to running the Fifth Avenue store and work within strict cost controls to limit the losses.

Peter has promised to think about the report. Nancy has told him, as gently as she can, that if he will not agree to her programme then she will go over him to the board--and that will ultimately mean her replacing him as chairman.

When war broke out they were both in Paris. Peter was buying fashion shoes for his store, and Nancy was shopping for

herself at the couturier shows and keeping an eye on Peter's expenditure. Despite being proud of supplying good shoes to the working class, Nancy is very right-wing, and like many Catholics is soft on Hitler: she thinks he is a useful bulwark against communism despite the distasteful activities of a few extremists in his party.

Their immediate problem was to get back to the States. Like everyone else, they had trouble getting reservations, but finally they succeeded in booking passage on a ship sailing tomorrow from Liverpool, on the north-west coast of England.

Nancy keeps in touch with Aunt Tilly, who is 55 and very on the ball. Now they talk on the phone and Nancy is devastated to learn that Peter has been plotting against her. While pretending to mull over her report he has in fact been looking for someone to take over the company, and in Paris he found a buyer: Nat Ridgeway, the millionaire owner of Multitex Inc, a clothing conglomerate with branches in several countries. The deal provides for Peter to continue to run the stores, but there is no role for Nancy. The board meeting to approve the sale will be held in New York tomorrow. Instead of returning on the ship with Nancy, Peter is taking the Pan Am Clipper.

Nancy is shocked by his treachery and heartbroken at the prospect of losing her birthright. She also knows that Peter has made a bad business decision. The price he is getting is low because of poor profits--something she knows she can improve.

But more importantly, the coming war boom will double and triple the worth of the company over the next few years. However, the other shareholders will follow Peter's lead--unless Nancy is there to argue against him.

She checks the schedules. Peter's timing is good: the Clipper takes off at 2 pm, and there is no way she can get to Southampton by then--not by train, car, or plane, even if she could find a plane. But the Clipper touches down at Foynes, in the Shannon estuary on the west coast of Ireland, splashing down at 3.30 and taking off again at 4.30. (Despite its enormous power it is not a fast plane: against a head wind it cruises at 125 mmph.) Nancy could reach Foynes by 3.30 if she had a plane.

She goes to an airfield outside town. There are several small aircraft but only one pilot, a tall, attractive man of about forty. He tells her rudely that he is not for hire. She persists, exercising her charm. It turns out that he is preparing to fly to Ireland to intercept the Clipper. He is chasing his runaway wife, and his name is Mervyn Lovesey.

He agrees to take Nancy along.

*Nancy starts out determined to defeat Peter, realises (after she speaks to Danny Riley) that she is following a script written for her by her father, and makes up her mind to write her own script in future.*

5. The engineer on the Clipper is our fifth and last major

character. Ted Deacon, 30, is the eldest child of a poor New England tenant farmer. He was brought up in a strict churchgoing family, went to Annapolis, was commissioned as an ensign, became a Navy engineer working on flying boats, and resigned for more money with Pan Am. He is a firm believer in the Protestant work ethic which has got him where he is today. Perhaps he is a little bit morally inflexible, never having suffered an agonising conflict or a moral dilemma. By the end of the story he will have learned that his ethical code does not cover every possible situation, and that it sometimes happens that good people do bad things.

When he was a child the family was desperately poor. His dream then was to find buried treasure in the woods and use it to transform the cold, bare, ramshackle old farmhouse into a place of warmth, comfort and happiness. When his father died the land was absorbed into a larger neighbouring farm and Ted was able to buy the old house and a few acres of rough woodland for a song. With his engineer's wages he has installed electricity and plumbing and bought rugs and bedspreads. There are electric fires, a radio and even a phone.

Although he is a hunk, he has always been shy with girls. However, a couple of years ago he fell for a sweet, pretty Pan Am ground service employee from Texas called Carol-Ann. They got married and now she is three months pregnant. When the old house is filled with the laughter of children Ted's dream will

have come true.

But now, as he is about to leave his Hythe hotel to board the Clipper for the journey home, the dream turns into a nightmare.

The phone rings. An unfamiliar voice says: "I have your wife on the line." Ted's heart lurches: something is wrong. Carol-Ann comes on, breathless, sobbing, barely coherent. She has been kidnapped. She is unhurt but terrified. She begs Ted to do whatever these people want. He promises. The man comes back on to say that Ted will get his instructions on the plane, and he had better follow them to the letter if he wants to see his wife again--alive. The phone goes dead.

Ted is sick with fear. Nothing in his life has prepared him for this. Such things happen in Chicago, not Maine. He casts around for someone he can talk to, someone he trusts absolutely. He thinks of Steve Appelby, his buddy through Annapolis and the Navy, and best man at his wedding.

Ted calls him at the naval base in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Steve is not at home. Ted asks Steve's wife, Nella, to have him call back urgently.

While he waits, Ted reconstructs in his mind how they probably managed the kidnap and speculates in a futile way on what they want from him.

He stays there until the last possible moment but Steve does not call.

## II

Wednesday, 12 noon to 4 pm British Summer Time

Southampton to Foynes

*Take-off is at 1400 BST.*

*Journey time to Foynes is 1-1/2 hours.*

*Arrival at Foynes is on schedule at 1530.*

*Local time is BST.*

6. Most Clipper passengers check in at Waterloo railway station in London and travel by train to Southampton, escorted by a Pan Am representative. They get lunch on the train.

Margaret is cast down by the humiliating failure of her escape attempt, but she is too young to remain for long unaffected by the excitement and danger of crossing the Atlantic by air in the most glamorous aircraft ever made. On the train she spots the movie star Lulu Bell, the French-Jewish banker Baron Gabon, and the famous German-Jewish physicist and socialist Carl Hartman, who has escaped from the Nazis and is being flown to the States at the expense of the US government. She also meets Peter Black, the brother of Nancy, and Nat Ridgeway. During the trip she hears Percy telling an elderly woman passenger about his Jewish great-grandmother, inventing a whole history of how she left Latvia and went to New York.

Over lunch, Margaret's sister Elizabeth makes a sensational announcement: she is not coming to America. Instead she plans to make her way to Germany and fight for the Nazi cause. Margaret observes a slightly crazy look in her sister's eye as she talks about Nazism: the handsome blond men, the immaculate uniforms, the gleaming jackboots, pride and strength, racial purity and military might.... Margaret bursts out: "Elizabeth, I do believe you find them sexy!" Her mother tells her not to be vulgar.

Father tells Elizabeth: "I absolutely forbid it." But Elizabeth is 21, she has a little money of her own, and she has chosen her moment well: in this public place Father cannot coerce her. She even has two sets of luggage: the cases that have been checked for the Clipper are full of old tablecloths, and her real baggage has been sent to a ship sailing from Southampton to Lisbon, in neutral Portugal, from where she will make her way to Germany.

Margaret sees that Father is deeply shaken beneath his choleric exterior. His world is falling apart. He is not, after all, invincible. Perhaps Margaret may yet escape from him. But next time she must be like Elizabeth and plan ahead.

There is a tearful and angry farewell at the main railway station; then the train goes on to the special stop right next to the berth where the Clipper is moored.

Margaret senses the tension among the passengers as they get

off the train and step into the terminal, a large warehouse-  
l i k e  
building in which a few rooms have been created for departure  
formalities. *Ferry knows the timetable.*

Finally they move on to the dockside for boarding.

The Clipper is moored at its berth, rising and falling gently on the water, gleaming in the sunshine, with a large American flag painted on its whale-like nose. Margaret is awestruck by the sheer size of the thing. It is as high as a house and as long as two tennis courts. The propellers must be fifteen feet across. How could such a thing *fly*?

She walks down the gangplank, steps nervously on to the sea-wing, walks to the door and enters.

The interior of the plane is luxuriously decorated, with straight walls and flat ceilings to help you forget that you are travelling in a tube. The Oxenford family have one side of a lounge all to themselves.

A moment later Margaret is astonished to see, on the other side, Harry Marks, the young thief who was kind to her in the police station. He is now using an American accent.

He is even more disconcerted than she is, but moments such as this bring out the best in him, and he quickly whispers: "Pretend you never saw me in a police station and I'll do the same for you." Margaret grins and agrees.

7. Harry assesses the risk he is taking by travelling with Margaret and wonders whether he should get off the plane. She knows he is not what he pretends to be, and if she should talk there would be awkward questions at US Immigration. On the other hand, it might be days or weeks before he could get another ticket out of the country, and in the interim he might be re-arrested. He decides to stay on board and work on Margaret to make sure she doesn't talk.

He recognises Margaret's mother, Lady Oxenford, owner of the famous Delhi Suite. She is not wearing it, of course, but she does have on a gold-and-ruby brooch in the shape of a cockerel which Harry recognises as the work of the great Louis Cartier.

The plane's engines roar into life, one by one, and it starts to move.

Harry crosses his legs, assumes a casual air, and picks up the newspaper. To his astonishment, Margaret says: "I'm nervous too."

The plane taxis out into the estuary and--big moment--takes off.

Cocktails are served. Harry looks over the other passengers. A couple who do not fit are Ollis Field, a middle-aged man in a cheap suit, and Frank Spuntino, a hefty younger man in a loud pinstripe. Instinct tells Harry that Field is a cop.

Harry returns to Margaret and turns on the charm that has melted the hearts of so many girls of her age and social station.

She is oddly impervious to it. She is happy to talk seriously to him, but when he flirts, she tells him not to be silly. Ironically, he finds himself charmed by her. There is something very seductive about her combination of innocence and candour.

Eventually he finds the key to her heart: politics. He tells her he is a former member of the Communist Party. (It is true: he joined when he was sixteen and was a member for three weeks.) He subtly presents himself as a modern Robin Hood, although in truth he robs the rich but rarely gives to the poor. The tactic works and Margaret is fascinated.

He learns that the whole family is going to the States for the duration of the war. When people flee a country on the outbreak of war, he reasons, they do not leave their jewelry behind. The priceless Delhi Suite is almost certainly somewhere on board this aircraft.

Harry decides to steal it.

8. Mervyn Lovesy's plane develops engine trouble over the Irish Sea, but makes landfall and comes down outside Dublin. Having been afraid for her life, Nancy is now afraid she will not catch the Clipper.

Mervyn tries to fix the plane. Nancy impatiently suggests finding a mechanic. Mervyn rejects the suggestion bad-temperedly. Nancy goes off and finds a mechanic who fixes the plane in seconds. To Nancy's surprise, Mervyn accepts this with

good grace and laughs at his own stubbornness.

Mervyn and Nancy are similar personalities, both over-achievers. Nancy is frequently exasperated by him but she also finds him attractive. Seen from the point of view of a strong and self-confident woman, he appears a different person from Diana Lovesey's bullying husband. He is aggressive, but he is also strong, warm and likeable.

9. For Diana, the thrill of running off with her lover is spoiled. Michael has met up with Lulu Bell, the movie star. It turns out they worked together on a radio show years ago. They chat and reminisce, and Diana feels excluded. Diana orders a dry martini, like they do in the movies, but when she sips it she says: "Yech! It tastes like neat gin!" and everyone laughs at her.

For a while she talks to a handsome young American called Frank Spuntino. Then she starts to think about flying across the Atlantic, high in the air in this huge plane, with nothing but sea for thousands of miles all around, and she gets frightened.

She begins to feel that she has done something foolhardy. She has abandoned everything she knows--husband, home and country--and is going blindly into a new life. America no longer appears as the glittering locale of Hollywood romance. Instead it seems more like the Atlantic Ocean, a vast and featureless expanse, unfamiliar and frightening, with no known landmarks.

She decides to get off the plane at Foynes and go back to Mervyn.

10. Young Percy Oxenford questions Ted about the plane. Ted answers as best he can, given that he is distraught with worry. Nevertheless Percy is going to become the technical expert among the passengers. Ted will become fond of the boy, perhaps because Ted himself is expecting to become a father soon. Already Percy confides that he has a packet of strong laxative powder which he is planning to slip someone.

Ted also speaks to passenger Frank Spuntino, who says to him: "Are you the engineer?" and, when Ted confirms this, looks hard at him then nods as if satisfied.

The plane lands in the Shannon estuary. Most of the passengers and crew are landed by launch. While the plane is refuelled, passengers look around the village of Foynes and crew go to the harbourmaster's office to make final plans for the transatlantic crossing.

On the quayside Ted is approached by a passenger who introduces himself as Tony Joe and says: "I have your instructions." Ted grabs him by the throat and nearly kills him, saying: "What have you done to my wife?" Eventually Tony Joe calms him down by a mixture of reason and threats.

He orders Ted to interfere with the Clipper's engines so as to bring the plane down at a precise spot in the Bay of Fundy,

off the coast of Maine near the Canadian border.

Ted protests that it's not that easy. Tony cuts him off. They have consulted experts, he says, and they know it can be done. Despite his bluster he looks unsure. However, Ted thinks it probably is achievable. Tony Joe says: "You'll find a way, if you love your wife."

He will not reveal the purpose of all this, but Ted assumes a boat will be waiting to rendezvous with the Clipper. Presumably Tony wants to smuggle something or or somebody into the USA.

Ted was brought up with a powerful sense of right and wrong, and it breaks his heart to co-operate with the Mob. He recalls his father talking about bullies at school. "Those guys are mean, all right, but they ain't smart," Pa would say. Ted figures he ought to be able to outwit Tony Joe. He could set some kind of trap. But they have Carol-Ann. If Ted does anything to upset their plans they may harm her--or the unborn child. His best chance of protecting her, he realises, is to do everything within his power to ensure that things go smoothly for Tony Joe.

He joins the rest of the crew in the Pan Am office in the harbourmaster's building. They are reading the detailed weather forecasts. The crucial element for them is the strength of the wind at different altitudes, for this determines the quantity of fuel required. It sometimes happens that the plane cannot leave

until the winds die down--and if that happens what will become of Carol-Ann? But today the winds, though strong, are not abnormally so. The crew compute the Howgozit Curve, showing the fuel requirements for each stage of the journey. This forecast will be checked every hour during the flight against actual fuel consumption. If the winds are stronger than forecast, and the fuel consumption is consequently higher, the plane may have to turn back; and the ground crew at Foynes will stay on duty tonight until the plane does not have enough fuel to turn back--the point of no return. On this trip Ted will be watching that Howgozit Curve even more keenly than usual.

## III

Wednesday, 4pm to Thursday, 1 am, British Summer Time

Foynes to mid-Atlantic

*Take-off from Foynes is on schedule at 1630 BST.*

*Journey time to Botwood is 17 hours.*

11. In Mrs Walsh's pub, Diana tells Michael that she has changed her mind: she is not getting back on the plane with him. Michael is distraught, and pleads with her, shrewdly guessing that fear of the flight itself is half the problem. He seems to be making progress when to their shock Mervyn walks in.

Diana rushes to Mervyn, begs his forgiveness and asks him to take her back. As usual, she brings out the worst in him. He becomes arrogant and condescending, reminding her powerfully of how unhappy he used to make her; and she changes her mind again and decides to leave with Michael. *Michael wants children.*

12. Nancy tries to buy a ticket for the plane. It is full except for the honeymoon suite, which is empty. She takes that.

Triumphantly, she confronts Peter, who is with his buyer, Nat Ridgeway. (Ridgeway, 60, has been visiting his European branches--possibly for the last time.) Peter tells Nancy that her trip is in vain, for he already has Danny Riley's vote in the

bag. Nancy does not doubt this: Riley is nothing if not corruptible. Now even with Aunt Tilly on Nancy's side the voting will be 50-50--and the issue will be decided by the casting vote of the chairman, Peter.

Nancy explains to Peter how the war will multiply the value of the company, but he does not care: he wants only to do her down. She is shocked by his malice.

She is not yet ready to give up. She has observed that Ridgeway seems displeased with this turn of events, and she guesses that he did not know Peter was working behind her back. She asks Ridgeway bluntly whether he wants to go through with the takeover now he knows that dishonest methods have been used on his behalf. Ridgeway replies: "This is a takeover, not a tea party. Dishonest methods are always used."

Thinking about dishonesty leads Nancy to wonder how she can get at Danny Riley. Some years ago he was involved in bribing a judge, and Nancy's father protected him. Now Nancy wonders whether to use that against him. She remembers Ridgeway's words: "Dishonest methods are always used...." She calls her lawyer in New York and tells him to get two or three people to call Danny about that case.

The passengers are called to re-board. Mervyn tells Nancy that Diana has rejected him, but he is not giving up: he wants to fly to New York. But Nancy has just bought the last ticket. Mervyn asks her to give it to him.

She refuses.

Mervyn says she has a moral obligation to him as he brought her here.

She offers to share the honeymoon suite with him.

Reluctantly, he agrees.

13. The passengers re-board with mounting anxiety and excitement. Harry Marks notices that the mysterious duo of Field and Spuntino did not get off.

The plane takes off. The stewards prepare dinner.

Harry continues to cultivate Margaret, telling himself that he is making sure of her loyalty, although in fact he is falling in love with her. He is shocked to find that she has never been to school. Somehow he finds himself talking and thinking about his life with unusual honesty. She asks him what he wants from life, and he trots out his usual answers--parties, girls, cars--only to reject them. Eventually he admits that he wants to live in a country house, play lawn tennis with pretty upper-class girls, and send his children to posh schools.

However, he is not yet a reformed character, and while Margaret and her family are dining, he goes through their bags. The Delhi Suite is not there. It must be in their checked baggage.

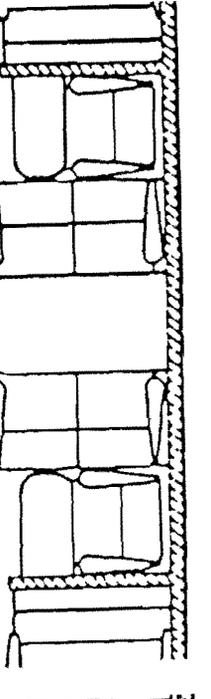
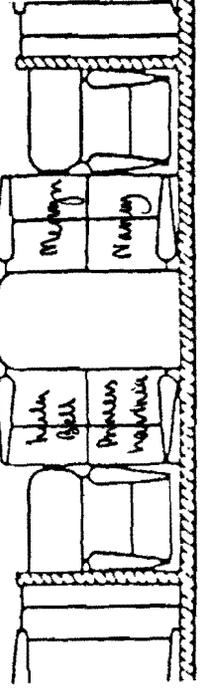
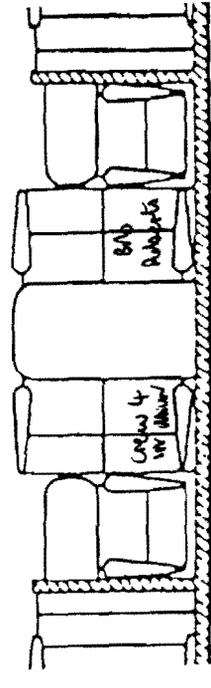
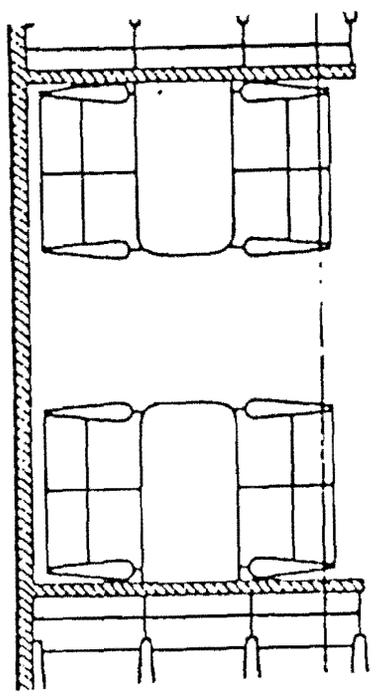
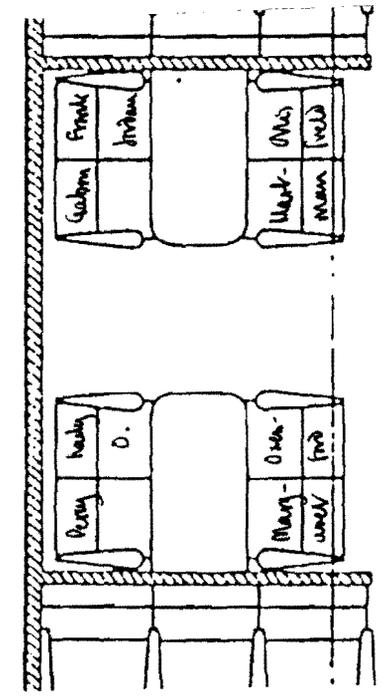
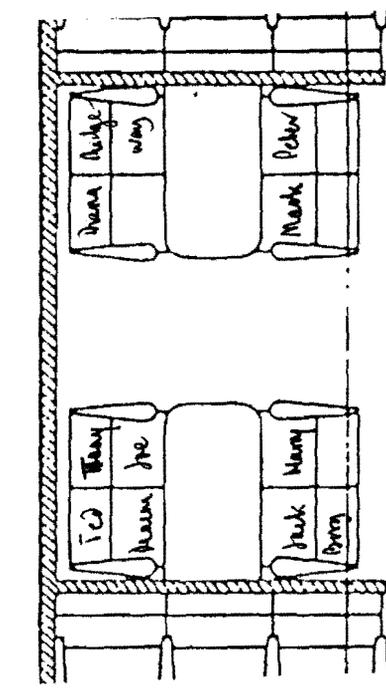
He resolves to get into the hold.

6 pm  
sitting

7.30  
sitting

9 pm  
sitting

Peter Newbury



DINING  
SALON  
DAY 14

DINING  
SALON  
DAY 14

DINING  
SALON  
DAY 14

14. The Oxenfords dine early. At the next table are Baron Gabon, Carl Hartman, Frank Spuntino and Ollis Field. The Oxenfords have a typically stormy family meal. Percy inflames his father by sitting down to dinner in a yarmulke. Mother tells Margaret that there is something "not quite quite" about Harry, and Margaret thinks: If you but knew! Mother wants her to give him the cold shoulder. Out of defiance Margaret says Harry is the most interesting man she has met for years. On reflection she realises that it is true.

Father becomes bad-tempered when he hears Baron Gabon and Carl Hartman arguing about Zionism at the next table. (Father has been drinking more than usual, and Margaret wonders whether he, too, is frightened of the flight.) Now he starts to talk loudly about Jews, saying among other things that they should not be allowed to travel first class. Mother ignores him. Margaret at first argues with him then tries to shut him up. Percy just goes "Oy, vey," now and again.

But they are not in England any more. The kind of remark a man can get away with at his club, or among the Dorset squirearchy--especially if he is a lord--is not acceptable on an American airline. There is a scene; the captain is called; and Father gets a severe dressing-down in front of everyone.

15. Ted goes off duty at 1800 BST. The crew occupy the most forward passenger cabin. Ted has dinner there, then makes up a

bunk and lies down to rest. He goes back on duty at 2200 BST.

The westerly winds are as strong as forecast. To conserve fuel the captain "hunts the wind", shifting altitude to find the most favourable level. Ted monitors fuel consumption and the Howgozit Curve anxiously.

The radio operator receives an urgent message for passenger Ollis Field--from the FBI. Its content perturbs the captain and electrifies Ted Deacon. It reads: "The Bureau has received information that associates of Spuntino are on your flight. Take extra precautions with the prisoner."

The captain concludes that Ollis Field is an FBI agent escorting an extradited criminal, Frank Spuntino, back to the States for trial. He is angry that the airline was not informed. He summons Field. Field is unapologetic. Spuntino is a notorious Mafia hit man whom the Bureau has been after for years, and it was essential to get him back to the States before the war made transatlantic travel impossible. The Bureau decided not to warn the airline in case the airline said No.

The captain demands that Field surrender his gun. He does so, albeit reluctantly. The captain puts the gun in his desk drawer.

At this point they notice that this whole scene has been witnessed by Percy Oxenford, who is at the back of the flight deck. He has sneaked up on them by climbing the aft ladder and crawling through the baggage area aft of the flight deck.

At last Ted can understand what Tony Joe is up to. This is not a smuggling operation--it is a rescue. When the Clipper splashes down off the Maine coast, a boat will be waiting to spirit Spuntino away, perhaps to Canada.

Spuntino is a murderer who will surely kill again. How many deaths will Ted have on his conscience if he helps Spuntino escape? But he has no choice.

Checking fuel levels routinely, he realises that they have passed the point of no return. — | am .

## IV

Thursday, 1 am to 10 am British Summer Time

Mid-Atlantic to Botwood

*Arrival in Botwood is on schedule at 0530 local time, 0900 BST.*

*Botwood is 3-1/2 hours behind BST.*

*Stopover is 1-1/2 hours.*

16. Passengers start getting ready for bed. They go into either the Men's Retiring Room or the Ladies' Powder Room and change into elegant nightwear: striped pyjamas, embroidered nightdresses, silk dressing-gowns and carpet slippers. When they emerge, their seats have been transformed into curtained bunks, each with its own window, ventilator, light, call button, shelf and hanger.

Among the first to retire are Ollis Field and Frank Spuntino. Percy has told several people that Spuntino is a dangerous criminal. His family assume this is another of his jokes, but then someone notices that Spuntino is handcuffed to his bunk, and soon everyone knows. The captain has to go around explaining and apologising.

Diana Lovesey does not believe Spuntino is a murderer. Anyway, she is more concerned about her husband sharing the honeymoon suite with Nancy Black. She is irrationally irate

*icebergs! ship?*

about this. Michael is offended and accuses her of still being in love with Mervyn. They have a row and go to bed angry. Diana cries herself to sleep.

17. Margaret talks to Nancy. *skamen* Nancy's attitude to Spuntino is surprising: she says there will always be crime in the slums and it is better that it should be tidily organised by the Mafia.

Margaret confides in Nancy and reveals her wish to escape, saying she will have to wait until she is 21. To her surprise Nancy is rather brisk with her. What nonsense! she says. You can leave any time you like. Your life is your own responsibility. Stop blaming other people for what happens to you.

All right, says Margaret: Will you give me a job?

Yes, says Nancy--provided I have one myself.

Margaret expects Harry to identify with Spuntino as one criminal with another, but Harry rejects this. The Mafia do not merely rob the rich, he says; they torture, murder and terrorise people.

The attraction between Harry and Margaret is very strong. *reaction to fracture* After Margaret goes to bed, Harry taps on her curtain and asks if he can get in with her. She sends him away.

Then she lies there thinking. She regrets not sleeping with Ian more. She never thought he would die; she imagined they had all the time in the world. How much time has she got now? She

is in a plane thousands of feet over the Atlantic Ocean: the plane might crash and she may die in her sleep. And there is a war on. She wishes she had let him in. She is frightened of discovery. What would her mother say? Then she recalls what Nancy said: Stop blaming other people for what happens to you. Take charge of your own life.

She gets into Harry's bunk.

They make love, then doze for a while in one another's arms. Then Margaret says she must return to her own bunk. But instead they make love again.

18. Ted Deacon is off-duty again at 2 am BST. Before taking a nap he seeks out Tony Joe. Ted still has not figured out how to outwit Tony Joe but he has thought of something that may help.

Most of the passengers are in bed now but a few sit in the lounge, playing cards and drinking. Tony Joe is among them. Ted catches his eye and Tony Joe follows Ted into the men's room.

Ted says: "Carol-Ann has to be aboard the boat that meets us when we splash down."

Tony-Joe says: "You can't make no demands--"

"But I can," says Ted. "You've got Carol-Ann but I've got Frankie Spuntino. One word from me and he will be off the plane at the next stop--and, incidentally, so will you."

Tony does not think Ted will really do this. But can he take the risk?

Tony says: "It ain't that easy--"

"It can be done," says Ted, conscious that this exchange mirrors the first conversation they had. "Call your people from Botwood, that's the next stop. Tell them I have to see Carol-Ann before I open the aircraft doors; and she has to come aboard first."

Tony says he will call his people.

19. Nancy and Mervyn sit in their pyjamas in the honeymoon suite, embarrassed. Despite its name the suite has two single bunks. They go to bed eventually but they carry on talking. In the end they make love.

The plane comes down at Botwood, Newfoundland, on schedule at 5.30 am local time. Some passengers disembark and stretch their legs, others stay in bed. Nancy and Mervyn get off and take a look around Botwood. Nancy is wondering what Mervyn is going to do about Diana. Mervyn isn't saying, but he is looking very thoughtful.

Nancy is called to the phone. It is a frantic Danny Riley. "People are calling me about that old case!"

"Relax, Danny," says Nancy. "I'll protect you--so long as you vote against the takeoever tomorrow."

Danny agrees. He says her father planned for her to have this fight with Peter, saying a gladiatorial contest would produce the best person to run the business. This revelation

disturbs Nancy.

*- Reach<sup>m</sup>*  
20. Harry Marks has stayed on the plane. He is so happy that sentiment threatens to overwhelm him, and it takes a real effort of will to resume his old persona and proceed with his plan to rob Margaret's mother.

He explores the upper deck: the bow compartment, the wing crawlways and the holds. But before he can enter the baggage hold, a steward catches him. Harry talks his way out of the situation with his usual panache; but he is unable to go back.

V

Thursday

6 am Newfoundland time to 11.30 am New Brunswick time

Botwood to Shediac

*Departure from Botwood is on schedule at 0700 local time (1030 BST).*

*(Botwood time is 3-1/2 hours behind BST.)*

*Flight time to Shediac is 3-1/2 hours.*

*Arrival at Shediac is on schedule at 1000 local time (1400 BST).*

*Shediac time is 4 hours behind BST.*

*Stopover at Shediac is 1 hour.*

*Take-off from Shediac is on schedule at 1100 local time (1500 BST).*

21. Ted goes ashore, and to his astonishment is met by his old Navy buddy Steve Appleby. Steve has called in every favour anyone ever owed him to fly up here from Portsmouth. "Nella said you sounded frantic. I've never know you to seem even a little shook. What the hell is going on?"

Ted is weak with relief and feels choked up. He tells the whole story.

Steve proposes an unofficial Navy patrol in the Bay of Fundy that will not move until Carol-Ann is on board the Clipper and

Spuntino is off it. This is not a total solution by any means. It gives them a chance of outwitting the Mob, but they pay the price of a small risk that the Mob will spot the patrol and be warned off.

Ted needs time to think about this.

Tony Joe gets off the phone and comes to say that Carol-Ann will be aboard the boat.

Ted gives Steve the go-ahead.

22. The Clipper takes off and a lavish cooked breakfast is served.

Margaret, afraid she has been involved in a one-night stand, ~~tells Harry that Nancy has promised her a job, and~~ asks Harry if he <sup>still</sup> wants to see her in New York. Harry says Yes--but does he mean it?

Over breakfast, Margaret tells her parents that she is going to get a job, find a place to live, and save up to return to England and join the Wrens. She begs her father not to oppose her, for she does not want to be estranged from her family.

Lord Oxenford summons all his reserves of authority to undermine her. He pours scorn on her aspiration to independence, points out that she doesn't know the price of a loaf of bread, and predicts that she would not last a single day in any military organisation.

This tirade leaves her in tears. If he is right, it is only

because of the way he has brought her up, of course; but this thought is no consolation. Burning with shame, she longs for a chance to prove her courage.

She will get it very soon.

23. Mervyn tells Diana that she is free to go with Michael--he will not stand in the way of her happiness.

Diana is furious. She knows perfectly well that he no longer wants her because he has fallen in love with Nancy Black. She yells at him and calls him a hypocrite. For once she gets the better of him in a row.

Afterwards, Michael points out that she has just stood up to Mervyn for the first time in her life.

24. The Clipper splashes down at Shediac, New Brunswick, at 10 am local time.

Harry Marks hides in the honeymoon suite while everyone disembarks. Once again he goes up to the flight deck. This time he is able to get into the baggage hold.

He locates the Oxenfords' bags. As an experienced thief he is not long detained by luggage locks. In Lady Oxenford's wardrobe trunk he finds a simple hidden compartment which contains the Delhi Suite, a small pistol (loaded), and a fortune in bearer bonds, which Oxenford is obviously smuggling out of Britain to evade wartime exchange controls. Harry finds it

interesting that Oxenford is just as much of a criminal as Harry himself.

Harry is about to transfer the jewels and the bonds to his own half-empty suitcase when he hears someone coming. He has to hide. The only place he can think of is inside the wardrobe trunk. He hastily stuffs Lady Oxenford's fur coat into his own case, to make room, then gets inside the trunk and pulls it almost shut, leaving a crack for air.

He can hear the conversation of the searchers and he gathers what has happened. Ollis Field has got another message from the FBI. Checking the passenger list, they have found that the man whose passport Harry is using died a year ago. They assume that Harry is Spuntino's "associate".

However, they cannot find Harry, and they can only assume he got wind of the trouble and slipped away from the airport. The Canadian police will have to find him.

This leaves Harry in a jam. How is he going to get off the plane and get free without being caught? He comes up with a somewhat desperate plan. He will conceal himself inside Lady Oxenford's trunk. He will have to make airholes, and devise a method of opening and closing it from the inside. He will be dreadfully cramped, and may even get injured if the trunk is handled roughly. After all that it may be opened by customs. If he surmounts all those obstacles, he will stay inside until he reaches the hotel, when he will escape as best he can--taking

the bonds and the Delhi Suite with him.

25. Mervyn asks Nancy to return to England with him. She says she loves him, but why doesn't he move to the States? He is taken aback by this suggestion, and says pompously that he must play his part in the war effort by making propellers for aircraft. Nancy says she must do the same by making boots for American soldiers. They get cross with one another.

Nat Ridgeway, learning that Danny Riley has changed sides, offers Nancy a deal: a merger instead of a takeover. She would get shares in his company and a seat on the board. She turns him down.

Peter asks Nancy to talk peace. She finds it harder to be tough on Peter. They go to a private room. Peter locks Nancy in and goes away.

She sits there fuming. She will miss the plane, Peter's votes will outnumber those of Danny and Tilly, and the deal will go ahead. Peter has defeated her after all.

Mulling over what Danny Riley said, she realises that she is following a course in life charted for her by her father. Ruefully, she recalls what she said to Margaret Oxenford: take charge of your own life. Perhaps, she thinks, it is time she started to write her own script.

The door is opened: it is Mervyn. They race to catch the Clipper but miss it by seconds.

Mervyn charters a small seaplane and they set off in pursuit.

VI

Thursday

Shediac to the Bay of Fundy

*Take-off from Shediac is one hour late at 1200 local time (1600 BST).*

*(Eastern Canada time is 4 hours behind BST.)*

*Journey time to Port Washington is 4 hours.*

*Arrival at Port Washington is scheduled for 1500 EDST (2000 BST).*

*EDST is 5 hours behind BST.*

26. Margaret is frantic with worry as she re-boards the Clipper. How did the police find out about Harry's false passport? What will they do to him if they catch him? And, most importantly, where is he? She did not see him get off the plane, but he must have done, as the police have searched the Clipper without finding him. So where did he go? Will he be caught? And will she ever see him again? She fears not.

The plane takes off. Margaret goes aft to talk to Nancy. (On the way she notices that Frank Jordan is handcuffed to his seat and to Ollis Field.) But Nancy is not there! Nor is Mervyn. Margaret speaks to Diana, Ridgeway and Peter. Peter says Nancy and Mervuyn decided to leave the flight at Shediac. Margaret can hardly believe Nancy would do this without telling her.

The Oxenfords sit down to lunch. Father announces new plans

for Margaret's future. She is to be sent to live with an elderly aunt in Vermont for a year.

Margaret realises despairingly that there is no one left to help her.

27. Ted is relieved that the FBI bungled and focussed on Harry instead of Tony Joe.

Mickey Finn almost spots Ted jettisoning fuel but Ted covers up.

Ted recalls the contretemps between Captain Baker and Ollis Field over whether to allow Frankie to continue the flight. Field threatened to have Baker arrested for perverting the course of justice. Baker called New York and Pan Am ruled in favour of Field.

Ted checks the plane's position, jettisons more fuel, and announces the emergency.

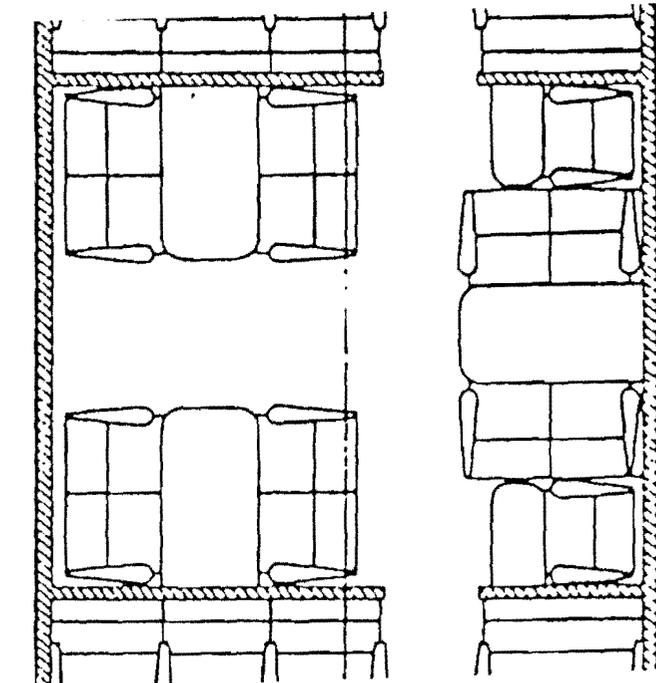
The captain is furious and believes Ted has done this deliberately, but has no option other than to splashdown at the intended location. It is a bumpy splashdown but no damage is done.

A boat comes alongside. Is Carol-Ann on deck? Yes! Ted is overjoyed. He lets down the anchor.

Captain Baker refuses the offer of help from the boat. This is an unexpected snag. He will not let anyone come aboard. So Ted lets them in through the forward hatch.

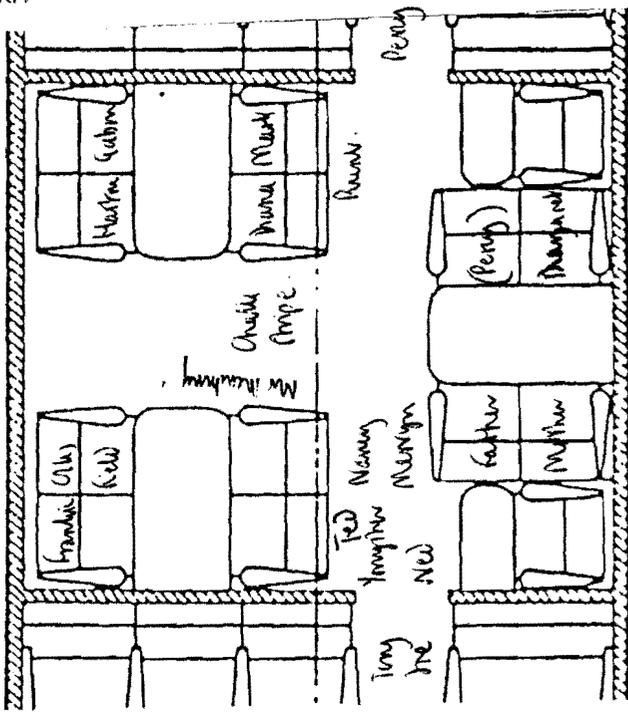
Carol falls into his arms. The other men come aboard and draw guns. People start screaming. They smash the Clipper's

6 pm  
sitting



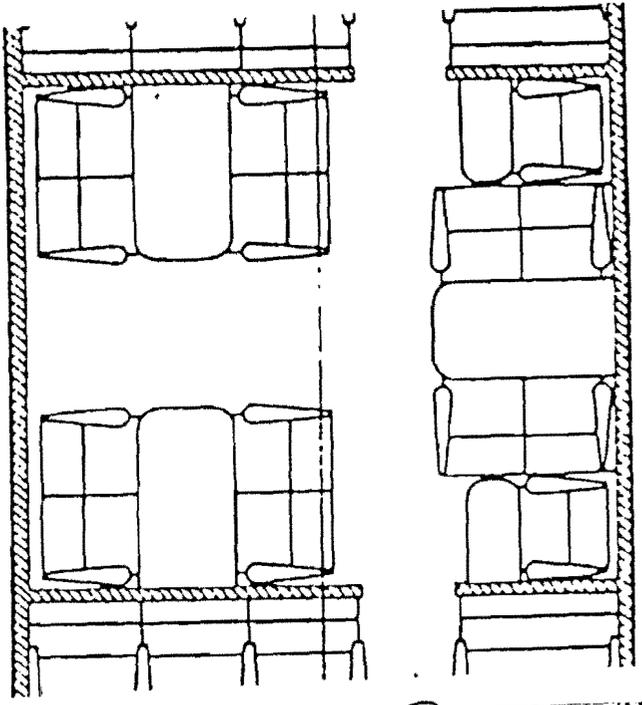
DINING  
SALON  
DAY 14

7.30  
sitting



DINING  
SALON  
DAY 14

9 pm  
sitting



DINING  
SALON  
DAY 14

radio.

Carol says to Ted: "I lost the baby."

28. Harry is sitting in the hold, looking at the jewels and wondering whether it really is worth giving up Margaret for these, when the plane comes down. He is thrown around a lot. He realises there is some kind of emergency. It crosses his mind that there might be an attempt to rescue Frankie and he wonders whether this might give him a chance of getting away from the plane and entering the USA without passing through Immigration.

He hears running feet, a scream, a shot. He peeps out. He sees the crew being ordered below at gunpoint.

When they have gone he creeps through the deserted flight deck and enters the bow compartment. He is almost spotted by young Percy Oxenford, who comes from the back of the plane. Percy goes to the chart drawer and takes out Ollis Field's confiscated pistol. He checks it expertly, and Harry recalls that Margaret said the whole family know how to shoot. Percy takes the gun and goes back the way he came.

Harry looks out of the bow door. There is a launch with just one man looking after it. He has a gun, although he does not know how to use it. He could probably get aboard the launch and force the goon on it to take him to shore. But what is going to happen to Margaret...?

29. Diana is still feeling bitter toward Mervyn. She wishes their parting could have been amicable. After all, she thinks,

we loved one another for ten years. Just because it's over doesn't mean we have to pretend it was all a waste of time. But it seems he really hates her now. She regrets that. Now she thinks she is going to die.

The Mafia come aboard and go for, not Frankie Jordan, but Carl Hartmann.

Before they leave Tony Joe molests Diana sexually and announces that she is going with them. When Mark interferes he is badly beaten.

This is interrupted by a warning from the radio of the launch. This is a trap: there are navy patrol boats lying in wait.

Tony Joe decides to take Carol-Ann hostage again.

Ted says: "Over my dead body." He means it.

Tony Joe is about to shoot him. Percy steps forward. Then another plane is heard.

30. Nancy and Mervyn are flying along in the little seaplane they chartered in Shediac. Nancy is hoping desperately to get to New York in time for the board meeting so that she can defeat the treacherous Peter, yet part of her is already thinking that if she loses there will be little to stop her moving to England with Mervyn. On the other hand she does not want to be a housewife.

She sees the Clipper on the water. She has won! But of course they must go down and see whether the people on the plane need help. Oddly enough Mervyn cannot raise the Clipper on the

radio.

They splash down. They see a motor launch tied up at the bow door. The regular door is opened and someone throws them a rope. They tie up alongside and go aboard.

They are held at gunpoint. Nancy sees Margaret and remembers her glib remark about the Mafia only operating in the slums.

Tony Joe realises that the seaplane offers him an escape route. He can fly over the navy. Of course Mervyn will have to go along as pilot.

Mervyn agrees on condition they leave Diana behind. Diana is moved to tears. Nancy realises she may never see Mervyn again.

31. Margaret sees her chance to prove her courage, but she is too scared.

Percy pulls his gun and orders them to halt.

Tony Joe calls Percy's bluff. Percy shoots him.

Someone is about to shoot Percy. Father is hopeless. Margaret finds her courage. She picks up a pot of coffee and throws it.

Someone is about to shoot her when Harry appears with a gun in his hand.

31. Margaret is terrified ~~but she~~ sees her chance to prove her courage. She picks up a pot of hot coffee and throws it at Tony Joe.

She is about to be shot when Harry walks in with the gun in his hand.

Tony Joe sees that the safety catch is on and calls Harry's bluff.

Then Percy pulls his weapon. Once again Tony Joe calls the bluff. Percy shoots him.

31. Nancy offers Ridgeway a deal. She will run his European operation. That way she can be with Mervyn. Ridgeway accepts.

Suddenly they hear the Mafia boat start up. Who is driving it?

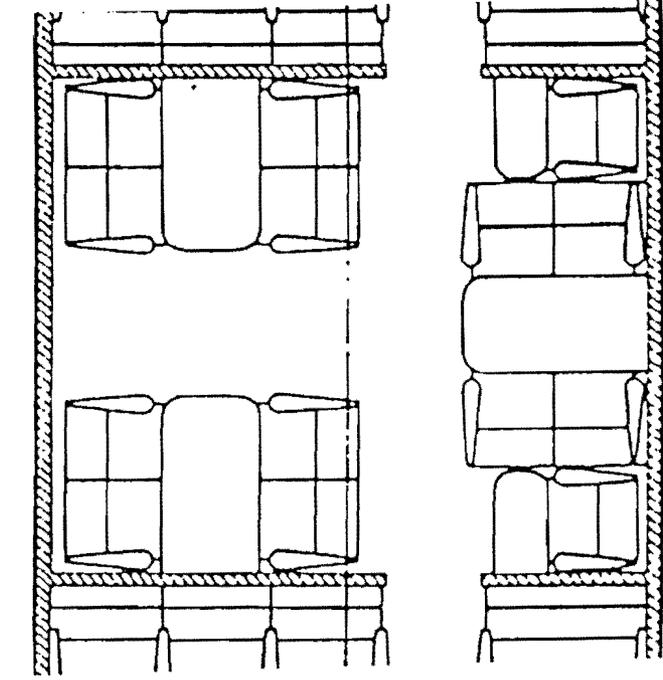
32. Margaret is driving it. She is running off with Harry. They head for the Newfoundland side, to avoid the Navy.

Harry still has the Delhi Suite.

The end.

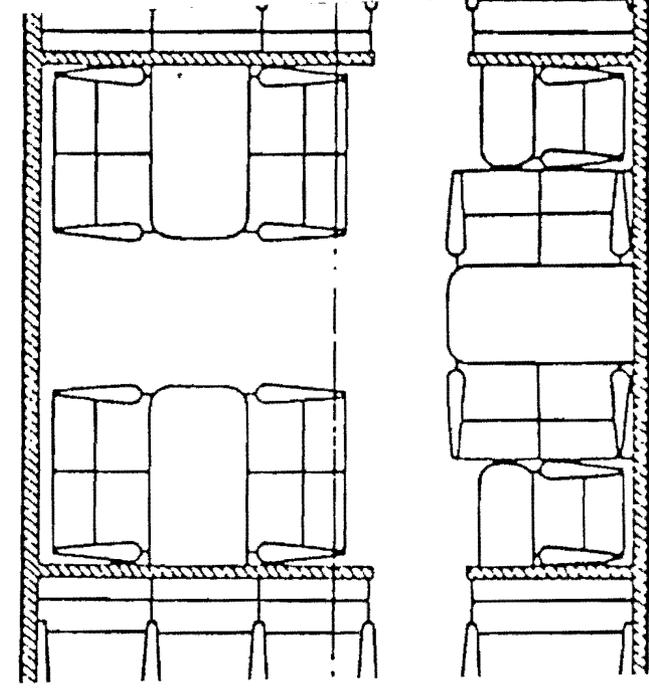
Al  
Elaine  
Pat  
Doris G.  
Ian Chapman  
Shelley Mead?  
Portugal

6 pm  
sitting



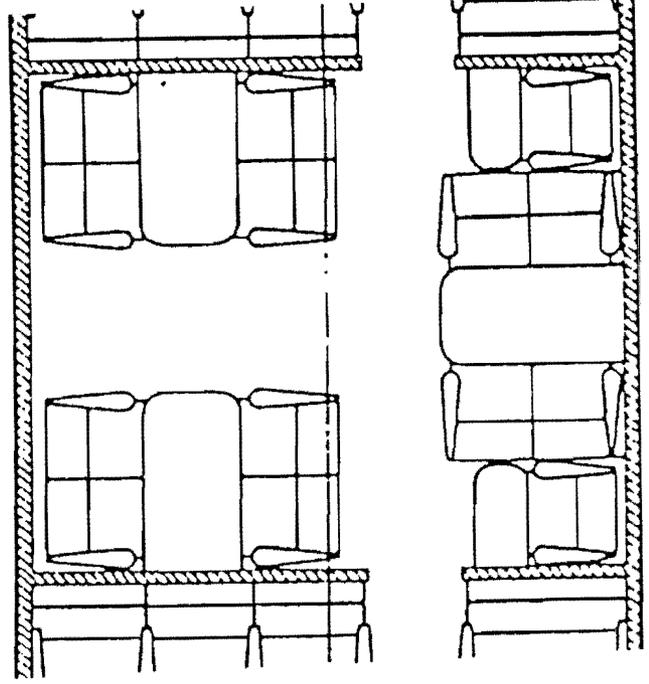
DINING  
SALON  
DAY 14

7.30  
sitting



DINING  
SALON  
DAY 14

9 pm  
sitting



DINING  
SALON  
DAY 14



# PASSENGER DECK PLAN - DAY ARRANGEMENT

## PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS SYSTEM SUPER-CLIPPERS



PLANE: BOEING 314 • PASSENGERS: 74 DAY, 40 NIGHT • WING SPAN: 152 FEET • HULL: 106 FT. • POWER: FOUR 1500 H.P. WRIGHT CYCLONE ENGINES

PORT SIDE

