

VOLUME XVII NUMBER 7

PORTHOLE

14 MAY 1966

PORTHOLE



Professor Heads State AAUP

Adm. McCain On Sea Power



On Thursday night, April 28, the Maritime College was honored by the presence of Vice-Admiral John S. McCain, Jr., USN. Admiral McCain presented a lecture on the Total Wet War facing the United States today. In order to fully impress upon the cadets the importance of sea power to the free world, the Admiral enhanced his speech with specially prepared slides. Admiral McCain was introduced to the Regiment in Riesenbergh Hall by Admiral Moore.

Admiral McCain was lecturing on a subject to which he has dedicated his whole life. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1931 and has been in the Navy for 35 years. Most of those years were spent as a submarine commander. Before

his present assignment, he was the Commander, Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet. He was Senior Naval Commander in the Dominican crisis while serving in that capacity. Steel Pike I, the most successful amphibious exercise ever staged in peacetime, was directed by him. In recognition of his exceptionally meritorious service as Commander, Amphibious Force, Atlantic, he was awarded a Gold Star on October 28, 1965. At present, he is Vice Chairman and Naval Representative to the United States Delegation to the United Nations Staff Committee, and Commander Eastern Sea Frontier and Commander Atlantic Reserve Fleet. He has had a very impressive Naval career.

The lecture was concerned with the importance of sea power since World War II. It emphasized the importance of sea power in varied and detailed methods and the way in which it affects the United States. The Total Wet War is an undeclared war between the United States and the Soviet Union involving every aspect of Sea power from military might to oceanography, nuclear power, and the size of the Merchant Marine. It was expressed in the simple terms of a race between a good guy and a bad guy. As in all races, the only way you can win is to stay one step ahead of the other fellow.

Draft Status Changed

A bulletin, (Operations Bulletin #267 as amended April 21, 1966), has been received from General Hershey, Director of Selective Service, stating that "The merchant marine academies that are State supported will continue to certify their midshipmen on the Student Certificate (SSS Form 109 or 109A) for consideration for classification in Class II-S. The class standing will not be indicated on SSS Form 109 or 109A. An SSS Form 109 will be issued if a registrant is dropped from the program prior to graduation. Registrants enrolled in one of the academies may properly be considered for classification in Class II-S upon submission to the local boards of SSS Form 109, properly certifying that the registrant is satisfactorily pursuing the course of instruction. SSS Form 109 will be submitted upon graduation from the academies."

This means that it is no longer necessary for Cadets at the Maritime College to take the Selective Service Qualification Examination. However, cadets who plan to leave the College or cadets who may be disenrolled because of their academic standing are urged to take this examination, as scheduled, for their own protection after they leave the Maritime College.



At the eleventh annual meeting of the New York State Regional Conference of the American Association of University Professors at Utica College on Saturday, 16 April, fifty-four delegates from twenty-seven colleges and universities elected a new slate of officers for next year to be headed by Prof. J. T. Hidalgo of the Maritime College. Other officers elected include Professors Otway Pardee, Syracuse, vice-president; Gene Welborn, State University College at Buffalo, treasurer; Hans Hirsch, Plattsburgh, secretary; and Marjorie Dibble, Syracuse; Peter Witt, Upstate Medical Center; Bruce Berlin, Colgate; and David Wiecek, R.P.I., for the Ex-

ecutive Council. The day's program included reports on the Feinberg Law and its effects on the present day faculty activities; the problems of academic freedom confronting faculties and students on New York campuses; the St. John's affair and UFCT; and a detailed summary of the St. John's troubles by Dr. Bertram Davis of the national office in Washington, the post-luncheon speaker. The resolutions passed by the Conference included one to support the Washington office's very critical report of the St. John's administration, and another one protesting the imposition of any type of political test on any faculty member, prospective or otherwise.

Prof. Hidalgo will preside over an organization representing a total of 54 colleges and universities and including a membership total of more than three thousand teachers. He attended the national meeting and represented the New York State Conference at Atlanta on 28, 29 and 30 April. He has been a member of the Executive Council since the formation of the Conference in 1955. He served as treasurer for five terms and was vice-president during the past year. He came to the Maritime College in 1947 from the University of Massachusetts where he was

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Prof. Liverhant Authors New Book

with informative talks as to the function of each department as well as explanations of the techniques involved. The cadets were taken into the city room where news comes in to be edited and compiled. From there they went on to see how the paper itself is printed. Explanations on setting type were given as well as how to "print" pictures in a newspaper—the techniques of plating used. Of particular interest was the room where the papers are actually run off. Scenes from a thousand movies were recalled as we watched the papers spinning and rolling from the printing to the delivery room.



Professor Liverhant of the Science Department is the author of a new book entitled Outline of Atomic Physics which is to be published next month. It is intended for advanced undergraduates and designed to supplement the standard type textbooks on this subject. Professor Liverhant is confident that it will be of help to students who find it hard to apply their knowledge of atomic physics to the solution of practical problems in this field. He also hopes that this book will have a fairly wide circulation in

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Alumni Day Honors



Adm. Moore receives the Golden Rivet Award from Cadet Nolfo 2/C.

Mrs. Betty Hawley Donnelly, of Massapequa Park, Long Island, a member of the State University of New York Board of Trustees from 1948 until her retirement last August, and Vice Admiral H. C. Moore, USCG (Ret.), president of the State University Maritime College at Fort Schuyler, Bronx, were honored by the alumni of the Maritime College on Alumni Day Saturday, May 7.

Mrs. Donnelly, who served as a member of the New York State Temporary Commission on the Need for a State University prior to its inception in 1948, was presented with a testimonial scroll by Robert Moore, president of the alumni association, for "her achievement in advancing nautical education at the Maritime College".

Appointed to the temporary Board of Trustees in 1948 and

reappointed to the permanent board in 1954 and again in 1958, she has been a close friend of the college and has been instrumental in its growth.

Executive Secretary of the Advisory Board for vocational and extension education of the Board of Education of the City of New York for 35 years prior to her retirement, she has served as vice president of the New York State Federation of Labor and is at present vice president of the state A.F.L.-C.I.O. She is also a member of the Board of Delegates of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Admiral Moore was named the recipient of the Golden Rivet Award which is presented by the college's Student Port Propeller

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Staff Visits Daily News

On Friday, April 22, the Porthole staff made a trip to the Daily News in Manhattan to view the operations of the newspaper first hand. They were met there by Frank Krauss, a former cadet at the Maritime College and graduate of the class of 1961. Mr. Krauss proceeded to give the staff a full tour of the building



Porthole staff in the city room of the Daily News.



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The editorials and other comments in The Porthole are only those of the editors and staff and they do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, faculty, or the cadet corps.

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MANAGING EDITOR Ed Martin
NEWS AND FEATURES Roland Parent
SPORTS EDITOR Ed Daszewski

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BUSINESS Mike Pascale
CIRCULATION Dan Tucker
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I no longer wished for a better world, because I was thinking of the whole of creation, and in the light of this clearer discernment I had come to see that though the higher things are better than the lower, the sum of all creation is better than the higher things alone.

From St. Augustine's Confessions Book 7

The tragic headlines which announce the loss of American lives in Viet Nam make us constantly aware of the senselessness of war. The only consolation--if, indeed, there is any consolation--is that this fight in a steaming far-away land is being waged in the name of freedom and decency.

But there are other tragic headlines. Too many, in fact. And we manage to turn away from them without compassion.

These are the headlines dealing with the loss of life on U.S. highways.

Yet when we use these editorial columns to discuss highway safety (there, we've said it), we can almost sense the curtain of callousness being drawn down--an invisible barrier between the printed page and the thinking mind.

This fails to alter the fact that our highway casualty list is tragic. Perhaps even more tragic than our losses in Viet Nam.

In Viet Nam the losses are suffered in the name of a worthy cause.

On our highways, the atrocities are committed for the worst possible causes.

Such causes as "Get-there-before-the-other-guy".....and "Hurry-up-and-wait".....and "I'll-take-my-share-of-the-road-anyway."

Last year, according to a report by The Travelers Insurance Companies, 48,500 men, women and children were killed on the nation's roadways. That represents approximately the entire population of a city such as Coral Gables, Fla. ... or Beverly Hills, Calif. ... or Hoboken, N. J. ... or Fargo, N.D.

Doesn't that merit your attention for a few moments?

Last year 4,100,000 persons were hurt in traffic accidents. That represents nearly half the population of New York City.

Doesn't that make you stop and think?

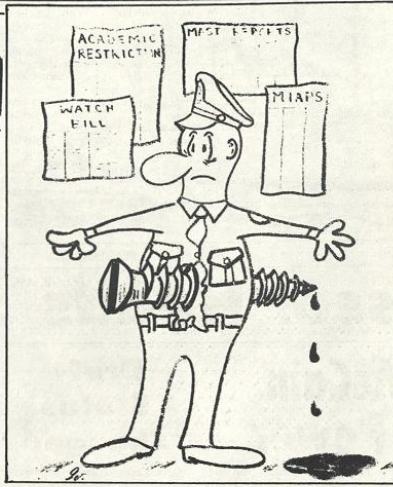
As a newspaper, we can attempt to help alleviate this gruesome problem. We can put it on the printed page for all to read.

But who's to read it?

And who will take it to heart enough to do his part? How do we convince our citizens that they should stop murdering themselves on the highway?

Editorial columns do not really provide the solution.

But you do. We all do --- as good citizens. Every time we get behind the wheel.



The staff of the Porthole would like to extend congratulations to Professor Hidalgo on his selection as President of the State American Association of University Professors. In his work with the staff, Mr. Hidalgo has shown good judgment in suggestions for articles and layout, and we are confident that this skill, combined with his easy manner, fondness of laughter, and his ambition, will not only aid the A.A.U.P., but will also bring much credit to the Maritime College.

The Maritime College recently honored one of its most loyal and dedicated employees. After eighteen years of service to the Cadets and staff of the College, Mr. William Eason will no longer be seen in the messdeck foyer, where he has become a friend to anyone who has ever passed through. His age has forced him to retire, but his fine work will never be forgotten. At a Regimental formation this week, a small token of appreciation and a hand salute seemed an inappropriate reward for this faithful and tireless friend.

We would like to echo a suggestion made in an earlier issue of the Porthole that cadets take a trip to the City and obtain some foreign currency in advance.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir: Are we getting the education that we expected? The concept of the small school is usually associated with competent professors, small classes, and the opportunity to discuss any problem one may have concerning a particular course, with its respective instructor, and of primary importance, a better environment for the kindling of a desire to learn.

Somewhere along the line to have lost interest to learn. Can these losses be blamed completely on the student? No, some of our college professors have let us down. They have shown no enthusiasm, nor any interest in the students. We have not created the boredom that exists in class, they have!

As a student, one has an innate responsibility to absorb what the teacher is presenting. Somehow, the teacher has filed in his responsibilities. A lot more education can come from the man than from the book.

If a teacher knows his topic, displays some interest in what he is teaching and to whom it is being taught, this layman honestly believes the instructor can produce the desire to learn. In this school there are few men

Cadet Thomas E. Allen State University of New York Maritime College Bronx, New York 10465

Dear Cadet Allen: The Maritime Administrator has asked me to convey his thanks to you and to the members of your class for your kind acknowledgement of the letters he is sending to the individual local draft boards.

It is necessary in this time of need, when shortages are appearing in the ranks of licensed personnel available for American Merchant ships, that the graduates of our fine maritime colleges and academies be made available to serve their country in a manner for which their training best suits them.

In line with this, I strongly request that you urge each member of your class, both deck and engine, to answer this need by making the decision to serve aboard our merchant ships upon graduation.

Please feel free to call upon the Maritime Administration for which it might be within our province to render to you and your classmates as members of the maritime industry.

Sincerely yours, Arthur W. Friedberg Chief, Office of Maritime Manpower

and threw it back. It went off about a foot in front of the guy who threw it. There isn't a short-stop yet who could pick up a ball and throw it to first faster than I did that. Man, I'll tell you, I was shaking like a leaf when we left. I said a prayer to the Old Man. First time I prayed in quite a while but I think he deserved it.

I'll be on MP duty for another four months, approximately. Then I'll rotate back to the grunts. I'll tell you man, I don't want to go back. In the little time I've been here I've seen things that have literally made me sick. I've had tears in my eyes when my buddy caught it. This war may be small as yet but they'll never convince me it's insignificant. There are things here to make you sad but you also feel proud. Just walking down from the jungles after just winning a small battle makes you feel good. You're proud, I mean, it gives me a feeling of thinking that I'm doing something worthwhile.

Well, buddy, take it easy until next March when I get home again.

Woodser P.S. I made P.F.C. and got busted all in a week. Don't have time now to give you the scoop.

Dear Editor: I would like to comment on the article carried in the Porthole's last issue entitled "I am a tired American" by Mr. McIntosh.

I wholeheartedly agree with Mr. McIntosh and am absolutely disgusted when I see these phony pacifists boldly parading down American streets displaying the flag of North Vietnam next to our own sacred flag. To me this is outright treason and should be treated as such. The pacifists however claim that they have a right to express their opinions under the right of free speech. They are in fact abusing this right and undermining just those things that have made this freedom possible.

This liberty was made possible by the American people's willingness to fight for freedom and preserve democracy. This same willingness to fight for democracy is being displayed in Vietnam now. We are fighting there so that the Vietnamese people may have some of the privileges which we have and are abusing.

The American people should become more cognizant of this threat to liberty and should expose these pacifists for what they really are, rabble-rousers. Too many of these people are in positions where by virtue of their superior forensic ability they are able to influence the young people whom they are responsible for guiding.

In conclusion, however, I feel that Mr. McIntosh's statements would have been more appropriate.

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Letters

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prisingly worded had they read - "I'm a proud American who is tired" rather than - "I'm a tired American." It should be made clear that he is not tired in the physical sense of giving up but tired of letting them get away with their abuses and rising to countermand them.

Sincerely Yours,
Brian F. Hanley 3/c

Dear Sir:

After having read the editorial "I am a tired American" in the last issue of the Porthole, I feel that Mr. Alan McIntosh, author of the article, has expressed very vividly the feelings and thoughts of a large portion of the Cadet Regiment. Too often, people within the non-technical departments of the Maritime College try to circumvent or by-pass the fact that we are aspiring to be future officers and leaders in the American Merchant Marine and/or the United States Navy. No cadet at the Maritime College desires to evolve from this institution as the offspring of a misguided individual. If these statements are to be interpreted as meaning that in our own manner we are flagwavers, then they should be so interpreted.

R.B. Chang of '66

Dear Sir:

In the February 26 issue of the PORTHOLE there appeared a reprint of an article entitled, "I Am a Tired American." It was a highly emotive, if not hysterical, piece of writing addicted to epithets such as "bearded bums", "scabby-faced beatniks" and "pimpily-faced beatniks" to describe those dissenters who have criticized the policy of our government in Vietnam. The article also implied that dissent on this issue must be equated with unpatriotism. The statements below are an example of calm and honorable dissent, and perhaps they will serve as an antidote to the destructive hysteria which characterized "I Am a Tired America." Senator Fulbright, whether you agree or disagree with his views, is neither, bearded, scabby-faced nor long-haired, nor is he a traitor to his country. He is a devoted, patriotic, tireless American who is functioning in the highest tradition of American democracy.

by O. B. Goodman

The following are excerpts from a speech on Vietnam made by Senator J.W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, in the Senate on March 2, as published in the New York Times.

The debate between those who would accelerate the war in Vietnam and those who would reduce its scale is as fatiguing and significant as any we had in the last two decades. There is a deceptive appeal about proposals for expanded military action; they are simple and clean-cut and they seem to promise quick and easy solutions to difficult and painful problems. Proposals for accommodation, on the other hand, as the Senator from New York has discovered are complex, ambiguous and easily misunderstood. History, however, suggests that the military solution that seems so promising today is likely to result in disaster tomorrow, whereas the course of accommodation, which always seems so difficult, is the only course with demonstrated promise of being able to bring about a lasting and honorable peace.

The essential principle of an accommodation in Southeast Asia is that it must apply not just to Vietnam but to all of Southeast Asia. Vietnam, after all, is only one of many small and weak nations on the periphery of a powerful China and, as has been pointed out innumerable times, what happens in one such country may well happen in another.

This premise underlies the "domino" theory, which holds that if one country falls to the Communists so must another and then another. The inference we

have drawn from this is that we must fight in one country in order to avoid having to fight in another, although we could with equal logic have inferred that it is useless to fight in one country when the same conditions of conflict are present in another, that the failure of subversion in one country might simply result in the transfer of subversion to another.

History and logic and common sense suggest that a viable settlement in Vietnam must be part of a general settlement in Southeast Asia. Unless we are prepared to fight a general war to eliminate the effects of Chinese power in all of Southeast Asia, we have no alternative but to seek a general accommodation.

The central issue is the contest between Chinese and American power and the prospect for a lasting peace depends far more upon the resolution of that issue than it does on the matter of who is to participate in a South Vietnamese Government and by what means it shall be formed. If the issue between Chinese and American power in Southeast Asia can be resolved, the future of Vietnam should not be too difficult to arrange; but if the issue of Chinese and American power is left unresolved, that is, if total victory in South Vietnam is unlikely to solve very much.

As long as China and America are competitors for predominance in Southeast Asia, there can be no lasting peace or stability in that part of the world.

Just as history suggests the advisability of accommodations, it also offers guidance as to the kind of accommodation which will bring peace in Southeast Asia. In the past when great powers have competed for predominance over smaller and weaker nations, the one workable alternative to the victory of one or the other has been neutralization.

In such arrangements, it is the fact of neutralization rather than the political or ideological complexion of the small countries concerned that has made for stability and peace. Neutralization is not a foolproof method of resolving power conflicts, but it is a demonstrably more successful one than total victory.

Dear Sir:

I'm weary, too. Weary of self-styled patriots who, because they're sickened by what they consider an avalanche of unjust criticism, refuse to accept the valid portion of that criticism. America the free, and America the brave is so only because from rebellious responsible competition she has grown to rebellious, responsible maturity. This growth, from its beginnings, has always been tempered with irresponsible agitators confusing the issues and destroying the good, the valid, the reasonable, brought forth by the true dissenters. The truly concerned person knows this, and a being intelligent, recognizes it and does not condemn the movement or party categorize its followers as "bearded bums" or "high priests". He recognizes that change is an integral facet of any culture. History bears witness that a stagnant culture, a culture of unchanging values cannot survive. A nation must know, must admit her shortcomings and not mask them by resorting to past glories - America is not the greatest nation in the world. No nation is the greatest. There are many others who have a richer, longer, more awe-inspiring list of accomplishments - in art, music, stonemanship. Perhaps our false pride and mass production mentality is why our international relations more often than not result in an embarrassing lack of success (to put it mildly). We send envoys to foreign outposts who have no knowledge of the customs, mores, history, language, etc. To a European this is an annoying insult - to an Oriental it is a slap in the face. We are incapable of understanding, or even attempting effort to understand, nations whose values are not based upon the system of mass production and material possessions. The United States is so often regarded as composed of a population of

bores and boors. From the behavior of our official representatives and the American visitor in other lands, this is more often manifested than not.

I am weary, also, of those who conveniently lump dissenters as "scabby long-haired youths and short-haired girls". I've never considered Sen. Wayne Morse, Sen. Robert Kennedy or Roy Wilkins "pimpily-faced beatniks".

I am disgusted with those who fail to realize that to fight an enemy one must know it, be conversant with its mentality, think its thoughts, and understand its mechanism of action. This is true whether the enemy be poverty, bigotry, or Communism. I am dismayed at the condemnation of universities who have the intellectual and moral courage to recognize this fact and to acknowledge that they are dealing with, in the main, responsible, inquiring, free-thinking, analytical adults, not just many adolescents who are prone to sending them to college either to be rid of them or maintain their social status. Should not these adults have the opportunity to decide whether they believe? Should not their convictions further be strengthened by knowledge of both sides of a controversy? Are we to accept the interpretation that what is not unrestrained praise of our nation's actions is not acceptable to be heard? If we treasure at all our heritage of responsible free speech and free thought, to accept this is to sound the death knell for our democracy.

We are a generous-hearted nation; a nation known in the past for its ability to accept and prize criticism. We have earned a great deal of respect for this. It has often helped to balance our many stupidities.

I am a frightened American. I am frightened by the ignorant, narrow minds which populate so much of this land I love. America is a living, vital force. We cannot let "THE THIRD AMERICAN" sap it of its vitality.

From a letter by
Marianne Leger, S.N.,
to John Bennett 3/c

Dear Editor:

I would like to comment on the article that appeared in the last issue of the "Porthole" entitled "I am a Tired American."

I agree with Mr. McIntosh that I am tired, so tired in fact, that he sounds like he belongs in a rest home for the lame and lazy. I believe that the article was extremely one-sided and presented a completely negative and pessimistic point of view. An article of this type could give many people, both here and abroad, a very wrong picture of America. It sounds like excellent propaganda for our enemies to use against us. One gathers from his impressions of America and Americans that this country and its people have done him a great injustice and that he has become disenchanted with all the good and wonderful things that America offers.

He doesn't think that it is right anymore for an American to stand up and express his opinion either for or against a particular cause. He doesn't seem to realize that certain people in this country have to fight for civil rights in order to live a life worth living, a life which he seems to have taken for granted. I pity the smallness of this man's mind for his failure to see both sides of the situation. There are many people like him who will never be happy no matter what happens. They will always find something else to complain about and will always find another good cause to sour with their criticism.

He is in favor of sitting back and not taking an active part in advancing new ideas and suggestions that may improve our country and our world. He is envious of, and is quick to criticize the person who has the presumption to stand up and fight for what he believes. In order to get his point across he attacks the way his opponents dress or comb their hair and tries to belittle them while actually he is belittling himself with his petty personal attacks.

It is true that there are many things wrong in our country today but we have to realize that

nothing on this earth is perfect and that life will never be a bed of roses. America has never been greater as it is today, and we are continually striving to improve it and ourselves by constructive, concrete, positive means.

There is no room for tired people if we are to advance with vigor.

Edward P. VanLoenen

Dear Sir:

The article I Am a Tired American certainly is thought provoking. I don't think one single subject has been knocked around here with the intensity of agreement or disapproval as this has. It seems that this article fell into criticism by some people who thought it was more un-American than pro-American by its rather conservative ideas. Many of these claims are unjust, and I suggest that some of the critics learn to be more clearly before they criticize. They seem to fail to understand that just because Mr. McIntosh is tired of something doesn't mean he advocates radical measures such as non-criticism or blind acceptance of any government policy. He has just as much right to express himself as any anti-Vietnam demonstrator. This brings me to an interesting point of discussion on the article. Certainly people have the right to criticize our policy in Vietnam. As you read this letter American men are trying to accept this right. But I feel as Mr. McIntosh feels, I am tired of the Anti-War feelings and enemy support many Americans are giving. Some people criticize just for the sake of being critical. Other feel it is the "Thing to do," the avant-garde of the '60s, the "in crowd." The numbers of the responsible rank low in these groups. Senator Fulbright has many glorious and soul inspiring messages as to how to save the world. It is too bad he doesn't have much to say as to how to save the Negro in his segregationist state of Arkansas. Perhaps he should give more consideration to his fellow Americans than to enemy soldiers who try to kill them.

Along with rights go responsibilities. The demonstrators have a right to protest but they are slow to be willing to accept responsibilities as to a workable solution to the problem. This they haven't done and many care not to do. It certainly was a burden to pull our nation successfully through two World Wars and to shoulder the responsibilities they entailed. Now Vietnam is presenting an equal problem. With non-constructive and useless idealistic criticism added to the Vietnam burden, one can become, tired very quickly. Such ridiculous suggestions such as dealing with Red China in the U.S. a nation that doesn't even want in and whose only claim to fame is countless butcherings, enslavements, and pseudo-nuclear black mail, or giving drugs and blood to the Viet Cong, rank as some of the most absurd ideas.

Perhaps in this age of "anything goes," some of our so called responsible leaders have fallen to appealing to those who react to the bizarre and shocking. The wheels of democracy turn slowly but surely. The turn thought out decision is usually light. Before W.W. I and W.W. II there were terrific anti war scares and movements. History later showed that the responsible such as Mitchell and Lindberg were scoffed at and called reactionaries or war-mongers, and in Mr. Lindberg's case, even the name of the enemy, Nazi, was applied as if to those Americans who advocate a stronger policy toward the war-torn situation on communist aggression. These feelings do, however, make the public aware of what is at stake. The responsible of both sides must be heard in order to make the right decision. Constructive criticism both foreign and domestic policy is well and good, but pro-Communist feelings have no place. It would be well to note that by a mere legal technicality of not declaring war saves many of these so called critics from being tried for treason.

The minority certainly has its rights, that is one of our mainstays in American life. But may I emphatically point out that the majority holds the power and control and its right not to be curtailed by the minority. The minority have had their say and it is evident that we're to stay in Vietnam. It is a sign of maturity and responsibility to abide by the rules. Many of the critics expect a free hand with their "intellectual" ideas, but are quick to mock the military leaders in the war. These men are professionals in their field. Many of them have devoted their entire lives (often literally) to our defense. It would seem that a man who risks his life has offered the ultimate. True, in a military sense these men must do an dies because of their profession, but how can anyone in his right mind say a civilian should have direct control in this soldier's military policy? These critics wouldn't change jobs with the soldier for anything in the world, yet they demand they be allowed to sit in a safe corner and direct his fighting.

In closing I think it is time to get our heads out of the clouds and face the immediate issues. The communists have openly laid out and announced plans to conquer the world. I don't want to sound like an alarmist but we are fighting a war.

People laughed at Mein Kampf and it cost 15,000,000 lives (not including the enemy). Any disease goes unchecked, "Peace in our time." Chamberlain tried appeasement with Czechoslovakia and such spineless action only bought time. I would hate to see us rush into anything suddenly and thoughtlessly, but the Viet Minh have been attempting to overrun Southeast Asia for over 20 years. We have been involved in one capacity or another for over 10 years. If we are to learn anything from past history, let us apply it now, before it is too late.

Howard Merkel

MARKING SYSTEM REVIEWED

In the last issue of the Porthole there was an article concerning the present marking system used at Fort Schuyler and comments concerning its fairness.

The college recognizes the fact that some inequalities may exist in our present system and therefore designated the task of writing graduate schools for the opinions to a sub-committee of the Faculty, Long Range Planning Committee. The committee wrote thirteen graduate schools and asked them what type of system is most meaningful and desirable. Eleven of the thirteen schools replied and the results were as follows:

Buffalo, Columbia, R.P.I., Brooklyn, Manhattan and CCNY favored the system used at Fort Schuyler.

Fordham, Rochester, and Manhattan favored a 4.0 system. N.Y.U. and Rochester approved the straight A, B, C, D system.

Niagara and Cornell favored the straight numerical system. Some of the schools indicated that more than one system was desirable, but a majority felt that the system used at Fort Schuyler was the most meaningful one that they could accept graduate students on.

The members of this sub-committee were Thomas Hidalgo from the Humanities department, John B. Cameron from the Naval Science Department, and Robert Stout from the Science Department. This report was submitted to the Long Range Planning Committee on 13 December 1965.



Responsibilities and Opportunities of the Faculty

by Webb S. Fiser

"At the first annual Faculty Assembly of State University of New York, held Oct. 24-6 at West Point, several papers were read by noted educators, including President Gould of State University, Dr. E. T. Grether of the University of California at Berkeley, Dr. W. Max Wise of the Danforth Foundation, and Dr. Webb S. Fiser of State University at Albany. Professor

Wagoner, one of Maritime's delegates to the Faculty Assembly, was particularly impressed with the address by Dr. Fiser which dealt in large measure with the needs of liberal education in schools that stress professional training, schools such as the Maritime College. Dr. Fiser is vice-chairman of the State University Senate. Herewith is an abstract of his remarks to the Faculty Assembly."

In the last few years the role of the faculty in State University has expanded a good deal. We have made substantial progress toward achieving a proper balance between faculty and administration. However, there is still a substantial distance to travel. President Gould during the past year has encouraged the trend toward greater faculty participation, which was already underway.

When I first entered the Senate a little over three years ago, I recall that the only permanent standing committee was that on Personnel Policies. The Senate at that time added a Committee on the Academic Program. However, in the uncertainties which existed in the long period between the resignation of President Hamilton and the advent of President Gould this committee was able to explore some of the terrain but could not function very effectively.

Last year the Senate, under the leadership of President Gould and Professor Leroy Young of Farmingdale, undertook a study of its functions and organization. It was quite obvious that the Senate was not organized to discharge its responsibilities as the representative of the faculty in the affairs of the University. Consequently, the committee structure was greatly expanded so that the faculty could in fact participate on a broad front.

Subcommittees of the Committee on the Academic Program were created so that continuing attention could be given in the areas of the undergraduate program, the graduate program, special programs, research, and academic policies. In addition, standing committees were created on Student Affairs, Faculty Governance, and Conferences and Assemblies, under whose auspices this first Faculty Assembly is being held. It is the basic purpose of the Committee on Faculty Governance to encourage more active faculty participation on the individual campuses. The Executive Committee of the Senate has been deluged with the response from the faculty to invitations to serve on the new and old committees of the Senate. The appointments were accepted almost unanimously. Indeed, only two members of the faculty found it necessary to decline appointment.

The Senate is now much better organized than it has been in the past to discharge a wide range of responsibilities. The Central Administration is willing, and even anxious, to cooperate with the Senate and its committees. The machinery now exists for faculty participation on an all-University basis and the Administration and the Faculty are anxious to use it. Perhaps the greatest problem is uncertainty concerning those things which belong to the University as a whole and those which belong to the local unit. However, the Senate will doubtless play a substantial part in the attempt to strike the proper balance between centralism, localism, and regionalism.

In some respects I believe that the Committee on Conferences and Assemblies may be the most useful agency of the faculty. Most of the other committees deal with what I call the "business" side of the academic enterprise. They deal with faculty salaries and fringe benefits, with articulation and transfer, with academic standards, research support and the need for a university press, with the role of faculty in student affairs and a host of other important questions. All of these things are necessary if we are to keep our house in order, but they are more matters of the "business" of academic life than of the substance of that life. It is my hope that the Committee on Conferences and Assemblies may bring colleagues together to discuss common intellectual concerns as well as the more procedural concerns which are the subject matter of this Assembly.

The Committee on Faculty Governance has a special significance. It is the outgrowth of the concern of the Senate over a number of years for fuller faculty participation on the individual campuses. For several years the Senate as well as the President and Provost of the University have urged local faculties and administrations to adopt by-laws which will specify the manner in which the faculty is to discharge the responsibility which it has for the academic program. Faculty participation will not mean very much if it only applies to the Senate and its committees. Real participation can only occur at the local level. It is here that academic proposals arise, personnel are hired and promoted, research is conducted and students taught. If faculty participation is to have any meaning it requires participation in the affairs of the individual campus. Thus pressure has been exerted to adopt by-laws for each campus and to utilize them once adopted. A great deal of progress has been made in this direction, particularly during the past year. Some units do not yet have by-laws and others do not make sufficient use of them. However, I think the end is in sight when the feeling of powerlessness and being excluded which has characterized most of the faculty in the past will largely disappear. However, I am not so foolish as to believe that the faculty will cease to have cause to complain of their local administrations or will, in fact, no longer complain. Conversely, one can expect the local administrations to have complaints about their faculty ranging from apathy to needless aggression.

Yet the faculty is well on the way to exercising real power within the university. While in the past much of our energy was directed to enlarging the field upon which we could exercise our talents, it now becomes important to ask how we shall exercise our new power. Increasingly, if we do not like the way things are going, we will not be able to place the full burden of responsibility upon the administration but must look to ourselves.

What then are the issues which we must confront now that we have more influence? President Gould has identified many of these items. I should like to discuss one general issue.

Certainly one of the basic questions with which we are confronted is the tension between the needs of liberal education and the demand for greater professional competence. It is the tension between educating the man and the citizen and training the individual for his occupational role. Put another way, it is the tension between the need for wisdom and the need for socially useful skills.

We must attempt to achieve both objectives. However, it is wisdom that is under pressure. The increased specialization of knowledge together with the increased complexity of knowledge has pushed both the organizational structure and the educational program of the modern university in a direction which accentuates the development of socially useful skills and makes it increasingly difficult to educate the wise man and citizen. It is indeed the age of analysis. Neither the organizational structure nor the educational program of most modern universities are adequate to the need for synthesis. It is the need to bring the parts into meaningful relationship with each other which is one of the greatest intellectual and moral needs of our time.

As our knowledge increases it becomes clear that the compartments into which we have organized knowledge are not self-contained. Economics becomes part of political science. Biology shades off into chemistry. New knowledge often requires an examination of the relationship and mutual dependence between the established

The tension between liberal education and professional education is not new but has been with us many years. However, the problem is greatly aggravated by the events of the past few years. Society has now discovered the usefulness of the university. Formerly, the demand was to provide trained individuals to do the productive work of society. The present demands are much greater. The great symbolic event in this transformation was the first sustained nuclear reaction which was consummated

by a group of professors on the squash courts at the University of Chicago. Society came to realize that if the University could develop the atomic bomb, radar and the proximity fuse, perhaps it could do a great many other things. Consequently, the demands of society upon the university have been increasing rapidly in recent years.

The university is now engaged in a host of activities which are unrelated to liberal education and some of which are only incidentally related to professional training. The university is now engaged in military research, foreign operations, the War on Poverty, the Exploration of space, community development and many other urgent social activities.

The professor has achieved status and social honor. He now ranks above the businessman and most professions in social esteem. Yet it is precisely his new social acceptance that threatens his historic role.

As the State University develops the pressure to be useful mounts. The highest salaries go to those who have skills marketable outside the University. The sciences lead the way, but some of the social sciences are not far behind. Perhaps least affected are the philosophers and teachers of the classics.

Yet the demand that the University serve a socially useful role comes at a time when technology has already greatly expanded our leisure and further expansion is in sight. While we have been taking on the work of society, the social need for the wise use of leisure has increased rapidly.

It was one of the historic functions of the university, perhaps based upon an aristocratic ideal, to extol that which was useless, at least for productive purposes.

Consequently, our newly found social acceptance and utility has vitiated our capacity to deal with the question of purpose in human life.

As Carl Sandburg put it:

Once having marched
Over the margins of animal necessity,
Over the grim line of sheer subsistence
Then man came
To the deeper rituals of his bones,
To the lights lighter than any bones,
To the time for thinking things over,
To the dance, the song, the story,
Or the hours given over to dreaming,
Once having so marched.

The great danger to the University is that the growth in our capacity to deal with the necessities of life threatens our capacity to speak with much authority or meaning about the deeper ritual of our bones.

The danger occurs at many points.

First, those who possess socially useful skills, particularly as defined by the federal government, command the greatest rewards. Thus money is added to social prestige.

Second, criteria derived from the new social role of the University tend to become dominant within the university itself. Promotion, for example, is related to research and publication. The drive for publication often results in the fragmentation of subject matter so that the objective of wisdom becomes lost. In the older university much scholarly work went unpublished. Its purpose was to enable the teacher to illuminate the perennial issues of human existence. He might be concerned with using a particular passage in literature to illuminate the problem of existence of his students rather than with a scholarly analysis of its precise meaning or origin.

We cannot really equate scholarship with either research or publication in the accepted sense. Obviously one of the problems is how to evaluate such scholarship. Publications can be weighed or counted. But scholarship infused with a passion for life can only be weighed in the influence which it has upon the quality of life of students. And how are we to judge that? Such scholarship cannot be weighed against objective criteria of truth. It rather arises from an apprehension of how best to bring together the historic moral and intellectual tradition and the needs of students at a fleeting point in time. Such a scholar must be a student of the psychic life of his young colleagues and of his subject matter. His peculiar skill is in bringing these two elements together in a way which promotes the human development of his students.

While few will deny that we should honor such scholarly skill, the practical difficulty is that society does not sufficiently honor it even when it needs it most.

One of the great tasks of the faculty of the State University of New York is to keep the two great missions of the modern university in balance. We feel the need to greatly expand our usefulness to society so that we may receive as much honor as the University of California. We are beginning to bargain with considerable determination in the marketplace for those men who can bring us such honor and prestige. Happily, we are also doing some bargaining for the more useless types.

We need to expand our research activity. Society makes many legitimate claims upon us. The university will never again be the same for the social utility of science and the forces of democracy have transformed it. But society also needs wisdom and understanding of the human condition, although it may not ask for them with a very loud voice or even recognize them when they appear.

If the State University of New York is to discharge both of these great responsibilities, the faculty must honor them both. It must find ways to see that money, promotion and prestige come to those who discharge with distinction the obligations of the university. It must both honor those who help society with the practical and productive work of making life healthier, longer, easier, and more pleasant, and those who wrestle with the question of how these blessings should be used to make life better.

We must honor those who are concerned with the development of students no less than those who are concerned with the development of knowledge. We must honor professors for what they are as well as for what they know, for students learn the intangibles best by example.

Another way of stating the problem is to say that our attention must be directed toward the students as well as society. We must take their questions seriously. They are largely questions having to do with the meaning and purpose of life at this point in time. Their quest goes well beyond the desire to acquire skills which society will reward with a regular paycheck. It is one of the characteristics of the affluent society that the fear of hunger and unemployment no longer dominates the consciousness. Rather, the student is concerned with the deeper ritual of his bones.

We need to ask ourselves just what it is that we expect to happen to students during their sojourn upon the campus. Part of the answer is often clear. We are to process the raw material into skills with social utility. But it has also been part of the historic answer that we also expect them to grow as human beings and citizens.

Beyond that we are confronted with the question of how the academic community can be organized to achieve the first objective efficiently without forfeiting the second. What is it that should happen to students during their college and university careers beyond becoming good producers and consumers? If the professors are too preoccupied with their students, they will not sense the anxiety of the questions being asked by their students. They will not sense the anxiety of the quest for the meaning of life, both in collective and intensely personal terms, which Kerr, "a mechanism held together by administrative rules and powered by money" rather than a human community.

It is my hope that in the years ahead we will hear little about the need for faculty participation, because participation will be a fact of our academic life. The important participation. No issue poses a greater challenge to our wisdom than the need to achieve a proper balance between the various legitimate purposes of the modern university.

Greater faculty participation is the prerequisite, the necessary condition, for bringing the wisdom of the faculty to bear upon substantive issues of educational policy. I trust that future faculty assemblies will provide convincing evidence that greater faculty participation does in fact mean greater wisdom.

April, A Busy Month On Campus



Dick Morrison on the jib sheet, Lennie Yanazzo, and Ed Van Loenen at the helm maneuver the Deepwater on its shakedown cruise.



The Cutter "Deepwater".



Leo, the Jacobson Boatyard foreman, Capt. Olsen, and Co-skippers Merkel and Ricketson flank Adm. Wauchope on the deck of Maritime's new cutter.

A new addition to the Maritime sailing fleet arrived on Sunday, May 8. She is the 36' cutter Deepwater. Formerly owned by Adm. C. Wauchope, chairman of the N.Y.S.M.C. Council, and an executive of the Farrell lines, the Deepwater is now under the supervision of Capt. P. V. Olsen. The Deepwater is a singlemaster cutter rigged sailing yacht. She weighs 10 tons, measures 36' on deck, 33' on the water line, is equipped with 9 sails, and has a fathometer and radio telephone. The cutter has accommodations to sleep four plus a well equipped galley to serve them. A ten man crew headed by skippers Howard Merkel and Zan Ricketson are in charge of the boat. Stored in an Oyster Bay boat yard over the winter, Adm. Wauchope had the Deepwater completely outfitted and painted before she was turned over to the school.



The new XO, Cdr. Nolan, receives his Senior Officer's Cap from Capt. Phillips and Capt. Coscini.



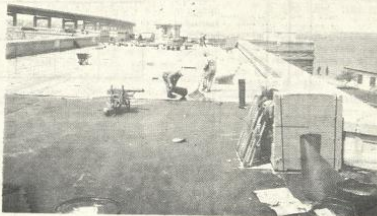
Locker Room becomes sound stage, as Bitycream commercial is filmed.



Quadrangle extended for extended pageantry.



The new tennis courts take shape



Workmen caught in a busy moment improving Fort Schuyler's roof.



The "Commodore" makes its return to the basin

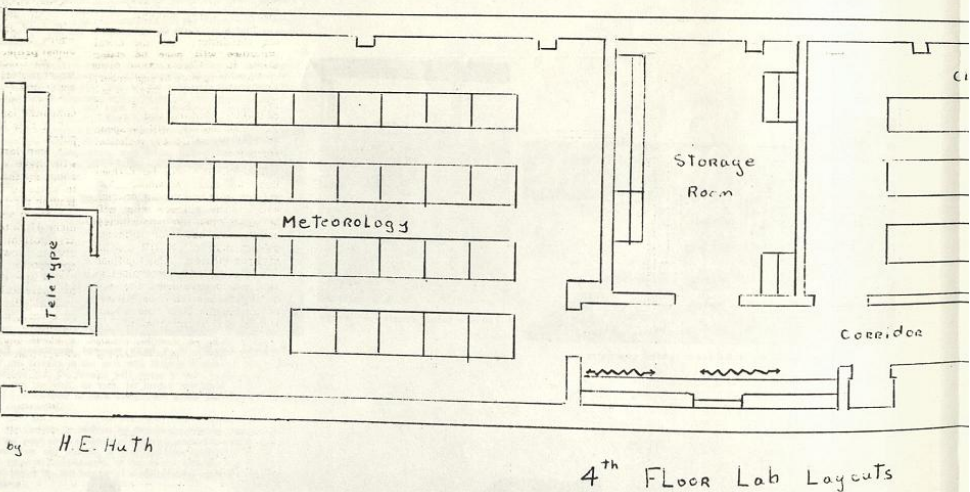
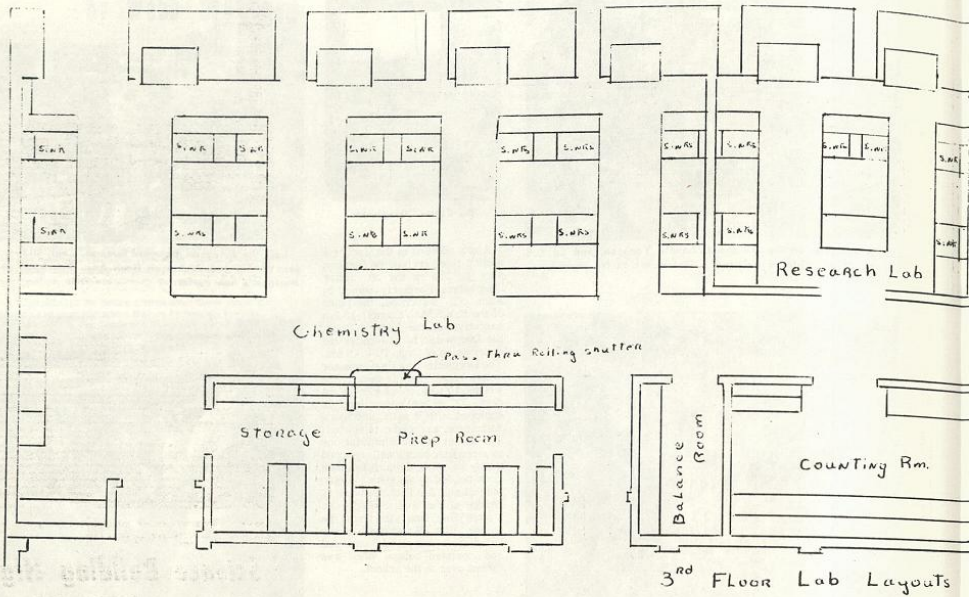


Diver returns to surface after making routine check of pier.



More power to the powerhouse.

SCIENCE DEPA



by H.E. Huth

New test for cadets

In an attempt to keep the Maritime College on a par with the other major colleges of the U.S., the Porthole offers the Regiment its first Trivia Test. Yes, we have decided to expose the Cadets to the new college pastime. We have put our staff of experts to relatively no trouble at all to dig up these worthless questions, and even less to find the answers -- and for what purpose? Well, I suppose we let our readers answer that one as a bonus question.

The questions below are designed to display one's knowledge of television, movies, comic strips, and radio (for the old-timers). We guarantee you'll be amazed when you find you can remember Hopalong Cassidy's horse's name, but not your physics formulas.

Anyone caring to take this ten-question test may submit their answers to any member of the Porthole staff. Remember, this test is scored according to the number of correct answers, so if you had a deprived childhood it will be to your advantage to forget the whole thing. All correct answers will be placed in a box and promptly used (we haven't decided for what at this time). The correct answers will be printed in the next issue, as well as several new questions.

We know everyone will enjoy this test and benefit from the extremely useless information that will be gained. It should be a wonderful warm-up exercise for the not-too-distant-finals.

1) Who was the nasty little man

- 2) Who drove "Nellybelle"?
- 3) What gang was always after Scrooge McDuck's money?
- 4) Who is "Our Man Flint"?
- 5) Who teaches "Ding Dong School"?
- 6) What do the initials S.W.I.N.E. mean?
- 7) What was Paladin's first name?
- 8) What goes "13 feet in the air" and when?
- 9) "Who knows what evil lurks in the hearts of men?"
- 10) Who was Commando Cody?

****EXTRA BONUS QUESTION****
Complete the following, the dramatic prophesy of the old gypsy woman, Maria Ouspenskaya, in the Wolfman movies:
"Even he who is pure in heart and says his prayers by night..."

Footnote: Any cadet using a higher ranking faculty member (assoc. prof. or above) for help will be declared a cheater and not only barred from further competition, but held liable for strict disciplinary action.

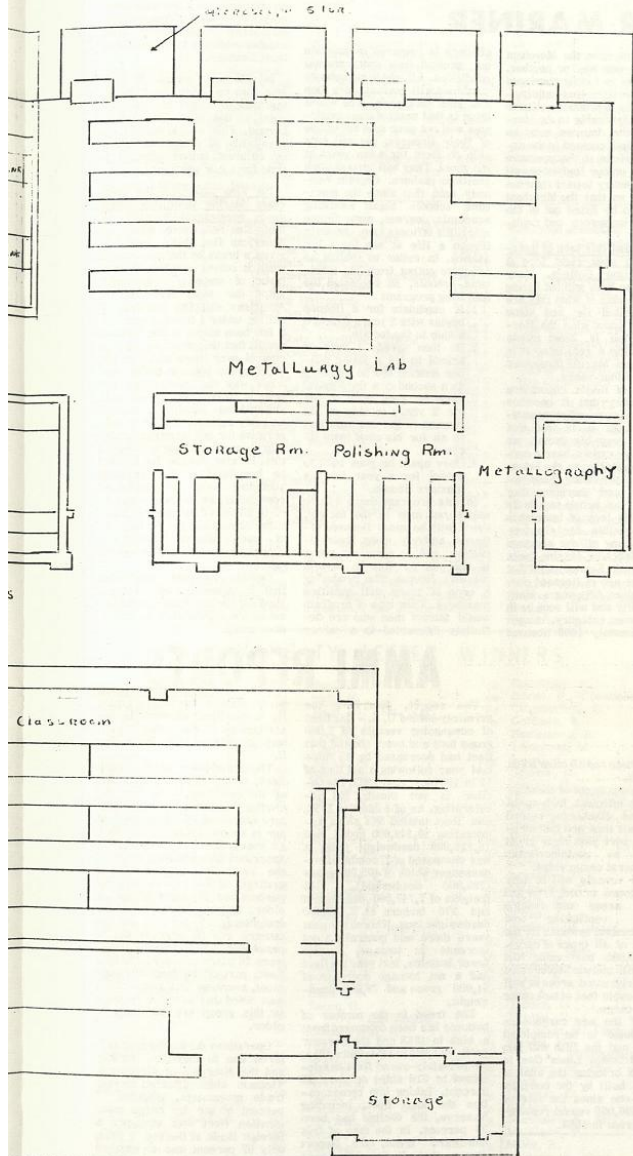
NEWMAN CLUB

The Maritime College Newman Club was invited to meet with the Hunter College chapter of this national Catholic organization on Friday, April 15. Fifteen cadets attended this discussion, the topic of which was "Does the State Have the Right to Regulate Divorce Laws?"

P.R. Notes

The Pershing Rifles have elected their officers for the coming school year of 1966-1967. Pete Hoist was elected Commanding Officer, replacing Rick Tesman, who will graduate this June.
Three ballots were cast for the position of Trick Drill Officer, Dennis Pope was voted as Trick Drill Officer, to take the place of Bob Flint.
Pete DiCapua and Mat Gash will be the new Executive Officers, replacing Bill Budd and Gary Lueck.
Tom Wilders will be a Special Staff Officer.

DEPARTMENT NEWS



Above - Two views of the present progress on the Science and Engineering building foundations.

Science Building Highlights

By DENNIS JASON

Construction is moving full speed ahead on the new Science and Engineering building. Final touches are being completed on the foundation, and the metal structure will soon be rising above it. Construction plans call for occupancy by September, 1967. The building itself is expected to cost upwards of \$3,000,000 dollars and another \$1,000,000 dollars will be spent on new scientific and technical equipment.

The building will be divided into two main sections, the science wing and the engineering wing. The science wing will be sub-divided into laboratories and lecture halls for different subject matter. It will consist of three stories. The top floor will be occupied by Meteorological labs and observatories, the second floor chemistry and metallurgy labs, the first floor a nuclear lab and lecture rooms.

Some features of the new science section and equipment are:

- * A graded-floor lecture hall with seating for over 200 students.
- * Extensive audio-visual aids, including a complete closed-circuit television hook-up.
- * A two-story high nuclear lab, with new equipment. Allowances have been made for any

possible new developments in the nuclear field.

* An advanced physics lab with four special project rooms where cadets may pursue individual projects.

* An Electronics lab with the latest metering and power supply apparatus.

* An increase over present computer lab space of about 400%.

* A new Mod. 1130 IBM computer.

* Two large physics labs that will have a private recitation room so the cadets will be able to write up their reports before leaving the lab.

* Much new Metallurgy equipment (High temp. furnaces, modern polishing machines, metal section viewing and photography apparatus).

* A specially designed synoptic meteorology laboratory that will include: 2 teletype writers-receivers, a highly sophisticated facsimile receiver, a radio-sonde receiver, a microwave receiver that will indicate areas of precipitation in a radius of up to 200 miles, and other metering equipment for wind, rain, humidity, etc.

* The roof of the Meteorological lab will be used as an observation deck 68 feet above sea level.

* The first floor will include a cadet lounge.

Attention Young Drivers

More than 4,000,000 persons were killed or injured on U. S. highways in 1965.

This grim message is contained in The Travelers Insurance Companies annual highway accident booklet, which reports 48,500 deaths and 4,100,000 injured last year. Statistics in the booklet were compiled from reports by state motor vehicle departments.

The trail of death and destruction in 1965 marked the first time the casualty count has exceeded the 4,000,000 level. Fatalities increased by one per cent over 1964; injuries were up by seven per cent.

Young drivers -- those under 25 years of age -- again led the list of offenders. And their collective record in 1965 was sub-

stantially worse than in any previous year. Although these younger persons represent only about 18 per cent of all licensed drivers, they were involved in more than 30 per cent of all fatal accidents and 28 per cent of all non-fatal mishaps.

"Sooner or later," says a Travelers spokesman, "the traffic toll will reach proportions where the nation will no longer tolerate such destruction on the highways."

The company in 1965 announced it would sponsor a massive research program designed to study man and his environment. The first phase of this program will deal with man and the automobile and will include research on the interaction of the driver, the car and the environment.



Architect's drawing of the completed building.

During the next few issues of the "Porthole", this column will be devoted to trying to make as comprehensive a study as possible of the more important aspects of the present condition of the American Merchant Marine. It is our intention to get the ideas and suggestions of people who, by virtue of their positions either at sea or ashore, are well qualified to make responsible statements. We will give these people a chance to present their views and opinions, gained through years of experience, directly to the cadets.

We hope this will be an informative and enjoyable feature and we welcome any ideas or suggestions that you may have if you submit them in writing to the "Porthole" office. For future issues we hope to present interviews with a shipping company official, a union official, a government official, and also a representative from the shipbuilding industry.

In this issue we are going to present the views of a professional Merchant Mariner. His name is Captain David Kennedy, presently a partner in Interport Pilots Association. Captain Kennedy is well qualified to speak about the Merchant Marine. He began his love affair with the sea when he was seventeen years old. At that time (1942), good men were badly needed and after a very short time as an ordinary seaman he became an A.B. Before he was twenty, he obtained his third mate license (1946). By 1948 Captain Kennedy had advanced at a rapid rate and succeeded in obtaining his masters license for inland waters. He did not sit still however, and in 1951 at age 25, after much hard work, was rewarded with his masters license for oceans. From 1951-1958 he sailed on his masters ticket for Tidewater Oil Company. In 1959 he took his wife and four children to the Panama Canal

and became a Canal pilot until 1962. He returned to the United States at that time and became a partner in Interport Pilots Association. He is qualified to pilot the length of the east coast.

Captain Kennedy is of the opinion that the major problem facing the American Merchant Marine is a complete lack of interest on the part of the people and the government of this country. It seems that the government is not interested in maintaining a strong merchant fleet as is evidenced by the fact that the money allotted it this year by Congress was cut considerably as compared to the previous year. And this at a time when tonnage carried in American bottoms is steadily decreasing and will continue to do so at a rapid rate. Many of our vessels are old and obsolete. This requires a massive replacement program but unfortunately, enough funds have not been appropriated.

The interest or concern that is shown on the part of the people is almost nil. Captain Kennedy said that the people of this country are either completely indifferent to, or else display a surprising lack of knowledge of the Merchant Marine and the conditions of its existence. He believes that a tremendous incense or publicity campaign should be undertaken to inform the general public about this very important aspect of our economy. He related an incident in which some Baltimore newspapermen showed how almost 90% of the people in that area were direct-

ly dependent upon the Merchant Marine in one way or another. The Captain is firmly convinced that the best thing that could happen would be to produce a climate of opinion favorable to the Merchant Marine. Interest must be awakened and created in the average American so that pressure can be put on our legislators all over the country to pass vigorous legislation so that the Merchant Marine can be lifted out of the dumps of ignorance and negligence.

We feel that this lack of interest can be seen right here at the Maritime College. Many cadets come here without having the faintest idea of what they are being educated for and some don't even know what the Merchant Marine is. Most cadets never develop a real interest in the Merchant Marine throughout their entire four years.

What is of major importance is the money that it becomes possible to earn after graduation. Although it is true that this is a very big factor, we feel that the cadets have a certain responsibility to the industry that is providing these opportunities and therefore they should take an active part in its affairs. This lack of interest is also responsible for the tremendous young officer shortage that the Merchant Marine faces today. Captain Kennedy said that the average age of licensed personnel is about fifty years. Many are over fifty and will soon be in the retirement category. An input of approximately 1000 licensed

officers is required to maintain our present fleet under normal conditions. All maritime schools combined will graduate less than 350 men this year. The worst thing is that many of these graduates will not even take advantage of their licenses, or will only ship on them for a few years at the most. They will instead seek positions ashore. Captain Kennedy said that since the maritime schools began awarding academic degrees, many future maritime officers have chosen to forego a life at sea for a life ashore. In order to realize an adequate output from the maritime schools, he suggested the following program:

1. A candidate for a license begins with 2 years on board a ship in the fleet.
2. He then spends 1 year in school to get a junior officer license (so he can ship as a second or a third mate).
3. Then he goes back to sea for 2 years to ship on his license to get sea time and to sit for his chief mate license.
4. Once again he goes back to school for a year for his masters license.

In this program there will be unlicensed men in the fleet; there will be more licensed officers actively using their licenses, and in about six years it will be possible to have a masters license thus producing a crop of many well qualified mariners. This type of program would attract men who are definitely interested in a career

at sea and provide them with good training.

Captain Kennedy also suggested that unions can be helpful in relieving the officer shortage by allowing a man's pension accumulations to be transferred from an unlicensed to a licensed category. This loss of pension accumulation is preventing many capable seamen from obtaining their licenses.

In relation to unions, the Captain said that they should be integrated to negotiate one contract at one time for all concerned. This will eliminate the possibility of staggered strikes by different unions when it is time for a new contract.

He also said that the Merchant Marine definitely needs much government support. He feels that businesses which use American flag ships, should be given a break by the government when it comes to taxes. He is in favor of stopping "run-away" ships that steal much of the American shipping business by sailing under a foreign registry. It has been shown in the Vietnam sealift that the government has no control over these ships at all, contrary to popular belief. Another way the government can help is to continue or increase shipbuilding subsidies. Captain Kennedy believes that it is imperative for our country to maintain strong shipbuilding capabilities. He is of the opinion that it would be beneficial if the operating subsidies could be eliminated completely, as has been suggested by Nicholas Johnson, the Maritime Administrator. An industry of such national importance should be able to operate on its own two feet.

Captain Kennedy concluded, that in general, there is much hope for the Merchant Marine because the capabilities for greatness exist.

Marine News

MASTER MARINER

By Edward Van Loenen

U.S. LINES BUILDING FASTEST CARGO LINERS

The United States Lines began construction on April 26 of the fastest cargo liners in the world.

William B. Rand, President of the steamship company, announced that the keel of the first of a group of five, full-automated, 13,000-deadweight-ton containerliners, with a service speed of 23 knots and a top speed of 26 knots, were laid (Tuesday, April 26, 1966) in the yard of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Chester, Pennsylvania.

The new, 560-foot ships have been designed for an operating speed which will permit a routine crossing of the North Atlantic in 5 1/2 days, cutting a day from the fastest of cargo ships now plying the route.

In addition to extraordinary high speed and automated, fingertip control of the new ships from the bridge, the vessels will be revolutionary in many other design features.

Four of the vessel's six holds will be fitted with a unique, patented device which will permit their conversion, at the touch of a push-button, from general, breakbulk cargo areas to cellular, containership spaces, replete with guides for the secure stowage of either 20 foot or 40-foot containers.

The new vessels will have the largest and most powerful engine plants ever installed in single-screw, dry cargo ships, with steam turbines capable of generating 26,000-plus shaft horsepower.

They will have power-operated side ports and greatly-reinforced decks to permit fast loading by forklift trucks as well as by conventional lift-on booms. In addition, the five ships will be equipped with automatic, push-button hatch covers, electric, high-speed winches, a heavy-lift, 70-ton boom serving two principal holds and sets of twin twenty-ton and twin, fifteen-ton

booms at these and all other holds of the ships.

The entire concept of the ships is based on efficient, high-speed loading and discharge, record ocean transit time and fast turnaround in port plus their great flexibility as containerliners and/or general cargo ships.

The new vessels will be fully air-conditioned in both crew and passenger areas and feature automatic ventilating and humidity-control systems for the protection of all types of cargo. Their 745,000 cubic foot capacity will include 35,000 cubic feet of refrigerated areas as well as 14,000 cubic feet of tank space for liquid cargo.

Four of the new cargo liners are scheduled to be completed next year and the fifth will join the United States Lines' fleet in early 1968 bringing the total of new ships built by the company to twenty-one since the start of its \$400,000,000 vessel replacement program in 1962.

University Senate Representatives

On Thursday afternoon, 21 April, the Faculty Policies Committee met in the Conference Room with Professors Webb S. Fisher, Albany, Aldo S. Bernardo, Binghamton, and Raynor Wallace, Farmingdale, of the State University Senate to discuss matters of mutual concern with the state-wide system.

Dr. Fisher suggested that the faculty leave their representation in administrative matters in the hands of the chairmen of different departments or divisions. Academic matters should be the entire concern of appropriate faculty committees. He added that academic policy should always determine budgetary matters, and if the faculty exercises proper control over the one, it would result in control over the other.

It was generally agreed that departmental or division chairmen should not be members of

the curriculum committee. All committee members should be elected by the faculty and the chairman should be available for consultation when necessary.

Dr. Fisher also made some interesting comments on general academic policy formulation. Where the unit head is a member of the faculty and its presiding officer, his approval of any formulated policy is a matter of formality and is never withheld. He added that in the revised policies now being considered for adoption by the Board of Trustees, the veto power of the unit head over academic matters will be removed.

The role of the College Council was also clarified. It was made clear that the Council's only functions are to help select a new president and to approve non-academic student affairs. At

no time should the Council concern itself with academic matters.

It was agreed that open communications should be maintained between the local Policies Committees and Central Administration and the State University Committees. When the local administrators refuse to follow the committee's recommendations, the way is then clear to make the proper appeal to the proper body.

Dr. Fisher is vice-chairman of the University Senate and assistant vice president for Academic Affairs at SUNY in Albany. Dr. Bernardo is Divisional vice president and chairman of the Humanities Department at SUNY at Binghamton; and Prof. Wallace is chairman of the Personnel Policies Committee of the Faculty Senate and chairman of the English Department at Farmingdale.

AMMI REPORTS

The report, describing the privately-owned U. S. - flag fleet of oceangoing vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, showed that fleet had decreased by 15 ships last year following a net loss of 11 in 1964 and also 1963. The decline is not steady, but accelerating. As of 1 January 1966, this fleet totaled 948 ships aggregating 10,149,000 gross and 14,111,000 deadweight tons. It was composed of 27 combination-passenger ships of 405,000 gross (238,000 deadweight), 645 freighters of 7,747,000 deadweight and 276 tankers at 6,665,000 deadweight tons. Whereas in past years there was generally a net increase in tonnage, despite fewer bottoms, last year the fleet had a net tonnage decrease of 51,000 gross and 79,000 deadweight.

The trend in the number of bottoms has been downward from a high in 1963 and the postwar peak of 1,264 in 1951. Since 1951, the privately-owned fleet has declined by 310 ships or about 25 percent, taking into consideration the total fleet, including Reserve, the decline has been 30 percent. In the face of this downward trend, the Report shows that U. S. waterborne foreign trade, excluding Canadian, Department of Defense and special category, has risen from 157 to 298 million tons or 90 percent in the period between 1951 to 1964. Total world seaborne trade, by comparison, rose from 529 to 1,308 million tons or 108 percent between 1951 and 1965.

Relating U. S. fleet strength to the merchant fleets of the world, of ships 1,000 gross tons and over, the Institute notes that between 1951 and 1965, while the world fleet increased by 61 percent in number, the U. S. privately-owned fleet decreased by 24.5 percent. While world fleet tonnage increased by 141 percent, the U. S. fleet decreased by 3.4 percent. In the case of bulk carriers, the U. S. increase was only 11 percent against a world increase of 233 percent. Other segments showed losses of sizeable proportions

when related to world fleet types. U. S. maritime strength described as poorer today than it was in 1939, before World War II.

The age of the privately-owned fleet, which is better than that of the combined U. S. fleet including Reserves, makes the picture far worse. The average fleet age is shown at slightly less than 18 years. Block obsolescence, as described as a problem which in the next five years will be critical. Of the 948 vessels, 69 percent are 20 years of age or older. By type, 78 percent of the freighters, 55 percent of the tankers and 33 percent of the passenger-combination ships were 20 years or older. The bulk of the fleet, part of the freighter segment, averaged 21.2 years and it was noted that 54 of the 59 ships in this group are 20 years or older.

Operations during the year suffered due to maritime strikes and the diversion of shipping to Vietnam which affected foreign trade movements. Whereas 77 percent of the dry cargo combination fleet was engaged in foreign trade at the end of 1964, only 67 percent was so engaged at the end of 1965. U. S. - flag percentage of liftings showed further declines. Based on first seven months statistics of 1965 trade, exclusive of Canadian, Department of Defense and special category, U. S. - flag ships carried 11.4 percent of dry cargo export, and 8.4 percent of imports, down from 12.1 and 9.8 percent respectively for the preceding year. Tanker participation dropped from 20.4 to 18.0 percent of exports, but showed a rise from 3.6 to 4.2 in the case of imports.

Total passenger traffic, based on fiscal 1965 figures, showed decreased volume compared with 1964, dropping from 1,710,300 to 1,662,400. U. S. - flag passenger ships carried only 17.7 percent of this traffic, down from 19.1 percent a year earlier. The passenger fleet was down to 27 ships at the end of 1965, compared with 46 in 1951.

BULL'S EYE by Tom Bishop

The final shots have been fired on the rifle range for this year. In its first season of use, the new range saw many matches but few victories. This year the Maritime College Rifle Team finished ninth in the A Division of the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Rifle League. The final team average was 1226.7 out of a possible 1500. The first place team, City College of New York had an average of 1316.6. The Maritime team final standing has dropped considerably from last year. However, the team has hopes of improving its position in the coming year. The following is the final team standings of the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Rifle League for 1966.

Table with columns: RANK, SCHOOL, AVERAGE. Lists teams like City College of New York, St. John's University, Columbia University, etc.

Next year's team will be hurt by the loss of two valuable shooters. Tim Chichester and Paul Pribis, who ended this season with 245 and 247.7 averages, are graduating this year. John Wan-

Gymnastics at Maritime by John Laier

On Friday evening, 6 May, the gymnasium was turned into a gymnastic heaven. The spectators present witnessed our gymnastic equipment being used for the first time, unfortunately not by cadets but by high school boys. The gymnastic team from de Witt Clinton High School was invited to Maritime in order to create an interest in the cadet regiment for a possible gymnastics club in the coming year. Also performing was Mr. Alfred Fleming, an all around special-

ist, who demonstrated gymnastics on an olympic level. Mr. Fleming has won many titles in his past ten year gymnastic history, and his qualifications as a gymnast were shown on the apparatus. The performance of the team as a whole proved what capable leadership can do to build up a formidable squad of gymnasts. It is hoped that the cadet regiment will have its own gymnastic society under similar leadership in the coming academic year.

have good potential. This is how the rest of the team did during the year: Jim Clark-238.6, Tom Bishop-233.7, Barry Schmalig-231, Jim Talmadge-230.5, Rod Reinchuck-224.7, John Mikulasovich-222.5, Cris Malzone-222, George Haswell-222, Ken Gliwa-213.5. In the M.I.R.L. gallery matches held at Kings Point in April, these men won medals: Paul Pribis, Sharpshooter 5th; Jim Clark, air sights Marksman 1st, iron sights marksman 2nd; Jim Talmadge, Tyro, iron sights marksman 1st; Tom Bishop, Tyro 5th, iron sights marksman 4th, iron sights marksman 5th. Bishop also won a league medal awarded for the most improved shooter of the year. The performance of the team at P.M. matches proves that the outlook is very bright for the upcoming season.

Annual Sports Dinner Held by I. D. Nathanson

Mr. Gordon Lee, past president of the Maritime College, commenced the Fifteenth Annual Varsity Dinner on Wednesday, 27 April. Regimental Commander Tom Allen was master of ceremonies. Letter winners from all fourteen of our varsity sports were present as well as many of the faculty coaches, staff and members of the athletic board. A list of the award winners follows this article.

Mr. Fred Fitch, a member of the Lacrosse Hall of Fame and a personal friend of Admiral Moore, was the principle guest speaker. His short but interesting speech did not concern itself primarily with lacrosse, but with the athletic World in general. Mr. George Faharty, Director of athletics at Adelphi University, was the second guest to speak. His topic concerned the outlook for the sports world specifically, what it will be like some forty years from now. Perhaps the real highlight of the evening was the appearance of Dick Lynch of the New York Giants. As the final guest speaker of the evening, he assured the audience that the Giants would return to Newport Field for the pre-season summer work-outs. The final speech of the evening was delivered by Admiral Moore. Speaking in support of the athletic program and its future the Admiral said: "The football team which everyone wants so badly would be formed if all went well, as soon as finances permit." After conclusion of the Admiral's speech, the awards were distributed and the dinner concluded.

Sciachetano Rookie Coach Nominee

It was officially announced at the Sports dinner that Larry Sciachetano was nominated 'Rookie Coach of the Year' by the National Association of College Coaches. This comes as no surprise to those aware of his talents as seen in the record of the soccer and wrestling teams which he led this past year. Of the two, the undefeated wrestling season is outstanding. Larry Sciachetano is a graduate of Montclair State College where he set five all-time college wrestling records, the most outstanding of which are his career mark of 68-5 and his four Metropolitan Championships at 191. Among his many honors in wrestling are two fourth places in the N.A.A.U., the Wilkes Championship in 1964, the N.Y.M.C.A. Championship in 1961, third twice in the N.A.I.A., Eastern Greco-Roman Champion in 1963, and a qualifier for the Olympic team trials in '64. Despite these achievements, Mr. Sciachetano is not content to sit on his laurels. In planning for next season, he has out-recruited every other college in the east for wrestlers. Out of 27 top notch wrestlers accepted to Maritime, 20 are definitely coming. With this caliber of material coming, coach Sciachetano expects our wrestling team to 'improve' from good to excellent by next year.

By The Lee by Hugh Straub

After much preparation, the sailing team has finally become involved in some serious competition. Over Easter leave two freshmen crews were sent to West Point to qualify for the MAISA freshmen championships. The crews, arriving on Saturday April 9, found the sailing conditions to be somewhat different from the East river; it seems the Hudson has the singular distinction of having the bluest winds in North America. This, combined with a very strong current and heavy river traffic, made for less than desirable racing. Straub, Brown, Wolf and Vermilye, after two days of frustrating competition managed a third for the meet, thereby qualifying for the championship at Navy. This meet, held on the 23rd of April, resulted in a fifth for Maritime, Ames skipping in place of Straub.

On April 16, Maritime hosted a triangular Shields meet with Navy and Kings Point. Bob Goldman, in his first racing experience as a skipper, managed a first and two seconds thus securing a second for the meet. The Navy boat won the series with two firsts and a second, while K.P. brought up the rear in all the races. The weekend of the 23rd was particularly active for the Yacht club. Besides the freshmen championships at Navy, Kings Point hosted the MAISA Spring Eliminations, and Navy hosted the Service Academy Yawl Championships. Maritime sent two crews to race the interclub dinghys at K.P. in the Spring Eliminations. Luard, 3/c, and Smolowitz, 4/c, comprised 'A' division while Buemi, 2/c, Straub, 4/c, and Hervey, 2/c, did the honors in 'B' division. Largely through the excellent sailing of Luard and Buemi, Maritime qualified with a fourth over all. The Spring Championships are to be held at Navy early in May where Luard and Buemi will compete for the America Trophy. Maritime was represented at the Yawl meet by both the Sailing Squadron and the Schooner Crew. Racing in the Sailing Squadron crew was Phil Boardman, 2/c, skipper, Dave Chamberlain, 1/c, first mate, and Jim Warren, 2/c, foredeck captain. Sailing from the Schooner Crew was Jay Bolton, 2/c, skipper, Gary Meyer, 1/c, first mate, and Mike Tyman, fore deck captain. Due to bad luck in rounding a windward mark, which led to a disqualification, Maritime's finest "blue water" sailors finished the weekend a close second to the Navy crew. With five regattas yet to go, and the advent of the best sailing weather of the season, the sailing team is looking forward to a successful completion of a very good year.

MAISA Spring Eliminations table with columns: Rank, School, Points. Lists Kings Point, Columbia, Monmouth, etc.

VARSITY LETTER WINNERS

Large table listing Varsity Letter Winners across various sports: BASEBALL, BASKETBALL, BOAT PULLING, CROSS COUNTRY, RIFLE, FENCING, SAILING, SOCCER, SWIMMING, TENNIS, WRESTLING. Lists names and their respective sports.

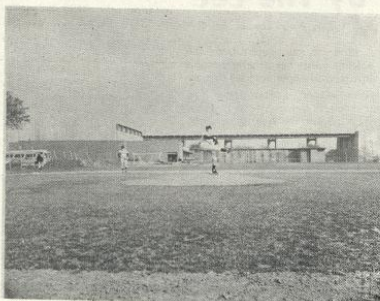
Maritime 'Nine' at 5-3-1 Cooke 4-2

With the season schedule of games drawing to a close, the Regiment has come to realize that it has a winning ball-club representing them throughout the area. Call them "batmen" or "whiz kids", this baseball team has come up with five wins in nine games including a tie. In addition all these five wins have come at home at Newport field. So, what makes this team click? A look at the pitching team's been getting will tell the story. Maritime veteran Kevin Brandt, 1/c, a strong lefthander, has appeared in four games, has struck out 26 batters in 23 innings, and has an E.R.A. of 1.56. Barry Cooke, a brand new righty from the fourth class has maintained a 2.52 E.R.A. in winning four and losing two. In addition, he has struck out 57 men and walked only 9 in 48 innings pitched. Defensively the infield is as tight as you might want. Paul Bligh, 3/c, snags the pegs at first base. At second base, Gene Regalbuto, 4/c, has made 9 put-outs and has 18 assists. Ray Petersen, 3/c, proves himself the ace glove man at shortstop. At the hot corner is Tom Crawford, 1/c; he covers third base like a rug. In the outfield, Chuck Dreves, 4/c, plays left, Gary Chiljean, 4/c, plays center, and scrappy Joe Bishop, 1/c, plays right.

Offensively, Gary Chiljean leads the club in hitting with a .371 batting average. With one double, two triples, and one home-run, Gary also leads the club in R.B.I.'s with 11. First sacker Paul Bligh is hitting .285 and right behind him is Joe Bishop with a .260 average.

The club has two more games to finish the 11 game season. On Thursday, 12 May, they play L.L. Aggies at Newport field. On Saturday, 14 May, they play Drew at Madison N.J.

Hunter Maritime	030 010 000 4 2 2	001 031 000 5 4 4
Albany State Maritime	030 003 002 8 12 5	102 220 711 22 14 5
Maritime New Paltz	000 100 000 1 1 2	010 000 001 2 3 3
Danbury State Maritime	000 003 001 4 8 5	000 602 005 13 15 2
Pratt Maritime	110 101 10 5 7 6	313 107 01 16 9 3
Maritime Stephens	000 000 000 0 6 2	000 000 001 1 6 1
Kings Maritime	000 000 30 3 8 5	000 210 2 5 9 2
Maritime Danbury	010 000 000 001 0 2 3	200 000 000 000 0 2 4
Maritime Kings Point	000 000 000 0 4 2	300 002 000 5 6 0



The camera catches Kevin Brandt in the middle of his delivery in the Maritime - Albany State game.



Albany State batter connects for a long out.

Parry and Riposte

by I.D. Nathanson

The Fencing Season for the year 1965-66 has at last ended. It was a much longer running season than usual and for the Maritime College Fencing Team, it was a good one.

St. John's Proved to be our toughest and final competitor on Friday, 19 March. The fencers at St. John's have their own athletic room and practice officially three times each week. They also give out four scholarships for fencing each year and there are even a few girls on their foil team!

With competition such as this to face (the scholarship winners, not the girls) it was not too surprising that we did not win the meet. (Incidentally, Bob Schmitt fenced his final bout at this meet, the outcome was 3-5 in Bob's favor) Our team somewhat amazed though at how close the meet turned out to be. The final score did not place St. John's in a shutout lead and the individual bouts were each decided by no more than a two touch margin.

This meet was the final competition of a season of five wins and five losses. All the members are looking forward to the post-season activities which includes the Sports Dinner and the team's annual party in May. The following fencers won their letters and received them at the Sports banquet in April:

- Epee: Lennon (Co-Capt.) Werner 2/c
- Kronke
- Hichols
- Huth
- Foil: Schmitt (Co-Capt.) Harlan
- Boggs
- Lorch
- Serra
- Kritzer

- Sabre: Siock
- Petrov
- Flyntz
- Nathanson

- Managers: Cole 2/c
- Jangl

The list of letter winners may seem long for so small a team, and practically the entire squad won the award. But just because the whole squad is active and deserving is no reason to make the requirements for the letters any tougher only so that fewer may be awarded.

Besides the letter awards, one fencer has proved himself to be most proficient in the sport and is being awarded the "Best Overall Fencer" trophy for the season.

Finally, in closing shop for this season, the team has already chosen next year's officers. While this season's team had two First Class co-captains, next year's will have three.

Brian "Brute" Harlan is the new team captain. Val Petrov and "Fox" Werner are the new co-captains. Val and "Fox" fence Sabre and Epee respectively. "Brute" fences Foil. With this new arrangement each weapon will have its own captain and this, the team hopes, will make the season next year the best in the annals of our team.

Maritime Netmen

by Paul Duernberger

Now that the spring weather has come to Maritime, you can find out netmen out on either the courts of Pelham Bay Park or the New York Tennis Club. Since March, the tennis team has been diligently at work and now the top ten men carry the banner of Maritime.

Under the new leadership of L.L. Matson of Naval Science, the team has already won its first two

Oarsmen Work Successful Season

Crews Ready for I.P.B.R.

by Fred Guenther

This year the Rowing Team is made up of five boats: Dark Blue crew coxained by Dave Van Brunt 1/c; Red crew coxained by Steve George 2/c; Light Blue crew coxained by Butch Kuehns - has 1/c; Gray crew coxained by Bill McLaughlin 1/c; and the Gold crew coxained by Ken Siems 1/c. Out of these five crews only two can represent the college in official meets so the first set of three placement races was run in March. The days, time of meets, final position of crews and the placement points are as follows:

March 22 at 1700		March 24 at 1700		March 26 at 0500	
Pl. Crew	TP	Pl. Crew	TP	Pl. Crew	TP
1. Dark Bl	6	1. Red	6	1. Dark Bl	6
2. Red	4	2. Lt. Blue	4	2. Red	4
3. Lt. Blue	3	3. Dark Bl	3	3. Lt. Blue	3
4. Gray	2	4. Gray	2	4. Gold	2
5. Gold	1	5. Gold	1	5. Gray	1

The first official race of the season was held on March 29th at Kings Point. There were two crews from both Maritime schools and a crew from the Norwegian-American Line's ship the "Oslofjord". There were C.B.S. cameras present to catch a Kings Point win. The places were:

- 1. Kings Point 3. Maritime, Dark Blue 5. Oslofjord
- 2. Maritime, Red 4. Kings Point

The next official race was held here at Ft. Schuyler on April 7th with six boats in contention. Again two crews from each Maritime school and two from the Norwegian-American Line's ship, the Bergensfjord "were present." The places were:

- 1. Bergensfjord 3. Bergensfjord 5. Kings Point
- 2. Maritime, D. Blue 4. Maritime, Red 6. Kings Point

The second set of qualifying races were held in Mid-April. Again, the days, time of the meets, final position of crews and the placement points are as follows:

April 16 at 0500		April 19 at 1700		April 22 at 1700	
Pl. Crew	TP	Pl. Crew	TP	Pl. Crew	TP
1. Dark Bl	6	1. Lt. Blue	6	1. Lt. Blue	6
2. Red	4	2. Dark Bl	4	2. Dark Bl	4
3. Gray	4	3. Red	3	3. Gray	3
4. Lt. Blue	2	4. Gray	2	4. Red	2
5. Gold	1	5. Gold	1	5. Gold	1

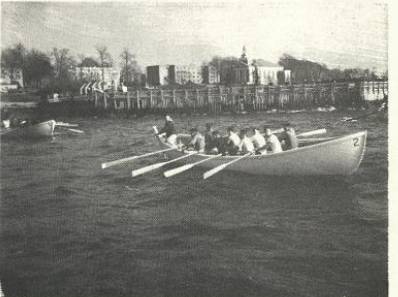
Adding up the first and second sets of team points puts the mid-season standings at:

- First, Dark Blue 29 Third, Red 23 Fifth, Gold 7
- Second, Lt. Blue 24 Fourth, Gray 12

The third official race of the season was held at Kings Point on April 26th. Five crews from the two colleges and three crews from the NAL ships "Oslofjord" and "Bergensfjord" were present. Some Congressmen were there to watch the one mile race.

The places were: 1. Bergensfjord, 2. Maritime, D. Blue, 3. Bergensfjord, 4. Kings Point, 5. Maritime, Lt. Blue, 6. Kings Point, 7. Kings Point, 8. Oslofjord.

There will be one more meet held on May 10th and then the big meet - The International Pulling Boat Race in Washington, D.C. on May 22. Only one crew will represent Maritime College in Washington and this crew hasn't been selected yet.



Steve George guides his boat to starting line prior to first race with Kings Point.

Troll Report

by Bob Rush

The Maritime Lacrosse team better known as the Trolls, have come up with a few surprises so far this season. Due to the loss of seven starters after graduation last year, this season was supposed to be a building year but the Trolls disproved that theory.

After bowing to Villanova and Siena, the Trolls came back to

beat Hartwick College 8-7 in a very close game. Then after losing to such formidable opponents as C.C.N.Y., C. W. Post, and Fairleigh Dickinson, the Trolls rebounded to beat the Long Island Aggies 7-5 and to upset Stevens Tech, which went undefeated last year, 10-6.

The outstanding player of these games was Willie Wilson 3/C who scored 5 goals against the Aggies and 7 goals against Stevens. This Willie with John Bauernfiend's school record of seven goals in one game.

Other members of the starting team are John Hagedorn 2/C and Jeff Hazelwood 3/C on attack, Clem Sousa 1/C, Bryce Laraway 3/C, and Jeff Miller 4/C, as midfielders; John Dina 1/C, Dick Kriete 2/C, and Sandy Jones 3/C, on defense; and last but not least is Kenny Giel 4/C in the goal.

Basketball Season Wrap-up

The Maritime College Basketball team completed what could be called a very disappointing season in 1965 and 66. The team was unfortunate to be plagued with a series of injuries right from the beginning of the season, and the result was a poor three and two record.

Despite the disheartening won-lost record of the Privateers, there were some high points this season worthy of note. Mike Cooper, 1/c, tallied 310 points in 15 games for an average of 20.7 points a game! Added to his three previous years, this gives Mike a career total of 837 points. The school record of 1349 points is held by Kurt Axelsson who had broken the previous record of 1232 held by Jack Belton. However, it is interesting to note that Axelsson's total was for 66 games, whereas Mike appeared in only 53. Had Mike played in more games, doubtless he would have made the 1000 point Club.

Mike's 33 points against Brooklyn Poly was his best single game performance and tied him with Axelsson for the second best individual scoring effort by a Maritime hallplayer. Belton holds the record for a single game high. He hit 41 points in a single game on two different occasions.

Also worthy of note, and as far as any records show, Ralph Fruehauf set a new school record with his 11 for 11 performance from the foul line against Oneonta State. Ralph went on to hit for seven more in a row for 18 straight before he missed.

This year's leaders in the individual departments went as follows:

Field goals	attempts	made	%
Cooper —	245	125	57%
Total points			
Cooper —	310;	20.7 pts. per game	
Foul shooting			
Fruehauf —	52	43	83%
Rebounds			
Cooper —	144;	9.6 per game	
Assists			
Fruehauf —	53;	3.5 per game	

This June's graduation will see the loss of co-captains Mike Cooper and Ken Seims, center Jim Fisher, and reserve center Tom Gilligan. The loss of these four will be felt heavily by the team.

Intramural Summary

The spring intramural sports schedule is in full swing.

There were thirty-two entries in the Handball Singles competition. R. Mogroni, of second class engine, was the winner with W. Kedenberg, first class deck, as runner up. B. Halloran, third class engine took third place, and B. Cooke, fourth class deck, finished in fourth place.

Out of forty-four entries in the Doubles competition, B. Halloran and M. Swiatek of third class engine emerged as winners. W. Kedenberg and D. Van Brunt of first class deck, took second place, with R. Mogroni second class engine, and R. Plant second class deck, placing third. The team of R. Files and D. Dostal, both of fourth class engine, finished in fourth place.

The Handball Tournament finished with the second and third classes tied for first place with 82 1/2 points towards the Admiral's Trophy. In third place was the first class with 40 points and following, was the fourth class with 20 points.

R. Fruehauf of second class engine won the Squash Rackets Tournament, giving the second class engine 30 points for the Admiral's Trophy. W. Torns,

earned 35 points for the first class deck by coming in second. C. Robinson, third class deck, placed third, giving his class 20 points. D. Steiner took fourth place and fourth class deck received 10 points.

During the first rounds of the Volley Ball Tournament, the engine and deck teams of each class played each other.

First class engine won their game and played against fourth class engine in the semi-finals. Third class deck beat second class deck in the semi-finals after winning their respective class games. First class engine beat fourth class engine in the semi-finals, but lost to third class deck in the final games of the tournament.

Seventy five points went to third class deck for first place in the tournament, and first class engine received fifty points. A consolation game was played between second class deck and fourth class engine and by winning this game, four engine earned thirty points. Second class deck finished in fourth place and received fifteen points.

This year for the first time, wrestling was added to the intramural competition schedule.

Coach Sciacchetano has worked hard this past year to develop this sport at Maritime. There was good individual weight participation, but Mr. Sciacchetano

urges more spirit in the fourth class.

Power, a fourth classman made a good representative for his class. He took first place in his weight group, and had the most falls for the tournament to his credit.

The fourth class really came through in swimming and won first place in the Intramural Swimming Tournament. The class received 100 points towards the Admiral's Trophy.

W. Bregg of the fourth class, was the outstanding swimmer, setting two new intramural swimming records, for the 200 yard free-style and the 400 yard free-style.

The second class came through to win the rowing intramurals. The intramural race was only a half mile in length. Steve George, 2/c, started the race while Skip Pendzick and Butch Kuchinskas, 1/c, acted as judges. The third class placed second with the first and fourth classes finishing third and fourth respectively.

Here are the standings in the race for the Admiral's Trophy:
1st... third class 522 1/2 pts.
2nd... second class 477 1/2 pts.
3rd... first class 395 pts.
4th... fourth class 210 pts.

Judo Club News E.C.J.A. Highlights

by C.R. Brader and D.C. Matheson

The 1966 Eastern Collegiate Judo Championships were held on March 12 at Bloomfield College in New Jersey.

Sponsored by Newark College of Engineering, the Easterns saw 23 colleges and 111 individual players in the competition.

The five-hour tournament commenced with team playoffs, with 11 teams taking part. Among these were Cornell, the University of Puerto Rico, Virginia Military Institute, Fairleigh Dickinson, Princeton, Pratt Institute, West Point, and Newark College of Engineering. Cornell was the winner of the team competition, after a series of tough championship matches against second place Puerto Rico and third place V.M.I.

During the "rest periods" in the team competition, the individual competitions by weight class began. Of the seven Maritime Judo Club members entered, Jack Atwell started off the 139 lb. division by defeating his white belt competitor by two half-points. In subsequent matches, Jack went to the semi-final match after beating another white belt and a green belt, both by decision. Goldberg, a brown belt from Columbia University, was his

victim by decision in the semi-final match, putting Jack into the finals. After fighting aggressively for five minutes, both finalists saw the match end in a draw; and after a couple of minutes of deliberation, the three judges called for an overtime period; however, more discussion followed and the overtime period was cancelled; the decision went to the brown belt from Columbia!

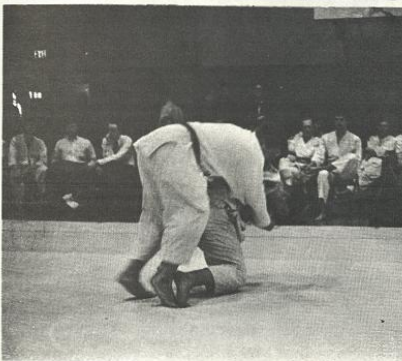
Although Atwell did gain second place, the other Maritime judoka were not as fortunate. In the 150-pound division, Chuck Brader lost by decision to Mao, a shodan from the University of Puerto Rico. Though he wiped out the brown belt from Juniata College using foot sweeps, Chuck was eliminated; Mao was the overall match victor in the three-man pool. Denny Durand won his first match by decision but later received a fractured collarbone, and could no longer continue.

George Sacco, in the 176 lb. division, countered his first opponent for the point, but was downed by Figuera of Pratt in his second match. Also at 176, Tony Coppola lost by decision. Mike Cross, winning first by decision, lost his second to a

brown belt by decision in the open division. Bouncing back from his first loss, Chuck Terembes, an open weight contender, defeated two green belts by decision and holding technique, but was still eliminated from his competition due to his first defeat.

Of the other competitors in the 1966 ECJA tournament, Novovitch, representing Cornell, drew the greatest following. A Sandan (3rd degree black belt), Novovitch nimbly and speedily executed both left and right techniques, throwing each of his opponents by either foot sweeps or hip throws, gaining the 150-pound division crown. From our talk with him after the match, we learned that Novovitch started playing judo at the age of five while in Morocco. Now at twenty-seven, he is an expert in his class.

The 1966 Easterns are over, but West Point will sponsor them in 1967. It is hoped that the Maritime College will be able to pull together an even stronger team by that time, and to represent the college with the same determination Jack Atwell showed us this year.



Chuck Terembes slips in for a hip throw.



Mike Cross loses stability!



George Sacco moves in an Army opponent using Hane-Goshi.



Jack Atwell strains hard while attempting a hip throw, but...



Chuck Terembes attempts Morote-Tai-otoshi combination on a Newark green belt.

Prof. Hidalgo

(Continued from Page 1)

instructor and assistant professor of Spanish. He served in the USNR from 1942 to 1946 and was stationed on the Mexican border, Panama, New York City and the South Pacific. He volunteered for the service and rose from enlisted status to lieutenant, senior grade. Before World War II, he taught in Kansas and New Mexico. He holds three degrees from Kansas State, and has done extensive graduate work at Columbia.

He is now associate professor of Spanish at Maritime. He is on the Faculty Policies Committee, the Student Loan Committee, the Academic Board, and Director of the PASUNY chapter. He also served a three-year term in the University Senate. He is a member of MLA and a past president of the local AUP chapter. He has been advisor to the student newspaper for many years.

Prof. Hidalgo lives in Freeport with his wife and three children. His hobbies are golf and Yankee baseball. The family also likes to travel. He spent a sabbatical traveling in Spain and other parts of Europe in 1962; and he and Mrs. Hidalgo were back in Spain during the summer of 1963. His folks live in San Diego and the family has made the cross-country jaunt three times during the past five years.

The colleges and universities represented at Utica were: SUNY at Albany, SUNY at Binghamton, Buffalo State College, SUNY at Buffalo, Clarkson Tech, Colgate, Cortland, Elmira, Fordham, Fredonia, Graduate School of Public Affairs, Hamilton, Ithaca, Le Moyne, Maritime, Oneonta, Oswego, Plattsburgh, Potsdam, Rochester, R. P. L., St. Rose, Syracuse, Upstate Medical, Utica, Vassar.

Other colleges and universities who are members of the Conference are: Adelphi, Alfred A. and T., Alfred U., Briarcliff, Brockport, Cornell, Corning, D'Youville, Genesee, Hartwick, Hobart, Hofstra, Jameson, Keuka, Manhattanville, Mohawk Valley, New Paltz, Pace, Rosary Hill, Russel Sage, Siena, Skidmore, St. Bonaventure, St. John's St. Lawrence, Union, Wells.

Alumni Day

(Continued from Page 1)

Club to a member of the alumni "who has distinguished himself in the maritime industry".

Admiral Moore, a graduate of the Class of 1922, was named president of the college in 1959, following a 33-year career in the U. S. Coast Guard. He is the 10th alumnus to receive the award since its inception in 1950.

Admiral Moore began his military career in 1926 when he was commissioned an Ensign following graduation, with honors, from the U. S. Coast Guard Academy. From that time until the outbreak of World War II, he held a succession of command posts on Coast Guard cutters and instructional assignments at the Coast Guard Academy.

During World War II he commanded cutters on Atlantic convoy duty and earned the Bronze Star for "exceptional ability, resourceful leadership and outstanding devotion to duty" prior to and during the invasion of Southern France. In the late 1940's Admiral Moore served as Coordinator for Interdepartmental and International Affairs at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington.

Following assignments as Chief of Staff at two Coast Guard Districts, he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral on April 1, 1956. At his retirement in 1959, concluding thirty-three years of active duty with the U.S. Coast Guard, he was Commander of the Western Area and 12th Coast Guard District, San Francisco, California.

Admiral Moore's award was presented during an 11:45 review of the cadet regiment by Cadet Nolfo, while the presentation of the scroll to Mrs. Donnelly took

place at Vander Clute Hall at 1300.

Also scheduled for Alumni Day was a rowing race between members of the college classes, a planetarium exhibit and a lacrosse game between the college and the State University Agricultural and Technical College at Farmingdale, which we won.

Prof. Liverhant

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States and that it will contribute to making the name of the State University of New York Maritime College better known as an academic institution of some merit.

Professor Liverhant is now working on a textbook on University Physics which is being co-authored by Dr. Nahemow of our Science Department which will appear next spring. His next project is a revised edition of his book on Nuclear Reactor Physics which he feels requires updating and expanding.



"An echo always has the last word, but it never wins an argument."

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Training Ship EMPIRE STATE IV

Fort Schuyler, Bronx, New York 10465

DEPARTURE

Fort Schuyler, New York, June 14th
Ceuta (Spain) Morocco, June 29th
Palma de Mallorca, Balearics, July 5th
Lisbon, Portugal, July 14th
Hamburg, Germany, July 25th
Goteborg, Sweden, August 2nd
Antwerp, Belgium, August 10th

ARRIVAL

Ceuta (Spain) Morocco, June 29th
Palma de Mallorca, Balearics, July 1st
Lisbon, Portugal, July 9th
Hamburg, Germany, July 19th
Goteborg, Sweden, July 28th
Antwerp, Belgium, August 5th
Fort Schuyler, New York, August 23rd

MAILING ADDRESS:

T. S. EMPIRE STATE IV

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Band Performs Upstate



Mr. McGrath, the band's conductor introduces the next number.

The Maritime College Concert Band traveled northward on March 25 and 26 to present two concerts: one at Fort Edwards and the other at Warrensburg. The musical presentation, which included such favorites as Sound

Not only do trading stamps reap household harvests, but, in some Midwestern areas, result in slightly lower prices.

... In a 30-month study from 1960-1962 conducted by Verne A. Bunn, a marketing professor at the University of Wichita, the price level in cities where stamps were in use in every case a bit lower than in similar cities of neighboring states where stamps were banned or restricted... The Midwestern cities surveyed were Kansas City, Missouri, Topeka, Kansas, Wichita, Kansas and Tulsa, Oklahoma

... In other studies researchers found that trading stamps do not raise the price of food, gasoline or any other product... Louis Harris and Associates, one of the nation's leading research firms, studied food prices in Chicago from 1957 to 1959, before and after stamps were introduced...

After two years no evidence was found that trading stamps had any demonstrable effect on price levels... Other studies by the Department of Agriculture in 1958 and the Department of Labor in 1965 have resulted in similar findings...

Campus Belles



This 5'6" blue eyed blond is Miss Nancy Moresier, a native of West Islip, Long Island, Nancy, according to Cadet W. L. Chaloupka, 3/c, is the main reason why his weekends are all too short.

Besides Cadet Chaloupka, Nancy enjoys boating, even in January. Her other interests are swimming, water skiing, and just plain loafing. She graduated from West Islip High School in 1964 but has decided to work rather than go on to college.



Miss Helen Ernst, a native of Wayland, New York, is presently a freshman at Genesee State College taking Nurse Teaching Education as her major. This 5'2" brunette will see the Maritime College for the first time on the night of the Pre-Cruise Dance escorted by Cadet Herbert W. Trendel, 4/c. Besides spending much of her time in appreciation of outdoor life, Helen loves to dance having created her own interpretation of Renaissance ballet.

a buffet dinner given by the people of Warrensburg. The concert here, which was presented on behalf of the local scholarship association, began at 7:30 PM and was very well received.

Accommodations for sleeping Friday evening were provided by various residents of Warrensburg. It was hospitality and generosity of these people that helped make the trip very enjoyable.

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This five-foot-nine inch beauty is Miss Tara Lynch, currently dating Cadet Greg Russel, 3/c. Tara, who is 18 years old, is a student nurse at Saint Vincent's School of Nursing in Manhattan. She is originally from Tennessee, but now lives in Scarsdale where she was graduated from Good Counsel Academy in 1965. She enjoys most all winter sports with swimming a close second.



Miss Marilyn Rowan, a beautiful brown-eyed brunette is the reason why Cadet Richard Cooper 2/c spend most of his time on the A-Company phones. A graduate of Westbury high school, Marilyn is now a full time secretary. In her spare time she loves to play tennis, swim, and dance. Her future plans needless to say contain Cadet Cooper.



Miss Carol Anderson a senior at Mineola High School is the reason for Cadet Cooper 4/c counting the days between liberties. Her interests are varied and she plans to enter the nursing field after graduation.