

He was England's claim to California.

If Sir Francis Drake had only stayed in California instead of taking off for other parts, the Golden State would be called 'New Albion," Los Angeles might be New London, and San Francisco, Devonshire. But Drake, the first Englishman to sail around the world,

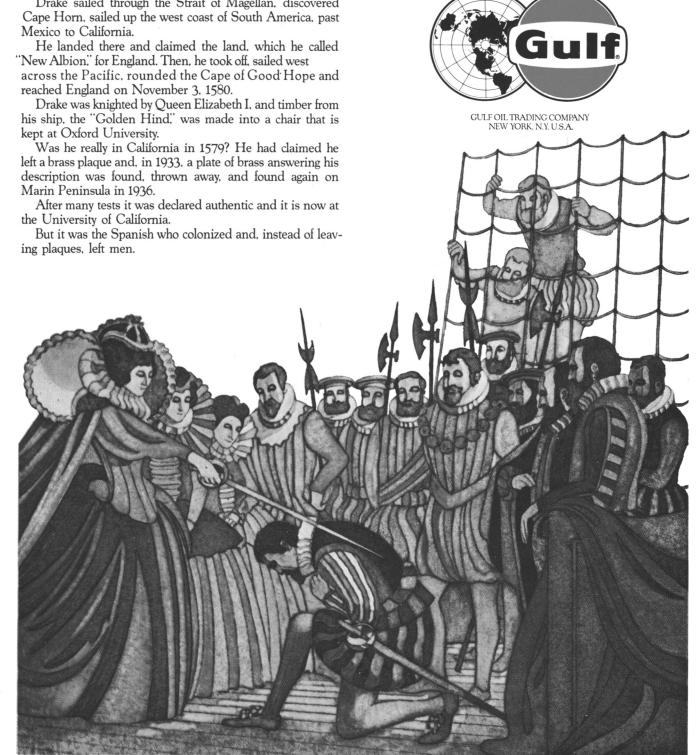
had other ideas when in 1577, he set out from Plymouth with five ships and 164 men on his most famous voyage. His ship was the "Golden Hind" and his purpose was to

annex territories to promote English trade in the Pacific Ocean. Drake sailed through the Strait of Magellan, discovered

Marin Peninsula in 1936.

So. today. California everywhere reflects the cultural in-fluence of its early Spanish settlers just as the U.S. East Coast reflects the pioneering colonists from England.

This advertisement, prepared by Gulf Oil, a leading supplier of quality marine fuels and lubricants, is one of a series paying tribute to the great explorers of the sea. It is published in the interest of the shipping industry and those associated with it.

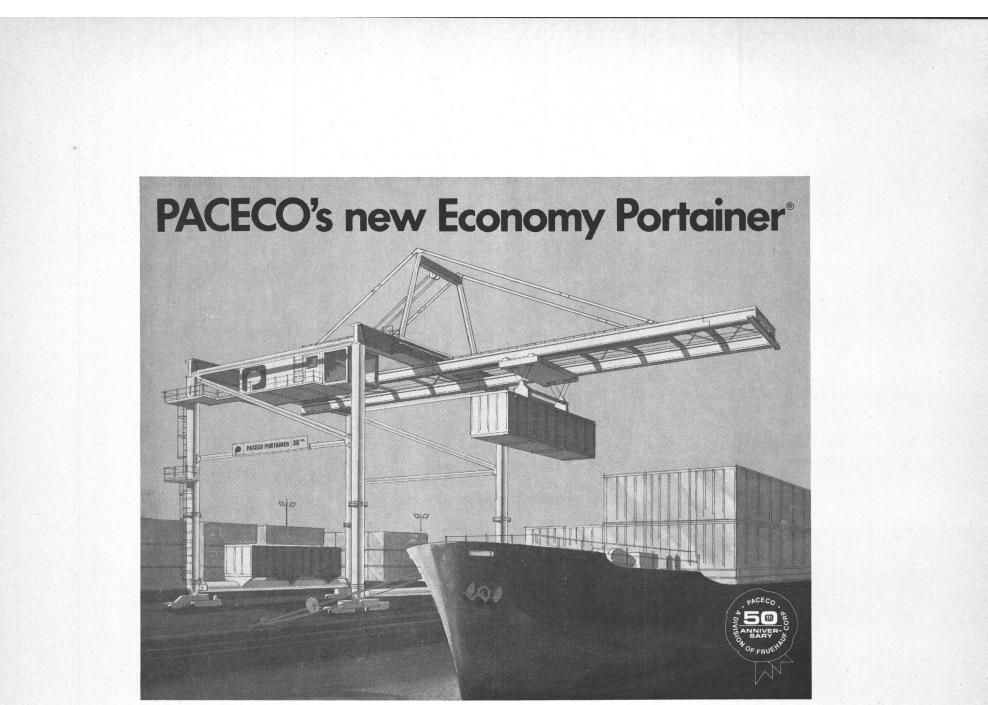






Appleton Machine Buys





less than half the cost full container capability moves general cargo faster.

For ports that thought they couldn't afford specialized container-handling equipment, this new low-cost container crane is specially designed to achieve maximum production with minimum capital investment and lower operating and maintenance costs.

The Portainer's controlled, straight line operation speeds handling of general cargo, palletized cargo, and 20 ft. to 40 ft. containers. It has a 30 Ton capacity and can be self powered or shore powered. You have a choice of 55 ft. or 72 ft.

outreach, standard or rotating trolley, and other options to meet your specific needs.

The Economy Portainer's versatility assures more constant production; greater utilization; and provides a higher return on your investment in manpower and facilities.

And you get the same PACECO quality and experience that has gone into the design and construction of more than 200 container cranes at major ports around the world.

TOTAL

5





Contact PACECO or your nearest licensee. Dept. 10-D.—Headquarters: Alameda, California 94501—(415) 522-6100—Telex 335-399. European Sales Office: PACECO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, London. Australia: VICKERS HOSKINS PTY, LIMITED, Bassendean. Brazil: MECANICA PESADA, S.A., Taubate, S.P. Canada: DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED, Montreal. France: ATELIERS ET CHANTIERS DE BRETAGNE, Nantes. India: BRAITHWAITE & CO., LTD.; Calcutta. Italy: REGGIANE O.M.I. S.P.A., Reggio Emilia. Japan: MITSUI SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING CO., Ltd., Tokyo. South Africa: DORMAN LONG (AFRICA) LIMITED, Johannesburg. Spain: FRUEHAUF S.A., Madrid. United Kingdom: VICKERS LIMITED, London.







Data being collected during the SES-100B test and evaluation program is being applied to the preliminary design of a 2,000-ton operational prototype Surface Effect Ship for the U.S. Navy.

The U.S. Navy's SES-100B Surface Effect Ship test craft achieved a speed of more than 70 knots—a world record for this type of craft during a recent test and evaluation mission on Louisiana's Lake Pontchartrain, north of New Orleans, La.

The experimental craft, designed and now being tested by the Bell Aerospace Division of Textron for the U.S. Navy's Surface Effect Ships Project Office, has been engaged in a test program which involved a gradual expansion of its performance envelope.

The speed in excess of 70 knots was accomplished on the fourth test run over a six-mile-long test course on Lake Pontchartrain. After earlier tests at lower speeds confirmed Bell engineers' predictions of craft performance, the high-speed test run was accomplished. The speed was recorded and verified by both on-board instrumentation and test equipment mounted on the support craft. Although the test data still is being analyzed, Bell engineers reported that the craft performed flawlessly and in accordance with their predictions. The six-man crew described the craft's stability during the high-speed run as excellent, and

said they had a very smooth ride throughout the mission.

The SES-100B, almost 78 feet long with a beam of 35 feet and weighing a little more than 100 tons, rides on a drag-reducing cushion of air contained by catamaran-style side hulls and flexible bow and stern seals. The air cushion is generated by eight lift fans driven by three marine gas turbine engines. When cruising, the center portion of the hull is clear of the water and the craft supported almost entirely by the air cushion with only the lower surfaces of the catamaran side hulls skimming the surface for stability and propulsion.

Propulsion for the craft is provided by three marine gas turbines which drive two semisubmerged controllable-pitch supercavitating propellers. The power transmission system features right-angle drives to the propellers, and the engines are cross-shafted for reliability and to permit cruising on a single engine. The deckhouse sits near the stern of the craft and will accommodate the four-man operating crew and observers. The test craft instrumentation obtains both test and operating data for design confirmation and to predict the characteristics of even larger Surface Effect Ships. hama Bank under provisions of a Crown Lease from the Bahamian Government. It is stockpiled on Ocean Cay, a 65-acre reclaimed island, and shipped to users on the U.S. Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and in the Caribbean. The M/V Aragonite Islander will be re-

The M/V Aragonite Islander will be renamed The Marcona Conveyor. In addition to its use for aragonite deliveries, the vessel will be employed by Marcona in a variety of other bulk commodity trades.

IHC Holland-LeTourneau Marine Elects T.P. de Jooden President

R.L. LeTourneau has announced the election of **T.P. de Jooden** of Kinderdyk, Holland, to succeed him as president and chief executive officer of IHC Holland-LeTourneau Marine Corporation, Kilgore, Texas.

Mr. de Jooden is a managing director of IHC-Smit, one of the constituent companies of the Dutch-based IHC group, which is the controlling shareholder of IHC Holland-Le Tourneau. He is a graduate in naval architecture of Delft University, and has more than 20 years of experience in shipyard management.

"The company is fortunate to have the benefit of Mr. **de Jooden's** extensive background in marine engineering," Mr. **LeTourneau** said.

The company's Ingleside, Texas, yard has now under contract the construction of three self-mobilizing jackup drill barges of 300-foot capability.

Mr. LeTourneau, a founder of the company, will remain as a director.

Service Machine To Build Four Workover/Drilling Barges At A Cost Of \$4.8 Million

An application for Title XI insurance from Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago in connection with four inland workover/drilling barges has been approved in principle by the Maritime Administration.

The four barges, which are estimated to cost

Marcona To Ocean Mine For Aragonite In Bahamas

The Honorable **Carlton Francis**, Minister of Development, Commonwealth of The Bahamas, has announced that subject to final approval by the Bahamian Government, an agreement has been reached between Marcona Corp. and Dillingham Corp. under which Marcona will lease the operating facilities of Ocean Industries Inc., a Dillingham aragonite mining subsidiary at Ocean Cay, Bahamas.

As part of the agreement, Marcona will also purchase for \$14.5 million the 70,000-dwt M/V Aragonite Islander, a self-discharging bulk carrier specifically designed for use in the aragonite trade.

Minister Francis said: "It appears that the agreement between these two companies will accelerate development of the aragonite business and, in so doing, further increase profits and financial benefits to the Bahamas in the form of royalties. The availability of additional capital investment and the bulk ocean transporting capabilities added by Marcona cannot but have a beneficial effect on this growing business."

Marcona Corporation is a San Franciscobased mining and shipping company primarily owned by NYSE-listed Cyprus Mines Corporation, and Utah International Inc. Dillingham is a diversified, NYSE-listed corporation, headquartered in Honolulu and operating primarily in the Pacific Basin in the fields of maritime, property development, construction and resources.

Marcona president C.W. Robinson said: "We are extremely pleased with this opportunity. We believe that our experience in the mining, marketing and shipping fields will combine to enhance the future market for aragonite. In particular, we expect to open the large new market for this material in the beach restoration field, utilizing our patented Marconaflo slurry handling system."

Lowell S. Dillingham, chairman and chief executive officer, Dillingham Corp., said: "The agreements with Marcona are consistent with our expressed corporate objectives, particularly concentration on activities within the Pacific Basin. We expect Ocean Industries to continue to be successful, and our agreements provide for continued benefits to our shareholders during the proposed 13 year association or shorter period if Marcona exercises its option to buy during that period."

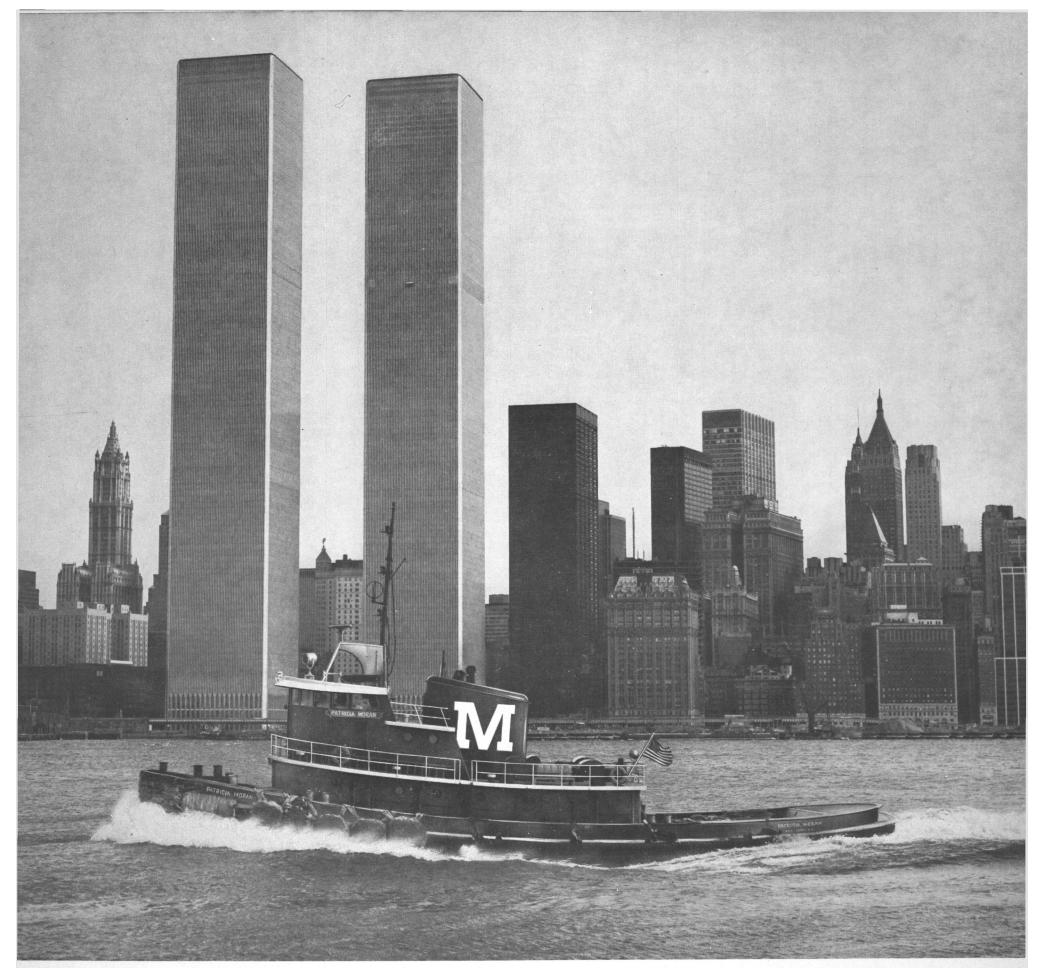
Aragonite, an exceptionally pure form of calcium carbonate, is used in cement making, as high-quality sand, and in the processing of lime, steel, glass and concrete products. The material is mined from a huge underwater deposit south of Bimini Island on the Great Ba-

\$4.8 million, will be constructed by Service Machine & Shipbuilding Corporation, Morgan City, La., and they will be chartered to Mallard Well Service. Inc.



ADMIRAL WILL HONORED: Vieri Traxler, Consul General of Italy, presents Adm. John M. Will, USN (ret.), with a citation naming him Grand Official of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy at ceremonies at the consulate in New York. The admiral, former president and board chairman of American Export Lines, and a 40-year Navy veteran, was honored for the three years he served as president of the Italy-America Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Traxler, in his remarks, praised Admiral Will for working to foster a growing and continued healthy trade relationship between the United States and Italy, and "being a good friend" to all Italians. He noted that it is "a distinct pleasure" to award the admiral with the citation "because of the help and friendship he has given me." The admiral, who is presently with the Maritime Association of New York, is wellknown in the entire shipping world. The honor is a highest ever accorded a foreigner. Besides the citation, he was given the ribbon and decoration he wears.

Maritime Reporter/Engineering News



Two Famous Landmarks of New York Harbor

A continuously expanding Moran fleet has kept pace with the soaring skyline of New York for more than a century. By providing the power, experience, and versatility to efficiently and economically meet the full range of the port's transportation needs, Moran has helped make the Port of New York a leader in world commerce.



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\$112.8-Million Contract **To Build Four Tankers** Awarded To NASSCO

National Steel and Shipbuilding Company (NASSCO), San Diego, Calif., has been awarded a contract to build four 89,000-deadweight-ton tankers for Third Group Inc. of Lake Success, N.Y. Total purchase price is \$112,800,000.

Delivery of the four vessels is could require additional pollution sion is by a geared steam turbine

ber 1975 through December 1976.

In fact, just one moving unit-the stainless steel impeller

assembly. And, the smooth,

engine vibrations which also

these are: the Maritime Subsidy Board granting construction and operating differential subsidies and fi- sels will be 892 feet in length, 106 nancing guarantees; the filing of an feet in beam, and 62 feet molded environmental impact statement by depth (the maximum size that can the Maritime Subsidy Board, which transit the Panama Canal). Propul-

scheduled to take place from Decem- abatement features on the vessels; and the purchaser's right to terminate The agreement for the construc- the contract if it considers that any tion of the four tankers is subject to such additional features would make a number of conditions. Some of the vessels economically infeasible. Designed by NASSCO as the "San Clemente Class" oil carriers, the ves-

plant which is capable of being operated continuously at 24,500 shp. The control system in the new 16-knot ships is of the latest design. Located in the engine room is a control console for the operation of the plant after manual start-up. Engine speed and direction can be controlled from a console on the bridge.

The new contract brings NASS-CO's current backlog of work to be performed to about \$330 million, the highest level since its record backlog of \$334 million in 1966. National Steel and Shipbuilding Company is managed by Kaiser Industries Corporation and is equally owned by Kai-ser Industries and Morrison-Knudsen Company, Inc.

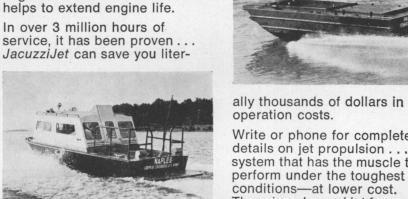
Herman D. Tabak **Accepts New Post** At Zim Shipping Co.



It's easy to see why JacuzziJet propulsion significantly reduces operation costs. With no protruding parts beneath the hull, the chances of incurring expensive damage are greatly reduced.

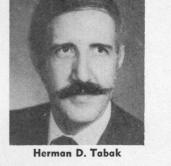
How much does it cost for propeller, clutch, transmission and reduction gear repairs? JacuzziJet has no such parts!

8



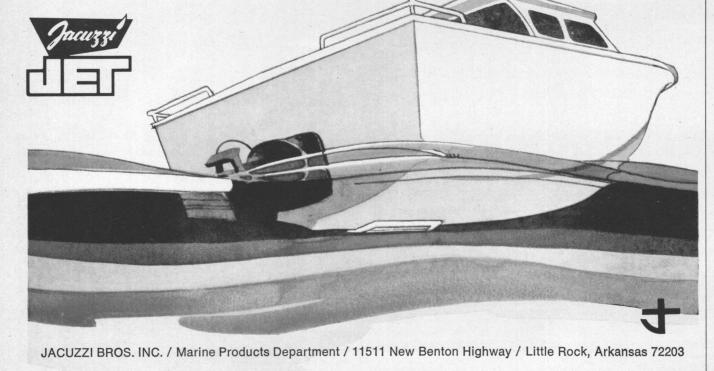
operation costs. Write or phone for complete details on jet propulsion . . . the

system that has the muscle to perform under the toughest conditions-at lower cost. There is a JacuzziJet for any engine power requirement: turbine, diesel, or gas.



Herman D. Tabak, who had previously served as consultant in the capacity of special assistant to the president of Zim Container Serv-ice World Headquarters, has assumed the duties of assistant to Mordechai Chovers, president, Zim

A fish-eye view tells you why JacuzziJet cuts operating costs



American Israeli Shipping Company, including Zim Container Service.

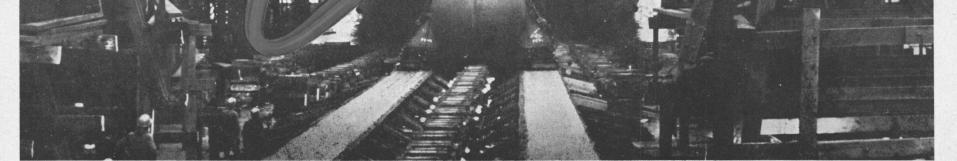
Mr. Tabak brings to his new assignment a background of 30 years of experience. His entire business career has encompassed every phase of transportation. He is a recognized authority in the field, especially in the relatively new area of intermodality, and includes among his credits: author of "Cargo Containers — Their Stowage, Handling and Movement," the standard internationally accepted work on containerization; U.S. national secretary of ICHCA; special consultant to United Nations IMCO; member of the national panel of the American Arbitration Association (as a marine container expert), and representative to the American National Standards Committee MH-1.

JSL, Inc. Asks Title XI To Build Two Boeing Jet-Foil Passenger Boats

A Title XI mortgage guarantee application has been filed with the Maritime Administration by JSL, Inc., Bellevue, Mich., in connection with building two Boeing jet-foil passenger boats for use in the Virgin Islands. The Boeing Corporation is considered to be the likely candidate to build the 250-passenger vessels, estimated to cost \$7,967,000, although no actual contract has been signed.

Maritime Reporter/Engineering News





Through low-cost lease arrangements from General Electric Credit Corporation, it's full speed ahead on all your maritime leasing needs.

As a nationwide organization with multi-billion-dollar assets, GECC rarely needs equity partners. So when we negotiate a lease, we're ready to back it up with our financial resources <u>quickly</u>. For transactions of one million dollars or more, such leases can prove to be your **most** advantageous method of obtaining needed vessels, facilities or equipment ... usually at a cost below your customary debt rate. In addition to leases, GECC provides a variety of capital loans structured to your needs.

Whatever your requirements — a lease or a loan — write to Dennis Brennan, Manager — Transportation, GECC, P.O. Box 81, North Station, White Plains, N.Y. 10603. Or phone him at (914) 694-8444. If you don't, you may be missing an unusual opportunity.

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Leasing & Industrial Loans

April 1, 1973

Chicago Bridge & Iron And Hitachi Form Company In LNG Field

Hitachi Zosen (Hitachi Shipbuild-ing & Engineering Co., Ltd.) and Chicago Bridge & Iron Company, (CBI) of the United States have announced the formation on March 1, 1973, of Hitachi Zosen CBI Ltd., a joint venture incorporated in Japan.

One of the most urgent problems confronting the world today is the energy crisis.

Hitachi Zosen CBI Ltd. hopes to specialized knowledge in the fields of help work toward the solution of this gigantic problem by designing manufacturing, marketing and servicing (1) facilities and equipment for the transportation and storage of crude oil, LPG and LNG; (2) liquefication and vaporization apparatuses, and (3) oth-er plant equipment. The new company will draw upon the vast store of technology and resources of CBI and Hitachi Zosen.

receive proprietary technology and companies.

energy, cryogenics and the production of high temperature and high pressure vessels. Hitachi Zosen will provide facilities, distribution channels, goodwill, management, staff and technical personnel, and workers skilled in production and construction. Hitachi Zosen CBI Ltd. will func-

tion in a spirit of mutual trust and cooperation based on the technology, rom CBI, the new company will specialized knowledge, personnel and facilities furnished by the two parent

Dravo Corporation's Engineering Works Div. **Appoints Mortimer**



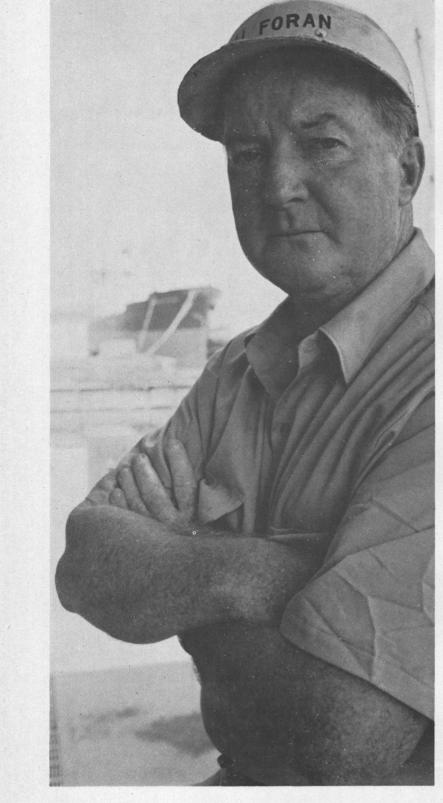
Niland B. Mortimer has been appointed assistant general sales manager of the Engineering Works Division of Dravo Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Mortimer, who has been manager of marine and systems sales for two years, will continue to be primarily responsible for sales management of the division's marine materials handling systems in the newly established position.

A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh in mechanical engineering, he joined Dravo in 1955, and is a registered professional engineer in Pennsylvania.

The company's Engineering Works Division designs and builds inland and coastal waterways marine equipment, heavy bulk materials handling systems equipment, and other specialized heavy machinery.

Ocean Structures Study To Be Given Sept. 17-22

Smokey the Bear he ain't. But he has been known to stomp some butts.



Billy Foran is a good old boy. But he's in the habit of getting the job done and done on time.

He's been doing it for the last quarter of a century as our General Superintendent. He's helped make us the place in this part of the world for every kind of work from voyage repairs to major conversions.

We're not the biggest on this seaboard, but we manage to make a lot of Yankees come down here for their work. The fact that we can work 365 days a year without having to thaw out doesn't hurt either. Good work. Good town. Good climate. And Billy. Good reasons to let us show you what we can do.

Savannah Machine and Shipyard Co.

P.O. Box 787, Savannah, Ga. 31402 Tele. (912) 233-6621 5 World Trade Center, Room 6237 New York, N.Y. 10048, Tele. (212) 432-0350

At U of C—Berkeley

A concentrated six-day course, "Structures in the Ocean," dealing with the analysis, design, behavior and implementation of fixed and floating structures of steel and concrete in hostile seas, will be given September 17-22, 1973, by Continuing Education in Engineering and the College of Engineering at the University of California, Berkeley.

It is intended for professional engineers, offshore constructors, oceanographers, designers, engineering managers, and others. Topics will include the nature of hostile environments, the forces generated in them, and the gross response of structures exposed to them; optimal configurations for fixed and floating structures, including underwater storage vessels and caisson-type platforms; con-struction procedures and tech-niques, launching, mobility, behavior during transportation, in-stallation, founding and sea-bottom conditions, stability, and safety.

The course steering committee consists of four Berkeley faculty members: Jack G. Bouwkamp, Ben C. Gerwick Jr. and Robert L. Wiegel, all professors of civil engineer-ing, and J. Randolph Paulling Jr., professor of naval architecture.

Further details may be obtained from Continuing Education in Engineering, University of California Extension, Berkeley, Calif. 94720.

Maritime Reporter/Engineering News

United States Lines Names Jack Watson **VP-Administration**



Jack E. Watson

Jack E. Watson has been named vice president-administration for United States Lines, Inc., it was announced by Edward J. Heine Jr., president of the containership company.

Mr. Watson, who joined the company in 1946, has served as di-rector of industrial relations since 1971. Previously, he was director of standards and controls, responsible for planning the company's container service to Europe and the Far East. In his newly created position, Mr. Watson is responsible for corporate administrative functions, as well as directing industrial relations.

For the first 15 years of his career, Mr. Watson served at sea, progressing from junior third officer to master. Following this, he was appointed assistant pier superintendent, and then became assistant to the company's general operating manager.

Mr. Watson is a graduate of the United States Merchant Marine

P&O Group Orders Four LPG Vessels

The U.K. shipping giant P&O has placed orders for four new ships costing about \$60 million as will make P&O one of the largest independent owners of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) carriers in the.

\$**2,000,000**

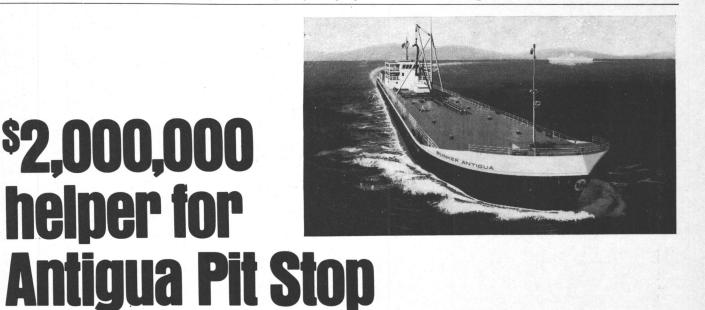
helper for

LPG carriers in service, but by the end of the current building program, they will have injected a capital investment of approximate-ly \$325 million in their gas fleet. gram, it was announced in Lon-don. P&O's managing director, **A**. **B. Marshall**, said: "Our new orders will make P&O one of the largest of 22,500-cubic-meters capacity for delivery in January 1975, the Norwegian Moss Verft will build a similar vessel of 22,000-cubic-me-ters capacity for July 1975, and two

Currently, P&O already has three 31,000-dwt petroleum product carriers will be built by Horten Verft for May and August 1975.

These orders follow the purchase of a second-hand LPG carrier with a 14,000-cubic-meter capacity from German owners.

Mr. Marshall commented: "The fleet will be engaged in international trades and is likely to be em-ployed in carrying LPG to the U.S., where the demand for nonpollutant fuels is steadily increasing."



New tanker refueler helps reduce cost, bunkering time.



Academy, and a member of the Defense Executive Reserve Unit of the United States Maritime Administration.

United States Lines operates a fully containerized Tricontinent service between Europe, the United States, Hawaii, Guam and the Far East, utilizing an all-modern fleet of 16 high-speed high-capacity containerships.

Celanese Corporation Names Mansel Wiley Corporate Vice Pres.

Mansel O. Wiley of Glenview. Ky., has been appointed a corporate vice president of Celanese Corporation, the New York-based chemical manufacturer. He will continue as president of Celanese Coatings and Specialties Company, the Louisville-based subsidiary of 'Celanese.

Mr. Wiley joined the Devoe & Raynolds Company in Louisville in 1948 as a salesman, later moving to Detroit as automotive sales manager, and subsequently vice president of the automotive division. After Devoe became a subsidiary of Celanese, Mr. Wiley was appointed general manager and group vice president of the company's automotive, industrial and marine division, which has headquarters in Louisville. He moved up to president of the company in 1970.

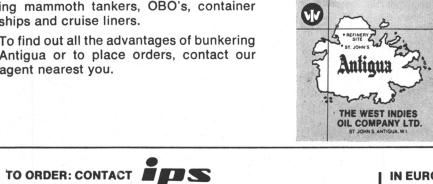
April 1, 1973

The strategic location of Antigua in the Northeast Caribbean and our extensive marine facilities have always been good reasons for you to Bunker Antigua.

But now, with the addition of the modern M.T. BUNKER ANTIGUA, we're making it even more worthwhile. Some important particulars on the M.T. BUNKER ANTIGUA include: capacity approximately 42,000 barrels, pumping rate in excess of 5,000 barrels per hour, carries all grades of marine fuels as well as potable water.

M.T. BUNKER ANTIGUA ensures prompt delivery and quick turnaround to oceangoing vessels of all types and sizes including mammoth tankers, OBO's, container ships and cruise liners.

To find out all the advantages of bunkering Antigua or to place orders, contact our agent nearest you.



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Oil-Shipping Co.	Rotterdam	Benelux, Switzerland
Josef Nilsson AB	Stockholm	Sweden, Finland

An Economic And Pollution Abatement Analysis

Segregated Ballast VLCCs

Peter M. Kimon, Ronald K. Kiss and Joseph D. Porricelli*

Pollution is one of the critical problems facing the world today. In the marine industry alone there are seven forms of ship-generated pollution. These are: oil spills, intentional and accidental; sewage; garbage; laundry detergents; smoke nuisance; nuclear radiation, and hazardous cargo release.

This paper addresses only the first problem and that for only very large crude carriers. It has been estimated that nearly five-million tons of oil reaches the oceans by some means each year. Nearly 30 percent of this may be attributed to tankers. While other groups are striving to limit the influx due to other causes, the authors were part of a team in the United States whose principal objective was to investigate construction features which might reduce pollution due to tanker operations and accidents.

The Maritime Safety Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) at its 23rd session stated the main objectives of the 1973 conference on Marine Pollution. One of these objectives was to achieve by 1975, if possible, but certainly not later than the end of the decade, the complete elimination of the willful and intentional pollution of the seas by oil and other noxious substances as well as the minimization of accidental spills.

The study of segregated ballast tankers was assigned to the United States as the lead country and Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom as associate countries by the Subcommittee on Marine Pollution. The primary objectives of this study were twofold: 1. To evaluate the effect of design modifications on oil pollution abatement for a range of very large crude carriers (VLCCs); and, 2. To determine practical arrangements (designs) for a family of tankers with various segregated-ballast capabilities. The study was divided into four major subdivisions:

In each series, an existing design was selected as a basis for base-line dimensions and characteristics. The power level was held constant for all variations of a given deadweight and the specifications for the basic ship were modified only to the extent necessary to reflect changes required by the design changes to the configuration. Since draft is often the most severe limitation on tanker dimensions, the draft of all versions in each size group was kept the same as the base-line design. Increasing the amount of segregated ballast in excess of that normally carried by a large crude tanker resulted in excess freeboard. Excess freeboard would in all likelihood also result if deadweight were held con-stant instead of draft. Holding length and beam constant also, the depth was changed to provide the maximum cargo-deadweight capacity with varying amounts of segregated ballast capacity and cargo at 38° A.P.I. (Spe-cific gravity of 0.8348.)

Twelve designs were developed to permit an estimate of capital and operating costs of each of the following:

1. Influence of the amount of segregated ballast capacity;

2. Influence of protective features such as double bottoms, double sides, a complete double skin, and staggered (alternate) cargo and ballast wing tanks.

The end result is a family of VLCCs considered to be sufficiently representative of actual designs for comparison purposes; they should not, however, be necessarily considered optimums. studies included placing ballast in double bottoms with heights of B/15 or greater, double sides, alternating wing ballast tanks, and combinations of these.

An end point design not shown in Figure 1 was considered, wherein both double bottoms and double skins were provided which met the IMCO damage assumptions of B/15 for bottom penetration and B/5 for side. The provision of B/15 and B/5 double bottom and double sides respectively requires that nearly 50 percent of the cross-section area be devoted to segregated ballast or void spaces. Retaining the design approach of only varying depth to regain cargo cubic capacity lost to ballast resulted in a design with an abnormal beam to depth ratio of 1.37. As a consequence, this design had deficient stability characteristics.

The design phase of this study was a joint effort of the American Institute of Merchant Shipping (AIMS), United States Coast Guard (USCG), Maritime Administration (MarAd), acting as Joint Study Sponsors, and the contractors, J.J. Henry Company and the American Bureau of Shipping. MarAd in consultation with AIMS and USCG prepared preliminary design information which was in turn forwarded to J.J. Henry Company for each tanker configuration. Based on that information, general arrangement plans, skeleton midship sections, skeleton bulkhead scantling plans and cargo-oil and ballast piping diagrammatic plans were developed by the contractors. The American Bureau of Shipping reviewed the structural plans and determined scantlings acceptable for the purposes of this study.

1. Estimate of capital costs;

2. Estimate of operating costs;

3. Degree of effectiveness of pollution abatement; and,

4. Assessment of practical factors.

A family of eight designs of 250,000-dwt VLCCs formed the basis for the study. To provide indications of the effect of deadweight on design variations, two other base-line tankers were selected at approximately 120,000 and 500,000 dwt. A single alternative design was developed for both of these deadweights to indicate whether trends observed for the 250,000-ton ships were changed in any significant manner. The three basic designs are referred to as the 120 series, the 250 series and the 500 series.

*Mr. **Kimon**, head, Research, Tanker Department, Esso International Division, Exxon Corporation; Mr. **Kiss**, Chief, Division of Ship Design, Office of Ship Construction, Maritime Administration, and Mr. **Porricelli**, Lt. Comdr., USCG, Merchant Marine Technical Division, Office of Merchant Marine Safety, USCG, presented the paper condensed here before a recent meeting of the Chesapeake Section of The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. Prior to determining the influence of the amount of ballast, the ballast requirements of each series had to be determined. The amount of ballast carried on board a tanker varies primarily with the ship's characteristics and weather conditions. The significant characteristics include bulbous bows, size, proportions and the ship's vibration and motion performance. But it is weather conditions which appear to have the most significant effect on the amount of ballast carried. In order to assess the frequency with which heavy weather is encountered in a typical large tanker trade route, log-book data were reviewed.

Because of the scatter in the data it was impossible to select a specific ballast condition for a 250,000 dwt tanker or any other series. Accordingly, it was decided to use two segregated-ballast cases for examination in this study. By considering a normal case of 45 percent full-load displacement and a heavy ballast condition at 60 percent it was possible to bracket the majority of ballast cases.

A family of eight ships, Figure 1, was developed in sufficient detail to establish construction costs for the 250 series. With the exception of depth, all ships have identical dimensions, displacement, hull form, accommodations and machinery, but different tank configurations and deadweights. The total segregated ballast capacities include ballast carried in the forepeak, the wing tanks, and other miscellaneous tankage. The base ship is similar to an existing vessel of about 250,000 dwt, 32,000 shp and a speed of 16.0 knots.

As shown in Figure 1, the arrangements

Based upon information available from preceding studies, three major areas of cost differences appeared to exist:

1. Hull steel

2. Tank coatings

3. Cargo oil and ballast systems

The designs were developed so that primary attention was devoted to these major areas of cost difference.

Due to the time restriction imposed in preparing this study, it was not possible to optimize the structure on each design, and the resultant weights may not represent minimum weight designs. The steel weight to displacement ratio is about 0.11 for all three base ships. The highest ratios are 0.17 for the 120-C and 0.15 for the 250-C. The increases, in general, followed closely the variation in depth and structural complexity. The steel weight fraction decreases with deadweight, and for a given deadweight increases over the base ship as the ballast capacity increased or structural complexities such as double bottoms or double sides are added.

Since depth was increased on all variations of the base ship, it is not surprising to find that the steel weight increased or that this weight increase is largely in ordinary strength steel. This is due to the fact that as the depth is increased the requisite section modulus could be obtained with reduced scantlings in deck and bottoms, even to the extent that ordinary strength steel can be substituted for high tensile steel in some areas.

The length/depth (L/D) ratios of 120-A

Maritime Reporter/Engineering News

and 250-A are 12.5 and 12.9 respectively, whereas this ratio on 500-A is 10.0. In general, the thickness of the deck and bottom shell plating decrease as the L/D ratio decreases. Therefore, as L/D is reduced from 12.5 or 12.9 it is possible to replace HTS steel with ordinary strength steel. In the case of the 500-A design, the L/D ratio was already very low, and it was not possible to replace highstrength steel by ordinary strength steel to any great extent.

narrow range between .08 and .11 of the total light ship weights with the lower values occurring on the deeper ships which experience appreciable increases in steel weight.

The longitudinal strength studies performed for 45-percent, 60-percent, and full-load displacements showed that all designs in each series required the same section modulus within a given series. As a result, all midship sections were designed to approximately standard ABS section modulus.

Using data from Japanese sources as representative and Government and industry experience in the field, the prices for each of the 12 designs in this study were estimated. These figures are shown in Table 1, and represent shipyard selling prices.

1974

Price

37.3

37.7

40.1

41.0

44.3

41.8

39.3

41.4

Ship

Category

250-A

250-B1

250-B2

250-C

250-D

250-E1

250-E2

250 IMCO

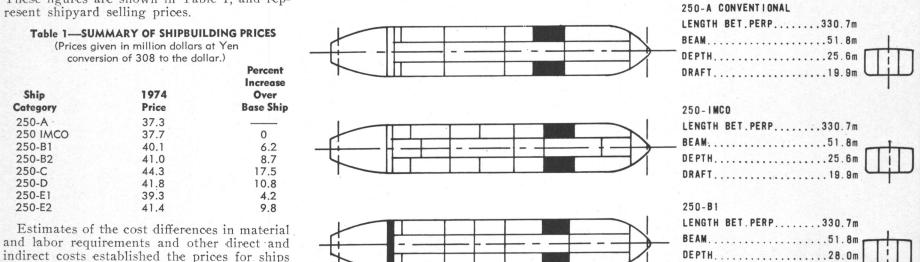
of effectiveness against both strandings and collisions.

In general, it can be said that any of the design variations considered are an effective means to mitigate oil pollution resulting from normal tanker operations for normal ballast levels between 45 and 60 percent of full-load displacement. The cost effectiveness data for operational pollution suggest that the staggered wing version, 250-El, is the best, followed by the double bottoms, 250-B1 and 250-B-2, and the double-bottom, double-side version, 250-C.

When overall cost effectiveness (including accidents) is considered, then the two doublebottom versions, 250-B1 and 250-B2, appear best, followed by the staggered-wing version, 250-E1, and then the double-skin version, 250-C. These rankings are somewhat dependent upon the relative magnitude of accidental pollution from strandings and collisions.

When the study was originally conducted, the assumption was made that the ratio of outflows from strandings to collisions was 2 to 1. Subsequent data and analysis have shown that this ratio appears now to be on the order of 4 to 1. The same study has shown that annual oil outflow due to groundings, collisions and rammings is on the order of 81,000 tons per year, which compares well with the earlier assumption of 100,000 cubic meters. If these data were used, the doublebottom versions would be more effective, the double-skin only slightly less effective, while the double-side and staggered single-skin versions would have appeared significantly less effective.

Another important factor in making any decisions with respect to the overall effectiveness is the role of accident-prevention techniques. Many of these techniques are under study by various segments of the marine industry; for example, traffic-control schemes, improved maneuverability, shipboard anticollision devices, personnel training, etc. The super-positioning of such techniques upon the design variations in this paper is not possible and is beyond the scope to this paper. Nevertheless, there is little doubt that neither method of safeguard will be completely successful in itself. However, a combination of accidentprevention techniques and certain tanker-design features might provide the most effective alternative.



The outfit weights for all designs fall in a

departed from conventional designs. Labor requirements reflected adjustments for added complications in construction due to double bottoms and sides.

The estimates are based on the premises that shipyard experience and facilities are adequate to build any of these designs; that pricing of all designs are suitably related to make a contract for any one of them equally attractive to the shipyard; and that owners will no longer be restricted to only the conventional design but may choose one or more of the unconventional designs for quantity orders in the future.

As noted earlier, the study devoted primary attention to the major areas of cost differences. Other items such as ballast pumps, anchors and chain, hatches, manholes and gratings, and vertical inclined ladders were compared and priced to examine their significance.

Conclusions

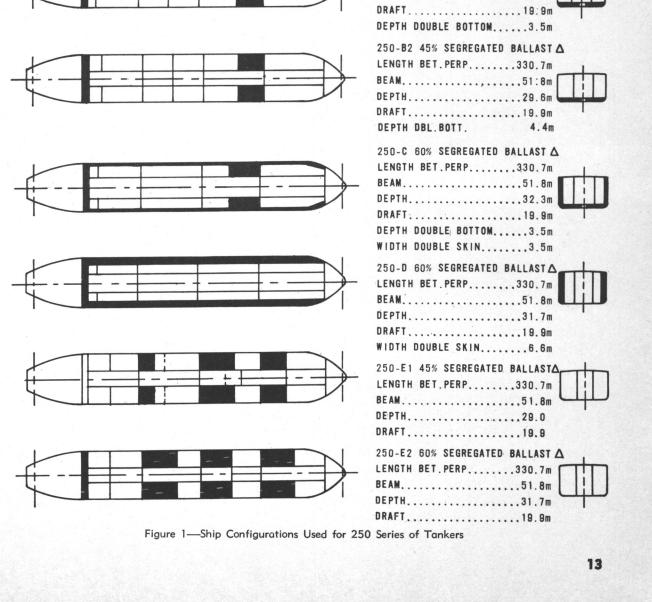
The results show that additional segregated ballast capacity has helped significantly in improving oil outflow from normal operation. It is important to note, however, that the level of effectiveness in reducing oil outflows from operational as well as accidental pollution is strongly dependent on a number of the fol-

lowing: 1. The operational pollution effectiveness the trade washing of the base ship design, i.e. the tank washing procedure, settling, and decanting;

2. The values of effectiveness assigned to double-bottom designs in mitigating operational pollution; and

3. The values of effectiveness assigned to the various designs in limiting accidental pollution. In this regard, it is important to note that none of the designs produce a high degree

April 1, 1973



Turbo Power And Marine Receives Lockheed Contract To Power New Icebreaker

Turbo Power and Marine Systems, Inc. of Farmington, Conn., has been awarded a contract to supply a combined gas turbine and diesel propulsion system for the second new United States Coast Guard icebreaker. This contract, like the propulsion system contract for the first icebreaker, was awarded to TPM by Lockheed Shipbuilding and Construction Company of Seattle, Wash. This new 400-foot 12,000-ton vessel will be the

This new 400-foot 12,000-ton vessel will be the second in the class of the world's largest and most powerful icebreakers, and will be built by Lockheed under a letter of contract modification with the U.S. Coast Guard. It will be delivered early in 1976, while the first vessel in the class, the Polar Star WAGB-10, will become operational in 1974.

Under the contract, Turbo Power and Marine

Systems, Inc. will furnish three Pratt & Whitney Aircraft FT4 gas turbines for boost power. TPM will also furnish six diesel engines for cruise electric generators and motors, reduction gearing, and various engine room and bridge controls.

This new class of icebreakers will have one and one-half times the power of the Soviet Union's Lenin, presently the most powerful icebreaker afloat. Each ship will carry 165 men, including 10 scientists. These 400-foot vessels will have a beam of 83 feet 6 inches, and a design icebreaking draft of 28 feet. The maximum cruising range at 13 knots will be 28,275 miles, and the sustained sea speed under diesel power will be 17 knots. The ships will be able to break ice six feet thick at a continuous 3 knots, or ice up to 21 feet thick by ramming. Each icebreaker will carry two Sikorsky HH52A helicopters for scouting surveillance.

Under cruise conditions, each icebreaker will use six diesel engines to drive electric generators which, in turn, will power electric motors to drive three controllable pitch propellers. Diesel power will also be used to break ice up to four feet thick. However, for thicker ice, the vessel will switch to gas turbine power. Each Pratt & Whitney Aircraft gas turbine will produce 20,000 shaft horsepower, giving the vessel a total of 60,000 gas turbine horsepower, although each turbine is rated to produce up to 25,000 shaft horsepower.

Lockheed engineers said this class of Coast Guard icebreakers will have a novel hull shape with a stronger structure, special steering innovations, an oceanographic system with a portable laboratory and data transmission systems, plus greatly improved living quarters for the crews. This new ship will be the Coast Guard's 11th icebreaker.

This new icebreaker will bring to 14 the number of U.S. Coast Guard vessels to use Pratt & Whitney Aircraft gas turbines. The Coast Guard has 12 high-endurance cutters in commission on the East and West Coasts. Turbo Power 'and Marine Systems, Inc., a subsidiary of United Aircraft Corporation, has, in the past decade, sold more than 900 P&WA gas turbines for use in electric power generation, natural gas transmission, the petrochemical industry, and marine service.

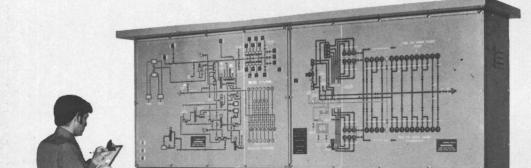
Aluminum Plate Shipped 6,000 Miles To Norway For LNG Supertanker

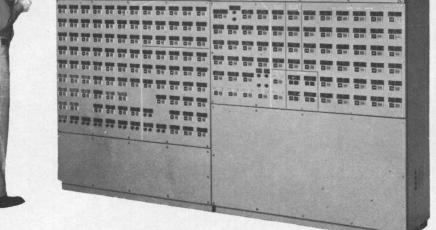
Aluminum Company of America has received its third order for 7,000,000 pounds of aluminum plate from Kvaerner Brug A/S, Oslo, Norway, for use in construction of six spherical tanks to be installed aboard a 125,000cubic-meter-capacity liquefied natural gas (LNG) supertanker.

cubic-meter-capacity liquefied natural gas (LNG) supertanker. The entire 21,000,000 pounds of plate will be produced on the world's largest rolling mill, a 220-inch giant at Alcoa's Davenport (Iowa) Works.

The plate will be formed there into curved sections weighing up to 13,600 pounds each

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HOSE MCCANN TELEPHONE CO., INC.

524 WEST 23rd STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. 10011 (212) 989-7920 (Cable) CYBERNETIC NEWYORK ORIGINATORS AND PIONEERS OF SOUND POWERED TELEPHONES FOR MARINE USE Representatives in principal domestic and foreign seaports and shipped more than 6,000 nautical miles to Kvaerner's Moss-Rosenberg shipbuilding yard in Stavanger, Norway. Delivery will start this summer.

Commenting on Alcoa's growing role as a supplier to the LNG industry, **George E. Herr**man, corporate manager-LNG, said: "The 220inch mill's capabilities and capacity reinforce Alcoa's position as the leading supplier of aluminum to the burgeoning LNG industry.

"Several LNG tank fabricators have already indicated that use of extra-wide and tapered plate produced by the 220-inch mill saves up to 20 percent of the welding required to fabricate spherical tanks."

Five of the 5083 alloy aluminum tanks to be installed in each ship will have an inside diameter of approximately 115 feet, while the sixth will measure nearly 99 feet. The plate shapes will be fabricated into seven ring sections, to be joined with horizontal welds. Two aluminum "polar caps" complete the spheres.

Special machined aluminum plate, seven inches thick, will be used for the tanks' equatorial sections. These sections are also part of the tank support system, unique to the Kvaerner spherical tank design.

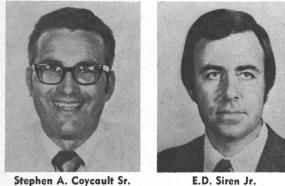
Alcoa will also supply to Kvaerner all of the extruded aluminum stiffeners required for the tank skirt support ring. These shapes will be produced at Alcoa's Lafayette (Ind.) Works on a 14,000-ton-capacity extrusion press, one of few such facilities in the world.

Welding electrode to assemble the tanks will be supplied by Alcoa's Massena (N.Y.) Operations.

The three LNG supertankers are being built for a shipping company owned by Gotaas Larsen Shipping, New York.

Maritime Reporter/Engineering News

International Paint Company Appoints Coycault And Siren



Stephen A. Coycault Sr.

Thomas M. Reinhardt, president, International Paint Company, Inc., recently announced the appointments of Stephen A. Coy-cault Sr. to West Gulf Coast sales manager,

and E.D. Siren Jr. to Florida sales manager. Mr. Coycault joined International's New Orleans staff in May of 1956 and held various sales and administrative positions until his transfer to Houston in July of 1964 as a Heavy Duty Marine and Interlux sales representative.

Mr. Coycault's duties will now include the sales and servicing of the entire west coast of the Gulf area for both the International Red Hand Marine Coatings and Interlux Yacht finishes.

Mr. Coycault is a member of The Propeller Club, The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and The Houston Coatings Society. He is also active in community programs.

Mr. Siren joined International's New Orleans staff in December 1963 and served both the Interlux Yacht line and Heavy Duty Marine accounts until his transfer to Florida in December 1968, where he has also performed the same function for the company in southern Florida. Mr. Siren's responsibilities now

crown lands at Come By Chance on Placentia Bay, a half mile from where Newfoundland Refining is completing its installation. Cost of the land will be approximately \$1 million.

John M. Shaheen, president of Shaheen Natural Resources, said the installation, which will be the largest in Canada and one of the largest in the world, will refine Persian Gulf and North African crude oil and supply cus-tomers on the U.S. East Coast and Great Lakes, and a well-developed market in Europe.

Mr. Shaheen said the Come By Chance site, with its year-round ice-free port, will utilize the present oil dock which extends 3,400 feet into Placentia Bay. The dock, with 100 feet of water at its face, can take tankers up to 500,000 deadweight tons.

The new refinery, which is expected to take about 30 months to complete, will employ 3,000 men during peak construction, and is expected to have 700 permanent employees.

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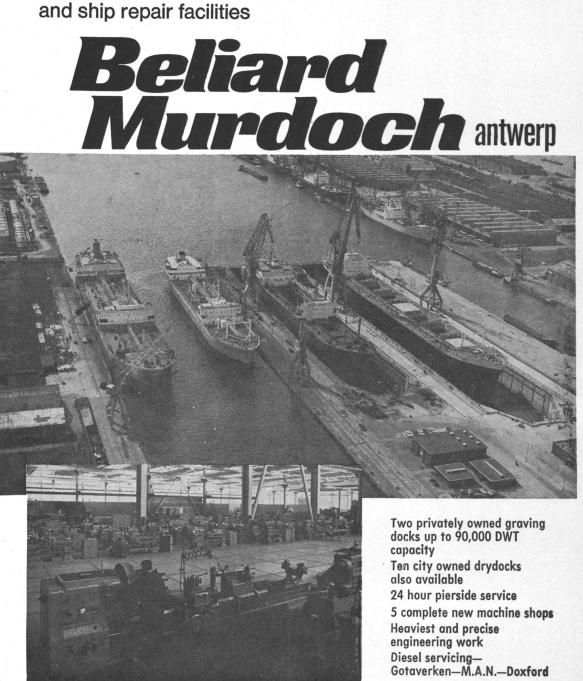
\$25-Million Order For Reefer Vessels

As evidence of resurging demand for reefer-type cargoliners by U.K. shipowners, Blue Star has ordered two such vessels at a total cost of some \$25 million.

One of the vessels for the Vestey Food Group, which owns Blue Star, will be built by Smith's Dock, Teesside East Coast England, for delivery in December 1974, and the other is to be built by the Aker Group of Oslo, scheduled for delivery in March 1975.

Each vessel will have 9,700 gross tons, with 475,000 cubic feet bale space, a speed of 24 knots, and equipped for the carriage of all types of refrigerated cargoes.

The order, and Blue Star says that more are to be expected, follows the purchase recently of two reefer ships by Shaw Savill and building of four others for P&O's general cargo division.



cover the entire state of Florida for both the Interlux and Heavy Duty Marine sales.

Mr. Siren is a graduate of Southeastern Louisiana College with a degree in business administration, and he is a member of the Florida Propeller Club.

Shaheen Natural Resources Plans 300,000-BBL Per Day **Refinery In Newfoundland**

Shaheen Natural Resources Company, Inc., under an agreement with the Newfoundland Government, will build a 300,000-barrel-perday refinery costing \$308,500,000, at Come By Chance, Newfoundland.

The new refinery, which will be the largest in Canada, will adjoin a 100,000-barrel-per-day refinery under construction by Newfoundland Refining Company Ltd., a subsidiary of Shaheen Natural Resources, which is expected to commence production in August of this year.

The agreement, announced in St. John's, Newfoundland, by Premier Frank D. Moores, calls for construction, operation, and owner-ship of the refinery by Newfoundland-Edison Co., Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Shaheen Natural Resources.

The agreement calls for Shaheen to provide \$40 million in equity capital. The Export Credit Guarantee Department of the British Government will advance \$190 million secured by issuance of first mortgage bonds, the remaining \$78.5 million will be supplied by the Newfoundland Government and secured by second mortgages.

As part of the pact, the Newfoundland Government will make available 1,177 acres of

April 1, 1973

Beliard Murdoch S.A.

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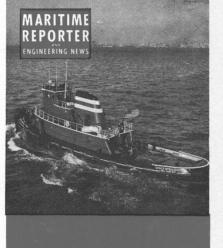


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17



April 1, 1973

1. UNLOCK



2. OPEN



Umpqua Fleet Lowers Costs On Jetty Building Projects



The efficiency of its marine fleet allows Umpqua to bid succeessfully on far-flung jetty construction projects.

By integrating an efficient marine fleet with its construction and quarrying operations, an Oregon firm successfully bids a number of major jetty building projects along the Pacific Northwest coastline.

Umpqua River Navigation Co., a division of Bohemia Inc., relies on its fleet of two oceangoing tugs and a river towboat to transport rock economically from its quarry to the jetties. This, in itself, is hardly unique, but the distances involved in Umpqua's case do make it unique.

Umpqua has built jetties along the coast from Eureka, Calif. to Westport, Wash. All the rock for these projects comes from the company's quarry in Camas, Wash., on the banks of the Columbia River 10 miles east of the Portland-Vancouver area.

A combination of factors, including ideal rock formations in the quarry, its location on the bank of a navigable river, and efficient management and dependability of the marine fleet, makes it possible for Umpqua to utilize rock from the Camas quarry more economically than is possible from sources nearer the jetty sites.

The entire marine operation moves in cadence. It takes one shift at the quarry to load a 3,600-ton barge. Meanwhile, the towboat Jupiter is pushing a loaded barge on the one-day round trip from Camas to Astoria, Ore., at the mouth of the Columbia. There, one of the two oceangoing tugs picks up the loaded barge, while the other is enroute to Astoria with an empty. Dependable equipment and efficient timing are vital to Umpqua's ability to move the rock economically over such great distances. The two oceangoing tugs are the Bohemia and the Umpqua, sister ships built by Albina Engine & Machine Works in Portland-the Umpqua in 1966 and the Bohemia in 1970. Both are 95 feet by 28 feet by 14.5 feet, and rated at 188 gross tons. The Bohemia is powered by twin 1,125-hp Caterpillar D399 Diesels through Lufkin RLS-2120 gears with 5:1 ratios to twin five-bladed stainless steel wheels. The keel-cooled V-16 diesels have Mathers controls and shaft brakes. Auxiliaries are two Cat D333 Diesels driving 125-kw EM generators. Accessory drives at the front of each auxiliary engine power hydraulic pumps. The older tug, the Umpqua, is identical, except that it uses a pair of 850-hp Cat D398 Diesels driving through 5.11:1 Cat 3192 gears for main power.

a sand and gravel operation on the Umpqua River. The company also uses two single-screw Catpowered tugs in its logging operations.

The marine operation presently supplies rock to jetty projects at Gray's Harbor, Wash., and Tillamook Bay, Ore., where the south jetty is being extended 2,800 feet.

The oceangoing tugs tow at eight knots and cycle between Astoria and Tillamook Bay in about 16 hours.

Umpqua began business in the mid-19th Century with a steam-powered sternwheel ferry on the Umpqua River. They gradually moved into general towing and sand and gravel operations before diversifying into heavy construction in 1960. Bohemia Lumber acquired the firm in 1969.

Besides their marine activity in support of jetty construction, Umpqua is also cooperating with the Environmental Fluid Dynamics Laboratory at Oregon State University on a special research project. They are building what is said to be the largest laboratory in the world, where the combined effect of wind and waves on jetties and artificial rock islands can be studied simultaneously. The jetties and rock islands used in the studies

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MECHANICAL MARINE CO., INC. 900 Fairmount Avenue Elizabeth, New Jersey 07207 Phone: (201) 351-5400 The towboat Jupiter, built in 1966, has a pair of 565-hp Cat D379 Diesels with 4.34:1 Cat 3192 gears. Two Cat D311 Electric Sets provide auxiliary power.

Shuttling barges loaded with jetty stone is demanding on the boats and equipment. The Umpqua has already accumulated 21,000 hours, the Bohemia, 6,000, and the Jupiter 20,000.

Umpqua also owns the Juno, a twin-screw tug powered by a pair of Cat D343s, which supports will be built to scale.

Bohemia Lumber and the Umpqua Division headquarters are in Eugene, Ore. O.H. Hinsdale is vice president of the Umpqua Division; John Schaefer, general manager; Buck Schaefer, John's father, is superintendent of the Camas quarry, and Dale Krug, equipment superintendent at Camas, is in charge of the marine fleet.

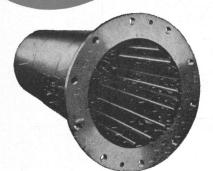
Ducted Propellers Symposium To Be Held May 30-June 1

The program of papers for The Royal Institution of Naval Architects (RINA) Symposium on Ducted Propellers which is to be held on May 30, 31, and June 1, 1973, has been completed. Seventeen papers by authors from various countries will be presented. They will deal mainly with ducted propellers of the accelerating type suitable for use on VLCCs and similar ships. Virtually all aspects of these propellers will be considered, including design, performance, and structural strength. The Symposium will, therefore, appeal to a very wide audience.

Because of the large number of delegates expected to attend, arrangements have been made to hold the Symposium in the Glazebrook Hall at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington. A final announcement giving the program and registration details will be made available in the near future. Non-members of the RINA may obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary of the RINA, 10, Upper Belgrave Street, London, SW1X. 8BQ.

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19

April 1, 1973

Maritime Fruit Orders 258,000 VLCC From Scott Lithgow Group

Maritime Fruit Carriers Company Limited announced it has ordered from the Scott Lithgow Group of the United Kingdom, one 258,000deadweight-ton very large crude carrier to be delivered in 1975.

This order of supertanker tonnage is one of a series which Maritime

crude carrying capacity.

In two of its most recent orders, on January 30, 1973, Maritime Fruit Carriers announced that a British subsidiary ordered six 333,000-deadweight-ton VLCCs from Harland and Wolff Limited of Belfast, Northern Ireland.

On June 30, 1972, it was announced that its United States subsidiary, Limited is a multinational organiza-Fruit Carriers, or its subsidiaries, General Maritime Corporation, would tion specializing in refrigerated shiphave placed with shipbuilders around time-charter three 265,000-dead- ping and oil transportation.

the world since mid-1972 for large weight-ton supertankers to be built by Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

In addition. on January 8, 1973, it was announced that Maritime had signed a letter of intent for General Maritime Corporation with Todd Shipyards Corp. for the construction by Todd of three 380,000-deadweightton supertankers, with an option for three additional such vessels.

Maritime Fruit Carriers Company



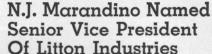
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VANCOUVER SHIPYARDS CO. LTD.





Ned J. Marandino has been named a senior vice president of Litton Industries, it was announced by Litton president Fred W. O'Green.

Mr. Marandino was president of the Ingalls Shipbuilding Division with responsibility for Litton Shipbuilding activities in Pascagoula, Miss. He became president of In-galls in 1969. His responsibilities increased last year when Ingalls was consolidated with the Litton Ship Systems Division, and he was named president of the new organization. He has been a corporate vice president since 1970.

Mr. Marandino joined Litton's Guidance and Control Systems Division in 1964, where he served as vice president and director of op-erations. Previously, he held senior management positions at Lockheed Missile and Space Division.

He is a native of New York City, where he attended Brooklyn



Ingalls Shipbuilding Division includes 168 acres of conventional and nuclear submarine construction and overhaul facilities and a 611acre site specializing in 'series production of surface ships. Ships for both the U.S. merchant marine fleet and the U.S. Navy now are in

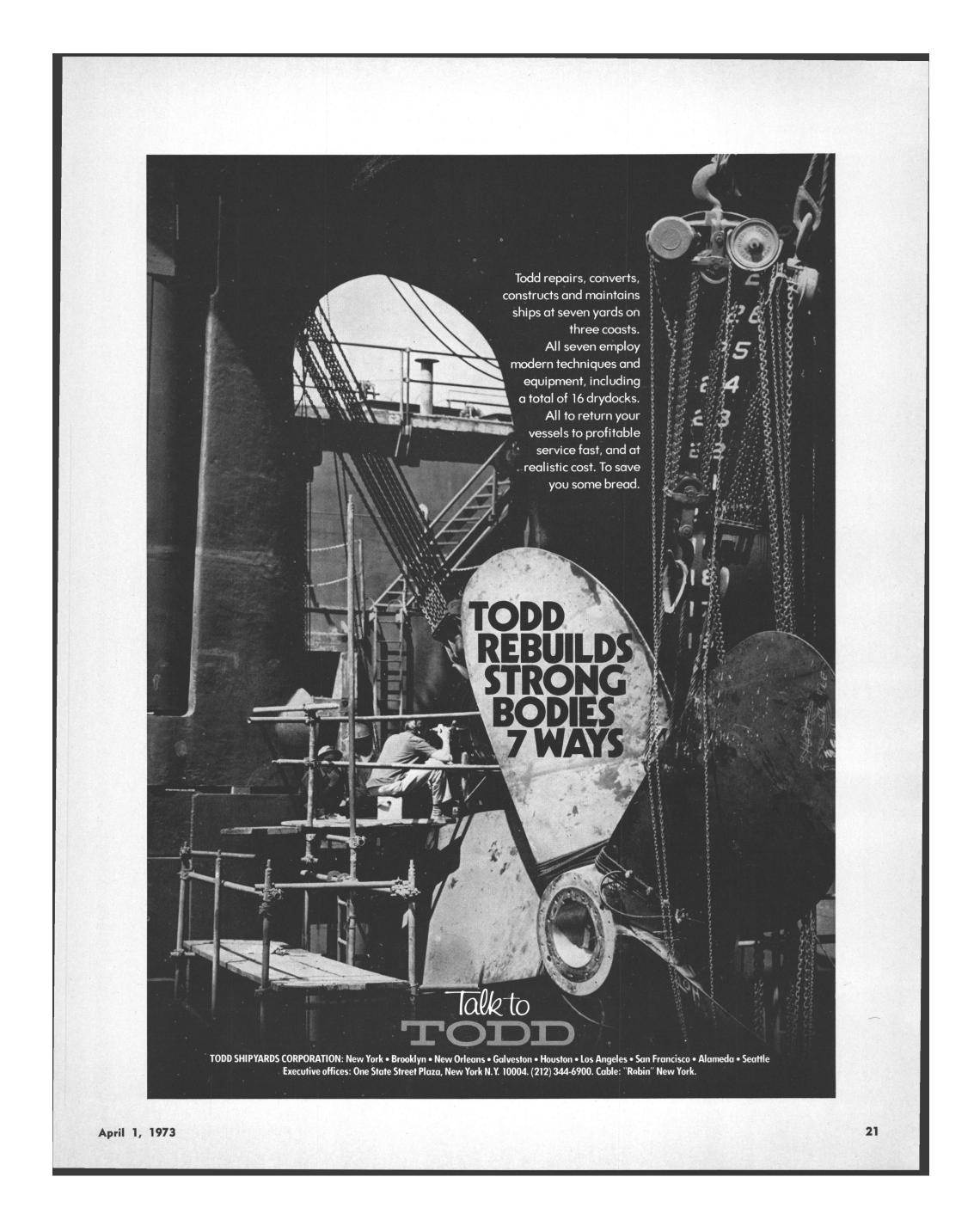
Aschemeyer To Head **Pacific Operations** For Prudential-Grace

Capt. Manfred H.K. Aschemeyer has been named operations man-ager for Prudential-Grace Lines Pacific Division office. His duties will include terminal operations in loading vessels from Vancouver, British Columbia to Long Beach, Calif. Additionally, he will oversee container maintenance and repair for Prudential-Grace Lines' West Coast service to Latin America. Captain Aschemeyer graduated

from the California Maritime Academy in 1963, and upon graduation sailed extensively on American-flag vessels until assuming a teaching position at the California Maritime Academy in 1969.

Captain Aschemeyer joined Pru-dential-Grace Lines in 1971 as freight traffic manager for the Lines' Long Beach office, and was promoted to assistant manager of that office last year.

Maritime Reporter/Engineering News



Three Large Tankers Added To GATX Fleet

General American Transportation Corp. (GATX) has announced the purchase of three large tankers from Fred Olsen & Co., Ltd., Oslo, Norway, for \$25.5 million in cash.

T.M. Thompson, GATX chair-man, said all three ships are presently in service and chartered by major oil companies to transport crude oil. The tankers will be operated by Marine Transport Lines, New York City, a subsidiary of GATX. The three tankers bring Marine Transport Lines' fleet to a total of 44 ships.

Mr. Thompson said the ships, renamed, are the Oswego Patriot of 99,000 tons deadweight capacity and built in Japan in 1965, the Oswego Courage, 91,000 tons and built in England in 1964, and the Oswego Harmony, 88,000 tons, built in Ja-pan in 1966.

GATX provides major financial services worldwide, including the leasing of terminal facilities, ocean vessels, railcars and other capital equipment; construction and real estate financing; insurance and banking, and is a manufacturer of heavy industrial and transportation equipment.



San Diego Section Meets Aboard Star Of India



Participating in the meeting aboard the Star of India, left to right: M. Good, secretarytreasurer of the San Diego Section; D. Rodger, vice chairman; K. Reynard, speaker; Comdr. R. Bernhardt, USCG, papers chairman, and G. Uberti, Section chairman

The February meeting for the including areas not normally seen San Diego Section of The Society by the average tourist. The Star of of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers was held aboard the of 205 feet, a beam of 35 feet, and Star of India. The meeting, including a social hour and buffet dinner, was unique in that it was held aboard the oldest merchantman afloat.

Following dinner, Capt. Kenneth D. Reynard, master of the Star of India, gave a very interesting talk, including a slide presentation on the history of the Star of India and the job of restoring her to her present excellent seaworthy condition. After his talk, Captain Reynard gave the San Diego Section a personally guided tour of the ship,

Eleven Japanese Banks **To Finance New Port** In Kingston, Jamaica

India has a length (on waterline) a total displacement of 1,197 tons. She was launched November 14, 1863, at Ramsey on the Isle of Man, as an iron-hulled full-rigged bark for service between England and India. After serving a varied career for some 60-odd years, the Star of India was purchased by the Zoological Society of San Diego in 1926 for the purpose of becoming a floating museum. Today, with the restoration on the Star of India complete, she serves as a booming tourist attraction and a source of

jacent to the existing conventional port. Jamaica lies on direct sea lanes between North and South America. Because of its proximity

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completed a \$14-million loan in New York with 11 Japanese banks to finance Phase One of the development of a 180-acre \$45-million transshipment free port in Kingston

According to Alfred A. Rattray, chairman of the Port Authority of Jamaica and deputy chairman of the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation (JIDC), the new port facility will have a far-reaching impact on the Jamaican economy

The port's first two berths will be completed by the first quarter of 1974. Two more berths will be finished by the end of next year, ending the first phase of port development.

The containerized complex will include facilities for free port manufacturing and distribution, as well as facilities for transshipment of cargo to other destinations.

Mr. Rattray said: "We see this as a major step in providing Jamaica with total trade flexibility. We'll be able to handle any type of shipment or transshipmentcontainerized or conventional. We plan to install a number of 40-ton cranes, and are actively encouraging international industrial and trading firms looking to broaden the scope of their worldwide operations.'

The Port Authority of Jamaica to the Panama Canal, it is ideally suited for East-West trade.

pride to the people of San Diego.

The port will provide Jamaica with a redistribution capability, enabling nations to have their goods reshipped from Kingston to markets in other countries. Jamaica will serve as a centralized distribution center, with large shipments

off-loading at the Kingston free port for redistribution in ports throughout the Caribbean, as well as North and South America.

Jamaica's central location has become of great interest to the Japanese. The agreement between the Port Authority of Jamaica and the 11 Japanese banks is the third agreement between the two countries in the past four months. Four Japanese firms recently entered into an agreement with a Jamaican conglomerate to build a \$2.6-million galvanized steel plant. Mitsubishi International made Japan's initial entry into the Caribbean island last November by buying 10

percent of Industrial Commercial Developments Ltd., Jamaica's largest conglomerate.

Money for the project was raised through A.G. Becker & Co., Inc., of Chicago in association with Diawa Securities Co., Inc., a Japanese investment company, and the Nippon Fudosan Bank, Ltd. The agreement was signed in Japan, and the transaction was concluded in New York.

The new port will be built ad-

Maritime Reporter/Engineering News



Pott Industries Reports Record Sales And Revenues

Pott Industries Inc., St. Louis, Mo., has reported record sales and revenues, net income, and earnings per share for the third consecutive year. Primary earnings in 1972 were \$3.73 per common share as compared to a restated \$3.09 per share for 1971, an increase of 21 percent. Fully diluted earnings were \$3.22 per common share in 1972, against a restated \$2.68 per share in 1971.

Pott consolidated sales and revenues were \$105,747,000 in 1972, which is the first year they have exceeded \$100,000,000. This represents an increase of 25 percent over the \$84,-605,000 for 1971. Net income for 1972 was \$7,-073,000 as compared to \$5,773,000 in 1971, an increase of 23 percent.

During the fourth quarter of 1972, the company said it had sales and revenues of \$25,-451,000, net income of \$2,085,000, and primary earnings of \$1.08 per common share. For the

same period in 1971, Pott had sales and revenues of \$23,808,000, net income of \$1,977,000, and primary earnings of \$1.05 per common share as restated.

Richard P. Conerly, president, said that the 1972 results were accomplished, although the company was generally not permitted to raise its prices above base price levels during the year because of Phase II price controls. He said that under the recently announced Phase III regulations, the company's base period profit margin is higher than its present profit margin, which means that where competitive conditions permit, the company can raise its prices to reflect allowable cost increases so long as it does not exceed its base period profit margin.

Mr. Conerly said the company's marineoriented businesses contributed about 73 percent of the company's sales and revenues and more than 90 percent of its net income in 1972. He said that conditions continue generally favorable in these businesses, and he expected

they would experience another good year in 1973. He said that while the company's Metal Fabrication and Distribution Group showed a substantial increase in sales in 1972, primarily because of the acquisition of Thermal Supply Inc. in March 1972, the earnings of that group declined for the year. Mr. Conerly attributed this primarily to lack of demand and severe competition that affected some companies within the group, and to the inability under Phase II controls to raise prices to reflect cost increases. He said that while some uncertain-ties remain, there are indications that condi-

tions for this group will improve. The company said that its board of directors at its meeting on February 28 authorized capital expenditures of \$27,000,000, of which some \$20,000,000 is expected to be spent in 1973 and the remainder in 1974. It also said that at a later date the company's directors are expected to approve additional capital ex-penditures for 1974. The company said that in-cluded in the authorized capital expenditures were 50 covered hopper barges for its inland waterways operations, which will be built in the company's own shipyards; more than \$10,-000,000 for additional marine equipment for Gulf Mississippi Corporation, the company's subsidiary which services the offshore petroleum industry; and more than \$5,000,000 for the expansion and modernization of the company's shipyards.

At its meeting on February 28, the com-pany's board of directors declared a quarterly dividend of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per share on the com-pany's common stock, payable March 30, 1973, to stockholders of record on March 16, 1973. The board also declared the regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents per share on the company's convertible preference stock and 25 cents per share on its preferred stock, payable March 30, 1973, to shareholders of record on March 27, 1973.

Delaware Valley Section, ASNE Hears Technical Paper On 'Interference Control System'







Taking part in the meeting, left to right: J.S. Magrie, mechanical designer, J.K. McNeal, assistant manager R&D, and R.P. Kakad, systems analyst/programmer, authors; J.M. Ballinger, coordinator, and A.C. Brown Sr., Section chairman

A paper titled "Interference Control System," by J.K. McNeal, R.P. Kakad, and J.S. Magrie, all three of Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Chester, Pa., was presented at the February 22 meeting of the Delaware Valley Section of the American Society of Naval Engineers.

Approximately 25 to 30 members heard this excellent paper which describes a computeraided ship design system for eliminating interferences between machinery components, piping, ventilation, wireway systems, etc. The presentation included a demonstration of the use of the system, as it was illustrated in the appendix of the paper. A teletype terminal unit was used to communicate with a computer over the telephone network as a typical user might do.

This computer program was developed through Sun Ship's R&D organization for use by its engineering drafting organization to attempt to minimize interference between components in a particular machinery space design.

Maritime Reporter/Engineering News

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largest and most complete ship repair and conversion plant in New England. With three dry docks (to 20,000 tons' capacity), nearly 4,000 ft of pier berthing space, eight major shops, floating equipment for pierside and anchorage repairs and tank cleaning—and a skilled, experienced staff —this yard handles the full range of ship repair and reconditioning work. Marine engine overhaul and repair service is one of the yard's specialties.

Boston is also active in non-marine work, handling such items as large steel fabrications, weldments, and piping and machining.

April 1, 1973

Vincent Gerard Named Eastern Manager For Georgia Ports Authority



Vincent J. Gerard Jr.

M. Fred Whelan, director of trade development for the Georgia Ports Authority, has announced the appointment of Vincent J. Gerard Jr., as Eastern regional manager for the Authority, to be headquartered in New York.

Mr. Gerard is a native of Rutherford, N.J., and a 1960 graduate of St. Peter's College. Formerly sales manager of the Caribbean Trailer Express, Mr. Gerard's career, in all phases of transportation, dates back to 1962.

As Eastern regional manager, he will direct the sales promotion of the Georgia Ports, which involves the supervision throughout a 14 state area of the G.P.A.'s solicita-tion of freight moving in international trade.

The New York City office of the Georgia Ports Authority is located in Suite 4645, One World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048.

BJ Rubber Products Awarded Portland Fender Contract

BJ Rubber Products has been awarded a contract to provide new "Controlled Buckling" style fenders for a container wharf to be built for the Port of Portland, Ore.

wharf for Terminal 6 of this port setting after the force is removed. facility. Willamette-General of Port-

land is the contractor. Completion ucts group of Byron Jackson Inc., a date is anticipated by mid-1973.

buckling design, the fenders can absorb the tremendous energy forces The new docking facility is a of fully laden ships and barges, yet 1,800-foot-long two-berth container return to their original shape and of fully laden ships and barges, yet

subsidiary of Borg-Warner Corpora-This new style of BJ[®] fender is especially designed for use with mov-end plate design U.S. Pat. 3,677,017 able pilings to provide a heavy-duty protective frontal cushion for piers are made of BJ NeolasticTM rubber, and wharves. Because of their unique compounded to provide high resiliency and superior resistance to wear, abrasion and environmental conditions. Engineering design on the new wharf was provided by Cornell,

Howland, Hayes & Merryfield/Hill Developed by the BJ Rubber Prod- of Corvallis, Ore. Made

First of seven 465,000 bbl LNG



N-S-W Corp. Appoints Magnaquip Distributor

Magnaquip Inc., 329 Glen Cove Avenue, Sea Cliff, N.Y. 11579, has been appointed distributor in the northeastern states for the new "Slect-A-Torq" (TM) hydraulic torque wrench manufactured by N-S-W Corporation, 5601 Bintliff, Houston, Texas 77036.

The new power-driven hydraulic wrench is now being used by refineries, petrochemical plants, shipbuilders, utilities and manufacturers for making up and breaking out bolted connections quickly and safely. The Slect-A-Torq (TM) wrench utilizes rugged, compact, conveniently han-dled tools powered by a self-contained, portable hydraulic unit. Precise amounts of torque from 0 to 44,000 ft. lbs. can be pre-set at the power console, providing even, repeatable torque necessary to obtain absolute tightness in joints having studs up to 6 inches in diameter. Equally high torques can be applied to break out old, corroded nuts otherwise requiring heating, burning or chipping to remove. Tools can be op-erated remotely from the console under full local control without loss of torque or accuracy. Rigging or frames to support the tools are unnecessary. Operates on compressed air or 220/440 volt 3-phase electric current. Electric motor and controls are explosion-proof.

Maritime Reporter/Engineering News

John V. Banks Named General Co-Chairman For AAPA Convention

John V. Banks, president and chief executive officer of National Steel & Shipbuilding Co., San Diego, Calif., was named as general co-chairman for the AAPA National Convention of 1973.

Delegates from all areas of the Western Hemisphere will visit San

annual meeting there this October. According to Dudley D. Williams, current chairman of the Port Commission, the convention is expected to attract about 800. The AAPA is the largest group of its type in the world, and delegates are expected from Canada and Mexico, as well as coastal Central and South American countries.

Mr. Williams commented: "It is

volved with business and civic ation of Port Authorities holds its duties as John Banks can take the time to assist the port in sponsoring what we hope will be a highly successful convention for the Association."

In addition to the appointment of Mr. Banks of National Steel & Shipbuilding, Mr. Williams also announced other selections to the general committee. All are prominent local citizens and have already Diego when the American Associ- gratifying that men as deeply in- begun preparations for hosting the

hemisphere-wide convention. In addition to the general co-chairmen, Mr. Williams and Mr. Banks, others on the committee are Gilbert Fox, regional vice president and executive officer of the Bank of America; William R. Hilton, presi-dent, Yellow Cab Company; Phil F. Franklin, president, Franklin & Associates Advertising; Robert N. Gadbois, executive director, S.D. Convention & Visitors Bureau; Stephen Cushman, president, Cush Tours; Peter P. Fuller, general manager, Sheraton-Harbor Island Hotel; Thomas D. Hamilton Jr., Mayor of Chula Vista; Rolland Mc-Neeley, Mayor of Coronado; Bert Stites, Mayor of Imperial Beach; Kile Morgan, Mayor of National City, and Pete Wilson, Mayor of San Diego.

For Japan. Tankers. All with nickel-alloy tanks.



The LNG tanker Gadinia. Built by Les Chartier de L'Atlantique at St. Nazaire, France. She went into service December, 1972. She has the low silhouette characteristic of membrane tankers.

Not just the tanks are nickel alloy.

Like many of today's mammoth LNG tankers, the Gadinia has cryogenic piping, pumps, and valves of nickel-containing alloys. Alloys designed and proved to be tough and ductile at cryogenic temperatures. Like the inner tanks, they are highly resistant to corrosion, easily fabricated and welded.

Nickel alloys, right for cryogenics. For your own LNG tanker, of course, you also could choose 9% nickel steel. It all depends on your design requirements. INCO will be happy to supply you with more informa-



The convention will be headquartered in the Sheraton-Harbor Island Hotel, with activities beginning on Sunday, October 14, and continuing the remainder of that week.

The American Association of Port Authorities includes in its bership all major ports in the men

The Gadinia, now in service between Malaysia and Japan, is the first of her class. Chartered by Coldgas Trading, the Gadinia and six new nickel stainless tankers will deliver 1,300,000,000 bbls. of LNG in 20 years. From the Shell Petroleum Company gas fields of Brunei, Malaysia, to Japan, 2500 miles away.

The other six will be in service by 1975. Four with flexible membrane tanks of 304L nickel stainless based on Gazocean design. The other two LNG tankers, based on Gaz-Transport's flatmembrane design, will be made with Invar*36% nickel-iron alloy.

*A Registered trademark of Société Creusot-Loire (IMPHY)

Cold facts on 304L nickel stainless.

304L has outstanding ductility at room temperature and at -160C (-256F). Plus the toughness essential for the flexible waffle membrane design. 304L provides demonstrated safety and service. 304L nickel stainless has proven itself in corrosive marine atmosphere, aboard ship, and in shipyards. It is readily available, produced by a large number of companies.

High tightness welds.

304L is easy to weld. And the critical high tightness of the Gadinia's primary barrier demonstrates this excellent weldability. No gas concentrations in the inner barrier space could be detected by highly sensitive monitoring devices after trials.

tion on nickel-containing alloys for cryogenic service. Simply write Department #14-73, The International Nickel Company, Inc., One New York Plaza, New York, New York 10004.



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In Canada, The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited/In England, International Nickel Limited, Thames House, Millbank, Lon-don SW1 P4QF, England.

Western Hemisphere. Basic responsibilities of the Association are keeping the membership informed of legislative activities and industrial developments throughout the two continents.

Seatrain Lines Names James J. Connolly VP

Seatrain Lines, Inc. has appoint-ed James J. Connolly as vice president, finance and chief financial officer of Seatrain Lines, Inc., its was announced by Howard Pack, president. Mr. Connolly was formerly executive vice president, finance and director of Prudential-Grace Lines, Inc., and was previously se-nior vice president, finance of the U.S. Lines, Inc.

The company also named Charles J. Hess a corporate vice president, in addition to his duties as treasurer. Mr. Hess has been associated with the company since 1954.

Mr. Connolly, a certified public accountant, was associated with Price Waterhouse & Co. in New York for 10 years. He sailed in the merchant marine for five years, and also served in the submarine service of the U.S. Navy.

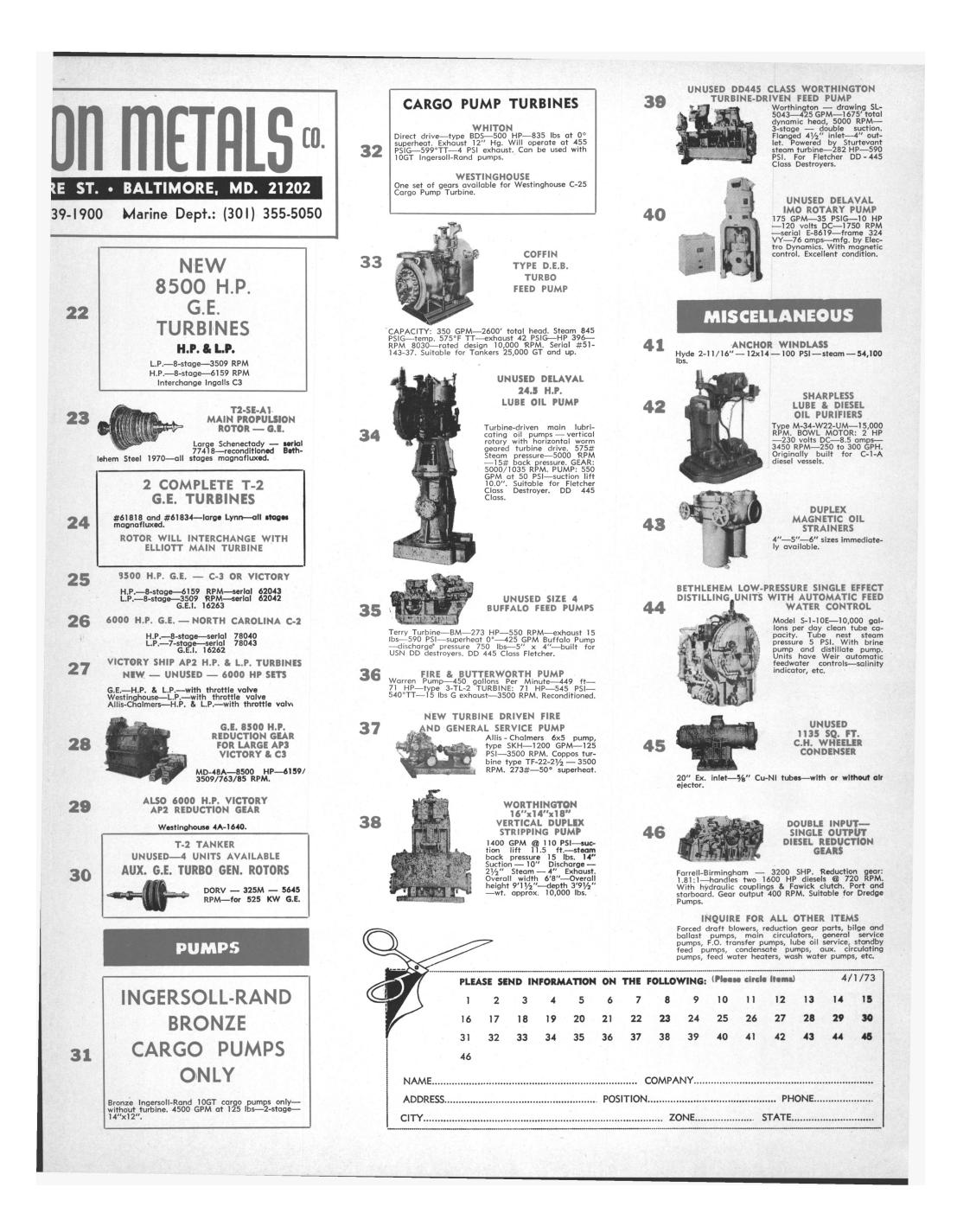
Mr. Connolly is a graduate of the University of Miami with a degree cum laude in finance and accounting. He is also a graduate of the school ship S/S John W. Brown.

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April 1, 1973



e	6 ENGINE: G.M. 6-278—6-cylinder—2 cycle— 8/4"x101/2"—750 RPM—with oil and water Ross Shell and Tube Heat Exchangers, instru-		UNUSED CROCKER-WHEELER 500 KW GENERATOR ENDS ONLY		AP2 VICTORY Reconditioned — balanced with ABS. Serial 4A-2079 type B — 19 stage reactive blades. Excellent — just of of shop. 13" Flange diamer with 14 bolts.
	ment panel, pyrometer, etc. Vibro Isolators. GENERATOR: G.E. 300 KW—120/240 volts DC —1250 amps—shunt wound—continuous over- load rating 375 KW—2 hours—55° Weight of unit approximately 26,000 pounds. Complete with shock mounts. Unit 13' 2" long, 64" wide, 8' high.	14	120/240 VOLTS D.C.—1200 R.P.M. FORMERLY USED WITH WORTHINGTON- MOORE TURBINES & GEARS Upgraded by U.S. Navy—rewound in glass. Generator Frame and Armature—Marine 500 KW type 3-1200—dripproof enclosure—base mount. Madified from Crocker-Wheeler generator frame 152HD — 240/120 volts DC — 2083/521 amps — 1200 RPM. Ambient temperatures 50°C. APPLICA- TION: For C-4-SA1; C4-SA-3; T-AP-134 vessels, using Worthington-Moore Turbine—Form S-6 and generator Form 14 x 10. No pedestal bearing.	19	8500 H.P. G.E. TURBINE G.E. Instruction book GEI16263—from ex-Navy Victory. L.P.—8-stage—3509 RPM—77943 H.P.—8-stage—6159 RPM—77942.
	TURBO GENERATOR SETS UNUSED 300 KW-240 VOLT DC WESTINGHOUSE LOW-PRESSURE TURBO-GENERATOR SET		FOR USE ON NEWPORT NEWS VESSELS—HULLS 480 to 541		WILL INTERCHANGE WITH INGALLS C3 HULL—442 CLASS AND SUN-BUILT C4 VESSELS
	7 TURBO-GENERATOR SET GENERATOR: 300 KW—240 VDC—1250 amps— 1200 RPM. GEAR: 5286/1200—frame 6x15—serial 10A-2612-4. TURBINE: Frame C-325—225 PSI—397° TF—5286 RPM—Serial 10-A-2611-4. Wt. 16,700 lbs. —complete in original factory crate. WESTINGHOUSE		CLASS—SIMILAR TO ESSO LIMA CLASS	20	NEW L.P. BLADE RINGS for large 8500 H.P. Victory Joshua Hendy Westinghouse
8	8 440/3/60 200 KW UNIT		TURBO GENERATOR		SPECIAL !
	GENERATOR: Westinghouse 200 KW—250 KVA— 450/3/60—1200 RPM—80% PF—with 40 KW—120 VDC on same shaft. GEAR: 9989/1200 RPM—double helical. TURBINE: Westinghouse —540 PSI — super- heat 322°F. Test 930 PSI 800°TT. Also operate 615 PSI—850°TT.	15	TURBINE 835 lbs—840°TT—9018 RPM—instr. book 1430 CI—serial 5A-7090-7 and 5A-7090-8—6-stage. REDUCTION GEAR		1 WESTINGHOUSE COMPLETE T-2 MAIN TURBINE
9	1250 KW G.E. 10-STAGE TURBO GENERATOR SET		9018/1200 RPM A.C. GENERATOR 400 KW—450/3/60/1200 RPM—rise 40°C—100% and 58°C—125%. In book 5442. Serial 3S-35P792 and 4S-35P792.	21	PROFILE (UNSHROUDED) 6600 HP-435 PSI-750°F 28" VAC3720 RPM
	TURBINE: 525—615 PSI—850°TT—7938 RPM—10- stage—type FSN. GEAR: Single helix—7938/3600. GENERATOR: 1250 KW—450/3/60/3600—80 PF— type ATB with surface air cooler. Overload 25%— 2 hours—1563 KW.	·	EXCITER 5.5 KW—125 volts—shunt wound—frame 6-83— 44 amps.		Instruction Book 6893—Serial #2A-9361-21. The turbine rotor blades, stationary blading, diaphragms and nozzles are all in unusually good condition. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—WITH ABS



Colt Industries Appoints Nidenberg



Herbert W. Nidenberg

Herbert W. Nidenberg has joined Colt Industries as vice president and general manager of the Colt Industries' Business Resource Cen-ter located in Beloit, Wis. This activity will supplement the present technology skills of the predecessor organization, the Beloit Research Center. The appointment was announced by Philip Wallach, group vice president for Colt Industries.

"In his new position, Mr. Nidenberg will be primarily concerned with the investigation of new products and business expansion. Mr. Nidenberg's experience and success in a variety of industrial and business positions are particularly appropriate to the organization's new role," Mr. Wallach commented.

Prior to joining Colt Industries, Mr. Nidenberg was associated with the Burndy Corporation in Norwalk, Conn., where he was manager of manufacturing, and held key management positions in equipment development and military product operations. He holds an search. In his new position, he will Mr. Johnson is a graduate of Giudice. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

ing and holds a master's degree in vision sales and development ac- Corporation, New York, is a major business administration from Har- tivities in the United Kingdom, supplier of products and services vard Graduate School. Mr. Johnson Europe and Africa. Mr. Morris for water management and specialjoined Drew in 1967 and was for- joined Drew in 1964 and was for- ty chemicals.

in 1962 as director of market re- merly director of Drew Chemical merly director of Drew Chemical Nederland B.V., based in Rotterhave complete profit and loss re- dam. In his new position, he will sponsibility for the Marine Division on a worldwide basis. He will trative functions of Drew subsidicontinue to report to A.G. Giudice. aries. He will report directly to Mr. and Motor Vessels issued by the

Mr. Morris will be responsible with a degree in chemical engineer- for coordinating all the Marine Di-

(U.K.) Ltd., based in London. He has an extensive background in the British Board of Trade.

Drew Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary of United States Filter



engineering degree from Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and a master's degree in management from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Mr. Nidenberg has also held various executive positions with Gen-eral Electric Company and Consolidated Diesel Electric Company. He was also a co-founder of United Fleximation, a company organized to engineer, manufacture and market an industrial "robot" concept.

Drew Promotes Burke, Johnson And Morris

Dr. E.A. Savinelli, president, Drew Chemical Corporation, 701 Jefferson Road, Parsippany, NJ., has announced the following promotions: Raymond M. Burke, appointed vice president and general manager of the Marine Division; Richard C. Johnson, appointed assistant vice president and manager, International Operations, and Frederick Morris, appointed assistant vice president, director of marine sales, Europe.

Mr. Burke is a graduate of St. Peter's College, where he received his bachelor of science degree in chemistry, and Stevens Institute of Technology, where he was awarded his master of science degree in marketing. Mr. Burke joined Drew

Maritime Reporter/Engineering News

E.M. Hood Reports **Record Backlog** For U.S. Shipyards

The backlog of work in American shipyards is today at a record peacetime level.

Included in a report at the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Shipbuilders Council of America, in Washington, D.C., on March 7, Council president Edwin M. Hood summarized the pattern of activity in 1972 as follows: U.S. Navy shipwork was done in ment stability, shipper confidence in

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"More than \$3 billion in new contracts for the construction of merchant and naval vessels were placed with American shipyards in 1972, and at year end, the combined industry backlog was estimated at \$5.7 billion—a record peacetime high. The aggregate value of shipbuilding and ship repairing performed by privately owned and commercially operated shipyards during 1972 approximated \$3 billion. Another \$1.1 billion in etary considerations, labor-manage-

Government-owned and operated naval shipyards."

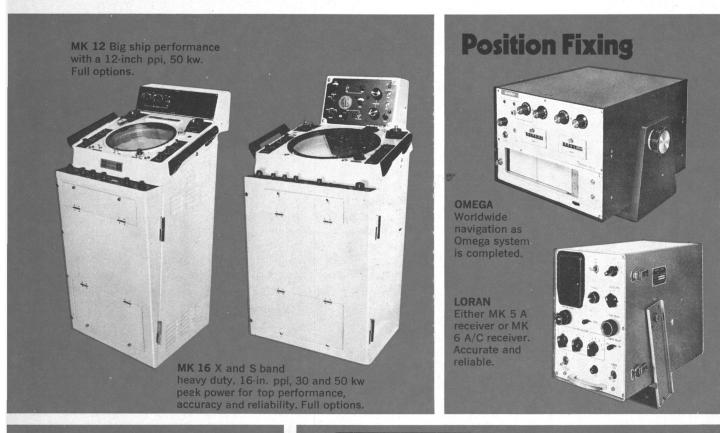
However, he cautioned, "these satisfying developments do not necessarily suggest an enduring boom. Requirements for new ships, and thus prospects for shipbuilding in the immediate years ahead, are increasingly difficult to forecast, and will be largely determined by capital costs, cargo movements, national policies, budg-

U.S.-flag shipping, and investor interest."

With regard to prospects for the construction of tankers for the importation of oil and liquefied natural gas to supplement domestic resources, Mr. Hood spoke of "related problems": "The scope of national policy; the adequacy of existing port facilities; the feasibility of offshore deep-water terminals; the effects of pollution control, and the share to be transported in U.S.-flag U.S.-built vessels. Answers may not be easy, nor prompt, just as a final decision pertaining to the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline System (TAPS) has been virtually in a comatose state for more than two years."

Meanwhile, he said : "The economics of shipbuilding and ship repairing in the United States are undergoing change. The impact of inflation is universal-costs for wages, materials and services continue upward. Profits continue to leave much to be desired. Controversy continues to surround the final pricing of many contracts. In addition, the continual impact of new occupational health and safety requirements, shipyard workmen's compensation rates and environmental standards is expected to further distort the differential between U.S. and foreign costs.

"Despite ponderables and imponderables in the present situation," Mr. Hood added, "U.S. shipbuilders nonetheless remain optimistic about the future. Investments in capital improvements have continued, and more are planned. Improvements in management, marketing, personnel and production techniques have been diligently pursued, and gains in productivity have been accomplished.





Commercial Transport Elects Carl Olson VP

The election of Carl Olson as vice president of 'Commercial Transport Corporation, an affiliate of American 'Commercial Barge Line Company, has been announced at the companies' general

The announcement was made by Floyd H. Blaske, chief executive officer of the Inland Waterways Services Division of Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, of which American Commercial Barge Line Company (ACBL) and Commercial Transport Corporation (CTC)

As vice president, Mr. Olson has executive responsibility for CTC's dry bulk sales. He formerly was director of dry bulk sales. The dry bulk sales operation has to do with producing for his company af-freightment of dry bulk commodities other than coal and grain. Included are ores, minerals, fertilizers

A native of Marion, Ill., Mr. Olson has been with ACBL and CTC the last two years. He has been engaged in barging operations since 1956, first with A.L. Mechling Barge Line, and from 1967 until 1971 with Mid Valley Towing

CADSHIP Graphics Terminal Cuts Costs Of Computer Designed Ships' Hulls

CADCOM, Inc., of Annapolis, Md., recently delivered the first of its unique CADSHIP Graphics Terminals to the U.S. Coast Guard. CADSHIP is considered revolutionary because it is the first low-cost interactive computer graphics terminal designed specifically for the marine industry; it reduces the cost of ship design, while saving time and permitting the designer to investigate many more alternatives than ever before CADSHIP is used to digitize the body plan

CADSHIP is used to digitize the body plan of a ship hull and to transmit all of this information into a computer for analysis and design. A designer simply traces lines from a drawing describing the hull geometry, receives a pictorial representation of his tracing on a TV-like graphics display, and sends the data to a computer. The computer now "understands" the exact physical shape and form of the ship and performs all of the standard hydrostatic, structural, and stability calculations required to assess the integrity of the design. The Coast Guard version of CADSHIP officially designated "Ship Review System (SRS)"—is being used to review designs submitted for certification by shipbuilders. The SRS acts as a graphics input terminal to the U.S. Navy's Ship Hull Characteristics Program (SHCP), which is available on the USCG's CDC-3300 computer. After the hull form is transmitted from SRS, the program computes the characteristics which a naval architect requires to analyze a ship design hydrostatic properties, shear and bending moment as functions of loading and assumed wave profile, floodable length, intact stability, and damage stability.



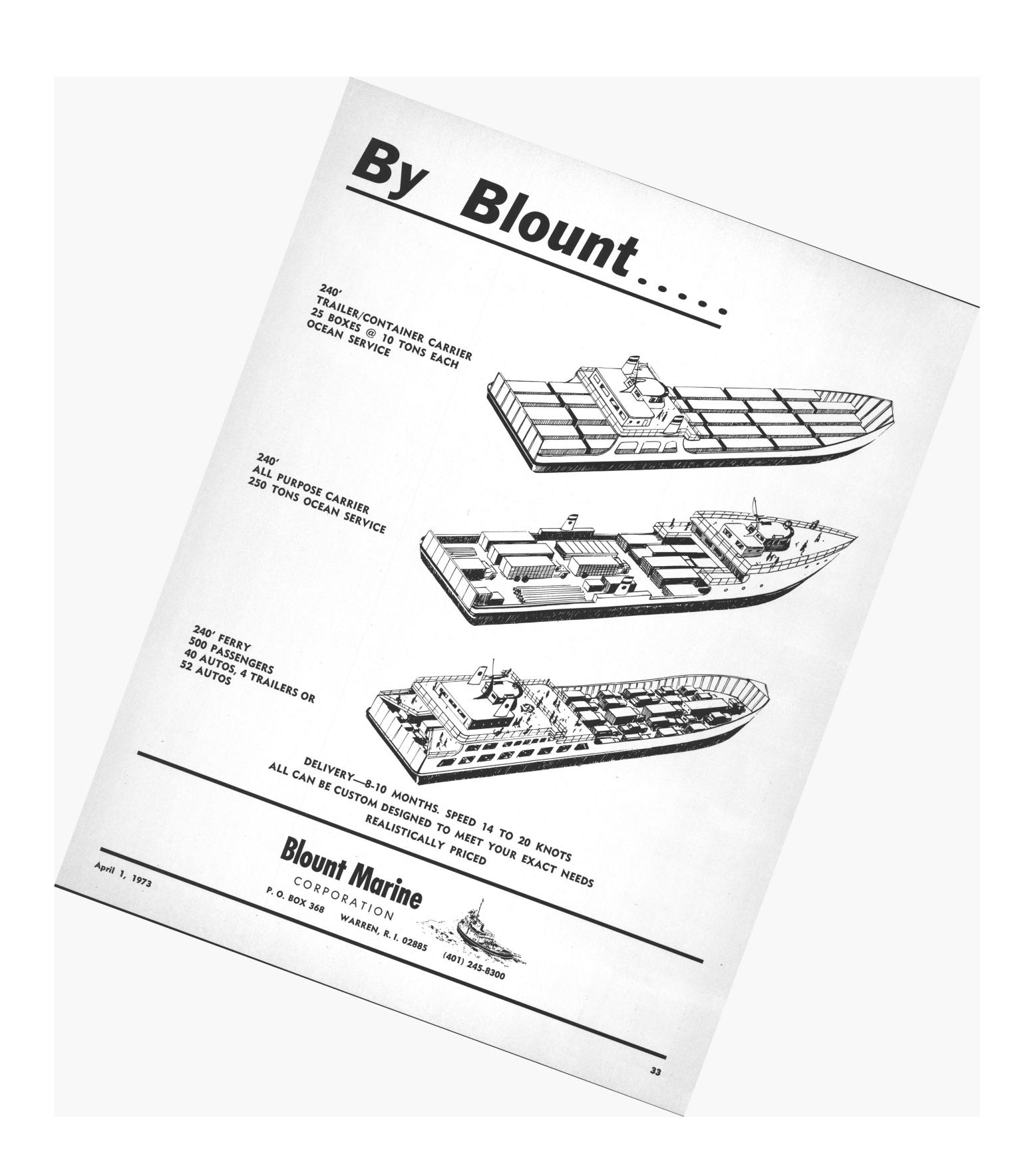


CADCOM's CADSHIP Graphics Terminal.

At a recent dedication ceremony of the Ship Review System, Rear Adm. W.F. Rea III, Chief of the Office of Merchant Marine Safety, stated that the system "enables a Coast Guard naval architect to input a ship's offsets . . . and review the resulting hull characteristics in approximately two hours." He noted that prior to CADCOM's installation of the SRS, "the field offices had to wait about two weeks for receipt of data." Admiral Rea further stated that the computer costs have also been greatly reduced : "The average (computer) cost per ship review was \$300, but now the cost has been reduced to below \$100."

Dr. John C. Gebhardt, CADCOM's director of technology, announced that the design version of CADSHIP is now available to the marine industry, along with the SHCP program. The system can be connected to a customer's own computer or to a time-sharing service. 'CADCOM's president, Dr. Charles O. Heller,

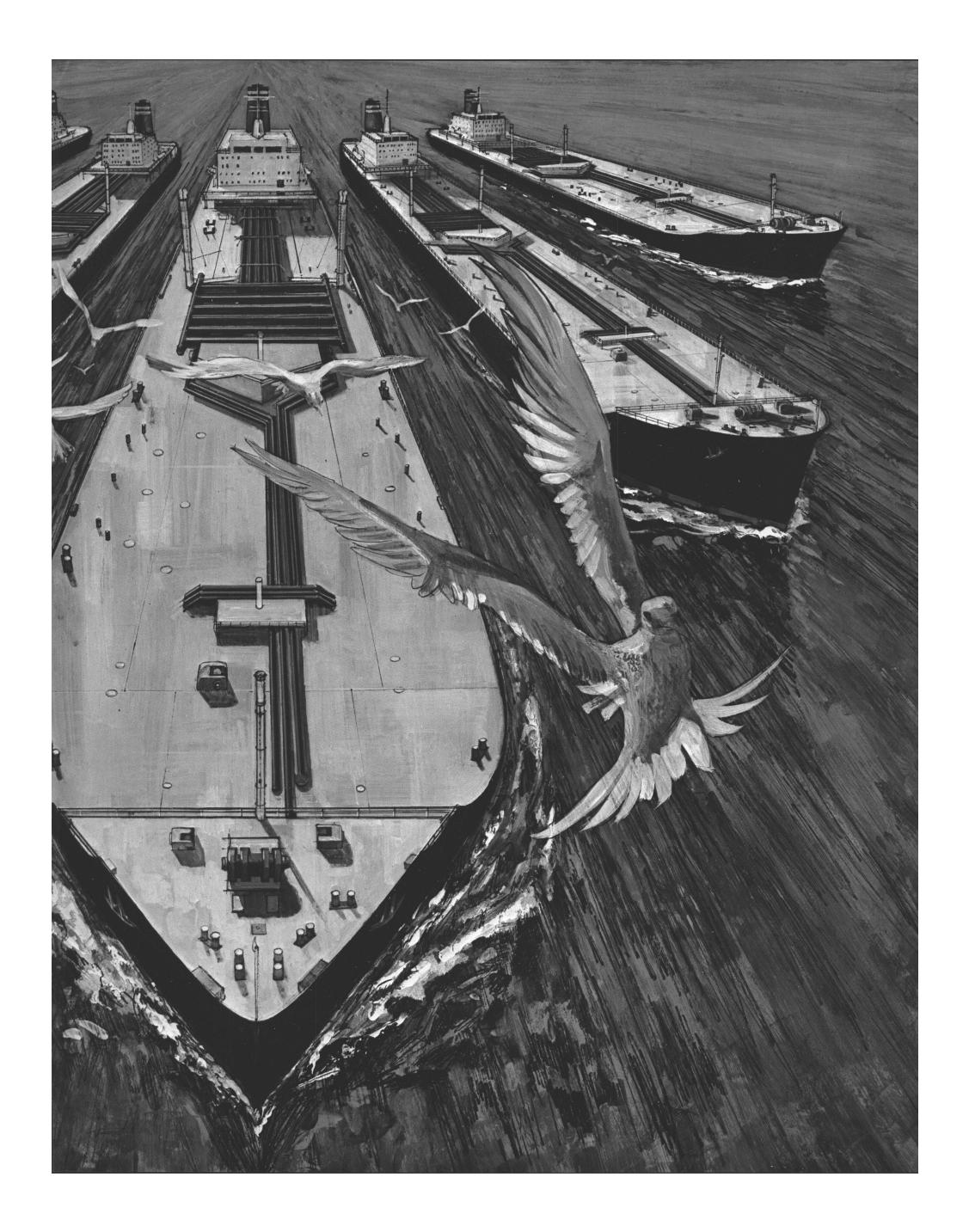












Ducted Propeller Applications

Current Investigations Into Ducted Propellers Indicate A Worthwhile Potential Performance Advantage For A Broad Range Of Ships

Leonard Meyerhoff, John G. Hill and Stanley Meyerhoff*

The ducted propeller is now understood to have unique advantages. Appreciable power reductions are seen in the literature, indicating that an important advance for marine-propulsor design may be developing. Because numerous ducted-propeller configurations exist, each with a possibly different hull interaction, there is increasing suspicion that the full potential has not been explored.

In recent years ducted propellers have been installed on several large commercial ships, naval destroyers, G and even torpedoes-and numerous large commercial installations are U now under construction or being planned.

As seen from Table 1, the ductedpropeller applications must surely rank high among the largest overall propulsor sizes in use today. General reasons for these installations include power reductions, smaller propeller size, the opportunity which the duct affords for propulsor flow control, better utilization of wake inflow, improved blade loading, and the potential for reducing propeller-excited vi-

	Table 1—Su	vey of Some Due	cted-Propeller	Installations	
Type and Name	DWT	SHP	Speed Knots	Duct Dia. Ft.	Inflow Pattern
estroyer ISS Witek	3,520	60,000	35	9.2	decelerating
estroyer Escort ISS Glover	3,500	35,000	27	13.0	decelerating
argo Ship Iomsomol	8,260	5,200	16.2	15.0	accelerating
ulk Carrier alph Misener	25,000	9,600	14	21.3	accelerating
anker Tronoland	131,450	25,000	16.7	27.3	accelerating
anker Jolar Nichu	215,000	30,000	16.6	30.8	accelerating
orpedo J.S. Mark 48	1.6	low	high	1.75	decelerating

Reports of large power reductions (higher propulsive coefficients), mostly measured under laboratory conditions, are beginning to dominate the growing ducted-propeller literature.

Naval ducted-propeller applications may have other priorities, such as quietness, lower noise related to vibration, and delay of blading cavitation; even here, however, good economic performance would also be needed

These diverse considerations may be viewed as interesting developments for a propulsor historically applied to low-speed towing. The resurgence of ducted-propeller technology is gradually furnishing informative test data and an emerging ability to calculate flows by new computer methods. Despite increasing attention, much

of the available ducted propeller literature is concerned with open-water

Type 2 (unchanging inflow). Flow rate and duct inlet diameter are obtained from nominal wake-fraction values.

Considerable information on wake and thrust-deduction coefficients are available from open-propeller experience. A similar use of this information would be advantageous for guiding predictions of ducted-propeller performance possibilities.

Ducted propellers can be designed to produce a range of inflows between acceleration and deceleration. Consider from within this range two median systems. One system is an accelerating type with an inflow identical to a corresponding open propeller for the same ship; the other is the unchanging inflow type which leaves the nominal inflow wake unaltered, as if the ducted propeller was not present.

This paper predicts the performance for a wide range of hull forms and speeds. Single- and multipleshaft cases are considered. Available towing-tank data furnish the basic hull characteristics for the studies. Propulsive coefficients ehp/dhp are estimated from relations derived for Types 1 and 2 ducted systems; comparative performance tendencies are shown with corresponding open-propeller data obtained from model propulsion tests, Table 2.

Results to be seen consistently indicate a power-saving potential with the ducted propeller. Flexibility of machinery selection is indicated from the allowable combinations of rotor diameter and rpm. The general superiority predicted for Type-2 ducted propellers appears to be a new development in terms of power-reduction potential.

While duct construction is outside

bration.

The highest commercial ship speed today with a ducted propeller is about 17 knots. The highest speed considered for the ducted propeller in this paper is 33 knots. It is the authors' opinion that use at even higher speeds will be possible with excellent performance.

Superior performance with good economic benefits is an important motive today for the ducted-propeller commercial-ship application. For example, published trial data for the 215,000-dwt tanker Golar Nichu with a ducted propeller shows about a 0.35knot speed increase compared with a sistership having a conventional open propeller. The propeller diameter is 25.6 feet for this ducted system compared with the 26.9 feet of the corresponding open propeller. Published reports indicate reduced vibration and improved maneuverability. A recent investigation shows improved stopping ability compared with an open screw on a model 100,000-dwt singlescrew tanker. A power saving of 5 to 10 percent is anticipated for the 131,450-dwt tanker Kronoland.

*Mr. L. Meyerhoff, research director, and Mr. S. Meyerhoff, engineering manager, both with Eastern Research Group of New York, N.Y., and Mr. Hill, marine engineer and naval architect in private consulting practice, presented the paper abstracted here before the Annual Meeting of The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

propeller is noted mainly for highblock-coefficient ships which have high wakes. This places the ducted propeller in an operating regime where it has always shown advantages. The high wakes of such ships lead to a reduced efficiency for the open propellers; to obtain an improvement requires large open-propeller diameters and low rpm. Consideration of open-propeller design for "megaton" tankers shows the same tendencies, where diameters approaching 40 feet are predicted with triple screws and low rpms

For high-speed containerships, concern arises regarding draft limits on the open propeller diameter and its ability to absorb increasing power per shaft. By using a duct to modify the inflow, possibilities occur to permit increased power absorption for a given diameter as well as improved blading cavitation delay.

It is worth noting that the use of a duct offers the ancilliary opportunity of ship maneuverability control by deflecting the propeller jet. Substantial control forces are possible. One alternative to the steering duct is, possibly, the use of a fixed duct with moveable jet deflectors, forming part of the duct contour in the undeflected position. Similarly, a ship pitch-Contai quenching possibility exists for use Contai in rough seas by means of appropri-Tanke ately oriented jet deflectors driven Tanke cyclically in a special relation to the Tanke ship pitching motion.

The present use of the large ducted test data. However, wake operation is of prime interest and the literature offers little design selection aid and does not indicate whether the known ducted-propeller performance gains are the best obtainable.

> Hull-propulsor interaction must surely be influenced differently by inflow patterns ranging between acceleration and deceleration. For example, if the inflow is not accelerated, thrust deduction should be attentuated, leading to a hull efficiency increase and, presumably, a large power reduction.

> It is therefore reasonable to ask whether the ducted-propeller potential is known for modern ships. Toward this goal the paper introduces Type-1 and Type-2 ducted propellers, which seem "generic" for wake use.

Type 1 (accelerating inflow). Flow rate and duct inlet diameter are the same as a corresponding open propeller to permit use of available openpropeller wake-fraction and thrustdeduction values.

Hul

Series

Cargo

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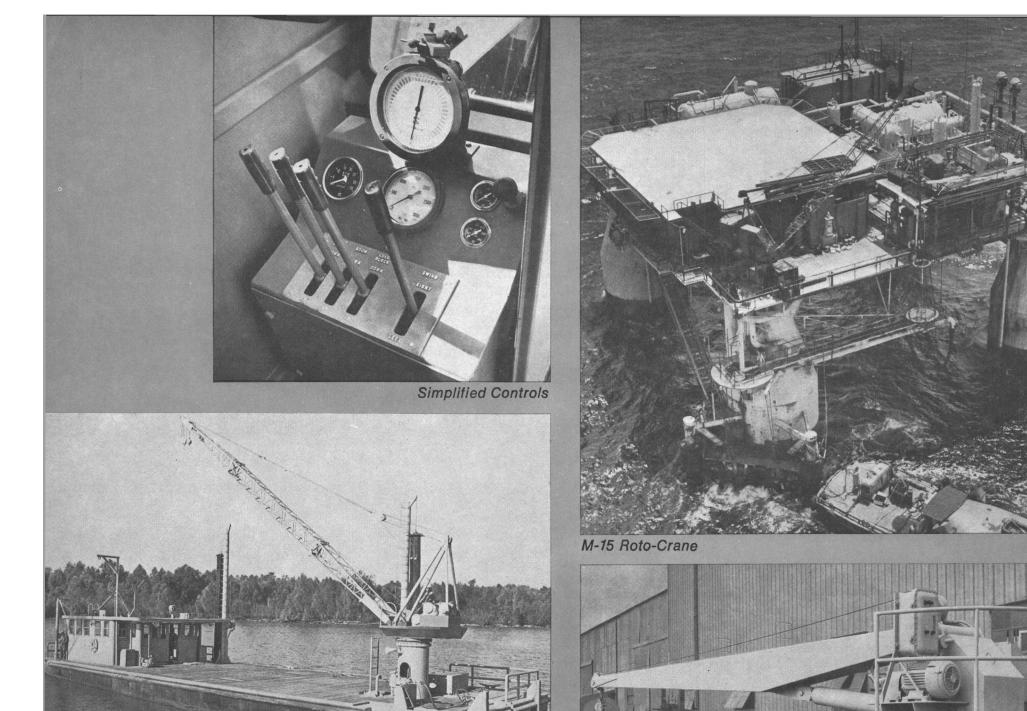
the scope of this paper, some pertinent facts can be noted. Ducted propellers in the form of Kort nozzles have been in use for many yearsparticularly on towboats, where the shaft horsepower is in the order of several thousand and the application is for increased bollard pulls. Ducts generally are fabricated of steel plates and shapes.

The first large-power ducted propellers known to the authors are the twin-shaft units installed on the destroyer USS Witek, each rated at 30,000 shp. These ducts were made in three sections: the inlet, the rotor, and the exit-nozzle section containing stator vanes. Each section, made from a number of bronze castings welded together to form a ring, was bolted to the adjacent section.

When a similar ducted propeller was authorized for the single-shaft destroyer escort type, USS Glover, the decision was made to construct the nozzle as a welded unit, with some castings, but mostly rolled plates of Superston 40.

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	Table 2		ations Studied	E.	-
11	Tons	Speed Knots	No. of Screws	Block Coeff.	EHP
60	26-47,000	23-14	1	0.6-0.8	6-26,000
)	18,000	25.5	1	0.53	21,000
iner	38,520	25.5	1,2	0.56	31-32,000
iner	41,000	33	1, 2	0.54	82-84,620
er	136,000	19.25	1,2	0.78	30,800
er	500,000	16	1, 2, 3	0.85	47,000
er	750,000	16	1, 2, 3	0.85	60,000
er	1,000,000	16	1, 2, 3	0.85	72,000

Maritime Reporter/Engineering News







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Shipbuilders Council **Elects Officers And Board Of Directors**

The following senior executives of the United States shipbuilding industry were elected to the board of directors of the Shipbuilders Council of America at its 52nd Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., on March 7, 1973:

pany, Paul E. Atkinson, Sun Ship- Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuild- lehem Steel Corporation.

building Co., Reid S. Byers, The Ingalls Iron Works Company, O'Green, Litton Industries, Inc., Thomas J. Defoe, Defoe Shipbuild- C.A. Patten, Dravo Corporation, ing Company, John T. Gilbride, Todd Shipyards Corporation, James Edward Renshaw, St. Louis Ship, Division of Pott Industries, Inc., F. Goodrich, Bath Iron Works Corporation, Edwin Hartzman, Avondale Shipyards, Inc., J.T. Hayward, M. Steinbrenner III, The Ameribin March 7, 1973: L.C. Ackerman, Newport News seph Lieb, Maryland Shipbuilding Sugrue, Jacksonville Shipyards, Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Com- & Drydock Co., J.R. Maumenee, Inc., and Walter F. Williams, Beth-

building & Dry Dock Co., John V. ing Co., R.E. Mingledorff, Savan-Banks, National Steel & Ship- nah Machine and Shipyard Co., R.W. Naye, Jeffboat, Inc., Fred W. John L. Roper II, Norfolk Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Corp., George



Versatile Bulk Carrier **Delivered By NKK**

Results of mail ballot, announced

on that occasion, included the elec-

tion of the following allied indus-

tries officials who will serve on the

Council's board for a period of one

year: Bernard J. Bannan, Western Gear Corporation, William C.

The Zwijndrecht, a 66,000-deadweight-ton bulk carrier, has been delivered to her owner, Shipping Company Zwijndrecht N.V. of Netherlands Antilles, at the Tsurumi Yard of Nippon Kokan (NKK), Japan's only integrated shipbuilder-steelmaker-fabricator.

NKK's New York shipbuilding department said the vessel was built to a standard design for 66,000-dwt-class bulk carriers of the companydeveloped Panamax type, the maximum vessel size capable of transiting the Panama Canal.

The ship design features adoption of nine, instead of the seven holds

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conventional on regular Panamax carriers. Design of the smaller holds affords improved stability in rough seas. The vessel can therefore haul iron ore, as well as coal and grain. The Zwijndrecht carries the Auto-

matic Control System for Unattended Engine Room certification by the

American Bureau of Shipping. The vessel's overall length is 734.9 feet; length between perpendiculars, 702.1 feet; breadth molded, 61.4 feet, and draft, 44.5 feet. The Sumitomo Sulzer 6RD90 main engine developing 15,000 bhp at 122 rpm gives the 34,000-gross-ton ship a service speed of 16.1 knots.

Belcher Oil Company **Names New Officers**

The election of new corporate officers for Belcher Oil Company of Miami, Fla., has been announced by E.N. Belcher III, president of the firm.

The officers named include Gary G. Williams Jr., equipment sales and service, and James E. Cashon, marine sales, who were elected vice presidents. Stanley E. Brink was elected secretary, and Robert L. Dent was named treasurer.

In addition to fuel oil and equipment, Belcher Oil Company supplies asphalt, bunkers, and provides tug service to ships and operates its own fleet of tugs and barges and tank trucks.

Maritime Reporter/Engineering News

Blount Marine Signs Contract To Build 122-Ft. Passenger Ferry

Blount Marine Corporation announces the signing of a contract with Island Commuter Corp., Falmouth, Mass., for the construction of a 122-foot passenger ferry to operate between Falmouth and Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

The new 500-passenger vessel is the second Blount vessel to be purchased by Island Commuter. They have operated the M/V Island Queen in the same service since 1963.

Delivery is scheduled in the fall of 1973.

Litton Industries And Navy Disagree **On Unilateral Price**

Litton Industries has announced that the U.S. Navy has made a uni-lateral decision to pay a total estimated contract price of approximately \$948 million for the construction of five Landing Helicopter Assault ships now under construction at Litton's Ingalls Shipbuilding Division.

Litton Industries' Ingalls Shipbuilding Division and the Navy are \$108 million apart in the negotiation of a final fixed price to produce five LHA ships. This difference represents the cost of work and schedule delays caused by actions of the Navy and not included in the original scope of the contract.

The Navy has refused to recognize these obligations, and has made a unilateral decision of \$948 million for the total price of the five ships. In a statement, Litton president Fred W. O'Green said: "The Navy's unilateral price is unreasonable and unrealistic, and the company intends to aggressively seek an equitable settlement of this continuing dispute through any and all legal remedies, if necessary." The Navy's unilateral decision on the LHA contract also provides for a revised delivery schedule, and establishes March 1, 1973, as the effective date for converting to progress payments for future compensation. Failure of the unilateral decision to recognize the Navy's responsibility for costs and delays establishes a repayment to the Navy of approximately \$55 million during the next 90 days. Litton believes such a repayment is not due, and will oppose the Navy's claim. The revised LHA delivery schedule ranges from March 14, 1975, for LHA-1, to December 17, 1976, for LHA-5.

pected cost impact on the program, which runs through 1976."

ence between the company's final offer of \$1,056 million to complete the LHA program and the Navy's unilateral price of \$948 million is the for completion in 1978. minimum Government obligation which Litton will recover.

types of harbor craft.

dry dock

costs related to the cancellation of major U.S. Navy shipbuilding confour ships, and all the changes aris- tracts at Litton. The 30-ship DD-963 ing from Navy actions and their ex- destroyer program, which has a ceiling price of \$2.2 billion plus escalation, is currently ahead of schedule It is Litton's belief that the differ- and within contract cost projections.

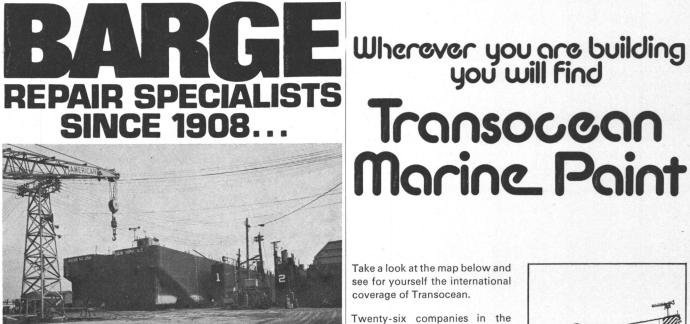
The new LHA schedule will not delay the delivery schedule of the DD-963 destroyer program, which is due

said: "The basic reason an agreement essary, to achieve an equitable settle-The LHA program is one of two could not be reached was the Navy's ment.

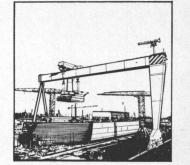
unwillingness to recognize its full legal obligations under the contract, and the fair price which it must eventually pay for the ships.

"The Navy asked us to accept an unrealistically low price and to give up our rights to pursue compensation for numerous Navy changes and delays, which we would not do.

"We, of course, will challenge the In his statement, Mr. O'Green Navy's decision in the courts, if nec-



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The unilateral price of \$948 million includes a target and ceiling price of \$795.3 million for the five ships, and approximately \$153 million in estimated escalation payments for the cost impact of inflation on the program.

"During lengthy negotiations," Mr. O'Green said, "Litton reviewed all aspects of the LHA program with the Navy, and offered a total fixed price of \$1,056 million which included all estimated escalation payments,

April 1, 1973



Sperry Vickers Names Robert H. Breeden



Robert H. Breeden

Sperry Vickers has announced the appointment of Robert H. Breeden as an engineering manager at its Troy, Mich., Administrative and Engineering Center. Mr. Breeden, a five-year Sperry

Vickers employee, will have pri-mary responsibilities for the design and development of hydraulic products for marine applications.

A graduate of the University of Virginia with a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering, and John Hopkins University with a bachelor's degree in physics, Mr. Breeden was previously a senior project engineer in Sperry Vickers marine engineering department.

Sea Containers Buys New Containerships

Sea Containers Inc., a leading international leasing company for marine cargo containers, container cranes and containerships, will take delivery in late 1973 of two containerships of new design to be built in the Far East. The announcement was made by James B. Sherwood, president, who indicated the ships would each be capable of carrying 196 containers of 20-foot length at a speed of 12 knots, and would be called "deckships." The vessels, which do not have hatches, would offer very economical transportation of containers over short sea routes, and will contain an on-board container crane. Mr. Sherwood also announced that a \$192,000 arbitration award had been confirmed by a New York court against an affiliate of a major U.S. ship line for failure to pay rentals on leased equipment. "Part of the award will be treated as ordinary income for 1972," Mr. Sherwood said, "and our results for calendar 1972 should be made public sometime during the week of March 19. "With all of the recent concern about currency parity changes," Mr. Sherwood added, "I would like to make it clear that Sea Containers should suffer no adverse effect, and in fact has just recently made a considerable profit from the return of a German mark deposit on the cancellation of a new Tarros 302 ship which was being built in a German shipyard. A technical difficulty developed with this particular ship, but the order will most likely be replaced in the near term with a Far East shipbuilder.

General Dynamics Electric Boat Div. Names George Roos

George W. Roos has been named director of industrial relations and management engineering at the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics, Groton, Conn. He replaced D.C. Wilkens, who is retiring.

of personnel and compensation. Both will report to Mr. Roos.

management engineering since November 1972. From 1968 to 1972, he New Rochelle, N.Y., Mr. Roos is a four-year Navy veteran.

Francis W. McNally has been Mr. McNally had been manager joining Electric Boat.

appointed manager of labor rela- of wage and labor relations since tions and Donald Carlson manager 1969 at General Dynamics' Stromberg-Carlson subsidiary in Rochester, N.Y. A 1961 graduate of Villa-Mr. Roos, who joined the divi-sion in 1957, had been director of berg-Carlson in 1966.

Mr. Wilkens had been director of industrial relations at Electric wassmanager of change control. A Boat since 1965. He was director 1953 graduate of Iona College in of industrial relations at the company's Convair Division in San Diego, Calif. for 20 years before

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Maritime Reporter/Engineering News

Fourth Quarter Of 1972 **Shipbuilding Returns Reported By Lloyd's**

The revival in the United States shipbuilding industry apparent from Lloyd's Register's report for the September quarter of 1972 continued into the following quarter, according to the international ship classification society. Ships under construction here, together with those on order but not commenced,

tons more than the previous quarter.

Apart from Communist China and Russia, for which details are not available, there are building in the world 1,916 merchant ships of 24,350,507 gross tons, which is 581,487 tons less than the last quarter, and is the first decrease since September 1971.

The decline in the demand for

totaled 2,899,542 gross tons at the new tonnage, which had been pre-end of December. This is 309,440 valent during 1972 and is current-valent during 1972 and is currently reflected in the reduction of tonnage under construction, was halted

in the latter weeks of the year by a remarkable upsurge of new orders. More than 10,000,000 tons of shipping was contracted for in December alone.

The possibility of further revaluation of the yen, together with improvements in the tanker market, are responsible for owners taking Register of Shipping.

yards also booked orders for huge tankers.

Tankers represent 66.8 percent, bulk carriers 21.2 percent, and general cargo 6.7 percent of the total order book.

7,365,746 gross tons of shipping of which keels have already been laid are being built under the supervision of surveyors of Lloyd's

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The Hoko Maru will be placed in service between Japan and the Persian Gulf.

The 235-Type tanker Hoko Maru and depth, 82 feet. She is powered for The Sanko Steamship Co., Ltd., by a Hitachi UA-360-type steamwhich had been under construction at Hitachi Zosen's Sakai Shipyard, num output of 36,000 hp, deliverwas completed and delivered to her ing a trial speed of 16.303 knots. owner on February 26, 1973.

This ship is one of the standard-

The Hoko Maru is equipped with an eductor stripping system to im-

For names of other distributors, contact Devcon offices on facing page.

April 1, 1973

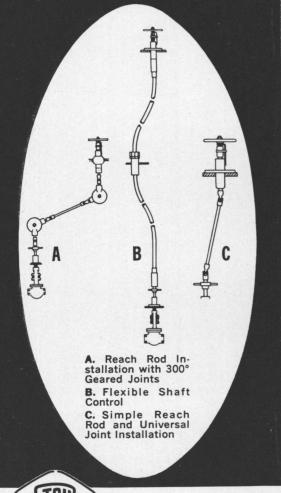
type ships developed by Hitachi Zosen. Five of this type, including the Hoko Maru, were completed, and four more are scheduled for completion by the end of 1974. The 237,800-dwt tanker has the protection, the inside of the cargo following approximate measure- oil tanks are coated with tar epoxy

prove unloading efficiency; a fixed tank cleaning system, as well as conventional portable devices; an inert gas system, and, for corrosion ments: length between perpendicu- paint, and the cargo oil pipes are lars, 1,017 feet; breadth, 174 feet, made of anticorrosive cast steel.



PORT ENGINEERS ELECT NEW OFFICERS: Shown above at a meeting recently held at the Downtown Athletic Club, New York City, are the newly elected officers of The Society of Marine Port Engineers New York, N.Y., Inc. Seated, left to right: William P. Towner, 2nd vice president; Philip A. Donahue, president, and Joseph Thelgie, 1st vice president. Standing, left to right: Harry H. Hunt, secretary-treasurer; L. Paul Ackermann, steering committee chairman; Harlan T. Haller, a director; John C. Fox Jr., chairman of the board; Edward English, program and entertainment committee chairman, and John Antonetz, papers and technical committee chairman.

STANDARD MANUAL REMOTE CONTROLS FOR VALVES



A/S Jotron Elektronikk **Appoints Arnessen Marine**

A/S Jotron Elektronikk has appointed Arnes-sen Marine Systems, Inc. agent for their line of

Electronic Life Rescue Equipment. A/S Jotron Elektronikk has developed a com-plete line of Electronic Life Rescue Equipment for use on board lifeboats, life rafts, and all types of survival craft. The equipment works on the aircraft emergency frequencies 121.5 and 243.0 Mhz, which are in common use in search and rescue operations.

The Tron-1B is a buoyant emergency position-indicating radio beacon, with a range of approximately 200 nautical miles. It is automatically activated as soon as it contacts the water. Signals are transmitted simultaneously on the two abovestated civil and military aviation distress frequencies. The continuous transmission time of the unit is between 48 to 90 hours, depending on the condition of the battery. The magnesium-type battery has a three-year storage life.

The Tron-2 buoyant emergency transceiver communication set has a range of approximately 120 nautical miles, and permits voice communication between the party in distress and the air-craft on the 121.5 Mhz Civil Aviation Mayday frequency and, alternatively, on the 123.1 Mhz working frequency channel by just one flick of the main switch. The mercury battery of this unit has a storage life of two years and can be tested and replaced without special tools. Tron-3 is a distress light for individual use for

positioning and discovery of the persons afloat. The operating life is nine hours continuously, or approximately 18 to 20 hours if used 50 percent of the time. The visibility of the distress light is up to 13 nautical miles on a clear night. The battery of the distress light has a storage life of two years.

All of the above-mentioned equipment has been

approved by Norske Veritas, and more than 1,000 units have been delivered on board of all types of ships since it has been introduced to the marine market during 1970-71.

For additional information, contact Arnessen Marine Systems, Inc., 55 West 39th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018.



SISTER BOAT TO FOLLOW: The construction of a running mate for the Thousand Islander (shown above), was announced by her designer, John O'Neil of Marine Design Associates, Inc. in Palm Beach, Fla. The new vessel, as yet unnamed, will be a near-sister to the Thousand Islander. Both vessels are of aluminum construction, and are 100 feet in length with a 22-foot beam. The owners and operators of the Thousand Islander, Gananoque Boat Lines of Gananoque, Ontario, made the decision to build the new vessel after her sister's successful first season carrying sightseeing passengers in the St. Lawrence River's picturesque Thousand Islands area. Built by her owners, the Thousand Islander was completed and placed in service in the short time of eight months after the ground-breaking of their construction facility. Mr. O'Neil, present at her trials, expressed satisfaction with the care exercised by her builders, as did the Canadian Department of Transport's Steamship Inspection Division who classed the vessel for carrying 350 passengers. "We were particularly pleased by her performance," he said. "Her three Caterpillar D343-TA diesels gave her a speed of 17 knots, at their continuous rating of 1,800 rpm." Gananogue Boat Lines anticipate completion of their new boat by late spring, in time for the 1973 tourist season.

	You These Important Advantages 1. Greater design freedom in locating	equipment, even some of our best customers and friends don't know our total capability. So, we've taken the means to explain who we are and what we can do.			
	valves.2. Many valves may be controlled from one central position.	former shipboard radio officer, and a talented engineer- technician-salesman. Jim Chapman, an astute business man- ager—and now president—joined him a year later in a partnership which lasted seven years.	More than half our employees are experienced technician We sell and service equipment varying from gyro compasse automatic pilots and steering systems, to radar, sounder radiotelephone and wireless telegraph equipment, marin television and sound systems, loran and omega receiver automatic direction finders, and ship automation equipmen		
	3. Flexible shafting permits emer- gency controls to be located at	The company grew into a national distributor for C. Plath navigational equipment. National distribution of radar and other equipment followed. Noel Griffith's sudden and un- timely death in March of 1971 necessitated changes in the operation of the company. Pulling back from national dis- tribution, we became a regional "direct-to-user" operation.	We operate in the extend from New	Port of New York Haven to Philade	which we consider to Iphia and Baltimore.
	any convenient point. Stow valve control systems include stan-	tribution, we became a regional "direct-to-user" operation. Beside Plath, we took on equipment manufactured by Kelvin Hughes, Intech, Micro Instrument, Communications Associ- ates, Brocks Seafarer, Collins, Raytheon, Standard Radio, ITT	During the past year, however, we have serviced vessels in ports from Maine to the Gulf Coast, in Canada, Puerto Ricc and Aruba. Our technicians are at home in major East and Gulf Coast shipyards supervising installations and tuning our equipment.		
	dard reach rods, flexible shafting, 90° gear boxes, and 300° swivel geared joints. See examples A, B, C above.	Mackay and Radiomarine among others. We also became service agents here for Radio Holland and Hokushin. From many diverse individuals, including three competitors, Jim Chapman has welded a capable and enthusiastic organ-	Some aspects of our service operation are unique. Our parts inventory, for instance, is one of the largest in our type of business. We have a large inventory of parts for C. Plath, Kelvin Hughes, Intech and Collins equipment. In addition, we normally maintain an adequate stock of parts for all items we sell. Our test equipment is the finest available and includes in- struments made by Tektronix, Cushman, Bird, Hewlett Pack- ard, and General Radio. Lathes, drill presses and heavy metal working equipment, in our mechanical shop, allow us to do mechanical work not ordinarily done by an electronics company. We overhaul, re- build and sometimes redesign equipment, including complete radio rooms and steering systems. Since we service all types of vessels of all nationalities, our language capability is quite an advantage. Besides English, we have personnel who speak and write Spanish, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, and Greek.		
	Plan with Stow components for your next valve control job. Send in the coupon below for complete information.	ization. Bob Armbruster became service manager when he joined his sales and service operation with Griffith in 1970. In October, 1971, Geoff Tellet combined his commercial ma- rine operation with Griffith and headed up sales. He has 25			
	STOW MANUFACTURING CO.	years in the marine field, including (like Noel Griffith) five years as a shipboard radio officer. In addition to writing books and articles on marine equipment, he has held various sales, technical and management positions with RCA Radiomarine, Litton, Pye Corporation of America, and Canadian Marconi. Hugh Hayes, a well known thirty year veteran with Radio- marine Corporation, and former sales manager, joined Griffith as sales manager in August, 1972. His knowledge of equip- ment supplied to vessels over the years is proving extremely helpful to our customers. Ray Yturcaspe is the third member of our sales force. He joined us in January 1973. Having "messed around" in boats most of his life, he is an experienced seaman and is well the use of navigation and communications equip-			
	Dept. VI, 225 Bump Rd. Binghamton, N.Y. 13902				
	Please send me: Stow's Bulletin #618 Design Manual 696 Brooks Design Manual 670		Our prime concern starting with reco equipment to suit rectly; and backin that this concern h and our everyday of Service'' idea.	r prime concern is to provide the best service we can, rting with recommendations by our sales department of uipment to suit your need; seeing that it is installed cor- tly; and backing it up with good maintenance. We feel at this concern has been directly responsible for our growth d our everyday operation is based on this "Growth Through vice" idea.	
	Name Title Company	Now you know our background. But, you really won't kno marine communications, navigation or electronics, call us.	w us until you try You'll be glad y	us. Next time you you got to know u	have a problem in s better.
	Street	GRIFFITH MARINE NAVIGATION	, INC.	Phones:	(212) 828-5554 (914) 636-4340
	CityC StateZip Stow Manufacturing Co., Binghamton, New York 13902 Phone 607-723-6411	79 Fourth Street New Rochelle, New York 10801		Cable: GRI TWX:	MAR New Rochelle 710-563-0617







NASSCO HOMETOWN ROOTERS: An unusually large gathering of spectators assembled to witness the recent launching of the oil/bulk/ore carrier, the S/S Ultramar, at National Steel and Shipbuilding Company, San Diego, Calif. The largest ship ever to be built on the West Coast, the Ultramar is the first of two NASSCO-designed San Clemente class

SNAME Announces Committee Chairmen

Phillip Eisenberg, president of ciety. The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, has an- chairman, A. Dudley Haff, techninounced the following committee chairmen for 1973:

Committee on Applications chairman, Prof. Edward V. Lewis, director of research, Webb Institute of Naval Architecture, Glen Cove, N.Y.

Committee on Awards - chairman, Ludwig C. Hoffmann, consultant, McLean, Va.

Annual Banquet Committee ---chairman, Charles A. Narwicz, Container Division, United States Lines, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Committee on Budget and Endowments --- chairman, Rear Adm. Albert G. Mumma, USN (ret.), er department, New York, N.Y. Chaiman, Commission on American Shipbuilding, and past president of the Society, Short Hills,

eral Dynamics/Quincy Shipbuilding Division, Quincy, Mass., and honorary vice president of the So-

Committee on Publications cal manager, Central Technical Division-Shipbuilding, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Sparrows Point, Md.

Committee on Public Relations -chairman, John R. Blackeby, secretary, American Bureau of Shipping, New York, N.Y.

Committee on Scholarships — chairman, Capt. Robert E. Stark, USN (ret.), Gibbs & Cox, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Committee on Sections - chairman, Monroe D. Macpherson, Esso International Company, a Division of EXXON Corporation, tank-

Steering Committee for the 1973 Spring Meeting-chairman, Jean E. Buhler, naval architect, J.B. Hargrave Naval Architects, Inc., West Palm Beach, Fla.

OBOs to be built for Aries Marine Shipping Company of Lake Success, N.Y. (See cover story, March 15, 1973 issue of MARITIME REPORTER/Engineering News.) As far as can be ascertained, over 8,000 people were in the audience to view the colorful ceremonies. Immediately following the launching, the keel was laid for a sister ship, the S/S Ultrasea.

Pacific Sea Transport **Applies For Title XI** To Build 3 Hydrofoils A Title XI loan guarantee has been

filed with the Maritime Administration to build three Boeing hydrofoils by Pacific Sea Transportation Ltd., a \$5.1 million each.

Hawaiian Islands and will carry 190 passengers. No contract for constructing these boats has been North Sea and the Persian Gulf awarded.

\$8-Million Order Given Burton Ship To Build 5 Tug/Supply Vessels

Under terms of a \$3.5-million Export-Import loan, an order has been received by Burton Shipyard Inc. of Port Arthur, Texas, for the consubsidiary of Kentron Hawaii Ltd. The new hydrofoils will cost about parts and services, for Zodiac S.A. 5.1 million each. The vessels will be used in the transaction will be aided by the Victoria (Texas) Bank & Trust Co. The vessels will be used in the serving oil drilling rigs.

First Of Ten In Dravo's New Viking Line



N.J.

Annual Dinner-Dance Committee-chairman, Preston H. Hadley Jr., vice president, Gibbs & Cox, Inc., Hyattsville, Md.

Committee on Finance and Audit Webb Institute of Naval Architecture, Glen Cove, N.Y.

Committee on Journal of Ship Research - chairman, Ralph D. Cooper, Program Director, Fluid Dynamics, Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy, Arlington, Va.

Committee on Marine Technol-Assistant Administrator for Oper- napolis, Md. ations, Maritime Administration, Washington, D.C., and vice president of the Society.

chairman, Lester Rosenblatt, presi- pany, Newport News, Va. dent, M. Rosenblatt & Son, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Committee on Nominations – executive vice president, Gibbs & chairman, Daniel D. Strohmeier, Cox, Inc., New York, N.Y. past president of the Society, Scarsdale, N.Y.

Committee on Papers - chairman, Capt. Jack A. Obermeyer, USN (ret.), manager, Construction and Technical Development Division, Marine Department, Texaco, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Committee on Pension Plan chairman, Douglas C. MacMillan, dent, Farrell Lines, Inc., New assistant to general manager, Gen- York, N.Y.

Technical and Research Steering Committee-chaired by Barton B. Cook Jr., vice president and assistant group manager, DeLaval Tur--chairman, John A. Livingston, bine, Inc., Trenton, N.J., includes chairman of the board of trustees, the chairmen of the following committees:

chairman, Daniel M. Mack-Forlist, marine consultant, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.

Marine Systems Committee chairman, Capt. Richards T. Miller, USN (ret.), manager, ocean engineering, Oceanic Division, Westogy-chairman, E. Scott Dillon, inghouse Electric Corporation, An-

> chairman, Robert C. Strasser, director of research, Newport News near Pittsburgh, Pa. This 4,200-Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Com-

chairman, Thomas M. Buermann,

chairman, William O. Nichols, chief engineer, Central Technical Division - Shipbuilding, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Sparrows Point, Md.

mittee-chairman, Thomas J. Sartor Jr., assistant marine superinten-

The first Viking shown splashing into the Ohio River was built for the Alter Company.

oration's new Viking line of tow- transporting a wide variety of bulk poats was launched on March 2 and liquid cargoes throughout the from the company's marine ways at Mississippi-Ohio Rivers and the Neville Island on the Ohio River. Gulf Intracoastal System. horsepower vessel, designed and built for The Alter Company of Davenport, Iowa, is the first of 10 Vikings that have been ordered from Dravo since the new line was towboats is due to the Viking's unintroduced last summer. Total usual balance of speed, power and \$17 million.

Included are two 10,100-horsepower "Super Vikings" which will be the most powerful towboats in the world, six 5,600-horsepower in the United States. In 1972, the Ship Technical Operations Com- units and two 4,200-horsepower company launched a record of 302 boats. All will be 140 feet long and 42 feet wide except the "Super Vikings," which will be 190 feet some \$20 million higher than its by 54 feet. The Dravo-built tow- 1971 record of \$35.8 million.

The first vessel in Dravo Cor- boats will be operated by carriers

According to Charles A. Patten, vice president and general manager of Dravo's Engineering Works Division, the river industry's tremendous demand for the new line of value of the 10 vessels is more than maneuverability, which operators need to handle increasing barge tonnages efficiently and profitably. Dravo is one of the top three river barge and towboat builders

Maritime Reporter/Engineering News





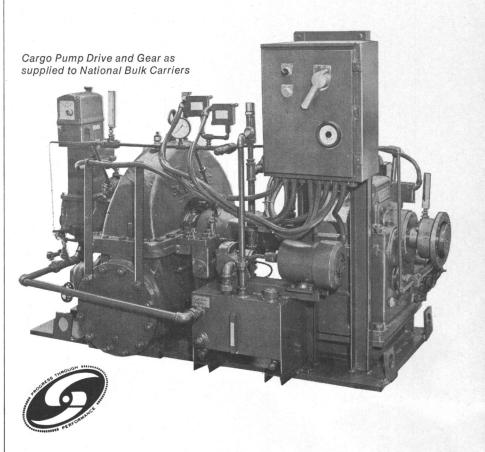
Pictured at the SNAME Chesapeake Section meeting are (left to right): E. Scott Dillon, Acting Assistant Administrator for Operations, MarAd; Charles Zeien, vice president, J.J. Henry Co., Inc.; Raymond Wermter, NSRDC; John J. Nachtsheim, Chief, Office of Ship Construction, MarAd; Seth Hawkins, vice chairman of the Chesapeake Section; Robert L. Jack, MarAd, author; Laskar Wechsler, Technical Director, NAVSEC, and Richard Douglas, senior engineer, Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

The Chesapeake Section of The covered many of the recommenda-Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers held the fifth meeting of its 1972-73 technical program on February 13, 1973, at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center Officers Club in Washington, D.C.

Following the social hour and dinner, which were enjoyed by approximately 115 members and but, nonetheless, must be obins opened the meeting by welcom- are to be obtained The contents of ing those in attendance and com- the paper and his verbal discussion mented that the large turnout of the membership during the year was a reflection of the excellent selection of papers, and congratulated Ronald K. Kiss, former chairman, papers committee. The present chairman of the p ers committee, John Heffernan, Bethlehem Steel, has accepted this challenge and is still accepting nominations for papers for next year's technical program, After completing other normal Section business, vice chairman Hawkins introduced the moderator of the technical session, John J. Nachtsheim, Chief, Office of Ship Construction, Maritime Administration. Because the sea trials of a new ship represent the culmination of several years of efforts by literally thousands of people, from preliminary design through construction, Mr. Nachtsheim introduced this paper as the final test to insure that the ship had achieved the objectives and goals of its designers and owners and was ready to enter into the competitive world. He introduced the author, Robert L. Jack, as a graduate engineer who has had 15 years of sea trial experience, eight of which were as the Chairman, MarAd Trial Board. The title of his paper is "Sea Trials -Some Recommended Practices." Mr. Jack opened his discussion by stating that SNAME was publishing a new Technical & Research Bulletin C2, Code for Sea Trials, which is a very comprehensive document which consolidates, simplifies and updates the previously published SNAME codes on this subject It has been exceptionally dump barge. The amount of the well done by Panel M-19 and has award is \$377,894.

tions that the author has had in mind for some time for inclusion in a paper such as this. However, after a careful review of the final draft of Bulletin C2, Mr. Jack believes there are still many "do"s and "don't"s that are not properly a part of a document of that kind guests, vice chairman Seth Hawk- served if meaningful trial results covered trial areas, such as scheduling events, trial supervisor, shaft calibration and torsion meters, fuel oil meters, radiometric equipment, fuel analysis, fuel rate calculations, correlation with model tests, etc. The wide diversity and geographic locations of the discussers indicated the common interest with which sea trials affect our industry. The discussers were Charles Zeien, vice president, J.J. Henry Co., Inc.; Richard Douglas, Bethlehem Steel, Sparrows Point; Quentin Robinson and C.J. Wilson, Naval Ship Research and Development Center; John Breeden, Friede & Goldman; Robert Giblon, president, George G. Sharp, Inc.; James Steadman, Ingalls Shipbuilding Division, and Chester Long and Hannon Burford, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. It was the consensus of opinion of those in attendance that Mr. Jack's paper should be appended as a supplement to SNAME T&R Bulletin C2 and be required reading for all those in the profession directly or indirectly concerned with conducting official sea trials.

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April 1, 1973

Ellicott Machine Corp. **Granted Barge Contract** By U.S. Army Engineers

The U.S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia Custom House, 2nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106, has awarded Ellicott Machine Corp., 1611 Bush Street, Baltimore, Md., a contract for one self-propelled

These American-made, single-stage, axial flow, re-entry type steam engines are available in four sizes from 1 to 1,500 hp. For continuous, intermittent or standby operation, they may be used horizontally or vertically for condensing or non-condensing service. Rotation may be in either direction. A fail-safe system precludes the turbine from running without oil while a Woodward Governor prevents overspeeding.

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... performing conceptual design, stress analysis and materials selection for marine equipment, such as missile and torpedo tubes. winches, antenna masts, valves and propulsion shafting.

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... applying new welding techniques and procedures for a variety of materials used in shipboard applications.

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... to plan, develop and administer work measurement and production control systems and operations.

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... one of the first in a scheduled series of bold new ship designs planned for construction.

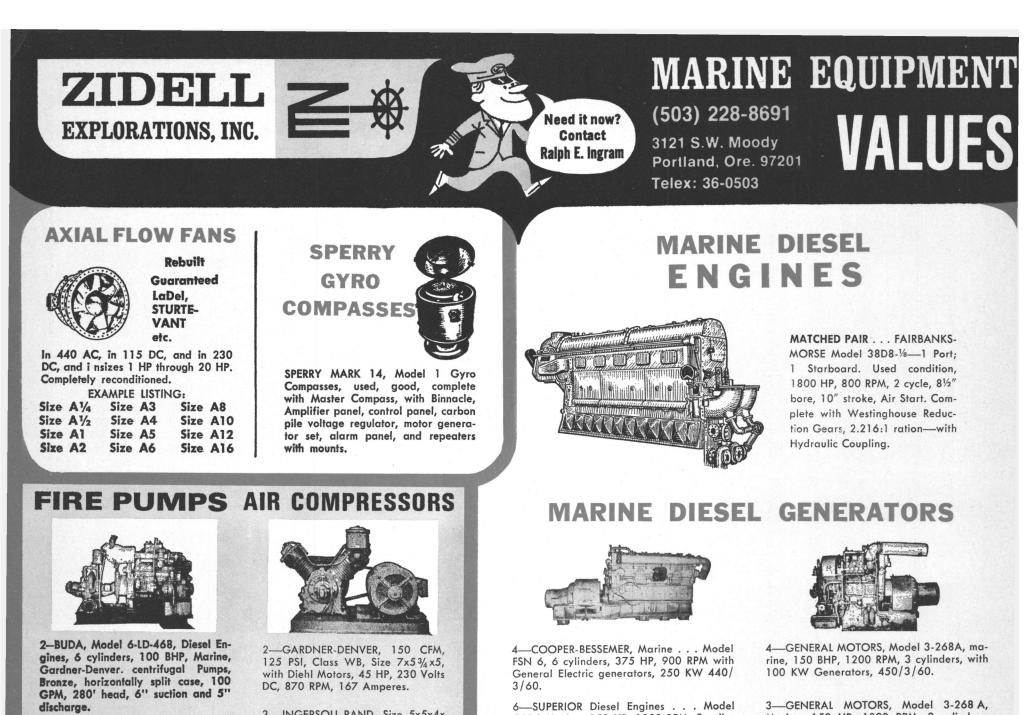
can

the

These permanent positions allow ambitious and innovative achievers a truly outstanding opportunity to work to the top of their skills ... for we are a young, vigorously expanding organization, already achieving widespread prominence, and we offer unlimited advancement potential based solely on one's performance.

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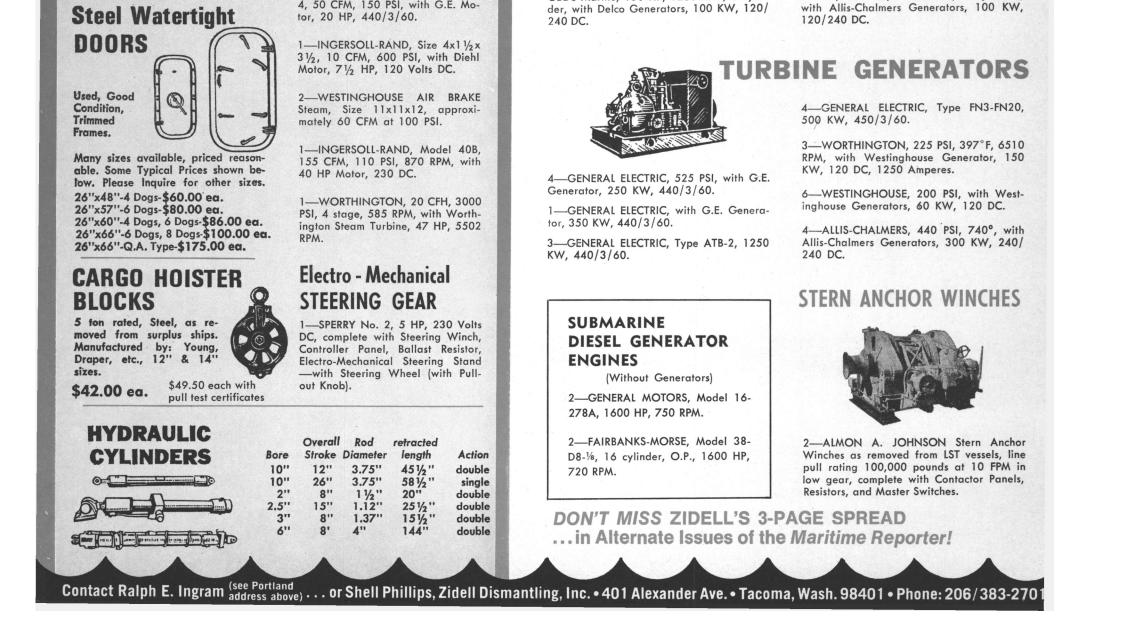




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 Henschel Corporation, 14 Cedar St., Amesbury, Mass. 01913
 Sperry Marine Systems Div., Charlottesville, Va., 22901, Division of Sperry Rand Corp.
 CORROSION CONTROL
 Ameron Corrosion Control Div., Brea, Calif. 92621
 Carboline Co., 328 Hanley Industrial Court, St. Louis, Mo. 63144
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 Conrad-Stork, Div. Stork-Werkspoor, P.O. Box 134, Haarlem, Holland Hoffman Rigging & Crane Service, 560 Cortland Street, Belleville, N.J. 07109
 Houston Systems Mfg. Co., P.O. Box 14551, Haveter

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West Germany Paceco, Div. Fruehauf Corp., 2350 Blanding Ave., Alameda, Calif. 94501

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DECK COVERS (METAL) Marine Moisture Control Co., 449 Sheridan Blvd., Inwood, N.Y. 11696 Mechanical Marine Co., 900 Fairmount Ave., Elizabeth, N.J. 07027

Appleton Machine Co., P.O. Box 2265, Iron Mountain, Mich. 49801. ASEA Morine. Rep. in U.S.A. by Seat Louid Louid A. 49801. DECK MACHINERY

Snelson Oilfield Lighting Co., 1201 E. Doggett St., Fort Worth, Texas 76104. LNG TANKAGE

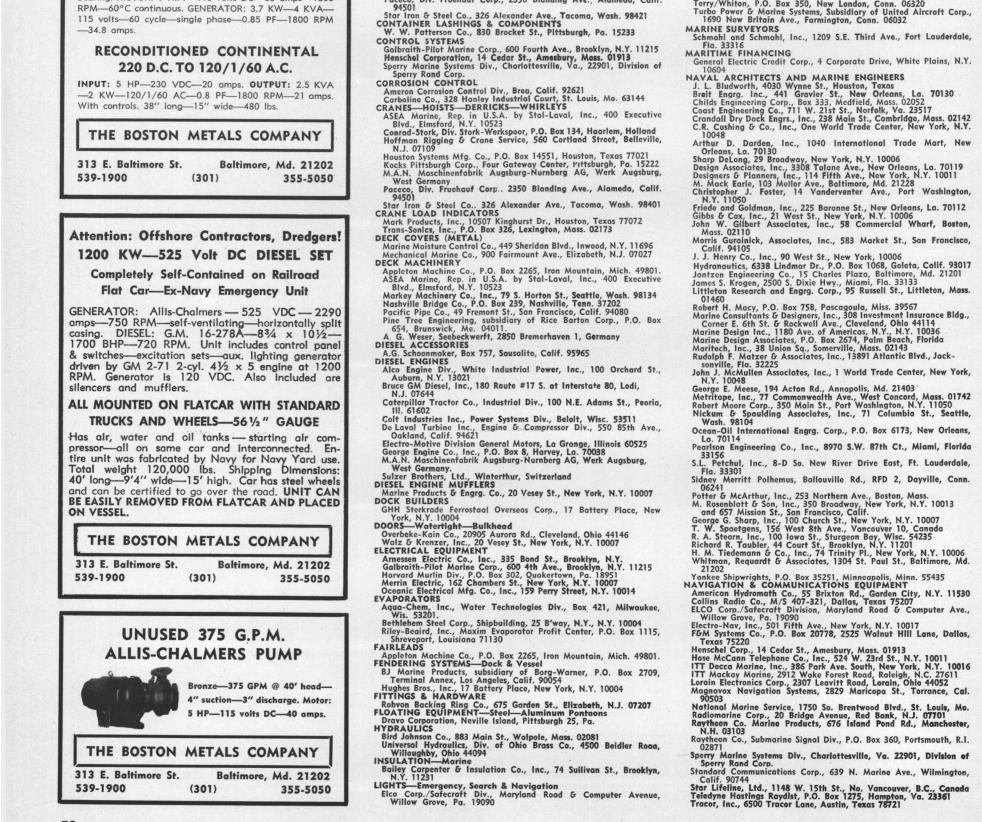
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Crosby Group, Box 3128, Tulsa, Okla. 74101 MARINE DRIVES—GEARS

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Kearfort Marine Products, 780 South 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. 10550
Nicolai Joffe Corp., P.O. Box 2445, 445 Littlefield Ave., So. San Francisco, Calif. 94080
Merrin Electric, 162 Chambers St., New York, N.Y. 10007
Metritape, Inc., 3499 Inventors Road, Narfolk, Va. 23502
Stow Mfg. Co., 225 Shear St., Binghamton, N.Y. 13902
Vokes Filter Div., (Cardwell Machine Co.), Cardwell and Castle-wood Rd., Richmond, Va. 23221
Waukesha Bearings Corp., P.O. Box 798, Waukesha, Wis. 53186
MARINE FURNITURE Bailey Joiner Co., 115 King Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11231
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72204 Murray & Tregurtha, Inc., 2 Hancock St., Quincy, Mass. 02171 Port Electric Turbine Div., 155-157 Perry St., New York, N.Y. 10014 Stal-Laval, Inc., 400 Executive Blvd., Elmsford, N.Y. 10523 Tech Systems, Inc., 405 Watertown Rd., Thomaston, Conn. 06787 Terry/Whiton, P.O. Box 350, New London, Conn. 06320 Turbo Power & Marine Systems, Subsidiary of United Alrcraft Corp., 1690 New Britain Ave., Farmington, Conn. 06032 AARINE SURVEYORS



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OILS—Marine—Additives
ESSO International, Inc., 1251 Avenue of the Americas, N.Y. 10020 Guif Oil Trading Co., 1290 Ave. of Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019 Mobil Oil Corp., 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004 Shell Oil Co., 1 Shell Plaza, Houston, Texas 77002 Texaco, Inc., 135 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017
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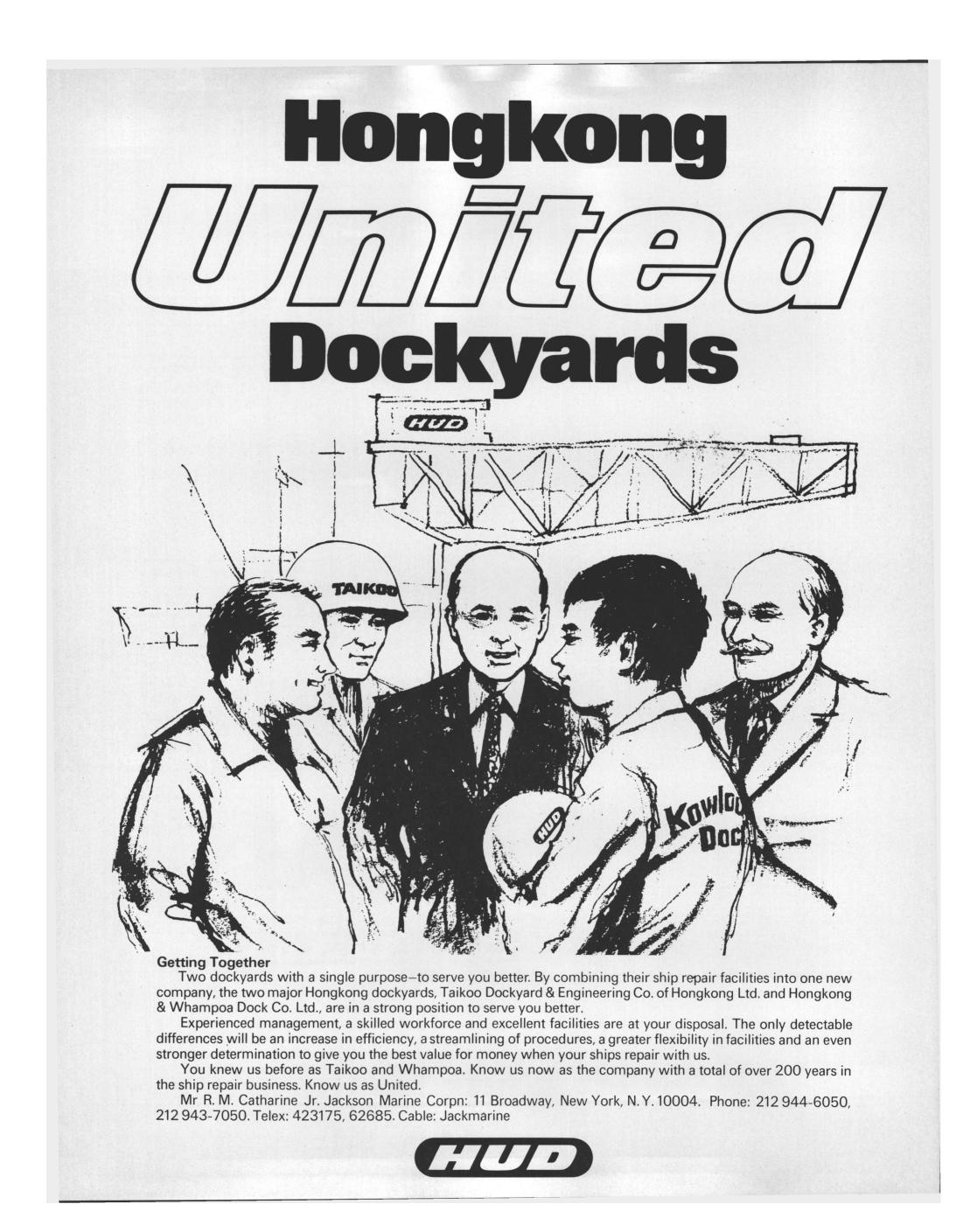
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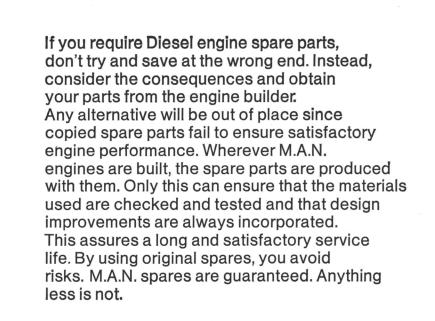
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