



UNITEAM NEWS

Edition: September 2001

STCW 95 – The time has come

The STCW 95 Convention comes fully into force on January 31, 2002 and all crew must have the STCW 95 endorsed certificates. Crewmembers anywhere in the world will not be able to sail on any ship trading in international waters with their old STCW 1978 documents.

Regrettably we have noted that not all crew have followed our recommendations and many reminders and a few still hold the old STCW 78 papers.

Since it is mandatory to submit renewed STCW 95 papers for the application of all flag state licences (e.g. Liberian, Marshall Islands, Antigua & Barbuda, etc.), the smooth processing of the required documents is hindered and additional time and manpower has to be spent unnecessarily in following up missing documents. This in turn creates many delays and thus generates problems for crew who have not yet obtained the new STCW 95 Certificates.

So, the time has now come where no more warnings can be given and the hard fact will remain that crew who have not renewed their papers will not be able to get employment on a ship anywhere after the 31.01.2002. So for the few crewmembers who need to get their STCW 95 certificates: You better hurry up unless you wish a prolonged break in your seafaring career whilst you renew your papers.



M/V Northern Endurance

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Two Sisters Meet

We received pictures of the M/V Northern Endurance from Capt. Augustyn W. Malinowski of the Sister Vessel Northern Endeavour. He remarked that the pictures were taken on the rare occasion of both ships meeting at open sea en route from Callao to Guayaquil on August 24th.

The two Sisters are Container vessels sailing between North Europe and the West Coast South America.

Our thanks to Capt. Malinowski, for sending the photographs to the office.

NEW VESSELS

The M/V PAC Monarch and the M/V PAC Emperor came under the Crew, Technical and QSE Management of our Hamburg office in July and August respectively.

The vessels are one-year-old Panamax Bulk carriers built in Korea, serving on a tramp worldwide trade. The vessels were taken over during a short docking period in Japan, which was attended by our Technical Superintendent Mr Vytautas Rimeika.

Both vessels passed very successfully their interim ISM Audit prior to sailing, with praise from the auditors for the good safety awareness of the crew. In one case, it was reported by Mr Rimeika that the auditor asked an Oiler questions in relation to the safety in the engine room. The response to each question was always "yes sir" without any further explanation. The Auditor eventually realised that all the answers were without any real evidence of knowledge, so he challenged the Oiler asking him "you keep replying *yes sir*" to all my questions, but how can I be sure that you know what you are talking about?" the Oiler replied "what do you want me to show you?" The Auditor requested to be shown the emergency escape from the engine room.

The Oiler responded by asking the auditor to come with him. He showed the Auditor to the bottom of the stairs and said "you go up these 8 stairs, turn right, proceed about 10 meters and you come to the emergency escape".

The auditor in a simple response thanked the Oiler and then turned to Mr Rimeika and said "My goodness he even knows the number of stairs"!

The M/V PAC Monarch was also praised by the Marshall Islands' Maritime Administrator inspector for doing an exceptional job in presenting the vessel for inspection so soon after her delivery to our management.

Proud Cook



"Cookie" in the Market

In the left picture below forwarded to our office by C/E Mr Istvan Hubicsak from the M/V Global F, Chief Cook Htay Win (32353) stands proudly in front of his newly filled provisions store. Despite the late delivery time of the provisions Mr Htay Win immediately started storing away all supplies and he would not rest until he was satisfied that all have been properly stored. We appreciate such care!

COMPUTERS

Doug Engelbart: Father of the Mouse

Of all the pioneers of personal computers and the Web, the man who invented the mouse in 1968, what he called the "x-y position indicator," the 73-year-old inventor Douglas Engelbart of the Bootstrap Institute, a high-tech pioneer, was the poorest and least-known.

Hundreds of millions of computer "mice" have been made since then, but Engelbart got only one check for his invention — for \$10,000.

Finally, however Douglas Engelbart had been named the winner of the \$500,000 Lemelson-MIT Prize for 1997, the world's single largest cash prize for American invention and innovation.

The original mouse had the cord at the back but it was quickly moved to the front, out of the way. It was a simple mechanical device with two perpendicular mounted discs on the bottom. You could tilt or rock the mouse to draw perfectly straight horizontal or vertical lines.

Or you could give the mouse a push and lift it off the desk and watch the cursor continue moving while the disc was spinning. Most of today's mice are still mechanical and have that original design modified by incorporating a round ball in their base, the movements of which are tracked by two orthogonal disks.

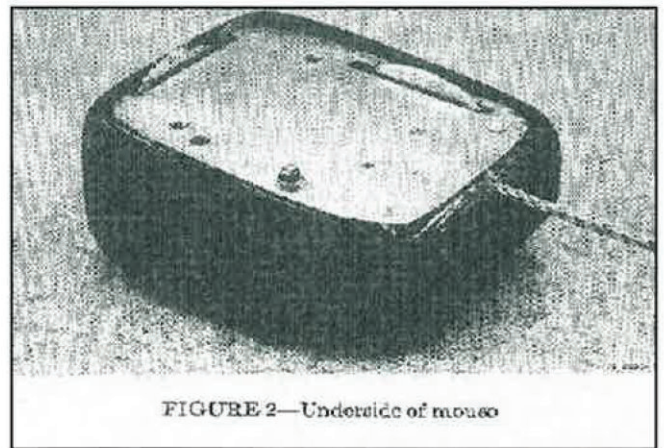


FIGURE 2—Underside of mouse

Underside of Mouse

On the question of who gave the name to the "mouse" Engelbart says that no one can remember. It just looked like a mouse with a tail, and they all called it that in the lab.

Dictionary of Computer terms

Bit and Bytes: Bit is the smallest unit of information on a machine. A single bit can hold only one of two values: 0 or 1. The contents of memory are seen as groups of bits called bytes and words. The Byte is the basic unit of measurement for computer storage and contains 8 bits to represent a single character. For example, the code for the letter "A" is 01000001. Within memory, an "A" is stored by recording that bit pattern in a single byte (8 bits).

Hard Disk: A storage medium that uses several rigid disks coated with a magnetically sensitive material, together with the recording heads, in an airtight box. Typical storage capacities nowadays range from 3 to 20 gigabytes (GB). Hard drive performance is measured in terms of access time, seek time, rotational speed (measured in revolutions per minute), and data transfer rate.

RAM (random-access memory): This is the computer's primary working memory, in which program instructions and data are stored so that they can be accessed directly by the central processing unit. RAM does not keep its contents when the power to the computer is switched off, so save your work frequently.

P&I News

Dealing with Hypothermia

Any seafarer who has been exposed to cold air while in a survival craft or immersed in the sea may subsequently suffer from hypothermia.

Hypothermia is the term given to the condition when deep body temperature is lowered to less than 35 degrees C (95 degrees F) when normal body function would be impaired. Loss of life may occur when deep body temperature falls below 30 degrees C (86 deg. F).

In a cold environment, body heat production will automatically increase in an effort to balance heat loss. However, if the rate of heat loss exceeds the rate of heat production, then the body temperature must fall. The rate of heat loss is many times greater in water than in air.

The rate of heat loss will vary depending on the difference in the temperature between the body and the water. In tropical waters hypothermia can still occur but is likely to take far longer than in colder waters, where death by hypothermia can occur in less than 1 hour.

In addition, death by drowning is a frequent consequence of weakness caused by hypothermia. Crewmembers should be aware that almost all seas in the world are at a temperature, which can be classed as a cold environment. Hypothermia should always be suspected in every individual rescued at sea.

There are three stages of uncomplicated hypothermia.

- **Excitation** - indicated by marked shivering, confusion and disorientation.
- **Adynamic** - indicated by amnesia, slowing of the heart and possible abnormal rhythms.
- **Torpor.**

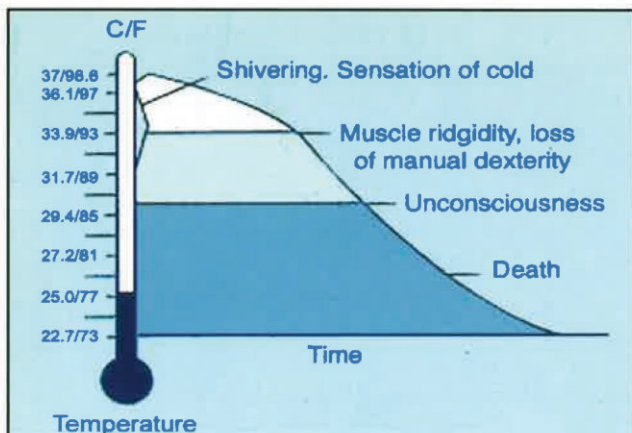
The torpor stage may end up in a comatose state, which can be difficult to distinguish from death. The casualty is unconscious, there are no reflexes and the pupils are dilated. The respiratory rate is very slow with only two or three movements a minute, the pulse is imperceptible and heart sounds cannot be heard, even with a stethoscope.

The treatment for hypothermia will of course depend on both the condition of the survivor and the facilities available. Generally, survivors who are rational and capable of recounting their experiences, although shivering dramatically, merely require removal of all wet clothes and replacement with dry clothes or blankets. Hot sweet drinks and rest in a warm environment not exceeding normal room temperature is also recommended. However it should always be remembered that even conscious survivors can collapse and become unconscious shortly after rescue, they should therefore be laid down and not be left alone. Alcohol should never be administered.

In more serious cases, where the survivor is not shivering but is semi-conscious, unconscious or apparently dead, slow re-warming is essential. The following measures will also be necessary to preserve life.

- Upon rescue check the survivors breathing and listen for heart sounds. If the survivor is not breathing, ensure the airway is clear and start artificial respiration immediately. Attempts at resuscitation should be continued until medical advice can be obtained, or for at least 30 minutes.
- Prevent further heat loss due to evaporation or exposure to wind.
- Do not massage the limbs.
- Avoid all unnecessary handling, even the removal of wet clothing.
- Enclose the survivor in a plastic bag or blanket, or preferably both. The blankets should not be warmed and it is important that the head, but not the face, is well covered. The survivor should be placed in a room that is not too warm - 15/20 degrees C (59/70 degrees F).
- Never attempt to give any fluids by mouth to an unconscious casualty.
- If the survivor is breathing but unconscious, lay him in the unconscious position and when consciousness has been fully regained give a warm sweet drink.
- Conscious survivors suffering from hypothermia should be laid on their side and whenever possible, in a slightly head down attitude.

(Source: "North of England P & I Club, Signals Magazine".)



Hypothermia Effects

Instructions for Life from the Dalai Lama

MANY OF THEM MAKE A LOT OF SENSE!

1. Take into account that great love and great achievements involve great risk.
2. When you lose – don't lose the lesson.
3. Follow the three R's – Respect for self, Respect for others, and Responsibility for all your actions.
4. Remember that not getting what you want is sometimes a wonderful stroke of luck.
5. Learn the rules so you know how to break them properly.
6. Don't let a little dispute injure a great friendship.
7. When you realise you've made a mistake, take immediate steps to correct it.
8. Spend some time alone every day.
9. Open your arms to change, but don't let go of your values.
10. Remember that silence is sometimes the best answer.
11. Live a good honourable life. Then when you get older and think back, you'll be able to enjoy it a second time.
12. A loving atmosphere in your home is the foundation for your life.
13. In disagreements with loved ones, deal only with the current situation. Do not bring up the past.
14. Share your knowledge. It's a way to achieve immortality.
15. Be gentle with the earth.
16. Once a year, go somewhere you've never been before.
17. Remember that the best relationship is one in which your love for each other exceeds your need for each other.
18. Judge your success by what you had to give up in order to get it.

Suggestions

"UNITEAM NEWS" is designed for the interest of our crew and to keep all Uniteam employees informed of the developments within our company. We would appreciate and welcome with pleasure your feedback and any articles of interest, or humour that you would like us to include within our next editions.

Humour

Is your computer male or female?

As you are aware, ships have long been characterised as being female (e.g., "Steady as she goes", or "She's listing to starboard, Captain!"). Recently, a group of computer scientists (all males) announced that computers should also be referred to as being female. Their reasons for drawing this conclusion follow:

1. No one but the Creator understands their internal logic.
2. The native language they use to communicate with other computers is incomprehensible to everyone else.
3. The message "Bad command or file name" is about as informative as, "If you don't know why I'm mad at you, then I'm certainly not going to tell you".
4. Even your smallest mistakes are stored in long-term memory for later retrieval.
5. As soon as you make a commitment to one, you find yourself spending half your paycheck on accessories for it.

However, another group of computer scientists (all female) think that computers should be referred to as if they were male. Their reasons follow:

1. They have a lot of data, but are still clueless.
2. They are supposed to help you solve problems, but half the time they are the problem.
3. As soon as you commit to one you realize that, if you had waited a little longer, you could have obtained a better model.
4. In order to get their attention, you have to turn them on.
5. Big power surges knock them out for the rest of the night.



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