

the LOOKOUT

SEAMEN'S CHURCH INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK

Images and/or text cannot be displayed due to copyright restrictions



Dear Friends,

Perhaps you know the saying, "With your help no dream is impossible." How true it is and how grateful we are that it is so.

Your help this year has made many of our dreams possible. This year saw more SCI Christmas Boxes delivered to more men and women at sea than ever before. This year found almost double the number of people attending courses at our Roosevelt Institute of Maritime and General Studies. This year a record number of seamen successfully completed courses in our Merchant Marine School.

These were only a few of our dreams. We have many more for next year and the future. But without your help many of our dreams would not have been possible.

So at this Holiday Season, we send you our grateful thanks and earnestly pray,

"That the true joys of Christmas with you may abide,
That your course will be blessed by a smooth running tide,
With no storm nor tempest may the New Year be fraught,
May God bring all safe-home to a welcoming port."

THE REV. JOHN M. MULLIGAN, D.D. Director

the LOOKOUT

Vol. 64 No. 10

December 1973

The Rev. John M. Mulligan, D.D.

Director

Carlyle Windley

Editor

SEAMEN'S CHURCH INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK 15 State Street, New York, N. Y. 10004 Telephone: 269-2710

The Right Reverend
Paul Moore, Jr., S.T.D., D.D.
Honorary President

John G. Winslow President Published monthly with exception of July-August and February-March when bi-monthly. Contributions to the Seamen's Church Institute of New York of \$5.00 or more include a year's subscription to The Lookout. Single subscriptions are \$2.00 annually. Single copies 50¢. Additional postage for Canada, Latin America, Spain, \$1.00; other foreign, \$3.00. Second class postage paid at New York, N. Y.

COVER: Photo by Hedgecoth Photographers

US ISSN 0024-6425



Editor's Note: Because many of our seamen guests are from foreign countries, Christmas greetings at SCI are given and responded to, in a variety of languages. Carols of all nations are played in our chapel during Christmas week with participants often singing the well-known tunes in their own native tongue. Somehow, this international flavor of Christmas makes the season all the more special and it also makes the following article particularly appropriate.

The celebration of Christmas is so much of an accustomed occasion for most Americans, they sometimes forget that it is done differently in other countries.

Customs and names, even dates of events, are not the same. The ways the Birth of Christ is celebrated vary around the world. No matter the differences, the joy, delight and significance of this beautiful season are one and the same eternal.

Children in Syria wait up for the "Magic Mule," said to arrive loaded with presents at midnight precisely. Of course, no child has ever stayed awake long enough to see him. The ageold story stems from Lilat-al-Kadr, the "Night of Destiny," or Twelfth Night

Eve, when trees bend in reverence before the three kings, who have found the Christ Child.

A wayfarer tethered his mule to a tree close to midnight, walking on to the village. The mule was gone, when he returned, but he heard braying above him. And there, high up in the



tree, was his animal. The tree had bent down reverently at the magic hour and had caught up the mule in its branches.

There is also the "Little Camel" who brings gifts in Syria. He was too young, no doubt, to stand the arduous journey with the Magi. When he fell exhausted outside the manger, the tiny Jesus heard his groaning and blessed him with immortality. Children leave water and wheat for him on Twelfth Night; he leaves them candies and toys. But, if they have been bad, telltale black marks are left on their small wrists.

Christmas Eve in Armenia is Twelfth Night, so its people celebrate January 7, as the "old and true" Christmas, in keeping with the Julian, not the Gregorian calendar.

In Italy, "la Befana" rides her broomstick, flying from chimney to chimney of houses where children live. She slides down sooty flues, leaving presents for the good ones. The bad girls



and boys get bags of ashes, charcoal and pebbles. While following the "Star of Bethlehem," the Magi stopped to ask Befena to join them. She was very busy with her sweeping. She said she would catch up with them, but she hasn't yet made it. For centuries, she has searched for the "Bambino Gesu," without success. She tries anew each Twelfth Night, leaving gifts for children along her way.

Most Latin American countries observe "Three Kings' Day," a holdover from Spain, where parents sometimes blacked their youngests' faces, to prove that King Balthasar kissed them as they slept.

In Puerto Rico, on the eve of January 6, children put grass and bowls of water under their beds for the camels of the kings. Next morning, the grass has been eaten; the water drunk. In the bowls, also in their shoes, children find cakes, candies, toys. Adapted to mid-summer climate and tailored to regional customs, castanets and guitars are combined with music of the bells, to celebrate Christmas, Latin style.

Christmas gets under way on St. Nicholas Day in Germany. The decorated tree is the centerpiece of a very gay celebration. Deep snow and quaint buildings create backdrops unequaled for house-to-house caroling which Austrians consider absolutely essential to celebrating the season.



Christmas is called "Sheng Dan Jieh" in China and that means "Holy Birth Festival." With Santas and decorated trees very much in evidence, it closely resembles the Western celebration. In Switzerland, a girl-angel called Krisskindl is gift-bearer where Christmas is a quiet and spiritual family time.

Christmas Eve is an all-night joyous

the adoption of Western Christmas traditions in Japan, but little or no reference to the religious meanings of the season.

Christmas is just a time for fun in India, since the British had declared it a holiday. Otherwise, any resemblance to American and English celebrations depends on whether missionaries were



affair in France and St. Nicholas Day is December 6, though not a legal holiday. Gifts for the children are left in shoes by "Pere Noel." Creches, or miniature Nativity scenes, not only contain the manger, but figures of the baker, the grocer, the mayor and other local personalities.

Because it is mid-summer weather in Australia, festivities "Down Under"



are staged outdoors mainly. Beach parties on Christmas are commonplace. There's a three-day festival in Turkey, where the first St. Nicholas was born. There is a Santa and trees and gifts in

ever in the area. Customs vary slightly in Scandinavia — Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden. St. Lucia's Day, December 13, opens the holidays in Sweden. Girls wear halos of candles, "Crown of the Day." Visits to Finnish baths are customary on Christmas Eve.

Music and mirth are keys to the Spanish season, and "Three Wise Men" bring gifts on January 6. In Belgium, the event is very colorful, with a costume festival, play-going, processions and group singing countrywide. Holland has a big parade. St. Nick rides on a horse with "Black Peter," who takes care of the bad boys and girls along the way. In Mexico, Christmas holidays start on December 16, with "posadas" or "inns," remembering where the Holy Family sought shelter. Mexican families visit back and forth as they re-enact the event. Christmas Day, however, is a quiet one at home, and children receive gifts on Epiphany, January 6.

In England, the celebration is much as it is in America, with the exception of "Boxing Day," December 26. The name comes from the custom of giving boxes filled with money to servants and the poor.

to them to watch the weather to keep the halliards clear for running, to remember that "any fool can carry on but only the wise man knows how to shorten sail in time"... and on in the manner of ancient Mariners & all the world over But the vital truth of sealife is to be found in the alicient saying that it is "The stout hearts that make the thip Safe". Having been brought up on it I pass it on to them in all confidence affection. Josephon

2d. June 1923.

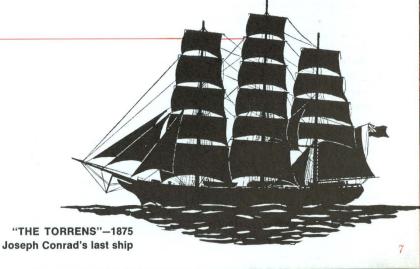
EFFENDI HILL
OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND
NEW YORK

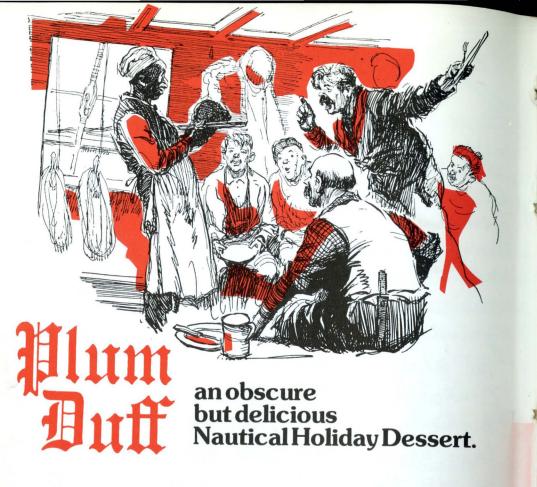
On leaving this hospitable Country where I'm cream is excellent and the hilk of human Kindness apparente Wer ceases to flow I assume an ancient mariner's privilege of sending to the Owners and the Ships-Company of the Turitala my brotherly good wishes for feir winds and Clear Skies on all their voyages. And may they be many! And I would Eccommen

Reproduction of a letter presented by Mr. James A. Farrell to SCI's Joseph Conrad Memorial Library

Joseph Conrad December 3, 1857—August 3, 1954

Seaman and novelist. Author of thirteen novels, two volumes of memoirs and twenty-eight short stories.





Since adding variety to the traditional holiday dinner is always a challenge to the concerned cook, we thought our December 1963 Lookout story on Plum Duff is well worth the retelling.

It seems that Miss Terwilliger, our director of food services, was trying to solve this annual menu dilemma, when one of the old timers chanced into the cafeteria with the question "Why aren't Plum Duff served?"

Why? Why not. Seamen had devoured it by the barrels at the turn of the century and it was probably as well known as salt pork and hard-tack during the 1800's.

But where would one find the recipe. Although plum duff was known to be a dessert, it evidently had fallen out of favor with the advent of refrigeration for the merchant ship's galley.

First, all the cookbooks in the SCI library were checked to no avail. Then the wealth of archaic cookbooks in the New York Public Library plus dictionaries of nautical terms were examined, but yielded no definitive results.

By accident, one of the Institute's employees (Mrs. Gladys MacDonald Kadish—now retired) heard that we were looking for a recipe for plum duff and came to the rescue. Her father had been a sea captain and she said that she "... remembered plum duff well because her father talked about it and that her mother made it for Christmas when he was at home. It was a standby; and plum duff was often the family choice for dessert after the big Christmas turkey or goose dinner. She was able to resurrect the recipe from the family cook book and the riddle was

solved.

As to why the dessert is called plum "duff" no one is really sure. The word "duff" is of obscure origin. One story goes that an Irish cook found a doughpudding recipe and whipped it up for his crew. Asked what he called it, he replied: "Duff—here it is in the book." "But that's dough," a seaman objected. "If r-o-u-g-h spells ruff, and t-o-u-g-h spells tuff, why don't d-o-u-g-h spell duff?" was the cook's silencer.

Seamen's slang gave plum duff still another name, according to a GLOS-SARY OF SEA TERMS by Gershom Bradford—"railroad duff," when the raisins are so few and far between that sailors say they find only one at each station!

Whether its called Irish "dough(f)" or railroad duff, this spicy pudding from the days of sail will be a welcome and delicious addition to the holiday table of the adventurous cook.

In case raisins are in short supply at your local grocer, we are also including a plum duff recipe sent to us by Miss Anne Frances Hodgkins. In that it uses prunes (dried plums) it might well be the definitive recipe. In either case, you'll have a real treat for the holidays.



Beat well 2 eggs

Blend in

1 cup of brown sugar
1/2 cup of shortening, melted

MISS HODGKIN'S PLUM DUFF (DARK)

2 cups well-drained, cut-up pitted cooked prunes

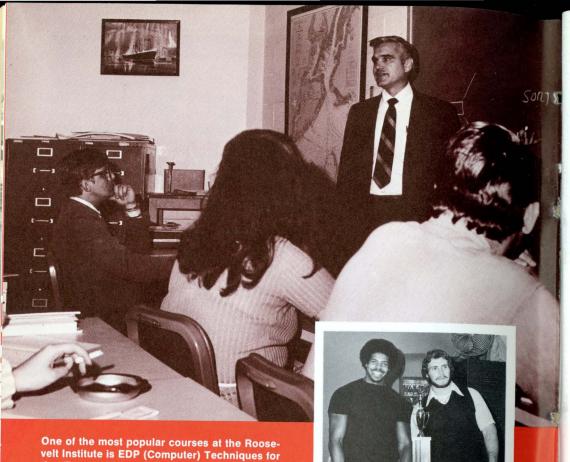
Sift together and stir in

- 1 cup Gold Medal flour (sifted)
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon soda

Pour into well-greased 1 qt. mold, Steam. Serve hot with cream sauce.

CREAM SAUCE

Beat 1 egg until foamy. Blend in 1/3 cup melted butter, 11/2 cups sifted confectioner's sugar and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Fold in 1 cup of whipping cream, whipped stiff. Cool.



One of the most popular courses at the Roosevelt Institute is EDP (Computer) Techniques for the Transportation Industry. Each week, instructor Gerald Walker (shown above) keeps his students in rapt attention with information now vital to industry in-house personnel. Student response to the course has been enthusiastic, and the Institute feels quite fortunate in having such an outstanding instructor as Mr. Walker who is also the Statistical Systems Manager for United States Lines, Inc. and one of the outstanding specialists in his field.

In addition, the Institute is pleased that U. S. Lines, recognizing the need for new and more training within the transportation industry has encouraged Mr. Walker in his work with the Institute.

For all of our overweight or out-ofshape readers, the two young men above should prove what a little "working out" can do.

Danny Brown (I) who works in our gymnasium when not in school recently won a second place trophy in the Mr. Staten Island (N. Y.) competition and third place in the Mr. Y.M.C.A. competition.

George Ludwigsen, who works for a neighboring brokerage firm, Wagner, Stott and Co. uses his lunch hour for working out. He recently won the New Jersey Arm Wrestling competition — defeating among his competition the second place winner of the recent World Championship Events.

Not bad work for a couple of young contenders.



Mrs. Helen Lange of the United Nations Association of New York introduces the panelists for this year's opening monthly seminar of Business Partners Around the Globe. Jointly sponsored by the New York Department of Commerce, International Division; the U.N.A. of New York and the Roosevelt Institute, this particular seminar on world trade opportunities featured Eastern Europe, Close-up: Russia.

Participating distinguished panelists were (from left) Admiral Tazewell T. Shepard, Vice President, Occidental International Corporation; Mr. Gennadiy G. Alexeev, Director of Industrial and Technological Development for Amtorg Corporation; and Mr. J. Sotenberg, International Trade Consultant, New York State Department of Commerce, and Mrs. Lange, moderator.



Proving you're never too young to be a ship buff, teenager Arthur Wing photographs a SCI ship model for use in his upcoming social studies/art project at Benjamin Franklin Junior High School. Because he wanted to do something "special" Arthur chose his hobby, photography, as his art medium and early "sailers" as his subject.

We recently heard from his father (also named Arthur and who is with the Ecumenical Foundation for Higher Education in New York) that the results were fine.





During the month of September, SCI ship visitors to the New York/New Jersey Port called one or more times on 194 ships representing more than 45 countries.

At our Mariners' International Center in Port Newark, New Jersey, the soccer field was in steady use afternoons and evenings. Port Newark also had its first visit from a Russian flag vessel. Its crew members visited our center and made preliminary arrangements for a soccer match on their next trip to New Jersey.

Here at 15 State Street, the television and game room received especially heavy use as the "Mets" made their sudden bid for the pennant. Chess continued to grow in popularity with seamen although "cards" still hold their own. The weekly dances are always enjoyed and are particularly well-attended whenever the renowned band from the SS FRANCE performs.



"Pot Luck" was the call of the day for a recent benefit luncheon given by volunteer members of the Women's Council. Board members prepared the numerous individual dishes which ranged from delicate to robust in flavor and from soup to nuts in scope. Judging from the hearty appetites, everyone must have been a gourmet cook.

by J. Norman McKenzie

I cannot say whether today's kids ever dream of running away and seeking their fortune in some far-off place. Perhaps the prevalence of motorbikes and the easy access to adventure through TV precludes such old-fashioned make-believe, but in the somber days of the Great Depression, things were otherwise. Jobs were scarce and kids had nothing to spend but time. One pleasant way to spend time was in daydreams.

If you grew up in a coastal town—as I did—you dreamed of running away to sea. There would be high adventure in foreign ports of call and, trailing clouds of glory, you would return with treasures to mollify distraught parents.

My boyhood crony, Tom Farley, and I made our dream come true, briefly, albeit we trailed no clouds of glory after our voyage, nor did we return laden with gifts. Our dream began to shape up when we helped a quartermaster of our acquaintance back aboard his ship after he had spent a liquid night on the town. The ship, S. S. Boston, a tanker that put in at a refinery near

our town, lay at anchor in the river, and when we helped our friend aboard, he was grateful to the point of inviting us back next trip.

Good as his word, next time she docked, he looked us up. He knew of our dream of going to sea and suggested he might get us signed on if we wanted to take our chances and hang around. "Sometimes the boys get hung-up in the city and don't make it," he told us.

We were game. We each packed a bag and spirited it out of our houses. We left no notes for our parents. We had the brilliant idea that we could have "Sparks" — as we were already calling the radio man — send radiograms to the folks back home once we were safely at sea.

Our plan was a masterpiece of simplicity. We would go aboard in the morning and hope that some of the crew were living it up so high in their city dens of iniquity that they would forget when the *Boston* sailed. We walked the four miles from our homes to the docks, and there in broad daylight we saw our ship. She was rusted and she smelled evilly of bunker oil as

great rubber pipes, like monstrous shafts stuck in some wounded giant. sucked the black cargo from her tanks. But as we mounted the gangplank, she took on the majestic look of a cruise ship. We found our quartermaster friend lazing in his bunk reading "Ballyhoo," the forerunner of today's Mad magazine. To our breathless question "Any berths open?" he replied sleepily, "Don't know yet - never know until the last minute. Just hang around."

We hung around. In a little while he took us into the galley where a man in a dirty apron and a stubbly beard eyed us suspiciously. "They're okay — they may ship out with us," said the quartermaster. But he winked when he said it. The nagging doubt evoked by the wink was dissolved in the steaming mugs of coffee that the dirty-aproned one — called "Cook" — set before us. It was the blackest, the strongest, the coffee-est coffee I had ever tasted.

As we sat sipping that lordly brew, a blast from the ship's whistle rocked the room. Tom and I both jumped. Cook and the quartermaster laughed. "We'll be shoving off soon," said the quartermaster, consulting his watch. "I'll check - looks like those guys ain't gonna show. I'll go see about signing you boys on," and he ducked out of the galley.

My stomach turned over. I looked at Tom and saw my mood mirrored in his face. My lord! I thought; we're actually going. I was scared stiff. There was no turning back, no chance to run away to land to the safety of our homes.

But we were wrong. As we trudged topside, we spotted the quartermaster chatting with the man on watch at the gangplank. They were laughing and pointing to the dock below. There, staggering out of a cab and scrambling up the gangplank were the two "missing" crewmen. They had turned their backs on SIN.

The terror of a few moments before now became chagrin. Sheltered from the dreadful reality of running away to sea, we had nothing left but the dream. And knowing the dream would not come true, we could now dream it safely, as long as we wanted to.

Even gladder than when we had come aboard, we said our goodbyes and, bags in hand, walked the plank. We stood on the dock while they pulled in the hawsers, and two tugs maneuvered our ship out into the channel. On the turning tide, she made her ponderous way down the river and out into the sea. We watched until we lost her in the maze of smoke stacks of the factories that lined the banks.

As we walked back to town, a cold drizzle began, chilling us beyond the chill that was already in our hearts. We stopped by the lunchroom where we had so often planned to run away to sea. We ordered coffee and as we drank, I said, "This sure tastes a lot better than the lousy stuff they serve on tank-

Tom looked at me, nodded and said, "Yuh, lots better."

As I think about it now, I'm inclined to believe that our conversation, like the coffee, had just a touch of sour grapes in it.

\$5 GETS THE LOOKOUT

Much as we regret it, increased operating costs have necessitated our sending the "Lookout" only to those contributors who give \$5.00 or more per year, effective with the January 1974 issue.

In case your 1973 contribution was less than \$5.00, just mail us the difference and we'll be sure that you continue to get our publication.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION (Act of August 12, 1970: Section 3685, Title 39, United States Code)

1. Date of filing: September 14, 1973; 2. Title of publication: THE LOOKOUT; 3. Frequency of issue: Monthly with the exception of February-March, July-August, when bimonthly (Ten issues per year); 4. Location of known office of publication: 15 State Street, New York, N. Y. 10004; 5. Location of the headquarters or general business offices of the publishers: 15 State Street, N. Y., N. Y. 10004.

6. Names and addresses of Publisher, Editor and Managing Editor: Publisher, Seamen's Church Institute of New York, 15 State Street, New York, N. Y. 10004; Editor, Carlyle Windley, 15 State Street, New York, N. Y. 10004; Managing Editor: None.

7. Owner: Seamen's Church Institute of New York, 15 State Street, N. Y., N. Y. 10004.

8. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: None.

9. For completion by nonprofit organization authorized to mail at special rates: The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes have not changed during preceding 12 months.

10. Extent and nature of circulation:

20	Average no. copies each issue during preceding 12 months.	Actual number of copies of single issues published nearest to filing date.
A. Total no. copies	printed	
(net press rul	n). 5800	6100
B. Paid circulation		
1. Sales throu		
and carrie		
vendors an	d	NONE
	les. NONE	NONE
2. Mail		F00F
subscription	ns 5594	5885
C. Total paid	~~~	F00F
circulation	5594	5885
D. Free distribution		
by mail, carr		
or other mea		
1. Samples, c	complimentar	У
and other		112
copies.	103	112
2. Copies dis		
news ager		NONE
but not so		NONE
E. Total distribut	ion	5997
(sum of C and		9991
F. Office use, left-	over,	
unaccounted,		103
after printir	. 8 .	100
G. Total (sum of	E and F	
should equal	net	
press run sh	own	6100

5800 in A). I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

CARLYLE WINDLEY Editor

6100



"... and, lo, the star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was.

When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.

And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down, and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh."

Seamen's Church Institute of N. Y. 15 State Street New York, N. Y. 10004

Address Correction Requested

