

**Mid-Hudson Power Squadron
A Unit of the
United States Power Squadrons ©
Chartered 1926**



THE FOGHORN

**The Official Newsletter of the
Mid-Hudson Power Squadron**

October, 2010 Issue

**The Foghorn Editor
Minke M. Kwak AP
240 Sand Hill Road
Gardiner, NY 12525**

Visit our website by pressing the Ctrl key and
click to follow this link

<http://www.midhudsonpowersquadron.org/>

MHPS AWARD-WINNING WEBSITE



MID-HUDSON POWER SQUADRON BRIDGE

2009-2010

Commander:

George J Danko AP

845-724-3702 Email:

dankogeorg@aol.com

Executive Officer:

Office Vacant

Administrative Officer:

Lt/C Ed Sugg P

845-462-3153 Email:

ej@nhainsurance.com

Secretary:

Lt/C Jerry Toepfler AP

845-462-1786 Email:

jerry.toepfer@verizon.net

Assistant Secretary:

P/D/Lt/C Ed Weber SN

845-331-4083 Email:

evweber@aol.com

Treasurer:

Lt/C Jan Silver S

845-877-4777 Email:

jansilver@optonline.net

Assistant Treasurer:

P/R/C Dick Winchell SN

845-691-7606 Email:

n2exv@verizon.net

Educational Officer:

1st/Lt. Mathew TenEyck JN

845-338-9116 Email:

mattwin4@aol.com

Assistant Educational Officer

Lt Thomas Ostrofsky, P

845-229-9203

tostrofsky@att.net

Honorary Asst. Educational Officer P/R/C

Dick Winchell SN

845-691-7606 Email:

n2exv@verizon.net

Webmaster:

Lt Joe Todaro AP

845-876-8333 Email:

jstodaro@yahoo.com

Editor:

Minke M. Kwak AP

845-255-5318 Email:

mmkwak@earthlink.net



Commander's Message:

None received.

This month's Nauti Bender:

Some vessels do not have a _____

Light. As they approach you, only a _____

Or _____ light will be visible.

(Answer elsewhere in this newsletter.)

Education

**All courses are now open to the public.
(At a Cost!!)**

Courses Scheduled:

Junior Navigation

January 11, 2011 Hurley Reformed
Church, Hurley, NY

At Junior Navigation is the first in a two-part
program of study in offshore navigation,
followed by Navigation the course. It is
designed as a practical "how to" course.

Subject matter includes:

Precise time determination

Use of the Nautical Almanac

Taking sextant sights of the sun

Reducing sights to establish lines of position

Special charts and plotting sheets for offshore navigation

Offshore navigational routines for recreational craft

Tuesday evenings

6:30 - 9:00

Beginning September 14, 2010

Running 9 weeks

At Poughkeepsie Yacht Club

Yacht Club Road

(Off Route 9 between Hyde Park and Staatsburg)

All PYC members invited

And

Open to the public

Cost: \$ 55.00 per set of books

\$ 10 for each extra exam

Schedule of Classes: Sept. 14, 21, 28, Oct. 5, 12, 19, 26, Nov. 2, 9 (EXAM)

Questions or more information contact:

Pat Smalley 845-889-4242

Lymey2@aol.com

Ernie Klopping 845-266-8040

Doveki5@aol.com

Registration is open immediately and closes August 31.

Call Ernie or Pat to register.

Nautibender Answer:

Masthead Light

Red or Green Light.

Message from Pat Smalley

**MID-HUDSON POWER SQUADRON
ANNUAL RENDEZVOUS**

On a standard traffic light, is the green on top or bottom?

In which hand is the Statue of Liberty's torch?

On the U.S. flag, what is the color of the top stripe?

Future events:

Oct 1 and 2

Leadership Course at
The Mercury Grand Motel.

Registration form attached.

It is free for current and incoming Administrative Officers and \$50 for every-one else (which includes materials, coffee breaks, lunch).

Fall Conference:

Oct. 22– Oct. 24, 2010

Hosted by Sacandaga at
The Ramada Inn Hotel of Albany
(formerly the Clarion Hotel)
Watervliet Ave Ext
Albany, NY

Spring Conference:

April 1 – April 3, 2011

Holiday Inn
Saratoga Springs, NY

**United States Power Squadrons
Seamanship Course**

Sponsored by

Mid-Hudson Power Squadron

And

Poughkeepsie Yacht Club

What is the lowest whole number on the FM dial?

How many curves are there in a standard paper clip?

These are some of the 25 questions on a quiz with which Grace Schoonmaker challenged us at the annual rendezvous. If you need answers, call Pat: 845-889-4242.

The annual rendezvous of the Mid-Hudson Power Squadron was held at the Esopus Creek home in Saugerties of Cliff and Grace Schoonmaker on Saturday, August 21, 2010. The weather was perfect and the food was varied and plentiful with corn on the cob furnished by Power Squadron members, Don and Betty Gladstone. Two boats arrived, one bringing Bruce LoPresti and the other transporting Ernie Klopping and Pat Smalley. Other members arrived by car. All together there were 15 attendees. Those present were Cliff and Grace Schoonmaker, their sons Cliff Jr. and Chris, Don and Betty Gladstone, Bruce LoPresti, Michele Tarsa, Jeff Kantor, Stu and Jackie Steagall, Fred and Linda Mangelsdorf, Ernie Klopping and Pat Smalley. It was a perfect opportunity to visit with members we have not seen recently and get caught up on family and Power Squadron news. We appreciate the Schoonmakers' hospitality and opening their home to us.

THANK YOU, CLIFF AND GRACE !!!!

Dick Winchell Suggested the following article be added to this month's issue.

Do CPR the right way: 5 things everyone needs to know

Do CPR the right way: 5 things everyone needs to know



- by **Jessica Ashley, Shine staff,**



The **American Heart Association**

announced today new recommendations for the way CPR is performed. The small change could make a big difference in the lives of people suffering from cardiac arrest, the organization says.

For nearly 40 years, CPR guidelines have trained people to follow these simple A-B-C instructions—tilt the victim's head back to open the airway, then pinch their nose and

do a succession of breaths into their mouth, and finally perform chest compressions.

But now, the AHA says starting with the C of chest compressions will help oxygen-rich blood circulate throughout the body sooner, which is critical for people who have had a heart attack. With this shift, rescuers and responding emergency personnel should now follow a C-A-B process—begin with chest compression, then move on to address the airway and breaths. This change applies to adults, children, and babies, but does not apply to newborns.

The revision is a part of the 2010 emergency cardiovascular care report published by the AHA., an organization that reviews its guidelines every five years, taking into account new science and literature. Although the changed procedure will take some time to reach what Monica Kleinman, the vice chair of the AHA's Emergency Cardiovascular Care Committee, calls "front-line people", there is a plan in place to implement the recommendations as soon as possible to their training network, medical staffs, and first-responders.

"The sooner chest compressions are started, the more likely there will be a better outcome," Kleinman announced. "Studies performed in labs as well as large-population studies have shown that people do better if they get chest compressions within four minutes."

That four minutes is the amount of time it could take for emergency crews to rapidly respond, Chicago firefighter and CPR instructor Kelly Burns notes. Until then, he stresses that any CPR bystanders perform can make a difference.

"Early activation is critical," Burns says, especially in cities where traffic and walk-up buildings can slow even the fastest respondents during a trauma where every

minute counts.

When someone needs CPR, the very best reaction is a quick one, he says.

"In a perfect world, someone else calls 911 while you start chest compressions on the person in need," he advises. According to Kleinman, however, only about one-third of victims of cardiac arrest get assistance from bystanders.

Despite changing guidelines, outdated training, or any confusion in the moment, Burns says that no one who tries CPR is faltering.

"People are reluctant to jump in and help, especially if the person is not a family member or friend," Burns observes on a weekly basis. "The only mistake a civilian can make in these situations is waiting and not doing anything at all."

To that end, the new AHA guidelines are meant to help anyone who encounters this kind of emergency—the idea being, if they know better, they will do better.

5 potentially life-saving notes to remember about the new C-A-B method of CPR:

1. There are no mistakes when you perform CPR.

"One thing most people don't know, " Kleinman says, "is that there is almost nothing you can do [during CPR] to harm a person in cardiac arrest except delay responding."

Starting with chest compressions is now viewed by the AHA as the most effective procedure, and all immediate assistance will increase the chances the victim will survive with a good quality of life.

If one person calls 911 while another administers CPR, as Burns recommends,

emergency operators will give informed instructions over the phone as well as dispatch aid to the scene.

2. All victims in cardiac arrest need chest compressions.

The AHA asserts that people having a heart attack still have oxygen remaining in their lungs and bloodstream in the first few minutes of cardiac arrest. Starting chest compressions first thing pumps blood to the victim's brain and heart sooner, delivering needed oxygen. This new method saves the 30 seconds that people performing CPR used to take to open the airway and begin breathing under the old guidelines.

3. It's a myth that only older, overweight men are at risk for a heart attack.

"Equal numbers of women and men have heart attacks," Kleinman reports. Sufferers are primarily adults.

Although infants and children are far more likely to require CPR due to accidents than cardiac arrest, it is important to know how administer care to them. ([You can learn how to perform CPR on infants and children with this kit produced by the AHA](#) or by signing up for one of their [training sessions](#).)

4. Nearly all cardiac emergencies occur at home.

"Ninety percent of events take place at home. If you perform CPR in your lifetime, it's probably going to be for someone you love," Kleinman reveals.

5. Training is simpler and more accessible than you think.

Learning CPR has never been hard, Kleinman says, but guideline changes in the last ten years have reduced the number of steps and simplified the process even more.

Traditional CPR classes ([listed here on the AHA website](#)) are accessible for many

people at local schools and hospitals.

Kits are also available to complete in the privacy of your own home or workplace. Kits available through the AHA include inflatable, disposable mannequins and a training DVD.

"Anybody can learn to do CPR. It's clearly important for saving lives, and now it is easier than ever," Kleinman asserts.

Have you ever administered or received CPR? Would you jump in to the C-A-B method if you saw a person in need?

- by [Jessica Ashley, Shine staff](#), on Thu Oct 14, 2010 9:34pm PDT
- [358 Comments](#)
- [Post a Comment](#)
- [Read More from This Author »](#)
- [Report Abuse](#)

- [Share](#)
- [retweet](#)
- [Email](#)
- [Print](#)



The **American Heart Association** announced today new recommendations for the way CPR is performed. The small change could make a big difference in the lives of people suffering from cardiac arrest, the organization says.

For nearly 40 years, CPR guidelines have trained people to follow these simple A-B-C instructions—tilt the victim's head back to open the **a**irway, then pinch their nose and do a succession of **b**reaths into their mouth, and finally perform **c**hest compressions.

But now, the AHA says starting with the **C** of **c**hest compressions will help oxygen-rich blood circulate throughout the body sooner, which is critical for people who have had a heart attack. With this shift, rescuers and responding emergency personnel should now follow a C-A-B process—begin with **c**hest compression, then move on to address the **a**irway and **b**reaths. This change applies to adults, children, and babies, but does not apply to newborns.

The revision is a part of the 2010 emergency cardiovascular care report published by the AHA., an organization that reviews its guidelines every five years, taking into account new science and literature. Although the changed procedure will take some time to reach what Monica Kleinman, the vice chair of the AHA's Emergency Cardiovascular Care Committee, calls "front-line people", there is a plan in place to implement the recommendations as soon as possible to their training network, medical staffs, and first-responders.

"The sooner chest compressions are started, the more likely there will be a better outcome," Kleinman announced. "Studies performed in labs as well as large-population studies have shown that people do better if they get chest compressions within four minutes."

That four minutes is the amount of time it could take for emergency crews to rapidly respond, Chicago firefighter and CPR instructor Kelly Burns notes. Until then, he stresses that any CPR bystanders perform can make a difference.

"Early activation is critical," Burns says, especially in cities where traffic and walk-up buildings can slow even the fastest respondents during a trauma where every minute counts.

When someone needs CPR, the very best reaction is a quick one, he says.

"In a perfect world, someone else calls 911 while you start chest compressions on the person in need," he advises. According to Kleinman, however, only about one-third of victims of cardiac arrest get assistance from bystanders.

Despite changing guidelines, outdated training, or any confusion in the moment, Burns says that no one who tries CPR is faltering.

"People are reluctant to jump in and help, especially if the person is not a family member or friend," Burns observes on a weekly basis. "The only mistake a civilian can make in these situations is waiting and not doing anything at all."

To that end, the new AHA guidelines are meant to help anyone who encounters this kind of emergency—the idea being, if they know better, they will do better.

5 potentially life-saving notes to remember about the new C-A-B method of CPR:

1. There are no mistakes when you perform CPR.

"One thing most people don't know, " Kleinman says, "is that there is almost nothing you can do [during CPR] to harm a

person in cardiac arrest except delay responding."

Starting with chest compressions is now viewed by the AHA as the most effective procedure, and all immediate assistance will increase the chances the victim will survive with a good quality of life.

If one person calls 911 while another administers CPR, as Burns recommends, emergency operators will give informed instructions over the phone as well as dispatch aid to the scene.

2. All victims in cardiac arrest need chest compressions.

The AHA asserts that people having a heart attack still have oxygen remaining in their lungs and bloodstream in the first few minutes of cardiac arrest. Starting chest compressions first thing pumps blood to the victim's brain and heart sooner, delivering needed oxygen. This new method saves the 30 seconds that people performing CPR used to take to open the airway and begin breathing under the old guidelines.

3. It's a myth that only older, overweight men are at risk for a heart attack.

"Equal numbers of women and men have heart attacks," Kleinman reports. Sufferers are primarily adults.

Although infants and children are far more likely to require CPR due to accidents than cardiac arrest, it is important to know how administer care to them. (**You can learn how to perform CPR on infants and children with this kit produced by the AHA** or by signing up for one of their **training sessions.**)

4. Nearly all cardiac emergencies occur at home.

"Ninety percent of events take place at home. If you perform CPR in your lifetime, it's probably going to be for someone you love," Kleinman reveals.

5. Training is simpler and more accessible than you think.

Learning CPR has never been hard, Kleinman says, but guideline changes in the last ten years have reduced the number of steps and simplified the process even more.

Traditional CPR classes (**listed here on the AHA website**) are accessible for many people at local schools and hospitals.

Kits are also available to complete in the privacy of your own home or workplace. Kits available through the AHA include inflatable, disposable mannequins and a training DVD.

"Anybody can learn to do CPR. It's clearly important for saving lives, and now it is easier than ever," Kleinman asserts.

Have you ever administered or received CPR? Would you jump in to the C-A-B method if you saw a person in need?

MONTHLY MEETING WILL BE HELD ON

Wednesday October 20, 2010 at the Poughkeepsie Yacht Club at 1800 hours.

**HELP WANTED
FOGHORN EDITOR
NEEDED**