



March 2022

Published Monthly

STEEL VALLEY DOLPHINS  
USSVI REQUIN BASE NEWSLETTER





## The USSVI Requin Base supports the National Creed

“To perpetuate the memory of our shipmates who gave their lives in the pursuit of duties while serving their country. That their dedication, deeds, and supreme sacrifice be a constant source of motivation toward greater accomplishments. Pledge loyalty and patriotism to the United States of America and its Constitution.”

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### Meeting Information

Meetings are held on the second Saturday of the month, normally at the Baden PA American Legion. Quarterly meetings are held around our membership area.

#### Our next meeting will be

April 9, 2022 @ 1230 hours

At Baden American Legion

### Base Location



American Legion Post 641

271 State St

Baden PA 15005

### From the Editor

Please send ideas for articles or copies of articles, with full credit information to me for consideration of submission in the SVD.

We are a SUBMARINE group. As such, the articles should be SUBMARINE or NAVY related.

Lou Hamill - [itgeek8088@gmail.com](mailto:itgeek8088@gmail.com)

## MAKE A DIFFERENCE, ATTEND A MEETING!

### Our Website

For additional information about what is happening at **YOUR** base, go to

<https://www.requinbase.org/>



## USSVI National Officers

Office	Officer	Phone	eMail
National Commander	Wayne Standerfer	972-298-8139	<a href="mailto:lwaynes@charter.net">lwaynes@charter.net</a>
Senior Vice Commander	Jon Jaques	615-893-7800	<a href="mailto:jjagues@bellsouth.net">jjagues@bellsouth.net</a>
Junior Vice Commander	Steven Bell	704-824-3510	<a href="mailto:usnret82@carolina.rr.com">usnret82@carolina.rr.com</a>
Secretary	Raymond Wewers	479-967-5541	<a href="mailto:raywewers@gmail.com">raywewers@gmail.com</a>
Treasurer	Paul Hiser	910-691-5650	<a href="mailto:paulhiser664@gmail.com">paulhiser664@gmail.com</a>
Past Commander	John Markiewicz	904-743-2924	<a href="mailto:markiewiczjohn4@gmail.com">markiewiczjohn4@gmail.com</a>
Chaplain	James Sandman	615-975-4792	<a href="mailto:Jsandman85@gmail.com">Jsandman85@gmail.com</a>
Region Director Northeast	Leslie Altschuler	917-748-2275	<a href="mailto:CdrNJNorthBase@hotmail.com">CdrNJNorthBase@hotmail.com</a>
District Commander EN3	Thomas Denton	301-845-0049	<a href="mailto:gcmfish@verizon.net">gcmfish@verizon.net</a>
National Office		360-337-2978	<a href="mailto:office@ussvi.org">office@ussvi.org</a>



## USS Requin Base Officers

Office	Officer	Phone	eMail
Base Commander	Hubert C. Dietrich	412-486-2635	<a href="mailto:hueyfromglenshaw@aol.com">hueyfromglenshaw@aol.com</a>
1st Vice Commander	Chad Underkoffler	724-809-6830	<a href="mailto:candj981@verizon.net">candj981@verizon.net</a>
2nd Vice Commander	Chuck "Bat" Masterson	724-869-1938	<a href="mailto:mastersoncf@aol.com">mastersoncf@aol.com</a>
Secretary	Jeff Simon	724-502-4505	<a href="mailto:jeffsimon@zoominternet.net">jeffsimon@zoominternet.net</a>
Treasurer	Lee M. Bookwalter	412-795-8337	<a href="mailto:booky143@verizon.net">booky143@verizon.net</a>
Storekeeper	Frank Nicotra	412-835-6540	<a href="mailto:nicotrafrank@gmail.com">nicotrafrank@gmail.com</a>
<b>Chaplain</b>			
Past Base Commander	Joe Campisi	412-322-3201	<a href="mailto:jcampisi654@comcast.net">jcampisi654@comcast.net</a>
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Holland Club Chairman	Joe Campisi	412-322-3201	<a href="mailto:jcampisi654@comcast.net">jcampisi654@comcast.net</a>
Asst. Holland Club	Dick Geyer	724-637-2995	<a href="mailto:dgdiving@gmail.com">dgdiving@gmail.com</a>
Technology Chair	Lou Hamill	412-445-3998	<a href="mailto:itgeek8088@gmail.com">itgeek8088@gmail.com</a>
<b>Eagle Scout Chair</b>			
Awards Chair	Dick Geyer	724-637-2995	<a href="mailto:dgdiving@gmail.com">dgdiving@gmail.com</a>
<b>Master at Arms</b>			
Public Affairs Chair	Ed Derr	724-854-0781	<a href="mailto:rredde@gmail.com">rredde@gmail.com</a>



## Tolling of the Boats for March

### USS Perch (SS-176)

Lost on March 3, 1942 near Java with no immediate loss of life, while on her 1st war patrol. She survived 2 severe depth chargings in less than 200' of water by 3 Japanese destroyers. The crew abandoned ship and scuttled her. Of the 59 officers and men taken prisoner, 53 survived the war and six died as POWs.

### USS Grampus (SS-207)

Lost on March 5, 1943 with the loss of 71 officers and men, on her 6th war patrol. She was lost in Vella Gulf, sunk after engaging 2 Japanese Destroyers.

### USS H-1 (SS-28)

Lost on March 12, 1920 with the loss of 4 men as they tried to swim to shore after grounding on a shoal off Santa Margarita Island, off the coast of Baja California, Mexico. Vestal (AR-4), pulled H-1 off the rocks in the morning of 24 March, only to have her sink 45 minutes later in some 50 feet of water. She was originally named the USS Seawolf before becoming H-1.

### USS Triton (SS-201)

Lost on March 15, 1943 with the loss of 74 men. She was sunk north of the Admiralty Islands during a fight with 3 Japanese Destroyers. Triton was the 1st boat to engage the enemy in December 1941 off Wake Island, sinking 9 ships, 1 submarine and a destroyer.

### USS Kete (SS-369)

Lost on March 20, 1945 with the loss of 87 officers and men at the end of her 2nd war patrol. Probably sunk near Okinawa, by a Japanese submarine that itself was subsequently lost.

### USS F-4 (SS-23)

Lost on March 25, 1915 with the loss of 21 men. She foundered 1.5 miles off of Honolulu when acid corrosion of the lead lining of the battery tank let seawater into the battery compartment, causing loss of control. She was raised in August 1915.

### USS Tullibee (SS-284)

Lost on March 26, 1944 with the loss of 79 officers and men, on her 4th war patrol. It's believed she was a victim of a circular run by one of her own torpedoes. The lookout was the only survivor and he survived the war as a Japanese prisoner.

### USS Trigger (SS-237)

Lost on March 26, 1945 with the loss of 89 officers and men, on her 12th war patrol. She was lost during a combined attack by Japanese antisubmarine vessels and aircraft. Trigger ranked 7th in total tonnage sunk and tied for 8th in number of ships sunk.



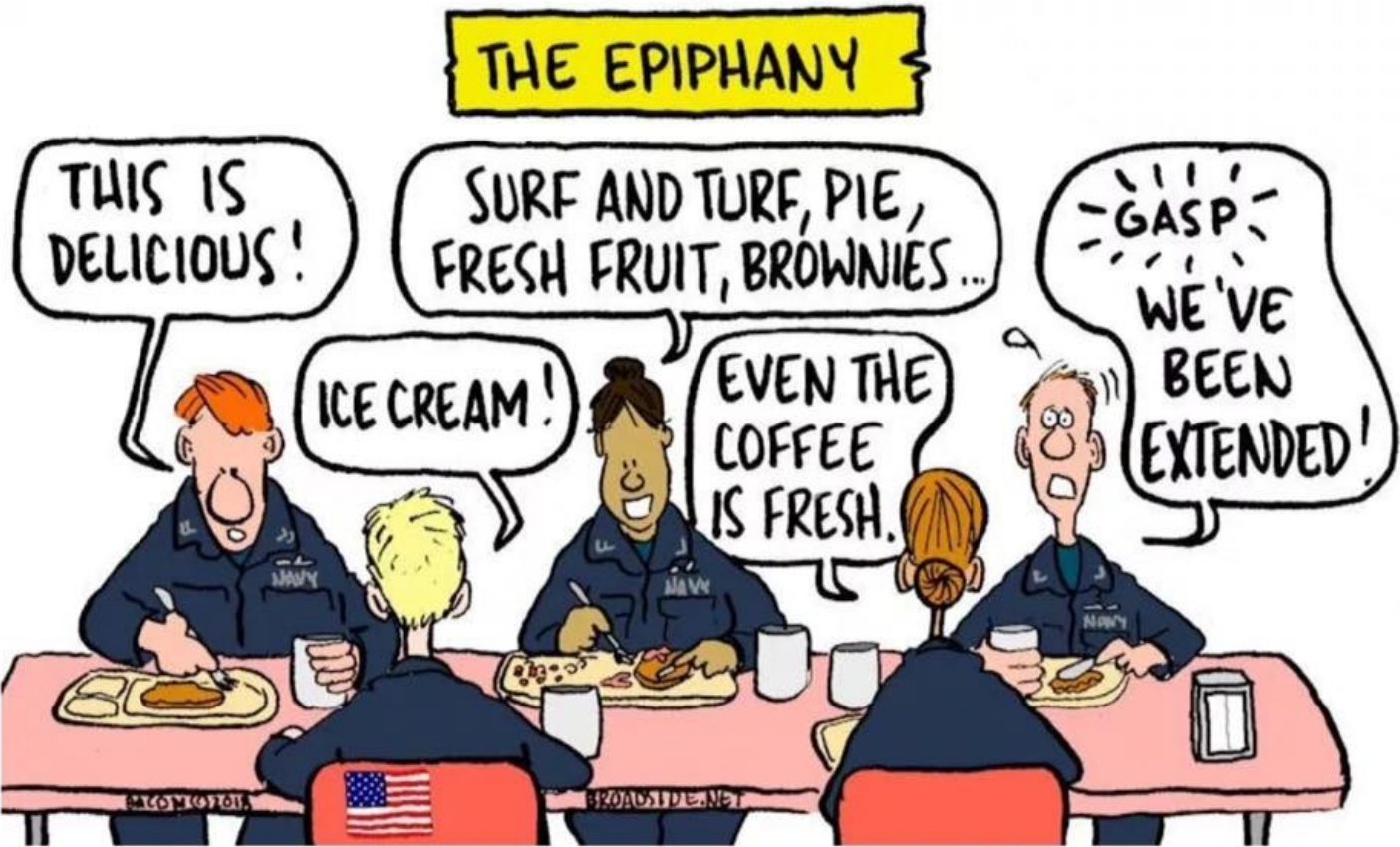


## Submarines commissioned during the month of March

K-1 SS-32	3/17/1914	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
G-3 SS-31	3/22/1915	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
R-4 SS-81	3/28/1919	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
S-5 SS-110	3/6/1920	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	<a href="#">Eternal Patrol</a>
S-17 SS-122	3/1/1921	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
S-45 SS-156	3/31/1925	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Tarpon SS-175	3/12/1936	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Permit SS-178	3/17/1937	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Salmon SS-182	3/15/1938	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Stingray SS-186	3/15/1938	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Squalus/Sailfish SS-192	3/1/1939	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	<a href="#">Eternal Patrol</a>
Grayling SS-209	3/1/1941	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	<a href="#">Eternal Patrol</a>
Mackerel SS-204	3/31/1941	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Haddock SS-231	3/14/1942	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Growler SS-215	3/20/1942	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	<a href="#">Eternal Patrol</a>
Muskallunge SS-262	3/15/1943	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Pompon SS-267	3/17/1943	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Paddle SS-263	3/29/1943	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Seahorse SS-304	3/31/1943	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Hammerhead SS-364	3/1/1944	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Sterlet SS-392	3/4/1944	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Dragonet SS-293	3/6/1944	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Sealion SS-315	3/8/1944	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Spadefish SS-411	3/9/1944	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Queenfish SS-393	3/11/1944	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Cobia SS-245	3/29/1944	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Cutlass SS-478	3/17/1945	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Catfish SS-339	3/19/1945	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Roncadore SS-301	3/27/1945	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Macabi SS-375	3/29/1945	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Stickleback SS-415	3/29/1945	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	<a href="#">Eternal Patrol</a>
Diablo SS-479	3/31/1945	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Amberjack SS-522	3/4/1946	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Diodon SS-349	3/18/1946	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Trigger SS-564	3/31/1952	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Seawolf SSN-575	3/30/1957	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Grayback SSG-574	3/7/1958	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Abraham Lincoln SSBN-602	3/11/1961	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Sam Houston SSBN-609	3/6/1962	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Thomas A. Edison SSBN-610	3/10/1962	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Sturgeon SSN-637	3/3/1967	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Jack SSN-605	3/31/1967	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Sunfish SSN-649	3/15/1969	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Billfish SSN-676	3/12/1971	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	



Omaha SSN-692	3/11/1978	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>
Cincinnati SSN-693	3/11/1978	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>
New York City SSN-696	3/3/1979	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>
Bremerton SSN-698	3/28/1981	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>
Atlanta SSN-712	3/6/1982	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>
Minneapolis–Saint Paul SSN-708	3/10/1984	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>
Montpelier SSN-765	3/13/1993	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>
New Mexico SSN-779	3/27/2010	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>
Colorado SSN-788	3/17/2018	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>





# Binnacle List

# Eternal Patrol



# In Remembrance

Gerry Gaylor

1 Past Shipmate  
(Family requested anonymity.)

Bernie Sigler	RM2 (SS)	3/13/2020
Mathias Holzer	CS2(SS)	3/15/2016
Lawrence Simon	SN(SS)	3/24/2015
George Elder	EM1(SS)	3/24/2015

## Birthdays

### Member

### Spouse

### Anniversaries

Jared Lawrence	4/3
Rufino Guntang	4/4
John Mack	4/7
Richard Simpson	4/10
Evelyn Kudlic	4/11
Jimmy Craig List	4/11
Merlin Larsen	4/14
Gerald Gaylor	4/15
Ronald Campbell	4/19
Gary Ireland	4/19
Lee Bookwalter	4/20
Scott Holzwarth	4/25
Robert Laird	4/26

Patricia Goron	4/2
Carol Poninsky	4/4
Beverly Geyer	4/8
Helga Iden	4/10
Jacquelyn Kuhn	4/12
Sandy Dunlop	4/16
Charlene List	4/17
Barbara Zdarko	4/18
Susan Ireland	4/23
Liz Harris	4/25
Debby Shrump	4/28
Nancy Clark	4/29

Linda & Mike Allen	4/1
Alexandra Good & Brian Linville	4/1
Charlene & Jimmy List	4/2
Heidi & Jeffrey Iliff	4/3
Kathleen & George Dolgos	4/4
Nancy & Robert Clark	4/6
Elizabeth & Robert Davis	4/6
Rose & Frank Nicotra	4/7
Carol & M. David Cochenour II	4/8
Jacquelyn & Blaine Kuhn	4/13
Cassandra & Joshua Sewell	4/14
Mary & Gregory Bayne	4/16
Diane & Floyd Underkoffler	4/18
Connie & Jon Bruce	4/24
Kela Gary & Michael Gasparovic	4/24
Robert & Sandra Carman	4/27
Debby & Charles Shrump	4/27
Amy & Robert Goldman	4/29





Shipmates: Congratulations to all members who attended our March meeting and to those members who tried to attend, but could not, because of the weather. We had an informative meeting and had great food. Eric Bookmiller and first mate Marge with the assistance from Clair & Nancy Bouts had the place really looking IRISH! Clair covered the expense of the wonderful cake that tasted yummy. Chad was the bell weather who had all the right working pieces.

At our next meeting, we will have a SPECIAL guest speaker! Dr. Stanley J. Geyer MD, who is a Physician Pathologist, and the leading investigative pathologist in the United States dealing with Mesothelioma, specifically working with clients involved with US Navy personnel, across the board, surface and submarine warfare. We will also have a VA representative in attendance who can help any shipmate to file any kind of claim with the VA!

Also scheduled for the April Base Meeting is the induction of our newest HOLLOND Club Members – Ronnie Horton, Robert Clark, Robert Meyers, Ronald Weaver, Richard Bistyga and honoring Al Regits with 70 years qualified, who just sailed on Eternal Patrol.

A replica of the TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER will be on display at Four Corners Park in Zelienople, Pa., from July 2 thru July 5, 2022.

We are having such great success with our Submarine Beer Tap Handles, Coin Holders and Cribbage Board that we have started to have an inventory. This past month we are grateful to the Auxiliary of the American Legion Post 106 in Sharpsburg for buying a tap handle and to John Bartolovich, who is a navy corpsman veteran who purchased a cribbage board.

We are also planning to honor shipmate, Tom Strang, who's home was on fire. Tom was snowed in at our last meeting and could not attend.

If anyone knows the following members, please reach out to them and remind them to pay their 2022 dues – Jared Lawrence, Ed May, Rick Sief, Dan Phelps, Bradley Davis and Steve Cuddy.

I hope all is well with the Base Members and hope to see all of you during the course of our yearly events.

We have received a letter from the Navy League concerning the Navy Ball which will be held on Friday, October 14, 2022. They are requesting that the Requin Base be a "Co-Sponsor" for the event. They also asked if we would have one of our shipmates to serve on the planning committee. I reached out to Rick Elster and he has accepted the position on the planning committee. The members present at the meeting have no problem on the Requin Base to serve as "Co-Sponsor" of the event.

We are at 190 Base Members, our goal for 2022 is to reach 200, Lets get there!





## Meeting Minutes

March 12, 2022  
VFW Post 191 Canonsburg, PA

**Base Commander Huey Dietrich** called the meeting to order.

**Attendees:** Eric & Marge Bookmiller, Clair & Nancy Bouts, George Brown, Don Bright, John Bistolas, Joe Campisi, Ken Crosby, Huey & Edie Dietrich, Lyle Farmer, Rick Flaugh, Lou Hamill, John Held, Bill Lindsey, Bat Masterson, Brian Siegel and Son, Chuck Shrump, Scott Thomas, Chad Underkoffler, Emma Wolbuek

**Base Commander Huey Dietrich:** Quotes of the day: "If the officers that skipper my submarines can't go outside of protocol or bend the rule book then they are not needed in my submarine fleet (Nimitz)"

**Base Commander Huey Dietrich:** Let us at this time, with a moment of silent prayer, remember our Shipmates who made the supreme sacrifice that we may gather here in Peace. We dedicate this meeting to our Shipmates on Eternal Patrol, to perpetuate their memories in our lives and to honor our Shipmates on active duty in the service of the first line of defense of our Nation.

### **Boats Lost:**

USS PERCH (SS 176) March 3, 1942  
USS GRAMPUS (SS 207) March 5, 1943  
USS H-1 (SS 28) March 12, 1920  
USS TRITON (SS 201) March 15, 1943  
USS KETE (SS 369) March 20, 1945  
USS F-4 (SS 23) March 25, 1915  
USS TULLIBEE (SS 284) March 26, 1944  
USS TRIGGER (SS 237) March 26, 1945

We also honor our departed shipmate of the Requin Base lost in March, George Elder and Matt Holzer. Finally let us remember all the brave submariners who died performing their duties aboard submarines, some individually and some in groups, but where the submarine itself was not lost.

**Acting Chaplain Robert Lindsey** gave the Invocation

**COB Eric Bookmiller** lead the base in the Pledge Of Allegiance

Members introduced themselves and the boats they qualified on.

Minutes of the previous base meeting were published in the SVD. With no objections, the minutes were approved as published.

Treasurers report not given at traveling meetings.

### **Other Reports:**

Binnacle List: Gerry Gaylor, George Brown

Eternal Patrol: Former Base member, family wishes to remain anonymous

Membership stands at 190

John Held requested to become the new Eagle Scouts Coordinator

### **Memorial and Ceremonies**

Memorial service on USS Requin, May 29

Carnegie – May 29, 1315 hours

Sewickley – May 30, 0900 hours

Coraopolis – May 30, 1230 hours

### Old Business:

USS Idaho fund is at 100%

Members who have not renewed their 2022 dues are- Jared Lawrence, Ed May, Rick Sief, Dan Phelps, Bradley Davis and Steve Cuddy. Anyone knowing these shipmates, please give them a call. Shipmate Tom Strang was absent, and he will be honored at our April Meeting.

### New Business:

Guest Speaker – Dr. Stanley J Geyer will give a talk on “Specifics of Mesothelioma” at our April meeting, and we will have a VA Rep in attendance to answer any questions on filing any claims.

Lou Hamill held a lengthy discussion concerning the National Website. Members are having problems on connecting to it.

### Good of The Order:

Letter from the Idaho notifying us that our donation check has not been cleared by Sublant.

Letter from the Navy League notifying us that the Navy Ball will be held on October 14, 2022. They are asking for a member of the Base to serve on the planning committee.

A replica of the “TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER” will be on display at the Four Corners Park in Zelienople, Pa from July 2 thru July 5th.

Coin holder (\$50), cribbage board (\$50), beer tap handle (\$90) and tap handle stand (\$35) can be ordered.

Holland Club inductees at April meeting: Bistyga, Clark, Horton, Meyers, and Weaver. Also honoring Al Regits with 70 years qualified, who just sailed on Eternal Patrol

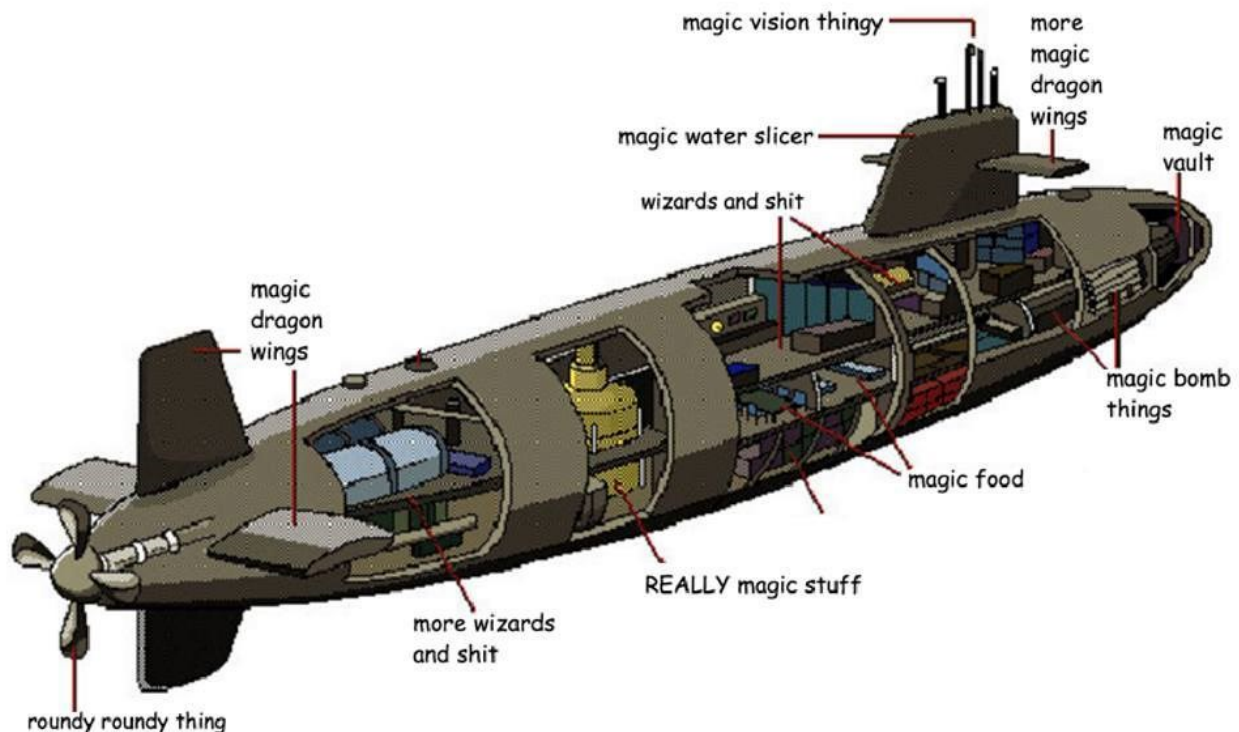
Motion to send a donation of \$200.00 to the Groton Base to help them defray expensed on the club house was approved by the members present.

**Acting Chaplain Robert Lindsey** gave the Benediction and blessing of today's meal.

**Adjournment:** The meeting was adjourned.

**Next meeting:** American Legion Baden PA at 1230 hours on April 9, 2022

## HOW SUBMARINES WORK







## Month in Review



Thank you John Bartolovitch from VFW Post 9199

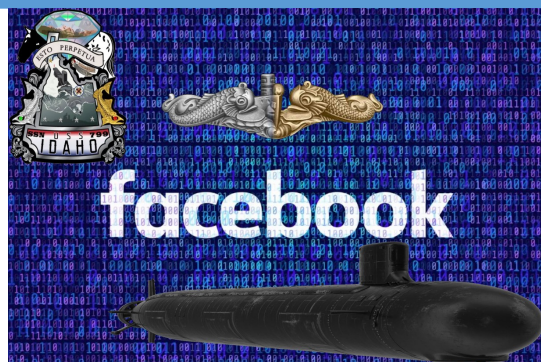


Thank you Carol Giardino President of the Auxiliary at Post 106 in Sharpsburg

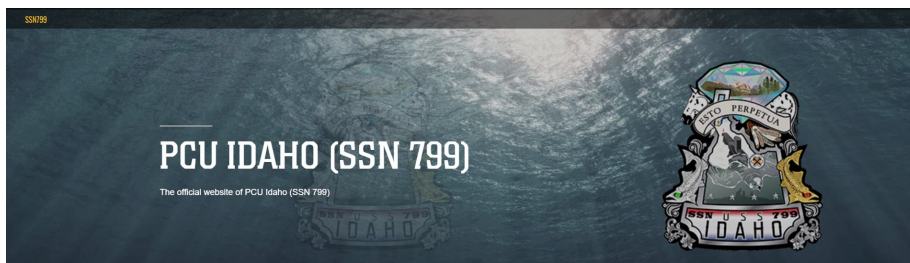


Thank You Jason for your assistance during my recent Groton trip.





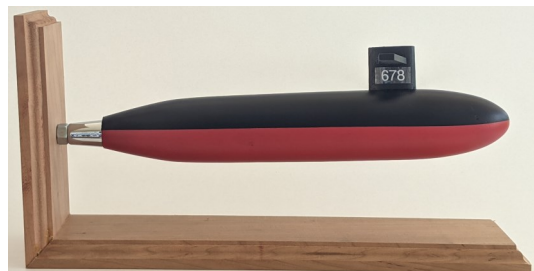
<https://www.facebook.com/SSN799>



<https://www.sublant.usff.navy.mil/SSN799/>

Here is the link to the customer photos.

<https://requinbase.org/customer-photos/>



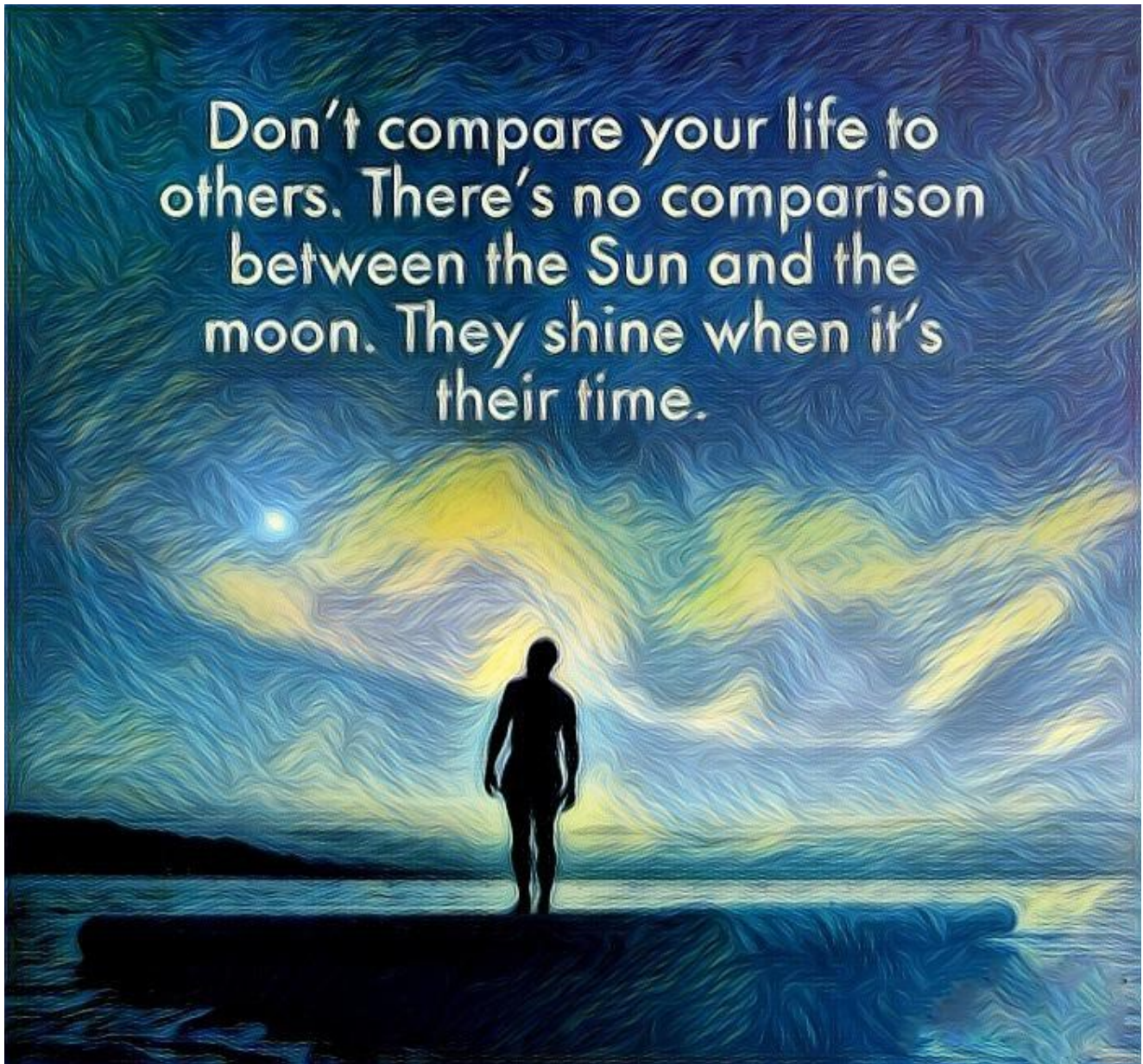
If you would like to order a submarine beer tap handle [with or without the stand], a challenge coin holder or a cribbage board.

contact [Huey Dietrich](#) or

Place your order for these and other USS Idaho items at

<https://requinbase.org/product-category/uss-idaho/>





## Store Keepers Report

Please visit our online store at

<https://requinbase.org/shop/>

You can have your items shipped to you at home via USPS [for a small fee], or pick them up at the next USSVI meeting.





## Upcoming Events

### Meeting

April 09, 2022  
1230 hours

American Legion Post 641  
Baden PA

### Base activities for Memorial Day weekend

- |                                                   |        |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Requin Base Memorial Service (on board Requin) | May 29 |
| 2. Carnegie, Pa Memorial Day Parade               | May 29 |
| 3. Sewickley, Pa Memorial Day Parade              | May 30 |
| 4. Coraopolis, Pa Memorial Day Parade             | May 30 |



## Membership

Primary Members	163	Holland Club	94	USSVI Life Members	72
Secondary Members	14	WWII	4	Base Life Members	55
Associate Members	13	Eternal Patrol	69	Joined Last Year	7
Total Members	<b>190</b>			Joined This Year	3

### New Members

Lyle Farmer, qualified on the USS SALT LAKE CITY SSN716 as an ET2(SS). He left the navy in 1986 as a ET2(SS) NUKE. Lyle lives in Bridgeville, PA with his first mate Bernadette. Please e-mail Lyle and welcome him aboard [lyle.farmer1@gmail.com](mailto:lyle.farmer1@gmail.com)



Robert Laird Jr. qualified on the USS BILLFISH SSN676 as an E-4. He left the navy in 1985 as a E-5. Robert lives in Catskill, NY with his son Bob. He was recruited by shipmate John Held. Please e-mail Robert and welcome him aboard [robertlaird2001@yahoo.com](mailto:robertlaird2001@yahoo.com)

Gerald States is joining the Requin Base as an associate member. He served in the Marines from 1958 thru 1966 and was discharged as an E-4. Jerry is the Commander of Baden's American Legion. He lives in Baden PA. Please e-mail Gerald and welcome him aboard [qwstates@comcast.net](mailto:qwstates@comcast.net)



## Eagle Scouts

Please direct all Eagle Court of Honor requests to <https://requinbase.org/eagle-coh>

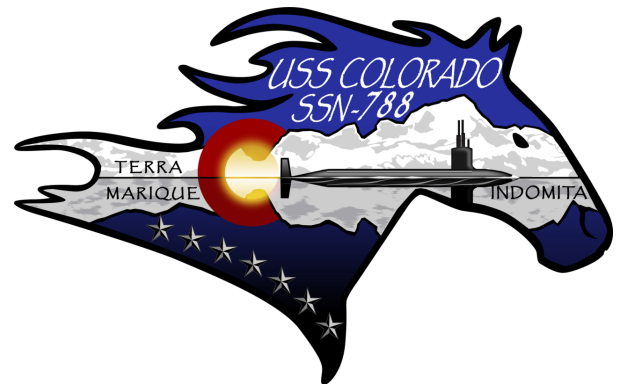






History	
<b>Namesake</b>	The State of <u>Colorado</u>
<b>Awarded</b>	22 December 2008
<b>Builder</b>	<u>Electric Boat</u>
<b>Cost</b>	\$2.6 billion
<b>Laid down</b>	7 March 2015
<b>Launched</b>	29 December 2016
<b>Sponsored by</b>	Annie Mabus
<b>Christened</b>	3 December 2016
<b>Commissioned</b>	17 March 2018
<b>Homeport</b>	<u>Groton, Connecticut</u>
<b>Motto</b>	<i>Terra Marique Indomita (By land and sea, untamed)</i>
<b>Status</b>	Active Service

<https://www.sublant.usff.navy.mil/SSN788/>



General characteristics	
<b>Class and type</b>	<u>Virginia-class submarine</u>
<b>Displacement</b>	7800 tons light, 7800 tons full
<b>Length</b>	114.9 meters (377 feet)
<b>Beam</b>	10.3 meters (34 feet)
<b>Installed power</b>	40,000 SHP
<b>Propulsion</b>	<u>S9G reactor</u>
<b>Speed</b>	25 knots (46 km/h)
<b>Range</b>	Essentially unlimited distance; 33 years
<b>Test depth</b>	greater than 800 feet (240 meters)
<b>Complement</b>	134 officers and men
<b>Armament</b>	4 21-inch torpedo tubes, 2 Virginia Payload Tubes, capable of holding 6 Tomahawk missiles each for a total of 38 weapons

### 03/02/1945

USS Bowfin (SS 287) sinks Japanese transport Chokai Maru, and patrol bombers PB4Y-2 (VPB 119) sink transport Nichirin Maru in East China Sea.

### 03/03/1942

USS Perch (SS 176), after being depth-charged and irreparably damaged by Japanese destroyers Ushio and Sazanami, is scuttled by her crew in the Java Sea. All hands survive but are taken prisoner.

### 03/04/1945

USS Baya (SS 318) sinks merchant tanker Palembang Maru off Cape Varella, French Indochina, and USS Tilefish (SS 307) and sinks Japanese fishing vessel ShikoMaru.

### 03/05/1945

USS Sea Robin (SS 407) sinks three Japanese gunboats and USS Bashaw (SS 241) sinks two Japanese tankers.

### 03/06/1944

USS Nautilus (SS 168) attacks a Japanese convoy approximately 240 miles north-north west of Saipan and sinks transport (ex-hospital ship) America Maru.

### 03/07/1942

USS Grenadier (SS 210) torpedoes Japanese Asahisan Maru south of Shioya Saki, causing damage to the transport ship.

### 03/07/1958

USS Grayback (SSG 574) is commissioned. She is the first submarine built from the keel up with guided missile capability to fire the Regulus II missile.

### 03/08/1961

USS Patrick Henry (SSBN 599) returns from patrol to become the first ballistic missile submarine to use Holy Loch, Scotland, as a refit and upkeep anchorage.

### 03/09/1944

USS Lapon (SS 260), while pursuing a Japanese convoy in the South China Sea, sank two freighters and survived a counterattack by Japanese gunboat.

### 03/10/1944

USS Kete (SS 369) attacks a Japanese convoy and sinks one cargo and two transport ships while dodging counterattacks.

### 03/13/1993

USS Montpelier (SSN 765) is commissioned at Naval Station Norfolk. The boat is the 15th in the Los Angeles-Improved class of attack submarines.

### 03/14/1945

USS Bream (SS 243) sinks the Japanese auxiliary submarine chaser Kihin Maru in the Java Sea, south of Borneo. Also on this date, USS Trepang (SS 412) sinks the Japanese guardboat Kaiko Maru off Inubo Saki, Japan.

### 03/17/1898

John Holland's submarine, Holland IV, performs the first successful diving and surfacing tests off Staten Island, N.Y.

**03/17/1945**

USS Sealion (SS 315) sinks Bangkok-bound Thai oiler Samui off Trengganu coast, while USS Spot (SS 413) attacks a Japanese convoy and sinks army cargo vessel Nanking Maru off Yushiyama Island and damages cargo Ikomasan Maru, beached off Matsu Island.

**03/17/1959**

USS Skate (SSN-578) becomes the first submarine to surface at the North Pole, traveling 3,000 miles in and under Arctic ice for more than a month.

**03/19/1945**

Submarine USS Balao (SS 285) attacks a Japanese convoy and sinks one troopship and three fishing vessels and damages another off the Yangtze estuary about 90 miles north-northwest of Shanghai.

**03/20/1944**

USS Angler (SS 240) completes the evacuation of 58 U.S. citizens, including women and children, from the west coast of Panay, Philippine Islands. The sub had been told there were only 20 people, straining the boats supplies until it arrived at Fremantle April 9.

**03/21/1943**

USS Herring (SS 233) sinks the German submarine U 163 off the Bay of Biscay. The German submarine was responsible for sinking USS Erie (PG 50) on Nov. 14, 1942.

**03/21/1945**

USS Baya (SS 318) sinks the auxiliary netlayer Kainan Maru off Cam Ranh Bay.

**03/22/1943**

USS Gudgeon (SS 211) attacks a Japanese convoy 30 miles north Surabaya, Java, sinking an army cargo ship while surviving the depth charge attack by her escort vessels. Also on this date, USS Tambor (SS 198) damages a Japanese transport in the Sulu Sea, off Negros, Philippines.

**03/23/1944**

USS Tunny (SS 282) sinks the Japanese submarine I 42 off the Palau Islands.

**03/24/1944**

USS Bowfin (SS 287) attacks a Japanese convoy, sinking both a transport and army cargo ship.

**03/25/1915**

The submarine, F-4 (SS 23) sinks off Honolulu, Hawaii, with the loss of 21 lives. It is the first commissioned submarine loss for the U.S. Navy.

**03/27/1944**

USS Hake (SS 256) torpedoes and sinks Japanese merchant tanker Yamamizu Maru about 75 miles south of Borneo. Also on this date, USS Rasher (SS 269) attacks a Japanese convoy and sinks army cargo ship Nichinan Maru about 50 miles north of Bali.

**03/28/1944**

Submarines USS Barb (SS 220) and USS Silversides (SS 236) sink Japanese cargo freighter Fukusei Maru off Rasa Island and Japanese cargo ship Kairyu Maru off Manokwari, New Guinea, respectively.

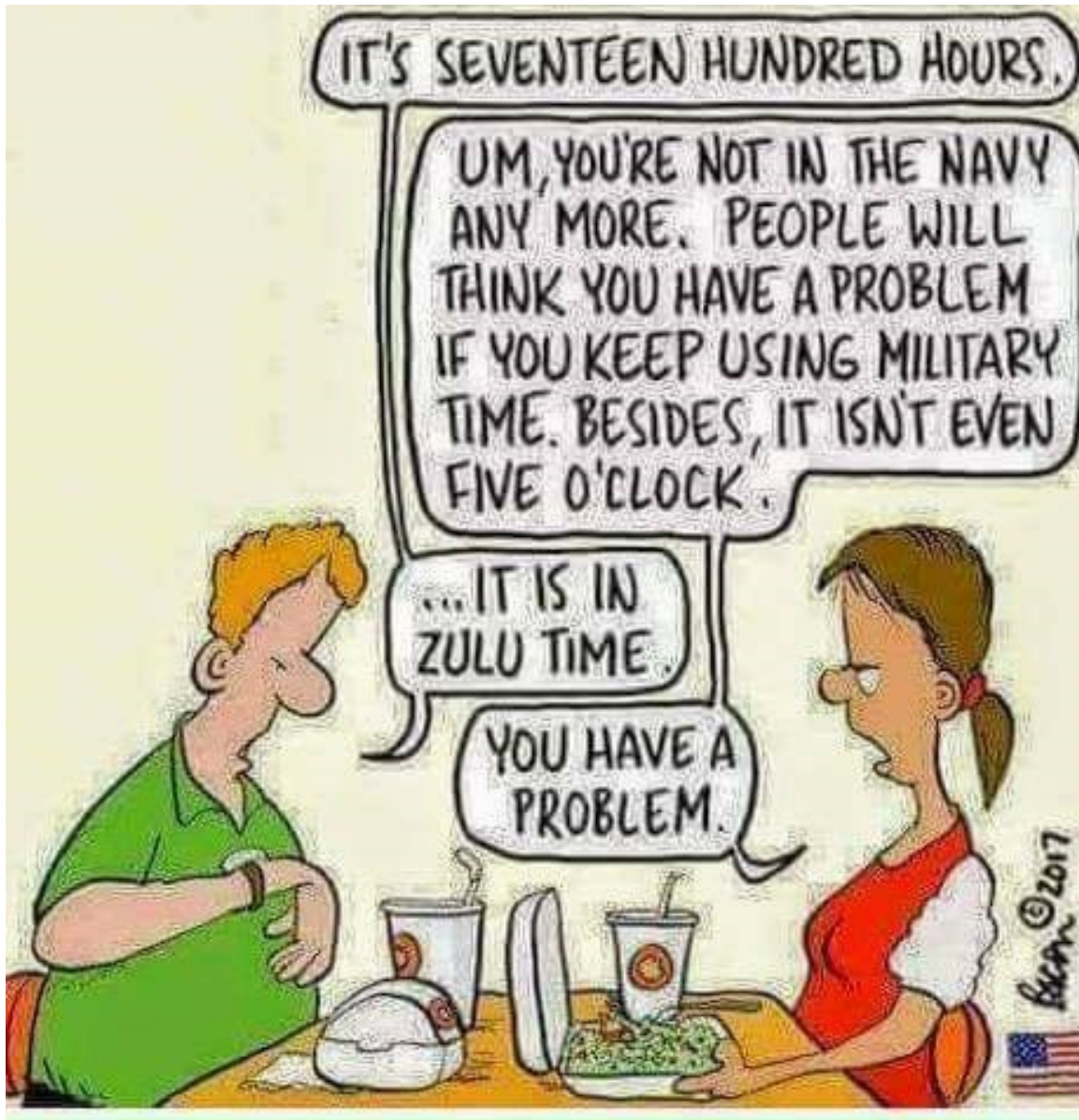
**03/29/1944**

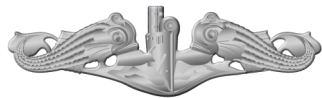
USS Haddo (SS 255) torpedoes and sinks Japanese army cargo ship Nichian Maru in South China Sea. Also on this date, USS Tunny (SS 282) torpedoes the Japanese battleship Musashi off Palau, necessitating for her to be repaired in Japan.



**03/30/1944**

USS Darter (SS 227) sinks a Japanese army cargo ship near New Guinea, despite the presence of an escort vessel. Also on this date, USS Picuda (SS 382) attacks a Japanese convoy and sinks a transport ship near Guam while USS Stingray (SS 186) sinks a transport ship near Saipan.





## History of the Submariner's Dolphins



On June 13, 1923, Captain E.J. King, Commander, Submarine Division Three (later Fleet Admiral and Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, during WW II), suggested to the Secretary of the Navy (Bureau of Navigation) that a distinguishing device for qualified submariners be adopted. He submitted a pen-and-ink sketch of his own showing a shield mounted on the beam ends of a submarine, with dolphins forward of, and abaft, the conning tower. The suggestion was strongly endorsed by Commander Submarine Division Atlantic. Over the next several months the Bureau of Navigation (now known as Naval Personnel Command) solicited additional designs from several sources. Some combined a submarine with a shark motif. Others showed submarines and dolphins, and still others used a shield design. A Philadelphia firm, which had done work for the Navy in the field of Naval Academy class rings, was approached by the Bureau of Navigation with the request that it design a suitable badge. Two designs were submitted by the firm, and these were combined into a single design. This design was executed in bas-relief in clay. It was a bow view of a submarine, proceeding on the surface, with bow planes rigged for diving, flanked by dolphins in a horizontal position with their heads resting on the upper edge of the bow planes. Today a similar design is used: a dolphin fish flanking the bow and conning tower of a submarine.

On March 20, 1924, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that the design be adopted. The recommendation was accepted by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Acting Secretary of the Navy. His acceptance is dated March 1924.

The submarine insignia was to be worn at all times by officers and enlisted personnel qualified in submarine duty attached to submarine units or organizations, ashore and afloat, and not to be worn when not attached. In 1941, the Uniform Regulations were modified to permit officers and service members as qualified who were eligible to wear the submarine insignia after they had been assigned to other duties in the naval service, unless such right had been revoked.

On Dec. 5, 2012, the first three female officers received their submariner's dolphins, making history as the first women to receive the qualification.

The officers' insignia was a bronze, gold plated metal pin, worn centered above the left breast pocket and above the ribbons and medals. Enlisted personnel wore the insignia, embroidered in silk, white silk for blue clothing and blue silk for white clothing. This was sewn on the outside of the right sleeve, midway between the wrist and elbow. The device was two and three-quarters inches long. In 1943, the Uniform Regulations were modified to provide that "Enlisted men, who are qualified and subsequently promoted to commissioned or warrant ranks, may wear enlisted submarine insignia on the left breast until they qualify as submarine officers, at which time this insignia would be replaced by the officers' submarine pin." In mid-1947, the embroidered device shifted from the sleeve of the enlisted service member's jumper to above the left breast pocket. A change to the Uniform Regulations dated Sept. 21, 1950 authorized the embroidered insignia for officers (in addition to the pin-on insignia) and a bronze, silver plated, pin-on insignia for enlisted service members (in addition to the embroidered device).

Over the years a number of minor design variations, particularly in the appearance of the bow waves, have occurred. Various unofficial or commemorative badges based on the device have also been made, and may have occasionally been worn with the tacit approval of local naval authorities. The 1971 diesel boats forever pin would be an example of this type. In the modern Navy, the submarine pin is either a silver or gold chest pin, worn above all ribbons unless a second superseding qualification has been achieved in which case the submarine pin is worn below ribbons on the breast pocket.

## Attack Submarines - SSN

Attack submarines are designed to seek and destroy enemy submarines and surface ships; project power ashore with Tomahawk cruise missiles and Special Operation Forces (SOF); carry out Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) missions; support battle group operations; and engage in mine warfare.

With the number of foreign diesel-electric/air-independent propulsion submarines increasing, the United States Submarine Force relies on its technological superiority and the speed, endurance, mobility, stealth, and payload afforded by nuclear power to retain its preeminence in the undersea battlespace.

The Navy has three classes of SSNs in service. Los Angeles-class (SSN 688) submarines are the backbone of the submarine force, with approximately forty now in commission. Thirty of those are equipped with twelve Vertical Launch System (VLS) tubes for firing Tomahawk cruise missiles.

The Navy also has three Seawolf-class submarines. Commissioned July 19, 1997, USS Seawolf-class (SSN 21) submarines are exceptionally quiet, fast, well-armed, and equipped with advanced sensors. Though lacking VLS, the Seawolf class has eight torpedo tubes and can hold up to 50 weapons in its torpedo room. The third ship of the class, USS Jimmy Carter (SSN 23), has a 100-foot hull extension called the multi-mission platform. This hull section provides for additional payloads to accommodate advanced technology used to carry out classified research and development and for enhanced warfighting capabilities.

The Navy continues to build the next-generation attack submarine, the Virginia (SSN 774) class. Nineteen Virginias have been commissioned to date, and they will replace Los Angeles Class submarines as they retire. The Virginia class has several innovations that significantly enhance its warfighting capabilities, including in littoral -- or coastal -- operations. Virginia class SSNs have a fly-by-wire ship control system that provides improved shallow-water ship handling. The class has special features to support SOF, including a reconfigurable torpedo room which can accommodate a large number of SOF personnel and all their equipment for prolonged deployments as well as future off-board payloads. The class also has a large lock-out truck (LOT) for divers. In Virginia-class SSNs, traditional periscopes have been supplanted by two photonics masts that host visible and infrared digital cameras atop telescoping arms. With the removal of the barrel periscopes, the ship's control room has been moved down one deck and away from the hull's curvature, affording it more room and an improved layout that provides the commanding officer with enhanced situational awareness. Additionally, through the extensive use of modular construction, open architecture, and commercial off-the-shelf components, the Virginia class is designed to remain state-of-the-practice for its entire operational life through the rapid introduction of new systems and payloads.

As part of the Virginia-class' third, or Block III, contract, the Navy redesigned approximately 20 percent of the ship to reduce their acquisition costs. Most of the changes are found in the bow where the traditional, air-backed sonar sphere has been replaced with a water-backed Large Aperture Bow (LAB) array which reduces acquisition and life-cycle costs while providing enhanced passive detection capabilities. The new bow also replaces the 12 individual Vertical Launch System (VLS) tubes with two large diameter 87-inch Virginia Payload Tubes (VPTs), each capable of launching six Tomahawk cruise missiles using Multiple All-



up Round Canisters (MACs) already employed on SSGNs . The VPTs simplify construction, reduce acquisition costs, and provide for more payload flexibility than the smaller VLS tubes due to their added volume. The Block III design changes will continue on all future Virginias and were successfully proven out during USS North Dakota's (SSN 784) builder sea trials in August 2014. Block III hulls include the eight ships procured from 2008 through and 2013 (SSNs 784-791).

Block IV submarines (SSNs 792-801) incorporate design changes focused on reduced total ownership cost (RTOC). By making these smaller-scale design changes to increase the component-level lifecycle of the submarine, the Navy will increase the periodicity between depot maintenance availabilities and increase the number of deployments. Blocks I-III Virginias are planned to undergo four depot maintenance availabilities and conduct 14 deployments. Block IV RTOC efforts are intended to reduce planned availabilities by one to three, and increase deployments to 15. The Navy refers to this as 3:15.

The next major change is the incorporation of the Virginia Payload Module (VPM), starting with the second Block V ship, SSN 803, currently under construction. VPM incorporates four additional large diameter payload tubes in a new hull section located amidships. Due to their location, each VPM payload tube is capable of carrying seven Tomahawk cruise missiles adding 28 missiles per VPM. VPM reconstitutes the ability to host dry deck shelters, further enhancing SOF capability, and allows the Navy to host additional advanced payloads via multiple ocean interfaces. Block V hulls include the ten ships procured from 2019 through 2023 (SSNs 802-811).

Two additional future Blocks, Blocks VI and VII, will leverage Block V modifications and future changes.

## **General Characteristics, Virginia Class**

Builder: General Dynamics Electric Boat Division and Huntington Ingalls Industries Inc. - Newport News Shipbuilding

Date Deployed: USS Virginia commissioned Oct. 3, 2004

Propulsion: One nuclear reactor, one shaft

Length: 377 feet (114.8 meters); 461 feet (140.5 meters) with VPM

Beam: 34 feet (10.36 meters)

Displacement: Approximately 7,800 tons (7,925 metric tons) submerged; 10,200 tons (10,363.7 metric tons) with VPM

Speed: 25+ knots (28+ miles per hour, 46.3+ kph)

Crew: 132: 15 officers; 117 enlisted

Armament: Tomahawk missiles, twelve VLS tubes (SSNs 774-783) or two VPTs (SSNs 784 and beyond, and four additional payload tubes (SSNs 803 and beyond); Mk 48 ADCAP torpedoes, four torpedo tubes

## **General Characteristics, Seawolf Class**

Builder: General Dynamics Electric Boat Division.

Date Deployed: USS Seawolf commissioned July 19, 1997

Propulsion: One nuclear reactor, one shaft

Length: SSNs 21 and 22: 353 feet (107.6 meters); SSN 23: 453 feet (138.07 meters)

Beam: 40 feet (12.2 meters)

Displacement: SSNs 21 and 22: 9,138 tons (9,284 metric tons) submerged; SSN 23 12,158 tons (12,353 metric tons) submerged

Speed: 25+ knots (28+ miles per hour, 46.3+ kph)

Crew: 140: 14 officers; 126 enlisted

Armament: Tomahawk missiles, MK48 torpedoes, eight torpedo tubes

## **General Characteristics, Los Angeles Class**

Builder: Newport News Shipbuilding Co.; General Dynamics Electric Boat Division

Date Deployed: Nov. 13, 1976 (USS Los Angeles)

Propulsion: One nuclear reactor, one shaft

Length: 360 feet (109.73 meters)

Beam: 33 feet (10.06 meters)

Displacement: Approximately 6,900 tons (7011 metric tons) submerged

Speed: 25+ knots (28+ miles per hour, 46.3 +kph)

Crew: 16 officers; 127 enlisted

Armament: Tomahawk missiles, VLS tubes (SSN 719 and later), MK 48 torpedoes, four torpedo tubes

## **Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarines - SSBN**

The Navy's ballistic missile submarines, often referred to as "boomers," serve as an undetectable launch platform for submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs). They are designed specifically for stealth and the precise delivery of nuclear warheads.

Each of the 14 Ohio-class SSBNs originally carried up to 24 SLBMs with multiple, independently-targeted warheads. However, under provisions of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, each submarine has had four of its missile tubes permanently deactivated and now carry a maximum of 20 missiles. The SSBN's strategic weapon is the Trident II D5 missile, which provides increased range and accuracy over the now out-of-service Trident I C4 missile.

SSBNs are specifically designed for extended deterrent patrols. To decrease the amount of time required for replenishment and maintenance, Ohio-class submarines have three large-diameter logistics hatches that allow sailors to rapidly transfer supply pallets, equipment replacement modules and machinery components, thereby increasing their operational availability.

The Ohio-class design allows the submarines to operate for 15 or more years between major overhauls. On average, the submarines spend 77 days at sea followed by 35 days in-port for maintenance. Each SSBN has two crews, Blue and Gold, which alternate manning the submarines and taking them on patrol. This maximizes the SSBN's strategic availability, reduces the number of submarines required to meet strategic requirements, and allows for proper crew training, readiness and morale.

### **COLUMBIA Class**

The COLUMBIA Class SSBN is the nation's future Sea Based Strategic Deterrent, is the Navy's number one acquisition priority, and will provide the most survivable leg of the Nation's strategic triad. It replaces the currently serving OHIO Class SSBNs and must be constructed and delivered on schedule beginning in FY2027 to meet United States Strategic Command requirements.

Representing a generational recapitalization of the SSBN force, COLUMBIA class will ensure continuous sea-based strategic deterrence into the 2080s. The COLUMBIA class will be the largest, most capable and most advanced submarine produced by our nation.



## Guided Missile Submarines - SSGN

Ohio-Class guided-missile submarines (SSGN) provide the Navy with unprecedented strike and special operation mission capabilities from a stealth, clandestine platform. Armed with tactical missiles and equipped with superior communications capabilities, SSGNs are capable of directly supporting Combatant Commander's strike and Special Operation Forces (SOF) requirements.

The 1994 Nuclear Posture Review determined that the United States needed only 14 of its 18 SSBNs to meet the nation's strategic force needs. Therefore, the Navy decided to transform four Ohio-Class submarines into conventional land attack and SOF platforms. This allowed the Navy to leverage existing submarine technology while at the same time expanding capability to meet the current and future needs of U.S. combatant commanders.

The SSGN Program Office refueled and converted four SSBNs into SSGNs in a little more than five years at a significantly lower cost and less time than building a new platform. USS Ohio (SSGN 726) entered the shipyard November 2002, completed conversion in December 2005 and deployed in October 2007. USS Florida (SSGN 728) commenced its refueling and conversion in August 2003 and returned to the fleet in April 2006. USS Michigan (SSGN 727) started its shipyard availability in October 2004 and delivered in November 2006. USS Georgia (SSGN 729) completed conversion in December 2007.

The Navy entered into a unique partnership to bring the SSGN concept to fruition. All four submarines required an Engineered Refueling Overhaul (ERO) in addition to extensive conversion work. Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Washington carried out the EROs for both Ohio and Michigan while Norfolk Naval Shipyard, located in Virginia, conducted Florida's and Georgia's refueling. The Navy awarded General Dynamics' Electric Boat the contract to convert the SSBNs into SSGNs with the company carrying out that work within the Naval Shipyards-the first time such collaboration had been conducted. This first-of-a-kind partnership has proved highly successful as the program finished on time and on cost.

Combined, the four SSGNs represent more than half of the Submarine Force's vertical launch payload capacity with each SSGN capable of carrying up to 154 Tomahawk land-attack cruise missiles. The missiles are loaded in seven-shot Multiple-All-Up-Round Canisters (MACs) in up to 22 missile tubes. These missile tubes can also accommodate additional stowage canisters for SOF equipment, food, and other consumables to extend the submarines' ability to remain forward deployed in support of combatant commanders' tasking. The missile tubes are also able to accommodate future payloads such as new types of missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles, and unmanned undersea vehicles.

The SSGNs have the capacity to host up to 66 SOF personnel at a time. Additional berthing was installed in the missile compartment to accommodate the added personnel, and other measures have been taken to extend the amount of time that the SOF forces can spend deployed aboard the SSGNs. The two forward most missile tubes were permanently converted to lock-out chambers that allow clandestine insertion and retrieval of SOF personnel. Each lock-out chamber can also accommodate a Dry Deck Shelter (DDS), enhancing the SSGNs' SOF capabilities.

During conversion, each SSGN received the Common Submarine Radio Room and two High-Data-Rate antennas for significantly enhanced communication capabilities. These additions allow each SSGN to serve as a forward-deployed, clandestine Small Combatant Joint Command Center.

The SSGN is a key element of the Navy's future fighting force. With its tremendous payload capacity, dual crew deployment concept, and inherent stealth, each SSGN brings mission flexibility and enhanced capabilities to the warfighter.

#### General Characteristics, Ohio Class

Builder: General Dynamics Electric Boat Division

Propulsion: One nuclear reactor, one shaft

Length: 560 feet (170.69 meters)

Beam: 42 feet (12.8 meters)

Displacement: 16,764 tons (17,033.03 metric tons) surfaced; 18,750 tons (19,000.1 metric tons) submerged

Speed: 20+ knots (23+ miles per hour, 36.8+ kph)

Crew: 15 Officers, 144 Enlisted

Armament: Up to 154 Tomahawk missiles, Mk48 torpedoes; 4 torpedo tubes

This month's articles of interest come to you from the Commander, Submarine Force Atlantic

<https://www.sublant.usff.navy.mil/>



## Requin Base Supporters

The task of perpetuating the memory of our lost shipmates is forever and cannot be done alone. This task takes time, money, dedication and patriotism from all walks of life, both veteran and civilian. USS Requin Base would like to recognize all those that help us fulfill the task of remembering and honoring those we have lost to secure the freedoms we enjoy today.



**Posts**

**80 106 249**

**290 368 481**

**641 902**

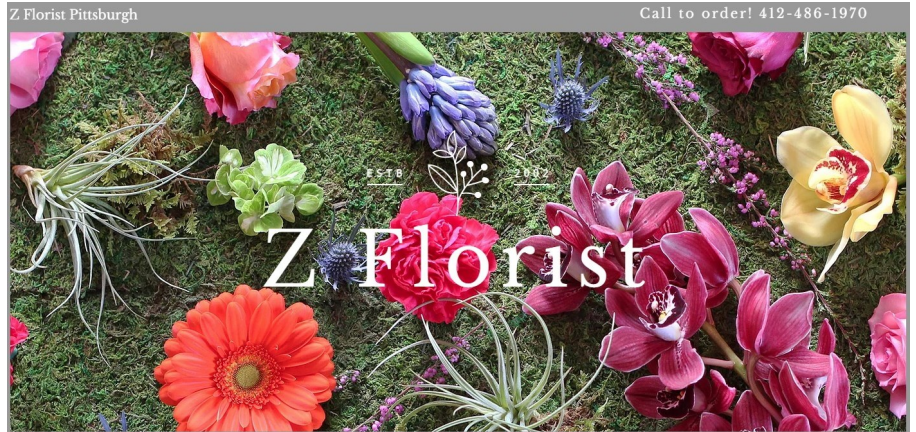


**Posts**

**191 249 311**

**7505 8168**

**9199**



**Beverly Geyer**  
**Custom Greetings**

# Cavaliere Brothers

