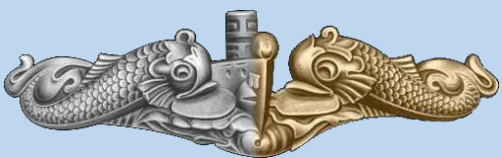


# Steel Valley Dolphins

Monthly Newsletter



USS Glenard P. Lipscomb SSN-685



## 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**

March 18, 2023 @ 1230 hours

At Baden American Legion Post 641

### 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	William Andrea		<a href="mailto:wcandrea@bellsouth.net">wcandrea@bellsouth.net</a>
Senior Vice Commander	Jon Jaques	615-893-7800	<a href="mailto:jjaques@bellsouth.net">jjaques@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	Wayne Standerfer	972-298-8139	<a href="mailto:lwaynes@charter.net">lwaynes@charter.net</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	Joe Campisi	412-322-3201	<a href="mailto:jcampisi654@comcast.net">jcampisi654@comcast.net</a>
2nd Vice Commander	Chuck "Bat" Masterson	724-869-1938	<a href="mailto:mastersoncf@aol.com">mastersoncf@aol.com</a>
Secretary	Jeff Simon	920-217-8633	<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>
Chaplain	Eric Bookmiller	724-485-2341	<a href="mailto:ebookmiller@comcast.net">ebookmiller@comcast.net</a>
Past Base Commander	Joe Campisi	412-322-3201	<a href="mailto:jcampisi654@comcast.net">jcampisi654@comcast.net</a>
Newsletter Editor	Lou Hamill	412-445-3998	<a href="mailto:itgeek8088@gmail.com">itgeek8088@gmail.com</a>
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COB/Historian	Chad Underkoffler	724-809-6830	<a href="mailto:candj981@verizon.net">candj981@verizon.net</a>
Photographer	Rick Flaugh	412-779-0497	<a href="mailto:flaughre@comcast.net">flaughre@comcast.net</a>
Holland Club Chairman	Joe Campisi	412-322-3201	<a href="mailto:jcampisi654@comcast.net">jcampisi654@comcast.net</a>
Asst. Holland Club	Dick Geyer	724-822-0401	<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>
Eagle Scout Chair	John Held	724-331-2479	<a href="mailto:petecompost@aol.com">petecompost@aol.com</a>
Awards Chair	Dick Geyer	724-822-0401	<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 February

### USS Scorpion (SS-278)

Lost on Feb 1, 1943 with the loss of 77 officers and men in the East China Sea, on her 4th war patrol. It is assumed she was sunk by a mine.

### USS Barbel (SS-316)

Lost on Feb 4, 1945 with the loss of 81 officers and men on her 4th war patrol. Based on Japanese records, she was bombed near the southern entrance to the Palawan Passage. The day before, she reported she survived 3 depth charge attacks.

### USS Shark I (SS-174)

Lost on Feb 11, 1942 with the loss of 59 officers and men on her 1st war patrol. Shark was the 1st US submarine sunk by enemy surface craft in the Pacific. She was most likely sunk by depth charges.

### USS Amberjack (SS-219)

Lost on Feb 16, 1943 with the loss of 72 officers and men on her 3rd war patrol. Off Rabaul, she was attacked by a Japanese patrol plane, attacked by a torpedo boat and then depth charged by a subchaser. One additional man was killed earlier on the last patrol.

### USS Grayback (SS-208)

Lost on Feb 26, 1944 with the loss of 80 officers and men on her 10th war patrol. She appears to have been caught on the surface in the East China Sea by a Japanese carrier plane whose bombs made a direct hit. During this patrol she sank 4 ships totaling 21,594 tons and was tied for 11th in the number of ships sunk.

### USS Trout (SS-202)

Lost on Feb 29, 1944 with the loss of 81 officers and men on her 11th war patrol. She was sunk by escorts in the middle of the Philippines Basin after sinking a passenger-cargoman and damaging another in a convoy. She carried out several notable special missions, including carrying over two tons of gold bullion out of Corregidor in February 1942.





## Submarines commissioned during the month of February

C-5 SS-16	2/2/1910	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Jimmy Carter SSN-23	2/19/2005	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
E-1 SS-24	2/14/1912	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
E-2 SS-25	2/14/1912	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
G-2 SS-27	2/6/1915	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	<a href="#">Eternal Patrol</a>
L-5 SS-44	2/17/1918	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
M-1 SS-47	2/16/1918	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
S-9 SS-114	2/21/1921	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
S-14 SS-119	2/11/1921	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
S-44 SS-155	2/16/1925	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	<a href="#">Eternal Patrol</a>
Sargo SS-188	2/7/1939	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Grouper SS-214	2/12/1942	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Cavalla SS-244	2/29/1944	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Mingo SS-261	2/12/1943	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Tullibee SS-284	2/15/1943	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	<a href="#">Eternal Patrol</a>
Balao SS-285	2/4/1943	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Lancetfish SS-296	2/12/1945	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Shark SS-314	2/14/1944	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	<a href="#">Eternal Patrol</a>
Carbonero SS-337	2/7/1945	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Carp SS-338	2/28/1945	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Cusk SS-348	2/5/1946	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Loggerhead SS-374	2/9/1945	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Piranha SS-389	2/5/1944	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Plaice SS-390	2/12/1944	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Pomfret SS-391	2/19/1944	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Runner SS-476	2/6/1945	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Conger SS-477	2/14/1945	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Grenadier SS-525	2/10/1951	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Shark SSN-591	2/9/1961	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Theodore Roosevelt SSBN-600	2/13/1961	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Henry Clay SSBN-625	2/20/1964	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Aspro SSN-648	2/20/1969	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Hawkbill SSN-666	2/4/1971	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Finback SSN-670	2/4/1970	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Cavalla SSN-684	2/9/1973	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
L. Mendel Rivers SSN-686	2/1/1975	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Georgia SSGN-729	2/11/1984	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Pasadena SSN-752	2/1/1989	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Jefferson City SSN-759	2/29/1992	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Toledo SSN-769	2/24/1995	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
Greenville SSN-772	2/6/1996	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	
South Dakota SSN-790	2/2/2019	<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">NavSource</a>	



### Binnacle List

### Eternal Patrol

### In Remembrance

Gerry Gaylor  
 John Swords  
 Rick Elster  
 Charles Warren  
 Beverly Geyer

All Hands Present  
 And  
 Accounted For

John J. Mills Sr.	QM2(SS)	2/7/2010
Al Regits	IC2 (SS)	2/9/2022
Robert K Kaufman	CAPT	2/10/2019
Chuck Dreer	ETCM(SS)	2/10/2009
Hubert Brown	TM3 (SS)	2/12/2019
James S. Ross	QM3 (SS)	2/12/2018
John Donnelly	EN3 (SS)	2/23/2021
Richard R. Claypoole	FCS3(SS)	2/24/2009
Robert E. Vaughn	CAPT	2/25/2013
Devere Pyatte Jr	LT	2/27/2015

### Birthdays

#### Member

#### Spouse

#### Anniversaries

Gregory Poole 3/1  
 James Kontir 3/2  
 Lyle Farmer 3/3  
 Edwin Derr 3/4  
 Reno Farina 3/4  
 Michael Pellegrino 3/4  
 Richard Elster 3/5  
 John Bistolas 3/6  
 Thomas Clark Jr 3/8  
 Mark Hoag 3/8  
 Eric Greenwald 3/10  
 David Alters 3/11  
 Mike Allen 3/14  
 Larry Huntsman 3/15  
 Gregory Bushko 3/18  
 Jeffrey Thompson 3/18  
 James Johnston 3/22  
 Thomas Calabrese 3/23  
 Thomas Weible 3/24  
 Michael Wyckoff 3/24  
 Steve Burelson 3/26  
 Robert Sampson, III 3/26

Patricia Koppenhaver 3/1  
 Cathy Clark 3/9  
 Ashlee Amenti 3/10  
 Christine Gaines 3/10  
 Claudia Bistyga 3/12  
 Mary Bayne 3/15  
 Karen Lewis 3/17  
 Dorothy Bonnett 3/19  
 Diana Howton 3/19  
 Vicky Smith 3/19  
 Jacqueline Hall 3/20  
 Carol Lyons 3/21  
 Kimberly Swords 3/25  
 Margaret Ashmore 3/27  
 Laura Cherock 3/28  
 Eloyse Dietrich 3/30  
 Jordan Lawrence 3/31

Sheila & Richard McCullough 3/1  
 Valerie & James Wendell 3/15  
 Sherry & Charles Nixon 3/20





What a great meeting we had on Feb 11<sup>th</sup>! There were lots of interesting discussions on various subjects. There were close to forty five shipmates and first mates which added a lot of camaraderie. In addition, we had three potential new members. Between the three, they purchased 2 submarine beer tap handles, which shows what a great addition they will make to the base, with such interest and support. We received one application already and I hope the others are in the mail. The shipmate from Chester W.V., took a beer tap handle with him and I received a check in the mail in two days – KUDOS SHIPMATE.

Our March meeting has been rescheduled to March 18<sup>th</sup>. The reason for the change is that St. Patrick's Parade has been re-scheduled to March 11<sup>th</sup>. I hope everyone makes plans to attend. Information about the parade will be published with a notice to the membership, around the 1<sup>st</sup> week of March!

In addition, we have a beautiful new transporting Traylor, in addition to our submarine float. Special Kudos to Lou Hamill and his committee for an outstanding job on the benches they constructed. So, if you can't walk, (like me), you can ride with safety.

Important message concerning the increase in National dues. You have until April 1 to pay national dues for 2024 at the old rate of \$25.00. The dues will be increased to \$30.00 per year after April 1st. Also, life membership will also be increased! Contact Treasurer Lee Bookwalter.





## Meeting Minutes

February 11, 2023  
American Legion Post 641, Baden, PA

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

**Attendees:** Eric Bookmiller, Lee & Patsy Bookwalter, Clair & Nancy Bouts, Don Bright, George Brown, Tom & Deneen Calabrese, Joe Campisi, Ron Campbell, Joe Capito, Ken Crosby, Huey & Edie Dietrich, Dick Geyer, Bob & Lynn Gourley, Lou Hamill, Larry Callen, John Held, Jean Lemueax, Chuck Loskoch, Bill Lindsey, Bat Masterson, Vince Metz, Joe Monteleone Bob & Jude Myers, Frank Nicotra, Mike Pelegrino, Chuck Schrupp, Thomas Scott, Harry Sills, Jeff & Eileen Simon, Keith & Connie Small, John Stewart, Jack & Karen Sutherin, Chad Underkoffler.

**Quote Of The Day:** “No one gets too old to learn a new way of being stupid.”

**Requin History:** February 1, 1969, Requin was towed to Florida where she served as a Naval Reserve training ship. February 21, 1990 Senator John Hines introduced Senate Bill S2151 which allowed Requin to be transferred as an exhibit at the Carnegie Science Center in Pittsburgh PA.

**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 BARBEL (SS 316) February 4, 1945  
USS SHARK (SS 174) February 11, 1942  
USS AMBERJACK (SS 219) February 16, 1943  
USS GRAYBACK (SS 208) February 27, 1944  
USS TROUT (SS 202) February 28, 1944

We also honor our departed shipmate of the Requin Base lost in February, Chuck Dreer, Herbert Brown, Richard Claypoole, John Donnelly, Robert Kaufman, John Mills, Devere Pratte, James Ross, Al Regrits, Robert Vaughn. 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.

**Chaplain Eric Bookmiller** gave the Invocation

**COB Chad Underkoffler** lead the base in the Pledge Of Allegiance  
Members introduced themselves and the boats they qualified on.

### **Other Reports:**

Binnacle List: Swords, Elster, Warren  
Eternal Patrol: None  
Base membership stands at 192.

**Secretary Jeff Simon** reported that Minutes of the previous base meeting were published in the SVD. With no objections, the minutes were approved as published.

**Treasurer Lee Bookwalter** gave an accounting of base assets, expenditures, and deposits are available upon request. With no objections, the report was approved.

**Storekeeper Frank Nicotra** reported on available small stores items.

**Shipmate John Held** reported on Eagle Scouts presentations.



### Social Events:

VFW Post 3945 Fish Rodeo on May 10 was discussed. Motion to donate \$100 was approved by the members present.

American Legion Baden Home Association. Motion to donate \$200 due to cancellation of December meeting was approved by the members.

### Old Business:

Scheduled parades/events:

March 11 = St. Patrick's Day Parade, muster at 0830 hours

May 28 – Memorial Service on USS Requin

May 28 – Carnegie Memorial Day Parade

May 29 – Sewickley Memorial Day Parade

May 29 – Coraopolis Memorial Day Parade

### New Business:

All funds transferred to a new Base checking account due to administrative issues at the bank.

March meeting date moved from March 11<sup>th</sup> to March 18<sup>th</sup> due to St. Patrick's Day Parade.

National dues are going up starting April 1, 2023 over the whole dues structure.

Efforts continue to locally implement the Kapps4Kids program. The Executive Board "drafted" Joe Campisi to be First Vice Commander.

### Good of The Order:

Beer tap handles continue to be a good source of income to the Base.

Hats and a USSVI flag will be given to Stinkey's bar due to their support,

Thank you letters from Charitable Foundation and Scholarship fund were read.

WWII veteran Victor Mihal turns 101 years young on February 17.

**Chaplain Eric Bookmiller** gave the Benediction and blessing of today's meal.

**Adjournment:** The meeting was adjourned.

**Next meeting:** American Legion Post 641, Baden, PA at 1230 hours on March 18, 2023

Following the meeting, the Executive Board "drafted" Joe Campisi to be First Vice Commander.







## Month in Review

Welcome aboard:

### Stinky's Bar & Grill

4901 Hatfield St

Pittsburgh, PA 15201

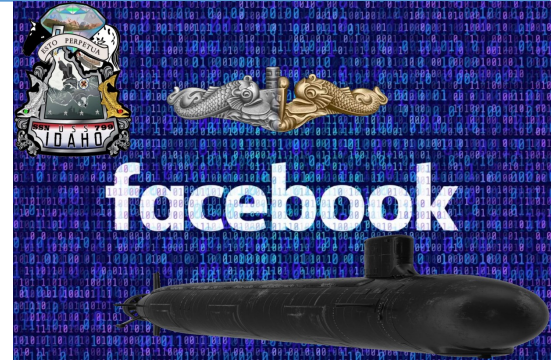
[www.stinkysbarandgrill.com](http://www.stinkysbarandgrill.com)

**The food and the service are OUTSTANDING**

The only sports bar in Lawrenceville with QVC & Home Shopping network (Sorry Paul, I had to). But in all seriousness they have 27 High Definition TV's 18 Taps **and** they are the latest establishment to support us with the purchase of one of our submarine beer tap handles. Thank You Stinky's, You ROCK.



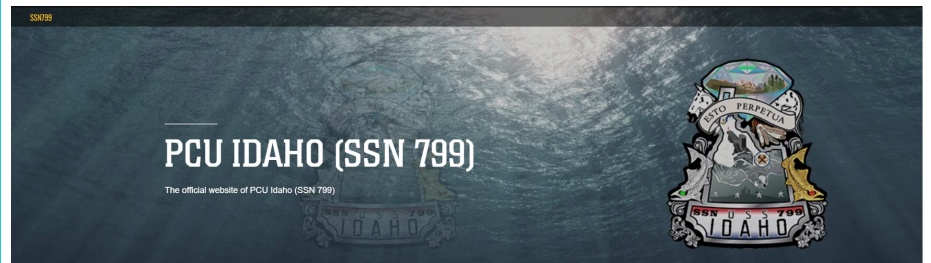




<https://www.facebook.com/SSN799>

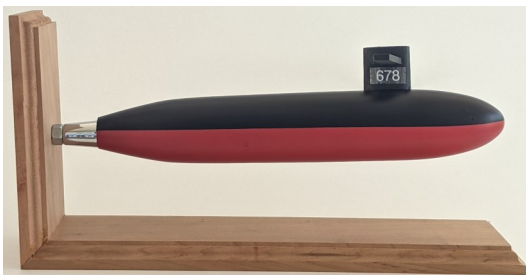
**USS Idaho Support Fundraiser**  
Jan 8, 2022

As I said, we are Submariners, and by nature, we are over achievers.  
Thank you to everyone that helped us reach our goal of \$15,000  
The crew and their families appreciate the support.



<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 newly added cribbage board.

contact [Huey Dietrich](#) or

Place your order for these and other USS Idaho items at

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



# Chaplain's Column

Greetings to all my fellow Requin Base shipmates, spouses, and associate members.

As always, I would like to ask everyone to keep those on the binnacle list in our thoughts and prayers this month.

Remember we are only as good as the information we get. If we don't know of a member passing, we cannot provide the appropriate honors for a fallen shipmate. If you know anyone who is sick or goes on eternal patrol, please give me a call at 724-485-2341 or email at [ebookmiller@comcast.net](mailto:ebookmiller@comcast.net). If you call and I don't answer, please leave a message. This is a land line phone so do not text this number.

If you wish to be placed on the binnacle list but do not want to disclose the specifics, I will maintain your confidentiality.

Eric Bookmiller

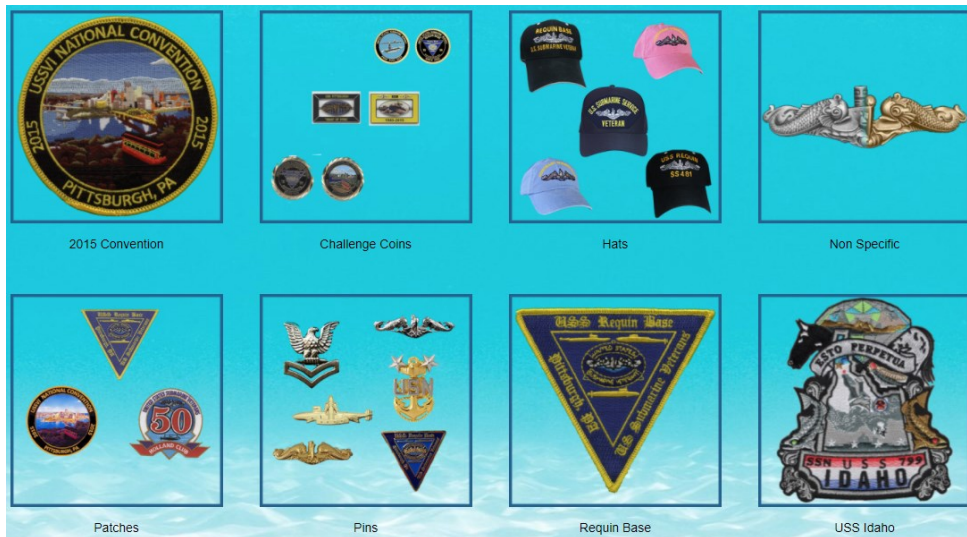


## Store Keepers Report

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.



We now have Sub School challenge coins for \$15.00





## Upcoming Events

### Meeting

Mar 18, 2023  
1230 hours

### Base activities

St. Patrick's Day Parade  
Location TBD - Email will be sent

**Date**    **Muster**  
03/11    08:30

Baden American Legion  
271 State St  
Baden PA 15005



## Membership

Primary Members	166	Holland Club	87	USSVI Life Members	72
Secondary Members	13	WWII	2	Base Life Members	56
Associate Members	16	Eternal Patrol	75	Joined Last Year	13
Total Members	195			Joined This Year	2

### New Members



Joseph Monteleone (MONTY) qualified on the USS TIRU (SS416) as an ET. He left the navy in 1968 as a ET3(SS). Monty lives in Allison Park, PA. Monty is a Widower. His daughter, Jessica lives in the North Hills section of Pittsburgh and looks after her Dad. Monty taught school at Shaler high school for 35 years. Please e-mail Monty and welcome him aboard – [monteleonej@comcast.net](mailto:monteleonej@comcast.net)

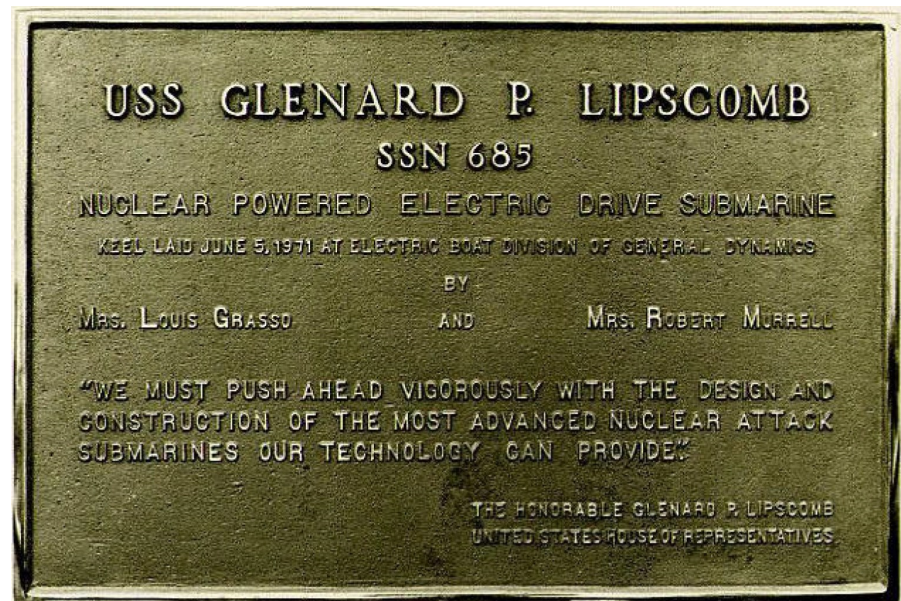


## Eagle Scouts

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







History	
Name	USS <i>Glenard P. Lipscomb</i>
Namesake	<u>Glenard P. Lipscomb</u> (1915–1970)
Awarded	16 December 1968
Builder	<u>General Dynamics Electric Boat</u> , <u>Groton, Connecticut</u>
Laid down	5 June 1971
Launched	4 August 1973
Sponsored by	Mrs. Glenard P. Lipscomb
Commissioned	21 December 1974
Decommissioned	11 July 1990
Stricken	11 July 1990
Identification	SSN-685
Nickname(s)	"The Lipscombfish / Glenn P"
Fate	Entered <u>Ship-Submarine Recycling Program</u> 1997
General characteristics	
Type	<u>Nuclear submarine</u>
Displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5,813 long tons (5,906 t) surfaced</li> <li>• 6,480 long tons (6,584 t) submerged</li> </ul>
Length	365 ft (111 m)
Beam	31 ft 8 in (9.65 m)
Propulsion	<u>S5W reactor</u>
Speed	18 <u>knots</u> (33 km/h; 21 mph) surfaced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23 knots (43 km/h; 26 mph) submerged</li> </ul>
Test depth	1,300 ft (400 m)
Complement	12 officers, 109 men
Armament	4 × 21 in (533 mm) <u>torpedo tubes</u>

**02/01/1902**

USS Plunger (SS-2), the lead ship of the Plunger-class submarine, launches. She is commissioned Sept. 19, 1903, at the Holland Company yard at New Suffolk, Long Island, N.Y. Ensign Chester W. Nimitz is the submarines final commander when Plunger is decommissioned Nov. 6, 1909 at the Charleston Navy Shipyard.

**02/01/1944**

Three US Navy submarines, Guardfish (SS 217), Hake (SS 256) and Seahorse (SS 304), attack Japanese convoys, sinking a destroyer, cargo ship and another vessel.

**02/02/1942**

USS Seadragon (SS 194) sinks Japanese army cargo ship Tamagawa Maru.

**02/03/1944**

USS Tambor (SS 198) attacks a Japanese convoy and sinks Goyu Maru and merchant tanker Ariake Maru about 200 miles southeast of Shanghai.

**02/04/1942**

While the battle for Bataan rages throughout the night, USS Trout (SS-202) loads 20 tons of gold bars and 18 tons of silver coins as ballast to replace the weight of ammunition they had just delivered to US and Philippine forces in Manila.

**02/05/1944**

USS Flasher (SS 249) sinks Japanese army cargo ship Taishin Maru off Mindoro. Also on this date, USS Narwhal (SS 167) lands 45 tons of ammunition and cargo to support Filipino guerrilla operations at Libertad, Panay, Philippines.

**02/06/1945**

U.S. Navy submarine USS Pampanito (SS 383) attacks a Japanese convoy and sinks merchant tanker Engen Maru about 200 miles northeast of Singapore. Also on this date, USS Spadefish (SS 411) sinks Japanese merchant passenger-cargo ship Shohei Maru off Port Arthur, Korea.

**02/07/1943**

USS Growler (SS 215) fights a desperate night battle with the Japanese supply ship Hayasaki, during which the boat's commanding officer, Lt. Cmdr. Howard W. Gilmore, rams the enemy ship, badly bending Growler's bow. Wounded by machine gun fire and unable to go below, Gilmore gives the order "Take her down!" sacrificing himself so his submarine could dive to safety. For his "distinguished gallantry and valor" on this occasion and earlier in the patrol, he is posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor and promoted one rank.

**02/07/1945**

USS Bergall (SS 320) attacks a Japanese convoy and sinks Coast Defense Vessel No. 53 off Cam Ranh Bay. USS Guavina (SS 362) attacks a Japanese convoy and sinks merchant tanker Taigyo Maru, off Saigon, French Indochina while USS Parche (SS 384) sinks Japanese army cargo ship Okinoyama Maru in Tokara Retto.

**02/08/1942**

A Japanese destroyer sinks after being torpedoed by Navy submarine S37 (SS 142) the day before off Makassar.

**02/08/1943**

USS Snook (SS 279) attacks a Japanese convoy off the west coast of Kyushu and sinks the transport Lima Maru and survives depth charges about 30 miles southeast of Goto Retto.

**02/09/1960**

USS Sargo (SSN 583) becomes the third submarine to surface through the ice at the North Pole.

**02/10/1943**

USS Pickerel (SS 177) sinks Japanese freighter Amari Maru off Sanriku.

**02/10/1944**

USS Pogy (SS 266) attacks a Japanese convoy and sinks destroyer Minekaze and freighter Malta Maru 85 miles north-northeast of Formosa.

**02/10/1945**

U.S. Navy submarine USS Batfish (SS 310) sinks three enemy submarines from Feb. 10-13.

**02/11/1944**

USS Gudgeon (SS 211) sinks Japanese freighter Satsuma Maru that was previously damaged by Chinese B-25s off Wenchow, China.

**02/12/1945**

USS Hawkbill (SS 366) sinks the small Japanese cargo vessel Kisaragi Maru and the two large boats she is towing, at Lombok Strait, N.E.I.

**02/12/1947**

The first launch of a guided missile, the Loon, takes place on board USS Cusk (SS 348).

**02/13/1945**

USS Sennet (SS 408) is damaged by gunfire of Japanese gunboat (No.8 Kotoshiro Maru or No.3 Showa Maru), east of Tanega Shima, but then Sennett sinks No.8 Kotoshiro Maru after it had been shelled by USS Lagarto (SS 371) and USS Haddock (SS 231). Haddock then sinks No.3 Showa Maru, which had already been shelled by Lagarto and Sennett.

**02/14/1945**

USS Gato (SS 212) sinks Japanese Coast Defense Vessel No.9 in the Yellow Sea and USS Hawkbill (SS 366) sinks Japanese auxiliary submarine chasers Cha 4 and Cha 114 in the Java Sea.

**02/15/1943**

USS Gato (SS 212) sinks Japanese stores ship Suruga Maru in Bougainville Strait and USS Pickerel (SS 177) attacks a Japanese convoy and sinks cargo vessel Tateyama Maru off the east coast of Honshu.

**02/16/1944**

USS Skate (SS 305) sinks the Japanese light cruiser Agano as she deploys from Truk, Caroline Islands.

**02/20/1945**

USS Pargo (SS 264) sinks Japanese destroyer Kokaze off Cape Varella, French Indochina and survives counter-attack by destroyer Kamikaze, which had been steaming in company with Nokaze during the attack.

**02/21/1942**

USS Triton (SS 201) sinks Japanese merchant cargo vessel Shokyu Maru in the East China Sea, 60 miles south of Quelpart Island.

**02/22/1945**

USS Becuna (SS 319) sinks Japanese merchant tanker Nichiyoku Maru off Cape Padaran Bay despite the presence of two escort vessels.

**02/24/1945**

USS Lagarto (SS 371) sinks Japanese submarine I 371 and freighter Tatsumomo Maru off Bungo Strait, Kyushu.

**02/25/1944**

USS Hoe (SS 258) attacks a Japanese convoy at the mouth of Davao Gulf, sinking the fleet tanker Nissho Maru and damaging the fleet tanker Kyokuto Maru, while USS Rasher (SS 269) sinks Japanese army cargo ship Ryusei Maru and freighter Tango Maru off the north coast of Bali.

**02/27/1944**

Three US Navy submarines sink three Japanese cargo ships: Grayback (SS 208) sinks Ceylon Maru in the East China Sea; Cod (SS 244) sinks Taisoku Maru west of Halmahera while Trout (SS 202) sinks Aki Maru.

**02/27/1945**

Submarine USS Scabbardfish (SS 397) sinks Japanese guardboat No. 6 Kikau Maru, 100 miles northeast of Keelung, Formosa, while USS Blenny (SS 324) attacks a Japanese convoy off French Indochina and sinks merchant tanker Amato Maru off Cape Padaran.

**02/27/2017**

The Los Angeles-class fast-attack submarine USS Albuquerque (SSN 706) is decommissioned after 33 years of service during a ceremony held at Keyport Undersea Museum.

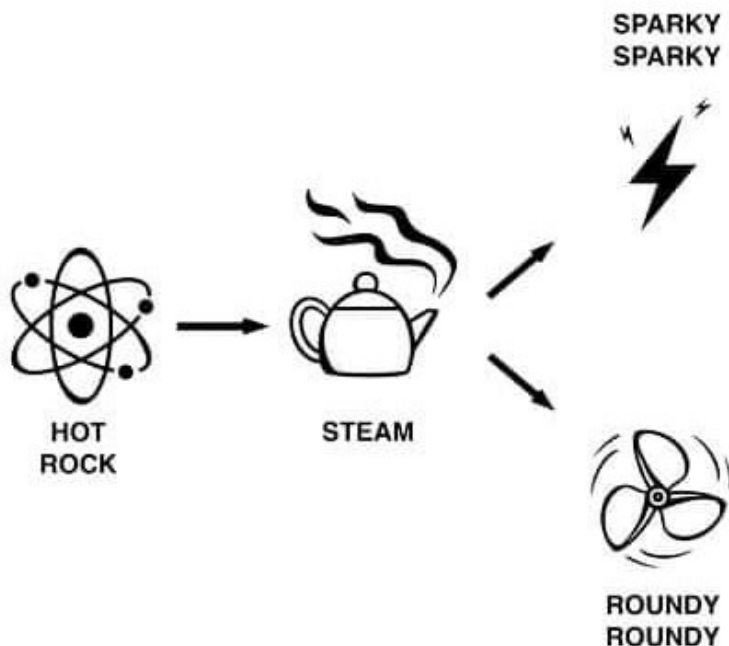
**02/28/1944**

USS Balao (SS 285) and USS Sand Lance (SS 381) sink Japanese army cargo ship Akiura Maru, transport Shoho Maru about 90 miles northwest of Manokawari, New Guinea and transport Kaiko Maru just east of Musashi Wan, off Paramushir, Kurils.

**02/29/1992**

Fast Attack Submarine USS Jefferson City (SSN 759) is commissioned.

# Nuclear propulsion on a submarine explained





## Most successful American submarines in World War II

In World War II, the United States Navy used submarines heavily. Overall, 263 US submarines undertook war patrols, claiming 1,392 ships and 5,583,400 tons during the war. Submarines in the United States Navy were responsible for sinking 540,192 tons or 30% of the Japanese navy and 4,779,902 tons of shipping, or 54.6% of all Japanese shipping in the Pacific Theater. Submarines were responsible for laying 18,553 mines. At the beginning of the war, Japanese merchant ships had a carrying capacity of around six million tons. By the end of the war, in August 1945, the capacity was two million, with only 320,000 in condition to carry cargo.

Submarine warfare began on 7 December 1941, when the Chief of Naval Operations ordered the navy to "execute unrestricted air and submarine warfare against Japan." It appears the policy was executed without the knowledge or prior consent of the government. The London Naval Treaty, to which the U.S. was signatory, required submarines to abide by prize rules (commonly known as "cruiser rules"). It did not prohibit arming merchantmen, but arming them, or having them report contact with submarines (or raiders), made them *de facto* naval auxiliaries and removed the protection of the cruiser rules. This made restrictions on submarines effectively moot. U.S. Navy submarines also conducted reconnaissance patrols, landed special forces and guerrilla troops and performed search and rescue tasks. The submarines were so successful that by early 1944, they struggled to find targets. The war against shipping was the single most decisive factor in the collapse of the Japanese economy, and the Cabinet of Japan reported to the National Diet after the war that "the greatest cause of defeat was the loss of shipping."

Starting in 1941, submarines patrolled the American Theater, hunting German U-boats and protecting shipping lanes. Submarine Squadron 50, formed in 1942, served in the European Theater. The squadron was present in several invasions, and hunted blockade runners, first off of Spain and later Norway. The ships scored several hits, but a lack of targets led to them being returned to the United States.

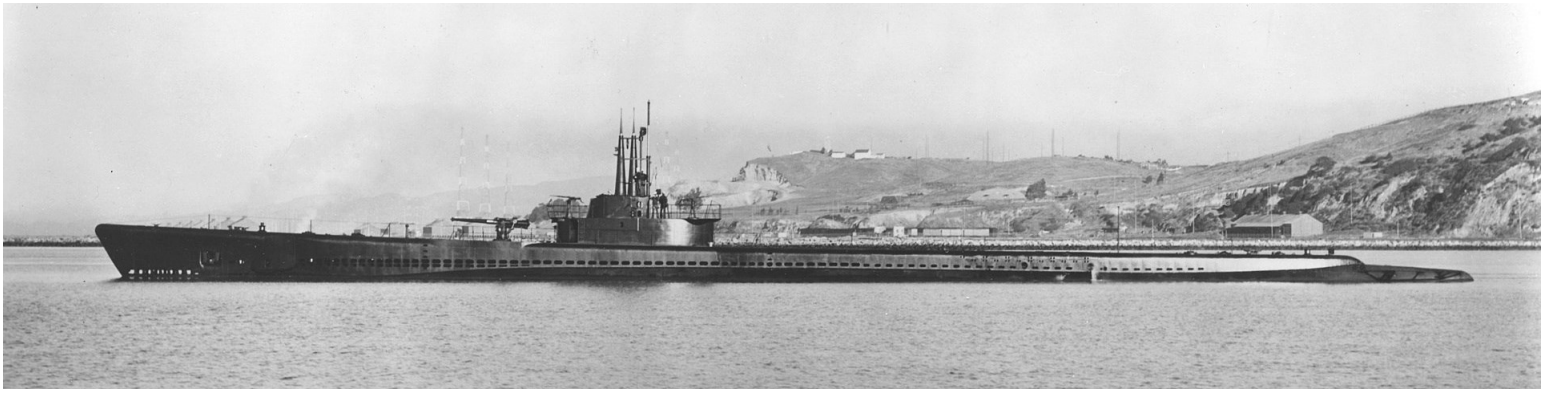
### **Total tonnage**

With 116,454 tons sunk, the *USS Tang* sank the most tonnage of shipping in World War II for the United States. Its tonnage was revised from the Joint Army–Navy Assessment Committee (JANAC) report, which initially credited *Tang* with fewer sinkings. (93,824 tons and 24 ships) In 1980, the relevant JANAC section was officially replaced and updated. The *Tang* sank more than 16,000 tons over the second highest submarine, the *USS Flasher* (100,231). All 24 other submarines sank between 100,231 (*USS Flasher*) and 59,800 (*USS Archerfish*) tons. Fourteen of the submarines were Gato-class, six were Balao-class, four were Tambor-class and one was Sargo-class.

### **Ships sunk**

With 33 ships sunk, the *USS Tang* sank the most tonnage of shipping in World War II for the United States. Its tonnage was revised from the Joint Army–Navy Assessment Committee (JANAC) report, which initially credited *Tang* with fewer sinkings. (93,824 tons and 24 ships) In 1980, the relevant JANAC section was officially replaced and updated. The *Tautog* sank the second most, with 26. The other submarines sank from 23 (*Silversides*) to 14 (*Kingfish*) ships. Seventeen ships were Gato-class, four were Balao-class and three were Tambor-class.





USS *Tang* (SS-306) off Mare Island Navy Yard, December 1943

Top-scoring American submarines of World War II by tonnage sunk			Top-scoring American submarines of World War II by ships sunk		
Boat	Type	Total tonnage	Boat	Type	Ships sunk
<i>Tang</i>	<i>Balao-class</i>	116,454	<i>Tang</i>	<i>Balao-class</i>	33
<i>Flasher</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	100,231	<i>Tautog</i>	<i>Tambor-class</i>	26
<i>Rasher</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	99,901	<i>Silversides</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	23
<i>Barb</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	96,628	<i>Flasher</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	21
<i>Silversides</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	90,080	<i>Spadefish</i>	<i>Balao-class</i>	21
<i>Spadefish</i>	<i>Balao-class</i>	88,091	<i>Seahorse</i>	<i>Balao-class</i>	20
<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	86,552	<i>Wahoo</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	20
<i>Drum</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	80,580	<i>Guardfish</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	19
<i>Jack</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	76,687	<i>Rasher</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	19
<i>Snook</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	75,473	<i>Seawolf</i>	<i>Sargo-class</i>	18
<i>Tautog</i>	<i>Tambor-class</i>	72,606	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	18
<i>Seahorse</i>	<i>Balao-class</i>	72,529	<i>Snook</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	17
<i>Guardfish</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	72,424	<i>Barb</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	17
<i>Seawolf</i>	<i>Sargo-class</i>	71,609	<i>Thresher</i>	<i>Tambor-class</i>	17
<i>Gudgeon</i>	<i>Tambor-class</i>	71,047	<i>Bowfin</i>	<i>Balao-class</i>	16
<i>Sealion</i>	<i>Balao-class</i>	68,297	<i>Harder</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	16
<i>Bowfin</i>	<i>Balao-class</i>	67,882	<i>Tinosa</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	16
<i>Thresher</i>	<i>Tambor-class</i>	66,172	<i>Pogy</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	16
<i>Tinosa</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	64,655	<i>Sunfish</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	16
<i>Grayback</i>	<i>Tambor-class</i>	63,835	<i>Drum</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	15
<i>Pogy</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	62,633	<i>Flying Fish</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	15
<i>Bonefish</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	61,345	<i>Greenling</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	15
<i>Wahoo</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	60,038	<i>Jack</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	15
<i>Sunfish</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	59,815	<i>Narwhal</i>	<i>Balao-class</i>	15
<i>Archerfish</i>	<i>Balao-class</i>	59,800	<i>Grayback</i>	<i>Tambor-class</i>	14
			<i>Kingfish</i>	<i>Gato-class</i>	14

## Lost United States Submarines

These United States submarines were lost either to enemy action or to "storm or perils of the sea."

### Before World War II

Ship name	Hull number	Date of loss	Fate	Approximate location
<u>Turtle</u>	NA	October 1776	Tender vessel sunk by British	<u>Fort Lee, New Jersey</u>
<u>Alligator</u>	NA	2 April 1862	Broke loose from tow and foundered	<u>Cape Hatteras, North Carolina</u>
<u>F-1</u>	SS-20	17 December 1917	Lost in collision with <u>F-3</u>	<u>San Diego, California</u>
<u>F-4</u>	SS-23	25 March 1915	Foundered due to battery acid leak	<u>Honolulu, Hawaii</u>
<u>H-1</u>	SS-28	12 March 1920	Grounded	<u>Magdalena Bay, Mexico</u>
<u>O-5</u>	SS-66	28 October 1923	Collided with SS <u>Abangarez</u>	<u>Limon Bay, Panama</u>
<u>O-9</u>	SS-70	20 June 1941	Foundered on test dive	<u>Isles of Shoals, New Hampshire</u>
<u>S-4</u>	SS-109	17 December 1927	Collided with <u>Coast Guard destroyer Paulding</u> ; raised and recommissioned 16 October 1928	<u>Provincetown, Massachusetts</u>
<u>S-5</u>	SS-110	1 September 1920	Foundered on dive	<u>Delaware Capes, New Jersey</u>
<u>S-51</u>	SS-162	25 September 1925	Collided with SS <u>City of Rome</u>	<u>Block Island, Rhode Island</u>
<u>Squalus</u>	SS-192	23 May 1939	Foundered on test dive; raised and re-named <u>Sailfish</u>	<u>Isles of Shoals, New Hampshire</u>

USS G-2 (SS-27), decommissioned as a target, flooded and sank unexpectedly 30 July 1919 in Two Tree Channel near Niantic, Connecticut with the loss of three crew.

USS S-48 (SS-159) foundered 7 December 1921 in 80 feet (24 m) of water on a pre-commissioning dive. She was raised and commissioned 14 October 1922.

USS R-8 (SS-85) Decommissioned on 2 May 1931, she was berthed at Philadelphia until 26 February 1936 when she sank at her mooring. Later raised, she was struck from the Naval Vessel Register on 12 May 1936 and on 19 August she was used as a target vessel for an aerial bombing test.

## During World War II

During World War II, the U.S. Navy's submarine service suffered the highest casualty percentage of all the American armed forces, losing one in five submariners. Some 16,000 submariners served during the war, of whom 375 officers and 3,131 enlisted men were killed, the highest casualty rate of any American force in World War II.

Fifty-two submarines of the United States Navy were lost during World War II. Two – Dorado (SS-248) and Seawolf (SS-197) – were lost to friendly fire (though there is speculation that the Dorado may have struck a German mine), at least three more – Tulibee, Tang, and Grunion – to defective torpedoes, and six to accident or grounding.

Another eight submarines went missing while on patrol and are presumed to have been sunk by Japanese mines, as there were no recorded Japanese anti-submarine attacks in their patrol areas. The other thirty-three lost submarines are known to have been sunk by the Japanese.

Ship name	Hull number	Date of loss	Fate	Approximate location
<i>Albacore</i>	SS-218	7 November 1944	Lost to enemy mine	Northeast of Hokkaido
<i>Amberjack</i>	SS-219	16 February 1943	Lost to enemy action by torpedo boat <i>Hiyodori</i> and submarine chaser No. 18	New Britain
<i>Argonaut</i>	SM-1	10 January 1943	Lost to enemy action by destroyers <i>Isokaze</i> and <i>Maikaze</i>	New Britain
<i>Barbel</i>	SS-316	4 February 1945	Lost to enemy air attack	Borneo
<i>Bonefish</i>	SS-223	19 June 1945	Lost to enemy action, depth-charged by <i>kaibōkan</i> <i>Okinawa</i> , <i>CD-63</i> , <i>CD-75</i> , <i>CD-158</i> , and <i>CD-207</i>	Sea of Japan
<i>Bullhead</i>	SS-332	6 August 1945	Lost to enemy air attack; last US submarine loss of the war	Java Sea
<i>Capelin</i>	SS-289	Lost after 2 December 1943	Fate unknown, possible naval mine or attack by minelayer <i>Wakataka</i>	Celebes Sea
<i>Cisco</i>	SS-290	28 September 1943	Lost to air attack and gunboat <i>Karatsu</i> (ex-USS <i>Luzon</i> )	Mindanao
<i>Corvina</i>	SS-226	16 November 1943	Torpedoed by Japanese submarine <i>I-176</i>	Truk
<i>Darter</i>	SS-227	24 October 1944	Accidental grounding in pursuit of Japanese cruiser <i>Takao</i>	Palawan Passage
<i>Dorado</i>	SS-248	15 October 1943	Sunk by friendly fire air attack (PBM Mariner of Patrol Squadron 210) or possibly mines laid by <i>U-214</i>	Panama Canal Zone
<i>Escolar</i>	SS-294	Lost between 17 October and 13 November 1944	Fate unknown, possible naval mine or a Japanese escort destroyer	Yellow Sea
<i>Flier</i>	SS-250	12 August 1944	Sunk by naval mine	Balabac Strait, Philippines (7° 58'43.21"N 117° 15'23.79"E)
<i>Golet</i>	SS-361	14 June 1944	Lost to enemy action by escorts <i>Miya Maru</i> and <i>Bunzan Maru</i>	Northern Japanese waters

<i>Grampus</i>	SS-207	5 March 1943	Lost to enemy action by destroyers <i>Minegumo</i> and <i>Murasame</i> , or possibly to air attack by 958th Kōkūtai naval aircraft	New Britain
<i>Grayback</i>	SS-208	27 February 1944	Lost to enemy air attack	Ryukyu Islands
<i>Grayling</i>	SS-209	Lost between 9 and 12 September 1943	Fate unknown; possibly rammed by transport <i>Hokuan Maru</i>	Lingayen Gulf, Philippines
<i>Grenadier</i>	SS-210	21 April 1943	Scuttled following enemy air attack	Strait of Malacca
<i>Growler</i>	SS-215	8 November 1944	Fate unknown; possibly sunk by its own torpedo or lost to enemy action by destroyer <i>Shigure</i> and two other escorts	Philippines
<i>Grunion</i>	SS-216	30 July 1942	Sunk due to accidents caused by circular run of own torpedo. <sup>[7]</sup>	Kiska Island, Alaska
<i>Gudgeon</i>	SS-211	18 April 1944	Fate unknown; possibly air attack	Maug Islands or possibly Iwo Jima <sup>[8]</sup>
<i>Harder</i>	SS-257	24 August 1944	Lost to enemy action by <i>kaibokan</i> CD-22	Dasol Bay, Philippines
<i>Herring</i>	SS-233	1 June 1944	Lost to enemy shore batteries	Kuril Islands
<i>Kete</i>	SS-369	Lost between 19 and 31 March 1945	Fate unknown; possibly enemy submarine or mines	Ryukyu Islands
<i>Lagarto</i>	SS-371	3 May 1945	Lost to enemy action by Japanese minelayer <i>Hatsutaka</i>	Gulf of Thailand
<i>Perch</i>	SS-176	3 March 1942	Scuttled following enemy action by Japanese destroyer <i>Ushio</i>	Java
<i>Pickrel</i>	SS-177	Lost between 3 and 30 April 1943	Fate unknown; possible enemy actions include one by minelayer <i>Shirakami</i> and auxiliary subchaser <i>Bunzan Maru</i> on 3 April 1943	Northern Honshu
<i>Pompano</i>	SS-181	Lost between 17 September and 30 October 1943	Fate unknown; possibly naval mine or enemy action	Northern Honshu
<i>R-12</i>	SS-89	12 June 1943	Fate unknown; foundered on training exercise	off Key West, Florida
<i>Robalo</i>	SS-273	26 July 1944	Fate unknown; probably naval mine	West of Palawan Island
<i>Runner</i>	SS-275	Lost between 26 June and 15 July 1943	Fate unknown; possibly naval mine	Hokkaido
S-26	SS-131	24 January 1942	Sunk after accidental collision with USS <i>Sturdy</i> (PC-460) <sup>[9]</sup>	Gulf of Panama
S-27	SS-132	19 June 1942	Accidental grounding	Amchitka Island, Alaska
S-28	SS-133	4 July 1944	Fate unknown; foundered during anti-submarine exercise	Oahu, Hawaii
S-36	SS-141	20 January 1942	Accidental grounding	Makassar Strait

<i>S-39</i>	SS-144	14 August 1942	Accidental grounding	Rossel Island
<i>S-44</i>	SS-155	7 October 1943	Enemy action by Japanese escort <i>Ishigaki</i>	Kurile Islands
<i>Scamp</i>	SS-277	11 November 1944	Enemy action by <i>kaibokan</i> CD-4 and aircraft	Tokyo Bay
<i>Scorpion</i>	SS-278	Lost between 6 and 30 January 1944	Fate unknown; probably naval mine	East China Sea
<i>Sculpin</i>	SS-191	19 November 1943	Scuttled following enemy action by Japanese destroyer <i>Yamagumo</i>	Gilbert Islands
<i>Sealion</i>	SS-195	10 December 1941	Scuttled 25 December 1941 following irreparable damage in air attack 10 December	Cavite Navy Yard, Philippines
<i>Seawolf</i>	SS-197	4 October 1944	Probably sunk by "friendly fire" from USS <i>Richard M. Rowell</i> (DE-403)	Morotai Island
<i>Shark</i>	SS-174	Lost between 8 February and 7 March 1942	Fate unknown; possibly sunk by Japanese destroyer <i>Yamakaze</i> or other enemy action	Molucca Sea
<i>Shark</i>	SS-314	24 October 1944	Lost to enemy action by Japanese destroyer <i>Harukaze</i>	Luzon Strait
<i>Snook</i>	SS-279	Lost between 9 and 20 April 1945	Fate unknown	South China Sea
<i>Swordfish</i>	SS-193	Lost between 9 and 30 January 1945	Fate unknown; possibly enemy action or naval mine	Ryukyu Islands
<i>Tang</i>	SS-306	25 October 1944	Sunk by circular run of own torpedo	Formosa Strait
<i>Trigger</i>	SS-237	28 March 1945	Lost to enemy action by <i>kaibokan</i> <i>Mikura</i> , CD-33, and CD-59; assisted by air attack	Ryukyu Islands
<i>Triton</i>	SS-201	15 March 1943	Fate unknown; probably enemy action	Admiralty Islands
<i>Trout</i>	SS-202	29 February 1944	Fate unknown; probably enemy action by Japanese destroyer <i>Asashimo</i> or circular run of own torpedo	Okinawa
<i>Tullibee</i>	SS-284	26 March 1944	Sunk by circular run of own torpedo	Palau Islands
<i>Wahoo</i>	SS-238	11 October 1943	Lost to air and surface attack by submarine chasers CH-15, CH-43 and 3 E13A1 Jakes	La Perouse Strait

### Additional casualties

There are two additional casualties to submarines in World War II that are sometimes considered as effectively two additional losses.



USS Halibut was damaged by Japanese air and surface forces on 14 November 1944. She was able to reach Saipan and later Pearl Harbor on 1 December, departing San Francisco for Portsmouth Navy Yard on 16 February 1945. There it was determined that she was a constructive total loss and beyond economical repair, but might be useful as a school ship, similar to the postwar immobile pierside training submarines. However, her career in this capacity was brief, and *Halibut* was decommissioned at Portsmouth Navy Yard 18 July 1945 and sold for scrap in January 1947.

USS Lancefish was commissioned on 12 February 1945 and sank at pier 8 at the Boston Navy Yard on 15 March 1945, apparently without loss of life and reportedly still incomplete. She was raised eight days later, decommissioned on 24 March 1945, and never completed or fully repaired. Postwar, she was listed as a Reserve Fleet submarine until stricken in 1958 and scrapped in 1959, having never gone to sea.

### Additional incidents

The former USS R-19 was transferred to the Royal Navy 9 March 1942 and renamed as HMS *P.514*. On 21 June 1942 she was rammed by the Royal Canadian Navy minesweeper HMCS Georgian and sank with all hands.

The former USS S-49 was sold in 1931 to a private owner for use as a tourist attraction, with the hulk reacquired by the U.S. Navy for "experimental purposes" in 1941. She foundered and sank in the Patuxent River 16 December 1942.

The former USS S-25 was transferred to the Royal Navy 4 November 1941 and renamed as RMS *P.551* then transferred to the Polish Navy in exile and renamed ORP Jastrzab. On 2 May 1942 she was attacked in a friendly fire incident by a Royal Navy minesweeper and destroyer and sank with all hands.

USS R-1, originally commissioned on 16 December 1918 and decommissioned after more than 12 years of service, was recommissioned and served for five additional years during World War II. *R-1* was decommissioned at Key West on 20 September 1945 and was struck from the Naval Vessel Register on 10 November. Still at Key West awaiting disposal on 21 February 1946, the submarine sank in 21 feet (6.4 m) of water. Raised three days later, she was sold for scrap on 13 March 1946.

USS S-37 was decommissioned on 6 February 1945, was stripped, and her hulk was supposed to be expended as a target for aerial bombing off San Diego, California, but she broke her tow cable and sank, coming to rest in some 50 to 60 feet (15 to 18 m) of water, on 20 February 1945. Her name was stricken from the Naval Vessel Register three days later. Salvagers unsuccessfully tried to retrieve the wreck of *S-37* for her scrap value, but lost her again off Imperial Beach, California, in 20 to 30 feet (6.1 to 9.1 m) of water at 32°36.2541'N 117°08.2334'W, where she remains to this day.

### After World War II

Ship name	Hull number	Date of loss	Fate	Approximate location
<u>Cochino</u>	SS-345	26 August 1949	Lost to accidental fire and battery explosion	<u>Norwegian Sea</u>
<u>Scorpion</u>	SSN-589	Lost between 22 May and 5 June 1968	Cause unknown; numerous theories have been advanced. Recent deep submergence photography indicates the possibility of an implosion event similar to the <u>USS Thresher</u> .	<u>North Atlantic Ocean</u> , 400 nautical miles (740 km) southwest of the <u>Azores</u>

<u>Stickleback</u>	SS-415	20 May 1958	Collision with <u>USS Silverstein</u> (DE-534)	<u>Oahu, Hawaii</u>
<u>Thresher</u>	SSN-593	10 April 1963	Exact cause unknown; one theory is a sea-water leak led to a reactor plant shutdown, compounded by a heavy trim (excess negative buoyancy) and an inadequate <u>ballast tank</u> blow system. Another theory is that a reactor plant scram occurred for tests; a flaw caused an inability to operate key reactor valves and other valves, which prevented emergency surfacing or a problem in the procedures for a scram caused the inability to operate a very important steam plant valve causing a loss of propulsion. Any of these problems could have caused the boat to sink beyond crush depth.	200 nautical miles (370 km) east of <u>Cape Cod, Massachusetts</u>

### Additional incidents

USS Tarpon Was decommissioned on 15 November 1945 and sold for scrap 8 June 1957. The Tarpon foundered in deep water, south of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, on 26 August 1957, while under tow to the scrap yard.

USS Guitarro flooded and sank pier-side prior to commissioning at Mare Island Naval Shipyard on 15 May 1969. Two shipyard teams, apparently unaware of each other's efforts, were conducting work involving filling tanks in both the forward and aft portions of the submarine. Eventually the lack of coordination led to flooding through the bow hatch. The submarine was raised, but completion was delayed 32 months. Guitarro was commissioned on 9 September 1972.

USS Bugara was decommissioned and struck from the Naval Register 1 October 1970. On 1 June 1971, while under tow near Cape Flattery, Washington state, Bugara swamped and sank accidentally.

USS Bonefish was not repaired after a fire near Florida on 24 April 1988 that killed three crewmembers. She was decommissioned 28 September 1988 and hulked 17 August 1989. The hull was later purchased by Northrop Grumman for testing.

USS Miami experienced a fire during overhaul at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard on 23 May 2012 that caused significant damage, though with no loss of life. A civilian shipyard worker confessed to arson. Although repairs were considered, using components from the decommissioned USS Memphis (SSN-691), the estimated cost of \$700 million was considered uneconomical in a time of reduced budgets. Miami was decommissioned on 28 March 2014, to be disposed of via the nuclear Ship-Submarine Recycling Program.



# US World War II submarine lost for decades found off the coast of Japan

By Timothy Nerozzi Published February 17, 2023 [Fox News](#)

The wreckage of a lost U.S. submarine from [World War II](#) has been found off the coast of Japan.

[Naval History and Heritage Command \(NHHC\)](#) confirmed Friday that a sunken craft off the coast of Hokkaido, Japan is the wreckage of the USS Albacore — a World War II-era U.S. submarine.

The wreckage was documented by Dr. Tamaki Ura with the [University of Tokyo](#). Ura worked off contemporary records obtained through the Japan Center for Asian Historical Records mentioning the destruction of a U.S. submarine.



*The U.S.S. Albacore submarine is shown Feb. 17, 1942, as she enters the water. (Bettmann/Contributor/Getty Images)*

"As the final resting place for Sailors who gave their life in defense of our nation, we sincerely thank and congratulate Dr. Ura and his team for their efforts in locating the wreck of Albacore," retired U.S. Navy rear admiral and NHHC Director Samuel Cox said.

The USS Albacore is credited with [sinking at least 10 enemy vessels](#) during its years active and received nine battle stars. It was lost at sea in 1944 after fueling up at Midway Island.



*A screenshot of the wreck site USS Albacore (SS 218), which was lost at sea Nov. 7, 1944. Indications of documented modifications made to Albacore prior to her final patrol such as the presence of an SJ Radar dish and mast, a row of vent holes along the top of the superstructure, and the absence of steel plates along the upper edge of the fairwater allowed Naval History and Heritage Command to confirm the wreck site finding as Albacore. (Screenshot captured from video courtesy of Dr. Tamaki Ura/University of Tokyo)*

He continued, "It is through their hard work and continued collaboration that we could confirm Albacore's identity after being lost at sea for over 70 years."

"The wreck of Albacore is a U.S. sunken military craft protected by U.S. law and under the jurisdiction of NHHC," the command said in its press release. "While non-intrusive activities, such as remote sensing documentation, on U.S. Navy sunken military craft is allowed, any intrusive or potentially intrusive activities must be coordinated with NHHC and if appropriate, authorized through a relevant permitting program."

The NHHC added, "Most importantly, the wreck represents the final resting place of Sailors that gave their life in defense of the nation and should be respected by all parties as a war grave."





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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.



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