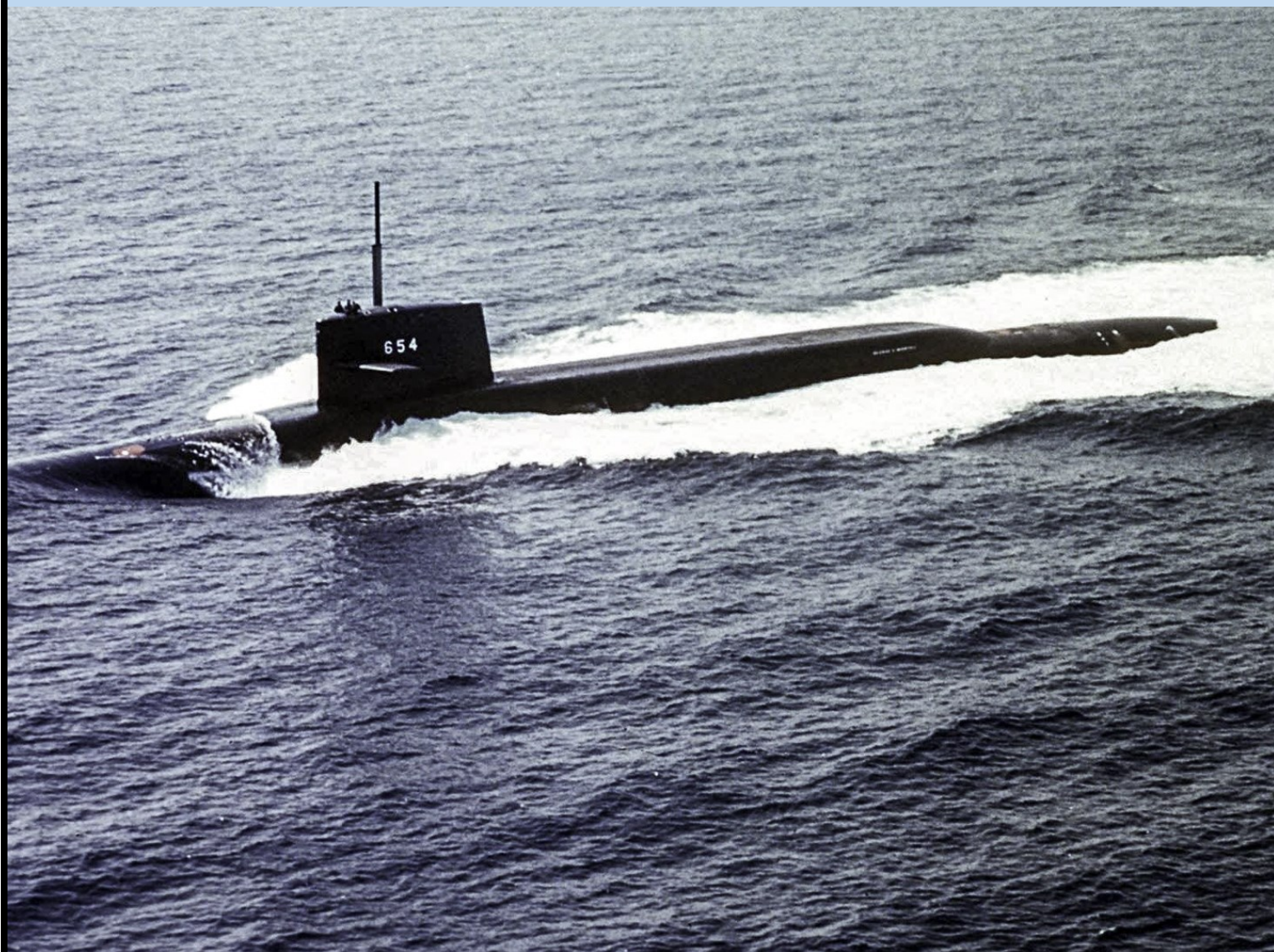


Steel Valley Dolphins

Monthly Newsletter



USS George C. Marshall SSBN-654



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

July 08, 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

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		wcandrea@bellsouth.net
Senior Vice Commander	Jon Jaques	615-893-7800	jjaques@bellsouth.net
Junior Vice Commander	Steven Bell	704-824-3510	usnret82@carolina.rr.com
Secretary	Raymond Wewers	479-967-5541	raywewers@gmail.com
Treasurer	Paul Hiser	910-691-5650	paulhiser664@gmail.com
Past Commander	Wayne Standerfer	972-298-8139	lwaynes@charter.net
Chaplain	James Sandman	615-975-4792	Jsandman85@gmail.com
Region Director Northeast	Leslie Altschuler	917-748-2275	CdrNJNorthBase@hotmail.com
District Commander EN3	Thomas Denton	301-845-0049	gcmfish@verizon.net
National Office		360-337-2978	office@ussvi.org



USS Requin Base Officers

Office	Officer	Phone	eMail
Base Commander	Hubert C. Dietrich	412-486-2635	hueyfromglenshaw@aol.com
1st Vice Commander	Joe Campisi	412-322-3201	jcampisi654@comcast.net
2nd Vice Commander	Chuck "Bat" Masterson	724-869-1938	mastersoncf@aol.com
Secretary	Jeff Simon	920-217-8633	jeffsimon@zoominternet.net
Treasurer	Lee M. Bookwalter	412-795-8337	booky143@verizon.net
Storekeeper	Frank Nicotra	412-835-6540	nicotrafrank@gmail.com
Chaplain	Eric Bookmiller	724-485-2341	ebookmiller@comcast.net
Past Base Commander	Joe Campisi	412-322-3201	jcampisi654@comcast.net
Newsletter Editor	Lou Hamill	412-445-3998	itgeek8088@gmail.com
Webmaster	Lee M. Bookwalter	412-795-8337	booky143@verizon.net
COB/Historian	Chad Underkoffler	724-809-6830	candj981@verizon.net
Photographer	Rick Flaugh	412-779-0497	flaughre@comcast.net
Holland Club Chairman	Joe Campisi	412-322-3201	jcampisi654@comcast.net
Asst. Holland Club	Dick Geyer	724-822-0401	dgdiving@gmail.com
Technology Chair	Lou Hamill	412-445-3998	itgeek8088@gmail.com
Eagle Scout Chair	John Held	724-331-2479	petecompost@aol.com
Awards Chair	Dick Geyer	724-822-0401	dgdiving@gmail.com
Master at Arms			
Public Affairs Chair	Ed Derr	724-854-0781	rredde@gmail.com



Tolling of the Boats for June

USS Herring (SS-233)

Lost on June 1, 1944 with the loss of 83 men near Matsuwa Island. Herring was on her 8th war patrol and was conducting a surface attack when a shore battery spotted her and made 2 direct hits on her conning tower and causing her loss. Before being sunk, she had sank a freighter and a passenger-cargoman. Herring was the only US submarine sunk by a land battery.

USS R-12 (SS-89)

Lost on June 12, 1943 with the loss of 42 men near Key West, FL during a practice torpedo approach. The cause was probably due to flooding through a torpedo tube. The CO and 2 other men on the bridge survived, as did 18 crew members on liberty at the time of the accident.

USS Golet (SS-361)

Lost on June 14, 1944 with the loss of 82 men. On her 2nd war patrol, Golet was apparently lost in battle with antisubmarine forces north of Honshu.

USS Bonefish (SS-223)

Lost on June 18, 1945 with the loss of 85 men when sunk near Suzu Misaki. Winner of 3 Navy Unit Citations, Bonefish was on her 8th war patrol. After sinking a passenger-cargoman, Bonefish was subjected to a savage depth charge attack.

USS S-27 (SS-132)

Lost on June 19, 1942 when it grounded off Amchitka Island. She was on the surface in poor visibility, charging batteries and drifted into the shoals. When she could not be freed and started listing, the captain got the entire crew to shore (400 yards away) in relays using a 3-man rubber raft. The entire crew was subsequently rescued.

USS O-9 (SS-70)

Lost on Jun 20, 1941 with the loss of 33 men when it foundered off Isle of Shoals, 15 miles from Portsmouth, NH.

USS Runner (SS-275)

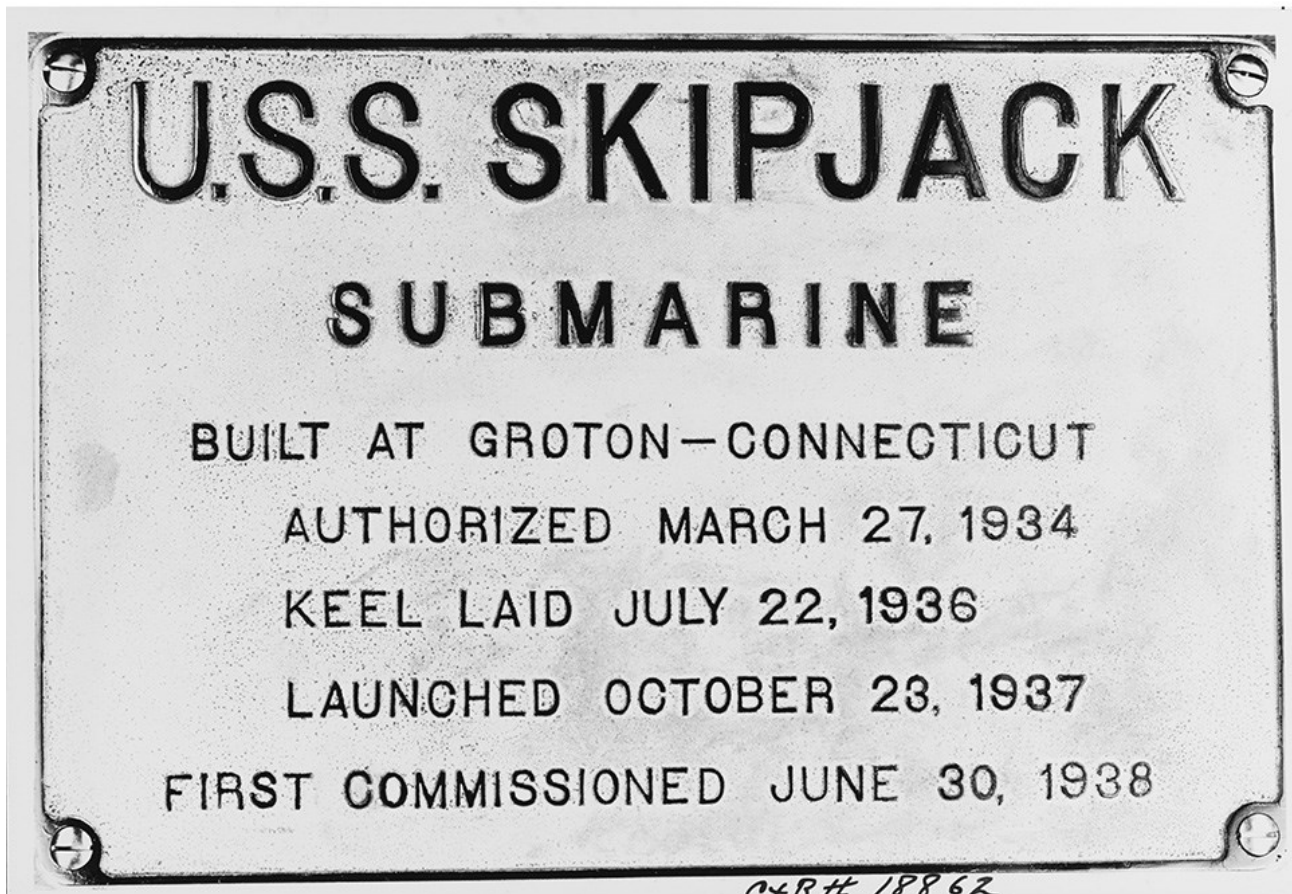
Lost between June 26 & July 4th 1943 with the loss of 78 men. Runner was on her 3rd war patrol probably due to a mine. Prior to her loss, she reported sinking a freighter and a passenger-cargoman off the Kuriles. This boat's last known ship sunk happened on June 26th, so she probably hit that mine on or after that date but before July 4th, when she was scheduled back at Midway.



Submarines commissioned during the month of June

C-1 SS-9	6/30/1908	Wikipedia	NavSource	
F-1 SS-20	6/19/1912	Wikipedia	NavSource	Eternal Patrol
F-2 SS-21	6/25/1912	Wikipedia	NavSource	
N-4 SS-56	6/15/1918	Wikipedia	NavSource	
N-5 SS-57	6/13/1918	Wikipedia	NavSource	
N-7 SS-59	6/15/1918	Wikipedia	NavSource	
O-3 SS-64	6/13/1918	Wikipedia	NavSource	
O-5 SS-66	6/8/1918	Wikipedia	NavSource	Eternal Patrol
O-6 SS-67	6/12/1918	Wikipedia	NavSource	
R-7 SS-84	6/12/1919	Wikipedia	NavSource	
R-21 SS-98	17-Jun-19	Wikipedia	NavSource	
R-24 SS-101	6/27/1919	Wikipedia	NavSource	
S-1 SS-105	6/5/1920	Wikipedia	NavSource	
S-22 SS-127	6/23/1924	Wikipedia	NavSource	
S-32 SS-137	6/15/1922	Wikipedia	NavSource	
S-46 SS-157	6/5/1925	Wikipedia	NavSource	
S-49 SS-160	6/6/1922	Wikipedia	NavSource	
S-51 SS-162	6/24/1922	Wikipedia	NavSource	Eternal Patrol
Dolphin SS-169	6/1/1932	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Cuttlefish SS-171	6/8/1934	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Pompano SS-181	6/12/1937	Wikipedia	NavSource	Eternal Patrol
Skipjack SS-184	6/30/1938	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Sturgeon SS-187	6/25/1938	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Tambor SS-198	6/3/1940	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Grayback SS-208	6/30/1941	Wikipedia	NavSource	Eternal Patrol
Albacore SS-218	6/1/1942	Wikipedia	NavSource	Eternal Patrol
Amberjack SS-219	6/19/1942	Wikipedia	NavSource	Eternal Patrol
Cod SS-224	6/21/1943	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Shad SS-235	6/12/1942	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Whale SS-239	6/1/1942	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Rasher SS-269	6/8/1943	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Capelin SS-289	6/4/1943	Wikipedia	NavSource	Eternal Patrol
Crevalle SS-291	6/24/1943	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Escolar SS-294	6/2/1944	Wikipedia	NavSource	Eternal Patrol
Ling SS-297	6/8/1945	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Sabalo SS-302	6/19/1945	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Bergall SS-320	6/12/1944	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Besugo SS-321	6/19/1944	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Blenny SS-324	6/27/1944	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Clamagore SS-343	6/28/1945	Wikipedia	NavSource	
Greenfish SS-351	6/7/1946	Wikipedia	NavSource	

Icefish SS-367	6/10/1944	Wikipedia	NavSource
Menhaden SS-377	6/22/1945	Wikipedia	NavSource
Sea Dog SS-401	6/3/1944	Wikipedia	NavSource
Sea Fox SS-402	6/13/1944	Wikipedia	NavSource
Atule SS-403	6/21/1944	Wikipedia	NavSource
Spikefish SS-404	6/30/1944	Wikipedia	NavSource
Sea Leopard SS-483	6/11/1945	Wikipedia	NavSource
Trout SS-566	6/27/1952	Wikipedia	NavSource
Scamp SSN-588	6/5/1961	Wikipedia	NavSource
Sculpin SSN-590	6/1/1961	Wikipedia	NavSource
Alexander Hamilton SSBN-617	6/27/1963	Wikipedia	NavSource
George Washington Carver SSBN-656	6/15/1966	Wikipedia	NavSource
Hammerhead SSN-663	6/28/1968	Wikipedia	NavSource
Bergall SSN-667	6/13/1969	Wikipedia	NavSource
Baton Rouge SSN-689	6/25/1977	Wikipedia	NavSource
Philadelphia SSN-690	6/25/1977	Wikipedia	NavSource
Florida SSGN-728	6/18/1983	Wikipedia	NavSource
Maryland SSBN-738	6/13/1992	Wikipedia	NavSource
Newport News SSN-750	6/3/1989	Wikipedia	NavSource
Miami SSN-755	6/30/1990	Wikipedia	NavSource
Alexandria SSN-757	6/29/1991	Wikipedia	NavSource
Mississippi SSN-782	6/2/2012	Wikipedia	NavSource
Montana SSN-794	6/24/2022	Wikipedia	NavSource





Binnacle List

Eternal Patrol

In Remembrance

Huey Dietrich
 Chuck Loskoch
 Gerry Gaylor
 Chuck Schrump
 Beverly Geyer

All hands present
 and accounted for.

William E. Britt	FTCS(SS)	6/2/2012
George R. Heron	EM2(SS)	6/2/2015
Henry Franz	RM3 (SS)	6/5/2022
Robert Keller	MMC (SS)	6/7/2021
Aaron Ellis Jr.	MMCM(SS)	6/21/2019

Birthdays

Member

Spouse

Anniversaries

Jeffrey Simon	7/1	Joan Guntang	7/1	Eileen & Daniel Klemz	7/3
Christopher Shal	7/2	Patricia Nelson III	7/1	Mary & Paul Wassenberg	7/5
Aaron Houpt	7/3	Trude Hayes	7/2	Christina & Michael Wyckoff	7/9
Pete Poninsky	7/3	Beth Klebache Lacey	7/2	Christine & Lawton Gaines	7/10
Charles Shrump	7/5	Ruth Ann Shal	7/2	Nita & Ronald Campbell	7/12
Floyd Underkoffler	7/8	Jennifer Cuddy	7/5	Gwen & Gregory Bushko	7/14
Edward Morgan	7/9	Peggy Gibson	7/5	Liz & James Harris	7/14
Ronald Lucas	7/10	Vivian Mack	7/7	Barbara & Reno Farina	7/15
Maria Renzelli	7/12	Gail Nicoletti Swinney	7/8	Chloe & Sean Williams	7/16
Michael Cherock	7/13	Kyle Abel	7/10	Sandra & Robert Lindsey	7/20
Gregory Bayne	7/14	Eva Mathews Holzwarth	7/13	Gail Nicoletti & Terry Swinney	7/28
Peter Foster	7/17	Sondra Schwarz	7/15	Dorothy & Donald Bright	7/29
C. William Greenlee	7/22	Rose Nicotra	7/16	Rosemary & Richard McCarthy	7/30
Paris vonRabenau	7/22	Mary Yarnig-Wassenberg	7/18		
Robert Gourley	7/26	Dolly vonRabenau	7/21		
Gerald States	7/27	Eileen S. Simon	7/22		
Louis Hamill	7/28	Holly Sipes Jr.	7/23		
		Elizabeth Davis	7/26		





Joe Campisi, 1st Vice Commander

This weeks schedule of events in Columbiana, Ohio was upset by the hospitalization of our commander Huey Dietrich. Although, his condition is serious he is being well taken care of by the hospital staff and his First Mate Edie.

It was my duty to step up and conduct our joint meeting with our shipmates from the Cod Base in Cleveland, Ohio. The Cod Base has agreed to sponsor the 2024 USSVI National Convention in Cleveland. This was an away meeting and it gave the Requin members the opportunity to pass on our experience conducting a National Convention to the Cod convention staff. They picked our brains and I feel we gave them advice on how to avoid some of the pitfalls of running a convention.

Thanks to the efforts of shipmate Chuck Warren and the staff of the American Legion our meeting was a resounding success. The food was excellent and our thanks go out to the cooks and staff.

The meeting was abbreviated but many items of interest were discussed.

Our next adventure will be the 4th Of July Parade in Canonsburg, PA on Tuesday, July 4th, 2023. We will muster at the VFW at 0800 and ride the float to the parades starting area.

Uniform of the day will be White Shirts, Ties, and Black Slacks. Our trailer will be available to transport those shipmates who cannot march in the parade due to age or infirmity. The parade will end at the VFW where members and relax and enjoy each other's company. (Final plans will follow by email)

We also accepted the Cod Bases invitation to join them for their summer picnic on the USS Cod in July. (Details will follow.)

Benediction was held. The flag of our great nation was saluted, the boat was surfaced and the meeting was adjourned.





Meeting Minutes

June 10, 2022
American Legion Post 290, Columbiana OH

First Vice Commander Joe Campisi called the meeting to order.

Attendees: Paul Anderson, Willard Ashmore, John Bistolos, Eric Bookmiller, George Brown, Ron Campbell, Joe Campisi, Paul Coyle, Ed & Mary Jane Deer, Bob & Lynn Gourley, Lou Hamill, Dave & Louis Hebbin, Bill Lindsey, Wayne & Dania & Taras Malz, Mike & Parmella Markel, Bat Masterson, Vince Metz, Barry Micheal, Mike Mihalison, Angelo & Cathy Naso, Frank Nicotra, Rich & Cheryl Sattler, Jeff Simon, Jack Sutherin, Rich Ullom, Chad Underkoffler, Charlie & Gayle Warren, Don & Kathy Wood.

First Vice Commander Joe Campisi: Quotes of the day: “Stupidity can’t be fixed.”

History of the Requin: June 3rd following shakedown off the New England coast, USS Requin departed Portsmouth New Hampshire in route to Hawaii. June 30, 1949 soon after her return to New London CT, Requin was transferred to Norfolk VA for duty with Subron 6. Into the spring of 1950 she operated in the western Atlantic ranging from Nova Scotia to the West Indies. From June to August 1959, the Charleston Shipyard in South Carolina removed all Requin's radar equipment making her more streamline. June 29, 1968 Requin was reclassified as AGS-481. June 30, 1971 Requin was reclassified as IXSS-481. June 17, 1972 Requin was transferred to Tampa Florida as a tourist attraction. She remained in the role until 1986 when she was closed down due to a lack of funding and support. For four years she remained abandoned at the pier.

First Vice Commander Joe Campisi: 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 HERRING (SS 233) June 1, 1944
- USS R 12 (SS 89) June 12, 1943
- USS GOLET (SS 361) June 14, 1944
- USS BONEFISH (SS 223) June 18, 1945
- USS S 27 (SS 132) June 19, 1942
- USS O-9 (SS 70) June 20, 1941
- USS RUNNER (SS 275) June 26, 1943

We also remember our departed shipmates of the Requin Base Bill Britt, George Herring, Aaron Ellis, Robert Keller, and Henry Franz. Let us also remember 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: Gerry Gaylor, Beverly Geyer, Huey Dietrich, Chuck Schrump
Eternal Patrol: George Stass

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's report was not given.

Storekeeper Frank Nicotra reported on available small stores.
Report on Eagle Scouts presentations was not given.

Old Business:

Report on Mush Morton Ceremony.
Report on Memorial Day weekend activities.

New Business:

July 4th Canonsburg PA. Muster at VFW Post 191 at 0800 hours.

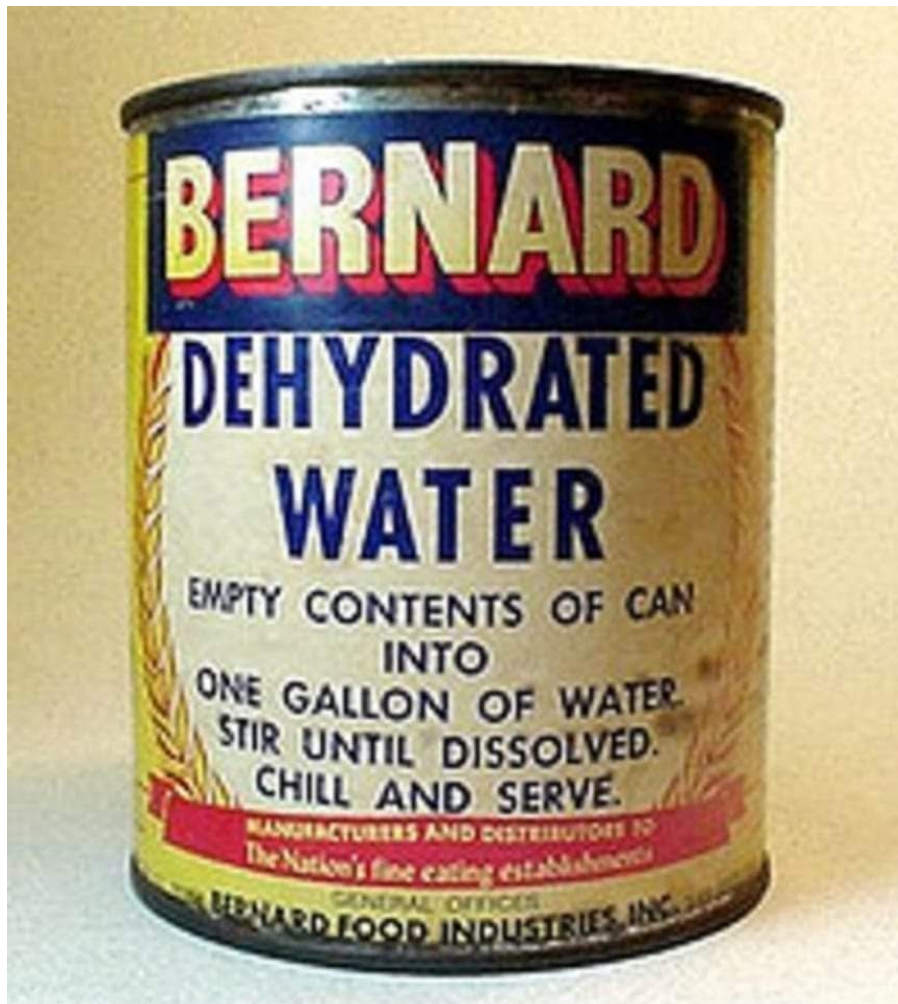
Good Of The Order

Cod Base Holland Club Induction and summer picnic will be held on July 29th. Requin Base members are invited to attend.

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 July 8, 2023





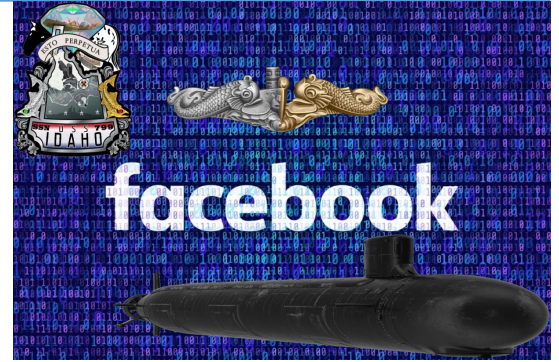
Month in Review



Once again the Memorial Day events were an honor to participate in.

We were all glad to see Gerry Gaylor make it to the service on the Requin.





<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/>





Say What???

Boy butter – Slang term for silicone grease.

Bug Juice - Kool-Aid-like beverage in dispensers on the messdecks. Before the turn of the century bug juice was also used as a replacement for cleaning agents to clean decks with. Still used for removing corrosion from brass fittings.



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. 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.





Upcoming Events

Meeting

July 08, 2023
1230 hours

American Legion Post 641
271 State Street
Baden, PA 15005

Event

Independence Day Parade
VFW Post 191
539 W Pike St
Canonsburg, PA 1531

Base activities

Date
July 4, 2023

Muster
0800



Membership

Primary Members	169	Holland Club	89	USSVI Life Members	76
Secondary Members	13	WWII	2	Base Life Members	57
Associate Members	16	Eternal Patrol	76	Joined Last Year	7
Total Members	198			Joined This Year	7

New Members

Steve Kerch qualified on the USS Lapon SSN-661 in 1981 as a LT.
He left the navy in 2001.

Steve lives in Greenville PA with his first mate Debbie.

Please e-mail Steve and welcome him aboard – stevekerch@yahoo.com

Rich Sattler qualified on the USS Tautog SSN-639 in 1972.

He left the navy in 1979.

Rich lives in Beaver PA with his first mate Cheryl.

Please e-mail Rich and welcome him aboard – richandcheryl2002@yahoo.com



Eagle Scouts

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





History	
Namesake	<u>General of the Army George C. Marshall</u> (1880-1959), <u>U.S. Secretary of State</u> (1947-1949) and <u>U.S. Secretary of Defense</u> (1950-1951)
Ordered	29 July 1963
Builder	<u>Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company</u> , <u>Newport News</u> , <u>Virginia</u>
Laid down	2 March 1964
Launched	21 May 1965
Sponsored by	<u>Katherine Tupper Marshall</u>
Commissioned	29 April 1966
Decommissioned	24 September 1992
Stricken	24 September 1992
Motto	<i>Patience, Not Weakness</i> Crew's unofficial motto: "Patience, My Ass"
Fate	Scrapping via <u>Ship and Submarine Recycling Program</u> completed 28 February 1994

General characteristics	
Class and type	<u>Benjamin Franklin-class fleet ballistic missile submarine</u>
Displacement	7,300 <u>long tons</u> (7,417 t) surfaced 8,250 long tons (8,382 t) submerged
Length	425 ft (130 m)
Beam	33 ft (10 m)
Draft	31 ft (9.4 m)
Installed power	S5W <u>pressurized-water nuclear reactor</u>
Propulsion	2 × geared <u>steam turbines</u> 1 × shaft 15,000 shp (11,185 kW)
Speed	Over 20 knots (37 km/h; 23 mph)
Test depth	1,300 feet (400 m)
Complement	Two crews (Blue Crew and Gold Crew) of 120 men each
Armament	16 × <u>ballistic missile</u> tubes with one ballistic missile each 4 × Mark 65 Mod 3 and Mark 65 Mod 421 in (533 mm) <u>torpedo tubes</u> (all forward) with up to 13 <u>Mark 48 torpedoes</u> <u>SUBROC</u> (removed 1981-1984) <u>Mobile submarine simulator</u> (MOSS) decoy capability 1981-1984

George Catlett Marshall, born at Uniontown, Pa., 31 December 1880, was commissioned Second Lieutenant 2 February 1901 upon graduation from the Virginia Military Institute. After serving in the Philippines from 1902 to 1903 and at various posts in the Western United States, he went to the Army Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., in 1908. Graduating at the head of his class, he instructed in the school until 1910.

Assignments with the Massachusetts National Guard and the 4th Infantry in Arkansas and Texas preceded his return to the Philippines in 1913. There his brilliance on maneuvers won him prophetic praise from General James Franklin Bell, who called him: "one of those rare men who live and dream in their profession - a soldier who is not satisfied with daily duty superbly done.... the greatest military genius of America since Stonewall Jackson."

When the United States entered World War I, Marshall accompanied the 1st Division to France in July 1917. In the summer of 1918, he was transferred to the A.E.F. Headquarters where he helped to formulate plans for the St. Mihiel offensive and to transfer some 500,000 troops to the Argonne front in 2 weeks without the enemy's knowledge. In October Marshall became Chief of Operations of the 1st Army during the final action on the Meuse-Argonne sector, which helped greatly to force Germany to capitulate.

Outstanding service in a number of important assignments during the years between the wars won Marshall appointment as Chief of Staff of the Army in September 1939 when Nazi aggression plunged the world into World War II. He directed the mobilization of an army of some 10 million men which operated with the Navy and Allied forces in crushing the Axis powers. He was appointed General of the Army 16 December 1944.

After World War II, Marshall served as Secretary of State from 21 January 1945 to 21 January 1949 and was Secretary of Defense from 12 September 1950 to 12 September 1951. He died in Washington 16 October 1959.

06/01/1939

Capt. Hollis M. Cooley, director of the Naval Research Laboratory, proposes research in atomic energy for future use in nuclear powered submarine.

06/01/1943

USS Trigger (SS 237) sinks Japanese merchant collier Noborikawa Maru off Kominato, southern Honshu.

06/02/1943

USS Tambor (SS 198) sinks Japanese transport Eika Maru in the Tonkin Gulf off French Indochina.

06/02/2012

USS Mississippi (SSN 782) is commissioned in Pascagoula, Miss. The Virginia-class nuclear-powered fast attack submarine.

06/04/1944

USS Flier (SS 250) sinks Japanese troopship Hakusan Maru about 375 miles southwest of Chichi Jima, Bonin Islands. Also on this date USS Golet (SS 361) sinks Japanese guardboat No.10 Shinko Maru east of Japan.

06/05/1944

USS Puffer (SS 268) attacks a Japanese convoy in the Sulu Sea and sinks underway replenishment vessel Ashizuri and oiler Takasaki while also damaging tanker No.2 Hishi Maru, north-east of Borneo. Also on this date, USS Shark (SS 314) sinks Japanese transport Tamahime Maru and army transport Takaoka Maru west of the Mariana Islands.

06/07/1944

USS Mingo (SS 261) torpedoes and sinks Japanese destroyer Tamanami, 150 miles west-southwest of Manila while USS Skate (SS 305) attacks a Japanese convoy in the southern Sea of Okhotsk and sinks destroyer Usugumo, 160 miles north of Etorofu, Kuril Islands. Additionally, USS Sunfish (SS 281) attacks Japanese fishing boats en route from Matsuwa to Uruppu, Kuril Islands, shelling and sinking No.105 Hokuyo Maru, No.5 Kannon Maru, Ebisu Maru, and Kinei Maru while USS Flasher (SS 249) sinks Japanese transport No.2 Koto Maru off Cape Varella, French Indochina. Lastly, USS Bonefish (SS 223) shells and sinks Japanese guardboat Ryuei Maru at the mouth of Tarakan Harbor, Borneo.

06/08/1943

USS Finback (SS 230) attacks a Japanese convoy and sinks auxiliary minelayer Kahoku Maru about 100 miles north of Palau.

06/08/1959

The Navy and the Post Office deliver the first official missile mail when USS Barbero (SS-317) fires a Regulus I missile with 3,000 letters 100 miles east of Jacksonville, Fla., to Mayport, Fla.

06/09/1944

During her Fifth War Patrol, USS Harder (SS 257) sinks Japanese destroyer Tanikaze in the Sibitu Passage, about 90 miles southwest of Basilan Island. On June 6, she sinks the Japanese destroyer Minazuki 120 miles east-northeast of Tarakan, Borneo. On June 7, Harder sinks the Japanese destroyer Hayanami south of the Japanese fleet anchorage at Tawi Tawi, southeast of the Sibitu Passage, Borneo. On the morning of Aug. 24, Harder is sunk in Dasol Bay, Philippines, by enemy depth charges on its Sixth War Patrol. There are no survivors and the crew is never recovered. For his "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity" in sinking the Japanese destroyers during the Fifth War Patrol, Cmdr. Samuel D. Dealey, Harders CO, is posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

06/09/1959

USS George Washington (SSBN 598), the first U.S. Navy nuclear-powered fleet ballistic missile submarine, is christened and launched at Groton, Conn. Her nuclear capability is removed in 1983, and she is classified as SSN 598 serving until 1985. USS George Washington is later processed in the nuclear recycling program at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in 1998.

06/10/1945

USS Skate (SS 305) sinks Japanese submarine (I 122) in the Sea of Japan.

06/12/1942

USS Swordfish (SS 193) sinks Japanese freighter Burma Maru northwest of Pulo Wai in the Gulf of Siam.

06/13/1992

USS Maryland (SSBN 738) is commissioned at New London, Conn. Two days later, the 13th out of 18 Ohio-class ballistic missile submarines sails with her Gold Crew to her homeport at Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Ga.

06/18/1983

USS Florida (SSGN 728) is commissioned at Electric Boat Division, Groton, Conn. The Ohio-class ballistic missile submarine, is the first submarine to be named after the 27th state, but the sixth vessel in the Navy.

06/19/1943

USS Gunnel (SS 253) damages Japanese gunboat Hong Kong Maru (ex-Philippine Argus) and sinks freighter Tokiwa Maru off Shirase, Japan, and costal minesweeper Tsubame. Also on this date, USS Sculpin (SS 191) sinks Japanese guardboat No.1 Miyasho Maru and army cargo ship Sagami Maru off Inubo Saki, Japan.

06/20/1941

USS O-9 (SS 70) sinks off Portsmouth, N.H., during a test dive. Salvage ships located her in more than 400 feet of water, but she had suffered crushing damage from the water pressure at that depth and all 33 men on board had been killed.

06/20/1945

The coordinated submarine attack group, commanded by Cmdr. Earl T. Hydeman, continues operations against Japanese shipping in the Sea of Japan. USS Tinosa (SS 283) sinks army cargo ship Taito Maru and freighter Kaisei Maru. Also on this date, USS Kraken (SS 370) sinks Japanese auxiliary sailing vessel No.58 Tachibana Maru in Sunda Strait, off Merak.

06/21/1944

USS Bluefish (SS 222) sinks Japanese army cargo ship Kanan Maru off southern approaches to Makassar Strait while USS Narwhal (SS 167) sinks Japanese powered sailboat No.2 Shinshu Maru, 12 miles southwest of Culasi.

06/22/1963

The nuclear-powered submarines USS Tecumseh (SSBN 628), USS Daniel Boone (SSBN 629), USS Flasher (SSN 613), and USS John Calhoun (SSBN 630) are all launched in one day, emphasizing the Navy's accelerated nuclear-submarine construction program.

06/24/1944

Navy submarines USS Grouper (SS 214), USS Redfin (SS 272) and USS Tang (SS 306) attack Japanese convoys off the coast of Japan, sinking seven enemy vessels.

06/25/1942

USS Nautilus (SS 168) sinks the Japanese destroyer, Yamakaze, southeast of Yokosuka, Japan.

06/26/1945

USS Parche (SS 384) attacks a Japanese convoy and sinks gunboat Kamitsu Maru and freighter Eikan Maru seven miles of Todo Saki, southern Honshu.

06/27/1945

USS Blueback (SS 326) sinks Imperial Japanese Navy submarine chaser, (CH 2), north of Lombok, Java Sea.

06/28/1943

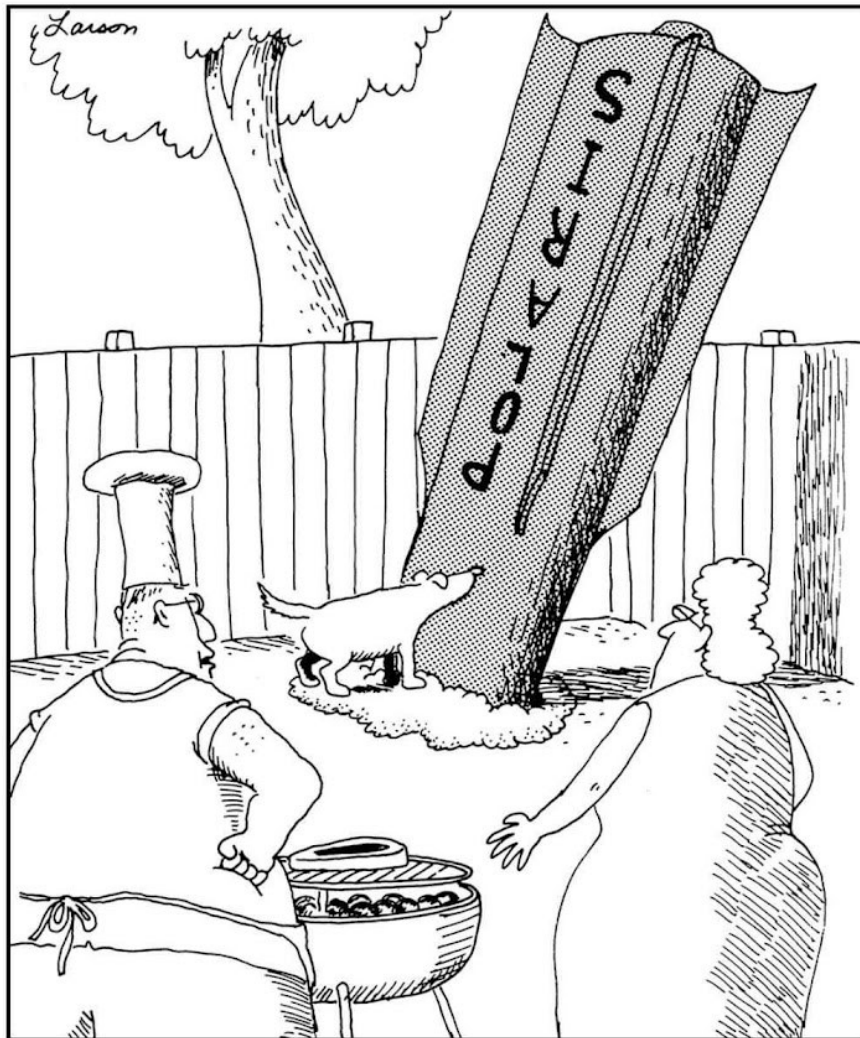
USS Peto (SS 265) and USS Tunny (SS 282) sink Japanese hydrographic-meteorological research ship Tenkai No.2 northeast of Mussau Island and a gunboat Shotoku Maru off the west coast of Rota, Mariana Islands.

06/30/1942

USS Plunger (SS 179) sinks Japanese freighter No.5 Unkai Maru off the China coast near Shanghai.

06/30/1945

USS Baya (SS 318) and USS Capitaine (SS 336) attack the Japanese Makassar to Surabaya convoy MA-SU 705 and engage escorting submarine (Ch 5) and later sink cargo vessel Bandai Maru.



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“Let’s not overreact, Agnes. ... For one thing, it was only a dud.”



First of its Kind Submarine Visit Forges Relationship

04 May 2023 From Lt. Eric Uhden, Commander, Submarine Squadron 15 Public Affairs

<https://www.navy.mil/Press-Office/News-Stories/Article/3384347/first-of-its-kind-submarine-visit-forges-relationship/>



U.S. Navy Rear Adm. Rick Seif, commander, Submarine Group 7/Task Force 74, was joined on USS Maine (SSBN 741) by Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force Vice Adm. Tateki Tawara, commander, Fleet Submarine Force, and Rear Adm. Su Youl Lee, commander, Republic of Korea (ROK) Navy Submarine Force. During their time at sea, the senior leaders toured the sub, including demonstrations of the unit’s capabilities. The ballistic missile submarine operates globally under U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM).

“This underway embark onboard USS Maine in Guam reflects our special relationship with Japan and the Republic of Korea, as well as our ironclad commitment to each alliance,” said Seif. “These submarines, which patrol continuously, provide a critical, stabilizing, and highly effective element of the U.S. nuclear deterrence force.”

This was the first trilateral embark onboard a ballistic missile submarine involving senior commanders of the submarine fleets of the three nations.

“This tour facilitated our understanding of a U.S. strategic operational asset,” said Tawara. “I am convinced that the deepening of mutual understanding among the commanders of the three nation’s submarine forces through such visits will strengthen the alliance with the United States.”

“This year marks the 70th anniversary of the ROK-U.S. alliance, which remains the linchpin of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula. As such, this visit was an opportunity to reaffirm the security commitment and capabilities that the U.S. provides to the ROK.” said Lee.

The embark was an example of how U.S. forces are advancing the U.S-Japan-ROK trilateral relationship that is forward-leaning, reflective of shared values, and resolute against threats that challenge regional stability.

USSTRATCOM forces are on watch 24/7 globally, operating in all domains, while supporting other commands, to defend the nation and our allies.

Maine is the 16th Ohio-class of ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), and the third U.S. Navy ship to bear the name.

Maine was commissioned on July 29, 1995 at Kittery, Maine.

Maine is one of eight ballistic-missile submarines stationed at Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor, Washington, and is capable of carrying up to 20 submarine-launched ballistic missiles with multiple warheads.

After crash, submarine docked in WA waits for repairs as shipyards are clogged

June 15, 2023 at 8:00 am By Tony Capaccio Bloomberg

<https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/after-crash-submarine-docked-in-wa-waits-for-repairs-as-shipyards-are-clogged/>



The USS Connecticut, one of three advanced Seawolf submarines, hit an uncharted seamount in 2021. The repairs to the bow and lower rudder will cost an estimated \$80 million, according to the Navy. (Smith Collection / Gado / Getty Images, 2018)

The USS Connecticut, a premier submarine that struck an underwater mountain in the South China Sea 19 months ago, won't be back in service until early 2026 at the soonest, according to the U.S. Navy, adding to a backlog of maintenance overhauls as the U.S. faces a growing Chinese fleet.

The Connecticut, one of three advanced Seawolf submarines, hit the uncharted seamount on Oct. 2, 2021. The repairs to the bow and lower rudder will cost an estimated \$80 million, according to the Navy. That's a modest sum by Pentagon standards, but the long wait for the vessel's return to service highlights problems with maintenance at the Navy's four shipyards.

"The Connecticut's repair saga underscores the Navy's lack of repair surge capacity," said Diana Maurer, a director of the Government Accountability Office's defense readiness evaluations. "That in turn raises questions about how the Navy would execute battle damage repairs in the event of conflict."

Delays hobbling the readiness of Navy submarines have been documented repeatedly in recent years by the GAO.

Defense officials and lawmakers consider the U.S. submarine force a key advantage over a numerically larger Chinese navy. But the GAO said in a 2022 summary about U.S. capabilities against China that the Navy lost 10,363 operational days from 2008 through 2018 — the equivalent of more than 28 years — "as a result of delays in getting into and out of the shipyards."

Another recent GAO assessment found that from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal 2020, Navy submarines had spent 9,563 more days in depot maintenance than expected.

The Senate Armed Services Committee’s top Republican, Roger Wicker of Mississippi, said in a tweet Wednesday that the five-year repair timetable reported by Bloomberg News for “one of our most formidable submarines” is “a reminder of the kinds of monumental investments we need to make in maritime infrastructure.”

The Connecticut, built by General Dynamics, was commissioned for service in 1998. An investigation found the crash, which caused minor injuries to 11 sailors, was preventable. The vessel’s commander, executive officer and senior enlisted officer were relieved of command.

Now, it’s among 18 of the Navy’s 49 fast-attack subs — or more than one-third of that fleet — that are out of service, either in depot maintenance or awaiting to enter that phase, according to Navy records. Fast-attack subs fire torpedoes and Tomahawk cruise missiles, which would make them crucial vessels in a potential fight against China over Taiwan or South China Sea lanes.

“Limited public shipyard capacity has delayed a sooner return-to-service of this unique, special-missions submarine” so it “will be out of service an unacceptable five years,” said Brent Sadler, the Heritage Foundation’s senior research fellow for naval warfare and a Navy veteran with numerous submarine tours.

Maurer of the GAO said the Navy may be giving top priority “for scarce shipyard space” to aircraft carriers and ballistic-missile submarines, “which means attack subs are more likely to rack up idle time waiting to get into an available dry dock.”

The Connecticut is one of the U.S.’s three nuclear-powered Seawolf-class vessels, the service’s largest attack subs, which were designed to fight the Soviet Union. The Navy describes the class as “exceptionally quiet, fast, well-armed, and equipped with advanced sensors.” It has eight torpedo tubes and can hold as many as 50 weapons in its torpedo room.

Ronald O’Rourke, a naval analyst with the Congressional Research Service, said the delay reflects in part “a product of the complexity of modern warships — and thus the complexity of the work needed to repair damage to them.”

The Connecticut is dockside at Kitsap Naval Base, Bremerton, awaiting the start of a maintenance period that was to begin in February. It’s expected to begin next month after the completion of improvements to harden the dry dock where it will be repaired against earthquake tremors, the Navy said in a statement.

“Some of the primary drivers of submarine maintenance delays are planning, material availability, and shipyard execution,” according to the service. The Navy’s “submarine sustainment leadership is executing multiple initiatives to address other drivers of maintenance delays.” it said.



USS San Juan returns to Groton after six-month deployment

By Siobhan McGill • Published June 6, 2023

<https://www.nbcconnecticut.com/news/local/uss-san-juan-returns-to-groton-after-six-month-deployment/3045166/>

The USS San Juan returned to Naval Submarine Base New London Tuesday after a six-month deployment. Its crew of more than 110 people were reunited with their family members at an emotional homecoming celebration.

"Overall it is just excitement. It's like nervous butterflies like we are meeting again," said Bonnie Carter, who is married to Petty Officer 1st Class Scott Carter.

Bonnie and her three children won the ceremonial first hug. As soon as they saw Carter step off the submarine they ran to hug him.

"I will always cherish watching them reunite first," said Bonnie Carter.

The homecoming marked the end of USS San Juan's final deployment before starting the decommissioning process later this year. During the deployment, the submarine steamed nearly 37,600 nautical miles.

Six babies were born during the six month deployment.

"This is what it is all about," said Commander Al Mardegian at the homecoming celebration. "These wonderful young men serving their country and the sacrifices they make away from their families to protect freedom and democracy around the world comes at a great cost to the families. Seeing a reunion like this is really what makes it all worthwhile."



Reinvent The Submarine Force To Beat China

The world's oceans and seas could become transparent to advanced sensors and processing methods. Submariners could find their world turned upside down soon and suddenly.

<https://www.19fortyfive.com/2023/06/reinvent-the-submarine-force-to-beat-china/>

By James Holmes

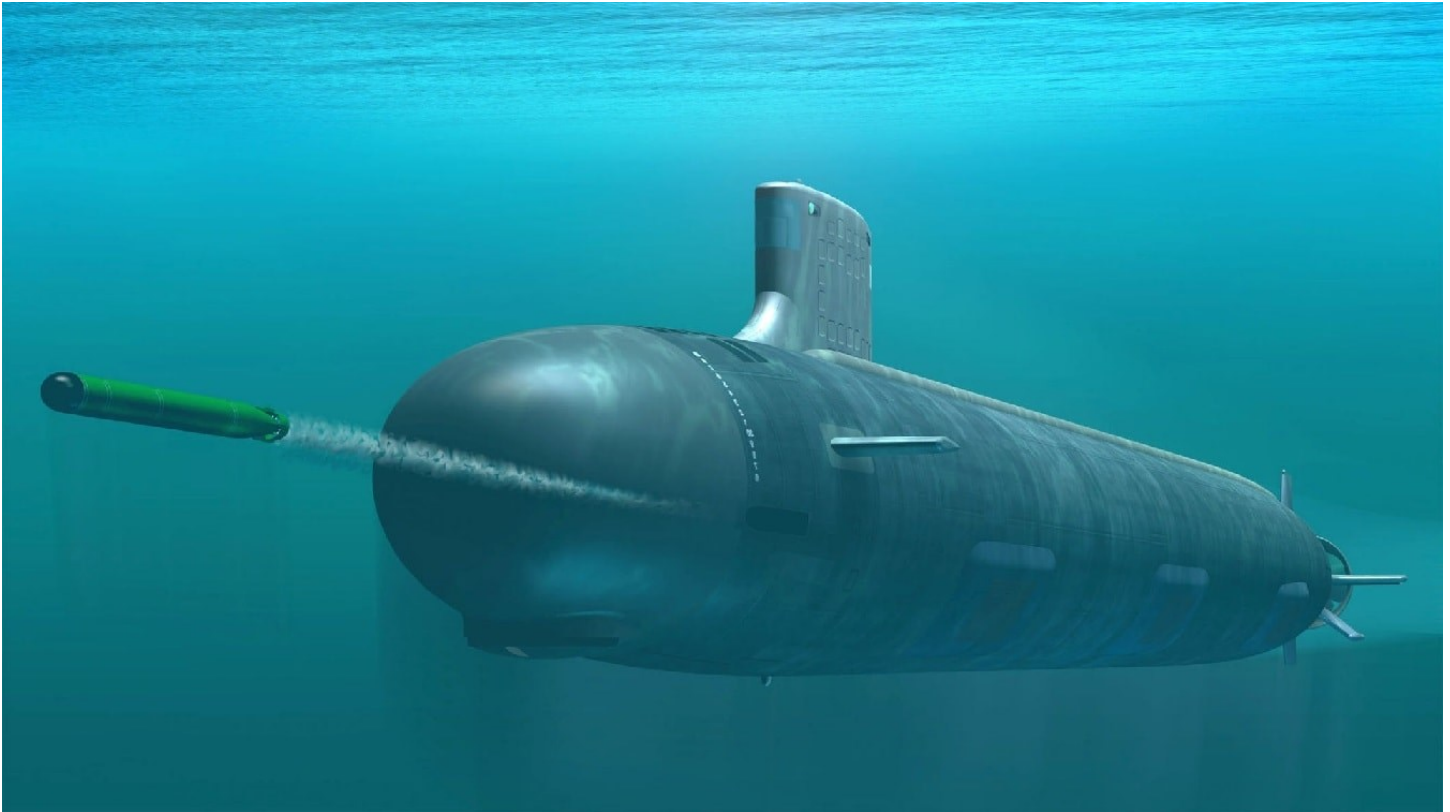


Image of Virginia-Class Submarine. Image Credit: Creative Commons.

The age of undersea exceptionalism is drawing to a close in naval warfare. Get used to it, submariners, and get ready. That's the glum but bracing message from Bryan Clark and Timothy Walton, two fellows over at the Hudson Institute. Their new report "[Fighting into the Bastions](#)" is nothing less than a call for a revolution in subsurface operations. It's a message that U.S. Navy officialdom and its political masters must heed.

Read the whole thing.

Retired submariner Clark has been warning for years now that a revolution in undersea affairs is on its way by virtue of advances in technology and antisubmarine tactics. Back in 2015, for instance, he ran a [report](#) over at the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA) contending that the world's oceans and seas could become transparent to advanced sensors and processing methods. Submariners could find their world turned upside down soon and suddenly.

For him this amounted to a new age in undersea affairs. No longer would submariners enjoy their seemingly everlasting advantage of being able to take advantage of the nature of water and hydrographic conditions—temperature, salinity, pressure—to hide from hostile subs, surface warships, and aircraft.

Along with submarines' invisibility cloak the U.S. Navy would, to mix metaphors, lose an ace on which it has relied since U.S. Pacific Fleet subs took to the depths starting in 1941 to pummel imperial Japanese merchant shipping. Clark's 2015 report set loose a furor, chiefly on scientific grounds. Many objected that

seawater has a way of defying efforts to detect, track, and target submerged craft. The coauthors stop short of repeating the claim about transparent seas in the new report.

They don't really need to. Instead they dispense details about looming problems and recommend potential solutions. This is compelling.

Let me take the liberty of reframing what they say in strategic terms. In effect they maintain that potential foes, China in particular, have absorbed a basic strategic truth—that you may not need to roam around searching colossal volumes of saltwater for enemy subs. What you need to do is *defeat* enemy subs. That means keeping them from accomplishing goals assigned to them that senior People's Liberation Army (PLA) naval and military commanders deem *unacceptable*. Oftentimes confounding them means keeping them out of geographic space Beijing deems important.

In other words, defeating U.S. submarines need not involve their destruction. In a crucial sense antisubmarine warfare resembles counterinsurgent warfare. Properly understood, counterinsurgent strategy aims to protect the populace from insurgents who prey on them for supplies, recruits, and political support. Few insurgencies thrive without such support. Starving an insurgency of invaluable resources demands a strategically defensive posture, and it implies that counterinsurgent forces should take up residence among the populace and more or less stay there on sentry duty. Chasing insurgent units around the hinterland might be desirable given adequate land-warfare resources, but killing insurgents is not the point of counterinsurgent strategy.

Shielding villagers from insurgent depredations is.

The same goes for subs. Think about the battles of the Atlantic during the world wars. It was sometimes possible to find and sink German U-boats in the empty vastness of the Atlantic Ocean. Back then diesel boats were basically surface warships that could submerge briefly for battle. They had to surface or snorkel frequently and could be sighted, especially from aloft, when on or near the surface. Indiscipline at using the radio-frequency spectrum could expose them to triangulation and targeting. Etc.

It was desirable, then, to locate and attack U-boats before they came in contact with Allied convoys. Doing so would prevent raiders from ever targeting their prey. But that wasn't the paramount goal. Protecting transports and cargo vessels carrying vital manpower and war matériel was. If ships and their freight got through, helping power the war effort in Europe, the antisubmarine effort had accomplished its goal—even if sub hunters bagged precisely zero U-boats.

So effective convoy escorts stayed with ships entrusted to them, engaging U-boats only when they came within weapons reach to launch torpedo attacks. Destroyer and corvette crews that fended off attack defeated the U-boats' purpose, regardless of whether their depth charges or gunfire sent the assailants plunging to Davy Jones' locker. They achieved strategically defensive aims.

Similarly, contemporary PLA commanders have realized they need not scour the Pacific depths for U.S. nuclear-powered attack submarines (SSNs) to defeat them. To carry out their missions, U.S. SSNs have to approach what PLA commanders want to protect, in this case the fortified "bastions" the PLA Navy has created in semi-enclosed waters such as the South China Sea. Much as the Soviet Navy sought to do during the Cold War, the PLA Navy is trying to harness geography, naval forces, and shore-based anti-access weaponry to erect a shelter where nuclear-powered ballistic-missile submarines can conduct deterrent patrols without undue fear of assault. Making the South China Sea a no-go zone would also help Beijing make good on its claim to sovereignty over that expanse.

Keeping hostile boats out of the bastions would fulfill the PLA's strategically defensive goals vis-à-vis the U.S. submarine fleet, much as successful convoy escorts and counterinsurgents fulfill their goals by pro-

tecting what matters rather than killing foes. Recognizing this, as Clark and Walton note, Chinese defenders have strewn the bastions with an array of acoustic and non-acoustic sensors and augmented these sensor networks with “aircraft and ships capable of pouncing on contacts or deploying dense mine barriers.”

So that’s the strategic outlook confronting undersea warfare in the Western Pacific. Access denial has dived underwater to nullify America’s asymmetric advantage.

Now, the coauthors softpedal a critical if not decisive aspect of the impending revolution in undersea combat. Namely, the cultural aspect. It’s one thing to fashion newfangled technologies and tactics, another thing altogether to get an institution steeped since its founding in an utterly different way of doing things to accept them—let alone make itself adept in them. Slighting the revolution’s human dimension would constitute a grave mistake.

Not only do Clark and Walton foretell a reversal of the balance between hidiers and finders, they urge submarine designers, builders, and commanders to embrace the use of noise as an asset to help them approach and penetrate nautical bastions. Submariners shouldn’t abandon stealth, a passive approach that mainly connotes quieting machinery and hulls. But they should acknowledge that future operations will hinge on deploying active as well as passive measures. They must expand their portfolio.

Sound, that is, will come to be an ally to be exploited as well as an enemy to be suppressed. Operating in concert with offboard unmanned vehicles, subs could deliberately increase the ambient noise level to mask their presence. They could transmit the same acoustic signature from multiple locations to present antisubmarine forces a range of decoy targets to prosecute. They could transmit false sound signatures to disguise the nature of the U.S. presence. They could scatter weapons around the deep and fire them remotely to conceal the sub’s whereabouts. And on and on.

Experimentation will reveal the limits of the possible.

In other words, future submarine operations will come to resemble air combat in important respects despite radical differences between the operating mediums. Air forces go to elaborate lengths to suppress enemy air defenses as well as manned aircraft. Once they rule the sky they can carry out important missions. Clark and Walton foresee similar dynamics in the subsurface arena. In fact, they open their executive summary and close out their report by drawing the comparison to the wild blue and beseeching submariners to learn from aviators. This is a likeness I’ve drawn from time to time in my own writings, thanks in no small part to the catalyst applied by Clark’s 2015 CSBA report.

Think about it. No amount of inventive shaping and coatings renders an aircraft entirely invisible to radar, let alone to thermal sensors and other potential giveaways of a plane’s location. That being the case, aviators supplement passive, imperfect stealth with active measures such as electronic warfare, which employs the electromagnetic spectrum to jam or fool hostile air-defense networks. Electronic attack is the aerial counterpart to the tactical and operational use of sound in the undersea realm.

But active defenses have been etched on aviation culture for decades, whereas they contravene everything undersea warriors have practiced for over a century. What Clark and Walton have in mind for the submarine force is a cultural as much as a technical and tactical revolution. You do not transform an ethos overnight or on command.

The coauthors seem to realize this. In passing they mention that what they prescribe will set in motion a paradigm shift within the submarine force. That’s true, but think about the gravity of what they’re saying. A paradigm shift is a difficult, messy process at the best of times. The reigning paradigm of submarine operations will have defenders, most likely concentrated among senior commanders who have spent their careers in what, after all, styles itself as the *silent* service. In other words, the officers who wield the greatest

authority over the service's future are the most likely true believers in the old paradigm. It's by no means assured that Young Turks in the service will get their way in the face of entrenched resistance from above in an operationally relevant timeframe.

Quite the opposite. Ample historical precedent suggests that a paradigm shift in the submarine force will be painful, its prospects uncertain. It may also take a real-world shock of some sort to discredit the old paradigm and set necessary change in motion. During the interwar decades U.S. submariners were trained to attack hostile battle fleets, so skippers learned habits needed to go up against ships of war. As a result many of them floundered when ordered to attack Japanese merchantmen during World War II. They couldn't cast off ingrained habits. Accordingly, SUBPAC, the submarine directorate at Pearl Harbor, enacted stern measures to rid the fleet of outdated ways of fighting beneath the waves. They allotted each skipper two patrols to produce results against Japan. A captain who failed to produce lost his command.

Many did fail.

Though harsh, SUBPAC's personnel policies worked. New officers free of interwar doctrine ultimately helped the Pacific Fleet get its tactics, techniques, and procedures for submarine warfare right. But World War II also demonstrates that cultural turnover takes time, even amid the press of war. And it takes resolve and a measure of ruthlessness among senior leadership.

In short, the project Clark and Walton have put before the U.S. Navy is to institute revolutionary change without the stimulus of war—without a shock to the system of Pearl Harbor magnitude that proves the old paradigm no longer suffices and that compels an institution to amend its ways. This project means starting to train and educate youthful officers and enlisted folk in fresh ways now, acculturating them to methods more reminiscent of air warfare than the silent service's past. As today's youth ascend the ranks, they will bring the new culture with them. It will come to be the accepted paradigm. Submariners should reach out to Navy and Air Force aviators for insight into how to artfully blend stealth with active measures for tactical and operational effect. Maybe crossover training between submarine courses and flight school would help.

But again, revolutions need leadership. Winning over senior uniformed and civilian leaders will be a pivotal ingredient in remaking the submarine force for a post-silent-service age. If the politics of undersea-warfare transformation falters, so will the paradigm shift.



SSGN Arrives in South Korea, A Day After North Korea Resumes Missile Tests

16 Jun 2023 Associated Press | By Hyung-Jin Kim and Kim Tong-Hyung

https://www.military.com/daily-news/2023/06/16/us-guided-missile-submarine-arrives-south-korea-day-after-north-korea-resumes-missile-tests.html?ESRC=eb_230616.nl



The nuclear-powered submarine USS Michigan approaches a naval base in Busan, South Korea, Friday, June 16, 2023. The United States deployed the nuclear-powered submarine capable of carrying about 150 Tomahawk missiles to South Korea on Friday, a day after North Korea resumed missile tests in protest of the U.S.-South Korean live-fire drills. (Gang Duck-chul/Yonhap via AP)

SEOUL, South Korea — The United States deployed a nuclear-powered submarine capable of carrying about 150 Tomahawk missiles to South Korea on Friday, a day after North Korea resumed missile tests in protest of the U.S.-South Korean live-fire drills.

The USS Michigan's arrival in South Korea, the first of its kind in six years, is part of a recent bilateral agreement on enhancing "regular visibility" of U.S. strategic assets to the Korean Peninsula in response to North Korea's advancing nuclear program, according to South Korean officials.

With the deployment of the USS Michigan, the U.S. and South Korean navies are to conduct drills on boosting their special operation capabilities and joint ability to cope with growing North Korean nuclear threats, the South Korean Defense Ministry said in a statement.

It said the U.S. submarine arrived at the southeastern port city of Busan but didn't say how long it would stay in South Korean waters.

The USS Michigan is one of the biggest submarines in the world. The Ohio-class guided-missile submarine can be armed with 150 Tomahawk missiles with a range of about 2,500 kilometers (1,550 miles) and is capable of launching special forces missions, according to the South Korean statement.

The South Korean and U.S. militaries have been expanding their exercises in reaction to North Korea's provocative run of missile tests since last year. North Korea has argued it was forced to ramp up testing activities to deal with its rivals' expanded military drills that it views as an invasion rehearsal, but experts say the North ultimately aims to modernize its arsenal and increase its leverage in eventual diplomacy.

In April, after their meeting in Washington, President Joe Biden and South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol agreed that the United States would enhance the "regular visibility of strategic assets to the Korean Peninsula." Biden also stated that any North Korean nuclear attack on the U.S. or its allies would "result in the

end of whatever regime” took such action.

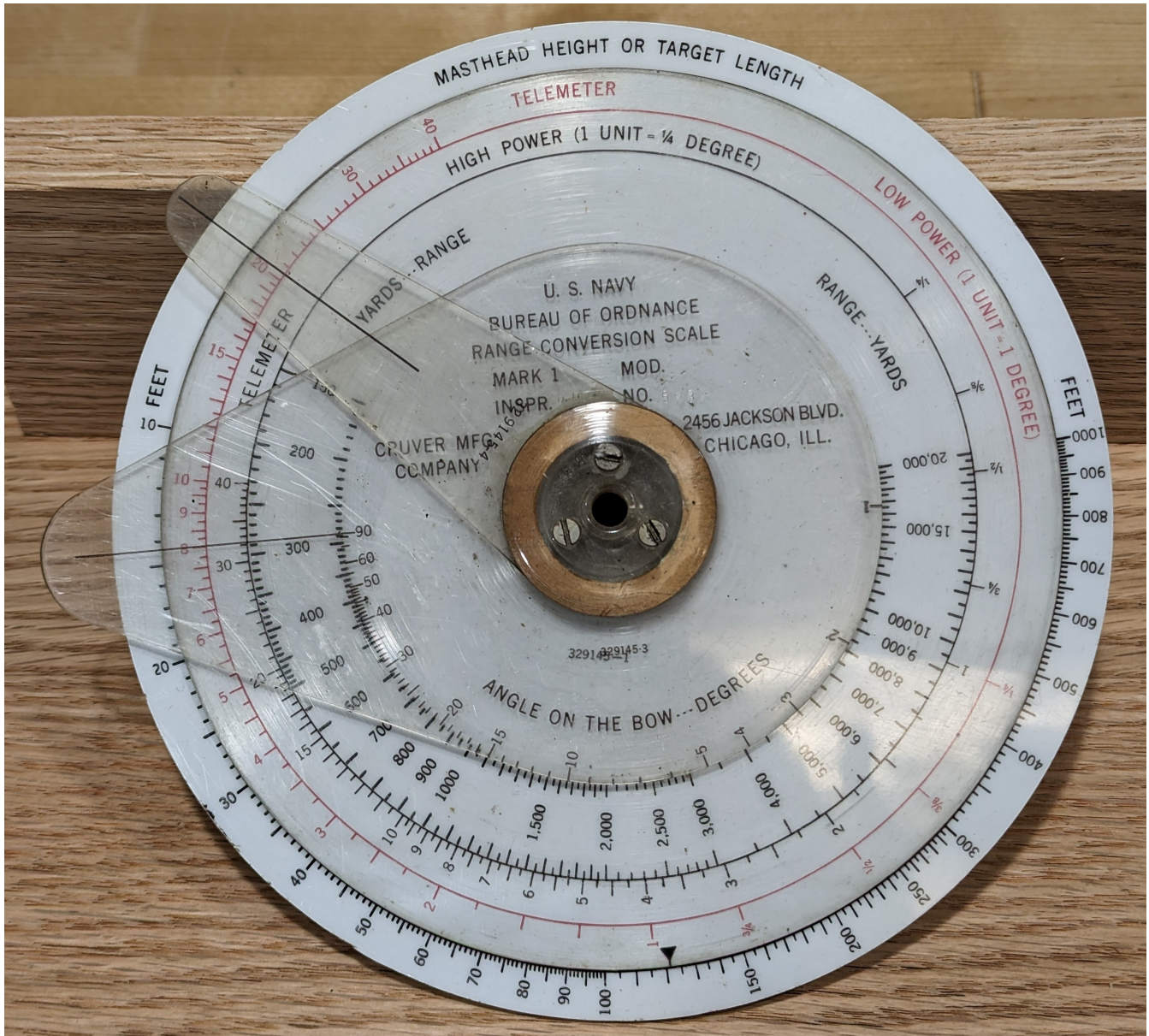
The two leaders also announced other steps to reinforce joint deterrence capabilities such as the docking a U.S. nuclear ballistic missile submarine in South Korea periodically; bolstering joint training exercises; and the establishment of a new nuclear consultative group. The nuclear ballistic missile submarine hasn't come to South Korea.

Kim Yo Jong, the powerful sister of North Korean leader Kim Jong Un, slammed the Biden-Yoon summit agreements, saying they revealed the two countries’ “most hostile and aggressive will of action” against the North. She threatened to further bolster her country’s nuclear forces.

On Thursday, North Korea fired two short-range ballistic missiles off its east coast, shortly after it vowed responses to the just-ended South Korea-U.S. firing drills near the Koreas’ heavily armed border.

They were the North’s first weapons launches since it tried to put its first spy satellite into orbit in late May. The launch failed as the rocket carrying the spy satellite crashed into the waters off the Korean Peninsula’s west coast.

South Korea’s Defense Ministry said Friday that military search crews have salvaged what it believes is part of the crashed North Korean rocket. The ministry released photos of the white, metal cylinder, which some experts said would have been the rocket’s fuel tank.





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



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Pittsburgh, PA 15223

Cavaliere Brothers

1412 Mt Royal Blvd # 1
Glenshaw, PA 15116

Stinky's Bar & Grill

4901 Hatfield St
Pittsburgh, PA 15201

Allegheny Country Rifle Club

99 Schuetzen Park Rd
Pittsburgh, PA 15209

Verdetto's Bar & Restaurant

814 Madison Ave
Pittsburgh, PA 15212

Teutonia Männerchor

857 Phineas Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15212

The Bulldog Pub

1818 Morningside Ave
Pittsburgh, PA 15206

The Blue Goose Saloon

605 Mt Royal Blvd
Pittsburgh, PA 15223

Huntz's Tavern

645 Butler St
Pittsburgh, PA 15223