

SMOKY MOUNTAIN BASE OFFICERS



VOLUME#:2020-ISSUE:#:4 - JULY/AUG 2020



SMOKY MOUNTAIN BASE, USSVI Meetings, Greetings, Gatherings & Other Stuff

July & Aug. - 2020

Scheduled Meetings

Monthly meetings are scheduled for the <u>3rd Thursday</u> of each month at: **Golden Corral** 6612 Clinton Hwy. Knoxville, Tennessee 37912

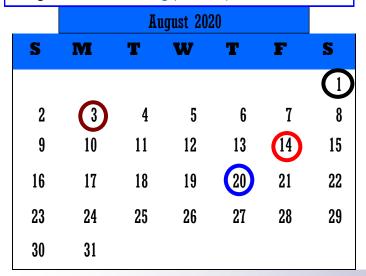


Meetings and Happenings



New Members: None This Issue

August 1 - Tolling of the Boats @ Oak Ridge Peace Bell August 3 - Newsletter Deadline August 14 - VJ-Day (1945) August 20 - SMB Meeting (1800 Hrs)





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- September 7 Labor Day
- September 11 Patriot Day
- September 17 Constitution Day
- September 17 SMB Meeting (1800 Hrs)
- September 22 Autumnal Equinox

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27	28	29	30			

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Shelly Saxton CEO/Owner SubmarineCoins@gmail.com



VETERANS INFORMATION FOR SMOKY MOUNTAIN BASE MEMBERS



The Vietnam Veterans of America, Chapter 1078 meets at The Fellowship Church located at 3550 Pleasant Ridge Road, Knoxville, TN on the 2nd Tuesday of every month

at 1800 hrs.

COVID-19 Symptoms

One of the first symptoms of COVID-19 is a runny nose. As the body responds to the virus, an individual will then develop a fever. COVID-19 then typically progresses to coughs, inflammation, constant pain or pressure in the chest, confusion, bluish lips or face, muscle aches, low energy, trouble moving and shortness of breath. "Those are symptoms that are much more likely to be COVID-19," the VA said. However, that doesn't mean that it actually is COVID-19, the VA added. "There are hundreds of viruses that can produce those very same symptoms, but in this day and age, we are very concerned about COVID-19." Also, this is the time of year when allergies are high. Allergies typically result in a runny nose, sneezing and itchy eyes, but they don't generate fevers and some of the other symptoms.

What should veterans do if they think they have COVID-19?

Before visiting local VA medical facilities, community providers, urgent care centers, or emergency departments in their communities, veterans experiencing COVID-19 symptoms such as fever, cough, and shortness of breath are encouraged to call their local VA medical facility or call MyVA311 (844-698-2311, press #3 to be connected). Veterans can also send secure messages to their health care providers via MyhealtheVet at https://www.myhealth.va.gov/mhv-portalweb/home - VA's online patient portal. VA clinicians will evaluate veterans' symptoms and direct them to the most appropriate providers for further evaluation and treatment. This may include referral to state or local health departments for COVID-19 testing.

What about routine appointments and previously scheduled procedures?

VA is encouraging all veterans to call their VA facility before seeking any care even previously scheduled medical visits, mental health appointments, or surgical procedures. Veterans can also send secure messages to their health care providers via MyhealtheVet and find out whether they should still come in for their scheduled appointments. VA providers may arrange to convert appointments to Video Visits, where possible and veterans should feel free to request telehealth appointments from their VA providers.

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BASE COMMANDERS REPORT MARLIN E. HELMS, JR. - MM1 (SS)





The Tolling of the Boats went off without the heavy rains and flooding we had to deal with last year. It was a little strange that we were in an empty park with the Secret City festival cancelled. This was the 14th annual tolling at Bissell Park and I am grateful for the participation of our members, the Marine Corp League Color guard, Larry Blair our singer, and especially Commander Wallace who gave an exceptional speech. Commander Wallace sold and signed many books that he co-wrote. We bought six of his autographed books for the base library. Commander Wallace drove down from Alexandria, VA and works in the Navy yard in DC meaning he will have to self-quarantine for 14 days prior to returning to work. Our participation was down but I am not that disappointed because of the recent weather and virus concerns. I would rather our members stay safe and come to our meetings and events when it is safe and appropriate to do so. Even though there were predictions of rain, we had good weather for Saturday's tolling. In the field next to us were are large group of young men and women doing some PT prior to going to Marine Corp boot camp, on the other side of the Peace Bell were a line of Marine Corp veterans still volunteering for community service. Makes me proud to be an American and a veteran.

The virus has put a strain on our base, but we seem to be OK but is OK enough? I think a steering committee may be needed. I envision a group that extends beyond the base board which consists of elected and appointed members. A specific committee to bring proposals to the membership who are interested in the future of the base is a common group for many veterans' organizations. The committee could meet in person or on a Zoom video conference or a combination of the two if I can figure that out. By our bylaws I am required to oversee all committees, but I would like a volunteer to head the steering committee.

Events for the rest of the year are in doubt. It is not looking good for a fall picnic. There is no word on the Knoxville American Legion Veterans day parade. At this time, the Army/Navy game is still on, if so, we will do our annual meeting at Just1More.

Fraternally, Marlin Helms, Smoky Mountain Submarine Veterans, Base Commander



NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT-BRUCE ELTZROTH - ET1(SU)



This issue of the SMB Snorkle is truncated again due to the continued presence of the COVID-19 Pandemic. We have the story of the tolling of the Bell for lost boats on page 13 and the first U.S. Navy woman diver on page 12. Also in this issue is the story of the first submerged launch of a Polaris type missile on page 11. Pages 14 & 15 contain all of the August happenings throughout all of the years of the U.S. Submarine Service.



There are currently no plans for a picnic due to COVID-19 and requirements for social distancing.



STOREKEEPERS REPORT - DICK MITCHELL ET1 (SS)



We currently have the following items on hand for sale:

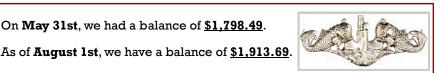
2020 USSVI Calendars are still available, you can pick them up at the next meeting. The cost is \$8.00 at the meeting, but if mailed \$9.00 to cover postage. We also have Baseball caps w/SMB patch (White or Blue) - \$14.00. Straw Hat w/SMB patch -\$12.00. SMB Iron on Patches - \$7.00. SMB Logo Magnetic Car Plates - \$12.00. SMB Window Stickers - \$3.00. Smoky Mountain Base battery quartz wall Clocks - \$15.00. Smoky Mountain Base Clock \$18.00.

Remember all purchases support YOUR Smoky Mountain Base.



SMB TREASURERS REPORT - JIM ROCK MM1(SS)

On May 31st, we had a balance of \$1,798.49.







USS S-28 (SS-133) - 4 July 1944 USS ROBALO (SS-273) - 26 July 1944 **USS GRUNION (SS-216) - 30 July 1942** USS FLIER (SS-250) - 13 August 1944 USS S-39 (SS-144) - 14 August 1942

The Base Commander led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance and the reading of The USSVI Creed.

Motion to adjourn made and seconded. Accepted unanimously. Meeting Adjourned at 1945 hours.

Webmaster - N/A • Social Committee – N/A.

Storekeeper - N/A

Membership – 55

Treasurer's Report – Solvent Correspondence/Discussion - None

Old Business -

Committees:

•

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The base election was held and all positions remained the same •

Members and guests were asked to sign in and introduce themselves.

- New Business/Good of the Order -
- Tolling of the Boats is to be held on August 1st. (Saturday 1000), •

- Holland Club inductions will be held in October or November.
- The Haddo Base picnic will not be held this year, due to COVID-19. •

 $\star\star$

ETERN

Next Meeting (Social): 1900 hrs, Thur. September 20, 2020 at Golden Corral 6612 Clinton Hwy. - Knoxville TN.

Tolling Of The Bells

For July & August

By: Martin Wesley – *SMB Secretary*





Terry McBride and Marlin led the tolling of the bell for July lost boats, Steven Springer and Herb Bell on eternal patrol.





USS HARDER (SS-257) - 24 August 1944 USS BULLHEAD (SS-332) - 6 August 1945

USS POMPANO (SS-181) - 28 August 1943 USS COCHINO (SS-345) - 26 August 1949

USS BASS (SF-5) (SS-164) - 17 August 1942

USS TUSK (SS-436) - 26 August 1949

PATROL





Presiding: Marlin Helms, Base Commander Meeting called to Order at 1900 hours. Marlin Helms presented the Invocation.

Meeting Minutes -- Notes from the June meeting.

Newsletter -Coming along and need some input







Pre WW-II Lost Boats

G-2 (SS-27) (TUNA) - 30 July 1919



3 MEN LOST

G-2 was named **Tuna** when her keel was laid down on 20 October, 1909 by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company in Bridgeport, Connecticut, making her the first ship of the United States Navy to be named for the tuna. During inspection by a six-man maintenance crew on 30 July, 1919, the boat suddenly flooded and sank at her moorings in Two Tree Channel near Niantic Bay. She went down in 81 feet of water, drowning three of the inspection crew. Too deep and too old to salvage, the submarine was struck from the <u>Naval Vessel Register</u> on 11 September 1919. (Info & photo from Wikipedia)

WW-II Lost Boats

USS S-28 (SS-133) - 4 July 1944



50 MEN LOST

On August 13, 1943, the **5-28** ended her sixth patrol at the submarine base at Massacre Bay on Attu Island. On September 8, 1943, she sailed from there for her seventh and last war patrol. On October 18, 1943, the S-28 ended her last war patrol at Dutch Harbor before arriving at Pearl Harbor on November 16, 1943, for overhaul and use as a training vessel. On July 3, 1944, the S-28, captained by reservist Lieutenant Commander Jack G. Campbell, left the submarine base at Pearl Harbor to conduct training exercises with the Coast Guard cutter Reliance. On July 3 and 4, she acted as a target for Reliance's crew to help train them in American antisubmarine warfare techniques. During the late afternoon of July 4, 1944, all contact with the S-28 was suddenly lost. The S-28 was awarded one battle star for her service in World War II.

USS ROBALO (SS-273) - 26 July 1944



84 MEN LOST

On June 22, 1944, the Robalo, captained by Lieutenant Commander Manning M. Kimmel, departed Fremantle to conduct her third and final war patrol. She had been ordered to patrol in the South China Sea in the vicinity of the Natuna Islands. The Operation Order for the Robalo's final patrol directed her to top off her fuel at Operation Potshot in Exmouth Gulf, and then proceed via Lombok Strait, Makassar Strait, Sibutu Passage, Balabac Strait, and south of Dangerous Ground to her assigned patrol station in the South China Sea. On July 2, 1944, Kimmel made a contact report stating Robalo had sighted a Fuso-class battleship with air cover and two destroyer escorts, just east of Borneo at 3°-29' N, 119°-26' E. However, he did not state whether or not he had attacked it. The contact report on July 2, 1944, was the last message ever received from the USS Robalo and when she did not return from patrol, she was reported as presumed lost. The Robalo earned two battle stars for her World War II service.

USS GRUNION (SS-216) - 30 July 1942



70 MEN LOST

On June 30, 1942, the Grunion, captained by Lieutenant Commander Mannert L. Abele, left Pearl Harbor for her first and final war patrol. The Grunion reached Midway Island and then headed for the Aleutian Islands. On July 15, 1942, she reported she had been attacked by a Japanese destroyer and had fired three torpedoes at it, which all missed. She later reported that she had sunk three destroyer-type vessels. Japanese reports examined after the war indicated she sank two patrol craft and damaged a third. On July 19, 1942, the Grunion, the USS S-32 (SS-137), the USS Triton (SS-201), and the USS Tuna (SS-203) were ordered to take positions in the approaches to Kiska harbor. The Grunion's last transmission was received July 30, 1942 reporting heavy anti-submarine activity at the entrance to Kiska harbor, and that she had ten torpedoes remaining. On the same day, the Grunion was directed to return to Dutch Harbor. She was never heard from again. Air searches off Kiska were fruitless. On October 5, 1942, it was announced that she was assumed lost with all hands. The Grunion received one battle star for her World War II service.







USS FLIER (SS-250) - 13 August 1944



80 MEN LOST

USS FLIER (SS-250) Sailed 2 August 1944, on her second war patrol, bound for the coast of <u>Indochina</u> via the <u>Lombok Strait</u>, <u>Macassar Strait</u> and <u>Balabac Strait</u>. At about 2200 on 12 August, while transiting <u>Balabac Strait</u> on the surface, she struck a <u>naval</u> <u>mine</u>. She sank in about a minute, but 13 officers and men were able to clamber out. Eight of them reached the beach of Mantangula Island after 15 hours in the water. Friendly natives guided them to a coast-watcher, who arranged for them to be picked up by submarine, and on the night of 30-31 August, they were taken on board by *Redfin*.

USS S-39 (SS-144) - 14 August 1942



NO MEN LOST

USS S-39 (SS-144) was lost on **1-Aug-1942** when it was destroyed after grounding on reef south of Rossel Island Louisande Archipelago. All of the crew were rescued.

USS HARDER (SS-257) - 24 August 1944



84 MEN LOST

On August 5, 1944, **USS HARDER**, captained by Commander Samuel D. Dealey, left Fremantle for her sixth and final war patrol. Commander Dealey had been chosen to lead a wolf pack made up of **HARDER**, **USS HAKE** (SS-256), and **USS HADDO** (SS-255). **HARDER** and **HAKE** left together. Lieutenant Commander Chester Nimitz's **HADDO** would leave three days later. The three boats would rendezvous off Subic Bay and hunt for enemy shipping south of Luzon Strait.

On the morning of 24 August 1944, two ships emerged from Dasol Bay - a minesweeper and the old Thai destroyer *Phra Ruang*. **HAKE** maneuvered to attack the destroyer, but broke off when it turned back into the bay. Meanwhile, the Japanese minesweeper continued out, pinging continually, and **HAKE** moved off to evade, as her Commanding Officer Frank Haylor, caught a last glimpse of **HARDER'S** periscope at 0647. At 0728, Haylor heard a string of 15 depth charge explosions in the distance; then nothing. **USS Harder** (SS-257) - Sank in Philippine Waters, 24 August 1944 after being depth charged by IJN Escort CD-22.

In the final analysis, Sam Dealey and **HARDER** had sunk 16 enemy ships, with total tonnage in excess of 55,000 - enough to put him among the top five US submarine skippers.









USS BULLHEAD (SS-332) - 6 August 1945



84 MEN LOST

USS Bullhead (SS-332) On July 31, 1945, the *Bullhead*, captained by Lieutenant Commander Edward R. Holt, Jr., left Fremantle on her third and final war patrol. She had received orders to transit the Lombok Strait and patrol in the Java Sea with several other American and British submarines. On August 2, 1945, she kept a rendezvous with the Dutch submarine Q 21 about 350 miles south of Lombok Strait and transferred mail to her. On August 6, 1945, the *Bullhead* reported that she had transited the Lombok Strait safely was on station in the Java Sea. She was never heard from again and was presumed lost with all hands.

Postwar analysis of enemy records indicated that the *Bullhead* was ambushed by a Japanese Army plane off Bali on August 6, 1945, at 0835 hours. The pilot of a Mitsubishi Ki-51 "Sonia" dropped two sixty-kilogram bombs on the submarine. The pilot claimed two direct hits and said he saw oil and bubbles coming from the area where the submarine had submerged. The *Bullhead* was the last U. S. submarine lost during World War II. The attack happened at coordinates 8° 20' S, 115° 42' E, which is very close to the Bali coast. The *Bullhead* received two battle stars for her World War II service.

<u>USS Pompano (SS-181) – 28 August 1943</u>





74 MEN LOST

On August 20, 1943, the USS *Pompano*, captained by Lieutenant Commander Willis M. Thomas, left Midway Island on her seventh and last war patrol. Thomas was ordered to patrol the northeast coast of Honshu from August 29 until sunset on September 27, 1944.

The last report from the Pompano was on September 9, 1944, when she reported that she had attacked and damaged the Nanking Maru.

One possibility is that she fell victim to a newly laid mine field. Another possibility is that Japanese records obtained after the war indicate that Japanese air and naval units attacked a submarine on September 17, 1943, in the Tsugaru Strait, at bearing 320 from and only two miles off Cape Shiriyazaki. Japanese ASW forces made three attacks with depth charges. Following the last one the target stopped and the oil slick was seen to be spreading. After each attack the oil slick grew larger. It was concluded that a enemy submarine was probably resting on the seabed in an area at bearing 318 from and about three miles off the Shiriyazaki Lighthouse. The attackers believed the submarine had lost motive power. Attempts to locate the target using the fathometer and sonar were unsuccessful. More depth charges were dropped and more gushing oil was seen. Oil kept gushing out from that location during the entire day.

The *Pompano* did not return to Midway Island on the scheduled date, nor did she respond to numerous radio transmissions. *Pompano* was awarded seven battle stars for her service in World War II.

POST WW-II Lost Boats

USS COCHINO (SS-345) and USS TUSK (SS-436) - 26 August 1949





1 MAN LOST from Cochino and 6 MEN LOST from Tusk

<u>USS Cochino (SS-345)</u> was lost on 26-Aug-1949 when it sank in the Norwegian Sea after a fire, one crewman from Cochino and 6 crewmen of the USS TUSK (SS-426) were lost overboard due to the heavy seas while rescuing the USS COCHINO's crew. (Left photo is Cochino, Right is Tusk)

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USS Bass (SF-5/SS-164), a *Barracuda*-class submarine and one of the "V-boats", was the first ship of the United States Navy to be named for the <u>bass</u>. Her keel was laid at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. She was launched as *V-2* (SF-5) on 27 December, 1924. *Bass* was designed to meet the fleet submarine requirement of 21 knots (39 km/h) surface speed for operating with contemporary battleships.

Inter-War Period

V-2 was assigned to Submarine Division 20 (SubDiv 20) and cruised along the Atlantic coast and in the Caribbean Sea until November 1927, when the Division sailed for San Diego, California, arriving on 3 December 1927. *V-2* operated with the fleet on the West Coast, in the Hawaiian Islands, and in the Caribbean Sea until December 1932. During this period her 5 inch (127 mm)/51 caliber deck gun was replaced by a 3 inch (76 mm)/50 caliber weapon.

Renamed *Bass* on 9 March 1931, she was assigned to SubDiv 12 in April. On 1 July, her hull classification symbol was changed from **SF-5** to **SS-164**. On 2 January 1933, she was assigned to Rotating Reserve SubDiv 15, San Diego. *Bass* rejoined the fleet again in July and cruised along the West Coast, in the Canal Zone, and in the Hawaiian Islands until January 1937. She then departed the West Coast and arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on 18 February, 1937, where she went out of commission in reserve on 9 June.

World War II

Bass was recommissioned at Portsmouth, New Hampshire on 5 September, 1940, and assigned to SubDiv 9, Atlantic Fleet. From February–November 1941, she operated along the New England coast and made two trips to St. George, Bermuda. She arrived at Coco Solo, Canal Zone on 24 November and was on duty there when the Japanese launched their attack on Pearl Harbor.

In 1942, Bass was attached to Submarine Squadron 3 (SubRon 3), SubDiv 31, Atlantic Fleet. From March-August. While based at Coco Solo, she made four war patrols in the Pacific, off Balboa, Panama. While at sea on 17 August, 1942, a fire broke out in the after battery room and quickly spread to the aft torpedo room and starboard main electric motor, resulting in <u>the death of 26</u> <u>enlisted men by asphyxiation</u>. The following day, USS ANTAEUS (AS-21) arrived to assist the submarine and escorted her into the Gulf of Dulce, Costa Rica. Both then proceeded to Balboa.

Bass remained in the Canal Zone until **October 1942**, when she departed for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, arriving on 19 October. Bass was then overhauled at Philadelphia Navy Yard. At this time she was converted to a *cargo submarine* with the removal of her main engines, severely restricting her speed on the remaining auxiliary engines. Bass proceeded to New London, Connecticut where she conducted secret experiments off Block Island in December 1943. She was again in Philadelphia for repairs from January–March 1944. During the remainder of the year, she was attached to SubRon 1, Atlantic Fleet, and operated out of New London in the area between Long Island and Block Island. Bass was decommissioned at the Naval Submarine Base New London on 3 March, 1945 and expended as a target for the Mark 24 Fido "mine" (actually an acoustic homing torpedo) on 18 March, 1945.



DID YOU KNOW? AT THE UNDERSEA MUSEUM

U.S. Naval Undersea Museum, 1 Garnett Way, Keyport, WA 98345

Normal Museum operating hours are from 10:00 AM until 4:00 PM daily May through September. The museum is closed on Tuesdays October through April. The museum's no bag policy has been lifted, but will be enforced as security threat levels dictate.

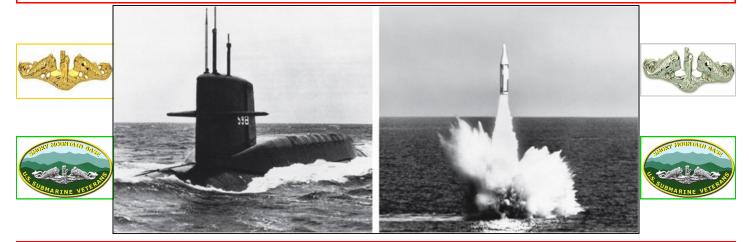


UNITED STATES NAVAL

UNDERSEA

Looking back sixty years ago, to July 20, 1960 — the day USS *George Washington* (SSBN 598) fired two Polaris A1 missiles in a test off Cape Canaveral. It was the first time ballistic missiles were launched from a submerged vessel. The technical innovation, only three years in the making, made the location of submarine-based missiles almost impossible to detect.

Polaris project leader Admiral William "Red" Raborn experienced the historic moment aboard *George Washington*. Raborn celebrated the successful launch by sending a now-famous message to President Dwight Eisenhower: "POLARIS—FROM OUT OF THE DEEP TO TARGET. PERFECT." *George Washington* departed on November 15, 1960, to begin the Navy's first Polaris deterrence patrol.



Left: Submarine USS George Washington (SSBN 598). Right: The first submerged Polaris launch, July 20, 1960.

MUSEUM CLOSURE CONTINUES UNTIL AT LEAST SEPT. 8, 2020



DID YOU KNOW? AT THE UNDERSEA MUSEUM



U.S. NAVAL UNDERSEA MUSEUM, 1 GARNETT WAY, KEYPORT, WA 98345

FACES OF THE DEEP Women Divers: Part of the Navy Team



WELCOME TO OUR SERIES WHERE WE CELEBRATE NAVY SAILORS, PAST AND PRESENT, WHO SERVE IN UNDERSEA COMMUNITIES!



Meet diver and researcher Linda Hubbell, a lieutenant commander who served in the Navy and Naval Reserve from 1974 to 2007. In April 1976, she became the first female officer to qualify as a Navy SCUBA diver. "I love the oceans and everything about them. I have been boating since nine months of age and swimming since age six. I took SCUBA in college and specialized in marine studies and oceanography. I was hopelessly hooked," reflected Hubbell. "Becoming a Navy diver was the Navy's idea. I was offered a job in Hawaii as the assistant biology technical officer for marine sciences, and then I was told I had to go through Navy SCUBA Diving School to qualify. I told them I was already a certified scuba diver, maybe you can get me out of that Navy School — what a laugh." Learn more about Lt. Cmdr. Hubbell in the Undersea Museum's online exhibit, "Women Divers: Part of the Navy Team"!



SMB's USS Andrew Jackson (SSN-619) Float Trailer Rebuild

The original trailer for the Smoky Mountain Base's (SMB) float was rapidly deteriorating so it became necessary to rebuild it. The old wooden deck supporting the float had rotted through during the years of being stored in the rain, and needed to be replaced. The float was transported from Kingston, TN to Spring City, TN and parked inside a newly built fabrication shop belonging to SMB member Jim Rock -MM1(SS). The old wooden deck was removed and aluminum diamond decking was installed, next the frame will also be covered with diamond aluminum siding. Personnel from Smoky Mountain Base who helped rebuild the trailer were: Jim Rock, John Augustine, Marlin Helms, Thom Peschke, Dick Love, Terry McBride, Gary Davis and Dick Mitchell. (Photo by John Augustine)





$\star\star\star$ Tolling of the Bell Ceremony

FOLLING OF THE BELL FOR THE LOST BOATS AT THE OAK RIDGE, TN PEACE BELL - AUGUST 1st 2020



<u>Guest Speaker</u> - Commander George Wallace







Commander George Wallace USN (ret.) served in the US Navy for twenty-two years as an officer on nuclear submarines. He commanded the USS HOUSTON (SSN 713) from February 1990 to August 1992. George and Don Keith teamed up to write the best-selling novel Final Bearing and then Firing Point, which was adapted to become the major motion picture Hunter-Killer. An avid woodworker, George has an extensive home workshop and keeps busy producing furniture, turnings, and custom pens for family and friends. He bicycles daily to and from the Washington Navy Yard. (Commander Wallace and his wife Penny live in Alexandria, Virginia.)

Guest Singer - Larry Blair

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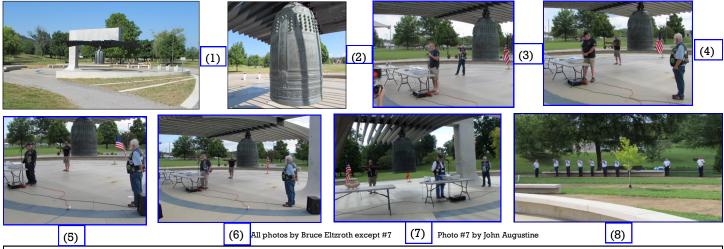




Larry Blair was born and raised in Knoxville, TN. He served in the US Army as an E-4 and has had a professional singing career for over three decades. Larry has performed as lead singer for "The Blair Brothers", in the solo band "LB1", and currently the founder of, and performing in the band "The BlairXperience". Larry has opened for "Ray Charles", "The Four Tops", "Mary Wilson", "The Platters", and "Blood Sweat and Tears".

Smoky Mountain Submarine Veterans conducted its 14th annual Tolling of the Boats ceremony at the Peace Bell in Bissell Park, Oak Ridge, TN. The Tolling of the Boats is a memorial service to honor our submarine brothers on Eternal Patrol. In WWII many of our submarine losses were announced as failed to return from patrol and presumed lost, we refer to our lost brothers as being on Eternal Patrol. This ceremony is a fundamental part of our creed as members of U.S. Submarine Veterans, "*To perpetuate the memory of our shipmates who gave their lives in pursuit of their duties while serving their country.*"

The submarine service has connections to Oak Ridge from the beginnings of the Secret City (Oak Ridge). Admiral Rickover the father of the Nuclear Navy earned his Doctorate of Pile Engineering at the Graphite reactor at ORNL and went on to build the first nuclear-powered submarine, the USS Nautilus, and the world's first commercial nuclear power plant at Shippingport, PA . Nuclear fuels are manufactured at Y-12 for the propulsion plants of modern submarines. ORNL developed sonar arrays to monitor our submarines sound signatures in the Caribbean. Y-12 manufactured the propulsor for the USS Sea Wolf SSN-21. Y-12 refurbished the W-76 warheads used in the Trident ballistic submarines. Not to mention that many ex-Navy submariners work at the Oak Ridge facilities utilizing technical training gained in the Navy and experience in the submarine service. (Story & above photos by Marlin Helms)



(Photos 1 & 2) show the Peace Bell in Oak Ridge, TN. (Photos 3 thru 7) show Marlin Hems (right) and Terry McBride (left) tolling the bell and/or presiding with Terry reading the lost Boats from pre WW-II in (Photo 3). (Photo 4) shows Fred Baker reading the Boats lost from the first part of WW-II. (Photo 5) shows John Augustine reading the lost Boats from the middle of WW-II. (Photo 6) has Thom Peschke reading the Lost Boats from the end of WW-II. (Photo 7) shows Bruce Eltzroth reading the lost boats since the end of WW-II. Also in attendance were the US Marine Color Guard presenting the flags and playing Taps for the boats and men lost. (Photo 8)



Submarine History for the month of August By Jeff and Kathleen Davidson (Tri-State Base)

(Submitted by Thomas Peschke)



(By date of the month)

8/1/1944

USS Puffer (SS 268) damages Japanese oiler, Sunosaki, northeast of Borneo.

8/3/1958

USS Nautilus (SSN 571) becomes the first submarine to cross the "top" of the world during Operation Sunshine when the boat passes under an arctic ice cap at the North Pole. "For the world, our country, and the Navy - the North Pole," declared the boat's commanding officer, Cmdr. William R. Anderson. The mission had been personally authorized by President Eisenhower as a response to the USSR's Sputnik program. 8/4/1943

USS Finback (SS 230) sinks Japanese cargo ship Kaisho Maru in the Java Sea off the north coast of Java while USS Seadragon (SS 194) damages Japanese transport Kembu Maru east of Ponape.

8/5/1944

USS Barbel (SS 316) sinks Japanese merchant passenger-cargo ship, Miyako Maru, off Tokuno Jima while USS Cero (SS 225) attacks a Japanese convoy off Minanao and sinks oiler, Tsurumi, in Davao Gulf. Also on this date, PBY aircraft sinks small Japanese cargo vessel No.2, Eiko Maru, off Taoelahat. 8/6/1988

USS San Juan (SSN 751) is commissioned at New London, Conn. The Los Angeles-class nuclear-powered fast attack submarine is the third to be named after San Juan, Puerto Rico. The boat is assigned to Submarine Group Two.

8/7/1942

USS Narwhal (SS 167) sinks Japanese crab boat, Bifuku Maru, southeast of Shiriya Saki while USS S-38 (SS 143) sinks Japanese transport, Meiyo Maru, at the southern entrance of St. George Channel, between New Britain and New Ireland. Also on this date, USS Silversides (SS 236) attacks a Japanese convoy emerging from Kobe Harbor and sinks freighter Nikkei Maru in Kii Strait.

8/10/1942

Off Kavieng, New Ireland, USS S-44 (SS 155) torpedoes and sinks the Japanese cruiser, Kako, as she retires from the Battle of Savo Island.

8/12/1944

USS Pompon (SS 267) and USS Puffer (SS 268) attack Japanese convoys and damage and sink several Japanese destroyers.

8/13/1777

A spar torpedo made by David Bushnell is used unsuccessfully against HMS Cerberus, off New London, Conn. Bushnell and his brother, Ezra, also designed the first submersible vessel: Turtle. Two ships have been named after David Bushnell, USS Bushnell (AS 2), 1915-1940 (renamed Sumner), and USS Bushnell (AS 15), 1943-1980.

8/13/1945

USS Atule (SS 403) sinks Japanese Coast Defense Vessel No.6 and damages Coast Defense Vessel No.16 off Hokkaido. Also on this date, USS Torsk (SS 423) sinks Japanese merchant cargo ship, Kaiho Maru. 8/14/1945

USS Spikefish (SS 404) sink the Japanese submarine (I 373), in the Sea of Japan. Also on this date, USS Torsk (SS 423) sinks Coast Defense Vessel (No.13), and Coast Defense Vessel No.47.

8/16/1944

USS Croaker (SS 246) sinks Japanese auxiliary minesweeper, Taito Maru.

(Continued next page.)







(CONTINUED)

8/16/1958

USS Seadragon (SSN 584) launches at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. USS Seadragon decommissions in 1984. 8/16/1986

USS Nevada (SSBN 733) is commissioned at Groton, Conn. The Ohio-class ballistic-missile submarine is the fourth named after the Silver State.

8/17/1942

The submarines USS Nautilus (SS 168) and USS Argonaut (SM 1) land more than 200 Marines on Makin Island, Gilbert Islands, in the first amphibious attack made from submarines.

8/19/1943

USS Finback (SS 230) sinks the Japanese auxiliary submarine chaser (No.109) off the eastern Celebes. 8/22/1944

Submarines Haddo (SS 255) and Harder (SS 257) encounter three Japanese escort vessels off the mouth of Manila Bay. Haddo sinks Sado 35 miles west of Manila; Harder sinks Matsuwa and Hiburi about 50 miles west-southwest of Manila.

8/23/1944

USS Haddo (SS 255) torpedoes Japanese destroyer Asakaze as the enemy warship is escorting tanker, Niyo Maru, 20 miles southwest of Cape Bolinao, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Asakaze later sinks near Dasol Bay after attempts at salvage fail. Also on this date, USS Tang (SS 306) attacks a Japanese convoy off Honshu, sinking cargo ship, Tsukushi Maru off Hamamatsu.

8/25/1944

USS Picuda (SS 382), in attack on Japanese convoy at the western entrance to the Babuyan Channel, sinks destroyer Yunagi 20 miles north-northeast of Cape Bojeador, Philippines and merchant tanker Kotoku Maru. 8/26/1949

While operating in stormy seas off northern Norway, USS Cochino (SS 345) suffers a series of serious battery explosions that result in her loss. Though Cochino's crew is successfully rescued by USS Tusk (SS 426), the submarine loses seven of her own men during this difficult effort.

8/27/1944

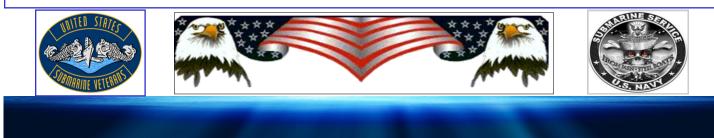
USS Stingray (SS 186), after being depth charged and lightly worked over while reconnoitering the designated spot lands a party of one Filipino officer, 14 men and 60 percent of the supplies earmarked for delivery to guerilla forces at Saddle Rock, Mayaira Point, on northwest shore of Luzon. Heavy Japanese shipping in the vicinity compels Stingrays departure before all stores land.

8/29/1944

USS Jack (SS 259) attacks Japanese convoy H3 and sinks minesweeper W28 and army cargo ship, Mexico Maru, northwest of Menado, Celebes.

8/30/1929

At New London, Conn., 26 men successfully test the Momsen lung to exit an intentionally-bottomed submarine. The device was created by Lt. C.B. Momsen following the failure to save surviving crew members trapped in USS S-4 (SS 109) that sank after a collision with Coast Guard cutter USS Paulding in 1927.



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