

# Hawgfish Scuttlebutt



**Razorback Base**  
**United States Submarine Veterans**



**February, 2016**

## **The U.S. Navy Packs More Firepower into Shrinking Submarine Force**

Published on The National Interest (<http://nationalinterest.org>)

David Axe

There's little doubt that the Navy is going to have fewer attack subs in coming years. But it's equally likely those boats will boast much more firepower. The U.S. Navy's latest shipbuilding plan underscores what service leaders and lawmakers have long known - the Navy is going to have too few attack submarines. To compensate, the sailing branch wants to pack more firepower into the subs it will have. The Navy's goal is to maintain at least 48 attack subs as part of a roughly 300-ship fleet. But the 2016 edition of the Navy's shipbuilding plan, published in April, shows the total number of *Los Angeles*, *Seawolf* and *Virginia* class nuclear-powered attack subs declining from 54 in 2015 to a low of 41 in 2029.

"The decline is the result of the retirement of Los Angeles class attack submarines," Eric Labs, an analyst with the official Congressional Budget Office (CBO), wrote in an October report. "Those ships are reaching the end of their 33-year service life, having generally been built at a rate of three or four per year during the 1970s and 1980s. The Navy would replace those submarines with *Virginia* class attack submarines and their successors, at a rate of one or two per year."

There's little chance of the Navy boosting production of new submarines, which cost more than \$2.5 billion apiece. Even the current shipbuilding plan is arguably too expensive. "If the Navy received the same amount of funding (in constant dollars) for new-ship construction in each of the next 30 years that it has received, on average, over the past three decades, the service would not be able to afford its 2016 plan," Labs wrote. "CBO's estimate of \$18.4 billion per year for new-ship construction in the Navy's 2016 shipbuilding plan is 32 percent above the historical average annual funding of \$13.9 billion (in 2015 dollars). And CBO's estimate of \$20.2 billion per year for the full cost of the plan is 28 percent higher than the \$15.8 billion the Navy has spent, on average, annually over the past 30 years for all items in its shipbuilding accounts."

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**To perpetuate the memory of our shipmates who gave their lives in the pursuit of their 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.**



**Base**



**Commander**

### Shipmates,

Now that things have settled down from the holidays, I hope everyone is settling in to their winter routine. Please plan on attending the February luncheon meeting at Skinny J's in North Little Rock. We are planning on eating at 1300 and then all who wish to are going to Ft. Roots to visit with the veterans and tour the facilities for Veterans Recognition Week. I hope to see you all there!



**Jim Gates**  
Base Commander

**Fair Winds and following seas,**

**Jim**

### WILLIAM WIEDEMAN - Eternal Patrol

William "Bill" Wiedeman, age 85, of Las Vegas, went to be with his Lord and Savior Dec. 14, 2014. He was a member of the Zelzah Shriners and the Las Vegas Rotary. Bill is survived by his loving wife, of 64 years, Mabelle "Mickey" Wiedeman; his three children, Linda Baptiste, Robert Wiedeman and Diane Naddaff, and their spouses; his brother, Charles A. Wiedeman; and by his many, loving grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren.

Bill joined USSVI: 2004. He qualified in submarines on the *USS Razorback (SS-394)* in 1949 and was a QM3(SS) when he left the Navy. He was Primary Base Razorback although he lived in Las Vegas.



**(Editor's Note: Sad that it takes so long to learn of the passing of a shipmate. Wonder if the "Sea Daddy" program we used to have would have caught this earlier?)**



The Boomer with the bow planes (**Old Funny Fins**) is the *USS Daniel Webster, SSBN - 626*. They were removed in ~ 1975/1976 when she went to EB for overhaul. It seems that while they gave better control at periscope depth, the sonar gang complained that they were more noisy than the fairwater planes. The skipper was not real happy to see the band aid painted on the bow just after the yard birds removed them.

I was on her from early 76 - late 77.

Bruce M. Lipe

### Horse and Cow - San Diego

Billy Hollaway sent me an article from the *LA Times* About the popular submariner's bar in San Diego. A bit too long to publish in our newsletter but the following is a link to the article - <http://articles.latimes.com/1998/dec/24/news/mn-57252>. This was a popular place for you west coast boat sailors. The son of the owner apparently is doing a book about the place which is no longer open. You can see a request from him for stories about your experiences at the Horse and Cow at a website at <http://horseandcow.com/>.

There were other bars in both Bremerton, Washington and Guam, both of which are apparently still in operation. Their popular drink is referred to as "nuclear waste." The stories relating to a flaming backside of toilet paper sound potentially painful to me, but certainly within the realm of actions by an inebriated sub sailor.

The San Diego facility is now occupied by Desi's Bar and Grill. See <http://www.sandiegoreader.com/news/2014/jul/16/tin-fork-desis-bar-grill/#>.



## The U.S. Navy Packs More Firepower into Shrinking Submarine Force

(Continued from Page 1.)

To partially compensate for the shrinking undersea fleet, the Navy and some representatives in Congress want to add more missiles to the subs. The sailing branch had planned to add a 70-foot hull extension to one new *Virginia* class boat per year starting in 2019 at a cost of around \$400 million per extension. The “Virginia Payload Module,” or VPM, adds four vertical missile tubes to the two tubes that current *Virginias* already feature. The VPM tubes each pack seven Tomahawk cruise missiles. The existing tubes are smaller and fit only six missiles each. In other words, today’s *Virginias* carry 12 missiles. A future *Virginia* with a VPM could carry 40 missiles.

In early 2015, the Navy tentatively floated the idea of adding a VPM to every new submarine. The House Armed Services sea power and projection forces subcommittee endorsed the idea in April, and in October George Drakeley, the head of the Navy’s submarine program, threw his own support behind the idea. “There is now kind of support for the possibility of, after we start building *Virginia* VPM ... to make all of the *Virginias* VPM *Virginias*,” Drakeley said. “I think that makes sense from a shipbuilding point of view, and from a capability for the Navy.” The Navy is also working on a new weapon presumably to fit inside the submarines’ vertical tubes. At present, the only missile the Navy’s submarines carry is the Tomahawk land-attack cruise missile. For attacking ships, the submarines rely solely on torpedoes, which lack range compared to missiles. But in early 2015, the sailing branch successfully tested a surface-launched Tomahawk modified to strike moving ships at sea - a capability that Deputy Defense Secretary Robert Work called a “game-changer.”

Now the Navy is apparently adding anti-ship Tomahawks to its submarines. (See article on Page 7.) Adm. Frank Caldwell, the sailing branch’s top submariner, hinted at the addition during an October speech. “I’ll tell you we are considering that and we are taking some steps to delivering that kind of capability to our submarine force and I can’t really say any more than that,” Caldwell said. There’s little doubt that the Navy is going to have fewer attack subs in coming years. But it’s equally likely those boats will boast much more firepower.

### Sources: Few women choose to stay in submarine force

By Meghann Myers and David Larter, Staff writers, *Navy Times*, December 6, 2015



Officials are closely watching to see how many of the initial cadre of 24 women officers choose to continue serving in the submarine force. The guided missile sub *Ohio* (at left), whose wardroom includes women, pulled into Sepanggar, Malaysia in November. (Photo: MCSN Michael Doan/U.S. Navy)

For the first women to earn the coveted dolphin pin, it's decision time about whether to stay in the Navy. And so far, only three of the original 24 have signed up. The reasons span the work-life spectrum. The demands on a nuclear engineering trained submarine officer. The strain of balancing careers with a spouse who's also a military officer. A lingering sense of disgust after the submarine video scandal.

"I would probably expect that most of the women are going to get out," Lt. Jennifer Carroll told *Navy Times*. "I don't know exactly what everyone's personal reasons are for it, but I think a lot of it has to do with co-location." Carroll, 28, was one of the first women to earn her dolphins in 2012 as a junior officer aboard the ballistic missile sub *Maine*, and today works with the Submarine Force's integration office in Norfolk. Carroll said she is considering leaving the Navy instead of becoming a department head, principally because it's unlikely she'll be able to find orders in the same area as her husband, an E-2 Hawkeye pilot.

The number of women who re-up for undersea service is a crucial test to assess whether the five-year integration effort will be sustainable and will yield enough women to serve as department heads, and eventually submarine skippers, to make the sub force appealing to young women. Officials expect original cadre's take rate to hover around the force-wide average for female line officers of 18 percent. Officials are already concerned by an underwhelming take-rate among both male and female nuclear-trained junior officers from the 2010 class, which broke the gender barrier on subs, according to three sources familiar with internal discussions.

(Continued on Page 5.)



## Lost Boats - February

### *USS Barbel (SS-316)*

Lost on February 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 February 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 February 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 February 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 February 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.





## Sources: Few women choose to stay in submarine force

(Continued from Page 3.)

"Regardless of community or gender, committing to a department head tour requires dedication and sacrifice by our junior officers and their families," SUBFOR spokesman Cmdr. Tommy Crosby said in an email. "Submarine force leadership remains committed to mentoring our junior officers, male and female, as they face this challenging decision."

Regarding keeping officers, Crosby confirmed that three of the original 24 women selected for submarines have signed up for their department head tour, and noted that the window for the bonus is still open. When assessing officer retention, Crosby said officials factor in losses and time served. Five officers have washed out of the program for medical issues, academic failures and other reasons. Something as simple as a shellfish allergy could disqualify a person from submarine service. The service also only counts those who have reached three years of commissioned service. Factoring in those unplanned losses leaves the retention rate at 16 percent for the first submarine officers, Crosby said. Crosby noted that retention for nuclear-trained women in surface warfare stands at 14 percent, and pointed out that one woman from the 2011 year group has already committed to being a submarine department head.

Keeping women officers serving is a challenge across the force. In the surface and aviation communities, 36 and 39 percent of officers take the department head bonus, according to statistics. But within those communities is a great disparity. While 41 percent of male SWOs stick around, about 22 percent of their female colleagues do. And for aviators, the numbers show a 48 percent take rate for men and just 18 percent for women. Women make up less than 20 percent of the Navy and are much less likely to stay past an initial contract regardless of their specialty. Couple that with the fact that many more female sailors are married to male sailors than the other way around, and keeping a dual-service family together is a challenge.

Carroll said that's the issue for her and many of her colleagues. She said her options to be stationed with her husband for sea duty are limited to Norfolk and the Los Angeles-area Naval Base Ventura County. Lt. Jennifer Carroll (pictured at right), one of the first women to serve in the submarine force, expects that most of her peers will decide to leave the service. Carroll, who is married to a Navy pilot, said she's on the fence about staying in. (Photo: MC3 Timothy Schumaker/Navy) "I think our career path is really unique, too," she said. "We're opening more ports. We've got Kings Bay, Bangor, Groton. We're working on Pearl Harbor." Women took another step this year, from boomers to attack boats, which means more duty stations. Carroll stays in touch with her submarine cohort, she said, many of whom have married in the past few years. Of those, only one is married to a civilian. The rest are married to other officers and in the same boat, so to speak. There are also stresses unique to being a so-called pioneer, she added. "Any female in the military can probably speak to this, that being a demographic minority or looking different from all the people you work with, there's a spotlight on you," she said.



The sub force is trying to head off some of those issues with the integration of enlisted women, she said, by keeping the ratio to about 20 percent. Another important factor is the commanding officer. In her case, Carroll said, her skipper made it clear to everyone on the boat that they were all equal and would be expected to do the same things. "I think there already is kind of a perception that we're special or different or there's something big going on here," she said. "I think everybody feels that quite clearly. So downplaying that, I think that made the transition easier for me."

The goal is to get women through the initial shock of joining a force where they are still a rarity and then convincing them to stick around for another tour. To sweeten the deal, the Navy Department is trying to tackle that issue, for officers in general and women in particular, with a slew of new measures announced earlier this year. Among them is a fully-funded, in-residence graduate school program, expansion of the service's career intermission program and - in the future - getting rid of officer year groups altogether. Officers can take up to three years off with CIP (career intermission program) to raise children, or possibly work in new parenthood during a graduate school stint. But for those staying on active-duty, the Navy extended both installation child care hours and maternity leave this year. Eighteen weeks of maternity leave sounds great in theory, one female officer told *Navy Times*, but there are still concerns about how it will affect careers.

(Continued on Page 6.)



### **Sources: Few women choose to stay in submarine force**

*(Continued from Page 5.)*

"It's nice, but I don't know anybody who could spend four months away from their job and still do well," said the designated helicopter pilot, who asked not to be named out of concern for her career. As with CIP, she added, there are concerns that taking the time off could jeopardize a promotion or come with a stigma. "Maybe on the up-and-up it's not supposed to, but if you've got somebody who doesn't spend four months away from work and you've got somebody who does, and you're saying, 'Okay, which one am I going to rank higher?' You know?" she added.

Still, Carroll said, she's optimistic about the future of women on submarines. "When you look at the first year group going through, I think there is more friction associated," she said. "I would expect the numbers in the first couple year groups to be lower anyway." Navy Secretary Ray Mabus has said the service would work to make co-location easier for active-duty couples, while keeping their career paths in mind. For Carroll, however, the timing might not be right. "The idea of going back to a fast-attack is exciting, but the other piece of that is just it's a really demanding job," she said. "So when you want to prioritize your family, you really have to decide if you're willing to go back to that demanding lifestyle."

### **Should I be concerned about the future of our submarine force?**

*(Notes from the Editor)*

I have published several articles during the past year dealing with the submarine force including its strength and crew issues, and the inclusion of women. (I am not against having female crew members – just apprehensive.) I made only 3 patrols on boomers in my six years in the Navy, spent 11 months on a diesel boat and 8 months on a destroyer, getting out of the Navy in late 1968. My perspective on the current submarine force certainly is without recent experiences of my own, but I am concerned with the confluence of several issues that may affect the effectiveness of submarines as a vital part of our national defense.

In February of 2015 I wrote about so few submarines with so much responsibility in the future. The point was that just a few of our submarines in the future would contain 60 – 70% of our nation's deployed nuclear warheads – possibly on just twelve submarines with 2 crews of about 160 men and women – less than 4,000 people with all that responsibility. The apparent objective of the Navy is to have 20% of the crews of submarines being women beginning in the early 2020s. One stated goal is to “reach sustainability through the new accessions only.” Thus it is desired that they meet crew needs by adding women to the crews.

Then in November was the article about integrating women into submarine service that also noted other mental health issues of crew members. There was a surprising statement, and I still think odd, that a crew member is taken off the boats an average of every 14 days for mental health issues – an issue suggested to be related to the millennial generation now crewing submarines. At issue are reactions to failure or rejection that tend to cause disproportionate responses. I realize “times have changed” since my time on the boats, but it is still hard for me to imagine this being such a general concern. Isolated, possibly, but not something of such serious concern.

There is another factor I am concerned about but for which I have not found much of any kind of supporting information. In December of 2014, all submarine crews were directed to move to 24-hour shifts with 8 hours on watch and 16 hours off. Quite different from the 6 on, 12 off of the nukes and 4 on, 8 off of the diesel boats. I don't remember 4 on, 8 off being much of a “problem,” but then I was just 21 and only spent 11 months aboard the *Corporal*. For 3 patrols on boomers I stood 6 hours on watch and 12 hours off. The major issue with this rotation was standing port and starboard watches while new guys got re-qualified. I was LPO of electricians aft so had a lot of off-watch responsibilities. And this was exacerbated on my last patrol by a CO deciding we would observe “normal working hours” and could not be in the rack from 0800 to 1700. This scheduling was tiring, and, at least from my perspective, a 6 hour watch can stretch your attentiveness. I believe an 8 hour watch can be tenuous with regard to paying full attention to your watch duties. As for the issue of syncing with “circadian rhythms,” you don't see the sun for days, or months, at a time and I tend to think you simply adapt to the new routine.

*(Continued on Page 8.)*



## Pit LRASM Against Tomahawk For Anti-Ship Missile: VADM Aucoin

By Sydney J. Freeberg, Jr. on August , 2015; <http://breakingdefense.com>

WASHINGTON: For all the US Navy’s worldwide might, it’s painfully short on ship-killing firepower. The Pacific fleet in particular risks being “out-sticked” by longer-ranged Chinese missiles. Today, the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations outlined a plan to fill that gap. The two competing options: an update of the old, reliable Tomahawk or the new Long-Range Anti-Ship Missile.

Lockheed Martin’s LRASM, a modified Air Force missile, should compete against an upgrade of Raytheon’s Tomahawk to be the Navy’s next-generation Offensive Anti-Surface Warfare (OASuW) weapon, Vice Adm. Joseph Aucoin said today. The Navy would still buy LRASMs as an interim measure to meet the “urgent operational need” of Pacific Command, he said, but “the [long-term] follow-on to that, we will compete broadly.”



**An artist’s depiction of a Lockheed Martin LRASM (Long-Range Anti-Ship Missile) hurtling towards its target.**



**Tomahawk launch against the Khorasan group in Syria .**

The Raytheon-built Tomahawk is famous for attacking stationary targets on land, but except for a short-lived anti-ship variant now out of service, it’s not been used against mobile or floating targets.

That changed dramatically in January when a modified Tomahawk punched a hole through a shipping container on the deck of a moving ship. (The test missile didn’t have a live warhead). The tech-savvy Deputy Defense Secretary, Bob Work, called the Tomahawk’s new capability a “game-changing” piece of the military’s new offset strategy. Aucoin told reporters at the Center for Strategic and International Studies that he wants “a competition to get the best munition” possible. “What I would like to see happen is take those capabilities that we need and start inserting those into a Block IV [Tomahawk], and [compare that] to what we have with LRASM Increment 1, and have those two compete for

the next-generation strike weapon,” Aucoin said. Block IV is the latest-generation Tomahawk with a new warhead and new datalinks, but it’s still limited - for now - to land targets.

“Competing LRASM and TASM [a Tomahawk Anti-Ship Missile] for the OASuW mission may be a really good idea,” said Bryan Clark, a retired Navy commander and former top aide to the Chief of Naval Operations. “The Tomahawk is a good land-attack missile and has significantly improved its survivability with Block IV, [but] it isn’t as survivable as LRASM.” Against low-tech adversaries, that may not matter. Against a sophisticated anti-access/area denial (A2/AD) defense, however, the enemy could shoot down incoming Tomahawks more easily than incoming LRASMs, so you’d have to fire more Tomahawks to ensure the same result.

On the other hand, Clark continued, the Tomahawk cost less. It also has longer range and larger payload - indeed, so much so that it’s probably overkill against enemy warships, he said. (The Tomahawk’s designed to strike targets deep inland, which by definition are further away from US Navy warships than enemy ships at sea).

“I am generally in favor of smaller weapons with less standoff range that we could carry in larger numbers,” he said, since quantity has a quality all its own.

“Another option in the mix is [Norwegian firm] Kongsberg’s Naval Strike Missile, which has about the same range and cost as LRASM” - about \$2 million a missile - “but is already in production,” Clark added. “The only other options are land-attack missiles not yet adapted to [naval] surface warfare such as ATACMS or much smaller, shorter-range missiles such as Hellfire Longbow and Griffin.”

Clark recommends the Navy upgrade existing Tomahawks to the Block IV standard, plus the anti-ship capability. That would give commanders tremendous flexibility in using the same missile against either land or naval targets as needed, instead of having to allocate launch tubes exclusively to one mission or the other. “The Navy should then continue producing Tomahawk,” he said, “until the OASuW weapon, whichever wins, is developed and in production, instead of accepting a gap in surface-to-surface missile production,” as is the current plan. LRASM, meanwhile, should be made capable of attacking land targets as well as ships.

In the interests of flexibility, Clark also recommends upgrading the SM-6 Standard Missile - designed to shoot down incoming enemy missiles and aircraft - so it can strike surface ships. (The Navy’s already adding GPS to SM-6 so it can hit land targets). The SM-6 is a highly sophisticated missile defense interceptor that costs \$3.5 to \$4 million, roughly twice as much as a LRASM or Kongsberg NSM, he said, so it wouldn’t be the first choice for an anti-ship shot, but it would give commanders one more option in a pinch.

Is the Navy pursuing an anti-ship SM-6? I asked Aucoin and his colleague Rear Adm. Mat Winter, Chief of Naval Research. “I don’t know if we can talk about it,” Aucoin said uncertainly. “I wouldn’t,” Winter said emphatically. We’ll take that for a “yes.”



## USS Razorback Base, USSVI, Minutes, Saturday, 23 January 2016

The meeting was called to order by Base Commander Gates at 1725 at Arkansas Inland Maritime Museum in North Little Rock, AR. A total of fourteen members were present.

Ray Wewers offered the Invocation, Barbara Wewers led the Pledge of Allegiance and Vice Commander Hollaway with assistance from John Barr tolled five (5) boats for January.

Base Treasurer Mark Taylor presented the January Treasurer's Report. Motions to accept by Ray Wewers and seconded by John Barr; the Report was approved. The treasury presently has a total of \$16,058.61. Mark presented the EOY 2015 Annual Report and it was accepted by membership.

A Membership Report was offered by Chairman Greg Schwerman and accepted. To date, the Base has a total of 173 members; 147 Regular and 26 Associate. Five (5) members departed on Eternal Patrol during 2015 and one (1) member in VA requested to be dropped.

Base Storekeeper Billy Hollaway reports the store inventory has been completed and twenty-nine (29) line items are in stock including various patches, vests, tee shirts and pins.

Because of a conflict with a planned sleepover at AIMM and a planned visit to the Veterans' Hospital at Fort Roots, the next meeting was approved by membership for Saturday, 20 February 2016 at 1300 at Skinny J's Restaurant on Main Street in North Little Rock. Following lunch and the meeting, members are encouraged to visit the VA Hospital at Fort Roots during Veterans' Recognition Week, 11-20 February 2016.

A planned sleepover at AIMM on 26 March requires a date change for the March business meeting. It was discussed and approved for Saturday, 19 March at 1700 in a location to be determined. Greg Schwerman offered to research a location and present to the membership in February.

The Ozark-Runner Base in Missouri will host the April 2016 Submarine Birthday event and has been scheduled for 23 through 24 April in Branson. Details will be provided when final.

The annual base campout and picnic has been scheduled for 20-22 May 2016 at a location to be determined. Ray Wewers suggested a new campground be located and Woolly Hollow near Greenbrier, AR will be looked at.

The business meeting for June 2016 will be at 1730, Saturday, 29 June 2016 at AIMM.

The Base has planned a night out at Dickey Stevens Park and with the Arkansas Travelers playing the Tulsa Drillers. We plan to reserve the meeting room for pre-game food and drink. Details will follow.

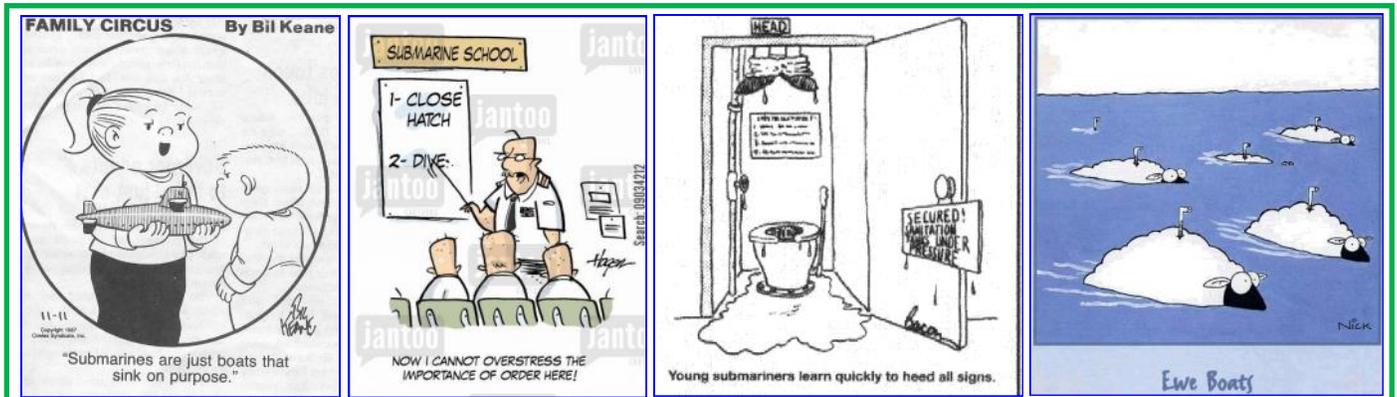
A motion by John Barr and seconded by Gene Prohl to adjourn was approved at 1820. Ray Wewers offered the Benediction.

*(Submitted by Billy Hollaway.)*

## Should I be concerned about the future of our submarine force?

*(Notes from the Editor continued from Page 6)*

As Lt. Jennifer Carroll noted in the article in this issue – “it’s a really demanding job.” Certainly as demanding as early years, if not more so. There are fewer boats deployed to meet the same if not more demands. The operating environment is technically advanced. Hopefully just an interim distraction, but integration of women into the crews has to have some stress associated with it. And add to this pot a potential issue of standing longer watches while maintaining attentiveness and awareness necessary to operate a modern submarine. Should I be concerned? Time will tell. How could it be done differently? Not sure about that either, but expect something somewhat radically different will have to be done.



## February + Birthdays

Paul Honeck	4
John E. Archer	6
Colin L. Stockdale Jr.	12
Gilbert F. Houston	13
Bob Major	15
Harold Horn	16
Robby Robinson	21
Bruce W. Dart	28
Torrey Wesley Dodson Jr.	28

### March

Frank C. Tillery	4
James E. Baker	6
Michael D. Drew	7
James R. Grinstead	8
Karl Miles	10

Published monthly by the *USS Razorback Base, United States Submarine Veterans.*

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Funds from the *Booster Club* will be used for restoration of the *USS Razorback* and other special projects appropriate to the mission of *USSVI*. Your donation will be recognized for 12 issues of the newsletter. The number beside your name below is the number of times remaining to be listed.

Send donations to Razorback Base – USSVI, 9 Broadview Dr., Little Rock,

### Booster Club

Avery (TX) Class of 1958 in Memory of Bob Stiltz, Jr. (0)  
Jim Baker (9)  
Suzann & John Barr (7)  
Bruce Dart (0)  
James Flanders (0)  
George Fore (0)  
Ron Hines (13)  
Billy Hollaway (9)  
Terence & Kathleen Murphy (9)  
Ann & Tom Salisbury (5)  
Bill Smith (11)  
Frank C. Tillery (10)  
Fred Weilminster (0)  
George Wrightam (5)

TREASURER'S REPORT	JANUARY 2016
<b>TOTAL BASE FUNDS BEGINNING BALANCE</b>	<b>\$ 16,058.51</b>
<b>General Fund Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ 6,151.39</b>
<b>DEPOSITS</b>	
Base Dues	\$ 90.00
National Dues	\$ 95.00
<b>EXPENSES</b>	
National Dues	\$ 60.00
<b>General Fund Ending Balance</b>	<b>\$6,276.39</b>
<b>Designated Funds Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ 4,430.52</b>
Maint. Fund Beginning Balance	\$ 2,652.66
Booster Club- Ron Hines	\$ 100.00
Maint. Fund Ending Balance	\$ 2,662.66
Charity Fund Balance	\$ 372.00
Snook Memorial Fund Balance	\$ 1,405.86
<b>Designated Funds Ending Balance</b>	<b>\$ 4,530.52</b>
<b>Checking Balance (Gen. + Desig. Funds)</b>	<b>\$ 10,806.91</b>
<b>Other Funds</b>	
CD Beg. Balance	\$ 5,224.60
Interest	\$ 1.31
CD Ending Balance	\$ 5,225.91
Cash on Hand	\$ 252.00
<b>TOTAL BASE FUNDS ENDING BALANCE</b>	<b>\$ 16,284.82</b>
Respectfully submitted, Mark Taylor, Base Treasurer	

Members of **Scout Troop 338** from Memphis had a great time at their overnight stay on January 30. This was their second visit and they plan to return soon! **It seems they have done some research since their first visit, and were even more curious about submarine operations this time with some tough questions for me. Isn't that great?**

Thanks to **Troop 338** for allowing me to serve as their host onboard!

*AIMM* is booked up with overnight reservations, due to having to postpone some for the high water and snow storm. Volunteers are always needed. Let them know if you would like to help out. Its a lot of fun for you as well as your crew for the night!

*Mark Taylor*





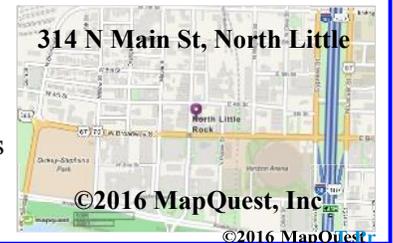
## Base Activities and Notes

- February 20, 1300, lunch at Skinny J's on Main St., NLR followed by a visit to Ft Roots VA Facility. [See below.](#)
- March 19, time and place TBD with recommendation from Greg Schwerman.
- April 22-24, 2016 - Submarine Birthday Ball, Welk Resort, Branson, MO. Details to follow from Ozark-Runner Base committee.
- May 20-22, Annual Campout and Picnic. [See below.](#)
- June 25, regular business meeting at *A IMM*, 1730 (EC meets at 1700).
- July 16, dinner and evening with the Arkansas Travelers vs. Tulsa Drillers at Dickey-Stevens Park, NLR. Details on meal service to follow via separate notification.

### Skinny J's on Main St.

The February meeting is a luncheon. You are encouraged to bring your lady with you. The Base will provide a (belated) Valentine goody for her.

Following the meeting those that desire can travel with us up to the VA at FT. Roots to visit as part of **Veteran's Recognition Week.**



### Razorback Base Annual Campout May 20-21-22

This year the annual base campout will be at Woolly Hollow State Park just north east of Greenbrier. As of February 6th there are 5 spots that are blocked out just for Base members to reserve; the sites that are left are somewhat together - 12,15,16,17 and 18. All sites are 60 foot, 50 AMP. All sites are \$32.00 normal rate and \$26.16 for senior rate 62+. I reserved site 11 for Barbara and I, and site 13 for the base tent pavilion on Friday, 5 February. View pictures at <http://www.arkansasstateparks.com/woollyhollow/>. The park is exactly 6 miles east of HWY 65 on HWY 285. There is also a hotel (Hill Top Inn and Suites - <http://www.hilltopinngreenbrier.com/>) on HWY 65 about 200 yards from where you turn onto HWY 285, and 6.7 miles from the State Park. The park also has fishing hiking and bike trails.

**\*\*\*All RVers\*\*\*** If you plan to attend please call the park and reserve one of the spots that have been set aside for *Razorback Base*. The sites available are #s 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18. (From what I saw sites 12, 17 and 18 are the longest). If you plan to attend and stay in a tent, probably should pick site 14. It was not set aside but as of 5 February it was available. There are probably other sites available but these where the only sites that where together. If you call and can't get one of our sites be sure to ask about others. The number to Woolly Hollow State Park is 501 679-3032 or 501-679-2098. Tell them you're with the submarine Veterans

**Woolly Hollow State Park**      <https://www.accessarkansasparks.com/servlet/WebResDesk?6059#>

**If you plan to attend please email Greg Schwerman ([gschwerman@suddenlink.net](mailto:gschwerman@suddenlink.net)) and let him know so he may plan for overall attendance.**

Base Officers			
Base Commander	Jim Gates	501-580-4680	gates.jim@sbcglobal.net
Base Vice Commander	Billy Hollaway	501-758-3266	retldousn@earthlink.net
Memorials & Ceremonies, Storekeeper & Past Base Commander			
Chief of the Boat	Bob Christians	501-922-8451	bobchristians@sbcglobal.net
Chaplain	Joe Manning	501-366-0331	joe.manning@att.net
Base Treasurer	Mark Taylor	501-416-2488	empty704@aol.com
Yeoman	VACANT		<b>Volunteer needed!</b>
Membership	Greg Schwerman	501-804-0386	gschwerman@suddenlink.net
Past Base Commander			
Base Newsletter	John C. Barr	501-663-6622	jcbarr346@att.net
Holland Club Representative	Tom Salisbury	501-337-0788	tomann311@gmail.com
Base Historian	Joe Mathis	501-565-6021	usnjrm@yahoo.com
National (USSVI) Archives Committee Chairman			
Past Base Commander	James W. Barnes	501-778-6583	jimandsue59@sbcglobal.net
Activities	Ray Wewers	479-967-5541	raywewers@gmail.com
Past Base Commander & USSVI Secretary			
Past Base Commander	Alan Malone	501-206-7248	o5retired@yahoo.com
Past Base Commander	Carl Schmidt	501-843-7855	bonnyclyde@classicnet.net
Base Web Master	Greg Zonner	501-307-5522	gzonner@aimmmuseum.org
Past Base Commander			
Past Base Commander	Paul Honeck	501-319-5888	pneckerar@gmail.com