

Hawgfish Scuttlebutt



Razorback Base
United States Submarine Veterans

May, 2015

Women in Submarines

Interest among submarine veterans is mixed regarding women serving aboard boats. The process has begun with the process set out in a briefing provided by the *Enlisted Women in Submarines Task Force*.

Abstracted from *Fleet Engagement Brief January 2015*

<http://www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/enlisted/community/submarine/Documents/Fleet%20Engagement%20Brief%20-%20All%20Hands.pdf>

Coming in 2015 – Hiring All Female Sailors E1 to E8 for Conversion and Accession to ALL SUBMARINES RATINGS

Today there are more than 60 female officers proudly serving in the U.S. Navy Submarine Force. Phase 1 of female enlisted integration will begin with SSGN and SSBN crews in Kings Bay, GA and Bangor, WA beginning in 2016 and continuing through 2021. Phase II of integration will begin with Virginia class SSNs in 2020.

Ratings being recruited for service are:

- Sonar Technician Submarines (STS)
- Fire Control Technician (FT)
- Machinist's Mate (MM) (Auxiliary and Weapons)
- Missile Technician (MT)
- Information Systems Technician (ITS) *
- Electronics Technician – Nuclear (ET-N)
- Electricians Mate – Nuclear (EM-N)
- Culinary Specialist (CS)*
- Logistics Specialist (LS)*
- Electronics Technician (ET) (Navigation or Communications)
- Yeoman (YN)* (Qualified PS will also be considered for Direct Conversion)
- Hospital Corpsman - Independent Duty Corpsman (HM-IDC) *
- Machinist Mate – Nuclear (MM-N) and Engineering Laboratory Technician (MM-ELT)

* Direct Conversion Rate

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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

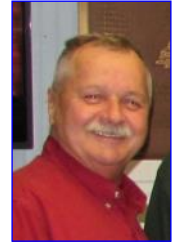


Commander

Shipmates,

Everyone fortunate enough to attend the Submarine Birthday outing in Branson seemed to have a great time, as expected. Keep in mind the May campout at Lake Dardanelle on the weekend of the 15th. If you haven't yet done so, be sure to let Ray Wewers know **ASAP** what meals you will be attending on Saturday and Sunday. Hope the weather cooperates! We also have the

baseball game coming up in June (See information in activities on last page.). Hope to see many of you there. The *USS Darter* will be having a reunion that weekend at *AIMM*, so if you can't go to the campout, please consider dropping by the boat to say hello. I encourage you to drop by for a visit!



Fair Winds and following seas,

Jim

Notes from members:

Carl Schmidt provided a few things he received that happened at the USSVI E-Board mid-term meeting.

- ◆ Skip Turnbull, member of USS Springfield Base was appointed National Parliamentarian.
- ◆ USSVI's new website anticipated to be completed by February 2016.
- ◆ Cost of National Liability insurance will be paid by National - no cost to bases.
- ◆ With no bid for the 2017 convention it was approved to set up a committee to work with a convention planner to set up this convention.
- ◆ USSVI National dues will be increased to \$25.00 per year as of January 2016; the additional \$5.00 will be dedicated to the *American Submariner* as per motion and approval.
- ◆ To provide provisional membership program of one year dues exempt for newly qualified submariners in the fleet.

Billy Hollaway noted we still need more members to assist during sleepovers. Contact Greg Zonner at AIMM for openings (See back page for Z's contact information. Can also see needs at <http://www.razorbackbase.com/Overnights.html>.)



What is This?

The video of *Lost Boats* that runs at *AIMM* has a brief part showing some kind of mast coming out (hydraulically?) of the deck on the *USS Sculpin*. There is an thick, outer ring that rises first followed by a small tube rising higher in the center. The video then shifts to a different scene so you cannot tell how high the device goes. There also appears to be a small cap on top of the center tube that

looks like it might flip open. Does anyone out there have any idea at all what this is? Pretty sure it is not a periscope, but no idea what it might be. Send me (Editor) an email or call if you may know what it is. I have a guess but will leave that to later.





(Continued from page 1.)

Phase I with the following steps will involve SSGNs (2016-2018 - 8 crews) and SSBNs (2019-2021 6 crews).

- ◆ Modify currently integrated SSGN/SSBNs during planned availabilities.
- ◆ Integrate 2 CPOs plus 27 E6 and below (~ 20% of crew).
- ◆ CPOs come from Direct Conversion ratings (YN/CS/LS/HM(IDC)/IT).
- ◆ Distributed across all Departments, Divisions - All ratings/ranks.
- ◆ CPOs arrive first, followed by E6 and below 6-12 months later.

Phase II will place crews on new construction Virginia class SSNs with 4 crews planned in 2020 and later. Approximately 20% of crew will be females with 2-3 Chief Petty Officers each. Plans are to expand to 18 crews in the following 8 years. The long term goal is to reach sustainability through new accessions only.

• CPOs will be drawn from YN, CS, LS, HM(IDC) and IT ratings only. Once selected, CPOs must complete submarine medical screening within 30 days and are expected to transfer in mid to late 2015. They will attend Basic Enlisted Submarine School (7 weeks) in Groton, attend other training as appropriate and report to a submarine in early 2016.

For E6 and below conversions, all ratings are eligible to apply for conversion to all non-nuclear submarine ratings. Nuclear trained sailors will be selected from Training Pipeline/Junior Staff Instructors. Selections will be based on proper rating/rank distribution for each crew. Once selected, they must complete submarine medical screening within 30 days. They are expected to transfer in mid-late 2015, attend Basic Enlisted Submarine School (7 weeks) in Groton, attend A and C School for rating conversion and report to a submarine in mid-late 2016.

[**Editor's Note:** One of the reasons I got out after my six years was because we were always short-handed; port and starboard watches were standard for the majority of the patrols as new crew re-qualified/qualified, and this was exacerbated by my last CO instituting "normal working hours" – no rack time from 8 to 5! Hopefully including female sailors will help to address this problem.]

Razorback Association

Thanks for the Visit!

See you in September.

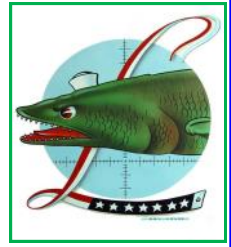




Lost Boats - May

USS Lagarto (SS-371)

Lost on May 3, 1945 with the loss of 86 men near the Gulf of Siam. On her 2nd war patrol, she is believed to have been lost to a radar equipped minelayer. This minelayer was sunk by the USS Hawkbill (SS-366) 2 weeks later.



USS Scorpion (SSN-589)

USS Scorpion (SSN-589) was returning to Norfolk, VA from a Mediterranean deployment. On May 22, 1968 she reported her position to be about 50 miles south of the Azores. Scorpion was never heard from again. The exact cause of her loss has never been determined. 99 officers and men were lost.

USS Squalus (SS-192)

On May 23, 1939 USS Squalus suffered a catastrophic valve failure during a test dive off the Isle of Shoals. Partially flooded, the submarine sank to the bottom and came to rest keel down in 240 feet of water. Commander Charles Momsen and Navy divers on the USS Falcon (ASR-2) rescued 33 survivors use the diving bell he invented. 26 men drowned in the after compartments. Later Squalus was raised and recommissioned as the USS Sailfish. In an ironic turn of fate, Sailfish sank the Japanese aircraft carrier carrying surviving crew members from Sculpin, which had located Squalus in 1939. Only one survived after spending the rest of the war as slave laborers in Japan.



USS Stickleback (SS-415)

Lost on May 28, 1958 when it sank off Hawaii while under tow after collision with *USS Silverstein* (DE-534). The entire crew was taken off prior to sinking.

North Korean Submarine Launches Ballistic Missile?



Many of you may have seen the news May 9th that North Korea launched a ballistic missile from a submarine. Possibly an ominous bit of news, if true. I did not think they had a platform for such a launch. Went checking and found this interesting article.

Imagery: North Korean Submarine Houses Missile Tubes / by *Mike Hoffman* on January 13, 2015 / From *Military.com*

Evidence has appeared in recent commercial imagery that a new North Korean submarine has up to two vertical launch missile submarines. The website run by the [U.S.-Korea Institute at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies](#) called [38 North](#), posted the imagery with tags showing how the conning tower of a new North Korean submarine can house 1–2 ballistic or cruise missile tubes. The submarine was seen at the Sinpo South Shipyard in North Korea, which has seen significant infrastructural improvement recently. Officials at the U.S. Korea Institute at SAIS speculated that a “shorter naval version of the Musudan intermediate-range ballistic missile, a Nodong medium-range ballistic missile, or naval versions of the solid-fuelled KN-02 short-range ballistic missile” could be the missile used aboard the submarine. Obviously, a ballistic missile submarine would pose a new risk to South Korea. However, the analysts at Johns Hopkins pointed out that the imagery doesn’t mean the North Koreans are necessarily close to completing the project. Much like North Korea’s ICBM program, the technology is still lacking north of the 38th parallel.

Read more: <http://defensetech.org/2015/01/13/imagery-north-korean-submarine-houses-missile-tubes/#ixzz3ZhDYLt9t>
Defense.org





Submarine IDCs – The Navy’s Most Unique by Senior Chief Petty Officer Kevin Boyce, USN

Petty Officer 1st Class Scott Hantsch loads a syringe filled with flu vaccine for a Sailor aboard the Los Angeles-class attack submarine USS Topeka (SSN-754). Petty Officer Hantsch’s achievements as Topeka’s Independent Duty Corpsman have greatly contributed to that submarine setting the standard for Pacific Fleet medical readiness.



“DIVE! ...DIVE!” A familiar lump fills my throat as the black steel behemoth slips beneath the dark, icy waves of the Atlantic. I reflect on the long hours of drills and operations followed by short stints of one-eye, one-ear open sleep during the weeks ahead. My experience has taught me the exact tone and vibration caused by the berthing door being opened by a shipmate headed to my bunk. I am part doctor, nurse, pharmacist, health inspector, psychologist, health physicist, shipmate, brother, submariner... I am “Doc”.

A lone submarine Independent Duty Corpsman (IDC) is the sole medical provider on every boat in the Submarine Force today. He is directly responsible to the submarine’s commanding officer for the health and wellness of every Sailor aboard and is the only enlisted department head. The practice of medicine can be challenging for even the most highly trained physician within the tight spaces and close quarters inherent to the submarine service. This point is shockingly apparent on fast attack submarines where the Doc shares a very small space with countermeasures launchers and a myriad of piping and valves. There is no room to even effectively evaluate and treat a patient here, just a simple fold-up desk for admin duties and a few lockers for supplies. In an emergency the Officer’s Wardroom or Crew’s Mess would act as a patient evaluation and treatment area. Medical supplies are stowed in various spaces throughout the ship in an effort to prevent the total loss of a particular item in a single casualty and additionally prepositions emergency medical gear throughout the ship in the event of a personnel casualty.

The IDC’s scope of medical practice underway includes all routine medical care that would normally be provided by a family doctor and treatment/stabilization of injuries ranging from minor cuts and bruises to broken bones, closure of complicated wounds, and minor surgical procedures. This may sound routine or unimpressive as other medical professionals on shore do this on a routine basis. The difference on the submarine is the environment and isolation experienced during submarine operations is truly unique and often can be simply described as practicing medicine on the moon with minimal supplies, one hand tied behind your back, and often no communications to ask for help. The reality is the resume of the submarine IDC includes traits of a doctor, nurse, lab technician, psychologist, and orderly rolled in one. That makes the IDC one of the most versatile and highly-trained medical professionals in the world.

In addition to medical duties, the IDC is designated as the ship’s radiation health officer and is responsible to the commanding officer for administration of radiation health programs including personnel dosimetry, maintenance of records documenting crew occupational exposure to ionizing radiation, and maintenance of crew health records ensuring the rigorous requirements specified by the Navy’s Bureau of Medicine are met. Most Doc’s will tell you that these duties account for the majority of their time when not dealing with patients or medical issues. The effective management of the radiation health program is a vital element in the day-to-day operation of the submarine. Other routine duties carried out by the IDC include monitoring the ship’s atmosphere to ensure clean breathing air is maintained, testing of the ships potable water system and treating water for potability, ensuring general cleanliness and sanitation of all berthing and food preparation spaces, training the crew in basic first-aid procedures, and maintaining all medical equipment.

Training a basic hospital corpsman to be a successful “Submarine Doc” takes a little time, a few good instructors, and a whole lot of work on the part of the student. Second Class Petty Officer Corpsmen with the drive and determination are eligible to apply for the 58-week course of instruction conducted at the Naval Undersea Medical Institute (NUMI) in Groton, Conn., a component of the Naval Operational Medicine Institute in Pensacola, Fla. The purpose of training IDC students is to equip them with the medical and administrative knowledge and skills required to administer all aspects of the medical mission aboard an operational submarine. This is perhaps the most difficult and demanding assignment in the Navy. There is not an instance during an IDC’s tour that he can escape the grasp of



(Continued from Page 5.)

responsibility. Students attend Basic Enlisted Submarine School followed by training in radiation health, medical administration, gas free engineering / atmosphere control, clinical medicine, and clinical rotations. The historical attrition rate through the curriculum is approximately 40% due to the high standards required to ensure a graduate can function independently in a high stress environment. The effectiveness of these standards is validated by the outstanding performance and low attrition rate of NUMI graduates in the fleet.



NUMI's roots go back to the 1940s during the early days of World War II, when Navy Physicians and Pharmacist Mates (now corpsman) were trained for duty in the submarine service through a partnership between the Naval Medical Research Laboratory and Naval Submarine School. With the birth of the nuclear fleet, the course for training submarine corpsman evolved from the Nuclear Submarine Medical Technician curriculum to the current Submarine Force Independent Duty Corpsman course of instruction. This curriculum began as very limited medical training coupled with Basic Enlisted Submarine School and has since matured into the intensive radiation health and medical training program currently in existence. NUMI graduates approximately twenty-five new IDCs per year. All report to operational submarines for their first tour of duty.

Corpsmen have served with distinction on submarines in every major war, conflict or patrol since World War I, and have distinguished themselves among fellow submariners. No longer are they just "the Doc" but are now increasingly qualifying and performing the duties of senior submarine watch stations such as Chief of the Watch (COW) and Diving Officer of the Watch (DOOW) in addition to their regular assignments. Several outstanding former submarine IDCs have even gone on to serve as Chief of the Boat (COB). The service of these men has been characterized by dedication and professionalism combined with true care and compassion for their crews. The autonomy, scope, and responsibility placed in the hands of a submarine IDC are virtually unparalleled in any other profession. In this community the title of "Doc" is not taken lightly by those who bear the title or those who bestow it. This title itself holds no true rank, authority, or civilian certification but is one of the most unique, challenging, and rewarding positions in the Navy today.

Senior Chief Petty Officer Boyce is the Senior Enlisted leader for the Independent Duty Corpsman program at the Naval Undersea Medical Institute in Groton, Conn.

http://www.navy.mil/navydata/cno/n87/usw/issue_31/idc.html

New (metal) Deck on Razorback

The wood deck on the boat has been replaced once over the past ten years. It is a high maintenance item, and still requires replacing boards occasionally. Sometimes on a tour I will tell people that me and the *Razorback* are the same age and both are falling apart. The difference is you can fix the boat. I was worried it would not look right, but the new metal decking AIMM is installing looks really good - like all the work they do down there.



Signs From Abroad

Cocktail lounge, Norway:

Ladies are requested not to have children in the bar.

Doctor's office, Rome:

Specialist in women and other diseases.

Nairobi restaurant:

Customers who find our waitresses rude ought to see the manager.

On an Athi River highway: this is the main road to Mombasa, leaving Nairobi:

Take notice: When this sign is under water, this road is impassable.

In a city restaurant:

Open seven days a week and weekends.

A sign seen on an automatic restroom hand dryer:

Do not activate with wet hands.

In a cemetery:

Persons are prohibited from picking flowers from any but their own graves.

Tokyo hotel's rules and regulations:

Guests are requested not to smoke or do other disgusting behaviors in bed.



Why engineers are referred to as snipes



The engineering staff aboard ship are also called snipes. The term arose from the (mid-19th century) days of steamships propelled by coal, when all those working on or near the engines were perpetually covered with coal dust. Most modern ships are powered by diesel fuel, and a few by nuclear engines.

The origin of referring to engineers/mechanics as Snipes is in reference to John Snipes, a naval engineman who demanded more privilege and rights for the steam engineers. In Medieval days up till the early 1800s there were no engines and no Snipes. Around about 1812 the Navy obtained their first paddle wheel steamer named the *USS Fulton*.

To run the boiler and engine, men of steam were also acquired. They were not sailors but engineers from early land based steam engines. From the beginning the sailors did not like or appreciate these landmen and their foul smoky plants, their constant filth, and their harsh language.

They were treated with contempt and pretty much given the short end of the stick. In spite of all this, the steam engine prevailed. There were still two crews however. The Engineers and the Deck crew. There was much strife between the two departments, as the engineers felt unappreciated for their constant hard work and effort as the Deck force would often be sleeping, lounging, or enjoying liberty.

Soon an Engineer Officer was appointed to each ship. He was the Engineer master and all the Engineers reported to him. The Deck sailors reported to the ships master. Curiously, the two masters were on equal footing and neither was over the other, however the Engineering Officer was always at the mercy of the Deck Officer. The Deck Master though was in the best position. He controlled the quarters and rations. The Engineers were still at the mercy of the deck gang.

By the height of the civil war, as steam was taking over and sails were disappearing, the old Admirals that controlled the Navy were in a quandary what to do about the situation. They accomplished a couple of things. First, they managed to make the senior Master a Captain. As Captain he was in overall command of the ship and the Engineering officer reported to him.

Beings as how there were occasions that the Engineer master outranked the ships master something had to be done to keep the Engineer from becoming "Captain". To solve this problem they developed two separate Officer branches - Staff and Line. Only Line Officers could succeed to command. Staff Officers would always be subservient to Line Officers at sea. Staff Officers consisted of Surgeons, Supply and, yes, Engineering officers. The second change was to make all engineers Navy men, however they were also made junior to all deck sailors. A petty officer machinist was junior to a deck seaman third.

All this went to make the life of the engineers even more miserable. They could now be flogged and harassed at will by the Deck crew. Along about this time came an Engineer Officer by the name of John Snipes. I cannot find the name of the ship he first appeared on, but he was a different cut from the others. He demanded sleeping accommodations and food equal to the Deck gang. He also declared that there would be no more harassment for his gang.

When the ship's Captain laughed at him, Snipes simply had men put out the fires in the boiler. To make a long story short, Snipes brought about the changes extended to the entire fleet. The engineers became strictly "hands off" for the Deck gang. They became know as *Snipe's men* and over the years as just *Snipes*.

<http://www.uscglightsails.org/library/snipes/>



Where in the World are Connie & Bob Sykes?

Thanks to our changes in itinerary we got to visit Jerusalem on Easter Sunday. Now how great is that? We then cruised overnight to Haifa and visited Nazareth and the Jordan River where we watched Coptic Christians being baptized at the spot where John the Baptist baptized Christ. Our next port was Kusadasi.



The site of Christ's resurrection>>

Church of the Holy Sepulcher



Ephesus The Great Theater Seats 25 Thousand

Located outside this city in Turkey is Ephesus, where the Apostle Paul spent the last 3 years of his life and where he had the Virgin Mary buried. The ruins at Ephesus are spectacular.



Coptic Christians from Egypt Jordan River

Its theater seats 25 thousand and that night Holland America bussed all 900 passengers (30 busses) and a third of the crew out to the ruins where they fed us a buffet supper. When the sun went down, we went into the theater where the president of Holland America Lines gave a short speech from the stage with no microphone. (The acoustics are that good.) We were then treated to a local dance show and a concert given by a full orchestra. (One of the hidden perks of a world cruise.)



Orchestra Playing for Passengers of ms Amsterdam at Ephesus

We than sailed for Greece, where we had our second Easter Sunday, Greek Orthodox style. Connie and I visited the ruins at Delphi, which are high up in the mountains. In Greek mythology, Delphi is known as the center of the earth. Next we went to Olympia and saw the spot where the torch for the Olympic games is lighted (by sun light and a piece of glass). This was a 3 day, 2 night bus tour through Greece where we ate Greek food and danced with the locals. Italy was next and the port of Messina on the isle Sicily, where we went to Mount Etna. Then we went to Naples and



Olympic Games Torch Lighted Here ^

visited the other volcano, Vesuvius. The next port in Italy was Civitavecchia. We have been there twice before, but never toured locally, so we toured the ancient Etruscan burial grounds at Tarquinia. Their many tombs are each fascinating. The end of our journey was getting close and we're toured out. So we just roamed around each of the following port towns, all of which we've been there before, which are Cartagena, Malaga and Cadiz in Spain and Ponta Delgada in the Azores. On April 30 at 7 am we docked at Ft. Lauderdale from whence we came completing a 114 day circumnavigation of the world.



I'll see you all in a couple of weeks. boB

More Signs From Abroad

On the menu of a Swiss restaurant:

Our wines leave you nothing to hope for.

In the lobby of a Moscow hotel across from a Russian orthodox monastery:

You are welcome to visit the cemetery where famous Russian and Soviet composers, artists and writers are buried daily except Thursday.

A sign posted in Germany's Black Forest:

It is strictly forbidden on our Black Forest camping site that people of different sex, for instance, men and women, live together in one tent unless they are married with each other for this purpose.

Airline ticket office, Copenhagen:

We take your bags and send them in all directions.

A laundry in Rome:

Ladies, leave your clothes here and spend the afternoon having a good time.



May + Birthdays

Robert B. Hickey	3
Greg Zonner	3
Suzann W. Barr	5
George F. Wrightam	5
Joe Manning	6
George R. Conro	9
Dominador F. Alvarado	10
Robert C. Bowlin	10
Earl L. Huss	10
Alan J. Wilson	10
Charles R. Smith, II	11
Steven David Shelton	12
Robert C. Sykes	13
Tom McLeod	14
John A. Harrel Jr.	20
Wayne Herbert Welch	23
Remigio S. Esguerra	25
Lowell Royce Blue	26
Jack W. Nease	26
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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,

TREASURER'S REPORT	APRIL 2015
TOTAL BASE FUNDS BEGINNING BALANCE	\$14,722.19
General Fund Beginning Balance	\$5,116.00
DEPOSITS	
Submarine Birthday Dinner	
Hollaway	\$25.00
Prohl	\$50.00
EXPENSES	
Base Meeting at AIMM	\$45.51
General Fund Ending Balance	\$5,145.49
Designated Funds Beginning Balance	\$4,133.50
Maintenance Fund Balance	\$2,255.64
Charity Fund Balance	\$472.00
Snook Memorial Fund Balance	\$1,405.86
Designated Funds Ending Balance	\$4,133.50
Checking Balance (Gen. + Desig. Funds)	\$9,278.99
Other Funds	
CD Balance	\$5,220.69
Interest	\$1.29
CD Ending Balance	\$5,221.98
Cash on Hand	\$252.00
TOTAL BASE FUNDS ENDING BALANCE	\$14,752.97
Respectfully submitted,	
Mark Taylor, Base Treasurer	

Booster Club

- Avery (TX) Class of 1958 in Memory of Bob Stiltz, Jr. (9)
- Suzann & John Barr (3)
- Bruce Dart (9)
- Wesley Dodson, Jr. (4)
- James Flanders (9)
- George Fore (9)
- James & Susan Franks (8)
- Ron Hines (9)
- Terence & Kathleen Murphy (6)
- Carl Schmidt (1)
- Frank C. Tillery (7)
- Fred Weilminster (9)
- Barbara & Ray Wewers (6)



Base Activities and Notes

- May 15-17, Lake Dardanelle Campout: Ray Wewers, Coordinator (contact information on last page) with barbeque by Sam Cecil.
- June 27 - Base meeting with potluck. TBD.
- July 11 - Baseball at the Travelers (versus Frisco). The cost is \$15.50 per person which includes a picnic style (hot dog, hamburger, drink, etc.) meal. The area is enclosed with air conditioning and closed circuit TV and outdoor seating adjacent to the beer garden. A \$300 deposit was required for this seating area. We will need a minimum of 20 people to attend to meet that requirement. If you are interested please send your intent with number of people in your party to Paul Honeck at pneckerar@gmail.com no later than Memorial Day, May 25.
- August Base meeting. TBD.
- September 7 - 12: USSVI national convention, Pittsburg, PA; the Westin Convention Center.
- October (24th?) - Navy Anniversary Dinner. TBD.
- November 28 - Base meeting. TBD.
- December - Christmas Party. TBD.



Sunderland Football Club Northumbria University - England

The Northumbria women's football team was in central

Arkansas for 3 games while visiting the U.S. We had the privilege of hosting them for lunch, prepared by Mike Marmon, and a tour at *AIMM* the week the *Razorback Association* was here.



Base Officers

Base Commander	Jim Gates	501-580-4680	gates.jim@sbcglobal.net
Base Vice Commander	Billy Hollaway	501-758-3266	retldousn@earthlink.com
Memorials & Ceremonies, Storekeeper & Past Base Commander			
Chief of the Boat	Bob Christians	501-922-8451	bobchristians@sbcglobal.net
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Base Treasurer	Mark Taylor	501-416-2488	empty704@aol.com
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Holland Club Representative	Tom Salisbury	501-337-0788	tomann311@gmail.com
Base Historian	Joe Mathis	501-565-6021	usnjrm@yahoo.com
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Past Base Commander	James W. Barnes	501-778-6583	jimandsue59@sbcglobal.net
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Past Base Commander & USSVI Secretary			
Past Base Commander	Alan Malone	501-206-7248	o5retired@yahoo.com
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Past Base Commander			
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