

UNITED STATES SHIP SEAWOLF (SSN-575)

DECOMMISSIONING CEREMONY 30 MARCH 1987



THIRTY PROUD YEARS

USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575)

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COMMISSIONED 30 MARCH 1957



THE COMMISSIONING PENNANT

At the moment the commissioning pennant is broken, a ship becomes the responsibility of the Commanding Officer, who, together with the ship's officers and men, has the duty of making and keeping her ready for any service required by our nation, whether we be at peace or at war.

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The commissioning pennant has for centuries been the symbol of a man-of-war. It is believed to date from the 17th century, when the Dutch were at war with the English. Dutch Admiral Maarten Harpertszoon Tromp hoisted a broom at his masthead to symbolize his intention to sweep the English from the sea. This gesture was answered by British Admiral William Blake, who hoisted a horsewhip indicating his intention to chastize the Dutch. The victorious British thus set the precedent for a long, narrow commissioning pennant to symbolize the original horsewhip as the distinctive symbol of a ship of war.

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The modern U.S. Navy commissioning pennant is blue at the hoist with a union of seven white stars, and a horizontal red and white stripe at the fly.

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DECOMMISSIONED 30 MARCH 1987

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THE DECOMMISSIONING CEREMONY

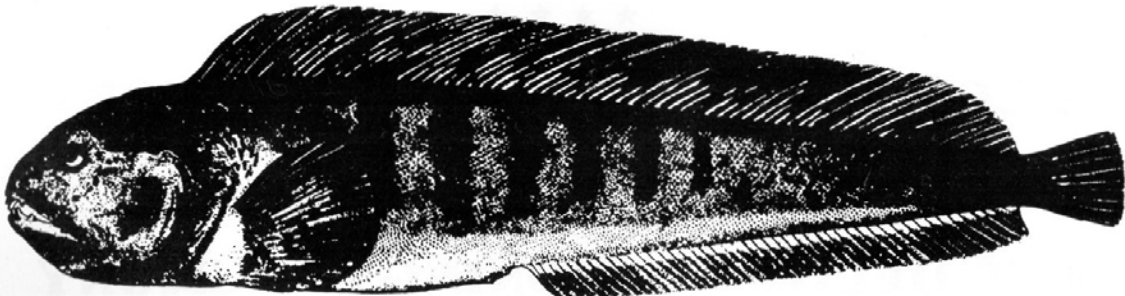
The time-honored ceremony of the end of a ship's life is the decommissioning. The ship's colors and commissioning pennant are hauled down and the watches secured. The solemn ceremony where the commissioning pennant, ensign and jack are hauled down for the last time is a dedication to the total operational success of the ship and the men who sailed in her.

USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575)



LENGTH:	378 FEET
DISPLACEMENT (SURFACED)	4388 TONS
(SUBMERGED):	4959 TONS
HULL DIAMETER:	27 FEET
DRAFT:	23 FEET
COMPLEMENT: OFFICERS:	17
ENLISTED:	144
TOTAL:	161

THE SEAWOLF



SEAWOLF: Wolf Fish, *Anarhichas Lupus*.

Named for its sharp, powerful teeth, Known for its savage and ferocious nature.

The name SEAWOLF has been synonymous with fact and fiction since the publishing in 1903 of "The Voyage of the SEAWOLF," penned by Jack London, famed author of many classics. However, at this time the submarine force was still in its infancy.



**USS SEAWOLF
LAUNCHING
JULY 21, 1955**

**MRS. W. STERLING COLE
CHRISTENS USS SEAWOLF
JULY 21, 1955**



USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575)

The Keel of the USS SEAWOLF (SSN 575), the world's second nuclear powered submarine, was laid September 15, 1953 at General Dynamics Corporation's Electric Boat Division, Groton, Connecticut. Mrs. W. Sterling Cole christened the SEAWOLF at the launching ceremonies on July 21, 1955 under the command of CDR Richard B. Laning, USN.

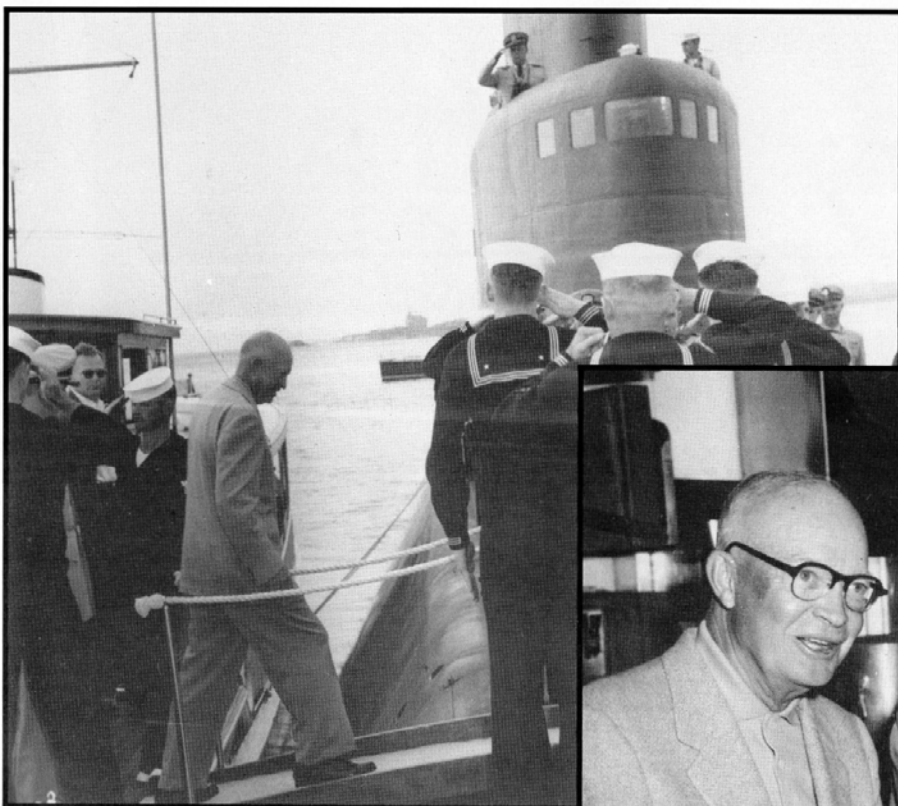
The Atomic reactor powering the SEAWOLF differed from that of the NAUTILUS, it used liquid sodium instead of water as a moderator and cooling medium.

In September 1957, SEAWOLF embarked President Dwight D. Eisenhower for a submerged run off Newport, Rhode Island, marking the first time a chief executive was transported by nuclear propulsion. Additionally, while on a port visit in Provincetown, Massachusetts SEAWOLF was host to a December 8, 1957 NBC telecast of "Wide, Wide World."

During early 1958, SEAWOLF departed her homeport in Groton for Anti-Submarine Warfare exercises off the Florida coast. After successfully completing her training, she was diverted from her course to investigate the presence of a possible foreign submarine off our Atlantic Coast - the first such operation by a nuclear submarine.

One of her proudest achievements occurred from August 7 - October 6, 1958, when the SEAWOLF remained submerged and independent of the earth's atmosphere for a period of 60 days. This endurance record earned the boat a Navy Unit Commendation, and paved the way for present day patrols.

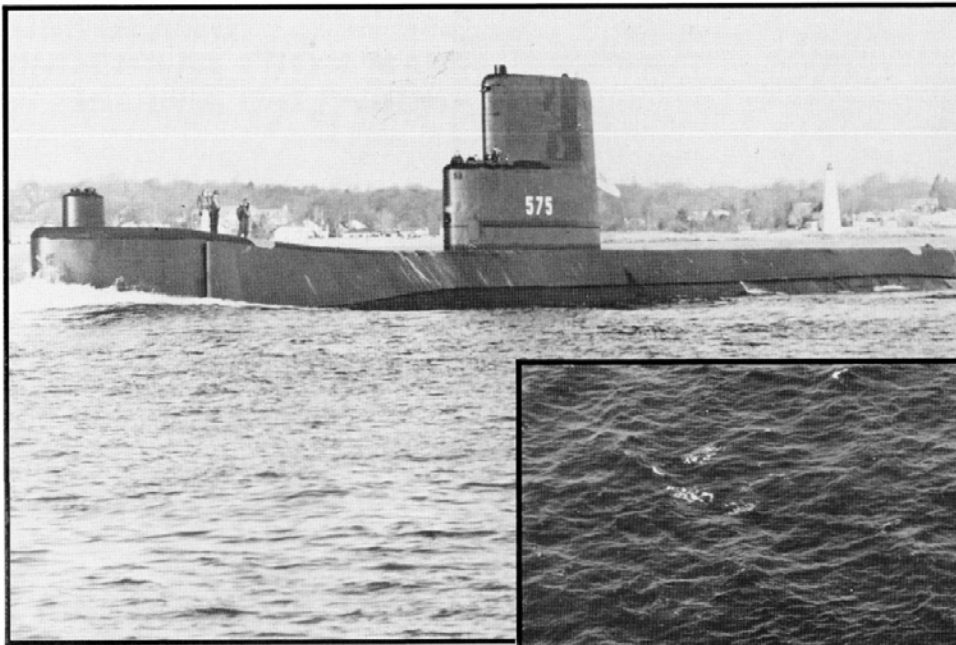
December 12, 1958 marked the day SEAWOLF moored at the Electric Boat Division for defueling and conversion to the more reliable pressurized water cooled reactor. SEAWOLF had operated for 21 months, traveling 71,610 nautical miles in 251



PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER GOING ABOARD THE ATOMIC POWERED SUBMARINE SEAWOLF (SSN-575) OFF NEWPORT, RI SEPTEMBER 26, 1957



PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER ABOARD THE ATOMIC-POWERED SUBMARINE SEAWOLF (SSN-575) SEPTEMBER 26, 1957



**USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575)
UNDERWAY FROM
GROTON, CT., 1957**



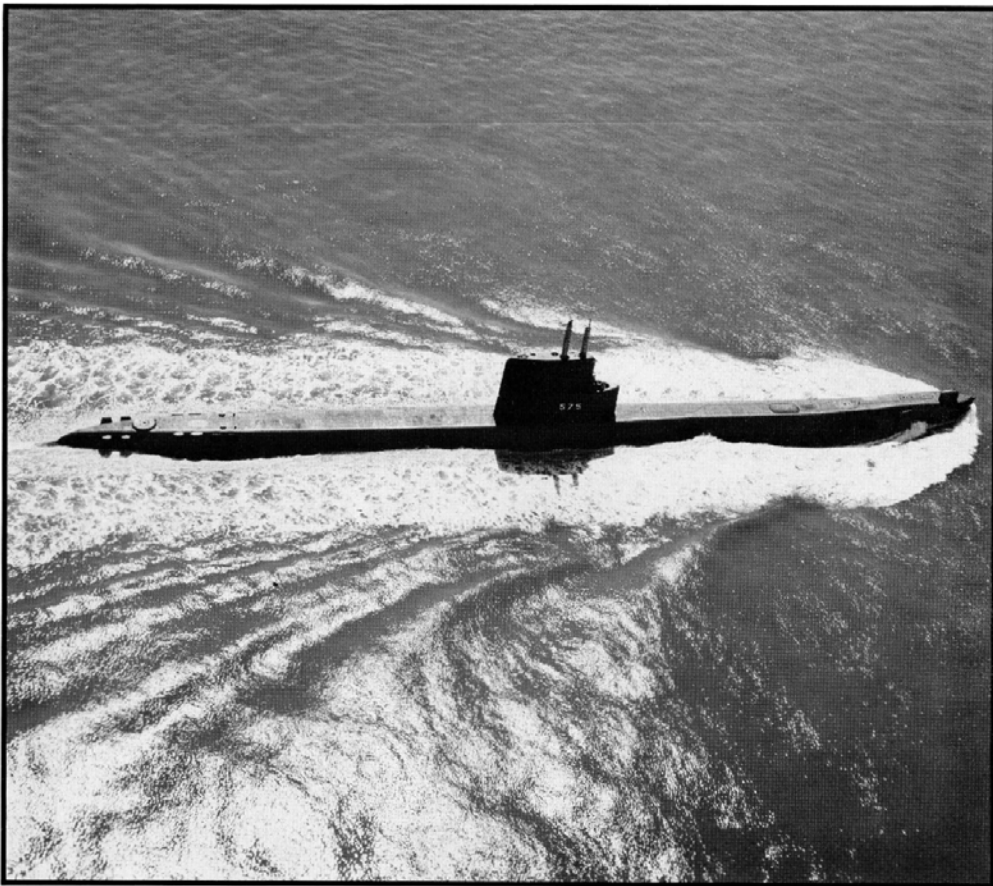
**USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575)
UNDERWAY IN
LONG ISLAND
SOUND**

days underway. This included 57,118 miles that were steamed in 240 days submerged.

On August 28, 1960, SEAWOLF got underway from her builder's dock for sea trials to continue career. She was re-commissioned on September 30, 1960.

On January 9, 1960, SEAWOLF sailed to San Juan, Puerto Rico for local operations. On the 25th, she was ordered to locate and track the Portuguese Passenger Liner SANTA MARIA, which had been seized by Pirates two days earlier. The submarine made contact with the liner off the coast of Brazil on February 1st. After the SANTA MARIA surrendered, the SEAWOLF returned to San Juan and continued East Coast operations.

Additionally, in June 1961, SEAWOLF got underway with the famous "Blue Angels" embarked. During this indoctrination cruise, SEAWOLF demonstrated a series of underwater acrobatic maneuvers to the Navy's precision flying team.



**USS SEAWOLF
(SSN-575)
UNDERWAY IN THE
PACIFIC OCEAN**

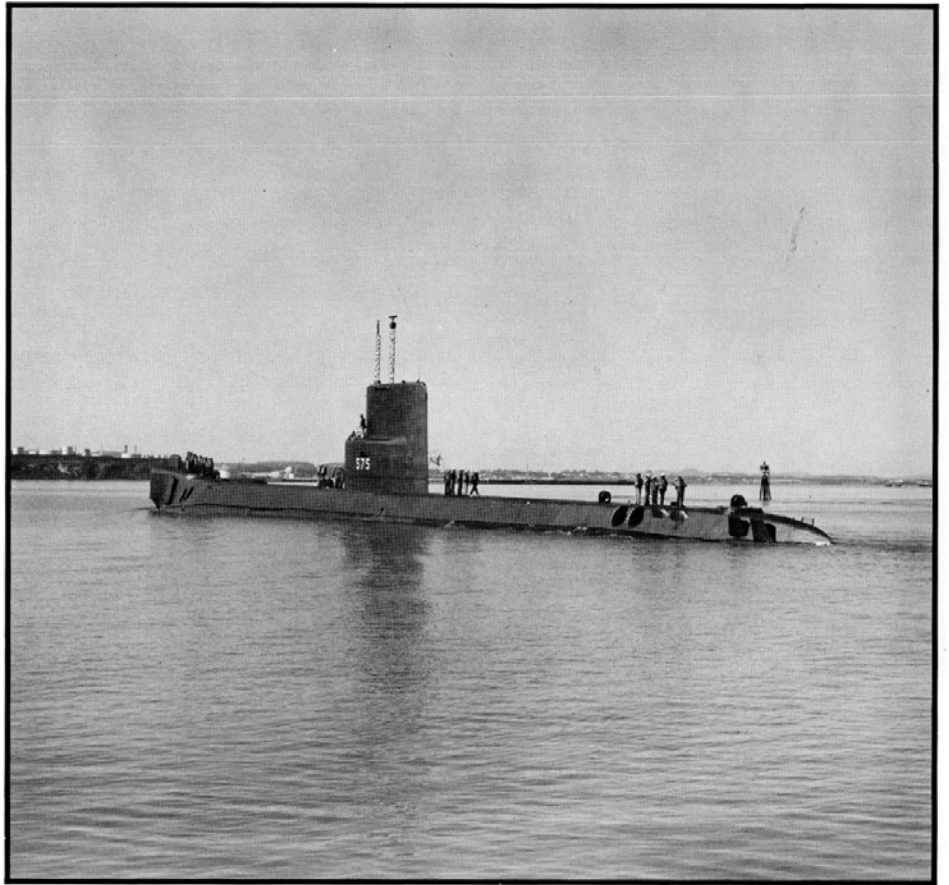
In 1963 SEAWOLF participated in the search for the lost USS THRESHER.

In the Spring of 1964 SEAWOLF deployed to the Mediterranean Sea and operated as part of the world's first Nuclear Task Force, in conjunction with the USS ENTERPRISE (CVN 65), USS LONGBEACH (CGN 9), and the USS BAINBRIDGE (CGN 26).



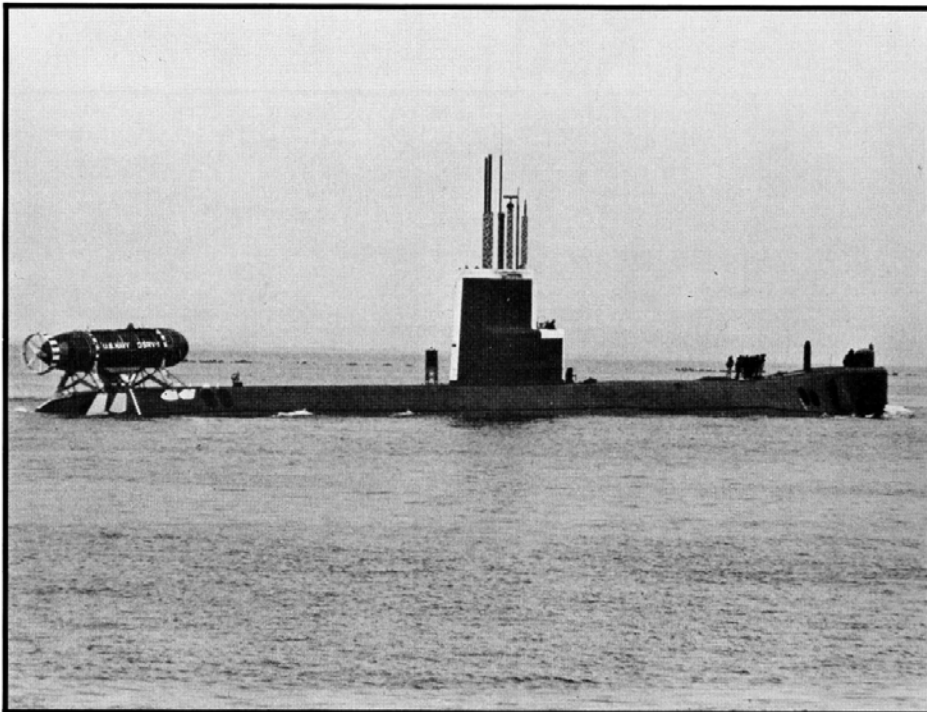
**USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575)
UNDERWAY IN
SAN FRANCISCO
BAY**

**USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575)
UNDERWAY FROM MARE
ISLAND, CALIFORNIA**



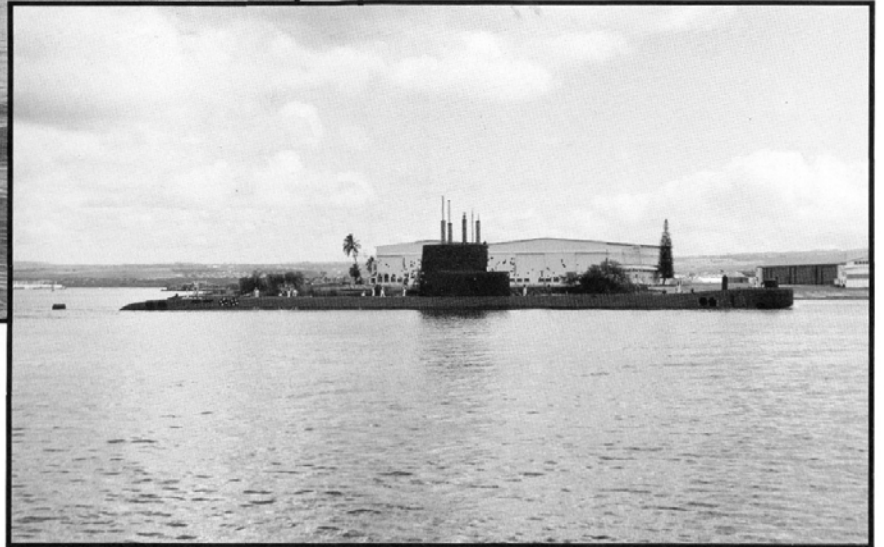
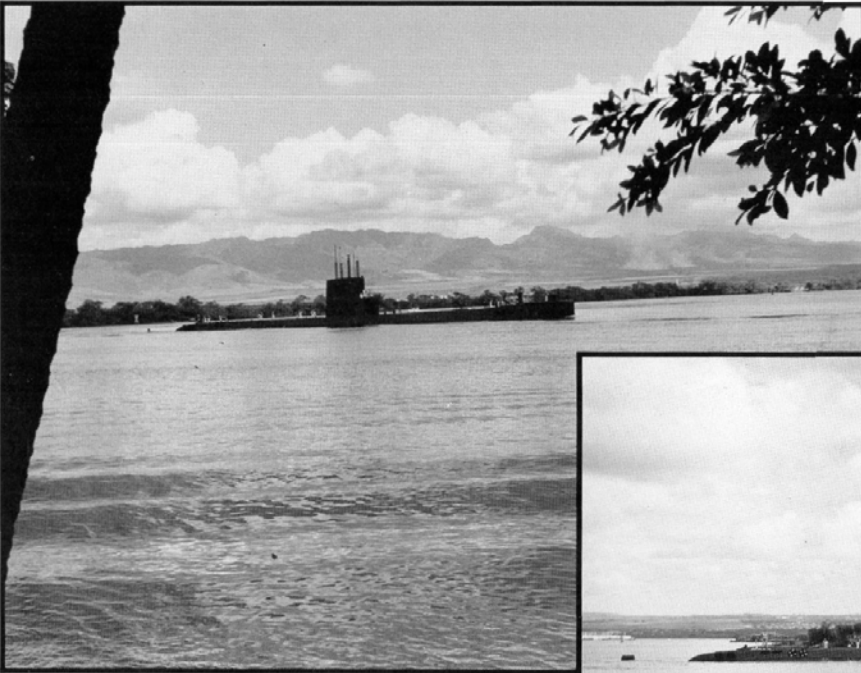
From 1965 to 1967, SEAWOLF was refueled, upgraded to new Submarine-Safety quality assurance requirements, and backfitted with many new equipments. She also became the Flagship of Submarine Squadron Two.

In January 1968, SEAWOLF entered a repair availability in New London, Connecticut which completed in the Spring of 1969.



**USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575)
WITH MYSTIC (DSRV-1)
ABOARD**

**USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575)
UNDERWAY IN PEARL
HARBOR, HAWAII (1985)**



On November 17, 1970, SEAWOLF transited the Panama Canal concurrent with her change of homeport from Groton, Connecticut to Mare Island Naval Shipyard in Vallejo, California for conversion in connection with the Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicle Program.

Since that time, SEAWOLF has conducted various exercises and independent submerged operations, including a U. S. Navy record of 87 days submerged, resulting in her third Navy Unit Commendation.



**USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575)
UNDERWAY IN PUGET
SOUND, WASHINGTON**



**USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575)
STEAMS TOWARD THE
RICHMOND—SAN RAFAEL
BRIDGE IN SAN FRANCISCO
BAY (1985)**

Her awards include 5 Navy Unit Commendations, a Meritorious Unit Commendation, 3 Battle Efficiency Awards, and Awards for Departmental Performance.

After Decommissioning, the SEAWOLF name will not be retired. The lead ship of the new attack submarine of the 21st century (The SSN-21 Class) will be named SEAWOLF, carrying on her proud tradition of excellence.



**USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575)
RETURNS TO MARE
ISLAND FOR THE
LAST TIME
(JUNE 23, 1986)**



**CAPTAIN
RICHARD B. LANING
UNITED STATES NAVY
(RETIRED)**

**PRINCIPAL
SPEAKER**

Captain Laning was born in January 1918, the son of Richard H. Laning, who later became a Rear Admiral in the Medical Corps, and Marguerite B. Laning.

Captain Laning graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1940 and served in USS YORKTOWN (CV-5). In 1942, after Rader School with the Royal Air Force and Fire Control School, he served in USS HORNET (CV-8). After involvement with combat Information Center Development, the Doolittle Raid and the Battle of Midway, he attended the Naval Submarine School and married Ruth Richmond.

Captain Laning reported to USS SALMON (SS-182) in 1943. He served as Executive Officer and after a number of successful war patrols the ship returned from her last war patrol as one of the most damaged ever to return. He and the rest of the SALMON crew were then transferred to the brand new USS STICKLEBACK (SS-415) who spent the last patrol of the war penetrating the mine fields of Tsushima, using the new QLA Sonar System that he suggested be developed 15 months earlier.

After the war, Captain Laning commanded USS PILOTFISH (SS-386). PILOTFISH was later destroyed as part of the weapons testing in the Bikini Crossroads operation of which he took part. After a year in Boston, where he started the Fifth Naval District Naval Submarine Reserve, he began a 3 year post graduate course under 9 nobel prize winners at Berkeley from there he earned a Master of Science in Nuclear and Bio-physics in 1950.

Captain Laning then served on the staff of Joint Task Force III in Washington planning the tests of thermonuclear weapons. He took command of the recommissioning of USS TRUTTA (SS-421) in 1950. He took command of USS HARDER (SS-568) in 1952. HARDER was one of the first submarines using the innovations of post war design.

Captain Laning returned to Washington at OP-365, responsible for planning the development, testing and production of nuclear weapons for the Navy and Joint activities. He formulated a 10 year weapon plan for the United States which provided for the tactical and strategic warheads for such weapons as Polaris,

Minuteman and SUBROC.

In 1954, Captain Laning reported to Schenectady, New York as the Prospective Commanding Officer of USS SEAWOLF (SSN 575). There he learned the ship's systems and coordinated the training of the officers and crew under the guidance of the Atomic Energy commission and its contractors. He commissioned SEAWOLF in March 1957, that was followed by two very successful years of operation which included setting the world's record of over 60 days of completely submerged operation.

In 1958, Captain Laning was ordered to the pentagon as OP-31X in charge of a study of innovations in ship development and production. He then attended a year at the National War College. In 1960, he reported to Charleston, South Carolina as the Prospective Commanding Officer of USS PROTEUS (AS-19) being converted to be the first Polaris tender. In 1961, PROTEUS arrived in Holy Loch, Scotland as a part of Submarine Squadron 14.

In 1962, Captain Laning returned to Pearl Harbor as the Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, Plans and Intelligence to the Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet. He retired from the Navy in 1963.

As corporate planner with United Aircraft Corporation, Captain Laning was one of the team that was charged to synthesize ideas for new high technology businesses. The Space Shuttle was one of the products of his efforts.

After leaving United Aircraft, Captain Laning moved to Florida where he worked with the Orlando Chamber of Commerce and as a life insurance underwriter.

Captain Laning has published many professional articles and is now working on several novels.

Captain Laning has been awarded the Stephen Decatur and Marjorie Sterret Awards, various theater campaign medals, the Navy Unit Commendation, the Presidential Unit Citation, the Navy Commendation Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star and the Silver Star.



**COMMANDER
RICHARD W. TALIPSKY
UNITED STATES NAVY**

**COMMANDING
OFFICER**

Commander Richard W. Talipsky was born in Passaic, New Jersey and resided in Bristol, Pennsylvania most of his life prior to entering the Naval Service. He attended the University of Louisville under the Reserve Officer Training Corps Program. He received a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering degree and was commissioned as Ensign, U.S. Navy in December 1970. He received a Master of Electrical Engineering degree from the University of Louisville in 1970.

Commander Talipsky served in USS BILLFISH (SSN 676) prior to commencing nuclear power training in March 1971. He attended nuclear power training at the Naval Nuclear Power School in Bainbridge, Maryland and the Nuclear Power Training Unit in Windsor, Connecticut.

In April 1972, following Submarine Officer's Basic Training at the Naval Submarine School in Groton, Connecticut, he reported to USS SARGO (SSN 583) in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. While on USS SARGO, he deployed to the Western Pacific and took the ship through a refueling overhaul. The ship was also awarded the Battle Efficiency "E". He held positions as Damage Control Assistant, Reactor Controls Officer, Main Propulsion Assistant and Weapons Officer. He was awarded the Navy Achievement and Navy Expeditionary Medals and departed for the Submarine Officer's Advanced Course at the Naval Submarine School in October 1975.

Commander Talipsky reported to USS BILLFISH (SSN 676) in April 1976 and served as Engineer Officer. While he was attached, the ship participated in two Mediterranean deployments, several special operations and was the United States represen-

tative ship to the 1978 Queen Elizabeth Silver Jubilee Fleet Review in Portsmouth, England. The ship was awarded the Red "E" for Engineering Excellence four consecutive years and twice awarded the Battle Efficiency "E". Commander Talipsky was awarded his second and third Navy Achievement Medals and the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon with one star in lieu of a second award.

In September 1979, Commander Talipsky returned to Pearl Harbor and reported to the Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet as his Assistant for Radiological Controls and Chemistry. He was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal.

Commander Talipsky assumed duties as Executive Officer of the USS PORTSMOUTH (SSN 707) Precommissioning Unit in March 1982 where he participated in new construction and commissioning. The ship also took part in the 1983 rescue operations at the island of Grenada. He was awarded the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and a second Navy Commendation Medal.

He detached USS PORTSMOUTH in March 1985 and, after Prospective Commanding Officer training, reported to USS SEAWOLF (SSN 575) and relieved as Commanding Officer on 30 October 1985. During his command tour, the ship deployed to the Western Pacific and was awarded the Navy Unit Commendation. He was awarded a bronze star in lieu of a third Sea Service Deployment Ribbon and the Legion of Merit.

Commander Talipsky is married to the former Donna Maria Lebus of Bringhamton, New York. They reside on Mare Island, California.

USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575) DECOMMISSIONING PROGRAM

MUSIC

San Francisco Navy Band

ARRIVAL HONORS

NATIONAL ANTHEM

San Francisco Navy Band

INVOCATION

*Chief Petty Officer(SS) John A. Fenning, USN
USS SEAWOLF Catholic Lay Leader*

WELCOMING REMARKS

*CDR Richard W. Talipsky, USN
Commanding Officer*

REMARKS

*CAPT Michael C. Tiernan, USN
Commander Submarine Development Group One*

PRINCIPAL ADDRESS

*CAPT Richard B. Laning, USN, (Retired)
First Commanding Officer of USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575)*

REMARKS AND READING OF DECOMMISSIONING ORDER

*RADM, Ralph W. West, Jr., USN
Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet*

HAULING DOWN OF COLORS AND COMMISSIONING PENNANT

SECURE THE WATCH

REMARKS

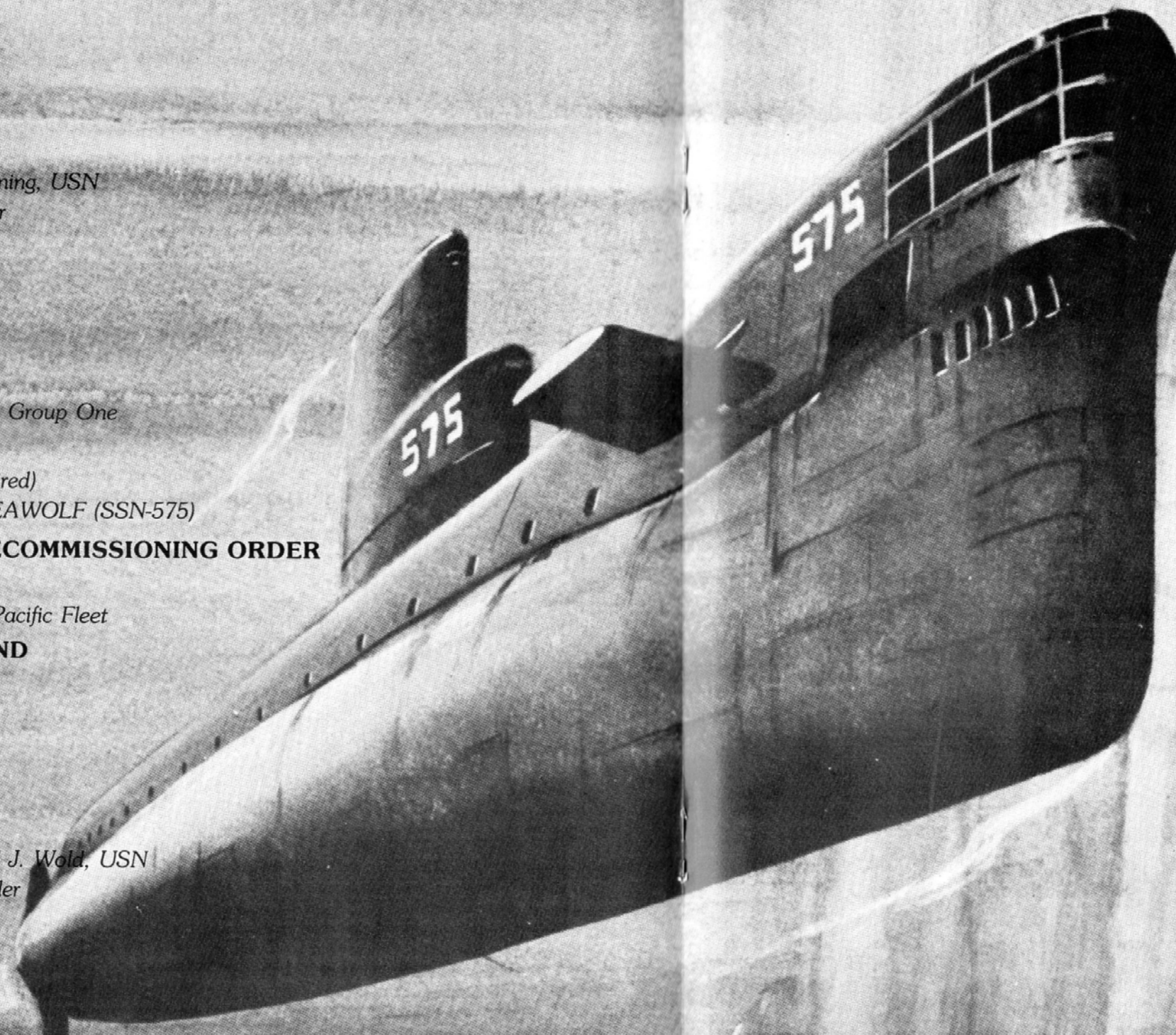
CDR Richard W. Talipsky, USN

BENEDICTION

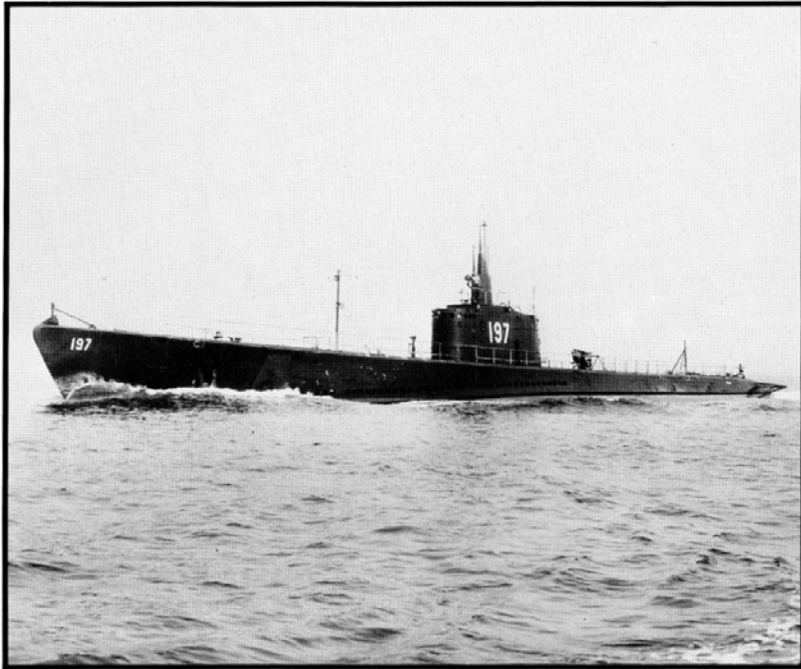
*Senior Chief Petty Officer(SS) Ronald J. Wold, USN
USS SEAWOLF Protestant Lay Leader*

MUSIC

San Francisco Navy Band



COMMANDING OFFICERS OF USS SEAWOLF



COMMANDING OFFICERS OF USS SEAWOLF (SS-197)

LCDR F.B. WARDER	1939-1943
LCDR R.L. GROSS	1943-1944
LCDR A.L. BONTIER	1944-Lost With Ship

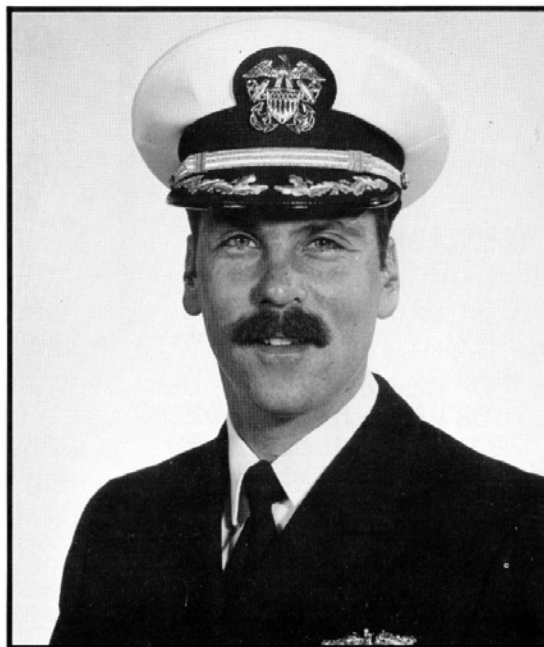
COMMANDING OFFICERS OF USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575)

CDR RICHARD B. LANING	1956-1958
LCDR CHARLES S. CARLISLE	1958-1959
CDR ALFRED J. WHITTLE, JR.	1960-1962
CDR THOMAS B. BRITTAIN, JR.	1962-1963
CDR JOHN P. CADY, JR.	1963-1966
CDR EDWARD T. SCOTT	1966-1968
CDR RODNEY D. GRIFFITHS	1969-1971
CDR ROBERT W. CHEWNING	1971
CDR JOHN A. WEBSTER	1971-1975
CDR CHARLES R. MACVEAN	1975-1978
CAPT MICHAEL C. TIERNAN	1978-1982
CAPT DENNIS L. WITZENBERG	1982-1985
CDR RICHARD W. TALIPSKY	1985-1987



**COMMANDER
WILLIAM R. LARGE, III
UNITED STATES NAVY**

**EXECUTIVE
OFFICER**



Commander Large graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1971 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration. He then commenced the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Training Program completing courses of instruction at the Naval Nuclear Power School in Bainbridge, Maryland and the Nuclear Power Training Unit in Schenectady, New York followed by submarine officer's basic training at the Naval Submarine school in New London, Connecticut.

Following submarine training, Commander Large reported to USS DRUM (SSN 677) in October 1972 where he held the positions of 1st Lieutenant, Electrical Officer Damage Control Assistant and Weapons Officer. He was awarded the Navy Unit Commendation, the Navy Expeditionary Medal and the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon and departed for the USS THOMAS JEFFERSON (SSBN 618) in March 1975.

While he was attached to USS THOMAS JEFFERSON, the ship underwent a refueling overhaul during which time Commander Large served as Damage Control Assistant and

Communicator. In December 1976 he reported to the Naval Submarine School as a staff instructor teaching the sonar curriculum, where he was awarded the Navy Achievement Medal.

After graduating from the Submarine Officer Advanced Course (SOAC) at the Naval Submarine school in June 1979, CDR Large served as Operations Officer and Navigator on USS SEADRAGON (SSN 584) and the USS SHARK (SSN 591). He was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of his second Navy Achievement Medal for his service and a bronze star in lieu of his second award of the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon.

Commander Large reported to USS SEAWOLF (SSN 575) as Executive Officer in June 1983. He has made four Western Pacific deployments onboard SEAWOLF and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, two Navy Commendation Medals, the Navy Unit Commendation, the Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Battle Efficiency "E", and two bronze stars in lieu of the third and fourth award of the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon.

DECOMMISSIONING CREW



CDR Richard W. Talipsky USN	Commanding Officer
CDR William R. Large, III, USN	Executive Officer
LCDR Joel E. Bohlman, USN	Engineer Officer
LTJG Brian N. Fletcher, USN	Chemistry and Radiological Controls Assistant
LCDR Carl T. Froehlich, USN	Projects Officer
CW04 Stephen J. Hammill, USN	Weapons Officer
LT Richard C. Keenan, USN	Operations Officer
LT Daniel E. Leader, USN	Machinery Division Officer
LCDR John F. Loye, III, USN	Navigator
ENS Jesse W. Reed, USN	Supply Officer
LT Kevin P. Reilly, USN	Reactor Controls Officer
LTJG Glen A. Schultz, USN	Systems Division Officer
LT Neil S. D. Smith, USN	Electrical Division Officer
LT Murray R. Snyder, USN	Auxiliary and Interior Communications Officer
LT Robert C. Thorne, USN	Display Division Officer
CW04 Gary L. Wiseman, USN	Sensors & SPA Division Officer
LT Lewis B. Cooper, USN	Damage Control Assistant



William G. Schneider, DSCM(SS)	Jon B. Nelson, MCPO(DV)
Randolf D. Stewart, STSCS(SS)	Donald R. Williams, FTCS(SS)
Richard L. Schram, STSCS(SS)	Ronald J. Wold, SCPO(SS)
George J. Smutny, Jr., MMCS(SS)	David S. McKenzie, HMCS(SS)
Jimmy R. Jones, MMCS(SS/DV)	William R. Dulaney, SCPO(DV)
Harold D. Copeland, TMCS(SS)	John A. Fening, MMC(SS)
Stephen H. Kolb, MMC(SS)	Walter K. Lethin, EMC(SS)
Thomas E. Marine, RMC(SS)	David A. Pine, PNC(SS)
George A. Short, III, MMC(SS)	William E. Sorensen, ICC(SS)
Harold E. Stone, QMC(SS)	William O. Washington, ETC(SS)
Jim C. Whipple, ETC(SS)	Robert T. Winfield, ICC(SS)
Thomas E. Rossi, CPO(SS/DV)	Charles D. Taylor, CPO(SS/DV)
Stephen F. Wargo, Jr., CPO(SS/DV)	Cecil J. Barber, CPO(SS/DV)
Thomas T. Rogers, III, MMC(SS)	Ronald E. Cline, STSC(SS)
John T. Dahlke, MMC(SS)	Joseph C. Flegel, ETC(SS)
Richard L. Koski, EMC(SS)	Charles R. McCord, FTGC(SS)
John R. Ebert, MSC(SS)	

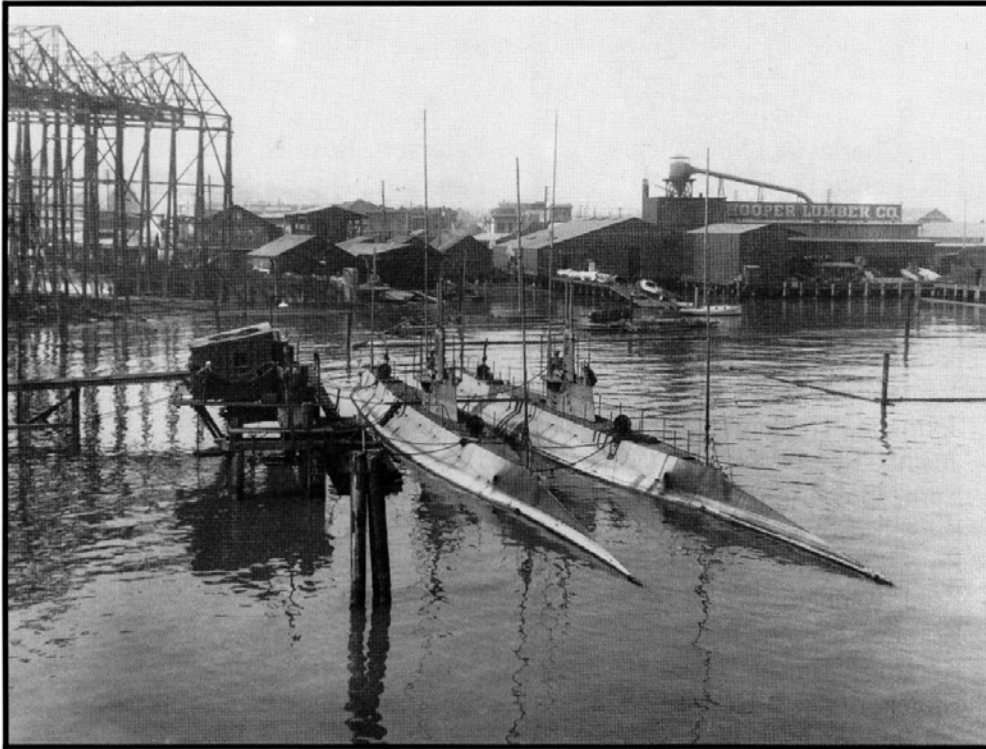


DECOMMISSIONING CREW



Agee, Casey L., IC1(SS)
Anderson, Steven M., FTG1(SS)
Bales, Ronald R., IC1(SS)
Barnett, Richard T. Jr., SN(SS)
Berlin, Keith B., RM2(SS)
Bernhardt, Michael J., ET2(SS)
Berry, Christopher S., ET1(SS)
Boivin, James A., ET2(SS)
Buehler, Bruce A., FTG2(SS)
Bush, Michael L., MM2(SS)
Carlisle, Timothy W., DS2(SS)
Chapman, Michael K., IC2(SS)
Correll, Timothy S., MM2(SS)
Craft, Maurice R., RM2(SS/DV)
Cranker, Robert F., ET2(SS)
Davis, Clarence A., EM2(SS)
Deane, Michael W., MM3(SS)
Denton, Ordrey L., FN(SS)
Dingmann, Robert P., STS2(SS)
Dion, Matthew J., IC3(SS)
Farrar, Kenneth R. C., ET3(SS)
Farrall, James D., FTG2(SS)
Foster, Jeffrey L., MM3(SS)
Foster, Rodney B., RM2(SS)
Foster, William T., MM3(SS)
Frataccia, Leland J., STS2(SS/DV)
Frey, Leonard L., ET2(SS)
Friedman, Kenneth T., MS3(SS)
Gillmore, Brad H., STS2(SS)
Gonnella, Mark E., EM2(SS)
Green, James M., MS3(SS)
Greiner, William A.F. Jr., EM2(SS)
Hacka, Kenneth H., PO1(SS)
Hagen, Gary D., MM3(SS)
Hasson, Francis G., SK1(SS)
Heckman, Karl W., ET1(SS)
Heflin, James A., MSSN(SS)
Hill, Charles A., MM2(SS)
Hill, Lenza F., ET1(SS)
Houtz, Matthew E., IC2(SS)
Hovanec, Richard T., SK3(SS)
Hutchinson, Mark F., EM2(SS)
Ingle, Henry G., YN3(SS)
Johnson, James A., MM2(SS)
Johnson, Jeffrey L., YN2(SS)
Johnson, Theodore T., MM3(SS)
Jusino, Roy NMN, TM2(SS)
Kern, Gregory R., RM2(SS)
Kersch, Robert C., MM2(SS)
King, David M., MM2(SS)
Kohl, Kenneth W., ET1(SS)
Korade, Timothy J., MM1(SS)
Korsmo, Samuel "J", ET1(SS)
Krajcir, Vincent R., MM3(SS)
Larkin, James J. III, EM2(SS)
Larock, William G., MM3(SS)
Leasure, Charles D., QM3(SS)
Linden, Peter D., ET2(SS)
Little, James R., QM2(SS)
Lohmeier, Joseph L., MM1(SS)
Lomax, John R., ET1(SS)
Longman, William A., SK3(SS)
Lyly, Alvin K., EM2(SS/DV)
Lyon, David NMN IV, MM1(SS)
Marsh, Alan B., ET1(SS)
McLean, Joel D., MM2(SS)
McMaster, Dennis D., ET2(SS)
Merten, Matthew S., EM2(SS)
Monfiletto, Ernest W., MM2(SS)
Ouellette, Michael M., ET2(SS)
Parkin, Jeffry M., EM1(SS)
Parrott, John J., MM1(SS)
Pearson, Robert C., MM2(SS)
Peterson, Brian M., IC2(SS)
Peterson, Ross N., IC2(SS)
Peterson, Tim E., STS1(SS)
Peterson, William R., QM2(SS)
Phillips, William D., MS1(SS)
Plant, Michael S., ET1(SS)
Read, Kurt P., MM2(SS)
Reitman, Paul A., TM2(SS)
Roberson, Brett B., MM2(SS)
Rude, John F., STS2(SS)
Ryon, Richard B., MM2(SS)
Saleda, James J., MS2(SS)
Scansen, Mark P., ET1(SS)
Schenck, Joseph R., STS1(SS)
Sheets, David L., IC1(SS)
Sontag, Timothy J., STS2(SS)
Spence, John P., MM2(SS)
Stanton, James W. Jr., MM1(SS)
Stiles, Daniel J., ET3(SS)
Storms, Stephan J., MM3(SS)
Tanner, Brian E., MM3(SS)
Taylor, Kent W., STS1(SS)
Tompkins, John E. Jr., TM2(SS)
Traver, Richard J., ET2(SS)
Turley, Troy D., MM3(SS)
Turner, Jack D., MM1(SS)
Uran, John M., MM1(SS)
Villa, Christopher J., EM1(SS)
Visak, Jerry P., MM2(SS)
Wakefield, Thomas M., EM1(SS)
Webb, James R., MSSA(SS)
Weber, Gerard J., MM3(SS)
Wientraub, Evan W., EM2(SS)
Wertlieb, Stuart J., SN(SS)
Westerbeck, Todd "L", ET2(SS)
Wiegel, Lynn G., MS2(SS)
Williamson, Gregory P., QM2(SS)
Young, Kenneth H., YN2(SS)

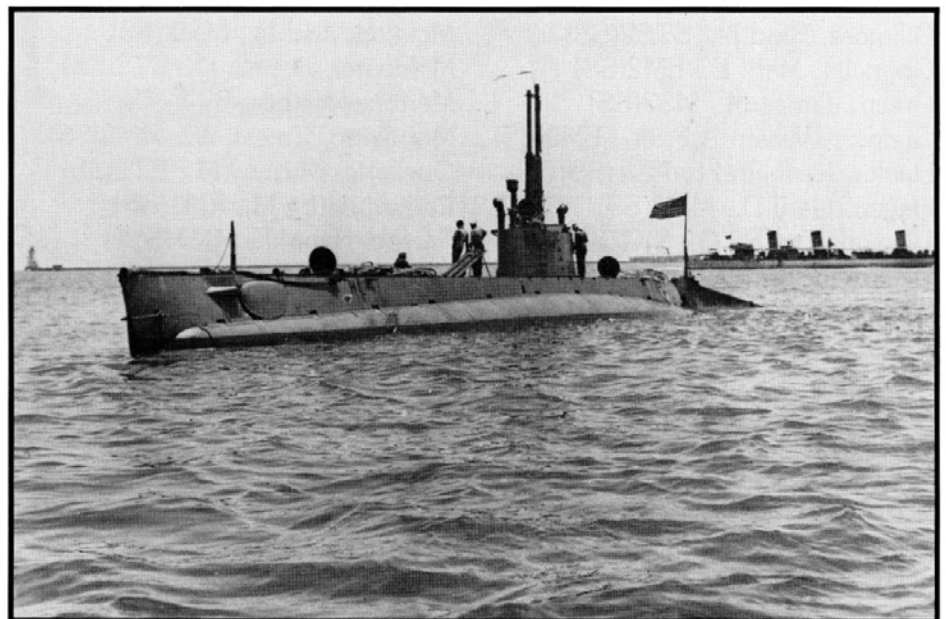
THE PAST
A HISTORY OF THE USS SEAWOLF
(S-28) (H-1)



**USS H-1 & H-2 AT
UNION IRON WORKS
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA
OCTOBER 7, 1913**

H-SUBMARINES

H-1 and H-2 were built at Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and commissioned at Mare Island on 1 December 1913. The H-1, originally named SEAWOLF, went aground on a tricky shoal off Santa Margarita Island on 12 March 1920. Four men, including her Commanding Officer, LCDR James R. Webb, were killed as they tried to reach shore. A Mare Island-based repair ship, the USS VESTAL, pulled the H-1



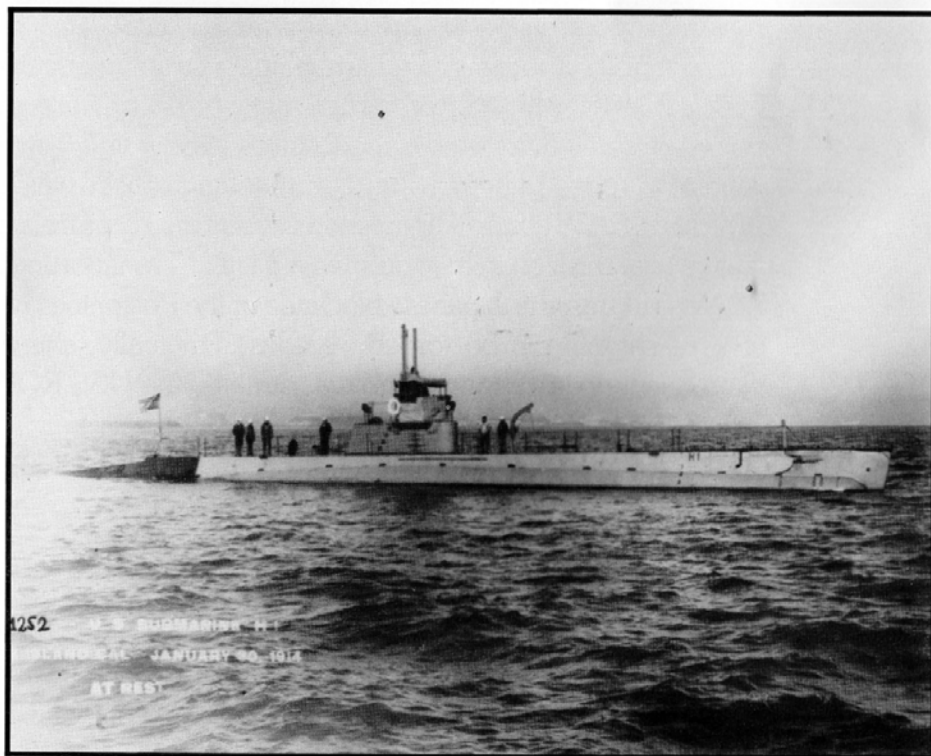
**USS H-1 (SS-28) IN
HARBOR, ON THE WEST
COAST, (1914).
USS STEWART (DD-13)
IS IN THE BACKGROUND**



**USS H-1 (SS-28) CREW
POSES ON DECK, WHILE
THE SUBMARINE WAS
AT THE SUBMARINE
BASE, NEW LONDON,
GROTON,
CT (1918-19)**

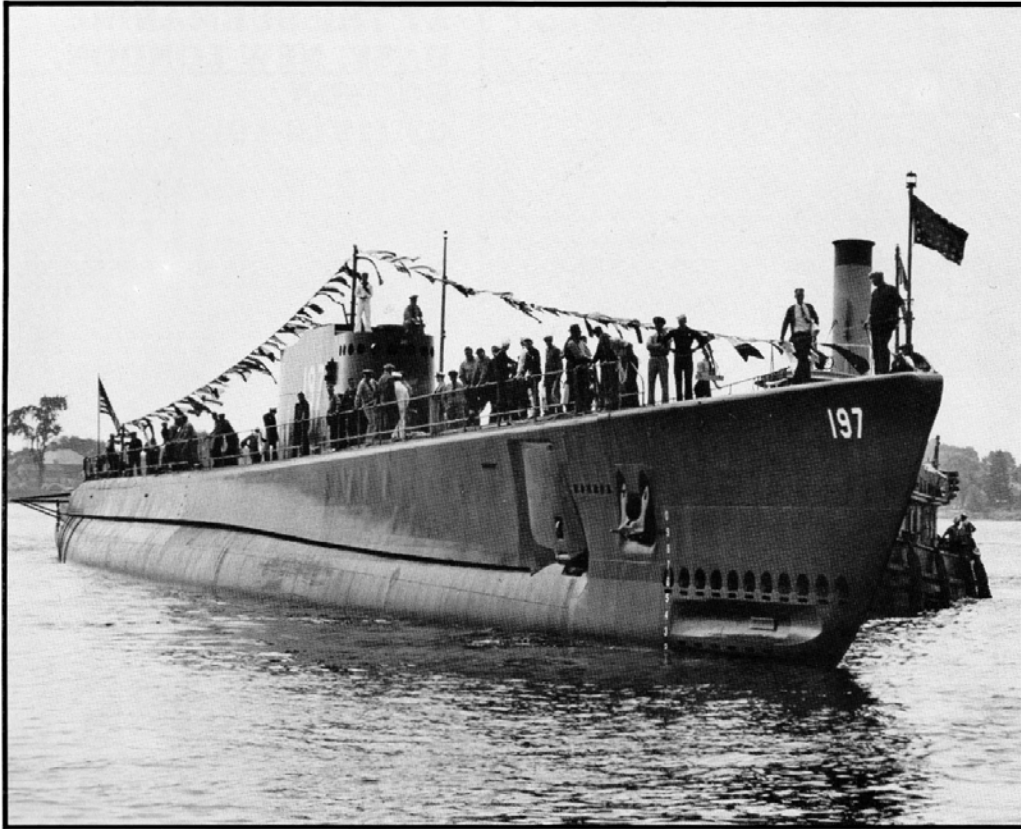
off the rocks on 24 March 1920, only to have her sink 45 minutes later in 50 feet of water. Salvage was abandoned and she was sold for scrap the following June.

H-2, originally named NAUTILUS, accompanied the H-1 on her fatal voyage. The H-2 assisted in rescue and search for survivors of her sister ship. She left the west coast in 1922, and served the remainder of her days on the east coast. She was struck from the Navy List on 18 December 1930.



**USS H-1 (SS-28) AT
REST OFF MARE ISLAND,
CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 30, 1914**

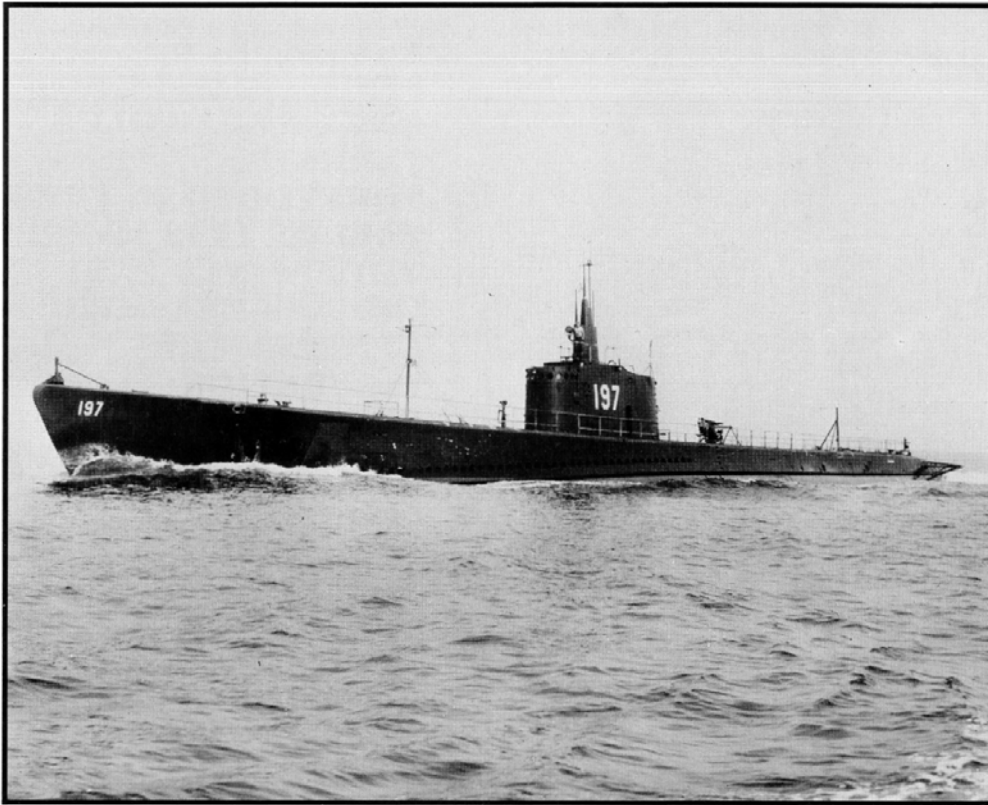
A HISTORY OF THE USS SEAWOLF (SS-197)



**USS SEAWOLF
(SS-197)
COMMISSIONED
1 DECEMBER 1939**

USS SEAWOLF (SS-197)

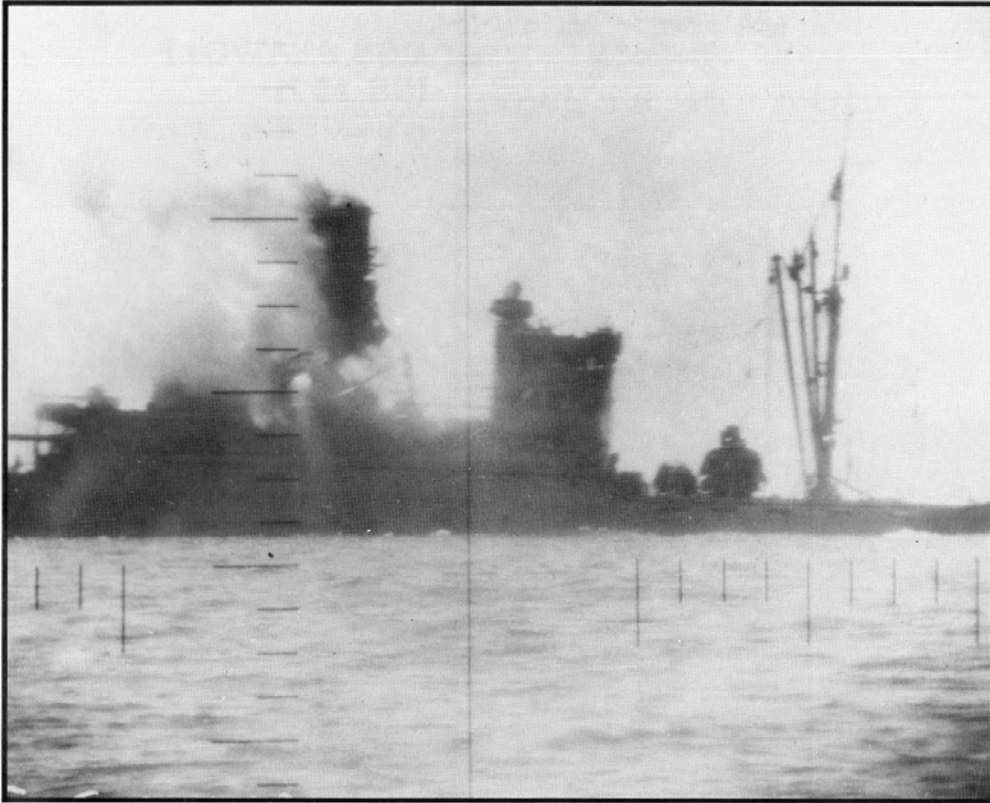
The second United States Submarine to be designated SEAWOLF was the (SS-197), commissioned on December 1, 1939 at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Capable of 20 knots surfaced and 9 knots submerged, she displaced 1475 tons, was 310 feet long, with a crew complement of 83 officers and men. Her armament included not only 8, 21-inch torpedo tubes (4 bow and 4 stern), but also a 3-inch 50mm general purpose gun. Her first commanding officer was Lt. F. B. (Fearless Freddie) Warder. SEAWOLF distinguished herself on 15 patrols during WWII, including the first special mission in the southwest pacific. Transporting ammunition to Corregidor, SEAWOLF ran the Japanese blockade of the Philippines twice. She sank over 108,000 tons of shipping in 56 torpedo battles. Tragically, she was mistaken for Japanese submarine while in transit, and was sunk by the USS ROWELL on October 3, 1944.



**USS SEAWOLF
(SS-197)
AUGUST 5, 1940**



**JAPANESE PATROL BOAT
39 (EX-DESTROYER TADE)
SUNK BY USS
SEAWOLF (SS-197).**



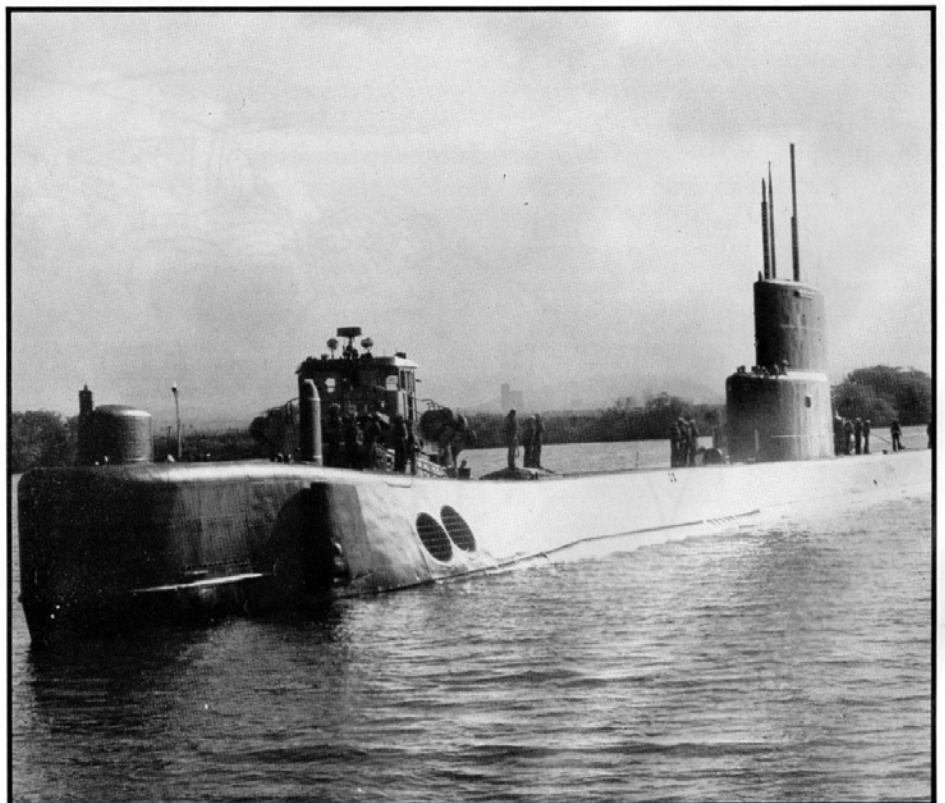
**PERISCOPE
PHOTOGRAPH OF
ONE OF SEAWOLF'S
TARGETS,
TORPEDOED IN THE
FALL OF 1942 IN THE
PHILIPPINES-EAST
INDIES AREA. HER
GENERAL CON-
FIGURATION
RESEMBLES GIFU
MARU, SUNK BY
SEAWOLF (SS-197)
ON 2 NOVEMBER
1942.**

**PERISCOPE
PHOTOGRAPH OF A
SINKING JAPANESE
SHIP, TORPEDOED BY
SEAWOLF (SS-197) IN
THE PHILIPPINES--EAST
INDIES AREA IN THE
FALL OF 1942.**



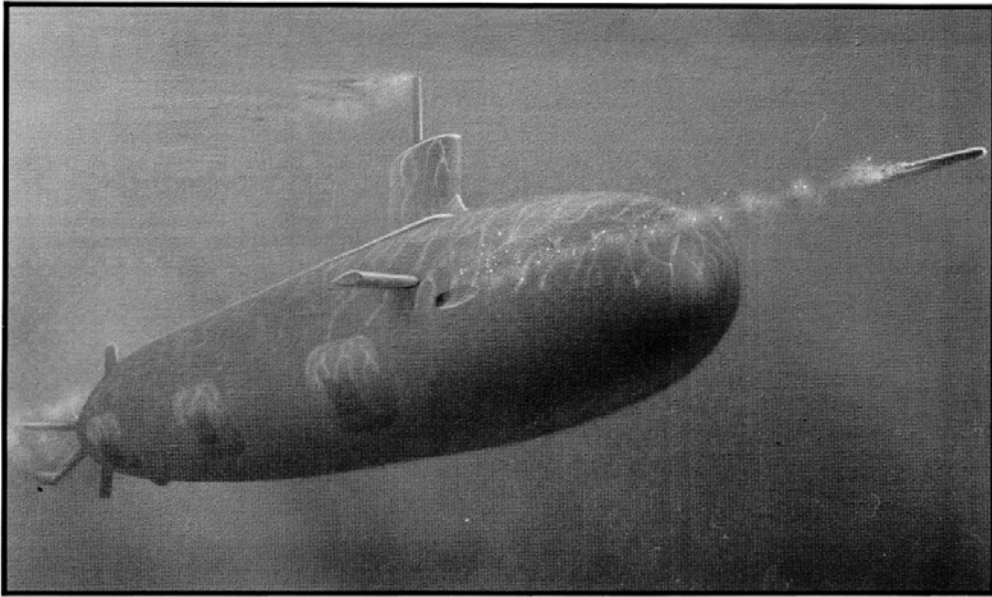


**USS SEAWOLF (SSN-575)
LEAVING
SAN FRANCISCO
1986**



**SEAWOLF (SSN-575)
COMING INTO
PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII
APRIL 1986**

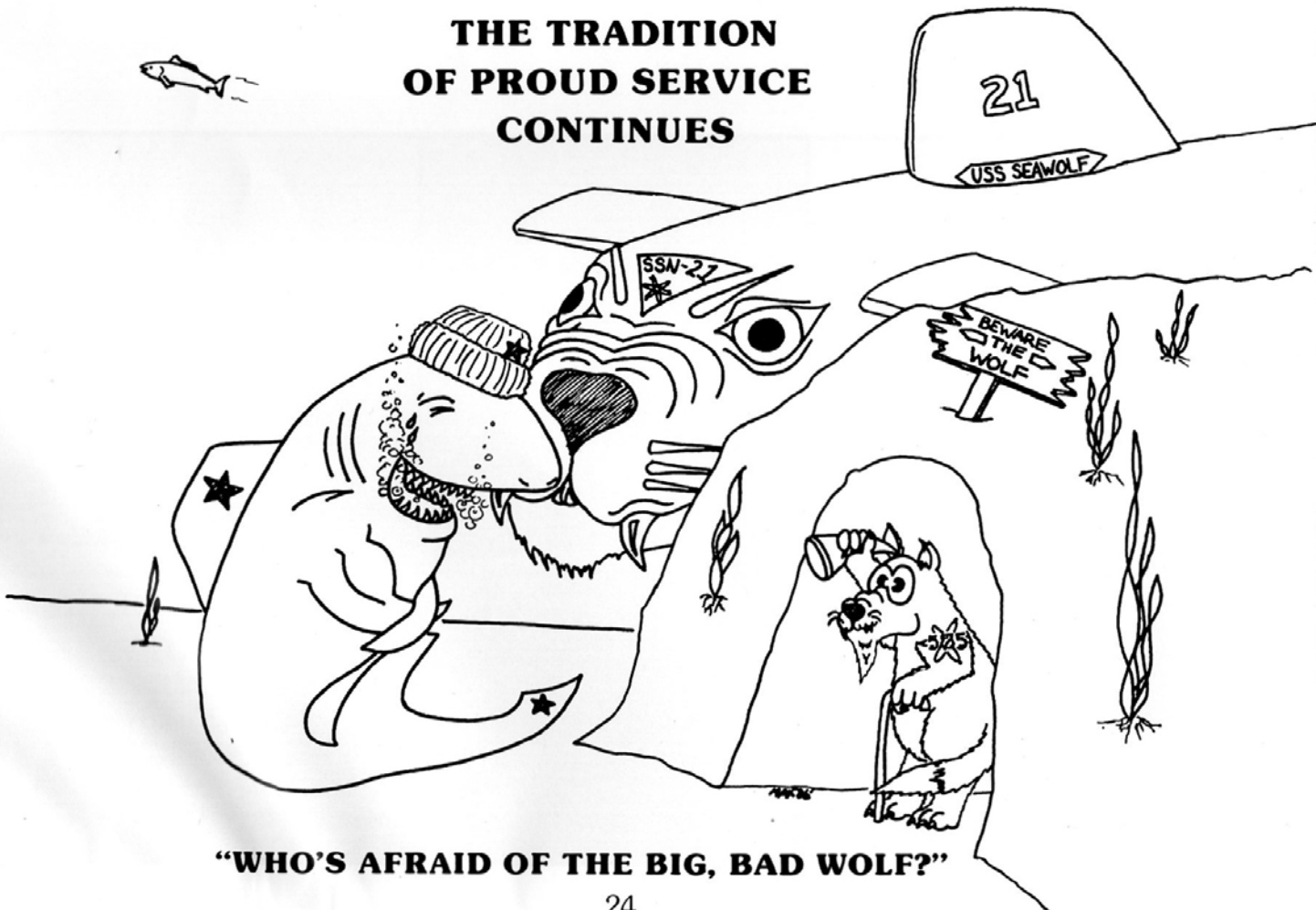
THE FUTURE



USS SEAWOLF (SSN-21)

In honor of SEAWOLF's tremendous contribution to the defense of the United States, the lead ship of the SSN-21 class attack submarine will proudly bear the name SEAWOLF. The SSN-21 and her sister, will be the "attack submarine of the 21st century," being the fastest, deepest diving and most heavily armed submarines ever built by the United States.

THE TRADITION OF PROUD SERVICE CONTINUES



"WHO'S AFRAID OF THE BIG, BAD WOLF?"

Place	TIDAL INFORMATION Height referred to datum of soundings (MLW)		
	Mean High Water	Mean Tide Level	Mean Low Water
feet	feet	feet	feet
2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0
2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0

Last Time Home

Seawolf sails for one last time
 With pride and vigor true
 Doing things that others can't
 Beneath the ocean blue

She can't outrun or dive as deep
 As newer vessels do
 but set the course to Her job
 Guaranteed that She'll come through

Thirty years of peace and war
 She's fought through thick and thin
 Success, hard times, She's seen them both
 Never caring where She's been

Though names all change, her crews remain
 A notch above the rest
 With spirit true, throughout her years
 They've proved "THE SEAWOLF BEST"

History showed she had it tough
 How did this ship survive?
 It matters not, for in the end
 A surface matched each dive

Yes, Seawolf sails for one last time
 She's given all She's had
 We'll drop Her flag, salute Her hull
 Show smiles while hearts feel sad

GEORGE A. SHORT, III
 MMC (SS) USN

...ols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

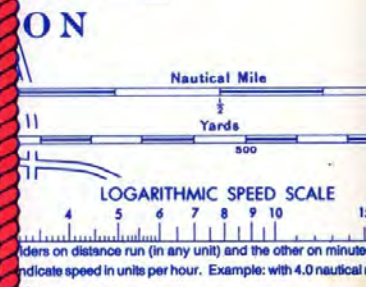
HEIGHTS
 Heights in feet above Mean High Water

AUTHORITIES
 and topography by the National Ocean Service,
 eodetic Services with additional data from the Corps of
 logical Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Department of

POLLUTION REPORTS
 port all spills of oil and hazardous sub-
 s to the National Response Center via
 24-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S.
 Guard facility if telephone communica-
 impossible (33 CFR 153).

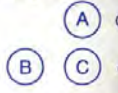
PLANE COORDINATE GRID
 Connecticut State Grid is indicated
 by dashed ticks, at 5,000 foot intervals.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
 Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important
 supplemental information.



ANCHOR
 110.14

Limits and designations of a



Navigation re
 Chapter 2, U.S.
 Notice to Mar
 revised regulat
 the regulations m
 the Division E
 Waltham, Ma
 Anchorage reg
 the Office of t
 Guard District in
 Refer to sectio
 designation.

RAD
 Radar reflecto
 floating aids to
 reflector identifi
 omitted from this

Corps of Engin
 is 40 feet for w
 nel entrance to
 41°20'58.2"N,
 to a point in C
 72°05'18.5"W.

