

# Hawgfish Scuttlebutt



**Razorback Base  
United States Submarine Veterans**

**December, 2022**

## Remember When...A Soviet Nuclear Submarine Sank off the Coast of Bermuda

Kyle Mizokami

- On this day (October 5) in 1986, a [Soviet nuclear submarine](#) off the coast of Bermuda caught fire and sank.
- The sub's thermonuclear warheads and [nuclear reactors](#) went down with the ship.
- Although most of the warheads and reactors are still down there, some of the warheads—and the [missiles](#) containing them—were counted as missing two years later.

One of the most dangerous incidents at sea during the [Cold War](#) took place on this day 36 years ago in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. The Soviet Navy submarine *K-219* caught fire and ultimately sank, killing three of her crew. Adding to the tragedy were the losses of the ship's [thermonuclear warheads](#) and nuclear reactor, which threaten to unleash an environmental disaster if they are not someday recovered.

On October 3, 1986, *K-219* was cruising approximately 600 miles northeast of the island of Bermuda. The ballistic missile submarine was designed to carry nuclear-tipped missiles within range of the United States as part of the USSR's [nuclear deterrence](#). A month after departing the Soviet Northern Fleet's Gadzhiyevo submarine base, *K-219* was conducting launch drills, preparing for the day it might launch its nuclear-tipped missiles at the eastern seaboard of the United States.

*K-219* was a "[Yankee-class submarine](#)", a NATO intelligence designation likely referencing the submarine's uncanny resemblance to early [George Washington-class](#) U.S. Navy ballistic missile submarines. Unlike previous Soviet missile submarines, which stored their long missiles in the sail, the Yankee class stored shorter, more compact missiles in the hull behind the sail, in a raised hump, just like American [submarines](#). (North Korea's nuclear submarines, for example, still carry their more primitive missiles in the sail.)

At 420 feet long, with a beam of 38 feet, the Russian submarine was a long and slender nuclear-armed predator. *K-219* had a maximum dive depth of 1,029 feet and a crew of approximately 120. Powered by two OK-700 90-megawatt [nuclear reactors](#), she could travel at 27 knots underwater and had a range limited only by her food and water supply.

*K-219* also bristled with armament: in addition to six 533-millimeter torpedo tubes and 18 torpedoes, the submarine carried 16 R-27U [submarine-launched ballistic missiles](#) (SLBMs). Each R-27U had a range of 1,900 miles. Its accuracy—measured in circular error probable (CEP), or the maximum distance from the target in which half of the warheads will fall—was 1.2 miles. This relatively poor accuracy required a big, civilization-smothering warhead to make up for it; as a result, each missile carried one megaton thermonuclear warhead or three individual 200-kiloton warheads. To illustrate *K-219*'s destructive firepower,

*(Continued on Page 3.)*

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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.**

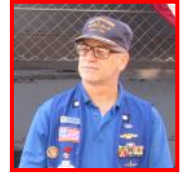


## Commander's

Corner



Hello Shipmates,



We had a good turnout for the Veterans Day ceremony and that is a good thing. Despite the weather, we placed wreaths on the Snook and the Scorpion memorials. These wreaths were donated by Billy and Sheri Holloway....thanks so much for the generosity. The barge is decorated for Christmas now and we are ready for our Christmas party. As always, it is our biggest event and we have a good time with the dirty Santa exchange and we pay respects to those shipmates who have gone before us. A thanks to Greg and Barbara Schwerman, Wanda Malone, Greg Zonner, the AIMM tour guides and myself decorated for our celebration.

The Cleburne County Republican Women graciously donated money to buy the meat for our party and a special thanks go to them. We will schedule our January meeting where we will discuss the calendar for next year. Plan to come and bring your ideas. New ideas are encouraged.

Merry Christmas to all and we look forward to seeing you at the Christmas party!

**Alan Malone**  
**Base Commander**

## Activities

**Remember the calenders(s) you ordered are available for pickup at AIMM.**



The Christmas party will be on Monday, December 12<sup>th</sup> at 2 p.m. at AIMM. It will be a potluck so we will need responses from everyone who will attend along with what you plan to bring (if you don't know, at least the food category i.e. sides or desserts).

We will of course also have the famous Dirty Santa gift exchange. Anyone wanting to participate, please bring a wrapped gift. We are having it on a weekday this year so more people who don't drive at night can attend.

Updates on what people are bringing and as a reminder will be posted on the Base website and sent as email notices. If you have any questions, please either contact Wanda Malone ([wandamalone11@yahoo.com](mailto:wandamalone11@yahoo.com)) or Barbara Schwerman ([baschwer@suddenlink.net](mailto:baschwer@suddenlink.net)).

Also can check the Base website at <https://www.razorbackbase.com> or call a Base officer.



## Remember When A Soviet Nuclear Submarine Sank off the Coast of Bermuda (Continued from page 1.)



An artist's concept of a submerged Yankee-class submarine launching an R-27 nuclear missile. © Department of Defense

one megaton equals 1,000 kilotons, with the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan rated at just 16 to 17 kilotons.

On that day in 1986, *K-219* was [sailing submerged](#) in the Sargasso Sea when a missile fuel leak sparked an explosion. After battling the explosion and fire, the crew was also forced to manually shut down the reactors, a standard procedure aboard a [nuclear-powered ship](#) to prevent the fire from breaching the reactors. The accident killed four crew members (one of whom died while shutting down the reactors) and injured an unknown number more.

After three days of fighting to save the ship, the Soviet commercial ship *Krasnogvardeysk* took it under tow. The tow cable abruptly snapped and *K-219* sank in 18,000 feet of water. In [high-level conversations](#), Soviet officials stated they believed the [hull](#) would implode at 2,296 feet. An aerial starboard bow view of *K-129*, showing damage to the missile hatch on the starboard side. This photo was likely taken by a U.S. Navy P-3C Orion patrol aircraft. © Department of Defense

The accident resulted in the loss of at least 16 thermonuclear warheads, as well as two nuclear reactors. Admiral Vladimir Chernavin, then the head of the Soviet Navy, [explained to Soviet leadership](#) that the high explosive and plutonium aboard each nuclear warhead were contained in [metal spheres](#). The spheres would gradually corrode in the salt water, Chernavin explained, and “a corrosion process will begin, which will lead to the spread of [radioactivity](#).” However, the radioactivity would be limited and would not reach the surface, he said. Chernavin also explained that the two reactors would corrode and spill radioactivity, but “that would happen very slowly, over decades.”

Releasing toxic [plutonium](#) into the ocean would cause an ecological disaster, threatening the surrounding environment, fish stocks, and possibly even nearby shipping lanes. Plutonium decays very slowly, with a half-life of 24,000 years, meaning that half of the material released into the ocean will still be around in 24 millennia, contaminating the environment.

The Soviet Union sent the battlecruiser *Kirov* to the vicinity of *K-219*'s sinking, but even the Soviet Navy could not maintain vigil over the site indefinitely. © Department of Defense

The U.S. government quickly became aware of *K-219*'s plight, sending P-3C Orion patrol aircraft to monitor efforts to save the submarine and even offering assistance. But Soviet leadership was more worried about the possibility that the United States could raise the submarine and learn its secrets. Premier Mikhail Gorbachev, the last leader of the Soviet Union, twice mentioned the possibility that Americans could raise the ship. Gorbachev and the Politburo were apparently aware of [Project Azorian](#), the CIA's secret operation to raise another sunken Soviet missile submarine, *K-129*, off the coast of Hawaii in 1974.

Stephen Schwartz, a [nonresident senior fellow with the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists](#), says there are several notable things about the incident. “First, the heroic efforts of the crew under very dangerous conditions to shut down the two reactors and stabilize the submarine,” Schwartz tells *Popular Mechanics*. “Much like an earlier accident in 1961 involving the Soviet Union's first ballistic missile submarine, [the K-19](#), they prevented a far greater catastrophe.”



“Second, the Soviet Union's quick acknowledgement of what had happened, demonstrating that Soviet leaders had learned from their bungled attempt just five months earlier to deny both the occurrence and the region-wide consequences of the catastrophic reactor explosion at [Chernobyl](#) in Ukraine.”

The *Glomar Explorer*, photographed in Long Beach harbor, 1975. *Glomar Explorer* was used in a secret operation to retrieve part of the sunken Soviet nuclear submarine *K-129*. © Bettmann - Getty Images

Gorbachev, it turned out, was right to worry that the Americans would abscond with parts of the submarine and missiles. The third notable event, according to Schwartz, was the “little-known discovery by a Soviet research vessel two years later that several of the *K-219*'s ballistic missiles—and their thermonuclear warheads—had somehow been retrieved sometime after it sank in 18,000 feet of water to the bottom of the ocean. Did the United States secretly salvage not just one, but two, Soviet missile submarines?”

(Continued on Page 5.)



## LOST BOATS

(Control C on boat name to see Wikipedia information.)

Ship Name	Hull #	Month	Year
<a href="#">Sealion</a>	SS-195	12	41
<a href="#">Capelin</a>	SS-289	12	43
<a href="#">S-26</a>	SS-131	1	42
<a href="#">S-36</a>	SS-141	1	42
<a href="#">Argonaut</a>	SM-1	1	43
<a href="#">Scorpion</a>	SS-278	1	44
<a href="#">Swordfish</a>	SS-193	1	45
<a href="#">Shark</a>	SS-174	2	42
<a href="#">Amberjack</a>	SS-219	2	43
<a href="#">Trout</a>	SS-202	2	44
<a href="#">Grayback</a>	SS-208	2	44
<a href="#">Barbel</a>	SS-316	2	45
<a href="#">Perch</a>	SS-176	3	42
<a href="#">Triton</a>	SS-201	3	43
<a href="#">Grampus</a>	SS-207	3	43
<a href="#">Tullibee</a>	SS-284	3	44
<a href="#">Trigger</a>	SS-237	3	45
<a href="#">Kete</a>	SS-369	3	45
<a href="#">Pickrel</a>	SS-177	4	43
<a href="#">Grenadier</a>	SS-210	4	43
<a href="#">Gudgeon</a>	SS-211	4	44
<a href="#">Snook</a>	SS-279	4	45

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### Sailor Rest Your Oar



Cecil Harvey Goins, 83, passed away Thursday, November 17, 2022, in Granbury, Texas. He was born on January 10, 1939,

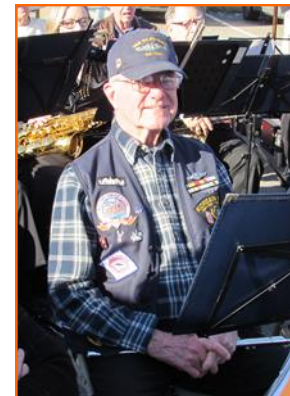
to Webbie and Addie Goins in Huntsville, Alabama. Cecil was an Associate member.

Cecil earned a BSAS AT Pepperdine University in California. He proudly and bravely served the United States Navy from 1956 to 1962 on the U.S.S. Oceanside LMS-175 and was honorably discharged as an Engineman 3rd Class.



He retired after 35 years from TRW as a Quality Organization project Quality Manager. A donation can be made to the Wounded Warriors Foundation in his honor.

Gene (Eugene L.) Prohl went on Eternal Patrol December 5. Gene served on four submarines from 1952 - 1957.



He qualified on the Carp (SS-338) in 1953 and also served on the Tilefish, Trutta and Sea Leopard. He was a IC#(SS).

At publication time arrangements were not firm. Please keep Sara and the family in your prayers. Additional details will be emailed when known. (Can call me at number at left for more information.)



**The Bluejackets' Manual = 1940—Revisited**  
**SUBMARINE SERVICE**

The modern type submarines, which are now named after fishes, are about 310 feet in length, displace 1,500 tons when on the surface, and carry a crew of 5 officers and 55 men. They are equipped with torpedo tubes in both the bow and stern, and mount a 3-inch gun which may be used against either surface targets or aircraft. Their maximum speed on the surface is about 21 knots, using Diesel engine-electric drive, and about 8 knots submerged, using storage batteries and motors.

They are attached to certain units of the fleet, and also operate from submarine bases located at Coco Solo, C.Z., and Pearl Harbor, T.H.

For training the men in this service there is a submarine school at New London, Conn., which offers special instruction in submarines, including courses in Diesel engines, radio, electricity, and sound.

Enlisted men assigned to duty aboard submarines receive pay in addition to the pay and allowances of their rating and service as follows:

- (a) When regularly attached to submarines in commission based at shore submarine bases:
  - (1) Unqualified men, \$5.00 per month.
  - (2) Qualified men, \$20.00 per month.
  - (3) Chief petty officers and petty officers, first class, after one year from date of qualification, \$25.00 per month.
- (b) When regularly attached to submarines in commission, not based at shore submarine bases and when attached to submarines under construction for the Navy from the time the builder's trials commence:
  - (1) Unqualified men, \$10.00 per month.
  - (2) Qualified men, \$25.00 per month.
  - (3) Chief petty officers and petty officers, first class, after one year from date of qualification, \$30.00 per month.

To qualify as a submarine man, certain requirements must be fulfilled. He must have served at least six months on submarines. Before presenting himself for examination, the candidate must submit a notebook. This book must contain all data specified by "Submarine Instructions." The examination is an oral and practical one. It consists in going through the boat and operating all apparatus in the boat and answering any questions pertaining to the same. A commissioned officer conducts the examination.

On a submarine a wonderful opportunity is offered for getting much practical knowledge of electricity, particularly in regard to storage batteries. These batteries are the largest of their kind found anywhere today. Nearly all apparatus are electrically operated, including the main motors for under-water propulsion, steering and diving rudders, gyrocompass, pumps, galley range, and anchor gear. A submarine also is the best place in the Navy for obtaining valuable experience with Diesel engines, which are used for its motive power on the surface. This type of internal-combustion engine is becoming prevalent in the merchant marine service and in many of our shore radio stations.

*THE BLUEJACKETS' MANUAL UNITED STATES NAVY  
1940 - TENTH EDITION - 1940  
UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE - ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND*

**Remember When - A Soviet Nuclear Submarine Sank off the Coast of Bermuda**

(Continued from page 3.)

The K-129 incident is an example not just of the dangers of nuclear weapons, but the dangers of using nuclear power carelessly. Someone, someday, will have to descend 18,000 feet below the surface of the Atlantic and retrieve the reactor and warheads before corrosion releases their toxic materials (Well, what's left of the missiles and the reactor).

If that sounds like a headache, imagine living with an even greater problem for 24,000 years—all because of the Cold War.

<https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/world/remember-when-a-soviet-nuclear-submarine-sank-off-the-coast-of-bermuda/ar-AA12yYGo?ocid=msedgdhp&pc=U531&cvid=93e1ce3b80fe424e9bc5c86877f2d521>

**Written by Kyle Mizokami for *Popular Mechanics*/Hearst Magazine Media, Inc.**



**You may not know that AIMM had to suspend their overnights for awhile. Good news! They are coming again after the first of the year. They will be looking for volunteer sub vets. Your assistance has always been appreciated. Please help. The overnights are a significant source of revenue for the very “non-profit” operation.**

**Camille Smith [ <mailto:csmith@aimmuseum.org> ]**

**Overnights January-May**

**January 14**

Troop 545: 4-6 Adults: 10- 15 kids

**March 18**

Troop 55- Don’t know how many people

**April 1**

Collins Family – 5 people

**April 7\*\*\* Good Friday**

TBD: Women’s Lacrosse Team (private university) playing at a tournament at Hendrix – will only book if we have volunteer and would never ask anyone to do so, on a holiday weekend. It’s a group of 35

**May 13**

Troop 690- 15 people

***Congratulations Joseph Mathis***

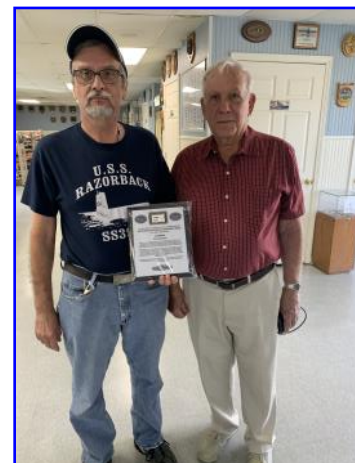
The ***Ben Bastura Historical Achievement Award*** is presented to the person(s) who a) Demonstrate their understanding and commitment to our Creed in perpetuating the memory of submariners and submarines by gathering, creating, or in other ways preserving a significant volume of submarine history. b) Within the submarine community, demonstrated a broad and encompassing discipline of gathering submarine history. c)



Demonstrated they are an expert in the many aspects of gathering and preserving submarine history, its artifacts, and documents. The Award recognizes that for almost 50 years, Ben Bastura collected submarine artifacts, papers, and trivia. He also did much research on all facets of submarines and the people in them. Ben spent untold amounts of his own money to make a museum of his home in Waterford, CT. and to share his love of submarines with the people who came around or who asked for his help freely. Ben also was an author and wrote History of U.S. Submarine Veterans World War II.

Ben is gone now; but, thanks to him, we have many valuable submarine books, papers, plaques, and other objects that are irreplaceable and are

located at St. Mary’s Submarine Museum in St. Mary’s, Georgia. In the years to come, we are going to need more and more people like Ben; people who have a genuine love of those who have gone before and are determined to preserve our heritage. Nominations may be made by any Member and submitted to the National Awards Chair. The recipient of this Award shall meet the requirements listed above. Membership in the United States Submarine Veterans, Inc. is not a requirement.





## Sweden Has Some of the Best Submarines on Earth

Story by Christian Orr • Yesterday 12:33 PM - Sweden Gotland-Class© Provided by 1945

**Sweden has some truly amazing submarines:** A few months back, we at *19FortyFive* published an article [assessing the Finnish Navy](#), which pointed out, among other things, that the *Merivoimat* lacks submarines, which in turn



means it will be up to [Sweden's Navy](#) – officially known as the *Svenska marinen* – to provide the Scandinavian component of a [NATO](#) submersible response to Russian maritime aggression in the Baltic Sea. Little wonder then that the *Merivoimat* chose to team up with their *Svenska marinen* counterparts for antisubmarine warfare (ASW) training exercises [this past April](#). Meanwhile, given the prior history of [Soviet submarine incursions](#) into Swedish territorial waters, Sweden's sailors certainly have more than sufficient motivation to maintain a robust submarine fleet of their own.

### Brief History and Organization of the Swedish Submarine Fleet

This year happens to mark the [500th anniversary](#) of the Swedish Navy, tracing its roots back to the reign of King Gustav Vasa. The Swedish submarine fleet in particular was born on 30 August 1914 – right off the heels of the [kickoff of the First World War](#), though Sweden remained neutral for the duration of that conflict – with the launch of the [HSwMS Svärdfisken \(Swordfish\)](#). Arguably, it could be said that the Swedish sub fleet entered the modern era in 1957. As noted by submarine expert Mr. [H.I. Sutton](#), “Today, Sweden is known for its AIP ([Air Independent Power](#)) submarines. Yet Sweden was one of the first countries to pursue a nuclear powered submarine, starting development in 1957... The nuclear powered A-11A concept was dropped in 1962 for a number of factors, including political pressure and a growing skepticism towards nuclear technology (and especially nuclear weapons).”

Long story short, though the A-11A nuke sub concept fell through, it did pave the way for the A-11B diesel-electric boats, which entered *Svenska marinen* service as the *Sjöormen* class in 1968 and served until 1997, at which point they were sold to [Singapore](#).

Today, according to the *Försvarsmakten* (Swedish Armed Forces) [official website](#), “*The Swedish Defense Forces' submarines and their crews are gathered at the First Submarine Flotilla in Karlskrona. The submarines are high-tech. Using sonar systems and other advanced equipment, they can monitor large areas of ocean above and below the surface. The submarines are therefore effective in gathering intelligence during operations at sea. Powerful torpedoes mean that the submarines can also defend themselves against both battleships and other submarines...*”

That First Submarine Flotilla – currently commanded by [Captain Fredrik Lindén](#) – has a total of five diesel-electric boats. The subs were built by Saab's Kockums AB shipyard, whose online company literature proclaims that their Stirling engines result in “[the world's most silent submarine](#).” The following paragraphs will show that there is at least partial validity to this.

Three out of those five Swedish subs belong to this class: the HSwMS *Götland*, *Halland*, and *Uppland*, all commissioned in 1996. These warships displace 1,494 tons on the surface and 1,599 tons whilst submerged, with a current hull length of 60.4 meters (198 feet 2 inches) – this will be extended to 62.4 m (204 ft 9 in) after their pending midlife upgrade (MLU) – a beam width of 6.2 m (20 ft 4 in), and a draft of 5.6 meters (18 feet 4 inches). Surface speed is 11 knots (20 km/h), surfaced; a submerged speed of 20 knots on batteries and 5 knots on AIP. Crew complement is 24-32. Armament consists of four 533 mm (21-inch) torpedo tubes for Torped 613 or [Torped 62](#) heavyweight torpedoes and two 400mm (15.75-inch) tubes for Torped 43 or [Torped 45/47 lightweight torpedoes](#). There is also the option for 48 naval mines.

As to that aforementioned claim of “the world's most silent submarine,” well, you certainly won't get any argument from the crew of the aircraft carrier USS *Ronald Reagan* (CVN-76). [Back in 2004](#), the U.S. Navy leased the *Götland* for ASW exercises ... and the upstart Swedish sub not only “sank” the *Nimitz*-class carrier during a simulated attack but repeated the feat multiple times! ***Södermanland* (A17S) Class Submarine**

This class accounts for the remaining two ships of the First Submarine Flotilla: HSwMS *Södermanland* and *Östergötland*, [commissioned in 1989 and 1990](#) respectively. The two boats already underwent an extensive modernization program in 2003 and 2004. Not content to rest on those laurels, earlier this month the Swedish Defence Materiel Administration (FMV) contracted Saab to modernize the country's HSwMS *Södermanland*; [according to Joe Saballa](#) of *The Defense Post*, “Valued at 470 million Swedish kronor (\$44 million), the agreement will see the company replace or integrate new components to extend the life of the vessel ... The submarine will receive around 50 modifications to enhance its capabilities and continue operating for an additional six years ... The contract would also see Saab replacing the batteries of the Swedish Navy's submarine fleet to ensure the long-term sustainment of the fleet.” The *Södermanland*-class boats hold the same speed capabilities as the *Götland* class whilst displacing 100 fewer tons and having roughly the same hull length and 24-sailor crew complement. Contrasted with the *Götlands'* armament, the *Södermanlands* have one additional 400mm torpedo tube.

(Continued on Page 8.)



## Sweden Has Some of the Best Submarines on Earth (Continued from Page 7.)

### The Future: *Blekinge* (A26) class Submarine

These are the [intended replacements](#) for the *Södermanland* class, with HS<sub>w</sub>MS *Blekinge* and *Skåne* expected to be delivered in 2027 and 2028 respectively; only the former ship has been laid down thus far, having taken place back in late June. According to the [Nuclear Threat Initiative](#) (NTI), “The A26 vessels will also have a large bow section from which unmanned underwater vehicles (UUVs) can be launched and special forces can be transported. Additionally, this section can be used for reconnaissance, mine detection, mine laying, underwater mapping, and warfighting. Currently, Kockums is investigating several ways to improve communications with onshore command without giving up the submarine’s position, including the possible use of UUVs for communications purposes or new antennas on the submarine.”



Gotland-class© Provided by 1945  
Gotland-class Submarine.

In short, the Swedish First Submarine Flotilla is a small but fearsome force; considering what they were able to pull off against a top-of-the-line USN carrier, just imagine what sort of havoc they could wreak upon the [Russian Navy](#).



ABOVE: Gotland-class© Provided by 1945  
Gotland-class submarine. Image Credit: Creative Commons.



LEFT: .Gotland-Class© Provided by 1945  
Gotland-Class. Image Credit: Saab.

BELOW: Gotland© Provided by 1945  
Image of Gotland-class Submarine.



RIGHT: AIP© Provided by 1945  
Gotland-class Submarine. Image: Creative Commons.



## Veterans Day Observance at AIMM







**BIRTHDAYS**

**September**

Lorrie Jilek 2

**December**

Barbara Schwerman 4  
 Timothy L. Arnold 6  
 Glenna Butler 8  
 Kenneth Canitz 10  
 Barbara J. Higgins 13  
 Alan Malone 17  
 Robert Christians 26  
 Jimmy D. Gage 26  
 Thomas S. Salisbury 30  
 Barbara Wewers 31

**January**

Michael Vanecek 4  
 Maurice Lee Barksdale 7  
 Cecil H. Goins 10  
 Michael D. Moore 10  
 Sam Cecil 11  
 Marvin E. Vaughter 18

**February**

John E. Archer 6  
 Colin L. Stockdale, Jr. 12  
 Gilbert F. Houston 13  
 Bruce W. Dart 28

**March**

Frank C. Tillery 4  
 Michael D. Drew 7  
 Joe E. Ward 23  
 Greg Schwerman 23  
 Richard Ewing Childs 26  
 Bonny M. Schmidt 27  
 Frederick R. Wright, Jr. 31

**April**

Adrian M. Wills 2  
 Richard Wayne McCarstle 4  
 Edward John Alves 5  
 Herbert F. Wise 8  
 Bobby L. Barge 9  
 Tom Desaulniers 11  
 Robert David McBride 14  
 Harold D. Haislip III 15  
 Stephen Carneal 16  
 James W. Morehouse 18  
 Paul Harless 23

**TREASURER'S REPORT**

**Oct-22**

<b>TOTAL BASE FUNDS BEGINNING BALANCE</b>	<b>\$13,699.26</b>
<b>General Fund Beginning Balance</b>	\$3,817.00
<b>Credits</b>	\$248.33
Deposited cash on hand and misc. donation 10/24	
<b>Debits</b>	
<b>General Fund Ending Balance</b>	\$4,065.33
<b>Designated Funds</b>	
Maint. Fund Bal.	\$2,652.66
Charity Fund Bal.	\$372.00
Snook Mem. Fund Bal.	\$1,386.86
<b>Designated Fund Balance</b>	\$4,411.52
<b>Checking Balance (General + Designated Funds)</b>	\$8,476.85
<b>Other Funds</b>	
Savings - Cash Balance	\$5,369.41
Cash on Hand	
<b>TOTAL BASE FUNDS ENDING BALANCE</b>	<b>\$13,846.26</b>
Submitted: 15 NOV 2022	
Pete Jilek	
Base Treasurer	

**Notes:**

- **\$25 base liability insurance coming due soon.**
- **130.75 due to national storekeeper for calendars.**
- **Check #1499 for dues sent, will be on next report.**
- **In process of collecting cash for calendars from members.**
  - **Notes: for dues sent, will be on next report.**
- **In process of collecting cash for calendars from members.**

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 1 year in the newsletter. The number beside your name is the month and year until you will be listed. Send donations to Razorback Base – USSVI, 9 Broadview Dr., Little Rock, AR 72207-5113 (Memo – Booster Club).

<b>Name</b>	<b>Exp.</b>
Pete Jilek	16-Nov-22
John C. Barr	3-Nov-23
Johnnie Baker	1-Jan-23
David Boyer	1-Jan-23
Billy Holloway	1-Jan-23
Alan Malone	1-Jan-23



# Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

## A Submarine Christmas Poem

T'was the night before Christmas, he lived in a crowd,  
In a 40 man berthing, with shipmates so loud.  
I had come down the Sail with presents to give,  
And to see just who in this rack did live.

I looked all about, a strange sight did I see,  
No tinsel, no presents, not even a tree.  
No stockings were hung, just pooppy-suit close at hand,  
On the bulkhead hung pictures of far distant land.

He had medals and badges and awards of all kinds,  
But one in particular seem to catch my eye.  
Why they were Dolphins, with a tiny submarine ...  
pinned on with pride,  
A sobering thought came into my mind.

For this place was different, it was so dark and dreary,  
I had found the house of a Submarine Sailor once I could see clearly.  
The Sailor lay sleeping, silent and alone,  
Curled up in his rack, dreaming of home.

The face was so gentle, the berthing in such good order,  
Not how I pictured a United States Submarine Sailor.  
Was this the hero whom I saw on TV?  
Defending his country so we all could be free.

I realized the families that I've seen this night,  
Owed their lives to these Submarine Sailors who were willing to fight.  
Soon 'round the world, the children would play,  
And grownups would celebrate a new Christmas Day.

They all enjoyed freedom each month of the year,  
Because of the Sailor, like the one lying here.  
I couldn't help but wonder how many lay alone,  
On a cold Christmas Eve on a sea, far from home.

The very thought brought a tear to my eye,  
I dropped to my knees and started to cry.  
The Sailor awakened and I heard a rough voice,  
"Santa, don't cry, for this life is my choice."

Defend the seas this day,  
So others may rejoice.  
The Sailor rolled over and drifted to sleep,  
I couldn't control it, I continued to weep.

I kept watch for hours so silent, so still,  
And we both shivered from the night's cold chill.  
I didn't want to leave on that cold, dark night,  
This Guardian of Honor, so willing to fight.

Then the Sailor rolled over and with a voice soft and pure,  
Whispered, "Carry on Santa, it's Christmas Day,  
All is Secure!!"

Author: Unknown

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