

United States Submarine Veterans



Base Memorials And Ceremonies Handbook Art Randall, Editor



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER ONE	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
I TYPES OF SERVICES	1
A.NATIONAL HOLIDAY CEREMONY HONORING OUR SHIPMATES LOST AT SEA	1
B. ELEMENTS OF A MEMORIAL SERVICE	1
C. DECEASED SUBMARINE VETERAN	2
CHAPTER TWO	2
I U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS	3
A. ELIGIBILITY AND ARRANGEMENT FOR BURIAL AT SEA	3
B.MILITARY HONORS FUNCTIONS AT FUNERALS FOR VETERANS	4
C. COMPOSITION OF FUNERAL HONORS DETAILS	4
D. CEREMONY	4
E. PRESIDENTIAL MEMORIAL CERTIFICATE	5
CHAPTER THREE	6
I U.S. FLAG PROTOCOLS	7
A.SALUTING THE FLAG	7
B.CARRYING THE FLAG	7
C.DISPLAYING THE FLAG OUTDOORS	7
D.DISPLAYING THE FLAG INDOORS	7
E.U.S. FLAG FOLDING PROCEDURE (GRAVE-SIDE SERVICE)	8
F.PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE	8
G.U.S. FLAG DISPOSAL CEREMONY	9
CHAPTER FOUR	13
I PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION	13
A.PRINT MEDIA (NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE, ETC.)	13
B.ELECTRONIC MEDIA (TV AND RADIO)	13
C.POSTERS	13
D.BASE NEWSLETTER/E-MAIL	13
CHAPTER FIVE	14
I TOLLING OF THE BOATS CEREMONY	14
A.TOLLING THE BOATS	14

Boats And Men Lost Prior To WWII	14
Boats And Men Lost During WWII	16
Boats And Men Lost Post World War II	23
The War on Terrorism – Within	25
1 TOLLING BOATS PREAMBLE	25
CHAPTER SIX	28
<hr/>	
I SERVICE ACTIVITIES, DISPLAYS AND ARRANGEMENTS	28
A.WREATH	28
B.MUSIC	28
C.OTHERS THAT MAY BE APPROPRIATE.	29
Burial Ceremony	30
May Their Glory Forever Ring – WWII Subvet	30
Prayer For Our Departed Shipmate	32
U. S. Submarine Veterans Remembrance Service	33
CHAPTER SEVEN	34
<hr/>	
I US SUBMARINE VETERANS’ CHARITABLE FOUNDATION PROGRAM	34
1. Memorial Projects Fund	34
2. The US Submarine Veterans' Charitable Foundation Submarine Museums	36
3. Individual Memorial Scholarship Endowment Funds	37
4. US Submarine Veterans' Charitable Foundation Webpage	38
CHAPTER EIGHT	39
<hr/>	
I. SUBMARINE VETERANS GRAVE MARKERS	39
A.WW II SUBMARINE VETERANS	39
B.USSVI SUBMARINE VETERANS	39
C.EXAMPLES OF GRAVE MARKERS	40

BASE MEMORIALS AND CEREMONIES HANDBOOK



INTRODUCTION

This handbook is intended to be a reference for Base held Memorials and Services. The elements shown are a guide ,each Base is free to vary a ceremony as it may see fit. Also included is helpful information about available U.S. Military Honors services provided to veterans by the Department of Defense by Executive order of the President of the United States.

This handbook will be updated periodically as comments and recommendations are Accumulated and each update will be identified by the date updated

CHAPTER I

I TYPES OF SERVICES

A. National Holiday Ceremony Honoring Our Shipmates Lost at Sea

1. Memorial Day
2. Veterans Day
3. Appropriate date for a local submariner on eternal patrol due to loss at sea
4. Submarine Veteran Remembrance Service
 - a) In the event that your base has not identified any local area Submariners that were lost at sea, you may select either of the nationally recognized Holidays for your service.

B. Elements of a Memorial Service

1. Post The Colors
2. Sound Diving Alarm-Klaxon (If Available)
3. Opening Remarks By Master Of Ceremonies

" We are gathered here today to honor United States Submarines and Submariners who voluntarily gave their lives serving in Submarine Warfare. May we never forget their sacrifice to insure our freedom and prosperity. "

4. Invocation-Chaplain
5. Pledge Of Allegiance
6. Roll Call Of Attending Submarine Veterans
7. Presentation Of Wreath
8. Dedication Of Wreath-Chaplain
9. Guest Speaker(S), If Any
10. Tolling Of The Boats Ceremony - One Toll For Each Boat
11. Volley Via Rifle Brigade
12. Echo Taps-Echo Via Bugle and Trumpet (If Available), Or Recording
13. Closing Prayer-Benediction-Chaplain
14. Amazing Grace-Bagpiper(S)
15. Surface Alarm-Klaxon

NOTE: Scripture readings from the Old and New Testaments, may be inserted if so desired by the chaplain or clergyman. Elements listed for reference only, order or deletion of elements are up to the base memorial committee.

C. Deceased Submarine Veteran

1. Graveside Service
2. Church Sanctuary Service
3. Funeral Home Service

These services should be coordinated with the family of the deceased at the church or funeral home director and in accordance with the family's wishes.

Often the family clergyman will perform a service at both the funeral home and the cemetery for interment. You might ask if the Base Chaplain might assemble the attending submarine veterans and say a prayer for the departed shipmate, during the funeral service. This would usually be sufficient and a minimum.

In the event that the Base Chaplain is asked to perform the service he may use one of the two examples in the prayer section of this document

CHAPTER TWO



I U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

A. Eligibility and Arrangement for Burial at Sea

1. Active duty, retired, honorably discharged veterans and their family members, U.S. civilian marine personnel of Military Sealift Command, other U.S. citizens who are determined eligible by the Chief of Naval Operations because of notable service and/or other contributions to our government.
2. Anyone desiring burial at sea should indicate that preference in writing (in a will or other legal document). During funeral planning, the executor/executrix of the estate should contact:

**Military Medical Support Office (MMSO)
Mortuary Affairs, Bldg. 38H
Great Lakes IL 60085-5200
Toll Free: 1-800-876-1131**

For further information contact

**Casualty Assistance Branch
Naval Personnel Command (NPC-621)
5720 Integrity Drive
Millington TN 38055-6210
Toll Free: 1-800-368-3202**

- a) Information Provided the Next of Kin After Committal Services Completed
- b) Disposition at sea is normally accomplished within 8 to 10 weeks from the time the Fleet Commander-in-Chief is notified of a request.

- c) The Commanding Officer of a ship directed to conduct an at sea disposition will, within 10 days after the committal, mail to the next of kin a personal letter giving the date and time of committal and include photographs or video tape of the ceremony, the commemorative flag and a chart showing where the burial took place. Copies of the basic letter only will be forwarded to Naval Office of Medical/Dental Affairs, Great Lakes, IL; and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington DC.

A. Military Honors Functions at Funerals for Veterans

1. Availability Of Funeral Honors Detail Assured
2. The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that, upon request, a Funeral Honors Detail will be provided for the funeral of any veteran.

A. Composition Of Funeral Honors Details

1. The Secretary of each military department shall ensure that a funeral honors detail for the funeral of a veteran consists of two or more persons.
2. At least two members of the Funeral Honors Detail for a veteran's funeral shall be members of the armed forces; at least one of whom shall be a member of the armed force of which the veteran was a member. The remainder of the detail may consist of members of the armed forces or members of veterans organizations or other organizations approved for purposes of this section under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Each member of the armed forces in the detail shall wear the uniform of the member's armed force while serving in the detail.

A. Ceremony

1. A General Honors Detail shall perform at a minimum, a ceremony that includes:
 2. Folding of a United States flag and presentation of to the veteran's family
 3. Playing of Taps. Unless a Bugler is a member of the Detail, the Honors Detail shall play a recorded version of Taps using audio equipment that the Detail shall provide if adequate audio equipment is not otherwise available for use at the funeral.
4. Veterans Affairs Department Head Stones and Grave Markers
5. **NOTICE** - New Law Concerning Eligibility for Headstones and Markers
 - a) On December 27, 2001, President Bush signed Public Law 107-103, the Veterans Education and Benefits Expansion Act of 2001.

This law includes a provision that allows the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to furnish an appropriate headstone or marker for the graves of eligible veterans buried in private cemeteries, whose deaths occur on or after December 27, 2001, regardless of whether the grave is already marked with a non-government marker.

This new provision will be codified at 38 U.S.C. § 2306(d). NCA will revise its headstone and marker application (VA Form 40-1330) to remove language-indicating markers will only be provided for unmarked graves. Until this form is revised, applicants should ignore references to "unmarked graves, foot-stones, and supplement" and should note in Box 27, "Remarks" that this will be a second marker to mark a veteran's gravesite.

A. Presidential Memorial Certificate

1. A Presidential Memorial Certificate (PMC) is an engraved paper certificate, signed by the current President, to honor the memory of honorably discharged deceased veterans.
2. History
 - a) This program was initiated in March 1962 by President John F. Kennedy and has been continued by all subsequent Presidents. Statutory authority for the program is Section 112, Title 38, of the United States Code.
1. Administration
 - a) The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) administers The PMC program by preparing the certificates which bear the President's signature expressing the country's grateful recognition of the veteran's service in the United States Armed Forces.
1. Eligibility
 - a) Eligible recipients include the deceased veteran's next of kin and loved ones. More than one certificate may be provided.
1. Application
 - a) Eligible recipients, or someone acting on their behalf, may apply for a PMC in person at any VA regional office or by U.S. mail only. Requests cannot be sent via e-mail. There is no form to use when requesting a

PMC. Please be sure to include a return mailing address with your request and a copy of the veteran's discharge documents.

- b) If you would like to request a Presidential Memorial Certificate, or if you requested one more than six (6) weeks ago and have not received it yet, we ask that you either:
- 1) Fax your request and all supporting documents (copy of discharge and death certificate) to: (202) 565-8054, or
 - 3) Mail your request and all supporting documents using either the U.S. Postal Service or a commercial mail service, such as one of the overnight or express mail delivery services, to:

**Department of Veterans Affairs
National Cemetery Administration (403A)
810 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20420-0001**

- 4) If you have any questions about a certificate you have received, a request you have already sent in or about the program in general, you may call (202) 565-4964. Or you may e-mail us at: PMC@mail.va.gov

NOTE: The above telephone number and e-mail address is for questions about the Presidential Memorial Certificate Program only. We do not administer other VA programs or have access to other VA records.

CHAPTER THREE



I U.S. FLAG PROTOCOLS

A. Saluting the Flag

1. Salute the flag when it is six paces from the viewer and hold it until the flag has passed six paces beyond.
2. Salute the flag at the first note of the National Anthem and hold the salute until the last note is played. Never use a flag as a decoration –use bunting.
3. When in civilian attire - MEN remove hats and hold at left shoulder with hand over heart; without hat, place right hand, palm open, over heart. WOMEN should place right hand, palm open, over heart.
4. When in athletic clothing, face the flag or music, remove hat or cap and stand at attention; a hand salute is not given.

A. Carrying the Flag

1. When marching - Carry the flag on the right in any procession or parade. If there are many other flags, carry the flag in the front center position.
2. If you are carrying a flag -Hold the flag at a slight angle from your body.
3. You can also carry it with one hand and rest it on your right shoulder.

A. Displaying the Flag Outdoors

1. On a vehicle – Attach the flag to the antenna or clamp the flagstaff to the right fender.
2. Do not lay the flag over the vehicle.
3. On a building – Hang the flag on a staff or on a rope over the sidewalk with the stars away from the building.
4. Over the street – Hang the flag with the stars to the east on a north- south Street or north on an east west street.
5. Above other flags – Hang the flag above any other flag on the same pole
6. Other flags, separate poles – Hang all flags on equal poles. Hang the U.S. flag on its own right, hoist it first and lower it last.
7. In a window – Hang the flag vertically with the stars to the left of anyone looking at it from the street.
8. Half-mast – This is a sign of mourning. Raise the flag to the top of the pole then lower it to the halfway point. Before lowering the flag, raise it to the
9. top
10. Upside down – An upside-down flag is considered a distress signal.

A. Displaying the Flag Indoors

1. Multiple staffs – If you display the flag on a staff with other flags around it, place the flag at the center and highest point. Crossed staffs - Keep the flag staff higher and on its own right.
2. Behind a speaker – Hang the flag flat on the wall. Do not decorate the podium

- or table with the flag. Use bunting for decoration.
3. Next to a speaker – Place the flag in a stand on the speaker's right. Use the same placement for a religious service.
 4. In a hall or lobby – Hang the flag vertically across from the main entrance with the stars to the left of anyone coming through the door.
 5. On a casket – Drape the flag with its canton at the head and over the left shoulder of the body. Do not lower the flag into the grave.

Source: Information Courtesy of U.S. Navy

A. U.S. Flag Folding Procedure (Grave-Side Service)

1. Folding the U.S. Flag
 - a) Hold the flag waist-high.
 - b) Fold the lower striped section of the flag over the blue field
 - c) The folded edge (the edge nearest the reader in step b) is then folded over to meet the open edge.
 - d) A triangular fold is then started by bringing the striped corner of the folded edge to the open edge.
 - e) The outer point is then turned inward (parallel with the open edge) to form a second triangle.
 - f) The triangular folding is continued until the entire length of the flag is folded in this manner.
 - g) When the flag is completely folded, only the blue field should be visible.

Source: U.S. Military

A. Pledge of Allegiance

1. Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag; Manner of Delivery
 - a) The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag

*“I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America,
and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God,
indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”*

Should be rendered by standing at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart.

When not in uniform men should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render the military salute.

A. U.S. Flag Disposal Ceremony

1. Ceremony of Final Tribute

- a) One flag is used in the ceremony, which is representative of all the flags to be burned at the service. The remainder of the flags collected should be incinerated after the ceremony.
- b) The ceremony should be conducted out-of-doors, preferably in conjunction with a campfire program, and it should be a solemn, special event. The public is encouraged to attend.
- c) The ceremony involves the Base Commander Vice Commander, Chaplain, Chief of the Boat, a Color Guard, Color Party (a detail of two persons carrying the flag(s) to be incinerated), an eight person firing party (seven Rifles and a "Squad Leader") and a bugler (recorded field music may be used).
- d) Just before sunset the flag, which has been flying all day, is retired (lowered) in the normal ceremonial procedure for that location-or group.
- e) The color party responsible for the flag receiving the final tribute moves to front and center. The Commander should present the color party with the flag, which has been selected for its final tribute and subsequent destruction. The leader should instruct the color party to "Raise (or Hoist) the Colors."

The Commander comments: (when the flag has been secured at the top of the pole)

"This flag has served its nation well and long. It has worn to a condition in which it should no longer be used to represent the nation. This flag represents all the flags collected and retired from the service this day. The honor we show ere today for this one flag, we are sowing for all of the flags, even those not physically here."

- f) The Commander should:
 - 1) Call the group to attention;
 - 2) Order a salute;
 - 3) Lead the entire group in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag;
 - 4) Order the flag retired by the color guard.
 - 5) Slowly and ceremoniously lower and then respectfully fold the flag in the customary triangle.
 - 6) Deliver the flag to the leader and then dismiss the group. This

concludes the Ceremony of Final Tribute.

1. Ceremony for the Disposal of Unserviceable Flags

- a) The Base members assemble out-of-doors
- b) Fire Preparation:
 - 1) A fire is burning center field in a fire pit. It is important that the fire be sizable, preferably having burnt to a bed of red hot coals to avoid bits of the flag being carried off by a roaring fire, yet be of sufficient intensity to ensure complete burning of the flag.

1. Alternate Procedure for Fire Preparation

- a) A fire pit is located center field. There is an A-frame rack over the fire pit. Draped over the A-frame are the flags to be incinerated, save one.
- b) The flags are prepared earlier by dipping them in kerosene. There is no fire lit at this time.
- c) Flag Preparation (one flag) :
 - 1) The Detail assigned to the flag opens up the tri-corner fold flag, refolds the flag in a coffin-shaped rectangle, and hands the flag to the COB.

COB: "Commander, we wish to present a number of unserviceable flags of our Country for inspection and disposal."

Commander: "Chief of the Boat advance and present the Flag for disposal and inspection."

(COB comes to attention, takes the Flag that is to be inspected, marches down center until opposite the Past-Commander, turns and halts two paces in front of the Base-Commander. The COB steps one pace forward and salutes.)

COB "Commander, we present this unserviceable flag for your inspection."

Base-Commander: " Is the present condition of this Flag the result of its usual service as the Emblem of our Country?"

COB: " This Flag has become faded and worn over the graves of our departed comrades, the soldier, sailor, Marine, and airmen dead, both men and women, of all our nation's wars, and our community"

Base Commander: " Present this Flag to the Vice-Commander for his inspection."

(The COB salutes, about faces, and marches until opposite the Vice-Commander, turns and halts two paces in front of the Vice-Commander. The COB steps one pace forward and salutes.)

COB: " Vice-Commander, we present this Flag which has been inspected by the Base-Commander, for your further inspection."

Vice-Commander: " Has this Flag served any other purpose?"

COB: "This Flag has been displayed in various public places."

Vice-Commander: " Present it to the Base Commander for final inspection and fitting disposal."

(The COB salutes, about faces, and marches until opposite the Commander, turns and halts two paces in front of the Commander. The COB steps one pace forward and salutes.)

COB: " Commander, we have the honor to present for final inspection and proper disposal these Flags of our Country."

Commander: " Have these Flags been inspected by the Vice-Commander?"

COB: " They have."

Commander: " Vice-Commander, what does your inspection show and what do you recommend?"

Vice-Commander: " Commander, since these flags have become unserviceable in a worthy cause, I recommend that they be honorably retired from further service and fittingly destroyed."

Commander: " We have presented here these Flags of our Country which have been inspected and condemned as unserviceable. They have reached their present state in a proper service of tribute, memory and love."

“A Flag may be a flimsy bit of printed gauze, or a beautiful banner of finest silk. Its intrinsic value may be trifling or great; but its real value is beyond price, for it is a precious symbol of all that we and our comrades have worked for, lived for, and died for, a free Nation of free men, true to the faith of the past, devoted to the ideals and practice of Justice, Freedom and Democracy.”

“Let these faded Flags of our Country be retired and destroyed with respectful and honorable rites and their places be taken by bright new

Flags of the same size and kind, and let no grave of our soldier or sailor dead be unhonored and unmarked."

" Chief of the Boat, destroy these Flags by burning. Would the audience please rise."

(The COB takes position in front of the fire, holding the Flag to be incinerated)

Commander: "The Chaplain will offer prayer."

Chaplain: "Almighty God, Captain of all hosts and Commander over all, bless and consecrate this present hour. We thank Thee for our Country and its Flag, and for the liberty for which it stands. To clean and purging flame we commit these Flags, worn-out in worthy service. As they yield their substance to the fire, may Thy Holy Light spread over us and bring to our hearts renewed devotion to God and Country. Amen."

Commander: "Hand salute."

(Color Guards present arms. The Flags are dipped per Section 10, Flag Code. All officers and members except the COB and Firing Party, salute.)

The COB dips the condemned Flag in kerosene and places it on a rack over the fire and lights the Flags.

After the Flag is placed on the rack and is being incinerated, the COB salutes. The Firing Party is commanded to "Come to the Ready" and the Squad Leader orders the firing of three volleys. At the conclusion of the three volleys, the Squad Leader commands the firing party to "Present Arms", about faces and salutes.)

Bugler Sounds "Taps." (In lieu of a Bugler, a recording of Taps may be played.)

Commander: "Ready,.. To!"

(When the flags are basically consumed those assembled, with the exception of the Base Commander, Chief of the Boat, and the Color Guard, should be dismissed single file and depart in silence.)

The Post Commander, Chief of the Boat, and the Color Guard remain until the flags are completely consumed.

The fire should then be safely extinguished and the ashes buried.)

Optional: Pipe Band or lone Piper plays "Amazing Grace" as all exit. This concludes the Ceremony for the Disposal of Unserviceable Flags.

CHAPTER FOUR



I PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION

A. Print Media (Newspaper, Magazine, etc.)

1. Make an appointment to meet the Military Affairs editor or column writer of your local newspaper. Acquaint him or her with our organization. If possible bring a condensed version of the history of the submarine service, Explain your pending event and elicit an article in the paper which will advise your local citizens of the coming event.
2. You should follow up with a thank you message after the article has been published.
3. Keep this person informed of your base activities. They may not publish everything, but it keeps the lines of communication open and friendly.

A. Electronic Media (TV and Radio)

1. Usually the radio stations monitor the newspaper for news and community events that they can mention on the air. They are required to air public service type information by the FCC. You might casually remind them of that if they give you a cold shoulder.

A. Posters

1. A simple color poster done by a base member on their PC that gives the pertinent information about the event is usually sufficient. These may be posted at your local American Legion or VFW organizations, with their consent.

A. Base Newsletter/e-Mail

1. Events planned far enough in advance should be highlighted in your base newsletter.
2. E-mail and or telephone should communicate short notice events, such as funeral services, as soon as possible.

A. Local “Penny saver” Publications

1. These small local publications are often inexpensive to place small ads in. These ads could bring attention to your up coming memorial service or to make local citizens aware that you exist. This may also bring in potential new members.

CHAPTER FIVE



I TOLLING OF THE BOATS CEREMONY

A. Tolling The Boats

1. Extended Version (Includes Boats Lost Prior To And After WWII)
2. May be delivered with one toll (<ding>) or two tolls after Boat citing

Boats And Men Lost Prior To WWII

USS F-4 Skate (SS-23)

Lost with 19 Men on 25 March 1915 when it foundered off Honolulu Harbor.

<ding>

USS E-2 Sturgeon (SS-25)

Four men lost 15 January 1916 when hydrogen explosion erupted while

entering New York Harbor. Boat repaired and returned to service.

<ding>

USS F-1 Carp (SS-20)

Lost with 19 Men on 17 December 1917 when it was sunk after collision with the USS F-3 (SS-22) off San Clemente, California.

<ding>

USS G-2 Tuna (SS-27)

Lost 30 July 1919 with 3 men when she foundered in the Long Island Sound.

<ding>

USS H-1 Seawolf (SS-28)

Lost on 12 March 1920 with the loss of 4 men when it grounded off Santa Margarita Island, California.

<ding>

USS S-5 (SS-110)

Lost 1 September 1920 when it foundered 40 miles offshore of the Delaware Capes. The crew escaped through a hole cut in the hull in the tiller room.

<ding>

USS O-5 (SS-66)

Lost 29 October 1923 with 3 men when sunk after collision with SS Abagarez off the Panama Canal. Torpedoman's Mate 2d Class (SS) Henry Berault received the Medal of Honor,

<ding>

USS S-51 (SS-162)

Lost on 26 September 1925 with the loss of 33 men when it was sunk after collision with SS City of Rome off Block Island, Rhode Island.

<ding>

USS S-49 (SS-160)

4 men were lost in a Battery Explosion on 20 April 1926. The Boat survived.

<ding>

USS S-4 Snapper (SS-109)

Lost with 40 men on 17 December 1927 when it was sunk after being rammed by USCGC Paulding off Provincetown, Massachusetts.

<ding>

USS Squalus (SS-192)

Lost 23 May 1939 with 26 men when flooded and sank off Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Boat salvaged and recommissioned under a new name.

<ding>

USS O-9 (SS-70)

Lost 20 June 1941 with 34 men foundered off Isle of Shoals, New Hampshire

<ding>

Boats And Men Lost During WWII

"I can assure you that they went down fighting and that their brothers who survived them took a grim toll of our savage enemy to avenge their deaths."

Vice Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, Jr., USN

USS Sealion (SS-195)

Lost with 4 men on 10 December 1941 by aerial bombs during a Japanese air attack at Cavite Navy Yard, Republic of the Philippines

<ding>

USS Seadragon (SS-194)

Boat survived but one (1) man was lost during a Japanese air attack at Cavite Navy Yard, Republic of the Philippines, on 10 December 1941.

<ding>

USS Bass (SS-164)

Lost 25 men during flooding off the Panama Canal in 1942, Boat survived.

<ding>

USS S-36 (SS-141)

Lost 20 January 194, destroyed after she ran aground on the Taka Bakang Reef in Makassar Strait, Indonesia, near Makassar City. Crew rescued.

<ding>

USS S-26 (SS-131)

Lost with 46 men on 24 January 1942 in the Gulf of Panama, 14 miles West of San Jose Light when USS PC-460 rammed it. 2 men survived.

<ding>

USS Shark (SS-174)

Lost with all hands (59 men) on 11 February 1942 when it was sunk by surface craft East of Menado, Celebes Island as a result of one of three Japanese attacks.

<ding>

USS Perch (SS-176)

Lost 3 March 1942 when sunk by Japanese surface attack 30 miles NW of Surabaya, Java. 60 men taken prisoner, 8 men died as POWs. 52 survived war.

<ding>

USS S-27 (SS-132)

Lost on 19 June 1942 when it grounded off Amchitka Island, 400 yards off the island of St. Makarius Point near Constantine Harbor. The crew was rescued.

<ding>

USS Grunion (SS-216)

Lost with all hands (70 men) on 30 July 1942 off Kiska Island, Aleutians (Alaska) to unknown causes.

<ding>

USS S-39 (SS-144)

Lost on 1 August 1942 when it was destroyed after grounding on a reef south of Rossel Island Louisiande Archipelago. The crew was rescued.

<ding>

USS Argonaut (SS-166)

Lost with all hands (84 men) 10 January 1943 in Java Sea by Japanese surface attack.

<ding>

USS Amberjack (SS-219)

Lost with all hands (74 men) by Japanese aerial bombs and surface craft on 16 February 1943 off Rabaul in the Solomon Sea.

<ding>

USS Grampus (SS-207)

Lost with all hands (71 men) by Japanese surface attack in the Solomon Islands on 5 March 1943.

<ding>

USS Triton (SS-201)

Lost with all hands (74 men) by Japanese Surface Attack off New Guinea on 15 March 1943.

<ding>

USS Pickerel (SS-177)

Lost with all hands (74 men) by Japanese Surface Attack off Honshu, Japan, on 3 April 1943.

<ding>

USS Grenadier (SS-210)

Lost on 22 April 1943, 10 miles West of Lem Voalan Strait. Sunk by aerial bombs. 61 men taken prisoner, 4 men died as POWs, 57 survived the war.

<ding>

USS Runner (SS-275)

Lost with all hands (78 men) by possible Japanese mine between Midway Island and Japan in June 1943.

<ding>

USS R-12 (SS-89)

Lost with 42 men off Key West, Florida, to unknown causes on 12 June 1943. 3 men survived.

<ding>

USS Grayling (SS-209)

Lost with all hands (76 men) to unknown causes on 9 September 1943 when it was sunk in or near Tablas Strait, Republic of the Philippines

<ding>

USS Pompano (SS-181)

Lost with all hands (76 men) by possible Japanese mine off Honshu, Japan in September 1943.

<ding>

USS Cisco (SS-290)

Lost with all hands (76 men) on 28 September 1943 during a Japanese Air and Surface attack in the Sulu Sea.

<ding>

USS S-44 (SS-155)

Lost on 7 October 1943 with the loss of 55 men when it was sunk by surface craft off Paramushiru, Kuriles. 2 men survived and were taken prisoner.

<ding>

USS Dorado (SS-248)

Lost with all hands (76) by an air attack in SW Atlantic 12 October 1943.

<ding>

USS Wahoo (SS-238)

Lost with all hands (80 men) during a Japanese air and surface attack on 11 October 1943 in La Perouse Strait off Japan.

<ding>

USS Corvina (SS-226)

Lost with all hands (82 men) on 16 November 1943 during a Japanese submarine attack off Truk.

<ding>

USS Sculpin (SS-191)

Lost with all hands (40 men) on 19 November 1943 when it was sunk by a Japanese surface craft north of Groluk Island near Truk. 42 men were taken prisoner but only 21 men survived the war.

<ding>

USS Capelin (SS-289)

Lost with all hands (78 men) on 2 December 1943 by an unconfirmed Japanese Surface attack in the Celebes Sea.

<ding>

USS Scorpion (SS-278)

Lost with all hands (76 men) on 5 January 1944 by possible Japanese Mine in the Yellow Sea off China.

<ding>

USS Grayback (SS-208)

Lost with all hands (80 men) on 27 February 1944 during a Japanese Air and Surface attack off Okinawa.

<ding>

USS Trout (SS-202)

Lost with all hands (81 men) on 29 February 1944 during a Japanese Surface Attack in the Philippine Sea.

<ding>

USS Tullibee (SS-284)

Lost with 79 men on 26 March 1944 north of Palau. Sunk by her own torpedo. One man survived and was taken prisoner.

<ding>

USS Gudgeon (SS-211)

Lost with all hands (78 men) during a Japanese air and surface attack on 12 May 1944 in Northern Marianas.

<ding>

USS Herring (SS-233)

Lost with all hands (84 men) on 1 June 1944 by a Japanese shore battery and surface craft off Matsuwa Island, Kuriles.

<ding>

USS Golet (SS-361)

Lost with all hands (84 men) during a Japanese Surface attack off Honshu, Japan, on 14 June 1944.

<ding>

USS S-28 (SS-133)

Lost with all hands (50 men) when she foundered off the Hawaiian Islands.

<ding>

USS Robalo (SS-273)

Lost with 78 men by possible Japanese Mine off Palawan on 26 July 1944. 4 men believed to have survived as POWs.

<ding>

USS Flier (SS-250)

Lost with 78 men on 13 September 1944 when sunk by Japanese mine in the Balabac Strait near Mantangule Island. Eight men survived and were later rescued by USS REDFIN (SS 272).

<ding>

USS Harder (SS-257)

Lost with all hands (79 men) during a Japanese depth charge attack off Luzon, Republic of the Philippines, on 24 August 1944.

<ding>

USS Seawolf (SS-197)

Lost with all hands (102 men) on 30 October 1944 when it was mistaken for a Japanese submarine and sunk by friendly destroyers just north of Morotai, Republic of the Philippines

<ding>

USS Darter (SS-227)

Lost on 24 October 1944 when it became grounded on Bombay Shoal off Palawan and then destroyed. The submarine USS Dace rescued the crew.

<ding>

USS Shark (SS-314)

Lost with all hands (90 men) 24 October 1944 when it was sunk by Japanese surface craft in the channel midway between Hainan and Bashi Channel.

<ding>

USS Tang (SS-306)

Lost with 83 men on 25 October 1944 when it was sunk by her own torpedo

in the north end of the Formosa Strait. Nine of the crew were taken prisoner and survived the war. Her commanding officer received the Medal of Honor.

<ding>

USS Escolar (SS-294)

Lost with all hands (82 men) by possible Japanese Mine in the Yellow Sea off China on 17 October 1944.

<ding>

USS Albacore (SS-218)

Lost with all hands (86 men) by possible Japanese Mine on 7 November 1944 between Honshu and Hokkaido, Japan.

<ding>

USS Growler (SS-215)

Lost with all hands (85 men) on 8 November 1944 by a possible Japanese Surface attack in the South China Sea.

<ding>

USS Scamp (SS-277)

Lost with all hands (83 men) on 11 November 1944 when she was sunk during a Japanese surface attack in the Tokyo Bay area.

<ding>

USS Swordfish (SS-193)

Lost with all hands (89 men) by a possible Japanese surface attack or mine on 12 January 1945 off Okinawa.

<ding>

USS Barbel (SS-316)

Lost with all hands (81 men) on 4 February 1945 during a Japanese air attack off the entrance to Palawan Passage.

<ding>

USS Kete (SS-369)

Lost with all hands (87 men) on March 1945 to unknown causes between Okinawa and Midway.

<ding>

USS Trigger (SS-237)

Lost with all hands (89 men) in the East China Sea on 28 March 1945 during a Japanese air and surface attack.

<ding>

USS Snook (SS-279)

Lost with all hands (84 men) on 8 April 1945 to unknown causes off Formosa.

<ding>

USS Lagarto (SS-371)

Lost with all hands (85 men) on 4 May 1945 in the Gulf of Siam during a Japanese surface attack.

<ding>

USS Bonfish (SS-223)

Lost with all hands (85 men) on 18 June 1945 during a Japanese air attack off the Bali Coast.

<ding>

USS Bullhead (SS-332)

Lost with all hands (84 men) off the Bali Coast by a Japanese air attack on 6 August 1945.

<ding>

"We shall never forget that it was our submarines that held the lines against the enemy while our fleets replaced losses and repaired wounds."

Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz

Boats And Men Lost Post World War II

USS Salmon (SS-182)

On her last war patrol, she survived a Japanese attack but was considered a total loss on 24 September 1945 and was decommissioned. No loss of life.

<ding>

USS Cochino (SS-345)

Lost with one man lost on 26 August 1949 off the coast of Norway due to a battery explosion and fire. 6 men from the submarine USS Tusk (SS-426) were also lost in the rescue operation.

<ding>

USS Stickleback (SS-415)

Lost 30 May 1958 when it sank off Hawaii while being towed, after collision with the USS Silverstein (DE-534). All the crew was taken off before sinking.

<ding>

USS Thresher (SSN-593)

Lost will all hands (129 men) on 10 April 1963 off the New England coast.

<ding>

USS Scorpion (SSN-589)

Lost with all hands (99 men) on 22 May 1968 due to a possible Torpedo detonation 400 miles southwest of the Azores.

<ding>

USS Bonfish (SS-582)

Lost three men on 24 April 1988 during a fire and explosion off the coast of Florida. The boat was considered a total loss and decommissioned.

<ding>

USS Nathaniel Greene (SSBN-636)

Ran aground in the Irish Sea on 13 March 1986, causing rudder and ballast tank damage, with no loss of life. However, the damage was so severe that she was decommissioned and scrapped.

USS San Francisco (SSN 711)

At 12 noon, January 8, Guam Time, the USS San Francisco hit an uncharted undersea mountain while traveling at high speed some 525 feet below the surface. San Francisco was able to surface and head back to Guam under its own power. One critically injured sailor Machinist Mate Second Class, Joseph Allen died January 9, while 23 other crewmen were treated for injuries by SEAL medical personnel that came aboard January 9. Submarine expected to be returned to Service after repairs have been completed

<ding>

The War on Terrorism – Within

Pentagon, Washington D.C.

On 11 September 2001, three Submariners on duty at the Pentagon died at the hands of Terrorists, flying a commercial jetliner into its offices. The dead submariners were, LCDR Ronald J. Vauk, Nampa, Idaho. LCDR. Patrick Murphy, Illinois and ET2(SS) Brian A. Moss Sperry, Oklahoma

<ding>

1 TOLLING BOATS PREAMBLE

We have included the Preamble to the Ceremony of Tolling the Boats. It is a modified version of that used by U.S. Submarine Veterans World War II. Using it is optional. However, we recommend that you read it before the "Tolling of the Boats" so all that are attending the ceremony will understand its full meaning.

PREAMBLE

For the enlightenment of our guests who may not understand the significance of our ceremony of "Tolling the Boats," I shall give you a brief explanation of this solemn remembrance of our Shipmates: the officers and enlisted men who sacrificed their lives aboard submarines in the service of our country.

John F. Kennedy once said, "A nation reveals itself not only by the men it produces, but also by the men it honors, the men it remembers."

It is true that the sea has always taken its toll of seamen. This is especially true for the submariner.

Over the years, some four thousand young men have lost their lives in circumstances serving our country in the U.S. Submarine Force. In all, a total of seventy-two U.S. submarines have been lost in war and in peace.

It is also true that no maritime power has ever survived unless its men have been willing to fight back with successively better ships manned by professional seamen who have profited by the lessons learned from the past. Those of us who go to sea in today's submarines and those who will do so in the future are forever indebted to those submarine sailors who gave their lives testing different innovations in submarine warfare during times of peace.

These losses, while tragic, have served to provide us with invaluable knowledge to

enable us to improve succeeding classes of submarines and are gallant extensions of the traditions of duty, professional competence and self-sacrifice which have always been the hallmark of the U.S. Submarine Force.

The U.S. Submarine Force came into existence on October 12, 1900, with the commissioning of the USS Holland (SS-1). The early 1900s were a period of intense development, resulting in adoption of the gasoline engine for surface propulsion, the periscope, and improvement in double hull design.

By 1906, with most of the fleet in the Atlantic, the Secretary of the Navy approved submarines as the only way to defend the West Coast of the United States if attacked. Yet, on the eve of World War I, 1914, the U.S. Submarine Force only numbered 34 submarines.

During World War I, the Secretary of the Navy adopted the position that submarines would defend the vital fleet port at Subic Bay, Philippines and positioned boats there.

Between 1914 - 1940 the U.S. Submarine Force would suffer the loss of 11 submarines and 150 submariners in testing new designs. Despite these setbacks, the U.S. Submarine Force continued to grow. One U.S. Submariner, TM2(SS) Henry Berault, received the Medal of Honor for his selfless courage

The years of 1941 through 1945 were years of monumental struggle and sacrifice for all Americans. The objectives were to protect and preserve the freedoms of the United States of America, as well as those of our friends and allies. To this end, our entire national efforts, both civilian and military, were rendered to a full measure of devotion.

Immediately following the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on 7 December, 1941, with the Pacific Fleet in ruins, Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, a submariner himself, upon taking command as Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, recognized the true military value of the submarine. In January 1942, he raised his official flag on the submarine Grayling and upon relinquishing command took down his flag on board the submarine Menhaden. "It was to the Submarine Force," stated Nimitz, "that I looked to carry the load until our great industrial activity could produce the weapons we so sorely needed to carry the war to the enemy. It is to the everlasting honor and glory of our submarine personnel that they never failed us in our days of great peril."

And that they did. This small force, composed of about 50,000 men, including staffs and back-up personnel (less than 2% of the U.S. Navy's personnel and by war's end consisting of 288 submarines) inflicted a staggering 55% of Japan's maritime losses. Of approximately 6,000,000 tons comprising the entire Japanese merchant fleet, from 1941 through 1945, U.S. submarines sank 1,113 Japanese merchant marine vessels for a total

of
4,859,634 tons. During that same period, U.S. submarines sunk 214 naval warships for an additional 577,626 tons, about a third of all Japanese warships destroyed.

Seldom, if ever in history, had so small a naval force accomplished so much. Japan's war effort depended on shipping. It was sunk in the main by U.S. submarines. However, these successes did not come without a price. 52 American submarines were lost during World War II. Many of our numbers were lost in the performance of these duties.

Some men lost their lives individually, but by far the greater number died as boats failed to return from patrol. In some instances, the cause of the submarine's loss was known, but in most cases, the report "submarine overdue--presumed lost" was the epitaph for both submarine and men. A few were rescued by the Japanese and imprisoned until the war's end. From these were then learned the fate of their ship and crew.

The price, overall, was that the U.S. Submarine Force suffered the highest percentage of losses of any branch of the Armed Services. 3,500 submariners quietly paid the ultimate price in the defense of their country which quickly earning the U.S. Submarine Force the nickname – The Silent Service.

Seven submariners were awarded the Medal of Honor during World War II; two posthumously. More than fifty (50) years have passed since the men of World War II departed on their eternal patrol. We of United States Submarine Veterans, Inc. and U.S. Submarine Veterans of World War II endeavor to keep alive the memory of our departed Shipmates at every gathering of our organizations. We do this by honoring their memory in prayer and by "Tolling the Boats" -- calling the roll of those submarines which we lost in that war.

Still, no one close to the Submarine Service can reflect on those tragic times without again
experiencing the shock and sadness felt upon learning of the loss of the USS Thresher (SSN-593) and USS Scorpion (SSN-589).

And yet, these losses added an awareness to the initial emotions; the submariners and those persons closely associated with this branch of the service today know feelings of kinship, of pride, of gratitude and of profound respect for the gallant men lost on these submarines. They are remembered not as men who were, but as men who are; men, who because of dedication to their profession of the undersea, have given us greater knowledge of its mysteries, and opened broader paths for its exploration and use.

For us they live as specific individuals, each contributing his special skill to this ever-broadening knowledge. To us they will be more vivid in memory for much longer time than others who in the physical sense are nearby will.

They, all of them, have served you and this great land of ours in a way far beyond the contributions of most of us. Their contributions continue, by providing others close to

this undersea Navy new challenges, new ideas and new operational methods.

No, they are not nearby, but to us who know them they are very real –in contribution –in memory –in spirit.

We shall not forget them. We shall now proceed with this ceremony.

CHAPTER SIX



I SERVICE ACTIVITIES, DISPLAYS AND ARRANGEMENTS

A. Wreath

1. Size : Approximately 26" - 30" in diameter
2. Banner: " Lost Shipmates" or similar

A. Music

1. Patriotic such as:
 - a) "Star Spangled Banner"
 - b) "America The Beautiful"
 - c) "Amazing Grace" Bagpiped if possible, etc.
1. Hymns
 - a) Navy Hymn (Eternal Father, Strong to Save) with Submariner verse

Eternal Father, Strong to save,
Whose arm hath bound the restless wave,
Who bid'st the mighty Ocean deep
Its own appointed limits keep;
hear us when we cry to thee,
for those in peril on the sea.

Christ! Whose voice the waters heard
And hushed their raging at Thy word,

Who walked'st on the foaming deep,
and calm amidst its rage didst sleep;
Oh hear us when we cry to Thee
For those in peril on the sea!

Most Holy spirit! Who didst brood
Upon the chaos dark and rude,
And bid its angry tumult cease,
And give, for wild confusion, peace;
Oh, hear us when we cry to Thee
For those in peril on the sea!

Lord God, our power evermore,
Whose arm doth reach the ocean floor,
Dive with our men beneath the sea,
Traverse the depths protectively.
hear us when we pray, and keep
Them safe from peril in the deep.

A. Others that may be appropriate.

1. Prayers

- a) Invocation
- b) Dedication of Wreath
- c) Dedication of Submariners' Flag Holder
- d) Benediction
- e) Scripture Readings
- f) Funeral
- g) Examples

- 1. Patriotic Military Burial Ceremony - Written by Chaplain Boyd
Fallwell Permission is granted to use all or part of this ceremony to
honor departed American Veterans

(Outside, Fire three rifle volleys)

(Inside chapel, sound "Sweet Liberty" on trumpet)

Burial Ceremony

We are a privileged people to live in this free country. Our freedom was paid for with a tremendous cost. Freedom is never free!

Our flag does not fly today over our nation's capitol because some president decreed it... Our flag does not drape this casket because some brave American men and women have

fought and died for our flag and the freedom it represents.

Let us cherish the blessings of liberty that was secured for us by those who served in the armed forces of the United States of America. While history may overlook many of the brave deeds of our gallant men and women, their memory will ever live in the hearts and minds of freedom loving people of this great nation.

The heart of every true American, must throb with wondrous pride as we honor our immortal American Heroes. For those who died in the service and others who are now gone, the honor and glory is theirs.

May Their Glory Forever Ring – WWII Subvet

(WW II SubVet's Name) served in the United States Submarine Service. He heard our country's call. He went forth and counted not his own life dear, but offered it gladly in humanity's name, for God and for the right. The greatest war in the history of the world came to a close August 14, 1945 when the warring nations laid down their arms. The Germans,

Japanese and all their allies lay prostrate, they were defeated. They who knew no mercy and who had violated every law of humanity and civilization, begged for mercy, the victory was ours. **(Name)** was a part of that history of keeping this nation free.

We are assembled here to offer a last tribute of respect and affection to our departed comrade **(Name)** The years toll by as the ranks of our veterans diminish. One by one our Comrades leave us; one by one they pass on to join that company of heroic men and women who have defended our Country under arms.

With the help of God they have kept America free for you and for me, so that we truly can be One Nation under God.

(Name) United States Submarine Service, well done, the warfare is past.

The battle is fought, the battle is won, and thou are crowned at last.

There is but one word that describes our American Flag, that word is Freedom. We do not live under the Nazi Swastika, the flag of the Rising Sun, or the Hammer and Sickle.

No way! Because of men like John we live in a free country, and we live under this flag. This is our Red White and Blue. This is our Stars and Stripes we call "Old Glory"!

This is the flag we teach our young people to honor and respect. "Old Glory" always shines brightly, Always, because it acquires its brilliance from the American Veterans who have fought and died to preserve it.

It sure seems to me, that our flag shines much brighter today as we honor **(Name)** The love and devotion that he gave to our beloved country is the reason we are giving him military honors.

The sounding of "Taps" you will hear has honored our country's hero's since the Civil War. These are the words to "Taps".

"Day is done, gone the sun, from the lakes, from the hills, from the skies. All is well, safely rest, God is nigh.

Thanks and praise, for our days, n'eath the sun, n'eath the stars, n'eath the sky. As we go, this we know, God is nigh.

Of course nigh means near or very close by, God is very close by.

(Flag is held stretched over casket – Bugler sounds Taps - Bagpipes sound Amazing Grace).

(Flag is very carefully folded with white gloved calculated hand movements while bagpipes are playing)

(Presentation of the Flag)

“His flag was folded very carefully because it is precious to the American people. Since the revolutionary war 42 million Americans have served under this flag and over one million of those have died on the battlefields or were lost at sea. They were defending the freedom that this flag represents.

This Flag is our nation's very highest honor! There is none higher!
A grateful nation and the American veterans who have fought and died to

preserve it offer this flag. The United States of America in memory of (Name) gives this flag. It is for his honorable and faithful service to our beloved country.”

(Flag is Presented)

On behalf of the American people and the President of the United States, I present to you, flag. May God be with you and the family. I am privileged to give this service!

God Bless you!

(Salute Flag)

Chaplain Boyd Fallwell
2828 S.W. 53rd St.
Oklahoma City, OK. 73119
Phone 405-681-4263 Mobile 405-834-4690

2) Shorter prayer that may be used at funeral home, graveside , etc.

Prayer For Our Departed Shipmate

“Almighty god, our heavenly father, who art our refuge and strength and a very present help in times of trouble. Help us at this time to put our trust in thee, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to see us through this time of sorrow.

We thank thee for the life and love of this our shipmate and we ask that the work that he started on this earth be carried on in the hearts and hands of his family and friends. he leaves more than just memories.

Help us to go our way bravely, even though alone and to do Our tasks faithfully day by day. Make our true love and brotherhood be a constant inspiration to our lives and may his memory lives on through us. Grant us peace and strength for the battle of life while it lasts, and rest at the close of day, when work is done.

Father, when we too are tired, and would prepare ourselves to slip beneath the final wave, grant that we may let loose the moorings and sink slowly into the deep waters trusting like them, to wake with thee.

We commend into your hands of mercy, most merciful

father, the soul of our shipmate, **(Name)**., may he be found acceptable in thy sight.

He now sails under your orders on his eternal patrol

Shipmate rest your oars ---- Amen”

U. S. Submarine Veterans Remembrance Service

Modified from American Legion POW/MIA Remembrance Service
30JUN01

SUGGESTED SERVICE

"Those who have served, and those currently serving in the uniformed service of the United States, are ever mindful that the sweetness of enduring peace has always been tainted by the bitterness of personal sacrifice.

We are compelled to never forget that while we enjoy our daily pleasures, remember those who have answered the final sailing order from the Supreme Navigator and/or King Neptune. Let us pause to remember our departed shipmates".

"Direct your attention to this small table which occupies a place of dignity and honor. It is set for one, representing all that are on eternal patrol.

"We call them shipmates. They are unable to be with their loved ones and families, so we join together to pay humble tribute to them, and to bear witness to their absence.

"The table is small, symbolizing the frailty of life compared to the demands of life.

"The table cloth is white, symbolic of the purity of their intentions to respond to their Country's call to arms.

"The single rose in the vase signifies the blood they may have shed in sacrifice to ensure the freedom of our beloved United States of America. This rose also reminds us of the family and friends of our absent shipmates.

"The red ribbon on the vase represents the red ribbons in our flag and the countless thousands who gave the final measure.

"A slice of lemon on the plate reminds us of the bitterness of loss.

"The salt sprinkled on the plate reminds us of the countless fallen tears of families as they grieved.

"The glass is inverted, they cannot toast with us any more.

"The chair is empty. They are gone forever.

"The candle is reminiscent of the remembrance in our hearts of our shipmates, husbands, fathers or grandfathers.

"The American Flag reminds us that many never returned, having made the supreme sacrifice to insure our freedom.

"Let us pray to the Supreme Navigator for all our shipmates to be safe in sheltered harbor.

"Let us remember and never forget them or their sacrifices.

"May the Great Navigator forever watch over them and shield them and their families.

CHAPTER SEVEN



I US SUBMARINE VETERANS' CHARITABLE FOUNDATION PROGRAM

1. Memorial Projects Fund

The US Submarine Veterans' Charitable Foundation Memorials Fund was established to receive donations for the construction, repair and maintenance of submarine related memorials.



Donations to this fund will be distributed as they become available.

Organizations that wish to be considered for assistance should forward a detailed request to the USSVI Memorials and Ceremonies Committee for review and determination. They should be directed to the Chairman, USSVI M&C Committee in care of:

United States Submarine Veterans, Inc.
PO Box 3870
Silverdale, Washington 98383-3870

- a) Request for Memorial Project Assistance must Include
- 1) Base or organization: address, contact person, e-mail address, phone number
 - 2) Location of project:
 - 3) Proposed use of funds, description of project:
 - 4) Are other organizations contributing to, or matching funds raised for this project?
 - 5) Name of organization(s) and anticipated contribution:
 - 6) Total cost of project: materials only (paint, cleaning supplies, parts etc.)
 - 7) Labor costs will not be considered.
 - 8) Anticipated start date of project:

- 9) Anticipated completion date of project:
- 10) Project manager/ base or organization: name, US Postal and e-mail address, phone number
- 11) Project manager/ Memorials and Ceremonies Committee (to be assigned by M&C)
- 12) Approval of projects will be determined by pre-approval of the M&C committee
- 13) The USSVI Charitable Foundation Board of Directors will determine final approval of projects.

a) Guidelines and Rules for Submission of Proposals

- 1) All projects will be considered on their individual merits.
- 2) Projects that improve the appearance and presentation of Memorials or Submarine Museum boats will have preference.
- 3) Rebuilding of Engines or equipment will NOT be considered at this time.
- 4) The number of projects presented and the available funds for distribution will determine contributions from the Memorials Fund.

2. The US Submarine Veterans' Charitable Foundation Submarine Museums

This Fund was established to aid in the restoration of display submarines that are open to the public.



- a) These submarines are representative of our U.S. Submarine Force.
- b) Volunteer groups and several USSVI member bases often perform the maintenance and repair of these submarines. This fund is intended to aid them with financial assistance to obtain the necessary materials to accomplish these labors of love.
- c) Projects that fall in to this category often include fund raising campaigns that the Foundation may assist by being a repository for funds and also to provide tax deductibility provisions that the local organization may not possess.

3. Individual Memorial Scholarship Endowment Funds

- a) The US Submarine Veterans' Charitable Foundation set up this fund to facilitate Scholarship Endowment donations in the memory of deceased Submarine veterans by family members, base acquaintances and others that wish to establish a permanent memorial to a specific individual.



- b) This program will also establish a permanent endowment fund to memorialize those individuals that bequeath funds in the their name to the Scholarship Endowment Fund. Individuals that might be interested in this program should contact their attorney or investment counselor to investigate this possibility.
- c) As with most Endowment Funds only the interest generated by these accounts may be distributed to the Current Year Distribution Fund for actual scholarships, with the principal remaining in the trust for future investment.
- d) There is another way that this can be done while you are still alive through the Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT) program.
- e) For a general overview of the CRT program access:

<http://www.savewealth.com/planning/estate/charitabletrusts>

4. US Submarine Veterans' Charitable Foundation WebPage

- a) This WebPage was set up to familiarize potential donors with the various programs that are currently being offered by the Charitable Foundation.
- b) It may be accessed by using the following URL:

<http://www.ussvcf.org/ussvcf.htm>

CHAPTER EIGHT



I. SUBMARINE VETERANS GRAVE MARKERS

A. WW II Submarine Veterans

1. Two versions:
 - a) One that can be mounted directly to the grave stone
 - b) One that has a ground rod and flag holder

Contact:

**Mr. Leonard A. Behlke
358 E. Main Street Apt. # 6
Griswold, CT 06351-1129
(860) 376-9103**

A. USSVI Submarine Veterans

1. Two versions:
 - a) One that can be mounted directly to the grave stone
 - b) One that has a ground rod and flag holder

Contact:

**USSVI Long Island Base
Murray Lewis, Storekeeper
21 Twin Oaks Dr., Kings Park, NY 11754
(631) 269-5571
twinoaks@nais.com**

A. Examples of Grave Markers

1. Member SubVet WWII

2. US SubVet Member

Designed by Gil Raynor, it is available at [submarine store.com](http://submarinestore.com)



Thanks to the Following Participants
and
Contributors to the Development of This
Memorials and Ceremonies Handbook

**Carl Schmidt Chairman,
Memorials and Ceremonies Committee**

**Art Randall Principle Author and Editor
Memorials and Ceremonies Handbook
Director Central Region**