

COLUMBUS BASE SUBMARINE VETERANS

Volume 1, Issue 4

May 2005



THE GREEN BOARD



ALL SEAS ARE NAVIGABLE

Columbus Base Newsletter

Tolling of the Bells

The Columbus Sub Vets Base will be holding its second annual "Tolling of the Bells" Ceremony on May 14, 2005 at Battelle Darby Creek Metro Park - Shagbark Facility, located in southwestern Franklin County Ohio.

Last year, we honored the sixty-five commissioned submarines that we lost in our entire history since 1900 and the two submarine veterans who perished in the 911 attack on the Pentagon. This year we will add the name of Joseph Allen "Joey" Ashley, an Ohio resident, who gave his life while serving aboard the USS SAN FRANCISCO (SSN 711) in January of this year.

What compels us to hold such an event? It stems from the United States Submarine Veterans, Inc. CREED: "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. "

The following article submitted to USSVI in 1999 pertains to a discussion which was raging at that time:

"Counting THE LOST BOATS"

by Jim Christley

I have read with some interest the debate about the "tolling the bell" ceremony and regard any effort to limit memory of submarines lost to simply the 52 boats which were lost during the period of US involvement in WWII to be a disservice to our shipmates past, present and future.

Here is my take on the subject.

Serving one's country in the military service is a dangerous business. During wartime when someone is actively trying to kill you it is more dangerous. There is a common bond shared by individuals who share this danger. It is an inherent duty of those individuals to remember that some of their number has not survived the danger. In the words of Abraham Lincoln, they have given the "last full measure of devotion".

The United States Naval Submarine Force has suffered grievous losses at the hands of enemies of the United States and in the arms of the sea. We have lost whole submarines and their entire crews. We have lost shipmates, friends, and relatives. It is well that we should remember them for it makes us more aware of

the bond that we have, of the danger we faced and our shipmates continue to face and of the sacrifice that we have not yet been called on to make. But it is beholden to us that we remember them all."

The Columbus Base of USSVI adheres to Jim Christley's recommendation and anyone reading this is invited to join us beginning at 11:00 on Saturday - May 14th. The ceremony will commence at 12:00 noon with a picnic lunch to follow.

Maps and directions will be furnished upon request to:

bkenyon@insight.rr.com

Respectfully submitted by,
Bernie Kenyon

OUR CREED

"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 Government"

Commander's Corner



Hello Shipmates,

Where did April go? Now it is May. The Officers are working very hard and we are trying to come up with some fun times for the summer. One of our most important events will be in May and that is the "Tolling of the Bells" and it will be at Battelle Darby Creek Metro Park - Shagbark Facility, located in southwestern Franklin County Ohio. The Ceremony will be at 12:00 noon on 14 May 2005. We need to thank Liz and Bernie Kenyon for all of their hard work and planning that they have done for this event.

Would you like to go Walleye fishing, we asked at our meeting, now I need to know who would like to go. We will be going the 2nd or 3rd weekend in June so please e-mail if you want to go.

On 13 April 2005 we had our 100th member to join our Base. He is Joseph "Joe" Testa. Two weeks later we had member 101 join us and we are growing and thanks goes to Bernie as our Membership Chairman.

In February issue of the "Green Board" it was mentioned about my operation and the nursing home address where I was. A month later I received a postcard that was forwarded from the nursing home. It was from our member that is now serving in Iraq. He told of getting his copy of the "Green Board" and how he enjoyed reading it. It reminded me back in 1965 & 1966 while I was serving in a Flag off the coast of Nam. I enjoyed reading his postcard and would like to write him back. The post office had to have a bar code on the postcard and they covered up his name and address. Help when you can send me another postcard and keep away from the bottom of the card they may cover it up again. My address is 6070 Northgap Dr. Columbus, Ohio 4322-1945.

One more note if you think of something that we as a base can do or would like to see happen, please e-mail me or the other officers. This is a base with over a 100 members and we need you and your ideas.

See you
James (Jim) Morton

New Members

Rick Teter Ohio Wife, Amber	Edward Ellsworth Gahanna, Oh Franklin county Wife, Mildred	Joe Testa Westerville, Oh Delaware county Wife, Mary
Jenny Clark Columbus, Oh. Franklin County Husband, Jake	Gary Dinnell Pataskala, Oh Licking county Wife, Linda	Michael J. Repko Brookfield, Oh Trumbull county Friend, Betty

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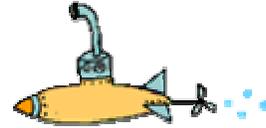
SICK BAY NOTICE

Good news is there is no news!

Lost Boats

May

USS Lagarto (SS371) May 3, 1945
 USS Gudgeon (SS211) May 12, 1944
 USS Scorpion (SSN589) May 22, 1968
 USS Squalus (SS192) May 23, 1939
 USS Runner (SS275) May 28, 1943
 USS Stickleback (SS415) May 28, 1958



SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS NIGHT WITH THE CLIPPERS

Friday, May 27, 2005

Clippers vs. Toledo Mud Hens - 7:05 PM

On Friday, May 27, the Columbus Clipper will take on the Toledo Mud Hens at Cooper Stadium and the Clippers are offering Veterans groups the opportunity to purchase general admission tickets at a great discount. Providing the ability for veterans, their families and friends to enjoy a night at the ball park and honor our veterans in pre-game ceremonies and post game fireworks.

The Conn

Base commander

Jim Morton

Vice Commander

Jim Koogler

Treasurer

Eric Dreiseidel

Secretary

Chaplain

David Johnson

COB

James Williams

Membership Chairman

Bernie Kenyon

The Columbus Federal Voice reports that they have accepted a news release from our Membership Chairman covering the birthday celebration of the Navy Submarine Force held on April 2nd. The article will appear in the April 20 issue of the Voice. There are Voice news racks at the Chalmers Wylie VA clinic and the federal credit union located at 3990 E. Broad Street outside the main DSCC gate.

May

Birthdays

Jim Morton	5-03
Jan Creekmore	5-05
Rick Percy	5-08
Cheryl Morton	5-12
Sam Templeton	5-12
Jim Koogler	5-20
Barb McCorkle	5-23
Phil Philipps	5-25
Bruce Rinehart	5-28

Vice-Commander's Corner

By Vice Commander Jim "Clutch" Koogler

The Symbolism of the Coat of Arms of the USS Columbus (SSN-762)

When the Columbus Base of the United States Submarine Veterans, Inc. was formed, we needed a base "patch"... a "badge" to be proudly worn by our members and a means by which to help identify ourselves in the midst of all other USSVI bases. *One* of the reasons we chose "Columbus Base" as our base name was to honor the United States Navy fast attack submarine USS Columbus (SSN-762)... and we chose to incorporate the "coat of arms" of the USS Columbus as a part of our Columbus Base patch. I've looked at our base patch, and at the USS Columbus coat of arms, many times since the base was formed but I never realized that there was a symbolism for every part of the USS Columbus coat of arms... and therefore for a part of our base patch. So, this month I thought you might be interested in learning the symbolism of the USS Columbus (SSN-762) Coat of Arms. My thanks to USS Columbus personnel officer, YN1 William T. Bond, for sending me the change of command program, from which this information was obtained.



The COLORS of the coat of arms are dark blue, gold, and red. Dark blue and gold are the colors traditionally associated with the United States and symbolize the sea and excellence. Red stands for courage and action.

The SHIELD honors Christopher Columbus, an early explorer for whom the capital of Ohio is named. The three sections of the shield represent Christopher Columbus' three ships... the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria. The arch alludes to the globe and new horizons. The castle and lion are adapted from the Spanish flag, and allude to the two states of Spain, (Christopher Columbus' sponsor): Castile and Leon. These also appeared on the coat of arms of the cruiser USS COLUMBUS. The scroll suggests a chart and navigational skills. The red stylized cross on the white scroll resembles that which Christopher Columbus bore on his sails and recalls the explorer's voyage to the new world. The dolphins, on either side of the shield, are symbolic of submarine service.

The TRIDENT (or supporter) represents sea prowess, and depicts Naval military readiness. The tines of the trident represent the men-of-war named COLUMBUS: the upper left tine represents the sailing ships COLUMBUS; the upper right tine represents the two cruisers COLUMBUS (CA-74, CG-12); the center tine represents the submarine COLUMBUS. The trident's downward point symbolizes USS COLUMBUS (SSN-762) patrolling, independently, in the ocean depths.

The COMPASS ROSE symbolizes Christopher Columbus navigating by dead reckoning, with a compass and by measurement of latitude from the North Star. The annulet of the compass rose forms an "O" for Ohio, while the star at its center is for Columbus... the state capital.

The EAGLE is adapted from the seal of the city of Columbus. It represents strength, and symbolizes the city of Columbus watching over USS COLUMBUS...past, present and future.

The MOTTO, "ALL SEAS ARE NAVIGABLE", is a quote that comes from the log of Christopher Columbus.

The entire SEAL ties together the past, (the Christopher Columbus coat of arms), the present (the city of Columbus, Ohio), and the future (the submarine COLUMBUS). The unbroken rope surrounding the seal represents the unbroken and lasting tie that is formed by the crews of the ships named USS COLUMBUS.

Other ships named Columbus

As an "added attraction", I thought you might also be interested in learning about the *other* United States navel ships named "Columbus". Once again my thanks to YN1 Bill Bond.

The first COLUMBUS was originally a 24-gun brig named SALLY, purchased in 1775 for the regular Continental Navy and renamed COLUMBUS. She aided in the capture of Nassau, New Providence, in 1776 and later that year took four prizes at-sea. Her career came to an end on 1 August 1778, when she was chased ashore by a British squadron near Point Judith, Rhode Island, and was burned by her own crew to prevent her from falling into British hands.

The second COLUMBUS was 191 feet long, displaced 2,480 tons, and mounted 74 guns. She sailed some 69,000 miles in both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets from 1816 to 1860. COLUMBUS was flagship of Commodore William Bainbridge in the Mediterranean in 1820 and 1821, and in 1844 served as flagship of the Brazil Squadron. In 1845, as flagship for Commodore Biddle, COLUMBUS sailed for the East Indies where the Commodore made a formal ratification of a United States-China treaty at Canton. On board COLUMBUS, Commodore Biddle remained in China until April 1846, when he made an unsuccessful attempt to open Japan to western commerce. COLUMBUS returned to the west coast of America, serving as flagship on that coast during the latter part of the Mexican War. The ship returned to Norfolk, Virginia, by way of Cape Horn in 1848, and was laid-up in the Norfolk Navy Yard with no special distinction or status. While there, she met the same fate as her predecessor, burned by Union forces to prevent her capture by Confederates.

The third COLUMBUS, a heavy cruiser (CA-74), was commissioned in 1945 and four-times the size of the first two put together. She carried three eight-inch gun turrets, twelve five-inch guns, and many anti-aircraft guns. During 1952, COLUMBUS, served as flagship of the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, for portions of NATO Operations "Mainbrace". Further cruises followed with the 6th Fleet and Cruiser Division 6. After reassignment to the Pacific Fleet in 1955, COLUMBUS cruised twice to the Far East, patrolling the Taiwan Strait during the summer of 1958. The next year, the vessel was decommissioned and converted to a guided missile cruiser.

The fourth COLUMBUS, (CG-12), was reclassified in 1959 as a guided missile cruiser (CG-12) and was commissioned in December of 1962. Its unique design, with mast and stack combined in one unit, earned the vessel the nickname "Tall Lady". During its 13-year career, COLUMBUS deployed to the Mediterranean with the 6th Fleet six separate times, meriting numerous awards and citations for excellence. In particular, the ship earned "E" recognition for Weapons, Operations, Engineering and Battle Efficiency. COLUMBUS participated in several assignments including NATO Exercises "Dawn Patrol", "Deep Express" and "Daffodil Face", as well as the 6th Fleet's 20th Anniversary Parade. Following recognition as the best cruiser in the Atlantic Fleet for 1973-74, COLUMBUS was decommissioned in 1975 and stricken from the Naval Register in 1976. The ship was sold the following year.

Upcoming events

April/May Meeting: (Remember your coffee donations!)

April 30th will be the May business meeting.

Willow Run Golf Course Banquet/meeting room. 12:00 noon.

May Picnic:

May 14th. Tolling of the Bells picnic. Will be at the Shagbark Sheltered Area of the Battelle-Darby Creek Metro Park located in Galloway, Ohio. Starts at 11am. Ceremony at 12 noon.

SUBMARINES and the MOVIES

Your history on film

by Bill McCorkle -former CS3 (SS) U.S.S. Dogfish (SS-350) & U.S.S. Sablefish (SS-303)

Part Three

Technological advancement and Universal acceptance

There always is a time when technology, events, human desire and/or human conflicts collide.

As the 19th century was ending, France was clearly in the forefront of submarine design with her battery powered developmental submarines. That is, until John Holland's designed "Holland VI" was built. Very soon, within the very early years of the 20th century, sailors in the United States, England, Japan, Russia, the Netherlands, Chile, Norway and Sweden would be learning their basic submariner skills within the hulls of Holland designed submarines. Submarines were becoming universally accepted within the world's navies but so was the garbage scow.

Although newsreels of the early submarines would be taken, those motion pictures would not be used in any known movie. The only submarine story was still Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." Even though many of the movies from that time no longer exist, a very few submarines have survived. England's "Holland I," which sank while under tow to a scrap yard in 1913 was discovered in 1981 and is now on display at the Royal Navy's submarine museum, Gosport, England, across the harbor from Portsmouth. I have read where another early operational developmental submarine is on display in Sweden but I have been unable to confirm that information. Another submarine to have survived is Germany's "Unterseeboot" No. 1. It began, like Holland's early submarines, as a private venture built by Krupp Industries, using the expertise of a designer who had worked building French submarines. The U-1, now on display in Munich, Germany, not only survived World War I but would survive, slightly damaged, the total destruction of the Krupp factories during World War II.

Universal acceptance of motion pictures was known, as soon as celluloid film was standardized, and France once again would be in the forefront of the artistic creative craft to be known as cinematography. While the Americans were arguing about who would control the American film industry, English, German and Russian film makers were developing their skills while learning from the French. Even though there would be many years of arguing between the American film makers, they finally would start getting their act together, as one by one they started moving toward the Los Angeles area of southern California, in those developmental years prior to World War I. Although all of the cinematographic techniques are beyond the scope of this work, it should be noted that for awhile, with the beautiful sunny southern California weather, the American film makers were freed from mostly indoor filming and with the area being under populated, at the time, there were many sites for "location" filming. For many of the early comedy movies the city streets were the perfect location. Even in those early years the Americans were beginning to create a studio system that would not only control the production of motion pictures but who could see their movies and where as the major studios began building their own theaters. From those early year would develop the truly American western, American comedy, American serials, and with sound the American

musical movies. In those early years, set decoration, location, and careful editing were more important than the story line. The story line could always be "cleaned up" in the editing room by careful re-editing of the film and including new visual clue or dialog inserts into the film. The story line for a majority of films wouldn't become that important until the American film studio system was becoming even more complex than the American aerospace industry.

In one movie story line, one of the greatest submarine stories is completely ignored. That movie is Robert Wise's 1965 movie of "The Sound of Music." It was based on the Rogers and Hammerstein musical of the same name, which was "suggested" from "Maria Trapp's Story." If the aristocratic Baron von Trapp hadn't been one of the leading submarine aces of World War I and one of Austria's national heroes, Germany, following their takeover of Austria, wouldn't have wanted him to be in their navy and there wouldn't have been a story. In the years prior to World War I, Austria was a much larger country and not only had seaports along the northeastern Adriatic Sea but had a sizable navy. World War I would begin in the fall of 1914 and Austria being an ally of Germany in the war, the French submarine "Curie" tried to attack part of the Austrian fleet in December and became entrapped in an anti-submarine net. The Austrians would raise, rebuild and re-commission the "Curie" as the Austrian U-14 under the command of Lieutenant von Trapp. The rest is history. Following World War I, Austria would lose a lot of her land mass, her seaports and her navy.

Having little more than a name and years, I have been wondering how closely the producers of Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" followed the story line in 1905 and 1916 and what special effects they may have used. I do know that the 1905 version was a Biographic release and nothing more. The 1916 version was a Universal Pictures release and it contained the first underwater film footage used in a full length motion picture. That footage was filmed in the Bahamas. So much for lost history!

Following the Dec. 12, 1951 U.S. Navy announcement of their plans to build the U.S.S. Nautilus (SSN-571), Walt Disney Productions set out to film their own version of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." While thinking about Disney's Nautilus, I am reminded of the words of a long forgotten author writing about the eerie streams of light flowing into the semi-darkness through the thick glass viewing ports in the upper reaches of the conning tower of an early American submarine. What if the outside was in darkness and the interior of the submarine was lighted? Would light flowing from inside into the outside darkness look like the multiple eyes of some sea monster to an unknowledgeable observer? Following Jules Verne's guidelines, the Walt Disney people would use a complete small scale model of the fictional Nautilus for miniature photography filming and mid-size waterline models for on-the-surface (without people being seen) filming at the 20th Century - Fox's large hip-deep back lot water tank. Full scale waterline mock ups for the people sequences was also filmed at the Fox lot and another full size mock up was used for sound stage filming. For all of their expertise they couldn't figure out how to show Professor Aronnax, his assistant and the harpooner Ned Land clinging to the Nautilus superstructure while it was diving, until they turned to the U.S. Navy. With a fin mock up attached to the afterdeck of the U.S.S. Redfish (SS-395) and using stuntmen in place of the actors the task was accomplished very quickly off San Diego. The underwater sequences, like almost forty years earlier, were filmed in the Bahamas. The movie would be panned by the critics and yet won awards for set decoration. It was an exceptional year for classic films. Walt Disney's Nautilus would sail onto the silver screen in time for Christmas 1954 and the U.S.S. Nautilus (SSN-571) would sail toward deep water Jan. 17, 1955.

If the crew doing the miniature photography filming for Walt Disney Productions did everything correctly, the special effects miniature photography crew working for Otto Preminger's 1965 film "In Harm's Way", as an example, produced very amateurish sequences. Even with the co-operation of the U.S. Navy and a star-studded cast, plus several love interests subplots, miniature photography would doom the dramatic climax. Need I say more?

There had been many advances to film making technologies when the producers of the 1997 version of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" would return the fictional Nautilus to more of a Victorian era concept of a submarine shape. However their sound stage design of the interior is more akin to a surface ship than a submarine. The movie also begs for some serious questions. Why does the White Star steamship look exactly like the warship U.S.S. Abraham Lincoln? Why would the writers of the role of Professor Aronnax's daughter, as his assistant, allow her to cross-dress, go aboard a Victorian era warship and pretend she is a man? Why wasn't the studio brass wringing their hands about that matter and why wasn't there something in the tabloid press about it? Was human conflict forcing them to create a desirable triangular love interest between her, Captain Nemo and Ned Land? Why was she allowed to continue wearing male crewmen's clothing, even after she had been presented with a steamer trunk full of feminine clothing of the correct size? Were there other steamer trunks full of feminine clothing of other sizes aboard the male dominated Victorian submarine and for what reason? For answers to those questions and more, you will have to wait until the subject surfaces once again in Part Six as I write about an early sound submarine movie.

It is time to close and go read a good book about history.

In The Spirit BY: David Johnson, Base Chaplain

Recently I was in a conversation with another bubblehead and we were talking about the legacy of the submarine fleets in which we served. This man was a diesel boat officer in the 50's, I was a fast attack whitehat in the 80's. He was an NROTC grad, I entered the fleet straight out of high school. He was a career officer, I served one hitch. We were worlds apart in virtually every area of life except one: We both were submariners.

That comes not only with a great deal of pride, but a great deal of responsibility. Our legacy is not just what we've done to be recorded and judged by history. Our legacy is the difference we have made and continue to make in the world around us. We do not cease to serve when our tour of duty is up. We must continue to serve throughout the course of our life.

The difference a submariner has made should not only be defined in terms of sea power, shipping lanes, and deterrent strength; but by an agenda that is much more socially conscious. The submariner should be known for his commitment for peace not only because he has wielded a "big stick", but because he also knows how to reach out to serve humanity in times of need.

The Columbus Base has decided that it is time to form our legacy through our charitable contributions, and I solicit your help. It is our desire to be a blessing both monetarily and through service to a couple of local charities. It is up to the membership body to help choose them and to administer the charity program. As base Chaplain, I will chair the committee. I am now asking for nominations for charities that we can support. The only current guidelines are that 1) It is local, 2) It is veteran related, 3) Anyone who submits a nomination must be willing to be an active member of the committee. Everyone has a good idea, what we need are people willing to step up to turn those ideas into a working process. If you have any suggestions and are willing to work to make those suggestions happen, please e-mail me at dejohanson02@yahoo.com. Please, only those who are willing to work on the committee need to make suggestions.

It's time once again to serve with pride.



Meet the new COB!

James Williams

Pictured here with his wife Elaine

Welcome Aboard!

Treasurer's Time

by Eric Dreiseidel

Greetings to one and all! April has been a very busy month, however, we are staying steady on course and speed. All Ahead 1/3. Thanks to Liz Kenyon, plans are underway for the month of May.

To bring every thing into proper perspective, if you will. The Base Benevolence, Charity and the National Charity funds have been established each with \$50 in each fund respectfully. Membership count has been reconciled with National. A sincere thanks to Bernie for his efforts in this area. It must be his prior training (Quartermaster), he won't let me get to far off course. Like I really know what course I'm on anyway.

Jake Clark is busy once again with the Base Patch, making a few corrections to match the Columbus's SSN 762 patch. Thanks Jennifer!

Hope to see many of you on April 30th at Willow Run Golf Course and the Tolling of the Bells on Saturday, May 14th. Till then, take care and happy sailing on the seas of life.

Editor's Note

If you have comments and/or articles, please contact the base newsletter editors,

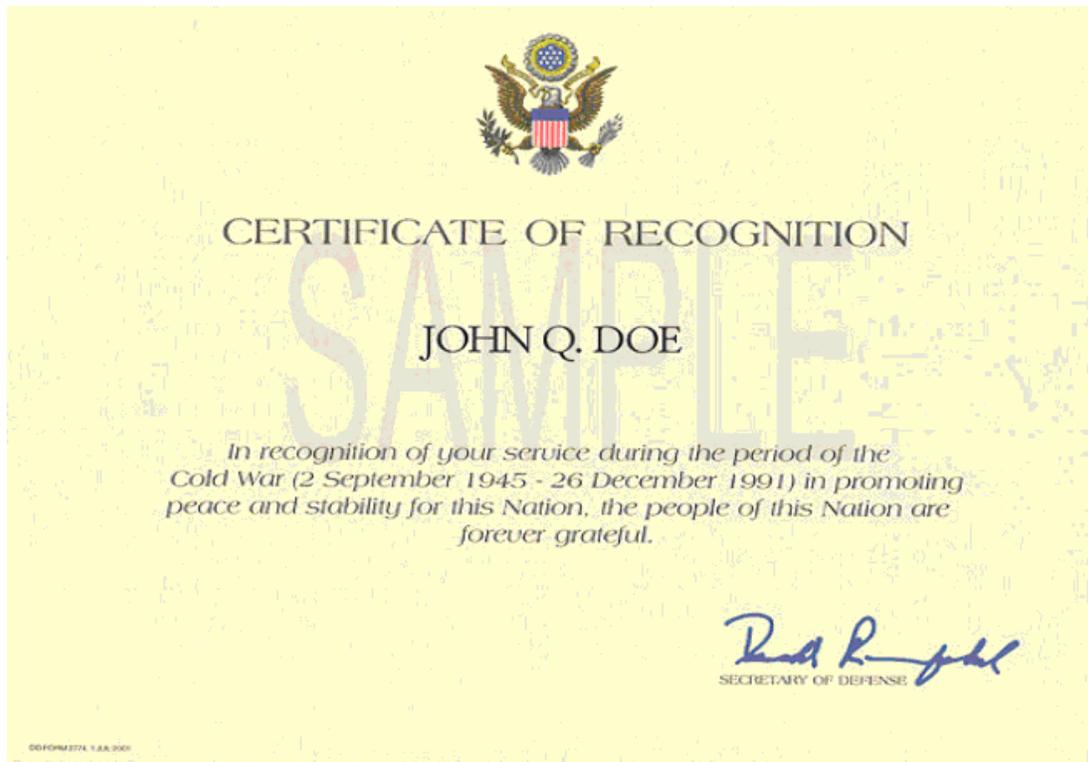
Dave or Jan Creekmore at e-mail
creek636@earthlink.net

Look for new items from the USS Columbus,
coming to a ship's store near you soon.

Ships stores

Base Store Keeper, Bill Anderson has some items in stock, Base Patches, American Flag Patches, American Flag Pins ETC. He can order many items from various sources. Boat Patches, Patrol Pins ETC. If there are Items you would like, contact Bill via E-Mail at z71toy@aol.com or see him at the next meeting.

COLD WAR RECOGNITION CERTIFICATE



Nearly all, if not all, of us served in the United State Navy during the Cold War years. As indicated below, per the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act, we are all entitled to a "Cold War Recognition Certificate". I know this isn't much, considering the service we all provided, the sacrifices many of us made, and the risks we took, but at least it some kind of recognition. So if you're interested, the article following can direct you on how and where to order it. I ordered mine several weeks ago, but it hasn't arrived yet since it can take up to six (6) months.

"Congress established the Cold War certificate in Section 1084 of the fiscal 1998 National Defense Authorization Act. Secretary of Defense (at that time) William S. Cohen approved a Cold War Recognition Certificate for award to all members of the armed forces and federal government civilian employees who faithfully served the United States during the Cold War era, Sept. 2, 1945, to Dec. 26, 1991.

The legislation states in part:

"The Congress finds the following:

"During the period of the Cold War, from the end of World War II until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the United States and the Soviet Union engaged in a global military rivalry.

"This rivalry, potentially the most dangerous military confrontation in the history of mankind, has come to a close without a direct superpower military conflict.

"Military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense, personnel in the intelligence community, members of the foreign service, and other officers and employees of the United States faithfully performed their duties during the Cold War.

"Many such personnel performed their duties while isolated from family and friends and served overseas under frequently arduous conditions in order to protect the United States and achieve a lasting peace.

"The discipline and dedication of those personnel were fundamental to the prevention of a superpower military conflict."

The Department of Defense designated the Department of the Army as the executive agent for the Cold War Recognition Certificate program. The Army has established a home page at <https://coldwar.army.mil> that explains the correct procedures to request a Cold War Certificate. As previously announced, requests will be accepted by Internet, fax or mail, beginning today.

Individuals who request the certificate must certify that they served both faithfully and honorably, whether as a member of the U.S. armed forces or as a federal civilian employee during the Cold War era. Each mailed or faxed request must be accompanied by official documentation verifying government service during the Cold War era. Acceptable documentation includes any government form that includes the applicant's name and social security number or military service number or foreign service number, and the date of service. Applicants should not send original documents to verify federal service because the documents will not be returned to the sender.

The mailing address for requests for the certificate is:

*Cold War Recognition
4035 Ridge Top Road
Suite 400
Fairfax, Virginia 22030*

The fax number is (703) 275-6749. The electronic mail address is coldwar@fairfax-emh1.army.mil. Requests sent by e-mail will not be acted upon until the Fairfax office receives supporting documentation. Requests made on-line will be maintained for one year to allow ample time for individuals to forward supporting documents by fax or mail. Individuals normally will receive a response within 30 days; however, the turnaround time will depend upon the volume of requests received.

Applicants needing additional information may call the help desk at (703) 275-6279.

Submitted by Vice Commander Jim "Clutch" Koogler

Get your walking shoes on!

The base has been invited to participate in community parades this summer. More details to be discussed at the April/May business meeting on Saturday April 30th.

USS Columbus (SSN-762)

Call to Quarters

Commander Charles A. Marquez
Commanding Officer USS Columbus (SSN-762)



Commander Marquez graduated from Rutgers College of Engineering in 1987 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Applied Sciences in Engineering. Following commissioning via Officer Candidate School in Newport, Rhode Island, he completed initial nuclear power and submarine training.

In 1989, he reported to his first submarine assignment aboard USS JAMES MADISON (SSBN 627 (BLUE)). During this tour, he qualified in submarines and completed four strategic deterrent patrols while serving in a variety of division officer assignments including Electrical Assistant, Main Propulsion Assistant, and Chemistry and Radiological Controls Assistant.

For his follow-on shore assignment, Commander Marquez served as the Submarine Squadron FOUR Operations Officer in Charleston, South Carolina. During this tour, he earned a Masters in Business Administration degree at Charleston Southern University.

In September 1994, he reported to USS NARWHAL (SSN 671) as the Engineer Officer. While assigned, NARWHAL completed a UNITAS deployment and earned the Submarine Squadron FOUR Battle Efficiency "E" award. His next assignment was on the staff of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet as a member of the Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board.

In March 2000, Commander Marquez reported to USS NEWPORT NEWS (SSN 750) as Executive Officer. During this tour he led the ship through a twelve-month depot modernization period as well as crew certification.

Prior to taking command of USS COLUMBUS (SSN 762), Commander Marquez served as the Special Assistant to the Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program for Enlisted Personnel Matters. He also earned a Masters of Science degree in National Resource Strategy from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Commander Marquez is authorized to wear the Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal (five awards), the Navy Achievement Medal (four awards), and several unit and service awards.