



UNITED STATES SUBMARINE VETERANS



"To Honor Those Who Serve, Past, Present & Future"

September 2010

Volume 11, Issue 9

**Lest We Forget —
"The USSVI Submariner's 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 of America and its Constitution.

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News Brief

1. **Next Meeting:** At 1200, third Saturday of each month at the Knollwood Sportsman's Club, Rondout, IL (near Lake Bluff). Guests always welcome!
 - a. SEPTEMBER 18
 - b. OCTOBER 16
 - c. NOVEMBER 20
 - d. DECEMBER 4 – HOLIDAY DINNER PARTY
2. Duty Cook Roster:
 - a. September – Dave Cribbins
 - b. October – Glenn Barts, Sr.
 - c. November – Larry Warnke
3. IL USSVWWII **Christmas Party Invitation** – see page 3
4. **Crash Dive Christmas Dinner** December 4; Knollwood Sportsmen's Club; dish-to-pass; Toys for Tots collection. Watch the newsletter for more details.
5. Our District has a new District Commander; see article on page 2.
6. **2011 calendars** for sale – contact Storekeeper Herman Mueller.

Crash Dive Meeting Minutes August 21, 2010

Base members participated in the Knollwood Sportsman's Club's annual Corn Roast in lieu of holding our regular meeting on the same day.

Lost Boats

USS S-5	(SS-110)	09/1/20
USS Grayling	(SS-209)	09/09/43
USS S-51	(SS-162)	09/25/25
USS Cisco	(SS-290)	09/28/43

Treasurer's Report

The last 2 months have been pretty quiet for me. The next few months will be a little more busy with the Christmas party and Annual Dues. As of 31 Aug 10 we have \$2298.02 in Checking and \$1173.69 in Savings.

As a base we have donated a little over \$900 to various charities these past 8 months. Some of the donations went to the following: Fisher House, Honor Flight for 2 of our members, USSVI Convention, Academy of our lady to name a few.

I hope everyone had a good summer.

Respectfully Submitted
Glenn C. Barts, Sr., Treasurer

Appointment new District commander CRD2

Tom has notified me after serving as CRD@ for over 7 years that he is stepping down as District Commander.

Tom thanks for all the dedication and hard work you have done to make USSVI a better organization for the membership of the District 2 bases.

This will be the one of the last things duties I will do as the Central Region Director. I am appointing Vic Vanhorn member of the Chicago Base as the next District Commander of CRD2. I am also appointing Dick young of the Cincinnati base as the Vice District Commander of Central Region 2. I have nothing but the highest regard of both Vic and Dick. Welcome aboard and I know the next Central Region Director elected will be contacting you soon.

Dick please forward a picture to Al Singleman NS so he can update the USSVI website and records.

Fraternally,
Carl Schmidt
Central Region Director

Groton Sub School Video

Submitted by Martin Salvador

If you haven't been back to Sub School recently, you will find things have really changed.

<http://www.navy.mil/swf/mmu/mmplyr.asp?id=14176>

A Baby Picture Can Protect Your Wallet

Richard Wiseman, PhD

University of Hertfordshire

In a recent study, 88% of people who found wallets with photos of a smiling baby returned them... compared with 53% of people who found wallets with a photo of a cute puppy... 48%, a happy family... and 28%, a contented elderly couple.

Bottom Line/Personal interviewed Richard Wiseman, PhD, professor, psychology department, University of Hertfordshire, UK, and leader of a study in which 240 wallets were planted on the streets of Edinburgh.

Bonus Payment for Illinois Veterans

Source: <http://www.veterans.illinois.gov/benefits/>

WORLD WAR II BONUS

A bonus of \$10 per month for domestic service and \$15 per month for foreign service is payable to a veteran who was a resident of Illinois at time of entering service, served at least 60 days on active duty between September 16, 1940 and September 3, 1945, and received an honorable discharge. Survivors are entitled to a benefit of \$1,000, if the veteran's death was service-connected and within the period specified.

KOREAN, VIETNAM, PERSIAN GULF, AND GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM (OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM/OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM) CONFLICT BONUS

A \$100 bonus is payable for service during one of the following periods:

- Korea - June 27, 1950 - July 27, 1953
- Vietnam - January 1, 1961 - March 28, 1973
- Vietnam Frequent Wind - April 29, 30, 1975
- Persian Gulf - August 2, 1990 - November 30, 1995
- Global War on Terrorism (OEF/OIF) – on or after Sept. 11, 2001

The claimant must also be in receipt of one of the following medals:

- Korean Service Medal
- Vietnam Service Medal

Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal Vietnam Era or the Southwest Asia Service Medal

- Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal or the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal

The claimant must also be a resident of Illinois for 12 months immediately prior to entering service and have received an Honorable Discharge. Individuals currently on active duty who served in the Persian Gulf may apply prior to discharge by also including the Armed Forces Certificate available at:

http://www.veterans.illinois.gov/pdfs/armed_forces_certificate.pdf

You can download a copy of the Bonus Application here

http://www.veterans.illinois.gov/pdfs/bonus_app.pdf.

IL USSVWWII Greater Chicago Chapter Christmas Party

When - Dec. 18, 2010

Where - Silver Stallion Rest. - Mannheim & Algonquin Rd. , Des Plaines

Time - 12:00 Noon - Social Hour
1:00 PM - Buffet Luncheon - Family Style - Beef, Chicken Plus.

Cost - \$10.00 for all members in "Good Standing" (Dues paid up to date).

Each member is allowed one guest at \$10.per.

Extra guests - \$20. per person.

Made it on Saturday so we could have more INC guys attend..

Don't forget to bring a gift/gifts for our Manteno friends.

Make checks payable to
USSUBVETSWWII.

Mail to:

John Manasse

419 So. Donald Av.

Arlington Hts., Il. 60004-6933

All reservations and money must be in
by Dec.11th.

Cost is \$20./per person after Dec. 11th.
NO EXCEPTIONS!!

Bob Krautstrunk

The Diving Alarm Ballet

Submitted by: Bob Hall

For those of us that remember. And for those you who might wonder. I had the honor and privilege of earning my Dolphins on a diesel boat 50 years ago this year. Henri Carrere, ICC (SS) USN Ret.

Some may understand some may not but this is the old diesel boat routine for slipping under the sea.

Brings back many memories from the Golden Era for many who got to experience Crash Dives, Sub School, Ops, Northern Runs. For our Nuke Brothers of the Phin this is what our WW-II mentors passed on to us DBF'rs charging us to insure that traditions are not forgotten!!!

The Diving Alarm Ballet by Mike Hemming

As I pass between the controllermen, the oogah, oogah, "Dive!", "Dive!" comes over the speakers and they leap

to their sticks and rheostats. The engines shut down air lever is hit, rheostats spun down, sticks are thrown, as the ballet begins.

Generator electricity wanes as the huge storage batteries are called on for power.

Sticks pulled to new positions and rheostats spun back up to keep the motors turning. The flurry of intense activity over, minor adjustments made and times logged while listening, always for the sound of water doing something it shouldn't.

As I walk forward at the same time into the engine room, the two men in each one do the shutdown dance. Throttles are slapped down, hydraulic levers pulled to the closed position to shut exhaust valves and drains opened by the throttleman. As his oilier spins the inboard exhaust valves the 32 turns to shut it, either the oilier or the throttleman (depending on who is closer) will have yanked the pin holding the great intake air valve open so it falls shut with a loud clang. His inboard exhaust valves shut, the oilier drops below to secure the sea valves that allow the seawater to cool the engines. Then, the throttleman checks everything secure one more time.

In the control room, the other area of great activity on a dive, lookouts almost free fall to their diving stations on the bow and stern planes. Quickly the bow planesman rigs out his planes and both he and the stern planesman set their charges to the prescribed angles for the dive. Arriving soon after the planesmen, the OOD, now the diving officer, gives the ordered depth to reach and the angle to do it. Then he checks that all is well and will watch the planesmen to learn if the trim needs changing.

The Chief of the Watch having closed the huge main air induction valve, will watch the Christmas Tree to see that all hull openings are closed. Then he pulls the vents to flood the main ballast tanks and watches the depth to signal the auxiliary man on the air manifold when to blow negative tank to the mark to stop our descent into the depths.

The manifold operator will hammer open the valve and then close off the roaring rush of compressed air, as needed.

By this time, the trim manifold operator will have arrived from the engine room. After climbing over the stern planesman he will be ready to pump and flood seawater to the tanks. This will trim up the boat to neutral buoyancy.

In the conn, the helmsman will have rung up standard speed so the boat will be driven under by the screws. The QM of the watch will dog the conning tower hatch when the OOD, the last man down from the bridge, pulls the lanyard to close it.

There is no music to guide this dance except calm orders given and acknowledged.

Started in a flurry of activity, it will end by winding down quietly to a state of relaxed vigilance by men practiced and confident of themselves and each other. They have done this many times, this graceful and awkward descent into the depths. They do it as fast as is safely possible. This is where they belong, with many feet of sea hiding the strong steel of the hull. Men asleep in bunks half-awakened by the raucous alarm and noisy ballet, drift back to deep sleep, confident they are at home where they should be.

Smart And Fast, Marine Mammals Are Guarding Our Military Bases

By Craig Welch, Seattle Times, 29 August 2010

We saw our first dolphin in the garage.

Bunsen was lying belly-down on a tarp, where trainers stroked his flesh to keep him calm. The 11-year-old bottlenose dolphin had diarrhea, and physical exams hadn't been able to detect the cause. So Bunsen the dolphin was getting an ultrasound.

One veterinarian watched on a beeping screen as another scanned Bunsen's abdomen. A trainer cooed and slipped the cetacean a mackerel while keeping him moist with squirts from a plastic water bottle.

But this wasn't just some ordinary carport. And Bunsen is no ordinary sea creature. This was the alcove of a military operating theater. And Bunsen is a foot soldier in the Pentagon's global War on Terror.

We'd come to this military outpost in San Diego because this is where the U.S. Navy trains marine mammals to stop invaders. Here, every day, beneath the California sun, dolphins named Bunsen, Slooper, Shasta, Maddie, Crockett, Bugs and Bertha learn to sweep for hidden mines or bump and tag divers pretending to be underwater guerrillas. Fat-whiskered sea lions practice cuffing intruding swimmers with giant leg traps.

Some time this year - the Navy won't say when - up to 20 of these creatures will make their debut in Puget Sound. They'll patrol the waters of Hood Canal, on the lookout for agents of al-Qaida or any other enemy who might try infiltrating the Trident Submarine Base at Bangor.

We wanted to understand how it is in 2010 that Flipper still plays so significant a role in the art of war.

This mission prompts such discomfort in the Northwest that it took the Navy two tries

to bring its cetaceans north. (Similar patrols at a base in Georgia began without objection in 2006.) The irony seemed difficult to shake. Those are nuclear warheads housed at Bangor, the most sophisticated and destructive devices in human history. And our first line of defense is an animal we applaud for learning to leap through hoops at theme parks?

But Bunsen and his colleagues had a lesson to impart, one it seems we humans never stop needing to relearn: Technology often can't beat nature's wonders - especially not after 50 million years of evolution.

Most of the Navy's 80 bottlenose dolphins and 30 California sea lions work near the mouth of San Diego Bay, along a pretty stretch of peninsula ringed by military guards and gates. For years the U.S. government kept its marine-mammal program classified. These days the basics of what happens here aren't secret (though the military remains tight-lipped about many details). So on a sunny summer morning, after vets rolled a clicking and squeaking Bunsen to check his kidneys, civilian military escorts walked us to the water. There, training supervisor Chris Harris watched his crack teams of guard-animals prepare for practice.

They didn't look particularly ferocious. The Navy once collected dolphins in the wild but now breeds its charges in captivity, and the teaching of new recruits begins within a few weeks of life.

On this day, the youngsters leapt and swam inside a network of docks and pens like toddlers tumbling on a playground. Nearby, their human counterparts readied boats to ferry them to sea.

The Navy's methods aren't anything special: You can't teach a Labrador puppy to catch and return a Frisbee until after it learns to sit and stay on command. Likewise, with dolphins "we break down every movement to its individual components," Harris says.

To prepare even a quick learner like Bunsen to signal when it spots an object on the sea floor, trainers first use underwater whistles and rewards to praise him each time he swims anywhere near it. Those rewards might be squid or fish or cheerful banter and soothing pats. Each marine mammal works with the same human trainer, who painstakingly bumps up the complexity of each task until the dolphins can perform sophisticated maneuvers. It can take three to six years of working five days a week for a single animal to ignore inevitable distractions and get it right every single time.

Some dolphins are taught to hunt for mines and carefully drop acoustic transponders nearby. Those headed for Puget Sound will patrol for human divers. Spotting a potential intruder, the dolphin will swim back to a boat where a handler fixes a strobe to its snout. The dolphin then buzzes out and bumps the intruder in the torso, sending a strobe light to the water's surface.

Armed soldiers on nearby boats do the rest - unless a trained sea lion happens to be handy. The sea lions are taught to carry a quick-release metal cuff attached to a line. They can dive toward swimmers and clamp the cuff at the thigh.

Both animals are so fabulously fleet-finned that swimming intruders aren't likely to know what hit them. But what makes these marine mammals even more valuable are their super-human powers of observation. Sea lions have brilliant low-light vision and can see five times better than any human.

Dolphins are capable of much more. They track objects in water through echolocation - sending out clicks, sometimes several hundred a second, and hearing through their lower jaw when those sounds bounce back (though new research suggests the dolphin's entire head may function as a

giant ear). This hearing can be adjusted in a flash if a dolphin or its prey are in motion. And it's inexplicably precise. "To our sonar, a rock may look like a mine, but it doesn't look like that at all to a dolphin," says Mike Rothe, who oversees this program at San Diego's Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center.

Bottlenose dolphins can dive repeatedly without getting the bends and sleep with half their brain at a time. There's evidence they translate sounds into mental images - a sort-of internal picture of what they hear. Those mental pictures are so sharp that dolphins can distinguish between a nickel and a dime at 100 yards. Some can tell apart brass, aluminum and stainless steel - even when each hunk of metal is buried two feet in mud.

The Navy began figuring out all of this more than half a century ago. The military was trying to mimic the hydrodynamic properties of dolphin skin to see if it could improve torpedoes. Then, in 1965, a dolphin named Tuffy was trained to deliver mail to aquanauts living in a cannister 200 feet below the California coast during the Navy's SeaLab II project. Quickly the Navy's interest shifted. At the height of the Vietnam War, in December 1970, dolphins patrolled Cam Ranh Bay after swimmers carrying explosives made repeated attacks on an ammunition pier. "There were no attacks while they were there," says Navy spokesman Tom LaPuzza. And "the attacks resumed after they were gone."

Dolphins also surrounded Navy ships as protection in Bahrain in the mid-1980s, and would later steam up the Persian Gulf aboard the USS Gunston Hall to sweep shipping lanes. In the late 1980s the Navy decided Bangor needed dolphins, too.

The military wasn't prepared for the response it got.

Former trainers accused the Navy of abusing its animals. Environmentalists said

the Navy was putting warm-water dolphins at risk in the Sound's chilly waters. Some critics even speculated that dolphins had been trained to use nose-mounted guns to kill invaders.

The Navy denied everything. The Marine Mammal Commission investigated and found no abuse. But the Navy's history of secrecy just made it worse. When animal-rights groups sued, the Navy agreed to reconsider its plans. But in the meantime the Cold War ended, Congress began shuttering military bases and plans were made to wind down the use of marine mammals.

"It's the stuff that people believed they were doing but weren't that got people most riled up," says Paul Eugene Nachtigall, director of marine mammal research at the University of Hawaii.

The Navy may also have misjudged who we are: What Seattleite wouldn't be a bit squeamish mixing words like "dolphin" and "terrorism"? Plus, contesting captive sea life is embedded in our DNA. Many still recall the squeals and thrashing in 1970, when whale hunters herded dozens of orcas - which, in fact, are large dolphins - into Penn Cove and lassoed them for sale to marine parks. To hide the whales that died then, wranglers wrapped carcasses in chains and stuffed them with rocks. The outrage that followed when those dead animals surfaced fueled Congress' passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. To this day, Whidbey Island residents stage an annual protest demanding that a Miami aquarium return Lolita, the sole surviving orca from that capture.

What is it that makes these slippery-skinned creatures so special?

For many of us, it probably starts with The Smile, that squiggly thin perma-grin that makes dolphins look like they're settling into a food coma after slurping a yummy herring soufflé. Or perhaps it's the exuberant play, all that graceful mid-air

arcing and tailfin flapping that showcases a complex and familiar intelligence.

It's certainly not just that they're fellow mammals. Heaven knows we don't bestow such reverence on sea lions, those whip-smart lumbering tricksters best known for their sneaky skill at swiping fish. Then we've grown accustomed to chasing with firecrackers and rubber bullets to keep them from threatened salmon on the Columbia River. And that's actually a step up from the slingshots and crossbows, piped-in whale sounds and plastic orcas that failed in the 1990s to drive the pinnipeds from steelhead at the Ballard Locks.

There's just something deeper in our attraction to the genus Tursiops, something even the experts struggle to articulate. We seem to love them and use them in equal measure, while they in turn tend to drive us kind of nutty.

We campaign to unleash dolphins from theme parks - while forking over millions to touch or swim with them. We gave an Oscar to a documentary about a ruthless Japanese dolphin slaughter, a film that starred the man who trained Flipper. A decade earlier that very same ex-trainer, Ric O'Barry, was fined by the feds for letting loose and endangering dolphins the Navy had given to a special park that was preparing them for release to the wild. One of the animals was found two weeks later, starving.

Most of us don't even know all they can do. "What I wouldn't give to have 60 seconds inside a dolphin's head!" says Hawaii scientist Nachtigall.

It's increasingly clear that dolphins are higher-order beings - perhaps far higher than researchers once thought. Dolphins have been known to use tools, grabbing deep-sea sponges to scrape at mud and rocks to drive out fish. They're self-aware enough to recognize themselves in mirrors. They're fabulous at imitation and can mimic entire sequences of actions. Florida trainers once

taught a dolphin to repeat the Batman theme song. "They're actually better at aping behavior than apes," says Janet Mann, a Georgetown University professor of psychology and biology.

She would know. Mann has tracked dolphin behavior in Shark Bay, Australia, for nearly a quarter-century. She's widely believed to have spent more hours watching dolphins than any other scientist on Earth. And she's watched dolphins interact with the social complexity and sophistication of cliquey high-school teens.

"Dolphins form alliances and alliances of alliances, sometimes more than 50 in a day," she says. Dolphin A will hang out with B and C before joining up with dolphins D and E. But he may move on when dolphin F arrives because he doesn't like being around D when F is there, too.

There's also increasing evidence that cetaceans in general may have complex internal emotional lives. "We're in a new era of science where we're being forced to recognize that it's not a philosophy but physiology," says Toni Frohoff, director of TerraMar Research, a marine-mammal-advocacy group headquartered in Seattle. "Their neuroanatomy clearly shows that the parts of their brain responsible for emotion and suffering and pleasure are highly developed and even rivals our own."

Increasingly, in some corners, it seems dolphins are people, too.

Neither the ultrasound nor an MRI could explain what ailed Bunsen, but his discomfort would eventually wane after some rest and a more regimented focus on nutrition.

Most marine-mammal scientists say the Navy takes exceptional care of its animals and funds huge amounts of marine-mammal research. The Navy has taken dolphins to Alaska and South Korea in winter, and conducted numerous studies that suggest Puget Sound's waters won't be harmful.

"The coldest winter night won't even raise the resting metabolic rate of most of our dolphins," says Mark Xitco, who oversees the animals' care. Even so, Puget Sound's dolphins will patrol only two hours a night. The rest of their time will be spent in heated pens.

That, of course, does little to counter objections.

"Dolphins are not produce," Frohoff says. "Dolphins, like humans, can withstand temperatures that are colder than what's comfortable. They're not testing the dolphins' capacity to suffer."

Says Rothe, with the Navy: "We don't see any evidence of suffering. And perhaps that's the hardest thing to hide . . . something that isn't there in the first place."

Scientist Mann applauds the Navy's care, but acknowledges the philosophical issues aren't easy. Dolphins travel far and wide over a complex geography, regularly solving social and prey problems. "They have to be constantly challenged in order not to be bored, and you can't imitate those challenges in a controlled environment," Mann says.

But she isn't trying to give them human qualities. After thousands of hours spent watching dolphins in the wild, "sometimes I can predict what's going to happen next. But I don't know what they think."

And for the time being, no one else does, either.

Crash Dive Base Contact Information

Commander – Clayton Hill, 195 Clover Lane, Cedarburg, WI 53012; 262-377-5332 (work number) or bisi@ameritech.net

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Treasurer – Glenn C. Barts, Sr., 2000 Jamestown Drive, Palatine, IL 60074; 847-934-7418; gcbarts@msn.com

COB – Larry Warnke, lwarnke@msn.com

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Newsletter Editor – Chris Gaines, 513 West Downer Place, Aurora, IL 60506; 630-892-5718 or cggaines@mindspring.com

Base Historian – Frank Voznak, franklin2@comcast.net



APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Regular Life Associate

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 of America & its Constitution."

With my signature below I affirm that I subscribe to the Creed of the United States Submarine Veterans, Inc., and agree to abide by the Constitution, all Bylaws, Regulations and Procedures governing the U.S. Submarine Veterans, Inc., so long as they do not conflict with my military or civil obligations. I will furnish proof of my eligibility for Regular membership, including my discharge under honorable conditions, and proof of my U.S. Navy (SS) Designation, if required by the Base or the national Membership Chairman. If I am not discharged, the discharge requirement is waived. If I am not U.S. N. submarine qualified, I am applying as an Associate and my sponsor is indicated below.

- I certify that I was designated qualified in USN Submarines aboard _____ in _____ (Yr)
(Honorary designations regardless of source do not apply under any circumstances.)
- I certify that I received a discharge under Honorable Conditions (if not currently in military service) in _____ (Yr)

Name: (Print /Type) _____ **Address:** _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zip Code:** _____ - _____ **Tel:** (_____) _____ - _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** ____/____/____

Your E-Mail Address _____ **Base/Chapter Desired:** _____

The Member Dues year runs from Jan 1st thru Dec 31st. Please indicate your term preference: _____
 Nat'l Dues: 5 Yr term: \$ 90.00; 3 Yr term: \$ 55.00; 1 yr term (Jan thru Sep) \$ 20.00; (Oct thru Dec adds the next yr): \$ 25.00
 Nat'l Life: 76+ yrs = \$100.00; 66 thru 75 yrs = \$200; 56 thru 65 yrs = \$ 300.00; 46 thru 55 = \$400.00; Thru 45 yrs = \$ 500.00
 Local Base/chapter dues are separate and additional. Crash Dive Base dues are \$15 annually.

How did you find USSVI? Friend, Boat Assn, Local Event/News, Internet, Other (_____)

Who is your sponsoring USSVI Regular Member?: (Mandatory for Assoc Mbrs) _____

Associate Applicant is: Veteran Spouse of Veteran Other (specify) _____

YOUR U.S. NAVY BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Date Of Birth (MM/DD/YY) ____/____/____ **If other military service, What Branch?** _____

Highest Rate & Rank Attained: _____ **Mil Retired (Y/N):** ____ **On Active Duty? (Y/N):** ____

YR entered Mil Service: ____ **YR left Mil Service** ____ (Active/Inactive reserve time also counts.)

Submarines and ships served aboard as ship's company (Use back if you need more space.)

1. _____ **Hull#** _____ **From Yr.** ____ **to Yr.** ____

2. _____ **Hull#** _____ **From Yr.** ____ **to Yr.** ____

3. _____ **Hull#** _____ **From Yr.** ____ **to Yr.** ____

4. _____ **Hull#** _____ **From Yr.** ____ **to Yr.** ____

5. _____ **Hull#** _____ **From Yr.** ____ **to Yr.** ____

Next of Kin: Name: _____ **Relationship:** _____ (Spouse, Partner, Son, Dau, Parent, Other)

Addr: _____ **City:** _____ **State:** ____ **Zip:** _____ **Tel:** _____

(Leave this address line blank if the same as your home address)

Applicants on active duty are requested to provide a permanent home address.

Upon completion, give this form, including your National and Base membership dues to the appropriate base officer. or mail to: Crash Dive Secretary. Chris Gaines. 513 W. Downer Place. Aurora. IL 60506: 630-892-5718