



“To Honor Those Who Serve, Past, Present & Future”

January 2013

Volume 14, Issue 1

**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.

Inside This Issue:

Meeting minutes	2
Lost Boats	2
Chaplain’s Corner	3
Subs Role in WestPac	4
Seadragon story	5
Russian sub near US	7
Base officer contact	9
Application form	10

News Brief

1. **Next Meeting:** At 1200, third Saturday of each month at the Knollwood Sportsman’s Club. Mark your calendars for these upcoming dates:
 - a. JANUARY 19, 2013
 - b. FEBRUARY 16
 - c. MARCH 17
2. **Duty Cook Roster:**
 - a. January – Chris Gaines Third Annual Chili Dump
 - b. February – Clay Hill
 - c. March –Fleck Family Famous Brisket Dinner
3. **January Birthdays:** Bob Zorn 5th, Kep Preble 11th, Glenn Barts 20th, and Terry Elmeier 24th.
4. **At each meeting,** we collect dental supplies and toiletries for the USO, used eye glasses for the Lions Club, and serviceable goods for Navy Relief Shop.
5. Have you ever **setup a Website** for work group, club, or religious institution? If so, we need your skills. Contact Clay Hill
6. Crash Dive encourages individual members to support the Boat Sponsorship Program. Refer to www.ussvi.org or contact Glenn Barts, Sr. for information.

CRASH DIVE BASE WEBSITE: WWW.CRASHDIVEBASE.COM

Crash Dive Meeting Minutes December 15, 2012

1. Attendees
 - a. Glenn Barts, Sr.
 - b. Clay Hill
 - c. Jan Hill, Guest
 - d. Frank Voznak Jr.
 - e. Terry Elmeier
 - f. Richard Behnke
 - g. Bob Zorn
 - h. Vic VanHorn
 - i. Martin Salvador
 - j. Frank A. Walter
 - k. Larry Warnke
 - l. Pete Almeroth
 - m. Bob Fleck
 - n. Tom Polzin
 - o. Herman Mueller
2. The meeting was called to order at 1205 by Clayton Hill followed by the invocation, Pledge of Allegiance, and a round of introductions.
3. Secretary's Report not given due to absence of the secretary.
4. Treasurer's Report was given by Glenn Barts, Sr. September statements: Savings \$1173.69; Checking \$3515.83. Frank Walter moved to accept; Terry Elmeier seconded; unanimous.
5. Committees
 - a. Newsletter – no report
 - b. Membership – about 25 shipmates have not paid dues yet; December 31 is the deadline
 - c. Charitable Service – no report
 - d. Hospitality – Wild Game Feast \$15 January 26, 2013

- e. Webmaster – position is vacant
- f. Storekeeper – door prizes from stock
- g. Bylaws – no report
- h. Memorial – Frank Voznak and Clay Hill reviewed current status.
6. Old Business
 - a. Birthday Ball – Finishing a few final details prior to publishing the flier and selling tickets.
7. New Business
 - a. Election – Vic VanHorn administered the Oath of Office for Frank Voznak, Jr. as VCDR
 - b. Region – Vic VanHorn reported on the pending formation of a new base in Madison, WI.
8. Good of the Order
 - a. Duty Cook
 - i. January – Chris Gaines Chili Dump
 - ii. February – Clay Hill
 - iii. March – Famous Fleck Family Brisket Dinner
 - b. Vic VanHorn has a collection of Silent Service programs on CD that are available for loan.
 - c. Next meeting at KSC on January 19, 2013
9. Adjourn at 1331.

Lost Boats

USS Scorpion (SS-278)	1/5/44
USS Argonaut (SS-166)	1/10/43
USS Swordfish (SS-193)	1/12/45
USS S-36 (SS-141)	1/20/42
USS S-26 (SS-131)	1/24/42

Chaplain's Corner

Happy New Year Everyone,

So far this year, as short as it has been, we have had no adversities to report.

I hope the new year brings happiness and well being to each of your families.

I will keep this short as always and remind everyone that if you hear of a member in trouble, sick or worse please contact me or a member of the board.

May the Good Lord Look Upon All of You.

Glenn C. Barts, Sr.
Chaplain

The Role of Submarines in the Western Pacific

StratFor, July 3, 2012 | 1100 GMT



Stratfor

Editor's note: *Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC), a multinational maritime exercise conducted every two years around the Hawaiian Islands, is being held June 27-Aug. 7. This year's exercises mark an important step in the projection of power and interoperability between participating nations as the United States begins its strategic shift*

toward the Pacific region, particularly with regard to China, the region's rising power, which was not among the 21 nations invited by Washington to participate. This series analyzes the naval capabilities displayed during the exercises and weighs them in the context of regional relationships. [Click here for part one.](#)

Submarines are uniquely suited for a wide range of operational contingencies, including sea denial, interdiction, mine laying, blockading and intelligence-gathering missions. A submarine's stealthy nature also makes it well suited for operating in heavily contested areas and for delivering special operations forces to enemy shores. With deadly armaments that can range from wake-homing torpedoes to anti-ship cruise missiles, submarines can stealthily approach much larger and costlier enemy vessels before striking a devastating blow.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, the submarine has offered world navies a cost-effective way to fight a stronger enemy fleet. Even navies that were effectively forced to maintain the bulk of their fleet at home due to a superior blockading force could resort to submarine warfare. For instance, during World War I, Germany was able to conduct an unrestricted submarine warfare campaign that nearly brought the United Kingdom to its knees.

Almost all of the maritime countries in the Western Pacific region have developed or are

striving to acquire undersea capabilities. Indonesia and Vietnam, for instance, are working to [expand their nascent submarine fleets](#). Taiwan is attempting to acquire new submarines but [political considerations](#) are hindering its ability to find an exporter.

The United States, China and Russia maintain the largest fleets of submarines in the Western Pacific region and are the only countries to operate nuclear-powered submarines in the region. Of the Western Pacific maritime nations, Japan, Australia and South Korea maintain the largest all-conventional submarine fleets.

Japan

Largely because of concerns about the Chinese navy's growing capabilities, Japan's new defense policy, released in December 2010, emphasizes the need for a change from a post-World War II passive and reactionary defense posture to a more flexible and proactive force. The policy calls for an [expansion of Japan's submarine fleet](#) and outlines the role the vessels can play in conducting intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance operations as well as operating regular patrols in the seas surrounding Japan.

Japan currently operates a fleet of 18 diesel-electric submarines divided into three classes. The oldest is the Harushio class, of which only three of the original seven are still active. Of the three, two are used only for training. The Japanese also operate 11 larger Oyashio class

submarines, the first of which was commissioned in 1998. Finally, the Soryu class, of which four are already commissioned and four more are slated to be built, is an upgraded and modified version of the original Oyashio equipped with air independent propulsion that allows diesel-electric submarines to stay submerged for much longer durations. These vessels are an integral part of monitoring major avenues of approach to Japan.

South Korea

The sinking of the South Korean Pohang class corvette Cheonan in March 2010, reportedly by a North Korean submarine, has only emphasized the role South Korean submarines can play in protecting the maritime approaches to South Korea from attacks by North Korean forces. South Korea's submarines play dual roles in this regard. They attempt to detect and monitor for hostile intent from any North Korean maritime vessel but also can be used for the stealthy insertion of special operations forces for sabotage or intelligence purposes.

Though primarily concerned with securing itself against the threat from North Korea, South Korea is seeking to expand its blue water capabilities by acquiring new vessels. South Korea's navy intends to improve its underwater warfare capabilities by steadily bolstering its nine German-built Type 209 submarines with at least nine more sophisticated and air independent propulsion equipped Type 214 submarines. The South Korean navy already operates

three Type 214 submarines and an additional six boats are expected before 2018, which would bring the South Korea's total submarine force to 18.

Australia

The Australian navy's principle mission is to deny adversaries the use of Australia's maritime approaches while ensuring unimpeded trade to and from the Australian mainland. Seaborne trade is Australia's economic lifeline; more than 75 percent of its exports and imports (by value) travel by sea. While [Australia depends on the United States to secure global sea routes](#), the navy wants to expand its capabilities in the immediate maritime approaches to Australia by upgrading some of its current ships and fielding new vessels.

The submarine, as a particularly cost-effective platform, theoretically is an excellent fit for Australia's needs. However, the country's submarine force has encountered substantial problems. In June 2008, there was a shortage of 37 percent in the number of submariners, and Australia's fleet of six Collins class vessels has been plagued with mechanical problems. The difficulties with the Collins class vessels and the perception of an encroaching China have made the need for a new submarine fleet the subject of governmental and public debate. Australia currently plans to acquire 12 conventional submarines within the next 15 to 20 years.

Japan, South Korea, Australia and other seafaring powers in the

Western Pacific -- including China and the United States -- have different doctrines based on their specific interests and geopolitical positions. Yet the submarine plays a pivotal role in all these countries' military strategies. As a versatile and cost-effective platform that is useful in numerous contingencies and operations, the submarine will continue to figure prominently in the naval modernization efforts of East Asian maritime powers.

Seadragon to the Rescue

Submitted by: Larry Warnke

I stumbled across this thing by accident. The aviator remarks on the loss of the PBM-5 aircraft the way he saw it.

Lt Ransom told me the story somewhat differently. Dragon was at PD allowing the various aircraft to attempt detection. He happened to be looking through the scope in the correct direction as the plane entered the water, called the CO, and surfaced.

They pulled the flyboys out of the water and took them to Port Angeles on the Olympic peninsula. By the time Seadragon got there, the Aviation Squadron people from NAS Whidby Island were there to pick up their people and to give Seadragon the customary reward (Ice Cream).

I hope I've relayed this correctly.

Coyote Carlson STCM(SS)
Seadragon 59-62 and the first man to "Re-Qualify" on Seadragon (another story)

"...I served with VP-47 from 1962 to 1963. Our PBM when down while operating with the USS Seadragon (SSN-584) on a chilly evening in September 1962. We over sped the

prop on the starboard engine and couldn't feather - we eventually lost the aircraft - we sustained no injuries. The USS Seadragon (SSN-584) had just surfaced and the Skipper made the conning tower seconds before we hit the water. They had us out of the water, in dry clothes, sitting in the galley with coffee in hand in less than an hour. Love those Sub Sailors..."

Contributed by

TABER, W. Doyle
wdtaber@yahoo.com [21JUN2010]

I was there. Just had gone asleep in the bridal suite with all nice and peaceful. Awoke suddenly to the sound of water coming in the fwd torpedo room hatch. Made it to the deck in record time. Only injury was a broken arm to one of the fly boys when he slipped on the ladder coming down.

Larry Warnke

Cribbage Trivia for Submariners

Submitted by: Frank Voznak, Jr.

Cribbage has been popular with mariners for hundreds of years, enjoying especially widespread play in the Navy during World War II. It was thought of as the unofficial game of submariners, who played round the clock as they patrolled for Japanese ships.

The most famous incident related to cribbage in the Navy occurred in 1943 aboard one of the war's most celebrated submarines, the USS Wahoo. For the Wahoo's fourth war patrol, it was ordered to head to the extreme northern reaches of the Yellow Sea, an area where no sub had gone before. The waters near the Dairen Peninsula were shallow, and crewmembers grew nervous as they glided into dangerous territory. To take their minds off the tension, the sub's commander, Dudley

"Mush" Morton and his executive officer, Richard "Dick" O'Kane, began a game of cribbage. Morton dealt O'Kane a "Perfect 29" hand — four fives and a jack — the highest possible score for combinations in a single cribbage deal. Back-of-the-envelope calculations were done, and 216,000 to 1 were the odds thrown out as to the chances of that happening. The crew's spirits were bolstered by what they felt was a very lucky omen. O'Kane had his fellow officers sign the five cards and he framed them.



Rear Admiral Richard Hetherington "Dick" O'Kane.

O'Kane has the distinction of directly participating in more successful attacks on Japanese shipping than any other fighting submarine officer during the war.

Good fortune did prevail on the patrol — at its end the Wahoo had set a record for the number of ships sunk. It continued for O'Kane too. When he was detached from the Wahoo and given command of the Tang, that sub broke

the former's record for most ships sunk in a single patrol. And while he was captured by the Japanese when the Tang was sunk by an errant torpedo that circled back and hit it, O'Kane survived the war, and was awarded the Medal of Honor for his "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity" during his submarine's final operations.

O'Kane's lucky cribbage board has become an important submariner tradition; since WWII it has been passed along to the oldest active submarine in the United States Pacific Fleet. Once the sub is decommissioned, it is given to the next oldest submarine, where it is placed in the wardroom.

The famous crib board currently resides aboard the USS Bremerton SSN698, which launched in 1978.

Russian Sub Skirts Coast

Submitted by: Clay Hill



Sierra-2 submarine / fas.org

BY: [Bill Gertz](#)

November 5, 2012 5:05 pm

A Russian nuclear-powered attack submarine cruised within 200 miles of the East Coast recently in the latest sign Russia is continuing to flex its naval and aerial power against the United States, defense officials said.

The submarine was identified by its NATO designation as a Russian Seirra-2 class submarine believed to be based with Russia's Northern Fleet. It was the first time that class of Russian submarine had been detected near a U.S. coast, said officials who spoke on condition of

anonymity because of the sensitive nature of anti-submarine warfare efforts.

One defense official said the submarine was believed to have been conducting anti-submarine warfare efforts against U.S. ballistic and cruise missile submarines based at Kings Bay, Georgia.

A second official said the submarine did not sail close to Kings Bay and also did not threaten a U.S. aircraft carrier strike group that was conducting exercises in the eastern Atlantic.

Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base, north of Jacksonville, Fla., is homeport for two guided missile submarines and six nuclear missile submarines. The submarines are known to be a target of Russian attack submarines.

Meanwhile, the officials also said that a Russian electronic intelligence-gathering vessel was granted safe harbor in the commercial port of Jacksonville, Fla., within listening range of Kings Bay.

The Russian AGI ship, or Auxiliary-General Intelligence, was allowed to stay in the port to avoid the superstorm that battered the U.S. East Coast last week. A Jacksonville Port Authority spokeswoman had no immediate comment on the Russian AGI at the port.

"A Russian AGI and an SSN in the same geographic area as one of the largest U.S. ballistic missile submarine bases—Kings Bay—is reminiscent of Cold War activities of the Soviet navy tracking the movements of our SSBN's," said a third U.S. official, referring to the designation for ballistic missile submarines, SSBN.

"While I can't talk about how we detected it, I can tell you that things worked the way they were supposed to," the second official said, stating that the Russian submarine "poses no threat whatsoever."

According to naval analysts, the Russian attack submarine is outfitted with SS-N-21 anti-submarine warfare missiles, as well as SS-N-16 anti-submarine warfare missiles. It also is equipped with torpedoes.

The U.S. Navy deploys a series of underwater sonar sensors set up at strategic locations near the United States that detected the submarine sometime late last month.

The submarine is currently believed to be in international waters several hundred miles from the United States.

The official said the deployment appeared to be part of efforts by the Russian navy to re-establish its blue-water naval power projection capabilities.

Naval analyst Miles Yu, writing in the newsletter *Geostrategy Direct*, stated that Russia announced in February it is stepping up submarine patrols in strategic waters around the world in a throwback to the Soviet period.

“On June 1 or a bit later we will resume constant patrolling of the world’s oceans by strategic nuclear submarines,” Russian Navy Commander Adm. Vladimir Vysotsky was [quoted](#) as saying Feb. 3.

During the Cold War, Moscow’s submarine forces carried out hundreds of submarine patrols annually to maintain its first- and second-strike nuclear capabilities. By 1984, the Soviet Union was declining but its naval forces conducted 230 submarine patrols. Today the number is fewer than 10 patrols.

Richard Fisher, a military analyst with the International Assessment and Strategy Center, said Russian submarine patrols in the Atlantic have been reduced but remain “regular.”

“As was their primary mission during the Cold War, Russian SSNs [nuclear attack submarines] would likely be trying to track U.S. nuclear missile submarines deploying from Kings Bay, Ga., and to monitor U.S. naval deployments from Norfolk, Va.,” Fisher said in an email.

While the Sierra-2 is comparable to the U.S. Los Angeles-class attack submarine, Russia is building a new class of attack submarines that are said to be comparable to the latest U.S. Virginia-class submarines, Fisher said.

The submarine deployment followed stepped-up Russian nuclear bomber activity near U.S. borders last summer, including the transit of two Bear-H strategic bombers near the Alaska air defense zone during Russian strategic bomber war games in arctic in late June.

Then [on July 4](#), in an apparent Fourth of July political message, a Russian Bear-H flew the closest to the U.S. West Coast that a Russian strategic bomber had flown since the Cold War when such flights were routine.

In both incidents, U.S. military spokesmen sought to downplay the threat posed by the air incursions, apparently in response to the Obama administration’s conciliatory “reset” policy of seeking closer ties with Moscow.

U.S. and Canadian interceptor jets were scrambled to meet the Russian bombers during the flights last summer.

The officials did not provide the name of the Russian submarine. However, the sole Sierra-2 submarine still deployed with Russia’s Northern Fleet is the nuclear powered attack submarine Pskov that was first deployed in 1993.

Confirmation of the recent Sierra-2 submarine deployment followed a report from U.S. national security officials who said a more advanced and harder-to-detect Russian Akula-class attack submarine had sailed undetected in the Gulf of Mexico in August.

Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Jonathan W. Greenert, in response to the [report first published](#) in the *Free Beacon*, [stated](#) in a letter to Sen. John Cornyn (R., Texas) that “based on all of the source information available to us, a Russian submarine did not enter the Gulf of Mexico.”

Navy spokesmen did not say whether an Akula had been detected elsewhere in the Atlantic around that time period.

A Navy spokesman said later that the last time an Akula was confirmed as present near the United States was 2009.

The U.S. is not the only country responding to increased Russian strategic bomber activity.

Norway’s military has detected an increase in Russian strategic bomber flights near its territory, the most recent being the flight of a Bear H bomber on Sept. 11 and 12 that was shadowed by NATO jet fighters.

Norwegian Lt. Col. John Espen Lien told the *Free Beacon* in an email that the number of Russian bomber flights this year was more than in the past, with 55 bombers detected.

According to Norwegian military data, Russian aircraft flights near Norwegian coasts began increasing in July 2007 and increased from 14 flights in 2006 to 88 in

2007. There were 87 in 2008 and 77 in 2009 and a decline to 37 in 2010 and 48 in 2011.

“Most of these strategic flights are ... Tupolev TU-95 Bear [bombers],” he stated. “In 2007 (and partly 2008) we also identified some TU-160 Blackjack. Lately we have also identified some TU-22 Backfire.”

Colombia navy seize submarine intended for drug trafficking

Colombiareports.com, Jan. 8

The Colombian navy said Tuesday it has found an unmanned semi-submersible submarine used for drug trafficking adrift in the Pacific Ocean.

The submarine was found by a navy patrol 60 nautical miles from the mouth of the Naya river, which enters the Pacific from Colombia's South coast, without crew or drugs.

Authorities have theorized that had events gone to plan, drug traffickers would have rendezvoused with the submarine, loaded a drugs shipment, and dropped off a crew

to pilot the transporter to Central America.

The submarine "could reach the Mexican coast without refueling, and has a fuel capacity of around eight days," according to Navy Commander Carlos Delgado.

Delgado said the submarine 18 meters long and 3 meters wide, is equipped with two diesel engines and has the capacity to carry three to four people and up to five tons of illicit substances.

It is the first semi-submersible submarine to be seized by authorities in 2013, following the eight that were confiscated in 2012.

SEAMANSHIP TEST

One time during the underway watch the OOD decided to test a Chief Petty Officer's seamanship.

"Chief, what would you do if the forward watch fell off the side of the ship?" "Easy, sir, I'd call 'Man Overboard' and follow the Man Overboard procedures."

"What would you do if an officer fell overboard?" "Hmmm," The Chief said, "Which one, sir?"

Crash Dive Base Contact Information

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

Vice-Commander – Frank Voznak, Jr. 9 South 255 Madison, Burr Ridge, IL. 60527
630 986-0175 franklin2@comcast.net

Secretary (POC) – Chris Gaines, 513 West Downer Place, Aurora, IL 60506; 630-892-5718 or ccgaines@mindspring.com

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

COB – Larry Warnke, l_warnke@msn.com

Chaplain – Glenn Barts, Sr.

Storekeeper – Herman Mueller, 503 Lynn Terrace, Waukegan, IL 60085; 847-445-5034; hermanandlorimueller@comcast.net

Newsletter Editor – Chris Gaines

Base Historian – Frank Voznak, Jr.



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