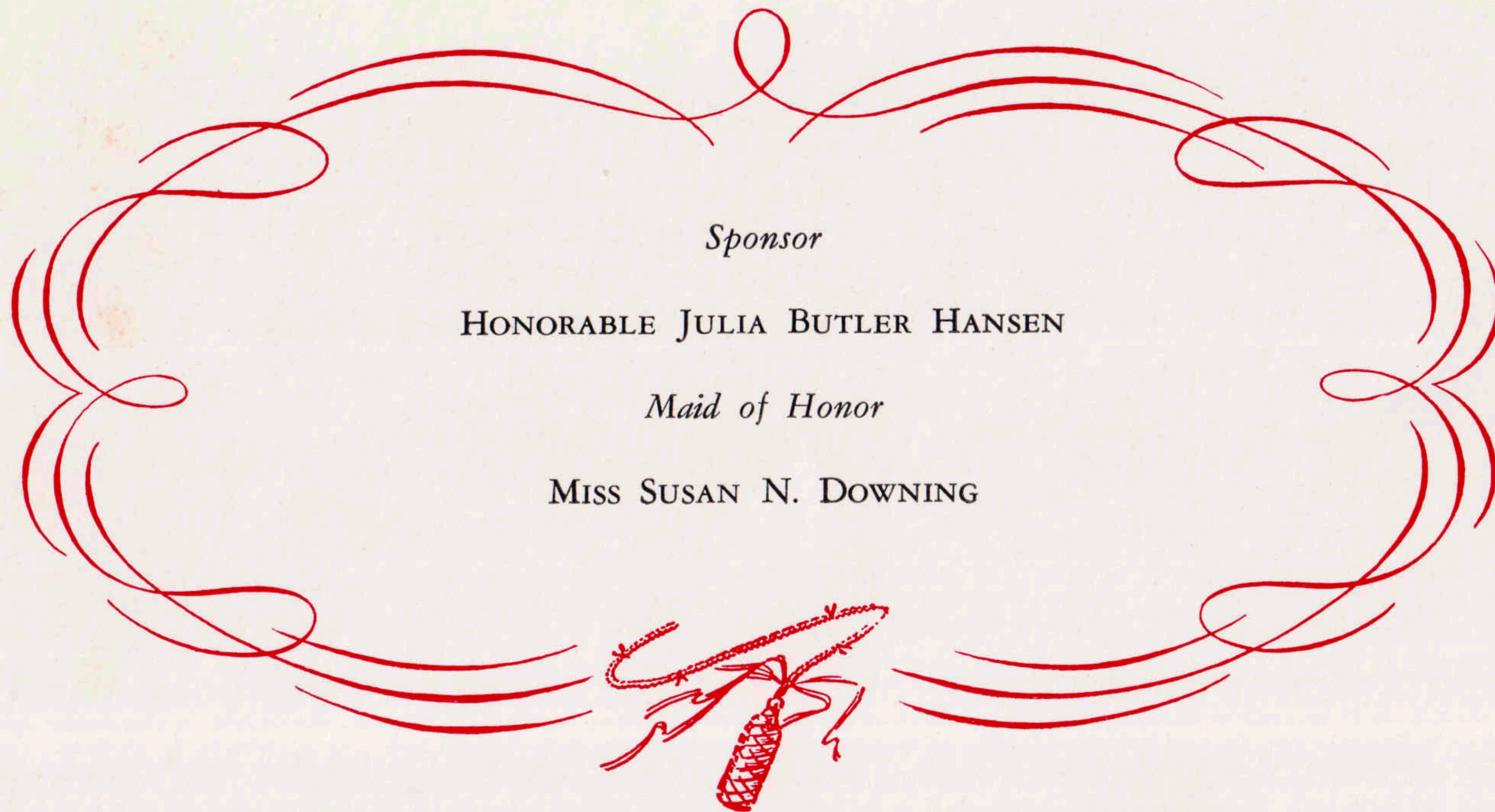


LAUNCHING OF THE
ATTACK SUBMARINE

Queenfish

FEBRUARY 25, 1966

NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

A large, ornate red swirl border frames the central text. The swirls are elegant and flowing, creating a circular shape with a small loop at the top and a decorative flourish at the bottom center.

Sponsor

HONORABLE JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

Maid of Honor

MISS SUSAN N. DOWNING



LAUNCHING OF THE
ATTACK
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SS(N) 651

FEBRUARY 25, 1966

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HONORABLE JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

Sponsor



Program

NATIONAL ANTHEM

U. S. Navy Band, Commander Naval Air Atlantic

WELCOME

Mr. Donald A. Holden, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company

INTRODUCTION OF THE SPEAKER

Mr. J. B. Woodward, Jr., Director Emeritus of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company

ADDRESS

Dr. Davis Y. Paschall, President of the College of William and Mary

INVOCATION

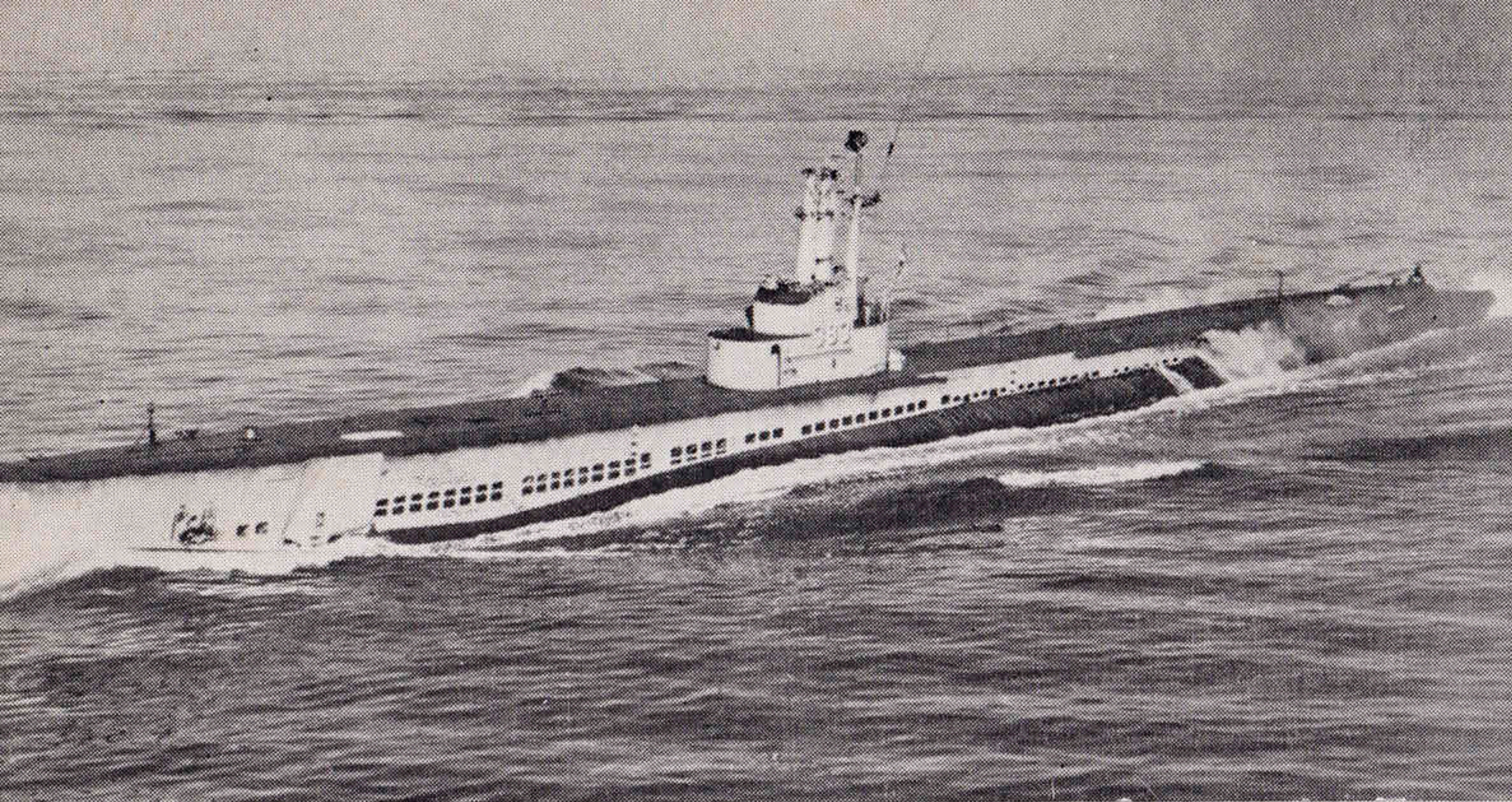
Commander Alla W. Robertson, USN, Chaplain, Fifth Naval District

INTRODUCTION OF THE SPONSOR AND
MAID OF HONOR

Mr. Holden

CHRISTENING

Honorable Julia Butler Hansen



HISTORY OF USS

The nuclear attack submarine QUEENFISH being launched today bears a proud name in the annals of United States Navy history.

Launched late in the war on November 30, 1943, and delivered four months later, the first QUEENFISH, in addition to sinking one of Japan's proudest aircraft carriers, sent to the bottom 109,000 tons of the Japanese fleet, damaging 7,000 more, and rescued 18 prisoners-of-war and 13 Navy airmen, and brought back three prisoners. All this was accomplished in five patrols.

The QUEENFISH began her first patrol on August 4, 1944. This patrol was rated ninth in the "One Hundred Best Patrols of the War," and caused the Commander of the Pacific submarine forces to say, "an outstanding performance, worthy of a veteran ship."

Rear Admiral Charles E. Loughlin, now Commander of Submarine Flotilla SIX, was skipper of the QUEENFISH with the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

The ship's first torpedo attack was made submerged on August 31. It was a dark night. Four large ships, carefully guarded by three escorts, ploughed their way through the waves. Prominently silhouetted against the sky were a large freighter and tanker. Quickly, the Approach Officer fed the information into the automatic computer and soon buttons were pushed and one after another, three torpedoes snaked out toward the tanker. Immediately, three more sped after the freighter. The torpedo-man rubbed the belly of a little plaster Buddha and was rewarded by four distinct explosions. The Commanding Officer, too, was pleased with the periscope view of two ships, sterns skyward, plunging to the bottom. The submarine put on all speed and quickly outdistanced the escort vessel which pursued her.

Nine days later came the second attack. This time there were five large ships within easy range, but there were also six escort vessels and day and night air protection. Even though discovered by one of the escort ships, the QUEENFISH fired ten torpedoes. Six explosions marked the sinking of a destroyer, a large tanker and a heavily loaded transport.

Attack number 3 was unsuccessful. Four torpedoes were lost. However, on September 16 Skipper Loughlin sighted a convoy of seven large ships and six escorts. The last of the torpedoes were fired and the crew was rewarded with a tremendous explosion on a transport which quickly slid beneath the waves.

QUEENFISH (SS393)

The second patrol was conducted in the northern part of the East China Sea. Skipper Loughlin was commander of an attack group made up of the QUEENFISH, BARB and PICUDA. This patrol was distinguished by four perfectly executed attacks, during which the QUEENFISH sank four ships, a freighter (4,000 tons), a transport (7,600 tons), a large tanker (10,000 tons), and an escort carrier (17,000 tons).

It was during the last attack in the patrol that the carrier was sunk. The attack was made in a flat, calm sea during daylight. The carrier, in convoy with about eight escorts, ploughed the smooth surface of the ocean. Sound conditions were phenomenal and the escorts had every advantage. Two were on the QUEENFISH's trail before she had a chance to fire the four remaining torpedoes. But they were fired and, as the submarine tilted downward for the safety of deep water, the skipper saw the carrier's stern come up and point at the sky—and the water swallowed up the whole of the massive ship.

The third and fourth patrols were plagued with bad luck, or perhaps poor torpedo performance, and bad weather. One 12,000-ton transport was sunk. Also, during the fourth patrol the ship picked up the entire 13-man crew of a Navy plane and brought back a Jap prisoner.

Commander Loughlin was relieved after refitting. The fifth patrol, under Lt. Commander F. N. Shamer, presented no opportunity for torpedo attack during the 75 days. A gun attack effected the final sinking by the QUEENFISH, a four-masted sailing junk on the Fourth of July.

After the war the QUEENFISH became Flagship of the Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet, and served as a training and operations vessel until early in 1963, when she was decommissioned.



Rear Admiral Charles E. Loughlin, U.S.N., Commander, Submarine Flotilla SIX, first Commanding Officer of the first USS QUEENFISH.





Submarine Construction

POLARIS SUBMARINES

USS ROBERT E. LEE, SSB(N) 601 (1960)
USS SAM HOUSTON, SSB(N) 609 (1962)
USS JOHN MARSHALL, SSB(N) 611 (1962)
USS THOMAS JEFFERSON, SSB(N) 618 (1963)
USS JAMES MONROE, SSB(N) 622 (1963)
USS HENRY CLAY, SSB(N) 625 (1964)
USS JAMES MADISON, SSB(N) 627 (1964)
USS JOHN C. CALHOUN, SSB(N) 630 (1964)
USS VON STEUBEN, SSB(N) 632 (1964)
USS SAM RAYBURN, SSB(N) 635 (1964)
USS SIMON BOLIVAR, SSB(N) 641 (1965)
USS LEWIS & CLARK, SSB(N) 644 (1965)

At Newport News

POLARIS SUBMARINES

Under Construction

USS GEORGE C. MARSHALL, SSB(N) 654

USS GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER
SSB(N) 656

ATTACK SUBMARINES

USS SHARK, SS(N) 591 (1961)

Under Contract

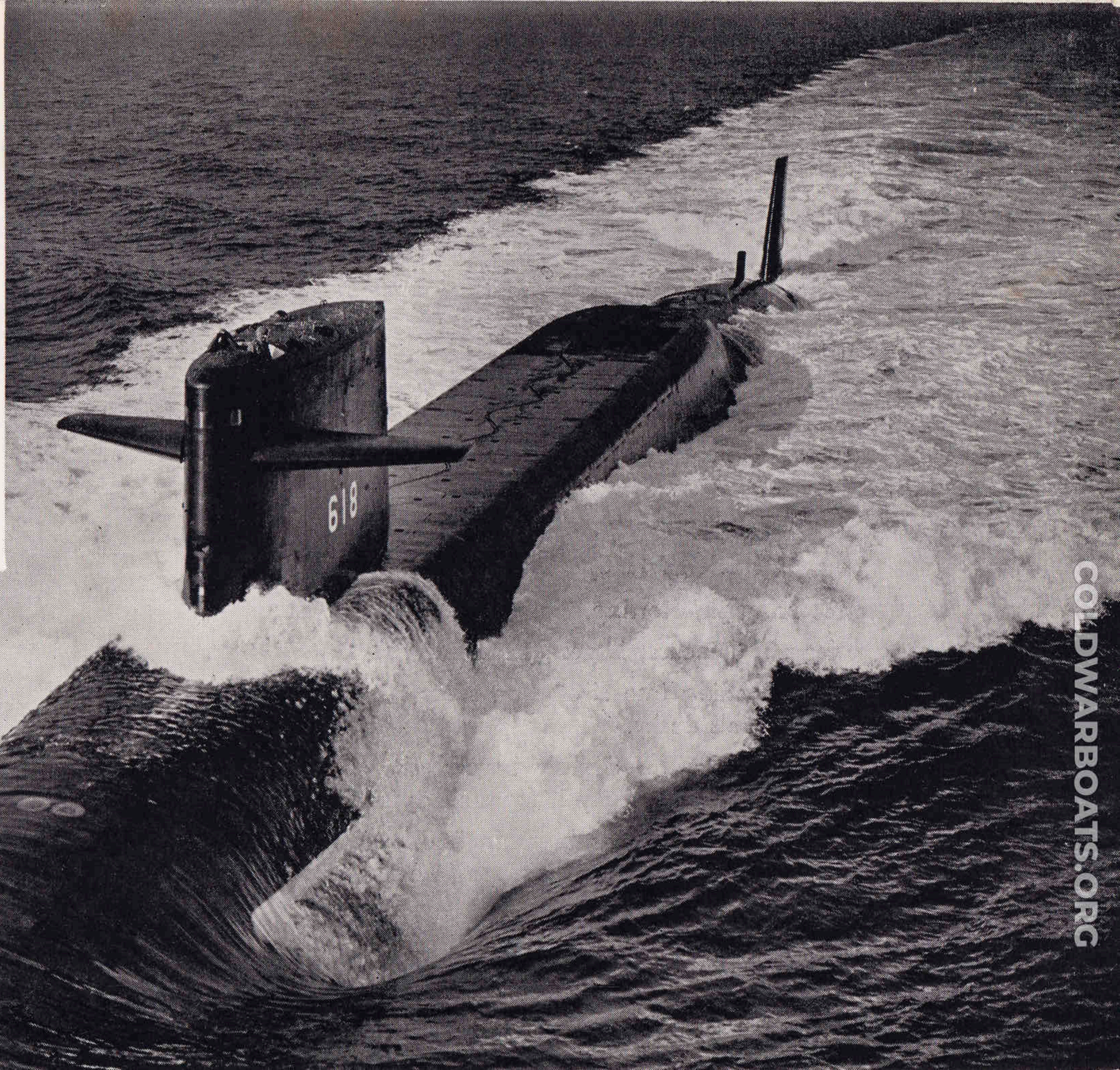
USS QUEENFISH, SS(N) 651

USS RAY, SS(N) 653

USS LAPON, SS(N) 661

USS HAMMERHEAD, SS(N) 663

SS(N) 664, SS(N) 668, SS(N) 670



THE USS QUEENFISH—SS(N)651

The QUEENFISH is one of 23 vessels authorized in the STURGEON Class of attack submarines. These ships are 292 feet long and have a displacement of 4,060 tons. Both the STURGEON and PERMIT Classes are designed to carry the SUBROC missile-torpedo, the latest anti-submarine warfare weapons system.

The keel for the QUEENFISH was laid on May 11, 1964. The only previous nuclear attack submarine built at Newport News was the USS SHARK, delivered in February 1961. The Company also has six additional STURGEON Class vessels under contract.

QUEENFISH Species: *Seriphus politus*

Also called Kingfish, Herring, Tomcod, Shiner, Sea Trout.

Average length, 6 inches; largest, 12 inches; edible.

Bluish above, shading into silvery on sides and underparts. Fins yellowish; base of pectorals dusky.

Large lower jaw projects slightly beyond tip of upper; two widely separated dorsal fins, which identify it from all other Croakers.

Usually caught from piers or boats in shallow water. Shiners or cut bait are used. Most plentiful in the vicinity of Los Angeles, California.



Lt. Cdr. Jackson B. Richard, USN
Prospective Commanding Officer
USS QUEENFISH

Autographs



