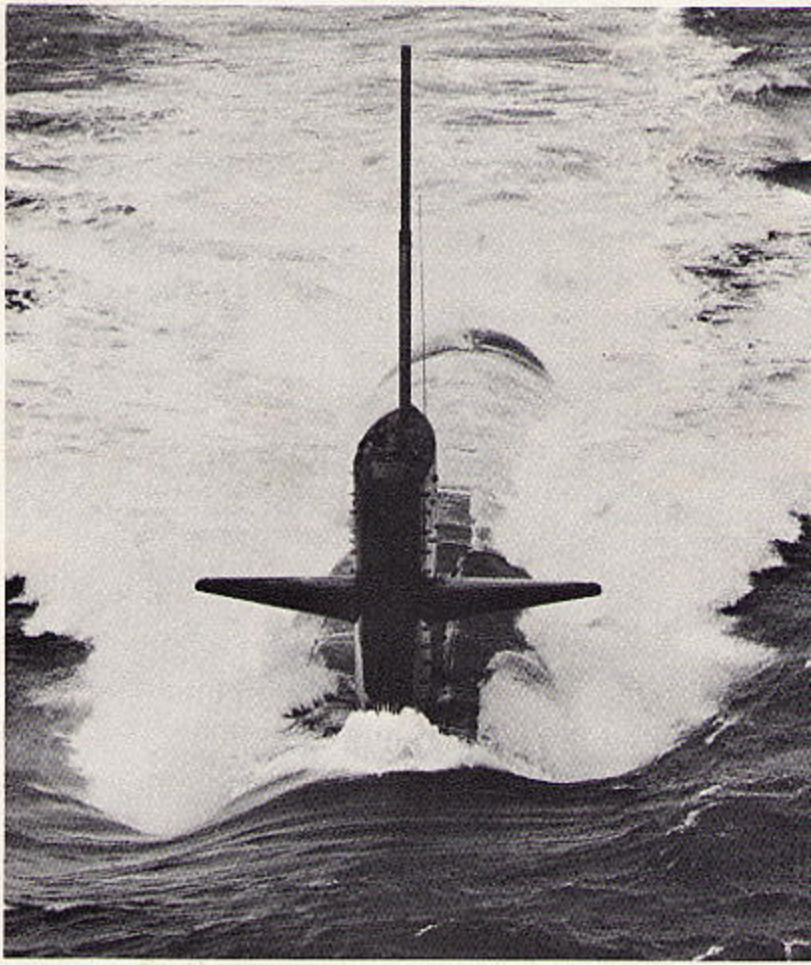
Welcome Aboard



USS QUEENFISH
(SSN 651)

USS QUEENFISH (SSN 651)

The USS QUEENFISH SSN-651 was commissioned on 6 December 1966, at Newport News, Virginia and represents the most modern anti-submarine weapon in the Navy today. She is the lead ship of the STURGEON Class nuclear attack submarines and has incorporated into her design the best aspects of the SKIPJACK and PERMIT Classes as well as the more recent developments in the submarine field. Among her many capabilities are the SUBROC Weapon System, an improved PERMIT Sonar System, newly developed sensor equipments not previously installed on submarines, and hull and fluid system subjected to very stringent quality control standards. Additionally, QUEENFISH has installed an under-ice capability. Her main armament consists of four torpedo tubes which are capable of launching any weapon currently in the submarine armada except POLARIS. A single crew of approximately 100 officers and men man this modern complex submersible. One of the fastest and deepest diving submarines afloat, QUEENFISH is the leader of many STURGEON Class submarines now being built or authorized.

QUEENFISH is the second submarine of the fleet to bear the name. The USS QUEENFISH SS-393 distinguished herself in five war patrols during World War II. It is with this proud tradition that the men of the new QUEENFISH take their ship to sea ready to defend the freedom of all peace-loving nations on the high seas.

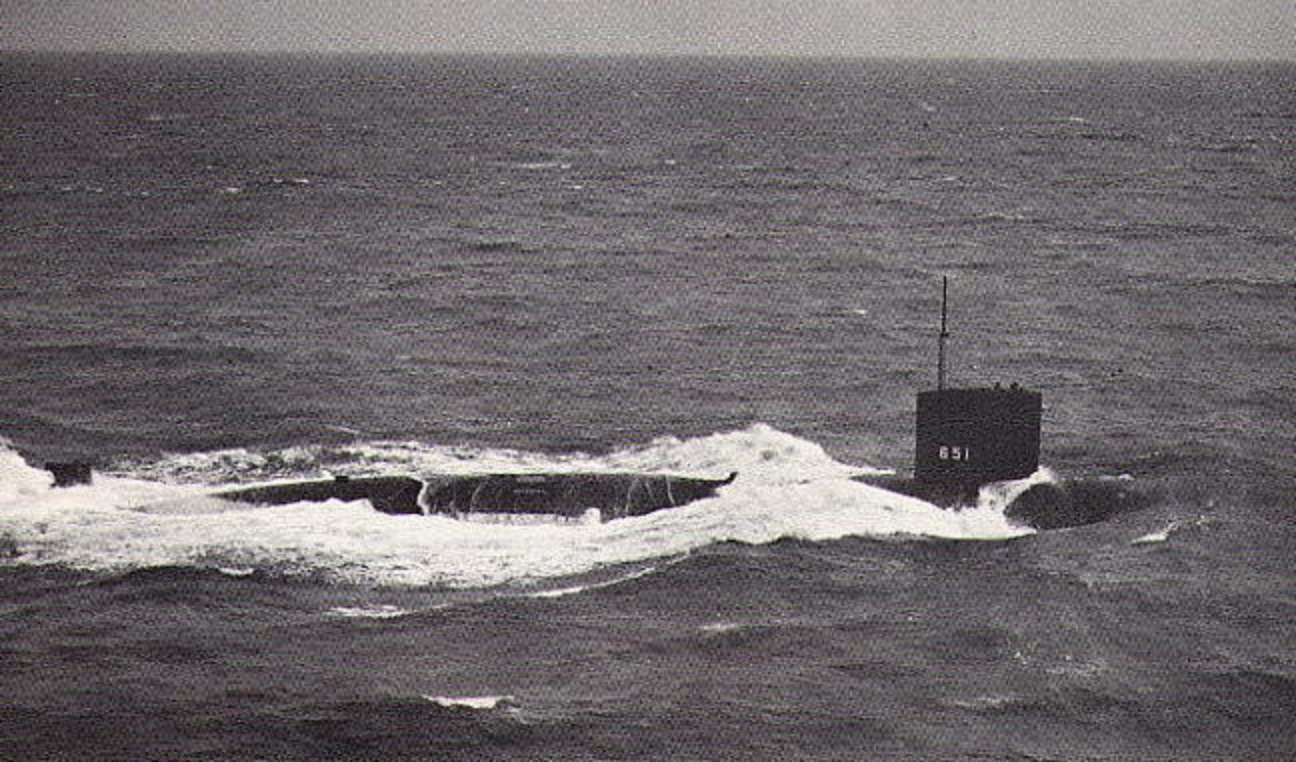
The keel for the QUEENFISH was laid on May 11 1964. The Honorable Julia Butler Hansen, Congresswoman from the State of Washington, christened her and sent her down the ways on February 25, 1966. Built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, QUEENFISH takes her place beside the many fine ships built by this proud company.

After commissioning QUEENFISH departed the Virginia area and proceeded to New London, Connecticut for a period of refresher training. She departed New London on 30 January 1967 and proceeded to Davis Strait where she conducted a marginal sea ice zone operation under the ice pack. This operation was marked by a successful surfacing through the ice off Frobischer Bay and Baffin Island.

Upon completion of this operation QUEENFISH returned to Norfolk, Virginia for a brief stay prior to proceeding to Panama Canal. On March 1, 1967 she completed the Panama Canal transit and reported for duty with the Pacific Fleet.

The month of March and beginning of April was occupied with the transit to the Seattle, Washington area where QUEENFISH participated in Weapons and Sound Trials. Upon completion of these trials she proceeded to her home port Pearl Harbor, Hawaii where she is a unit of Submarine Squadron ONE.

QUEENFISH's aloha to the Hawaiian Islands took place on 13 April 1967 approximately 4 years after her predecessor, the first submarine to bear the name, was sent to her final resting place off Pearl Harbor after serving her country for 19 years.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PRIMARY SYSTEM

The pressurized primary coolant water removes heat from the nuclear reactor and is forced through the steam generator tubes where it gives up heat to form steam on the shell or secondary, side of the boiler. The primary coolant is then pumped back into the reactor where it is heated again.

SECONDARY SYSTEM

The secondary system is the steam system. It is completely isolated from the primary system since the primary water goes through the tubes of the steam generator while the secondary water, which is boiling to make steam, is on the shell side. Steam then flows back to the engine room where it drives ship's service turbo generator sets and the main propulsion turbines.

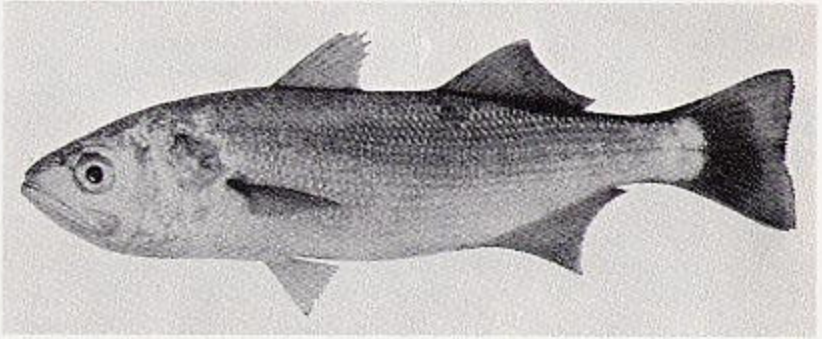
RELIABILITY

QUEENFISH's nuclear propulsion plant is built to conform to exacting engineering standards. The shock resisting and strength characteristics of the reactor virtually rule out physical damage. Every control feature of the power plant and of the ship has at least one backup method of operation in addition to the normal mode. QUEENFISH has been completely certified "Sub Safe".

RADIATION

When the reactor is in operation the lower level of the reactor compartment is kept isolated and personnel cannot enter this space. Within a few mintues after shutdown the lower level reactor compartment can be entered to perform maintenance work.

The shield of the QUEENFISH reactor reduces the radiation to a level such that, during a cruise lasting the life of the reactor, the average crew member will receive less radiation than he would during a lifetime of X-rays and cosmic rays and natural radioactivity in the sea, air, drinking water and ground. In one year of operation the average crew member will receive less than the Bureau of Standards allowable radiation dosage for one week.



QUEENFISH

The QUEENFISH belongs to the croaker family scientifically known as Sciaenidae, in which are classed many other species of croakers. The QUEENFISH, scientifically called Seriphus politus, occurs along the coast of California from San Francisco southward to lower California. It is sold in the markets along with the Kingfish, but is only of slight significance commercially, making up about five per cent of commercial fisheries.

This fish may be recognized by the two dorsal fins on the back which are separated from each other by considerable space, the first fin made up of spines and the second one of soft rays. The mouth is rather large, and terminal, the maxillary bone of the upper jaw extending to a little behind the rear of the eye. The lower jaw projects slightly beyond the tip of the upper jaw. The paired fins, just behind the head, are rather small and the anal fin, or the fin on the underside, is about equal in length to the second dorsal fin. The fish attains a length of a little over twelve inches.

The color of the QUEENFISH is entirely metallic. It is bluish above, fading into silvery on the sides and underparts. The fins are pale yellowish.

HISTORY OF

USS QUEENFISH

(SS393)

The QUEENFISH (SS393) was commissioned on 11 March 1944 after construction at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Despite her late entry into the World War II, she significantly assisted in the ultimate victory achieved. Departing on her first War Patrol on 4 August 1944 with LCDR C. E. LOUGHLIN, USN, as Commanding Officer, success and fame were soon to follow. This patrol resulted in sinking six ships, totaling 48,800 tons and was later named as ninth of "The One Hundred Best Patrols of the War."

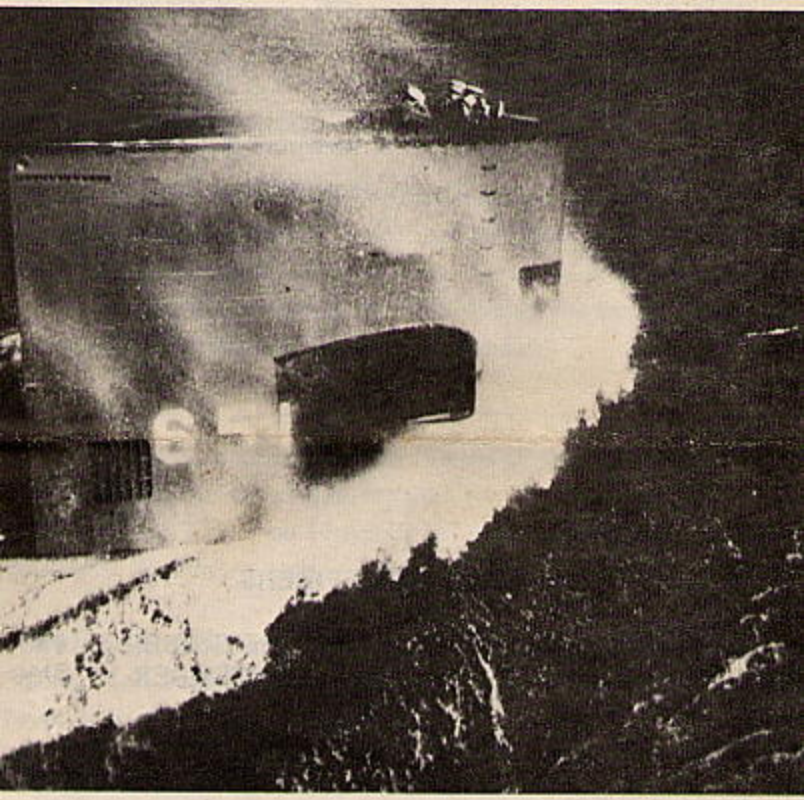
During her second War Patrol four perfectly executed attacks brought her total to ten ships and 87,300 tons, including one of Japan's proudest aircraft carriers. During her third Patrol, Skipper LOUGHLIN was Commander of a group of three submarines which completed the most perfectly executed coordinated attack of the war. Of a convoy of eighteen ships, only one damaged freighter and escort escaped destruction. By the end of her fifth and last patrol of World War II, she had sent 109,000 tons of enemy shipping to the ocean floor.

Awards for her outstanding performance included Presidential Unit Citation for Extraordinary Heroism, six battle stars on the Asiatic-Pacific Area Service Medal and the China Service Medal.

The QUEENFISH was decommissioned in February 1963 after 19 years' service and lies in her final resting place in the ocean off Hawaii.

QUEENFISH'S EMBLEM—The atom in the upper left signifies the nuclear reactor propulsion plant; the red banner containing two torpedoes bordering a SUBROC missile signifies her weapons capability; six white stars signify the number of ships sunk by the first QUEENFISH on her first war patrol in World War II; and the crown and the motto "LA REINE DE LA MER" (Queen of the Sea) reflect the name QUEENFISH.

Welcome Aboard



USS QUEENFISH
(SSN 651)

Keel Laid	11 May 1964
Launched	25 February 1966
Commissioned	6 December 1966
Sponsor	Julia Butler Hansen
Built by	Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company Newport News, Virginia

COMMANDING OFFICERS

Commander J. B. RICHARD	DECEMBER 6, 1966-SEPTEMBER 12, 1969
Commander A. S. McLAREN	SEPTEMBER 12, 1969-MAY 5, 1973
Commander G. R. LEHMBERG, Jr.	MAY 15, 1973-

SHIP'S HISTORY

The USS QUEENFISH (SSN651) was commissioned on 6 December 1966 at Newport News, Virginia, and is the second submarine of the Fleet to bear the name. She is the lead ship of the STURGEON Class Nuclear Attack Submarine and represents the most modern anti-submarine weapons system in the Navy today. Her armament consists of four torpedo tubes which are capable of launching any torpedo in the submarine arsenal and the SUBROC missile. A crew of 12 officers and 108 enlisted men man this modern complex submarine.

After commissioning, QUEENFISH departed the Virginia area and proceeded to New London, Connecticut, and then on to the Davis Strait where she conducted an operation under the ice pack. This operation was marked by the first successful surfacing through the ice by a single screw submarine off Frobischer Bay and Baffin Island.

Upon completion of this operation QUEENFISH returned to Norfolk, Virginia, prior to proceeding to the Panama Canal. On 1 March 1967 she entered the Pacific Ocean and reported for duty with the Pacific Fleet, arriving in Pearl Harbor on 13 April 1967 after weapons and sound trials in the Seattle, Washington area.

On 11 December 1967 the QUEENFISH deployed as a unit of the Seventh Fleet during which she made port visits to Guam, M.I.; Yokosuka, Japan; Naha, Okinawa and Subic Bay, R. P.

After her return on 8 July 1968, she participated in numerous local operations. In May 1969 she entered Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard for a post shakedown availability.

During the summer of 1970 QUEENFISH conducted an expedition to the Arctic Ocean which included surfacing at the North Pole and extensive exploration of previously uncharted portions of the Arctic Basin and its contiguous seas.

On 11 June 1971, after several months of local operations, QUEENFISH again deployed as a unit of the Seventh Fleet. During this period she made port visits to Yokosuka, Japan; Subic Bay, R.P.; Hong Kong; Naha, Okinawa; Guam, M. I. and conducted operations in the Vietnam War Zone. The ship returned to Pearl Harbor on 17 December 1971 and conducted numerous local operations.

On 22 June 1972 QUEENFISH sailed for the Pacific Northwest to conduct Mark 48 torpedo trials. QUEENFISH was the third submarine in the Navy and the second SUBPAC unit to be certified to carry the Mark 48 torpedo.

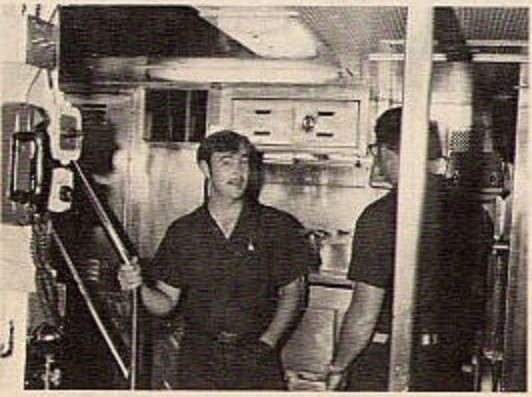
After her return to Pearl Harbor on 31 July 1972, QUEENFISH conducted local operations and prepared for her third Seventh Fleet deployment which began 4 November 1972. During this deployment the ship visited Sasebo and Yokosuka, Japan, Hong Kong and Guam, M. I.

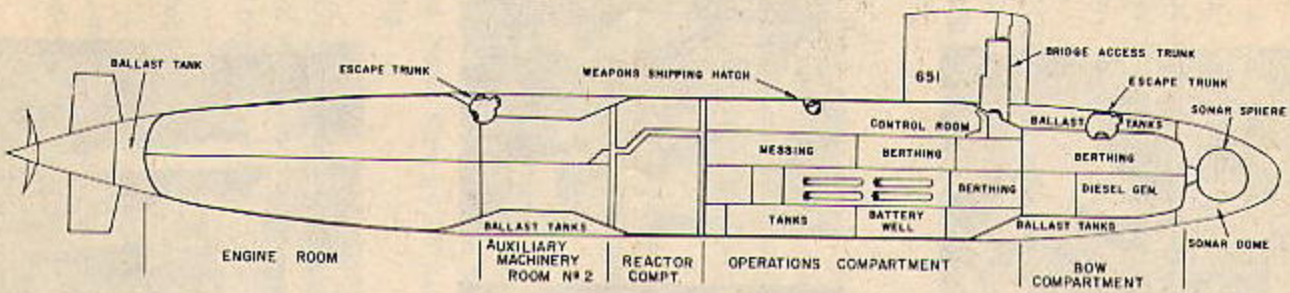
QUEENFISH returned to Pearl Harbor in late April 1973 and spent the summer in the Hawaiian area conducting local operations and pre-overhaul testing.

The Ship departed the Hawaiian Islands on September 4, 1973, for her new home port of Bremerton, Washington. On September 30, 1973, she entered the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard for her first major overhaul, including a reactor refueling.

In the Spring of 1975 QUEENFISH completed her overhaul and conducted several weeks of trials in the Puget Sound. She then returned to Pearl Harbor and resumed normal operations.

Since arriving in the Pacific, USS QUEENFISH has been awarded three Navy Unit Commendations, has received the Battle Efficiency "E" award for excellence four times, and in 1972 received the Golden Anchor Award signifying the highest personnel retention rate in the Pacific Submarine Force.




BALLAST TANK
ESCAPE TRUNK
WEAPONS SHIPPING HATCH
651
BRIDGE ACCESS TRUNK
ESCAPE TRUNK
SONAR SPHERE
CONTROL ROOM
BALLAST TANKS
MESSING
BERTHING
BERTHING
BERTHING
DIESEL GEN.
TANKS
BATTERY WELL
BALLAST TANKS
BALLAST TANKS
SONAR DOME
ENGINE ROOM
AUXILIARY MACHINERY ROOM Nº 2
REACTOR COMPT.
OPERATIONS COMPARTMENT
BOW COMPARTMENT