

# S.S. Star of Oregon

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The S.S. *Star of Oregon* was among the first three Liberty Ships built in the United States and the first launched by Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation (OSC). It was the first of its class to enter service. It took 226 days to complete the ship, which was launched 131 days after its keel was laid in May 1941. The twenty-five thousand people who attended the launch in Portland exceeded any of the OSC's hundreds of other ship launches. In spite of the ship's auspicious beginnings, however, it was not long afloat.

U.S. shipyards built 2,751 Liberty Ships between 1941 and 1945, the largest production run of any class of ship ever designed. The ships could be tailored to carry cargo, equipment, or troops; to serve as fuel tankers; and for use as hospital ships. They were about 441 feet long at the waterline and 57 feet at the beam, with a rounded bow and a top speed of 11 knots. With a range of 17,000 miles, the ships could carry 10,800 tons. The crew included as many as 62 civilian merchant mariners and 40 U.S. Navy sailors. Aesthetically unremarkable and expendable but effective and highly adaptable, President Franklin Roosevelt called the Liberty Ship an "ugly duckling."

The S.S. *Star of Oregon*, named for the first ship EuroAmerican settlers had built in Oregon, was one of the few Liberty Ships not named after a deceased person of historical significance. Oregon Governor Charles Sprague and Portland Mayor Earl Riley attended the launch, and Blanche Riley, the governor's wife, sponsored (or christened) the ship. Immediately upon delivery to the Maritime Commission on December 31, 1941, the commission assigned the *Star of Oregon* to the States Steamship Company of Seattle for operation.

In June and July 1942, the ship transported cargo along the East African coast, making stops in Eritrea, Mozambique, and South Africa. The ship rounded the Cape of Good Hope, crossed the Atlantic, and steamed into the Caribbean. On August 30, 1942, at 2:38 in the morning, a German submarine torpedoed the *Star*, which began to sink rapidly. After three-and-a-half minutes, only twenty-five feet of the bow remained visible; but all those aboard were able to launch lifeboats and abandon the ship without casualties. An unidentified U.S. Army officer who survived the ship's sinking later provided the *Oregonian* with a report of the ship's last days.

The German submarine surfaced, and its commander asked survivors about the ship's name and cargo. He made sure they knew the direction to shore and then ordered his crew to sink the S.S. *Star of Oregon* with fifteen shots from the submarine's forward gun. Within twenty-four hours an Allied ship had taken the survivors to a nearby port. One survivor later recalled that the *Star of Oregon* had "just ten more hours to go until we would have reached a well-guarded convoy." It was one of two hundred Liberty Ships lost during the war.

## Sources

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