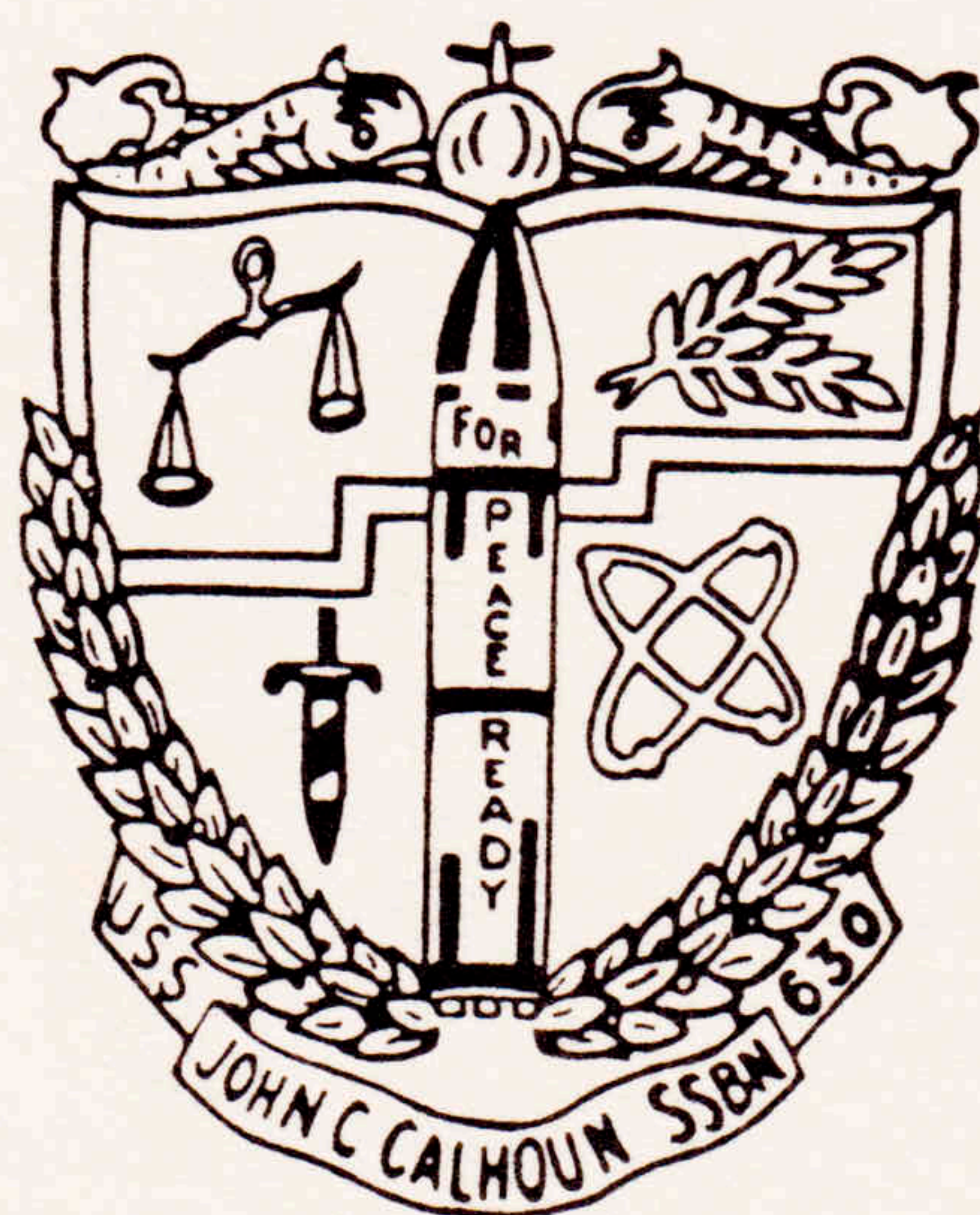


**UNITED STATES SHIP
USS JOHN C. CALHOUN
SSBN 630**



DEACTIVATION CEREMONY

**3 JULY 1993
PORT EVERGLADES, FLORIDA**

USS JOHN C. CALHOUN (SSBN 630)

The USS JOHN C. CALHOUN (SSBN 630) is the twenty third Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine in the original fleet of forty-one. The ship was sponsored by the great granddaughter of John C. Calhoun. She was launched on June 22, 1963 and commissioned on September 15, 1964. The ship recently celebrated 28 years in commission.

The USS JOHN C. CALHOUN departed on her first Deterrent Patrol on March 22, 1965. While assigned to Submarine Squadron SIXTEEN and EIGHTEEN, she completed seventeen patrols carrying the Polaris missile.

In August 1969, CALHOUN entered the Mare Island Naval Shipyard for overhaul and was modified to carry the Poseidon missile. The ship returned to the fleet joining Submarine Squadron FOURTEEN in 1971 and completed twenty more Strategic Deterrent Patrols.

The CALHOUN entered Portsmouth Naval Shipyard for overhaul in 1977 and rejoined the United States Deterrent forces in the summer of 1979 as a unit of Submarine Squadron SIXTEEN in Kings Bay, Georgia. In 1980 CALHOUN was modified to carry the Trident missile and has now completed over seventy Strategic Deterrent Patrols.

In 1983, USS JOHN C. CALHOUN was distinguished by selection as the outstanding Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine in the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and winner of the Submarine Squadron SIXTEEN Battle Efficiency "E".

In January 1985, USS JOHN C. CALHOUN was presented the MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION by the Secretary of the Navy for meritorious service in the execution of its primary mission from 1 October 1982 to 31 May 1984.

In 1988, CALHOUN was awarded the Submarine Squadron Sixteen ASW/Operations White "A", Communications Green "C", the Battle Efficiency "E", and the Atlantic Fleet Submarine Force Tactical Readiness Evaluation "Top Performer" Award. Attaining this level of performance during the ship's first full year assigned to the squadron after overhaul resulted in CALHOUN's second Meritorious Unit Commendation for meritorious service during the period 27 June 1986 to 1 October 1988.

In 1992 the CALHOUN was again awarded the Submarine Squadron Sixteen Engineering Efficiency "E" and the Gold Crew was selected as the runner-up for the Atlantic Fleet Golden Anchor Award and awarded the Silver Anchor by the Commander, Submarine Force U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

In June 1993, USS JOHN C. CALHOUN completed its seventy-seventh and final deterrent patrol. The newly combined crew of JOHN C. CALHOUN then returned to Charleston, South Carolina to await her final underway to Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Washington for deactivation.

Beginning with the first crew to man the ship, CALHOUN established and maintained a consistent, superb reputation that extended throughout her career. Each CALHOUN sailor, past and present, has had a direct hand in keeping her a leader in the strategic submarine force, and can be justly proud of her success. CALHOUN has completed her mission.

Principal Speaker
VICE ADMIRAL HENRY G. CHILES, JR.
Commander Submarine Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet



Vice Admiral Chiles, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, graduated from the United States Naval Academy in the Class of 1960 with a Bachelor of Science degree. Following commissioning, he served aboard USS BORIE (DD 704). In September 1961 he began submarine training at the Naval Submarine School, Groton, CT, followed by Nuclear Power School, Groton, and the Nuclear Power Training Unit, West Milton, New York. In April 1963 he reported aboard his first nuclear powered submarine, USS TRITON (SSN 586). He then served for two years aboard USS TECUMSEH (SSBN 628) (BLUE) as Engineer.

Between March 1968 and June 1970 he was Material Officer on the staff of Commander, Submarine Squadron FIFTEEN, Guam.

In 1970 he reported aboard Pre-Commissioning Unit DRUM (SSN 677) as the Executive Officer and remained with DRUM after commissioning until August 1973. He studied at Oxford University in England as a CNO Scholar in politics, philosophy, and economics receiving a Master of Arts degree.

Vice Admiral Chiles reported aboard USS GURNARD (SSN 662) in February 1976 and after an under ice Arctic Ocean deployment relieved as Commanding Officer in May 1976. He served aboard USS GURNARD until March 1980 conducting a refueling overhaul in record time and a WESTPAC deployment. From April 1980 until July 1983, Vice Admiral Chiles was Special Assistant to the Director of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program, U.S. Department of Energy, conducting fleet liaison and directing the Prospective Commanding Officer's Course. From August 1983 to July 1985 he served as Commander, Submarine Squadron THREE, and from July 1985 to June 1986 as Commander, Naval Training Center, San Diego. He then served as Director, Strategic Submarine Division, and Deputy Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Undersea Warfare) until reporting as Commander, Submarine Group EIGHT (CTF 64, 66 and 69) and Commander Submarines Mediterranean in Naples, Italy, in July 1988. In December 1990, he assumed duties as Commander, Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. He also serves as Commander, Submarines Allied Command Atlantic, a NATO post.

Vice Admiral Chiles is married to the former Katherine (Katy) Pearson of Newtown, Pennsylvania. They have three sons, John, Peter, and Hank.

**DEACTIVATION
USS JOHN C. COOPER
SSBN 600**

MUSIC MEDLEY
100th Division Army Band

★ ARRIVAL OF OFFICIAL PARTY

★ NATIONAL ANTHEM
100th Division Army Band

★ INVOCATION
YN1(SS) Kevin O'Brien

WELCOMING REMARKS
Commander William T. Rogerson, Jr., USN

REMARKS
Captain Frank Thurtell, USN Retired
Ship's First Commanding Officer

CEREMONY
CALHOUN
630

REMARKS

Vice Admiral Henry G. Chiles, Jr., USN
Commander Submarine Force,
U.S. Atlantic Fleet

REMARKS AND DEACTIVATION ORDERS

Commander William T. Rogerson, Jr., USN

STRIKING OF THE COMMISSIONING PENNANT

★ BENEDICTION

YN1(SS) Kevin O'Brien

★ DEPARTURE OF OFFICIAL PARTY

★ Guests Please Rise

Commanding Officer
USS JOHN C. CALHOUN (SSBN 630)
COMMANDER WILLIAM T. ROGERSON, JR.



Commander Rogerson was born at Fort Polk, Louisiana, the son of a career Army officer. Graduating from high school in Northern Virginia, he obtained an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy and graduated in 1974 with a B.S. in Marine Engineering. Commander Rogerson attended nuclear pipeline training in Bainbridge, Maryland and the SIC prototype in Windsor Locks, Connecticut.

Following completion of pipeline training, Commander Rogerson served for four years on the USS GURNARD (SSN 662), homeported in San Diego, California, as Sonar Officer, Main Propulsion Assistant and Weapons Officer.

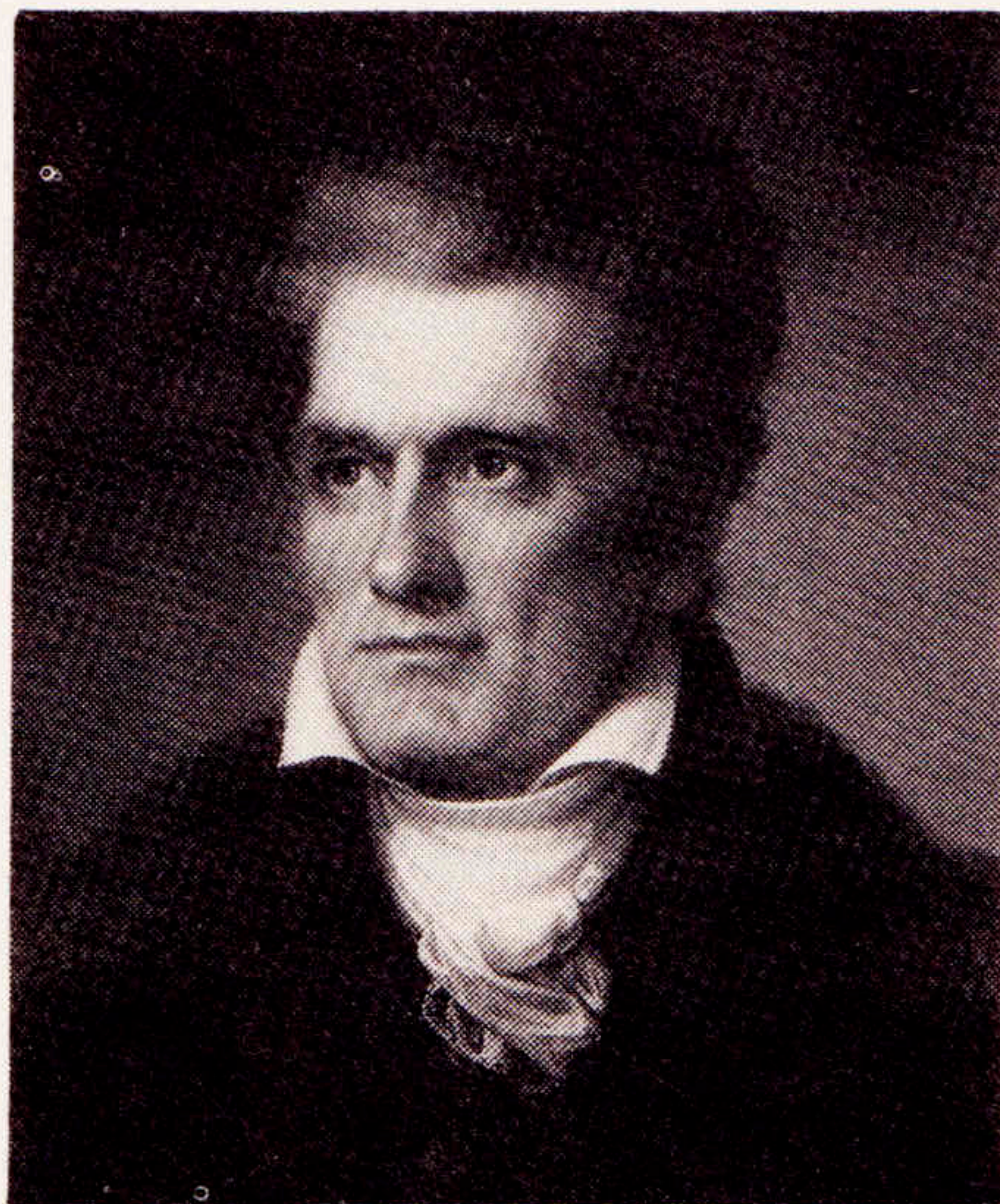
In 1980, Commander Rogerson reported to the staff of the Commander Submarine Squadron FOURTEEN in Holy Loch, Scotland as the Ship Maintenance, Monitoring and Support (SMMS) Officer. Returning to the United States in 1982, Commander Rogerson completed the Submarine Officer's Advanced Course in New London, Connecticut, and was assigned to the USS NATHANAEL GREENE (SSBN 636) (GOLD) as the Engineer Officer where he completed seven patrols. In 1986, Commander Rogerson assumed duties as the Executive Officer of the USS GEORGE C. MARSHALL (SSBN 654) (BLUE) for six patrols. Commander Rogerson was then assigned shore duty at the Maintenance Branch (OP-212) for the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, Undersea Warfare (OP-02) at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.. During this tour, Commander Rogerson completed a Master of Arts degree in National Security Studies at Georgetown University.

In February 1992, Commander Rogerson assumed the duties as Commanding Officer, USS JOHN C. CALHOUN (SSBN 630) (GOLD), where he completed two patrols. During this period CALHOUN has been awarded the Engineering "E" for Excellence for Submarine Squadron 16, was selected by the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet as the runner-up for the Golden Anchor Award and awarded the Silver Anchor Award by the Commander, Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Commander Rogerson's awards include the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal with one gold star and the Navy Achievement Medal.

Commander Rogerson resides in Charleston, South Carolina with his wife, the former Lorna Meikle from Elderslie, Scotland. He has three daughters, Michelle (15), Megen (14) and two year old Lindsay.

The History of John C. Calhoun



1782 - 1850

"remembered for what he thought, felt, and believed"

CALHOUN THE MAN

John Caldwell Calhoun was born in the Abbeville District of South Carolina on March 18, 1782, the son of "Pat" Calhoun, farmer and political leader in South Carolina's hill country. He was largely self-educated until he was 18, when he attended, for two years, the famed "Log College" taught by his brother-in-law, the Reverend Moses Waddel. At the age of 20, Calhoun entered the junior class at Yale University and graduated with distinction in the Class of 1804.

After attending Law School in Litchfield Connecticut, Calhoun was elected to the South Carolina State Legislature where he served in the sessions of 1808 and 1809. In 1811, Calhoun was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives, and as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, he became one of the most influential members of Congress in precipitating the War of 1812.

From 1817 until 1824, Calhoun served as the Secretary of War under President James Monroe, was elected Vice President under John Quincy Adams, and in 1828 was re-elected as Vice President under Andrew Jackson. He served for most of Jackson's first term until he broke with the President in 1832 over the tariff question and resigned.

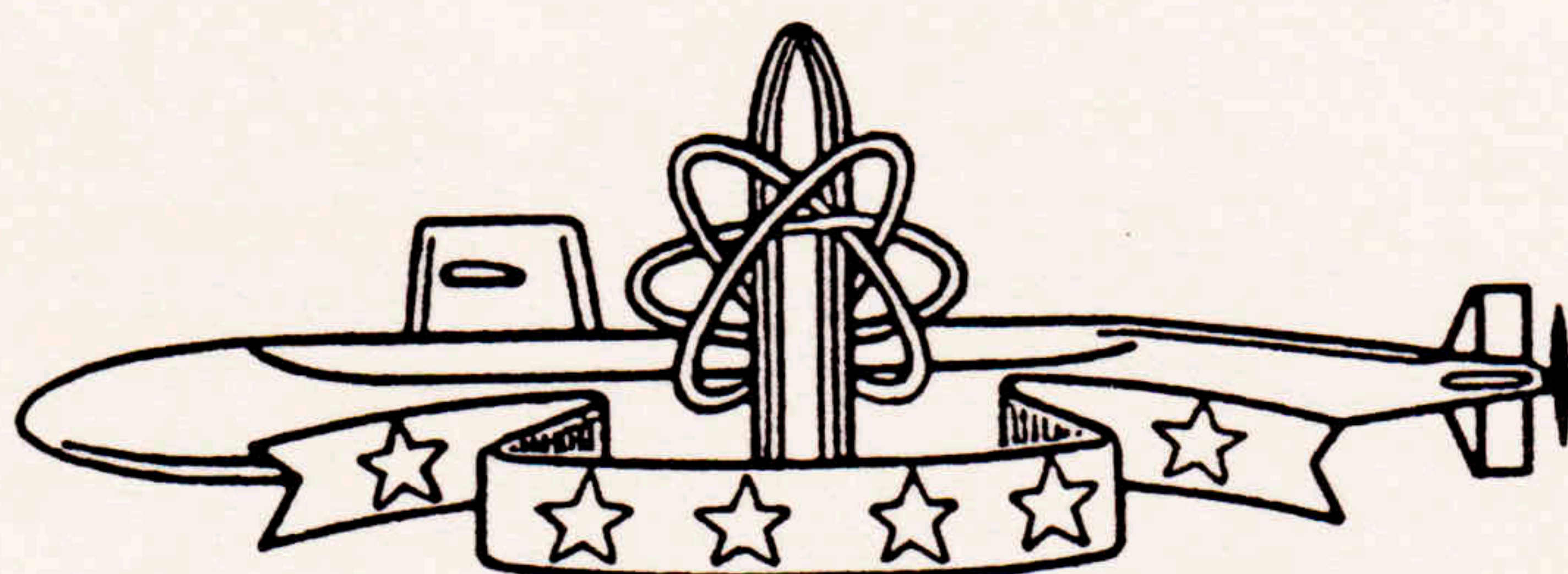
In 1833, Calhoun returned to Congress as a Senator from South Carolina. He served courageously for the next 15 years, with but one brief interruption during 1844 and 1845, when he served as Secretary of State under President Tyler. He is remembered not so much for what he did, but for what he thought, felt, and believed. He wore out his great powers in a futile attempt to avert the conquest of the South which he foresaw, but could not prevent.

John C. Calhoun died March 31, 1850, in Fort Hill, South Carolina, and was buried in the west cemetery of Saint Phillip's churchyard in Charleston. His tomb became a shrine to the Southern way of life - of which John C. Calhoun had been its greatest defender.



Submarine Dolphins

Submarine Dolphins are proudly worn by those men who have successfully completed a rigorous, year long qualification process and who have thoroughly demonstrated their knowledge in all of the ship systems and damage control. Since 1924, this coveted mark of distinction has signified that the wearer has won the honor to be designated "qualified in Submarines". The design is a bow view of a submarine, proceeding on the surface, with bow planes rigged for diving, flanked by dolphins in horizontal position with their heads resting on the upper edge of the bow planes.



SSBN Deterrent Patrol Pin

An FBM submarine breastpin is awarded to personnel in the ship's companies of the silent service missile fleet. The device is known as the FBM Patrol Pin, although its official designation is SSBN Deterrent Patrol Insignia. Design of the SSBN pin shows a silver Lafayette class submarine with superimposed Polaris missile and electron rings which signify the armament and nuclear powered characteristics of the FBM Deterrent Force. A scroll beneath the submarine will hold stars, one gold star for each "successful" patrol after the first or a silver star for five "successful" patrols.