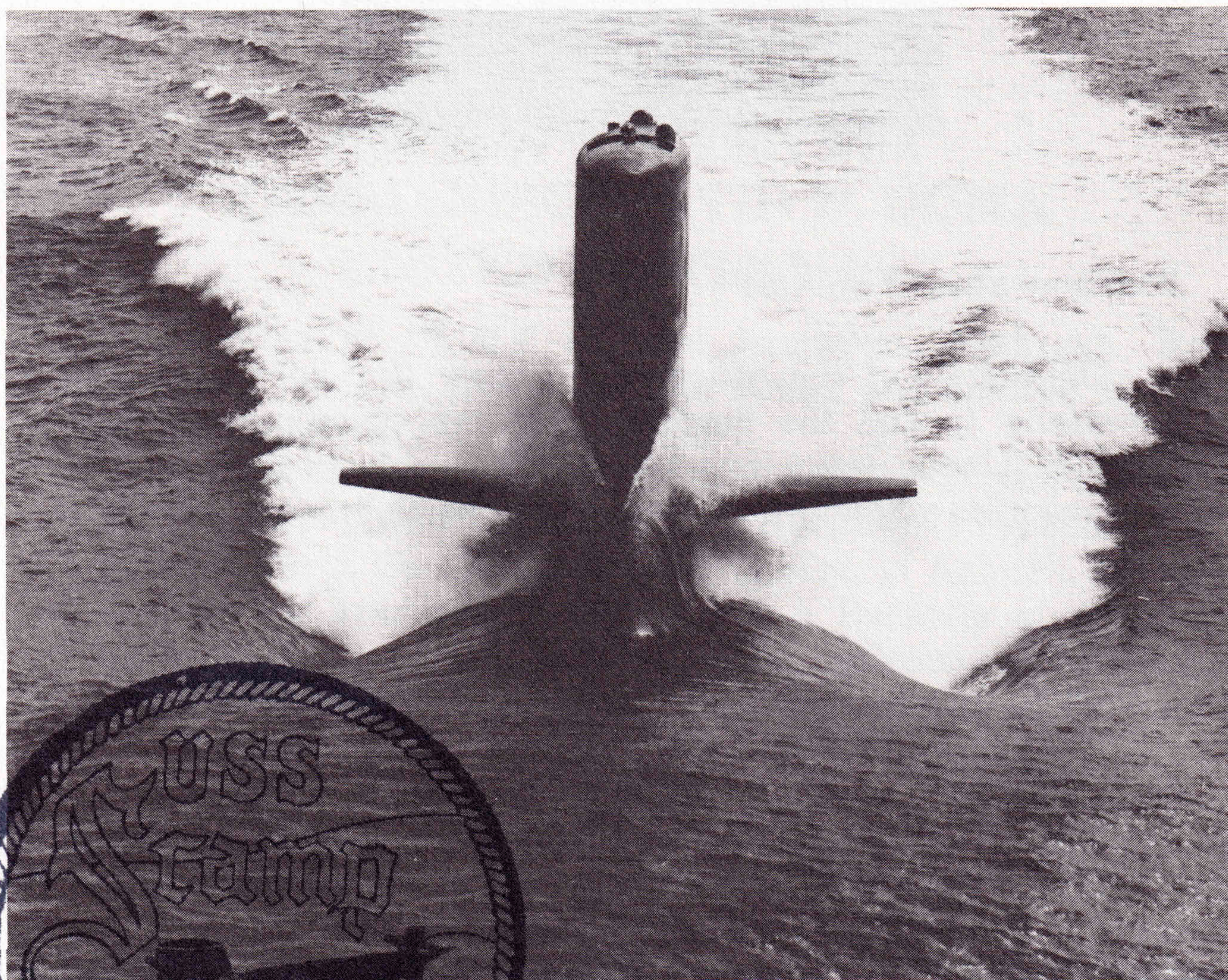


Commanding Officer
USS SCAMP (SSN-588)
FLEET POST OFFICE
Seattle Washington 98799

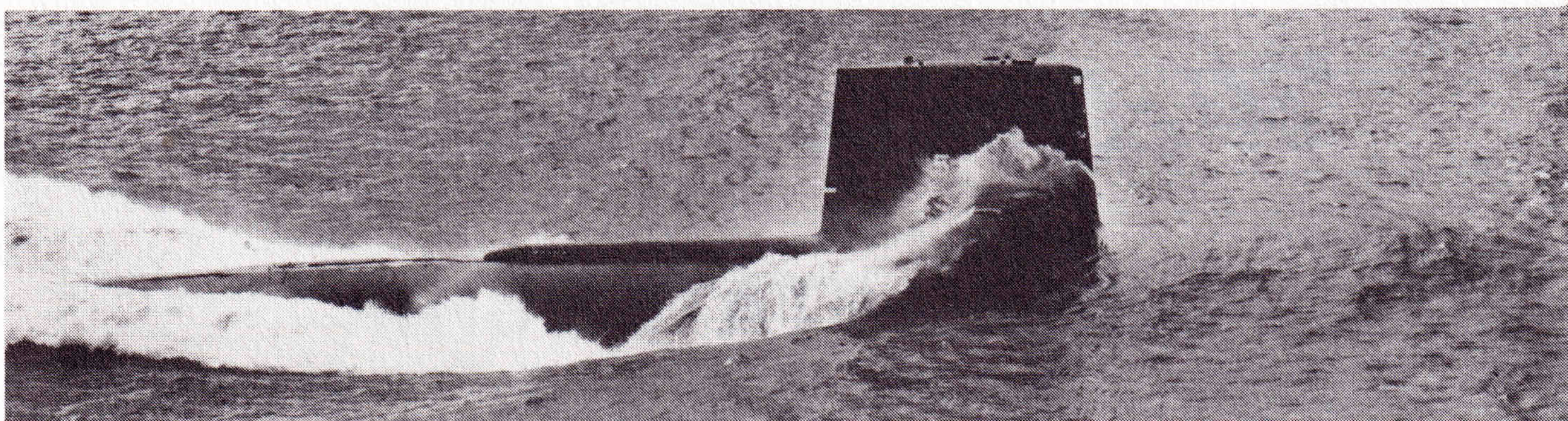
Welcome Aboard!

UNITED STATES SHIP
SCAMP



(SSN 588)

DECOMMISSIONED TODAY
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard



U.S.S. SCAMP (SSN 588)
FLEET POST OFFICE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 09587

Welcome aboard SCAMP,

On behalf of the officers and crew, I take pleasure in extending to you the hospitality of the Navy's Submarine Service. It is our desire to make your visit as pleasant as possible. We hope that you will make yourself at home during your stay.

Sincerely yours,

D. W. DUMA
Commander, United States Navy
Commanding Officer



Commanding Officer
USS SCAMP (SSN-588)
FLEET POST OFFICE
Seattle Washington 98799

COMMANDER DAVID W. DUMA UNITED STATES NAVY

Commander DUMA is from Ironwood, Michigan. He graduated from St. Ambrose High School and enlisted in the United States Navy in August 1965.

In 1968, Commander DUMA was selected to participate in the Navy Enlisted Scientific Education Program. He attended North Carolina State University, in Raleigh, North Carolina. He graduated in 1971 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Nuclear Engineering. Upon completion of Officer Candidate School in Newport, Rhode Island, in August 1971, he was commissioned an Ensign in the United States Navy.

Following completion of Nuclear Power Training, Commander DUMA was assigned to USS GUARDFISH (SSN 612), where he served from July 1973 until September 1975. He completed the Submarine Officer Advanced Course in April 1976 and was assigned as Engineer Officer of USS ALEXANDER HAMILTON (SSBN 617) (BLUE), where he served until January 1980.

From February 1980 until November 1981, Commander DUMA served as assistant director of the Tactics Department of Naval Submarine School. In November 1981 he reported to USS PARGO (SSN 650) to serve as Executive Officer until November 1984. Following his tour he completed Prospective Commanding Officer Training and reported to USS SCAMP (SSN 588) in June 1985.

History of USS SCAMP

The present SCAMP is the second ship of the United States Navy to bear the name. The first SCAMP (SS 277) was launched in 1942 at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, New Hampshire. She completed seven war patrols and was credited with sinking five enemy vessels totalling 34,000 tons. She received seven battlestars for her operations. Last reports were received when she was on her eighth war patrol. Post-war records indicate that she was depth-charged by a coastal defense vessel south of Tokyo Bay on 11 November 1944.

The present SCAMP's keel was laid at Mare Island Naval Shipyard on 23 January 1959. She was launched 8 October 1960 and commissioned on 5 June 1961 with Commander Walter N. DIETZEN as her first Commanding Officer.

After commissioning, SCAMP joined Submarine Squadron FIVE in San Diego, California. Under the command of Commander DIETZEN, Lieutenant Commander Robert E. CRISPIN, Lieutenant Commander A. J. M. ATKINS, Lieutenant Commander J. F. DRAIN, and Commander Dickinson M. SMITH, SCAMP exhibited an enviable record of service. This period included nine deployments to the Western Pacific and Southeast Asia, during which SCAMP steamed 250,000 miles. During these twelve years, SCAMP received a Meritorious Unit Commendation, was awarded the Majorie Sterret Battleship Fund Award (the "unofficial Battle Efficiency E for the United States Pacific Fleet"), was recognized twice by Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet with a Fleet Unit Commendation, and four times won the Battle Efficiency E. During this time, SCAMP completed a seventeen month SUBSAFE overhaul at Mare Island Naval Shipyard and a refueling overhaul at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. SCAMP visited Esquimault, British Columbia, marking the first nuclear-powered ship visit to a Canadian port.

In March 1973, SCAMP, under the command of Commander Daniel B. BRANCH, Jr., deployed to the Western Pacific again. In the next three years SCAMP won two Battle Efficiency E's and underwent an extensive overhaul at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard.

Under the command of Commander John F. GROTH, SCAMP deployed to the Western Pacific in July 1976, returning to San Diego in January 1977, where she participated in several fleet exercises. In early 1978, SCAMP was an element of RIMPAC-78, a joint New Zealand-Australia-Canada-Japan-United States exercise.

In June 1978, SCAMP commenced a five month deployment as part of UNITAS XIX, a multi-national exercise in conjunction with seven South American navies. In the process, SCAMP visited over twenty foreign ports, many of which were firsts for a nuclear-powered submarine.

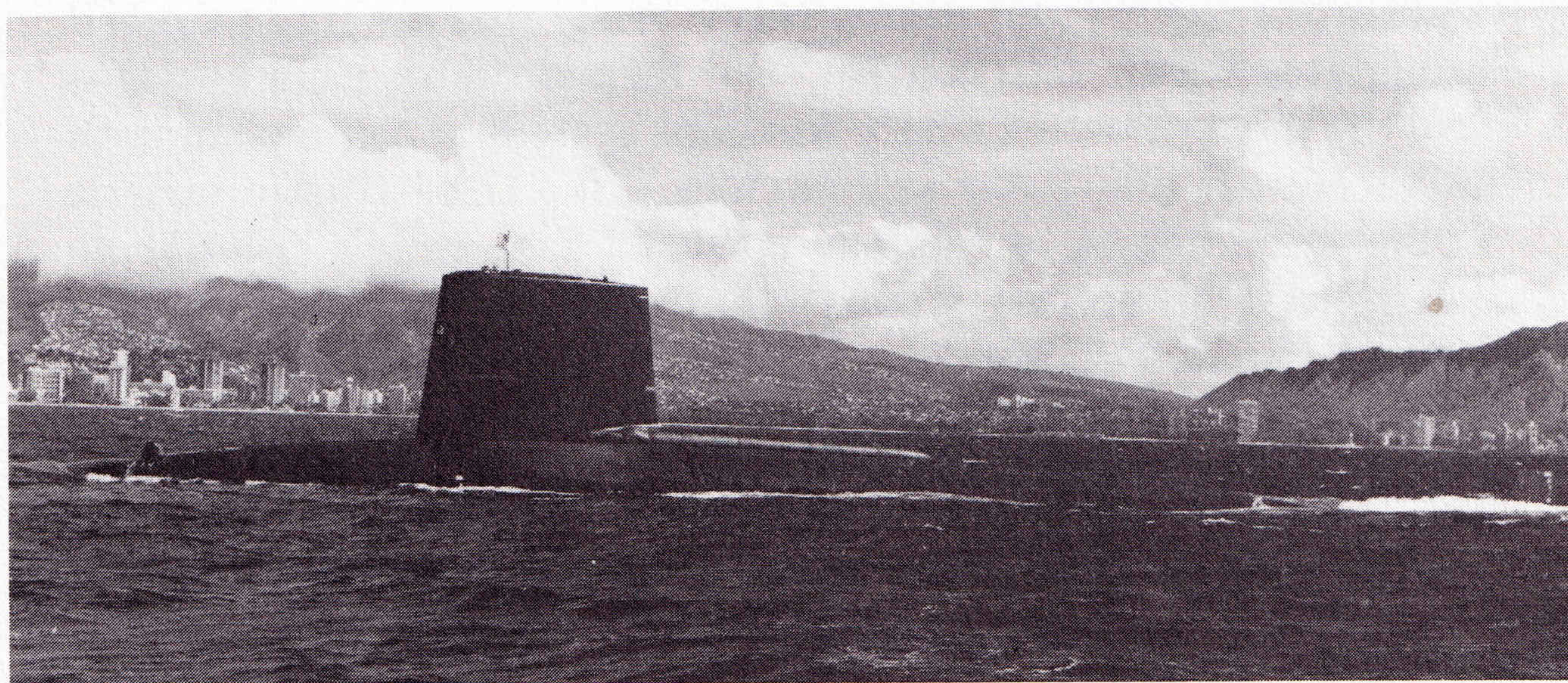
From September 1979 to May 1981, SCAMP underwent a regular overhaul at Norfolk Naval Shipyard under the command of Commander Ralph SCHLICHTER. Following overhaul, SCAMP conducted a deployment on UNITAS XXII, visiting ten foreign ports in six countries. Under the command of Commander T.P. GUILFOIL, SCAMP deployed to the Mediterranean Sea in October 1982, returning to Groton in March 1983. SCAMP won the coveted Battle Efficiency award for 1983.

SCAMP continued her patriotic service in February 1984 as she operated with other NATO countries in United Effort/Teamwork 84. From June 1984 until October 1984 SCAMP once again deployed to South America on UNITAS XXV, and conducted operations with five foreign countries and visited eleven ports.

From June 1985 to November 1985 SCAMP was deployed to the Mediterranean Sea. She operated with NATO and Non-NATO navies and visited five foreign ports. Following a two month Special Availability in the summer of 1986, SCAMP deployed to South America on UNITAS XXVII, returning to Groton in December 1986.

SCAMP earned a second Meritorious Unit Commendation in February 1987 for rescuing the sole survivor of a capsized cargo vessel.

SCAMP is scheduled for decommissioning in July 1987, after more than 26 years of honorable service.



ENGINEERING PLANT

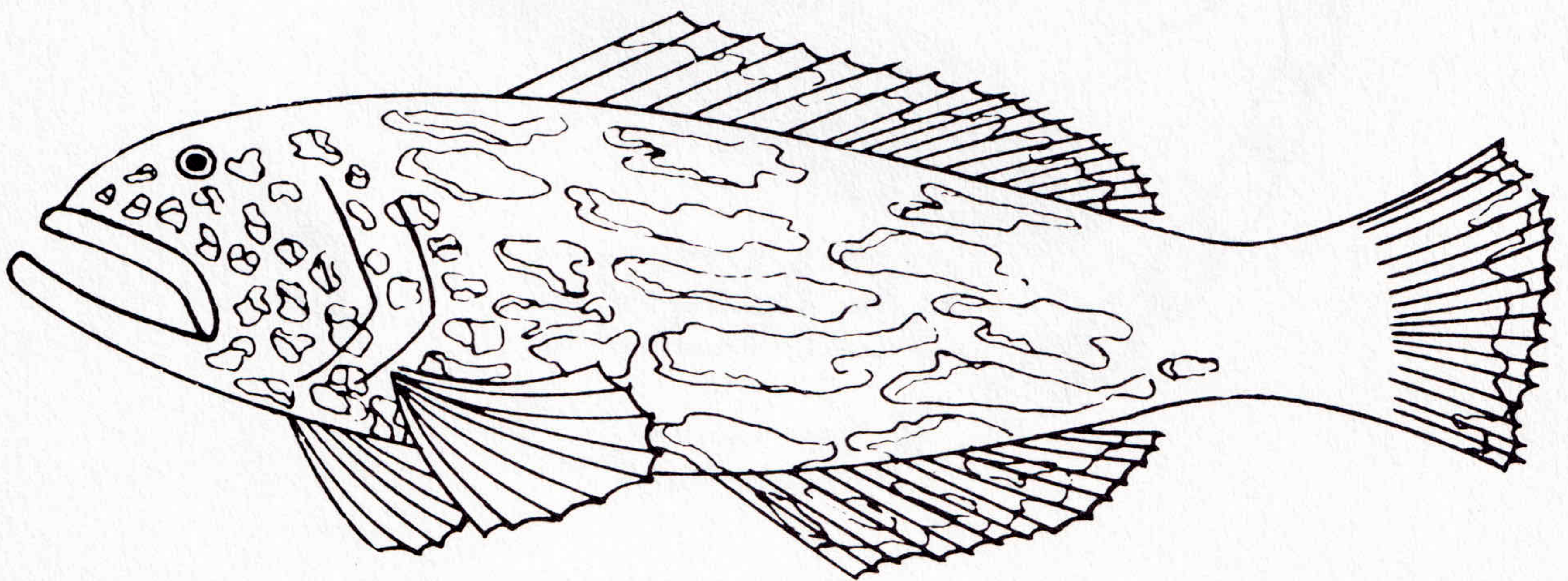
The nuclear propulsion plant in SCAMP is the product of continual developmental research by the Naval Reactors Branch of the U.S. Department of Energy and by Westinghouse Electric Corporation who also provided the reactor plant for the first nuclear-powered submarine NAUTILUS. By skillful engineering progress, the S5W reactor plant in SCAMP is designed smaller and less complex than that of the NAUTILUS, but with no concurrent reduction in power or reliability. Truly an engineering marvel, the one reactor drives one single, high-efficiency propeller (unlike conventional multi-propeller ships). Virtually every electrical and mechanical component is installed in duplicate, ensuring dependability. In addition, every control feature of the ship and of the power plant has at least one backup to normal operation. The propeller is built to the same strength as an icebreaker propeller, while the shock resistance and strength characteristics built into the reactor virtually obviate the possibility of physical damage to the reactor. The shielding built into SCAMP's reactor compartment reduces average radiation underway to less than what is naturally received from cosmic rays, X-rays, and the natural radioactivity found in the sea, air, drinking water, and ground.

COMBAT POTENTIAL

The nuclear-powered fast-attack submarine is the front line warship of the United States Navy. A submarine like SCAMP integrates sonar, fire control, and torpedo launching systems into the most effective single weapons system in combating both surface craft and other submarines. Like the ballistic missile firing submarines, a nuclear-powered fast-attack submarine can remain on station almost indefinitely, being invisible and virtually undetectable. The United States Submarine Service presents a sophisticated force-in-being, a capable deterrent to any potential aggressor.

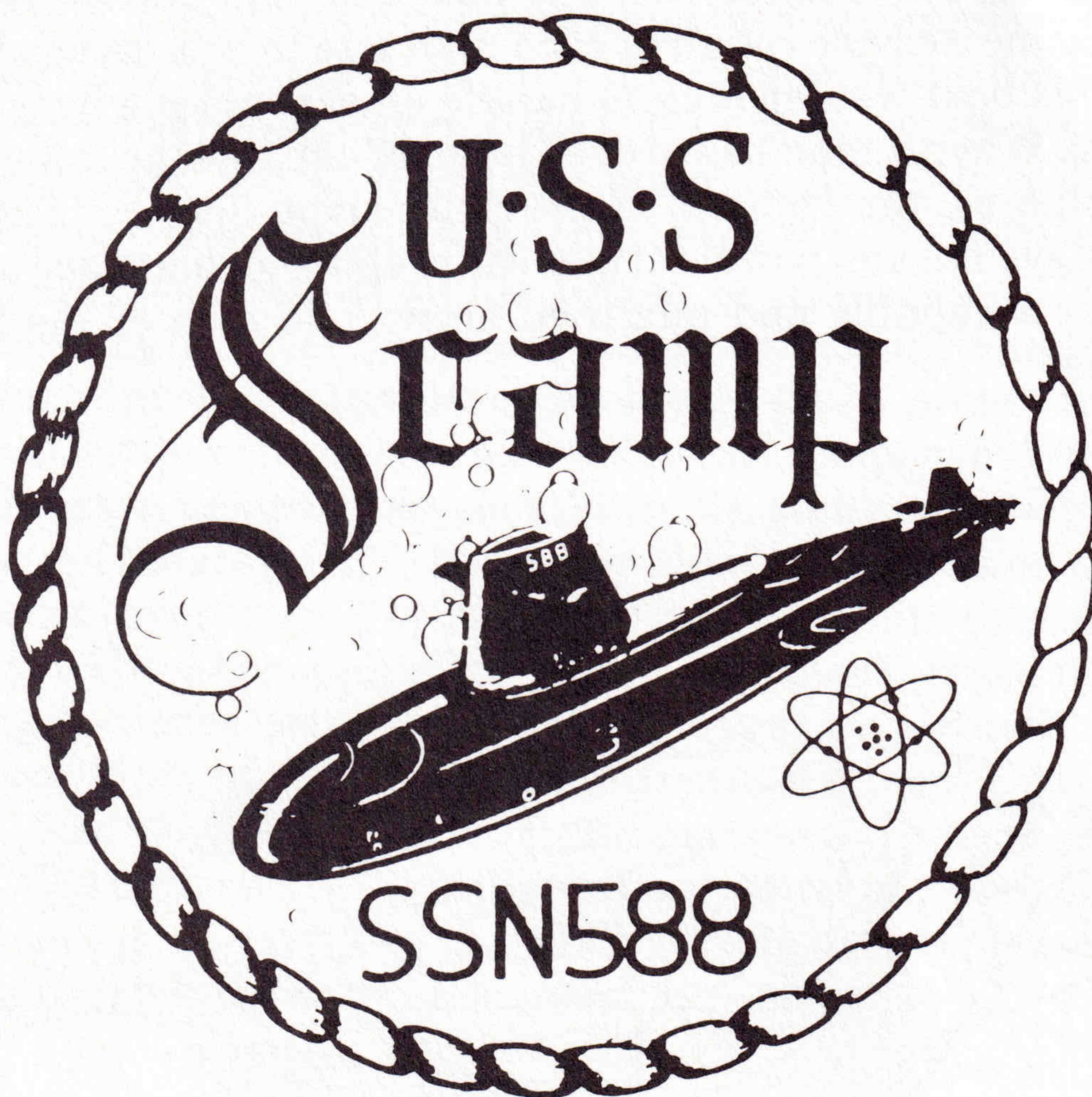
CREW

Each of the 103 members of SCAMP's crew is trained as a specialist in his own area: Sonar, Reactor Control, Supply, Main Propulsion, Auxiliaries, Communications, and others. But the Submarine Service requires each man also to be a generalist, to know his boat well enough to handle emergencies wherever he may be. When a man has proven himself capable, he is awarded his Dolphins, the emblem of the Submarine Service. The fire-control system and powerful nuclear propulsion plant are useless without a capable and qualified crew: The men of the Silent Service.



SHIP'S NAME

Both the first and the present SCAMP were named, as are most attack submarines, after a marine animal. The fish SCAMP (*Mycteroperca Phenax*) is a member of a family of fishes known as Groupers and Sea Basses. This solitary, powerful predator waits in ambush for prey among the rocks and sunken hulks off the southeastern coast of the United States. He is of moderate size and seldom exceeds 1 or 2 feet in length or a weight of 12 pounds. The SCAMP has been described as a handsome trim looking fish and is highly prized as a food fish. When hooked he fights strongly and persistently. The name "SCAMP" was given to this fish because of his unique ability to steal the bait from an angler's hook without getting caught.



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Puget Sound Naval Shipyard