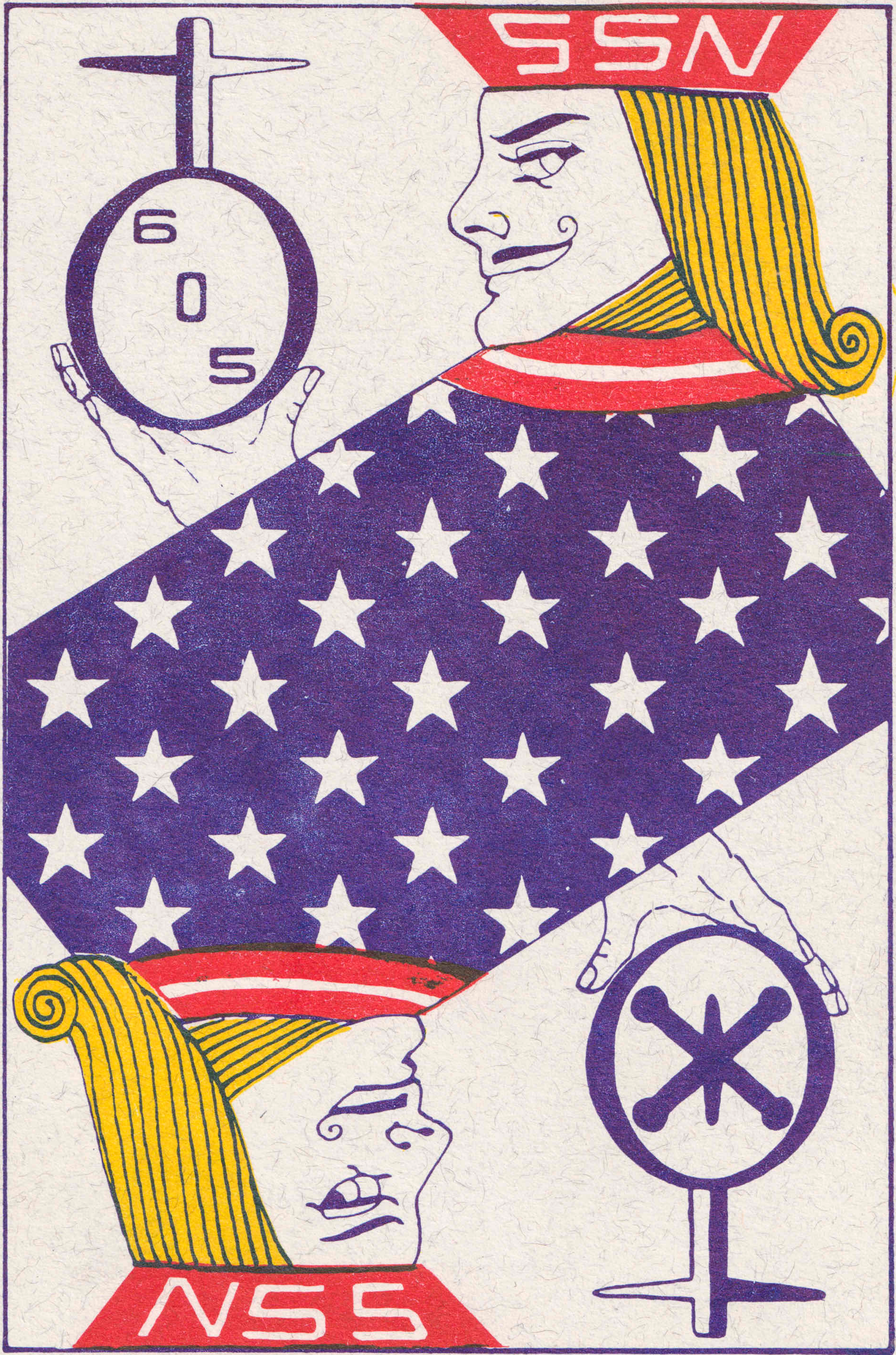


USS JACK



USS JACK

WELCOME ABOARD

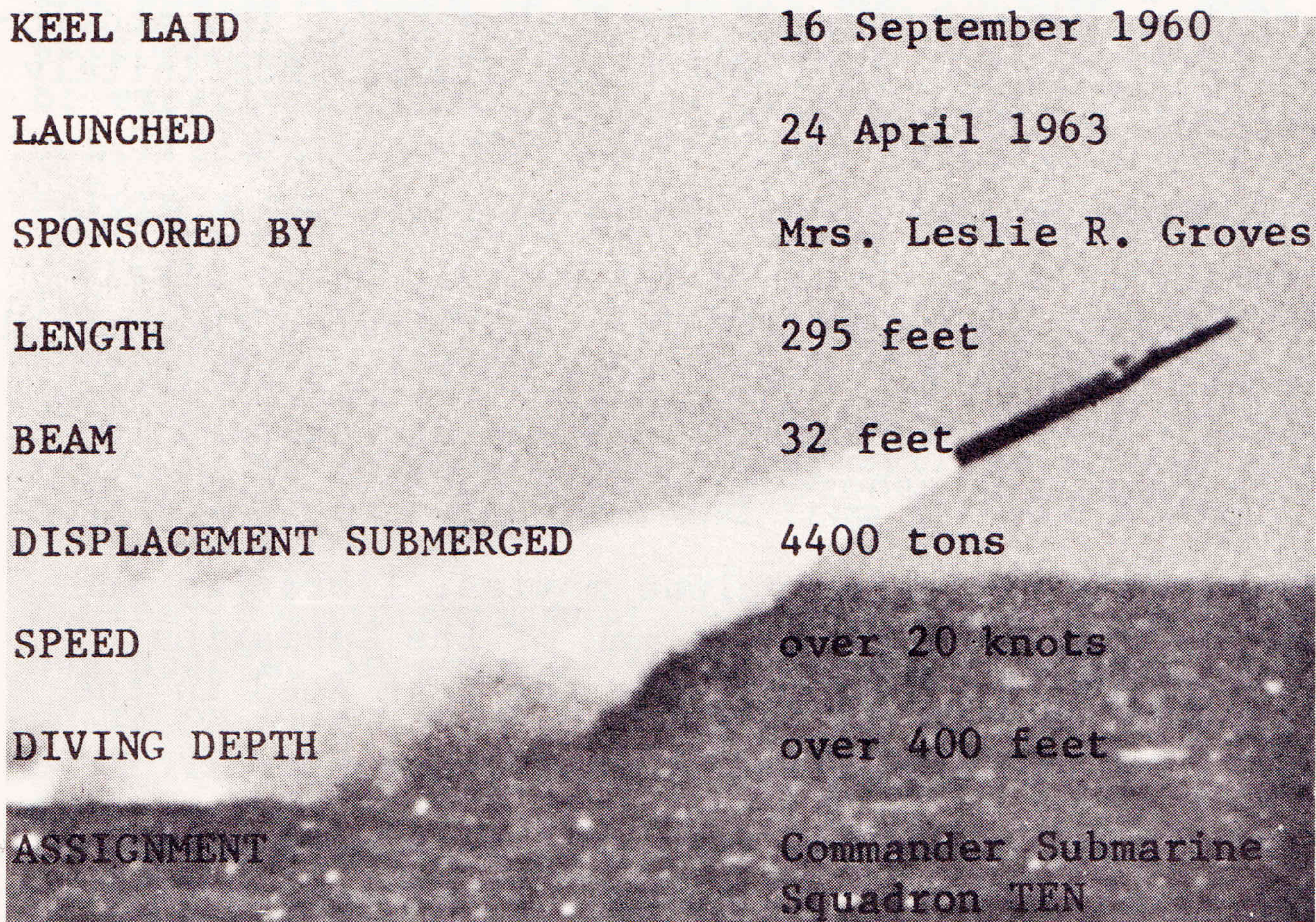
USS JACK SSN 605

Built by

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard

Portsmouth, N. H.

KEEL LAID	16 September 1960
LAUNCHED	24 April 1963
SPONSORED BY	Mrs. Leslie R. Groves
LENGTH	295 feet
BEAM	32 feet
DISPLACEMENT SUBMERGED	4400 tons
SPEED	over 20 knots
DIVING DEPTH	over 400 feet
ASSIGNMENT	Commander Submarine Squadron TEN



SUBROC

A submarine-launched underwater-to-underwater anti-submarine weapon is shown as it bursts out of the water and heads toward the target area. SUBROC is armed with a nuclear warhead.

THE NUCLEAR SUBMARINE

A most commonplace miracle...

A ship that can sail more than 100,000 miles without refueling; a ship that can cruise swiftly, silently and unseen, deep under the surface, for months on end.

A most commonplace miracle - today - made possible by the controlled power of the atom. The nuclear ship has revolutionized naval strategy. The atomic-powered ship can sail and fight almost indefinitely without dependence on land bases.

When the nuclear sailor steps from his sealed environment after a 60-to-90 day patrol, he is likely to breathe less pure air than that inside the vessel he has just left. Even living next to a nuclear reactor for long periods, crewmen are exposed to more radiation ashore than on a nuclear submarine.

The crew's comforts include movies, libraries and fresh-water showers. The men of the submarine service still claim they get the best food in the Navy.

Typical menus include such things as Shrimp Newburg, Beef Stroganoff, Fresh Maine Lobster, in addition to such staples as roast beef or steak. Food consumption on a 60-day patrol can include 2500 pounds of beef, 1000 pounds of sugar, 1000 pounds of coffee, 600 pounds of chicken, 600 pounds of ham, 1500 pounds of flour, and 900 pounds of butter.

Who are the men who man JACK. Recruit or veteran, the crew must have excellent physical qualifications, high intelligence and stable emotions to fulfill

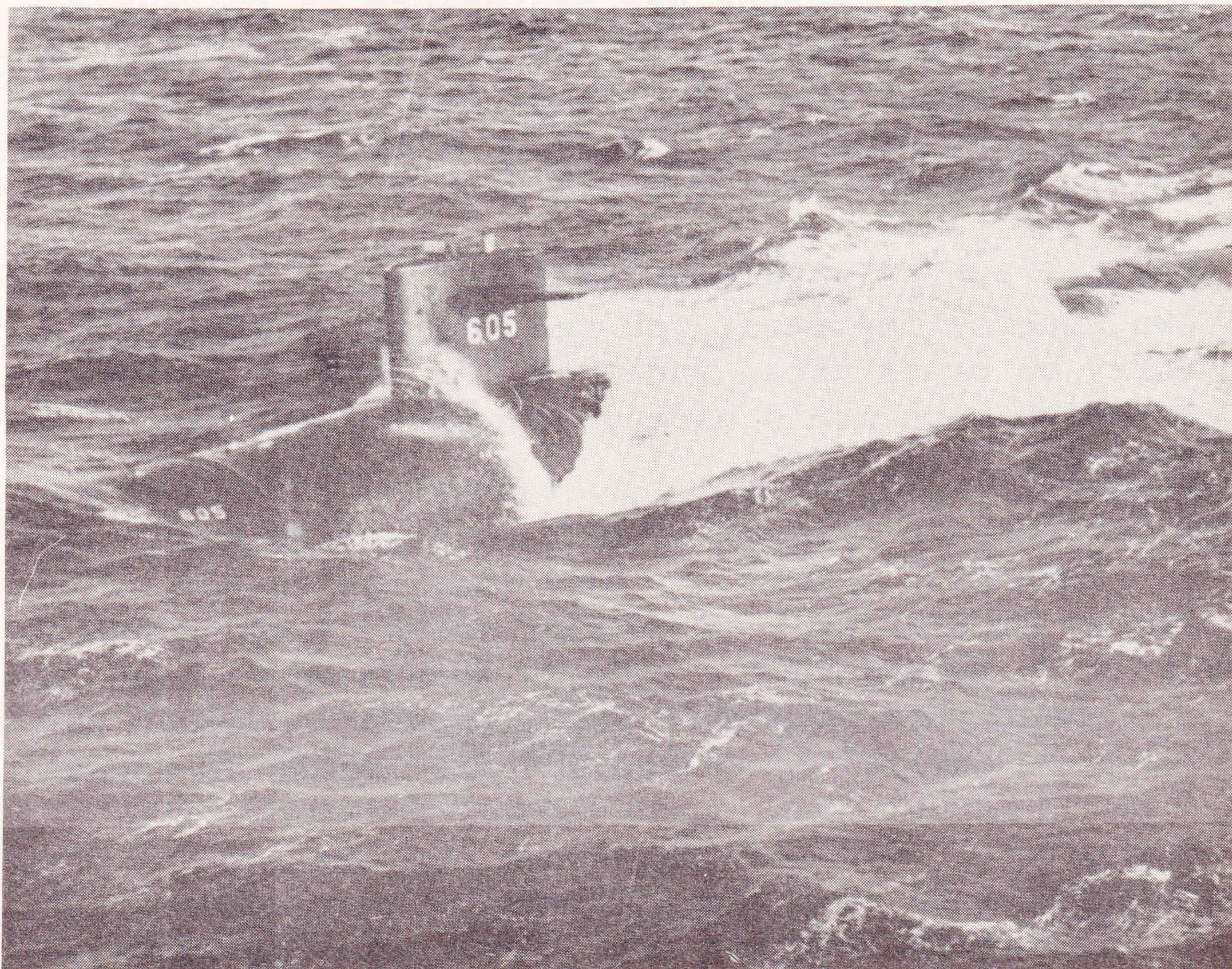
the exacting demands made upon them by the new conditions created by the fact of nuclear power. They are volunteers, carefully screened, tested and trained.

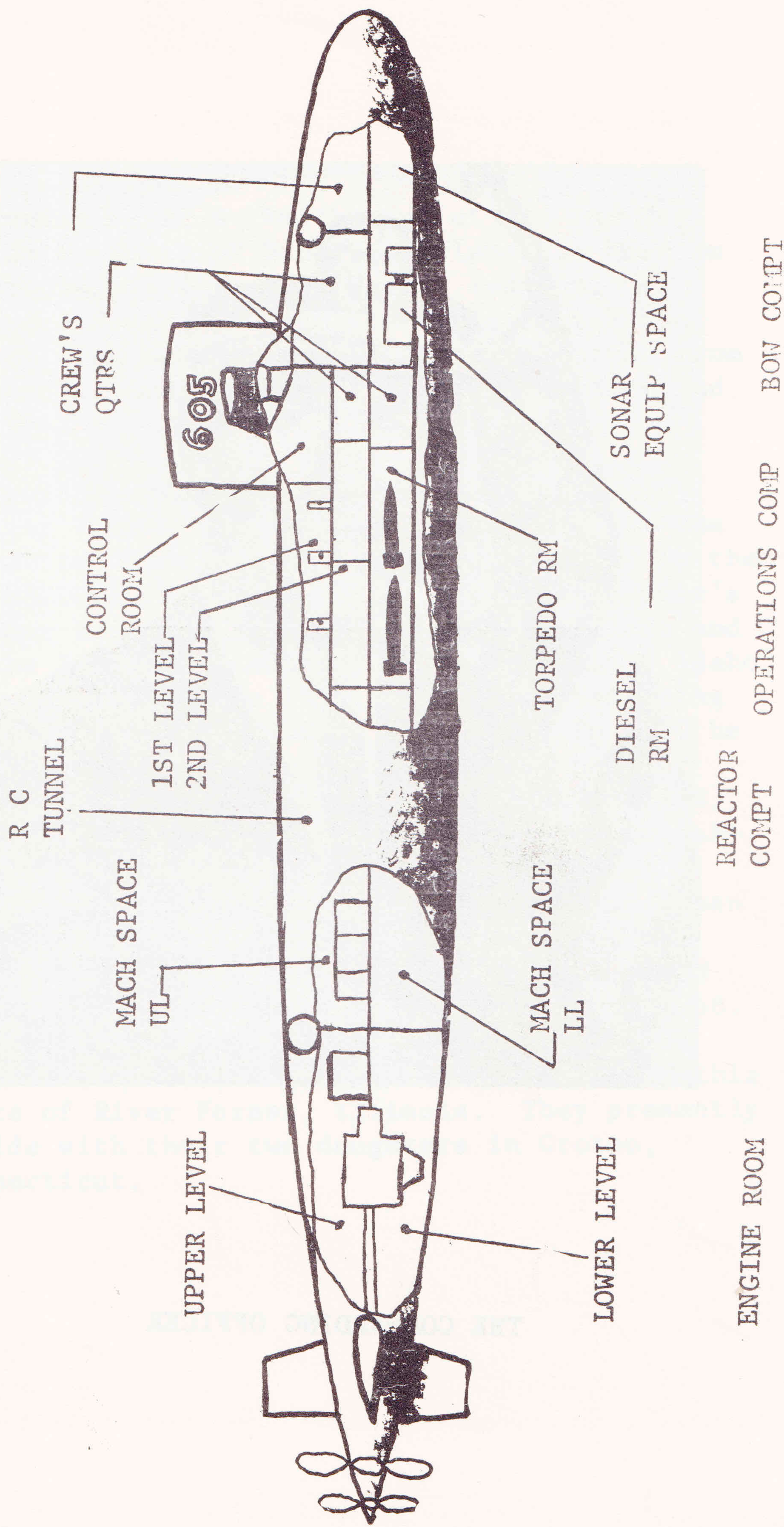
A nuclear sailor has to know more, perhaps, than any other sailor in history. Advanced schooling is required for every man on board - and schooling continues throughout his career. On-board training and qualification is difficult and intense - most watchstations require a minimum of 4-to-6 months of experience before a man is qualified. Total qualification in the entire ship requires a year before a man is designated "Qualified in Submarines".

The amount of systems and equipments on the nuclear submarine is staggering. But a ship at sea must be able to repair its electronics gear, or its nuclear propulsion, armament, and other systems at any time solely with its own crew and from its own stores.

Nuclear submariners must be fully ready to do their own special important job yet equally trained to carry on other vital functions as part of a team on which each man's safety depends on all his fellows.

JACK (SSN605) is a nuclear-powered attack submarine of the "PERMIT Class", especially designed as an anti-submarine weapon. She combines the endurance and environmental independence of nuclear power with deep submergence and high speed. These capabilities, coupled with the latest in submarine weapons systems, including nuclear-tipped and rocket-propelled torpedoes, make JACK one of the Navy's most effective anti-submarine weapons. Super-quiet, deep-diving, and swift, JACK is also very lethal to hostile surface shipping. But she is especially suited as a "killer submarine" vitally concerned with denying the effectiveness of a hostile underseas fleet.







THE COMMANDING OFFICER

Commander David G. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald R. Smith of Wabash, Indiana was born on 5 December 1932 in Fort Wayne, Indiana. He attended Franklin Grade School in Fort Wayne, Wabash High School in Wabash and graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland in 1954.

Following graduation he served in the heavy cruiser TOLEDO (CA133). He graduated from the Submarine School in 1955 and was assigned to the USS HARDHEAD (SS365). After receiving a year's nuclear training in New London, Connecticut and at the National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho, he was assigned, in 1958, to the commissioning crew of the USS SWORDFISH (SSN579). In 1960 he was assigned Engineer Officer of the nuclear propulsion plant of the TRITON prototype (S3G) in Schenectady, New York. Commander Smith subsequently served as Executive Officer of the attack nuclear submarine JACK (SSN605) and then as Executive Officer of the GOLD Crew of the Polaris nuclear submarine ROBERT E. LEE (SSBN 601). He assumed command of JACK in June 1968.

Commander Smith is married to the former Cynthia White of River Forest, Illinois. They presently reside with their two daughters in Groton, Connecticut.

HISTORY OF UNITED STATES SHIP JACK

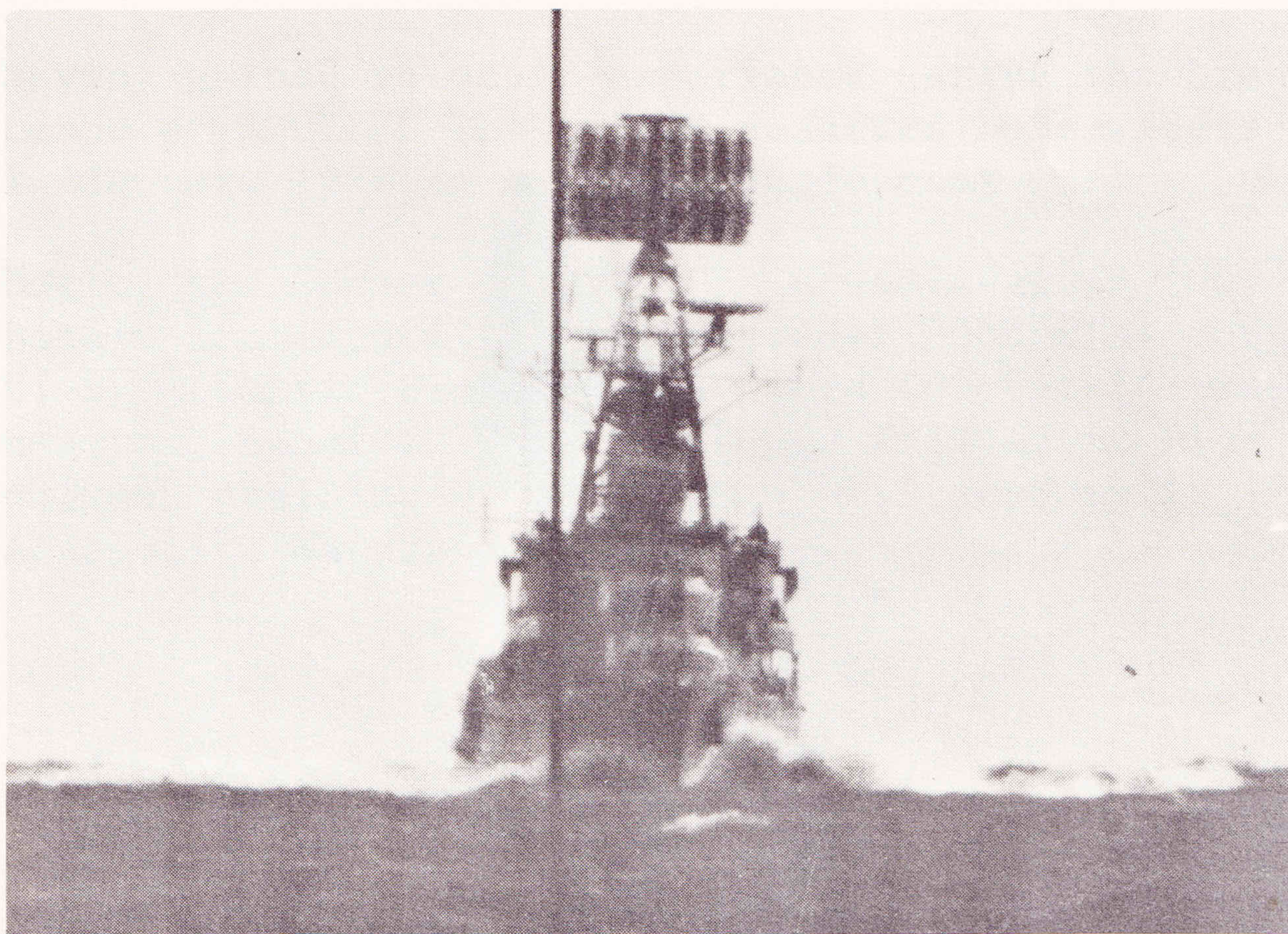
The USS JACK (SSN605) is the second ship of the fleet to bear the name. She is named in commemoration of the fleet submarine JACK (SS259) which was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation and seven battle stars for outstanding service in nine Pacific war patrols during World War II.

JACK (SS259) under the command of CDR Thomas M. DYKERS, won the name of "The Tanker Killer" during her third war patrol, when she ran into a convoy of five large tankers and succeeded in sinking four of them, (both the Japanese and Capt. DYKERS say five) all on 19 February 1944. This feat was un-equalled by any other U. S. Submarine in the war. At the war's end JACK stood in the top ten of the list of tonnages sunk by individual submarines with 76,887 tons to her credit.

USS JACK (SSN605) was commissioned at Portsmouth on 31 March 1967, Commander Louis T. URBANCZYK, Jr., Commanding. Principal speaker at the ceremony was Rear Admiral James CALVERT, USN, who served with distinction in the Pacific in World War II on USS JACK (SS259). He participated in nine submarine war patrols and during his three years aboard served in every capacity except that of Commanding Officer.

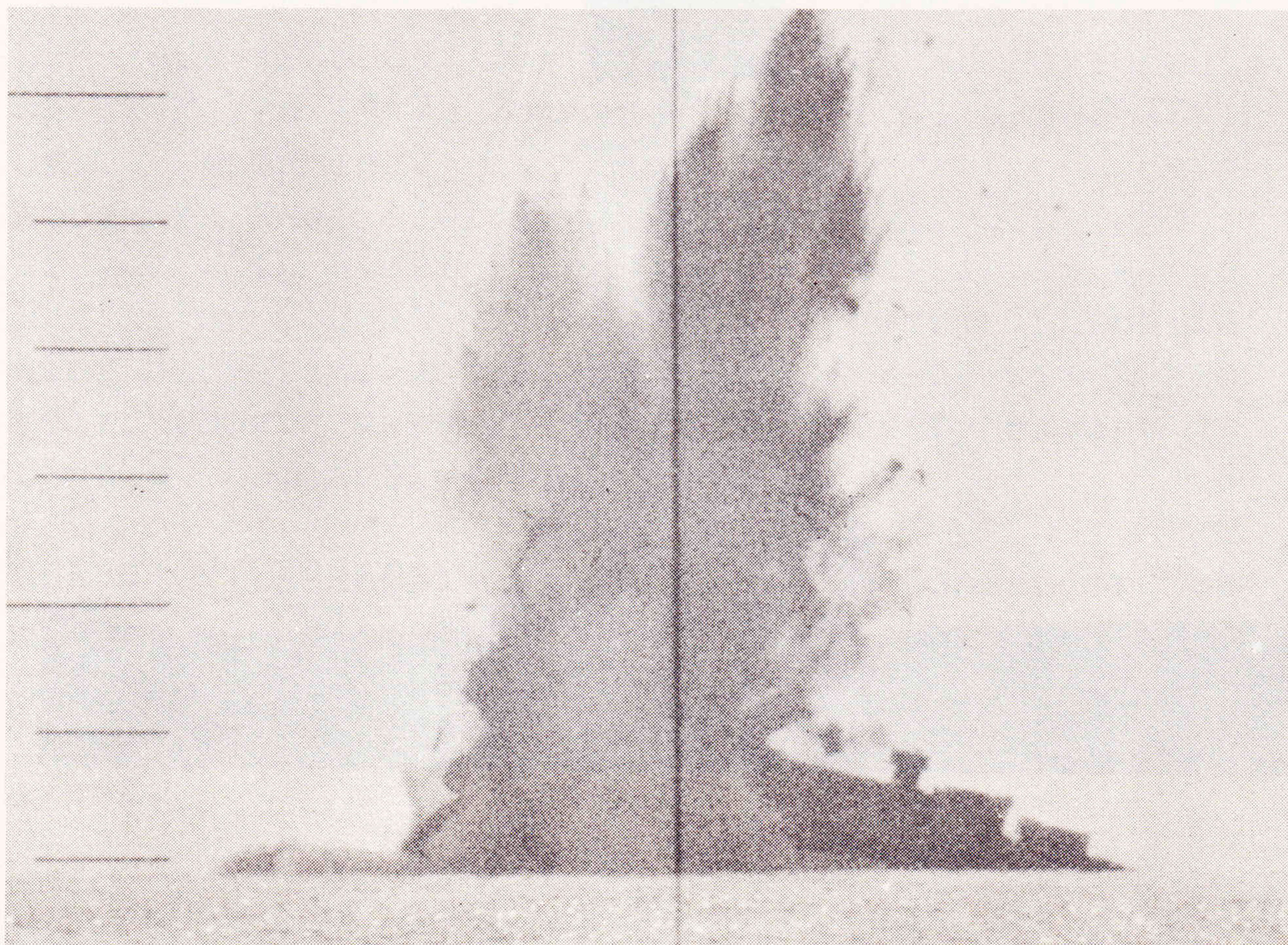
USS JACK (SSN605) was assigned to Commander Submarine Squadron TEN, homeported at New London, Connecticut. After a shakedown cruise in the Caribbean, JACK took her place in the operating fleet.

After participating in several fleet exercises JACK very successfully demonstrated the versatility of a modern nuclear submarine during an important NATO Exercise, "SILVER TOWER" in October 1968. At the conclusion of SILVER TOWER, having opposed both replenishment groups and a large fast carrier task force, JACK claimed a simulated tonnage of 319,000 tons.



Returning to the operating fleet in March 1969 after a four-month Post Shakedown Availability at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, JACK participated in the Caribbean training exercise "SPRINGBOARD". As a result of the performance during this period the Weapons Department of JACK received the Fire Control "E" for excellence.

During the Summer months JACK participated in interesting exercises with helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft from Commander Anti-Submarine Forces Atlantic. An additional assignment involved the evaluation of a warshot torpedo. The target was the WWII Destroyer Escort Ex-USS SNOWDEN (DE246).



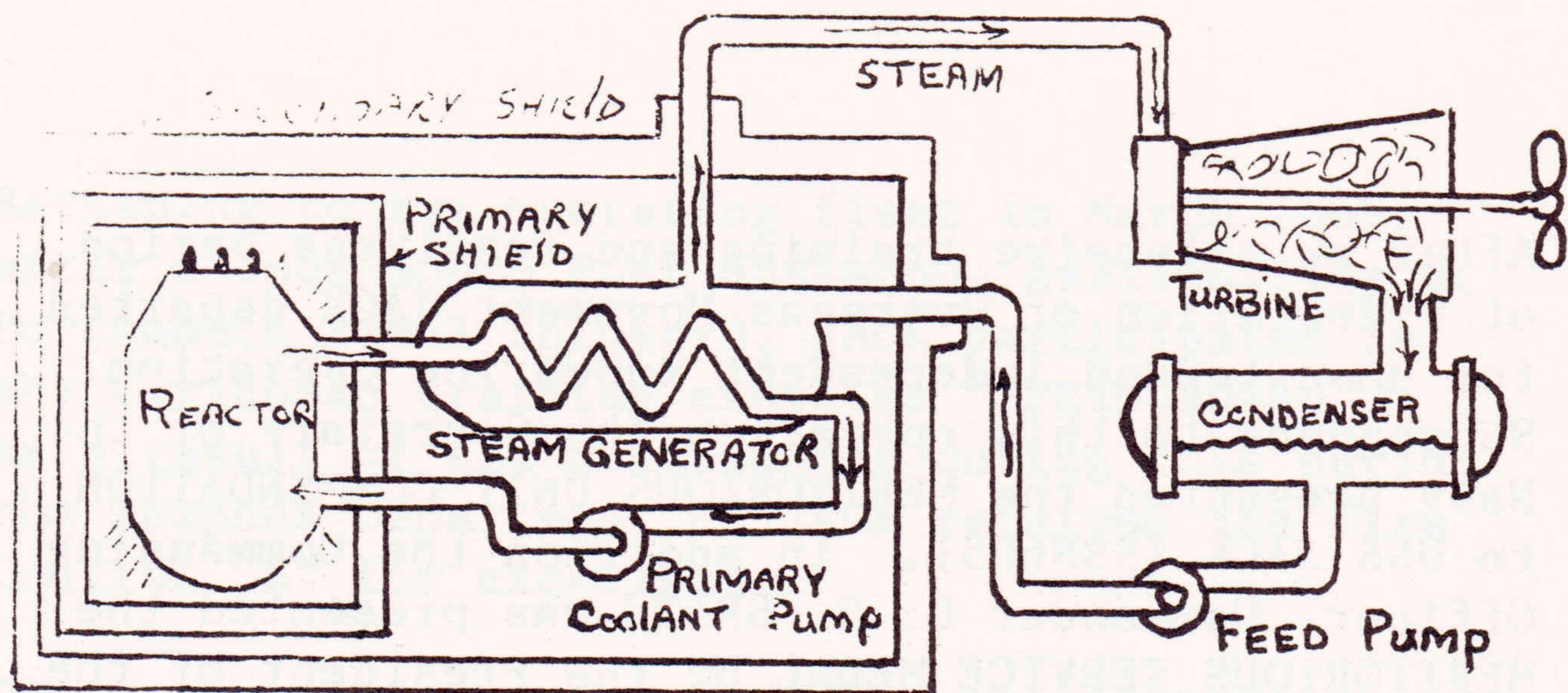
After an extensive training and readiness period of Preparation of Overseas Movement JACK departed for an extended independent submarine operation. Subsequent to this operation the Secretary of the Navy presented the MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION to USS JACK (SSN605). In addition the Commanding Officer, Commander D. G. SMITH was presented the MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL by the President of the United States.

In December 1969 JACK participated in operation "SQUEEZE PLAY", a program established by the Chief of Naval Operations to evaluate a dedicated force of ships in certain phases of anti-submarine warfare.

Having gained valuable experience during the high tempo of SQUEEZE PLAY, JACK departed home waters in January 1970 on extended deployment.

During the Summer of 1970, JACK was awarded the Battle Efficiency "E" by Commander Submarine Force U. S. Atlantic Fleet. This award for battle readiness was received while JACK was engaged in Midshipmen training at the U. S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

THE POWER PLANT



The power plant of a nuclear submarine is based upon a nuclear reactor which provides heat for the generation of steam. This, in turn, drives the main propulsion turbines and the ship's turbo-generators for electric power.

Heat produced in the reactor by nuclear fission is transferred to the circulating primary coolant water which is pressurized to prevent boiling. This water is then pumped through the steam generator, and back into the reactor by the primary coolant pumps for reheating in the next cycle.

In the steam generator, the heat of the pressurized water is transferred to a secondary system to boil water into steam. This secondary system is isolated from the primary system.

After passing through the turbines, which drive the propeller, the steam is condensed and the water is fed back to the steam generators by the feed pumps.

During the operation of the nuclear power plant, high levels of radiation exist around the reactor and personnel are not permitted to enter the reactor compartment. Heavy shielding protects the crew so that the crew member receives less radiation on submerged patrol than he would receive from natural sources ashore.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Guardian of Our Country

The United States Navy is responsible for maintaining control of the sea and is a ready Force on watch at home and overseas, capable of strong action to preserve the peace or of instant offensive action to win in war.

It is upon the maintenance of this control that our country's glorious future depends. The United States Navy exists to make it so.

We Serve with Honor

Tradition, valor, and victory are the Navy's heritage from the past. To these may be added dedication, discipline, and vigilance as the watchwords of the present and future.

At home or on distant stations, we serve with pride, confident in the respect of our country, our shipmates, and our families. Our responsibilities sober us; our adversities strengthen us. Service to God and Country is our special privilege. We serve with Honor.

The Future of the Navy

The Navy will always employ new weapons, new techniques, and greater power to protect and defend the United States on the sea, under the sea, and in the air.

Now and in the future, control of the sea gives the United States her greatest advantage for the maintenance of peace and for victory in war. Mobility, surprise, dispersal, and offensive power are the keynote of the new Navy. The roots of the Navy tie in a strong belief in the future, in continued dedication to our tasks, and in reflection on our heritage from the past. Never have our opportunities and our responsibilities been greater.