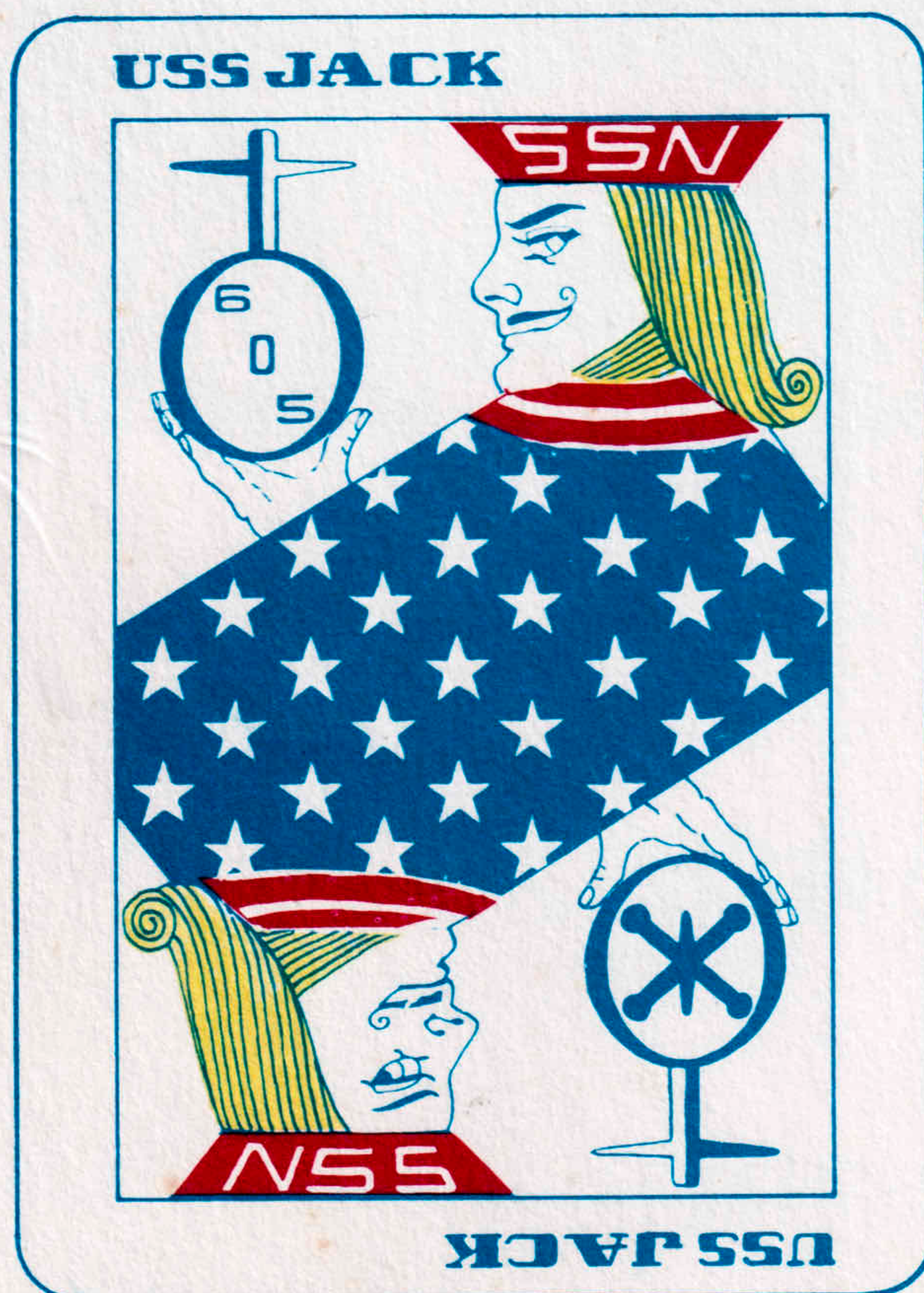
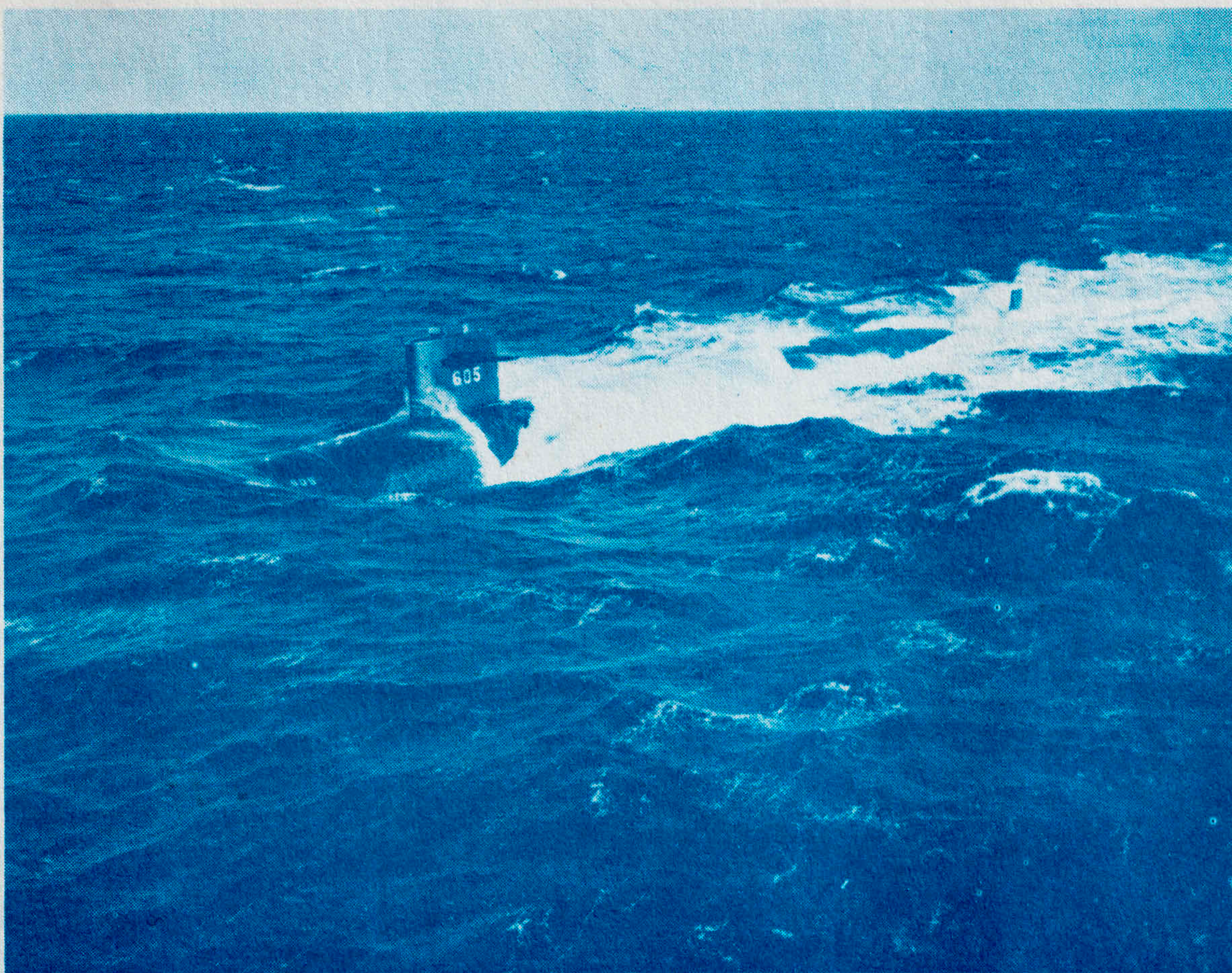


COMMISSIONING CEREMONY
UNITED STATES SHIP JACK
(SSN 605)

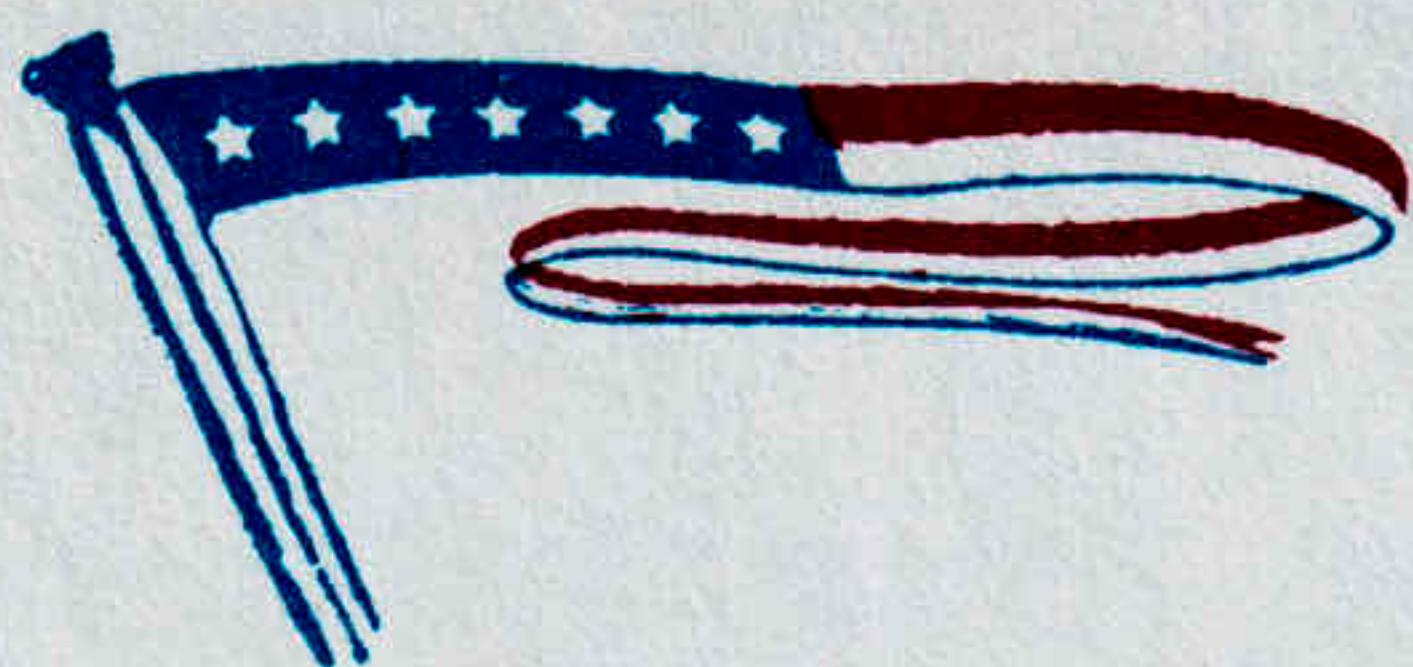


31 MARCH 1967
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD
PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE



U.S.S. JACK (SSN 605)

KEEL LAID	16 SEPTEMBER 1960
LAUNCHED	23 APRIL 1963
COMMISSIONED	31 MARCH 1967



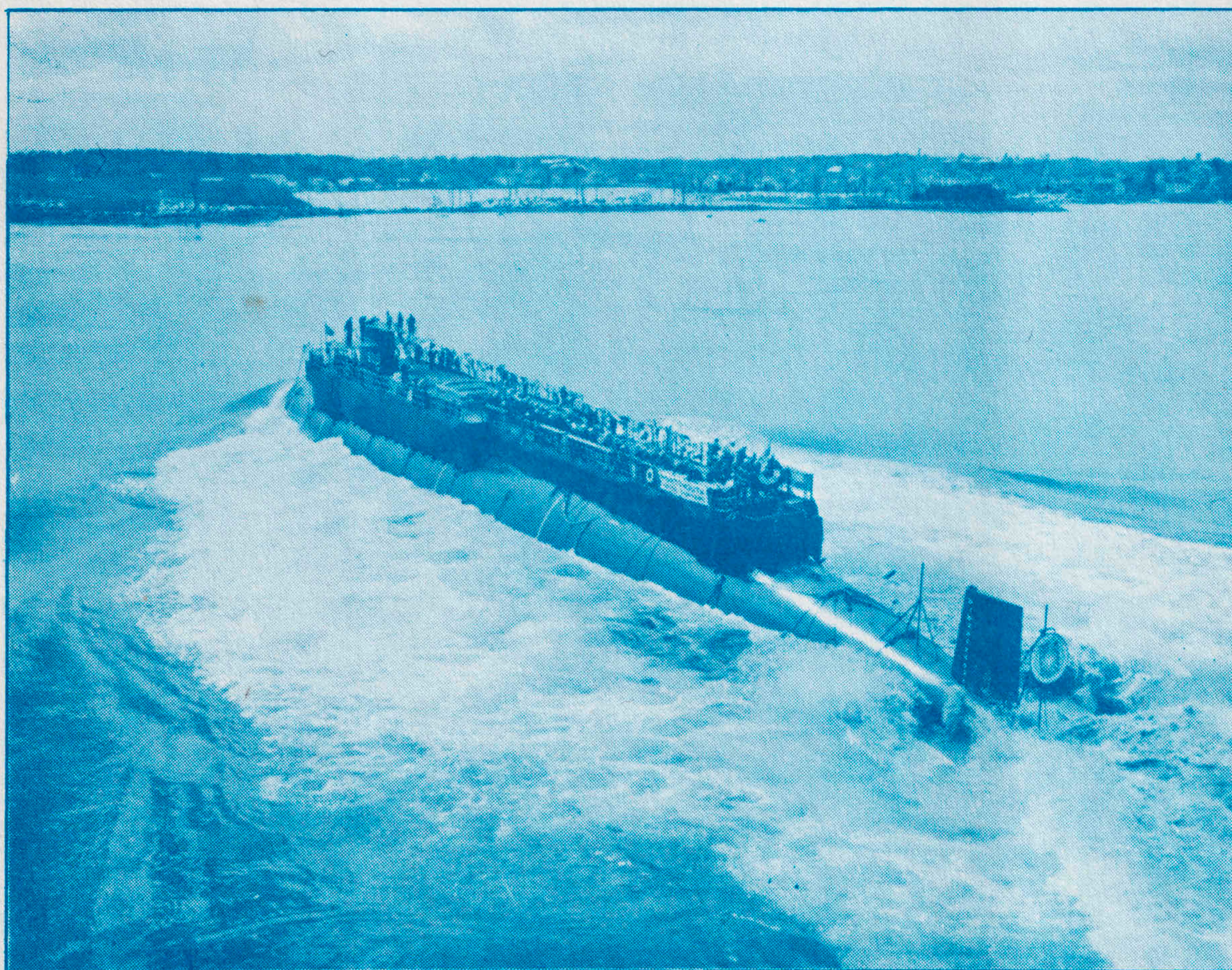
The commissioning ceremony marks the acceptance of a ship as a unit of the Operating Forces of the United States Navy. At the moment of breaking the Commissioning Pennant, USS JACK then becomes the responsibility of her Commanding Officer, officers and men who then have the duty of keeping her ready for any service demanded by our country in peace or war.

In the Middle Ages, every noble family used a "pennon" or streamer on which were emblazoned the Arms of the bearer. These pennons, sometimes of great size and length, were flown on board ships in which the owners were embarked. The Commissioning Pennant of today is a survivor of that custom. It is, of course, standardized and it represents the insignia of the officer appointed to command the ship.

It is believed that the "coachwhip" shape of the Pennant dates from the 17th century, when the Dutch were at war at sea with the English. Dutch Admiral Tromp hoisted a broom at his masthead to indicate his intention to sweep the English from the sea. The English admiral answered by hoisting a horse whip, indicating his intention to chastise the enemy. The English were victorious and ever since that time the narrow pennant (symbolizing the original horse whip) has been flown by maritime nations as the distinctive mark of a ship of war.



MRS. LESLIE R. GROVES



JACK (SSN 605) was launched on 24 April 1963. The traditional bottle of champagne was broken over the stern of the submarine in its bow-first launching by Mrs. Leslie R. Groves. The JACK's sponsor is the wife of Lieutenant General Leslie R. Groves of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who directed the Manhattan Project in its pioneering development and manufacture of the atomic bomb and of uranium for other uses.

HERITAGE



USS JACK (SSN 605) was named in commemoration of the Fleet Submarine JACK (SS 259) which won the Presidential Unit Citation and seven battle stars for outstanding service in World War II.

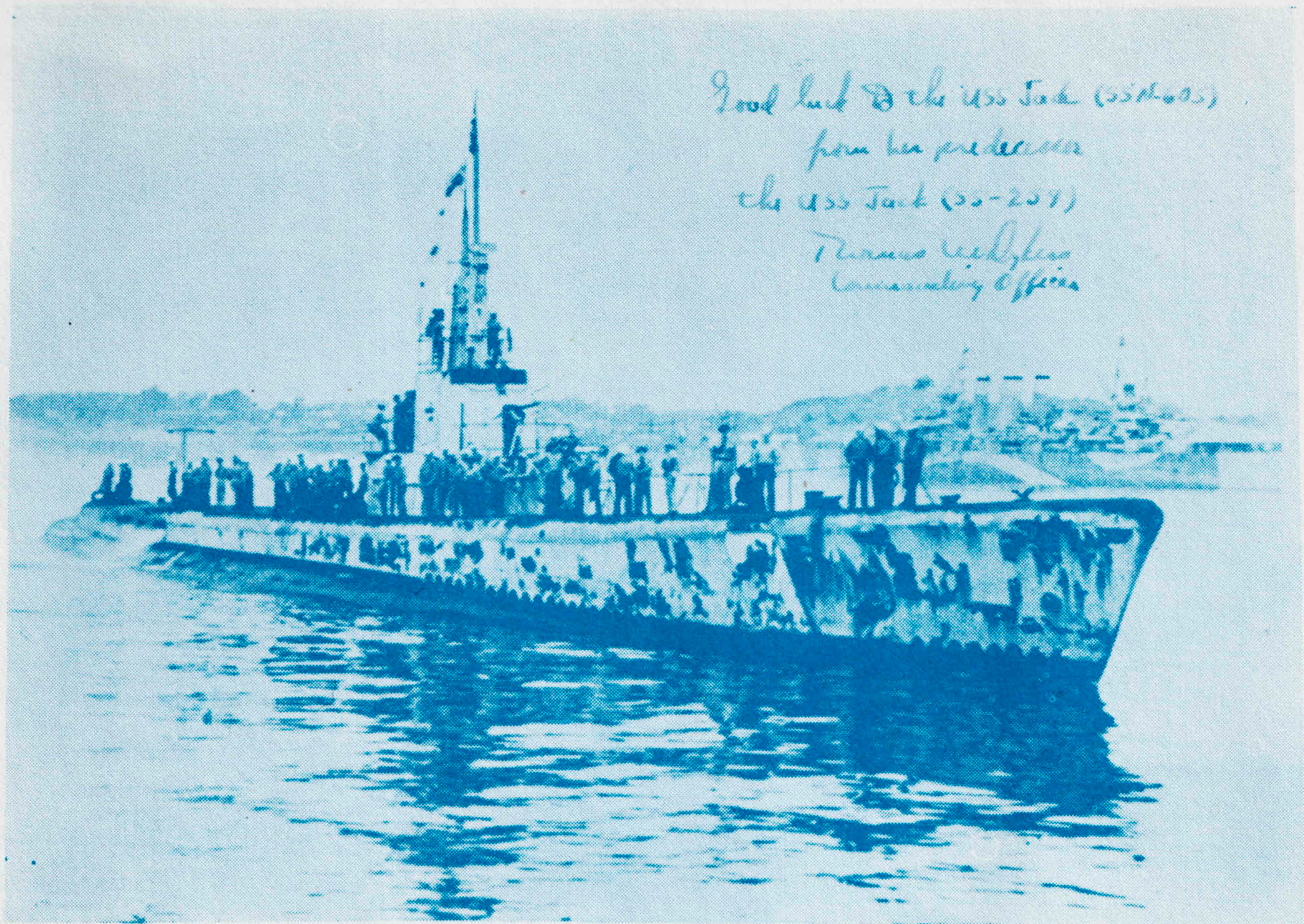
The first JACK was built by Electric Boat Company of Groton, Connecticut. She was launched on 16 October 1942 and placed in commission at New London on 6 January 1943 with Commander Thomas Dykers, USN, in command. After shakedown training in the Atlantic and passage through the Panama Canal, JACK reached Pearl Harbor on 21 May 1943. She left port on 5 June 1943 to begin a series of nine war patrols which cost the enemy 76,687 tons of shipping.

Immediately after sinking two merchantmen during her first patrol JACK was attacked by aircraft. A depth bomb landed so close aboard that the explosion lifted JACK's stern out of the water. Bow and stern planes went out of commission and the submarine dived at 25 degrees angle. Through the swift efficiency of her crew, depth control was regained at deep depths and she retired from the scene to effect repairs. JACK returned to the fight to sink another cargo ship during that first patrol.

USS JACK left Freemantle, Australia to conduct her famous third war patrol in the South China Sea, still under Commander Dykers' command. At 0346 of 19 February 1944 she made radar contact with a convoy of five large ships and three escorts. As JACK moved in on the surface to attack position, "the moon was now hanging low behind the convoy, and for the first time the bridge watch could see the ships whose movements we had been studying so intently by radar. Dykers pressed the button of his bridge intercom and in sort of a stage whisper said one word twice: 'Tankers-Tankers!' " *

In the 19-hour battle that ensued, four tankers were sunk (one decoded Japanese radio dispatch reported the loss of 5 tankers in this incident). JACK had inflicted a massive cut in the enemy's jugular vein of oil from Southeast Asia.

*From *The Naval Profession* by Rear Admiral James Calvert, McGraw-Hill.



USS JACK (SS 259) RETURNS TO FREEMANTLE AFTER HER THIRD WAR PATROL.

On her fourth war patrol JACK sank a passenger-cargo ship and damaged three others with torpedoes, and sank two smaller vessels with gunfire.

JACK left Australia on the fifth war patrol with Lieutenant Commander Arthur E. Krapf in command. In the South China Sea she sank two cargo ships in an escorted convoy. A minesweeper and another large freighter were added to JACK's "bag" during the sixth patrol in August and September 1944.

Lieutenant Commander Albert S. Fuhrman completed JACK's war career as her Commanding Officer. During the seventh war patrol, again in the South China Sea, JACK sank two cargo vessels. She devoted her remaining two patrols to lifeguard station duty during the heavy air strikes on Okinawa and Saipan.

After the surrender, USS JACK returned to the eastern seaboard of the United States and was inactivated on 8 June 1946. JACK was recommissioned at Philadelphia on 2 December 1957 and prepared for her transfer to the government of Greece. On 21 April 1958 she was decommissioned as a United States submarine and was placed in the service of the Royal Hellenic Navy as HHMS AMPHITRITI (Y-17).



ADMIRAL DAVID L. McDONALD
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS



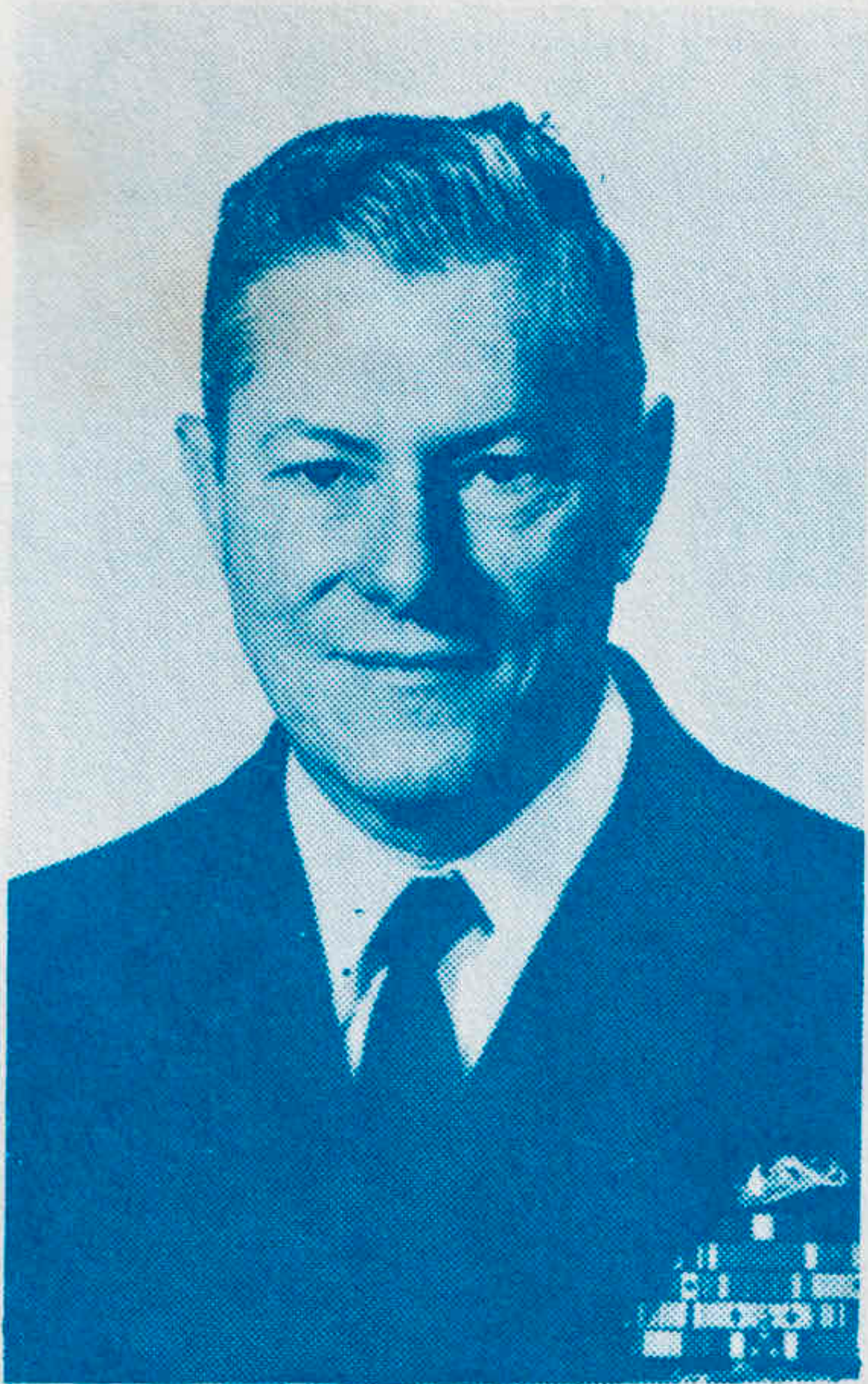
ADMIRAL THOMAS F. MOORER
COMMANDER IN CHIEF
U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET



REAR ADMIRAL MEANS JOHNSTON, JR.
COMMANDANT FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT



CAPTAIN WILLIAM C. HUSHING
COMMANDER
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD



VICE ADMIRAL ARNOLD F. SCHADE
COMMANDER SUBMARINE FORCE
U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET



RADM JOSEPH W. WILLIAMS, USN
COMMANDER SUBMARINE FLOTILLA
TWO



CAPTAIN JON L. BOYES
COMMANDER
SUBMARINE SQUADRON TEN

COMMISSIONING

UNITED STATES S

BAND SELECTIONS

U. S. Naval Base Boston Band

INVOCATION

*Lieutenant Commander Donald M. Wilson, (CHC), USN
Chaplain, U. S. Naval Disciplinary Command,
Portsmouth, New Hampshire*

WELCOMING REMARKS AND INTRODUCTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

*Captain William C. Hushing, USN
Commander Portsmouth Naval Shipyard*

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMANDANT, FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT

Captain William C. Hushing, USN

REMARKS AND READING OF NAVY DEPARTMENT ORDERS TO COMMISSION SHIP

*Rear Admiral Means Johnston, Jr., USN
Commandant, First Naval District*

HOISTING OF THE ENSIGN, JACK AND COMMISSIONING PENNANT

*National Anthem
U. S. Naval Base Boston Band*

NG PROGRAM

SHIP JACK (SSN 605)

ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND

Commander Louis T. Urbanczyk, Jr., USN

SETTING OF THE WATCH

*Lieutenant Commander Richard Z. Test, USN
Executive Officer*

RENDERING OF HONORS

*The Commanding Officer orders the personal flag
of the Commander Submarine Force, United States
Atlantic Fleet, to be broken with appropriate honors.*

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER

Commander Louis T. Urbanczyk, Jr., USN

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

*Vice Admiral Arnold F. Schade, USN
Commander Submarine Force, United States Atlantic Fleet*

PRINCIPAL ADDRESS

*Rear Admiral James Calvert, USN
Director, Politico-Military Policy Division
Office of Chief of Naval Operations*

BENEDICTION

Lieutenant Commander Donald M. Wilson, (CHC), USN



THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

5 March 1967

Dear Captain,

It is a great pleasure for me to extend my best wishes to you, the officers and the men of USS JACK (SSN 605) on the occasion of her commissioning.

Embodied in JACK are great strides in the art of ship design and construction. It is, however, the spirit and competence of the crew that will give her life and the capability for realizing her potential.

As the second submarine bearing the name JACK, your ship is heir to a splendid tradition. Through devotion to duty and high standards of performance by her officers and men, I am certain that JACK will proudly continue the tradition for outstanding service of her forebear.

Sincerely,

Paul H. Nitze

Commander Louis T. Urbanczyk, Jr., USN
Prospective Commanding Officer
USS JACK (SSN 605)
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard
Portsmouth, New Hampshire



PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES CALVERT, USN

Rear Admiral James F. Calvert was born in Cleveland in 1920. He attended Oberlin College prior to his appointment to the Naval Academy. He graduated in 1942. After completing submarine training, he was assigned to USS JACK (SS-259) and served in that ship with great distinction for eight war patrols. He was awarded the Silver Star Medal with Second Award and the Gold

Star Medal with Second Award. He was Executive Officer of the USS HADDON during her final patrol of the war.

Admiral Calvert then served as Instructor at Submarine School, Executive Officer of USS CHARR, Assistant Submarine Detail Officer at BuPers, Executive Officer of the new USS HARDER, and Commanding Officer of USS TRIGGER.

In 1956 Rear Admiral Calvert took command of the USS SKATE (SSN 578), then under construction at Groton. He commanded the SKATE during her pioneering demonstrations of arctic operations in the most inaccessible reaches of the polar ice pack. The climax of these invaluable explorations came on 17 February 1959 when the SKATE surfaced at the North Pole. As a result of her arctic operations, SKATE twice received the Navy Unit Commendation. Rear Admiral Calvert was awarded the Legion of Merit and Gold Stars in lieu of Second and Third Awards.

Admiral Calvert then served as Commander Submarine Division ONE HUNDRED TWO. He attended the National War College and was then Head of the Europe and NATO Branch of the Politico-Military Policy Division of the Office of CNO. He was detached in 1964 for duty at the Armed Forces Staff College.

In 1965 he was selected for promotion to Rear Admiral, the second youngest officer to be so designated in the Navy's history. At present he is Director of the Politico-Military Policy Division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

Admiral Calvert is the author of *Surface at the Pole* and *The Naval Profession*. He was the 1965 recipient of the Navy's Alfred Thayer Mahan Award for literary achievement. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree in 1960 by Oberlin College.

Rear Admiral Calvert has three children, James, Jr., who is a junior at Harvard, Margaret, 18 and Charles, 10.

DESCRIPTION OF USS JACK (SSN605)

USS JACK (SSN605) is a streamlined nuclear attack submarine related to the PERMIT Class of anti-submarine vessels. The ship is 295 feet long and displaces about 4400 tons submerged. Its speed and tear-drop shape allow a high degree of maneuverability at deep depths. The ship's complement is 12 officers and 97 men. The complexity of the ship is surpassed in the diversity and depth of training of this crew.

A challenging defense problem facing the United States is the potential threat of the modern submarine. The best defensive weapon against the submarine is another submarine. USS JACK carries the latest anti-submarine sonar detection system. It possesses the capability of firing all modern torpedo types and the SUBROC solid propellant missile which ignites under water and emerges from the sea for flight to the target submarine. Four torpedo tubes are installed. In keeping with its designed purpose of finding submarines in the silent oceans, USS JACK was built with extraordinary ship-quieting features. A quiet submarine has the double advantage of being a good platform for a sonar detection system and of being less vulnerable to detection by an enemy's sonar.

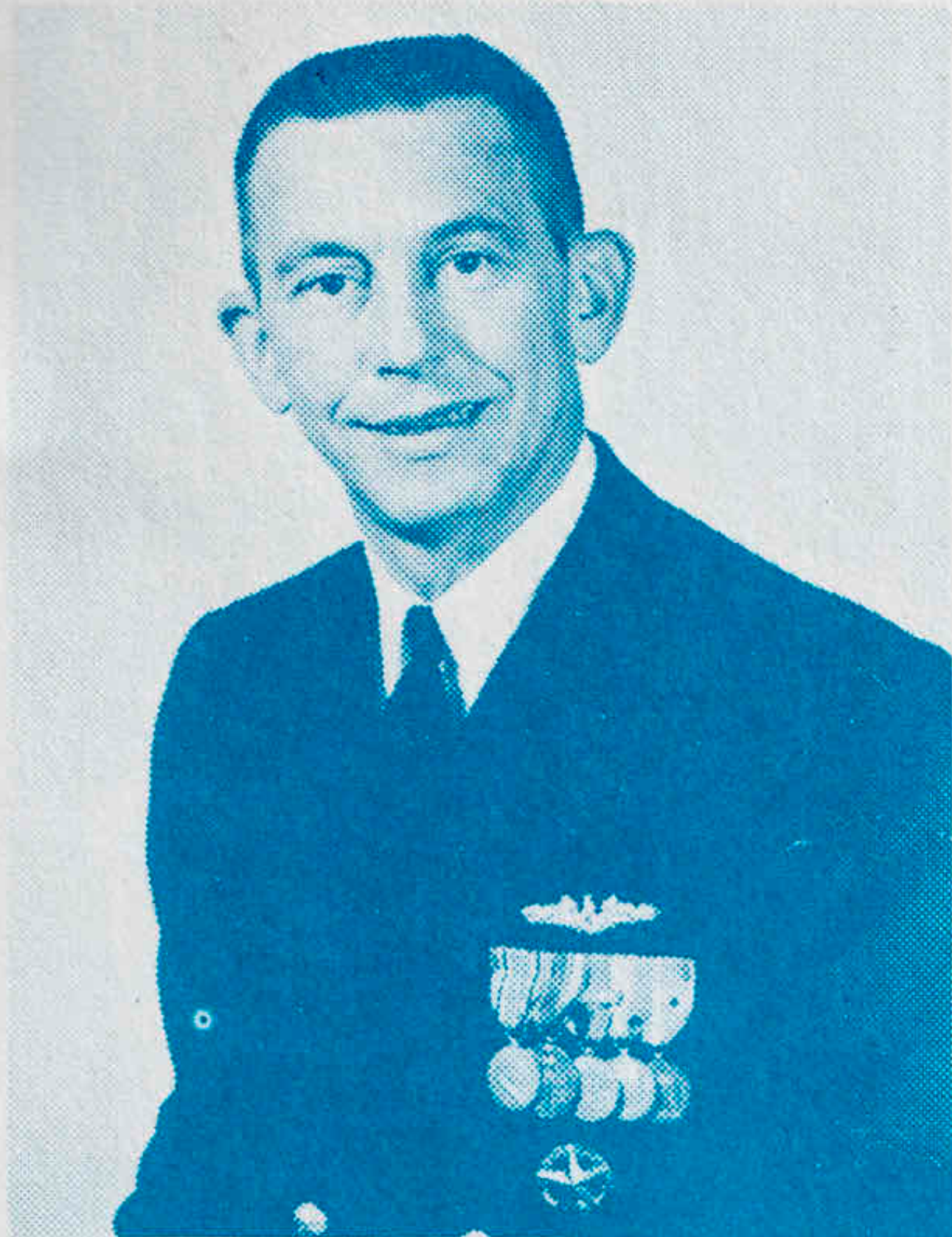
The JACK is powered by a nuclear plant consisting of a reactor which provides heat for the generation of steam. The propulsion machinery and electrical generators are in turn driven by steam turbines. The propulsion turbine plant of the JACK incorporates radical design features that make this ship unique. Maximum speed is in excess of 20 knots submerged.

In addition to propulsion power, the nuclear plant provides reliable electricity for a large electronics installation and heat for distilling plants that purify water from the sea for human consumption.

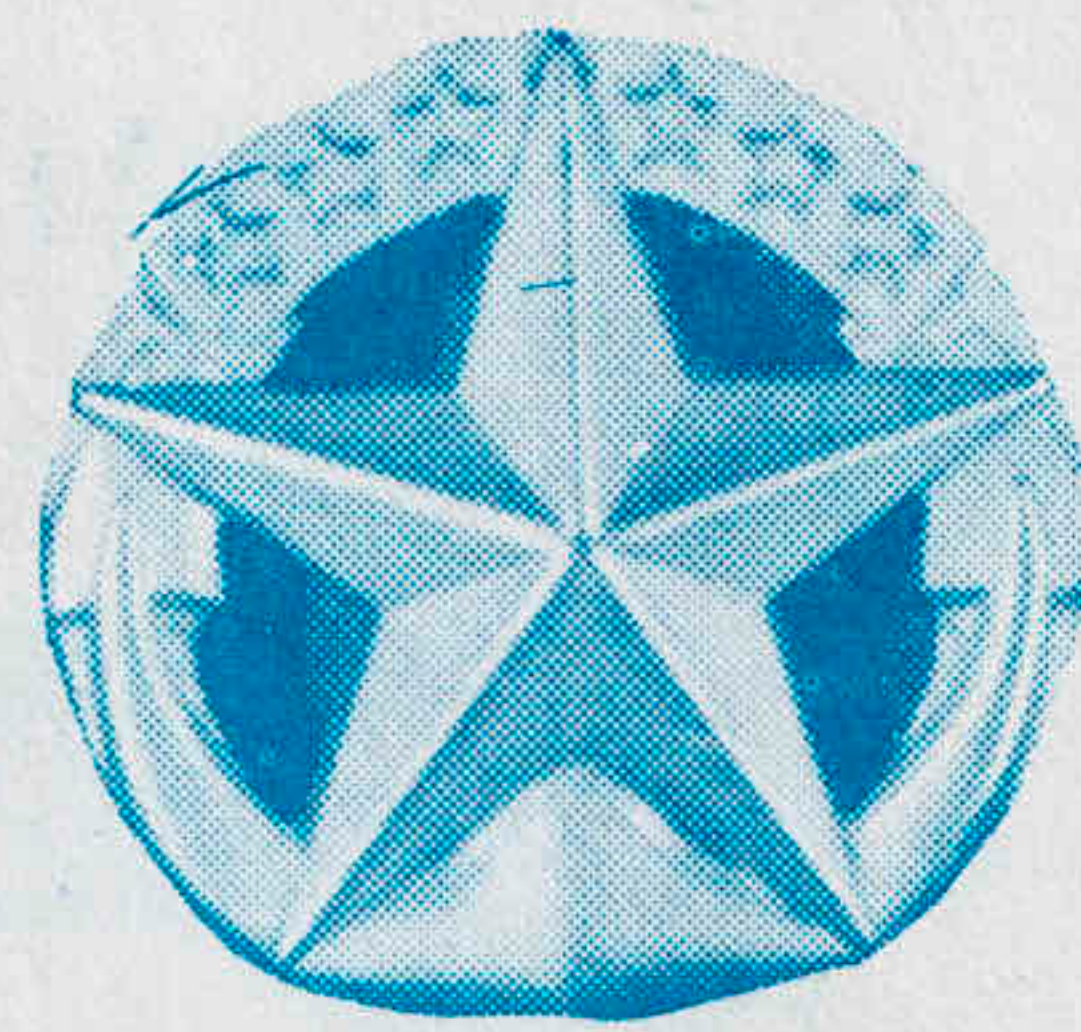
The ship maintains an independent atmosphere while submerged. A 300 ton capacity air conditioning plant is installed. The atmosphere is continuously monitored and an air purification system removes irritants and maintains the proper balance of oxygen and other atmospheric elements. Ample refrigerated and frozen food storage areas coupled with a modern galley afford the crew a bountiful and balanced diet at all times.

The cruising range of USS JACK (SSN605) for submerged missions is limited only by the endurance of the crew in terms of the food supply. This endurance is about 60 to 90 days beneath the seas.

USS JACK will be home-ported at New London, Connecticut as a unit of Submarine Squadron TEN.



COMMANDING OFFICER



COMMANDER
LOUIS T. URBANCZYK, JR.
U. S. NAVY

Commander Louis T. Urbanczyk, Jr. was born in Buffalo, New York in 1926. He completed his secondary education in Buffalo schools and entered the Naval Service in July 1963 in the V-12 program. He attended the University of Rochester and RPI in that program before entering the Naval Academy in 1944.

After graduating in the Naval Academy Class of 1948-A, Commander Urbanczyk served in USS HOLLISTER (DD 788) until October 1950. During that time, HOLLISTER saw combat in the Korean Campaign, including the Inchon Landing of September 1950.

Commander Urbanczyk was then Executive Officer of USS PCS 1386 until his assignment to Submarine School in 1951. He joined the precommissioning detail of USS TRIGGER (SS 564), the Navy's first post war attack submarine. Commander Urbanczyk served as Assistant Material Officer of the Staff of COMSUBLANT and reported aboard USS ALBACORE (AGSS 569) in September 1956 as Executive Officer. ALBACORE was engaged in the hydrodynamic research which led to the hull designs of our modern nuclear submarines.

Commander Urbanczyk served in the Submarine Officer Placement Section of the Bureau of Personnel from May 1958 to August 1960. He took command of USS WAHOO (SS 565) on 12 November 1960. During his command tour, WAHOO completed an operational deployment with the Seventh Fleet in the Western Pacific.

From December 1961 until January 1963, Commander Urbanczyk completed the nuclear power courses at Nuclear Power School, New London, at the Office of the Manager, Naval Reactors, AEC in Washington, operational and specialized training at the Windsor, Connecticut prototype and the Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory, Pittsburgh. Commander Urbanczyk was then assigned as Prospective Commanding Officer of USS JACK (SSN 605) under construction at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

Commander Urbanczyk is married to the former Joan Spaulding of Buffalo. They have four children and reside at 159 Dover Point Road, Dover, New Hampshire.

COMMISSIONING CREW



OFFICERS

CDR Louis T. Urbanczyk, Jr., Commanding Officer
LCDR Richard Z. Test, Executive Officer
LCDR Albert L. Toney, Jr., Engineer Officer
LCDR Allan G. Brookes, Jr., Weapons Officer
LT Daniel K. Bacon, Operations Officer
LT Christopher O. Nichols, Main Propulsion Assistant
LT Rodney Hopkinson, Damage Control Assistant
LT William W. Price, Jr., Communications Officer
LTJG Gordon W. Hutt, Electrical Officer
LTJG Theron L. Davis, Supply Officer

CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS

STCS(SS) Glen W. Pearsall, Chief of the Boat	
STC(SS) Roland O. P. Albert	ENC(SS) Harry J. Kura
SDC(SS) Johnie L. Blount	EMCS(SS) Edward J. Lyons
STC(SS) James W. Butler	SPCM(SS) Martin Matheson
HMC(SS) Norman Close	TMC(SS) Richard T. Sweeney
RMC(SS) Michael S. Hein	FTC(SU) Richard W. Varnon
ETC(SS) Paul M. Henderson	QMC(SS) Richard J. Williamson
MMC(SS) Daniel P. Higgins	ENC(SS) Michael A. Wallowitch

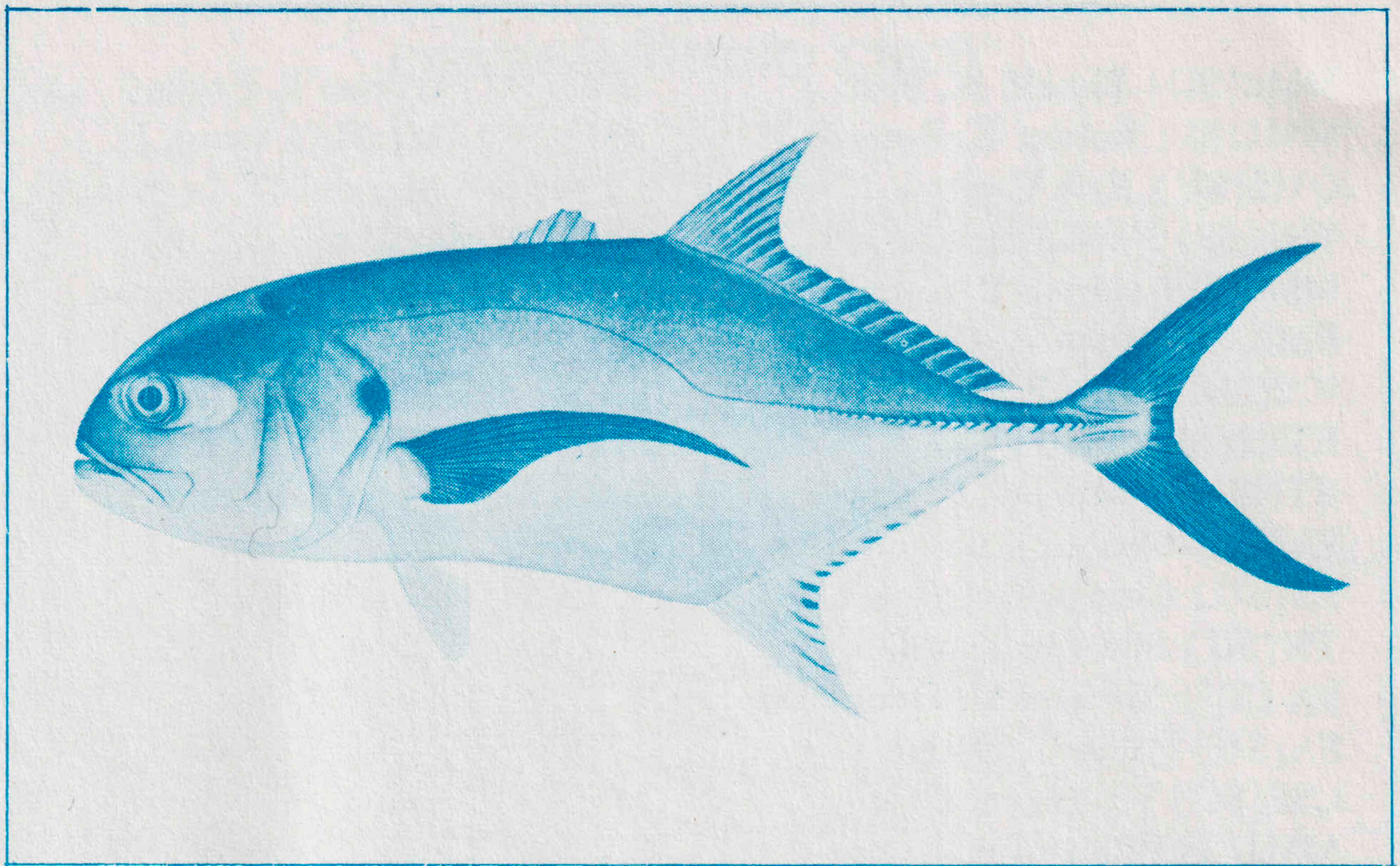
ENLISTED MEN

MMFN(SU) Lawrence R. Andrews	CS2(SS) Gerard J. Blanchette
ET1(SS) Robert P. Ashley	HM1(SU) William W. Bookheim
ST1(SS) Bruce A. Baird	MM1(SS) Dennis N. Boze
EM1(SS) Donald A. Best	MM2(SS) Dennis D. Brocious

MM2(SU) Ronald H. Bush
MM1(SS) Robert E. Butterfield
QM2(SU) Erik Carlson
YN1(SS) Edward H. Castillo
MM1(SS) Harold P. Cebulla
RM3(SU) John L. Chatman
IC2(SS) Owen P. Clewes
ETR2(SU) Fred O. Corl, Jr.
ETN2(SS) Mitchell F. Crothers
SA(SU) George J. Crumbie, Jr.
SA(SU) George A. Deloach, Jr.
TN(SU) Slavimir Djordjevic
SA(SU) Michael M. Dobranski
SA(SU) Philip C. Dodge
CS3(SU) William A. Dolan
MM1(SS) Ronald B. Eaton
EM2(SU) Bruce R. Edwards
FN(SU) Edward T. Elliott
MM1(SS) James A. Favreau
FA(SU) James M. Fleet
SN(SU) Peter J. Fleming
EN2(SU) Douglas D. Fowler
STS2(SS) Bryce K. Greene
MM1(SS) Ira J. Goldman
TMI(SS) Charles F. Hudson
RMI(SU) James H. Jackson
FTG1(SS) Robert E. Jacob
SA(SU) Roy S. Jamison
QM1(SS) Samuel D. Johnson
SN(SU) Mark A. Jordan
ET1(SS) Leo J. Kamyszek
IC1(SS) Joseph E. Keisch
ETN2(SU) Charles D. Knight
RM1(SS) Richard C. Knox
MM2(SU) Gary J. Leclair

EM2(SS) Robert M. Young

STS3(SU) Wiliam R. Legler
EM1(SS) Harold C. Long, Jr.
ETN2(SS) Marvin "D" Loshbaugh
TM1(SS) Benjamin D. Lovell
MM2(SU) Robert G. Lusignan
SA(SU) James T. McFarland
ETN2(SS) Richard L. Meads
MM3(SU) Harry R. Milberger
EM2(SS) Louis D. Monaghan
SD2(SU) Billy J. Moore
TM2(SS) Richard Moore
ST1(SS) William H. Mullis
IC2(SS) Edward J. Neves
TMSA(SU) Clifford Nilsen
MM2(SU) Daniel A. Noeker
SN(SU) Lewis E. Orwig
EM2(SS) Stephen Pelypec, Jr.
CS1(SU) Vernon L. Peterson
SKSA(SU) Marsh H. Polson
MM3(SU) Peter M. Richardson
ET1(SS) Edmund Roessler
ETR2 Lawrence E. Schafer
IC2(SS) Thomas L. Seif
MM2(SU) Lewis M. Sikes, Jr.
IC1(SS) Ronald D. Smith
EN1(SS) Wiliam H. Smith
MM3(SU) Laurence D. Sommers
EM2(SS) William J. Stafford
IC2(SS) Craig G. Stancliff
MM1(SS) Vernon E. Stanley
YN3(SU) Richard L. Stepkin
MM1(SS) John D. Tyers, Jr.
MM1(SS) Webster M. Wallace
FTG2(SS) Darryl M. Wharton
EN2(SU) James L. Willfong



JACK
(CARANX HIPPOS)

The submarines which have borne the name USS JACK were named for a member of the family Carangidae which includes the jacks, crevallies, and pompanos. It is abundant along both coasts of the Americas southward from Chesapeake Bay and the Gulf of California. Its flesh is held in high esteem and it is of commercial importance. The jack reaches a size of about two feet and twenty pounds.

The jack is bluish green or greenish bronze on top and light silver with yellow patches on the lower parts. The breast of the fish has few scales. The jack has several canine shaped teeth. It swims in small schools and is taken in deep water by trolling.

