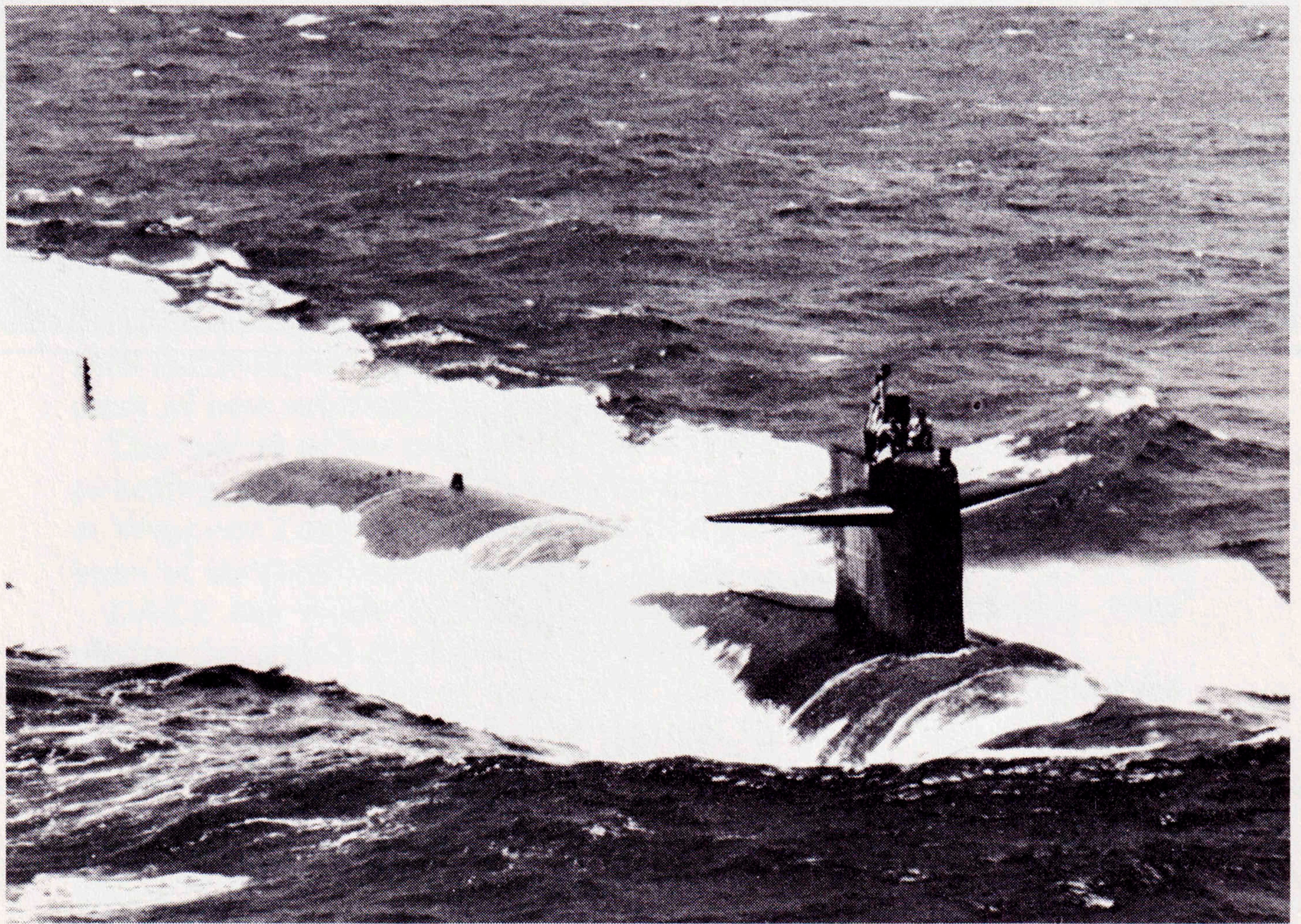


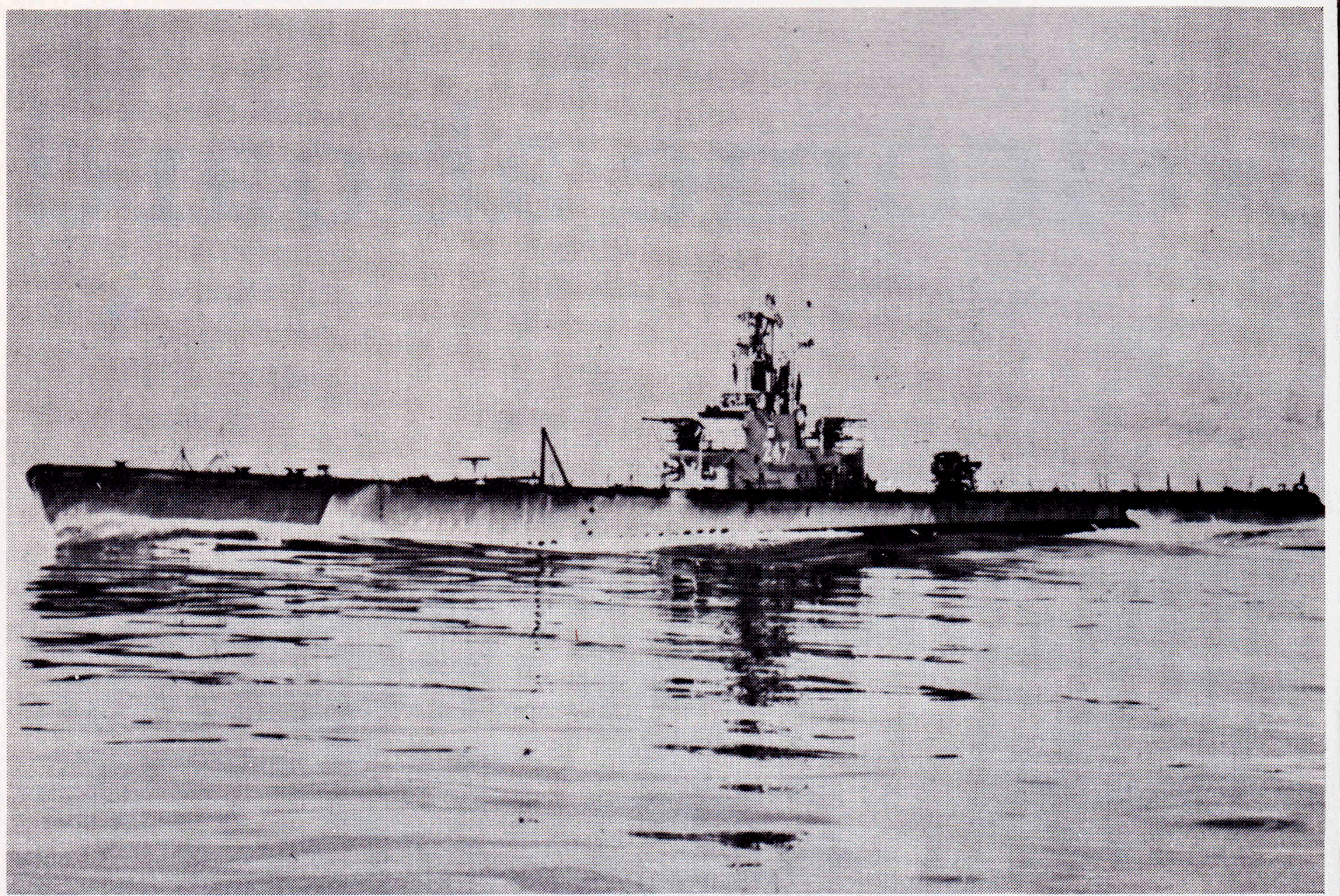
welcome aboard



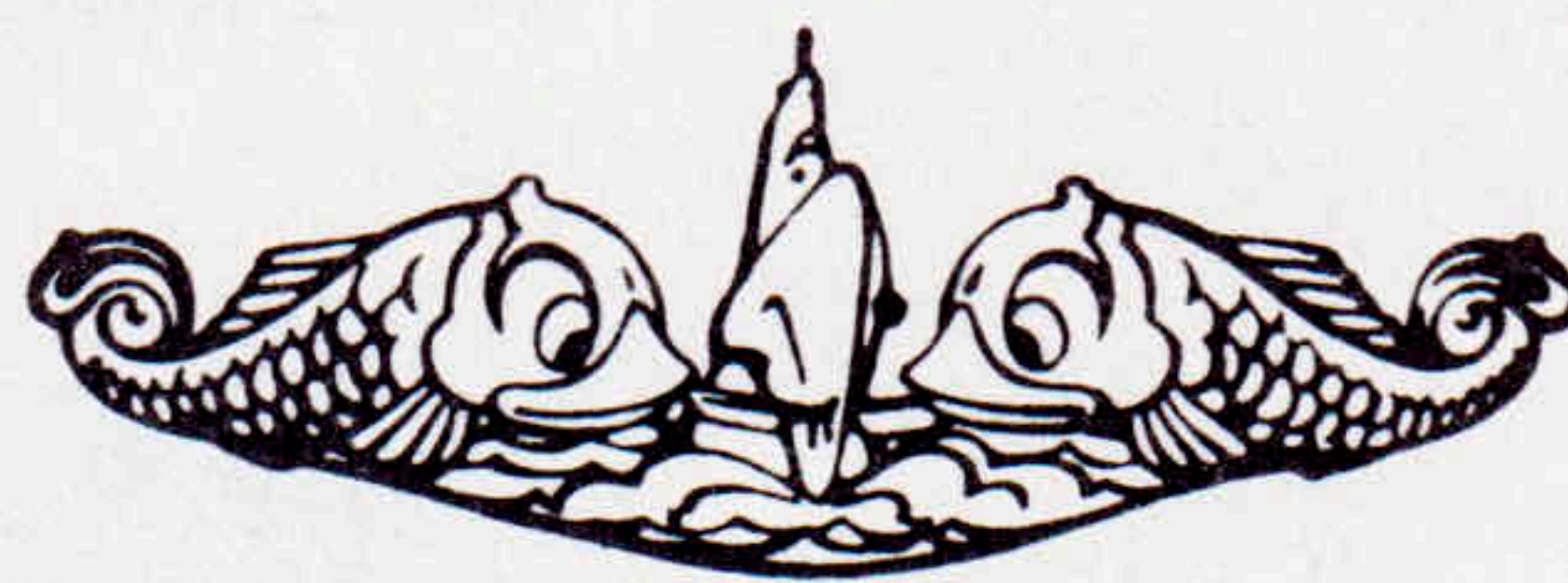
USS DACE



SSN 607



USS DACE (SS 247)



— USS DACE, OLD AND NEW —

The first DACE (SS 247) was commissioned 23 July 1943 at Electric Boat Company in Groton, Connecticut. After seven successful war patrols in the Pacific during which DACE was credited with sinking nine enemy vessels totaling 41,600 tons, and damaging five others totaling 32,283 tons, she returned home in the fall of 1945 and was subsequently decommissioned in January 1947. DACE was recommissioned in 1951 and was transferred to the Italian Navy in 1955 where she now serves as LEONARDO da VINCI.

The new DACE (SSN 607), which you are aboard today, is a PERMIT class attack submarine designed primarily to seek out and destroy enemy submarines. To this end DACE is equipped with a highly complex sonar system and the most modern scientific methods have been used to make both ship and machinery as quiet as possible. DACE is capable of firing the Navy's newest submarine weapons, including HARPOON, an antisurface-ship cruise missile. With the atmosphere control equipment which is carried on board, DACE can remain submerged for extended periods, completely independent of the earth's atmosphere.

SHIP'S HISTORY

USS DACE (SSN 607) is a nuclear powered attack submarine attached to Submarine Squadron TEN, at New London, Connecticut and was built by Ingalls Shipbuilding Company at Pascagoula, Mississippi.

Commissioned in April 1964, DACE served in Submarine Development Group TWO until October 1967. As a member of the Development Group, DACE became the standard for a continuing program aimed at establishing the ASW capability of our modern nuclear submarines. In the process, DACE made significant contributions in the field of tactics, weapons employment and the development of modern sonar systems. Many of the tactics, procedures, and equipment now used by our first line attack submarines trace their origin to DACE's participation in this program.

During late 1967 and 1968, DACE conducted two highly successful independent submarine operations and was awarded two Navy Unit Commendations. In further recognition of DACE's performance, Commander Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet nominated USS DACE (SSN 607) as "The Ship of the Year — 1968."

In July 1969, DACE completed a routine overhaul at the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics. DACE joined Submarine Squadron TEN following overhaul and continued her role of testing and development of new submarine tactics and equipments.

The caliber of her response to these demands was evidenced by the awarding of the Battle Efficiency Pennant (E) and the (E) for Excellence in Weapons Employment and Fire Control during seven of her eight years of commissioned service.

DACE has made eight deployments to the Mediterranean, completing the eighth deployment on 19 December 1984.

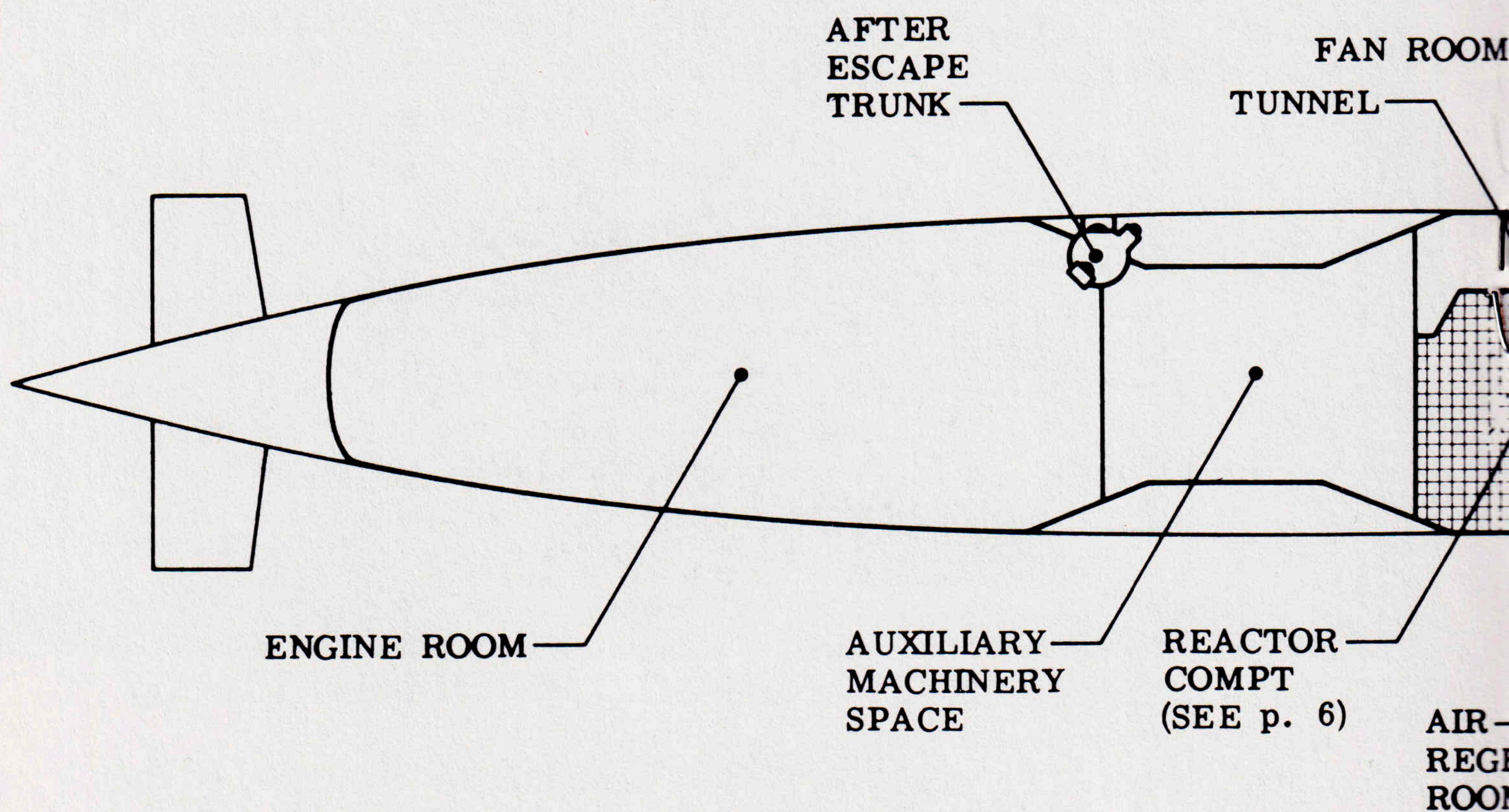
From October 1972 to April 1975, DACE underwent a major overhaul at Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics. DACE then conducted extensive post-overhaul shakedown testing. In December of 1975, DACE began its first post-overhaul Mediterranean deployment.

In October 1979, DACE commenced an AN/BQQ-5(A) Sonar System/MK117 Fire Control System backfit and a Subsafe Certification overhaul. Upon completion of the overhaul in the summer of 1981, DACE returned to New London and rejoined Submarine Squadron TEN.

Since completion of overhaul DACE has completed two highly successful Mediterranean deployments. Her crew was awarded the Battle Efficiency "E" and the Communications Excellence "C" for fiscal year 1983 and the Battle Efficiency "E", Antisubmarine Warfare "A", Damage Control "DC" and the Ready Squadron "R" for retention during fiscal year 1984. During fiscal year 1985 DACE was awarded the CINCLANTFLT Golden Anchor award (nuclear fast attack submarine category) and the Damage Control "DC" and the Red "E" for engineering excellence.

USS DACE has a proud history of achievement and has been awarded three Navy Unit Commendations and a Meritorious Unit Commendation for outstanding service while serving as a unit of the fleet.

SHIP'S ARR



DISPLACEMENT _____ 4,000 TONS

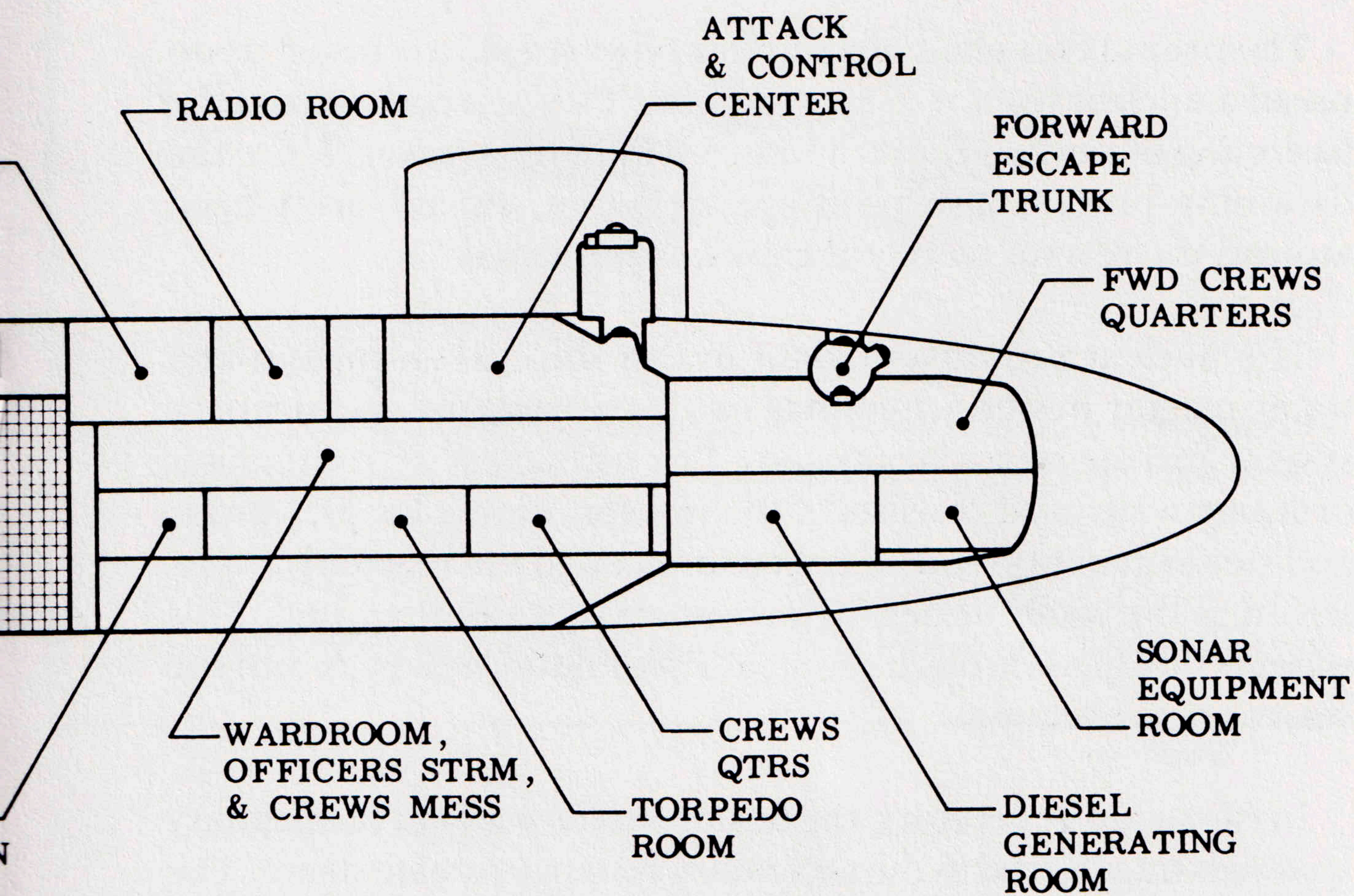
PERSONNEL _____ 105

KEEL LAID _____ 6 JUNE 1960

LAUNCHED _____ 18 AUGUST 1962

COMMISSIONED _____ 4 APRIL 1964

NGEMENT



ND

LENGTH _____ 278 FEET

BEAM _____ 32 FEET

SPEED _____ IN EXCESS OF 20 KNOTS

DEPTH _____ GREATER THAN 400 FEET

SPONSOR _____ MRS. GERALD R. FORD



COMMANDER KADLICK

Commander KADLICK is a native of Baltimore, Maryland and is a 1968 graduate of the United States Naval Academy. He earned a Master of Science Degree in Physics from the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, CA in 1969, where his studies concentrated in underwater acoustics. Commander KADLICK attended Nuclear Power School in Vallejo, CA and S5G prototype training in Idaho Falls, Idaho prior to reporting to USS LAPON (SSN 661) in September 1970.

In April 1974, Commander KADLICK was assigned to the Office of the Commandant at the U.S. Naval Academy as the Ninth Company Officer. Following completion of the Submarine Officers' Advanced Course at the U.S. Naval Submarine School in December 1976, he reported to the BLUE crew of the USS CASIMIR PULASKI (SSBN 633) as Engineer Officer, completing six Poseidon Deterrent Patrols. In March of 1980, Commander KADLICK resigned from active duty and was employed by the Quality Assurance Division of Gilbert Associates, Inc., an engineering design and construction firm in Reading, PA. He drilled with the Military Sealift Command Office 104 in Philadelphia, PA while an active Naval Reservist.

Commander KADLICK returned to active duty in February 1981 and reported to USS BATFISH (SSN 681) for the purpose of propulsion plant requalification. He was then assigned as Executive Officer on USS TULLIBEE (SSN 597). He completed Prospective Commanding Officer training with the Director, Division of Naval Reactors and Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet prior to reporting to USS DACE (SSN 607).

Commander KADLICK is authorized to wear the Navy Commendation Medal with Gold Star in lieu of a second award and the Navy Achievement Medal.

Commander KADLICK resides in Gales Ferry, CT with his wife, the former Starr Tanger and their children, Lisa and Jeffrey.

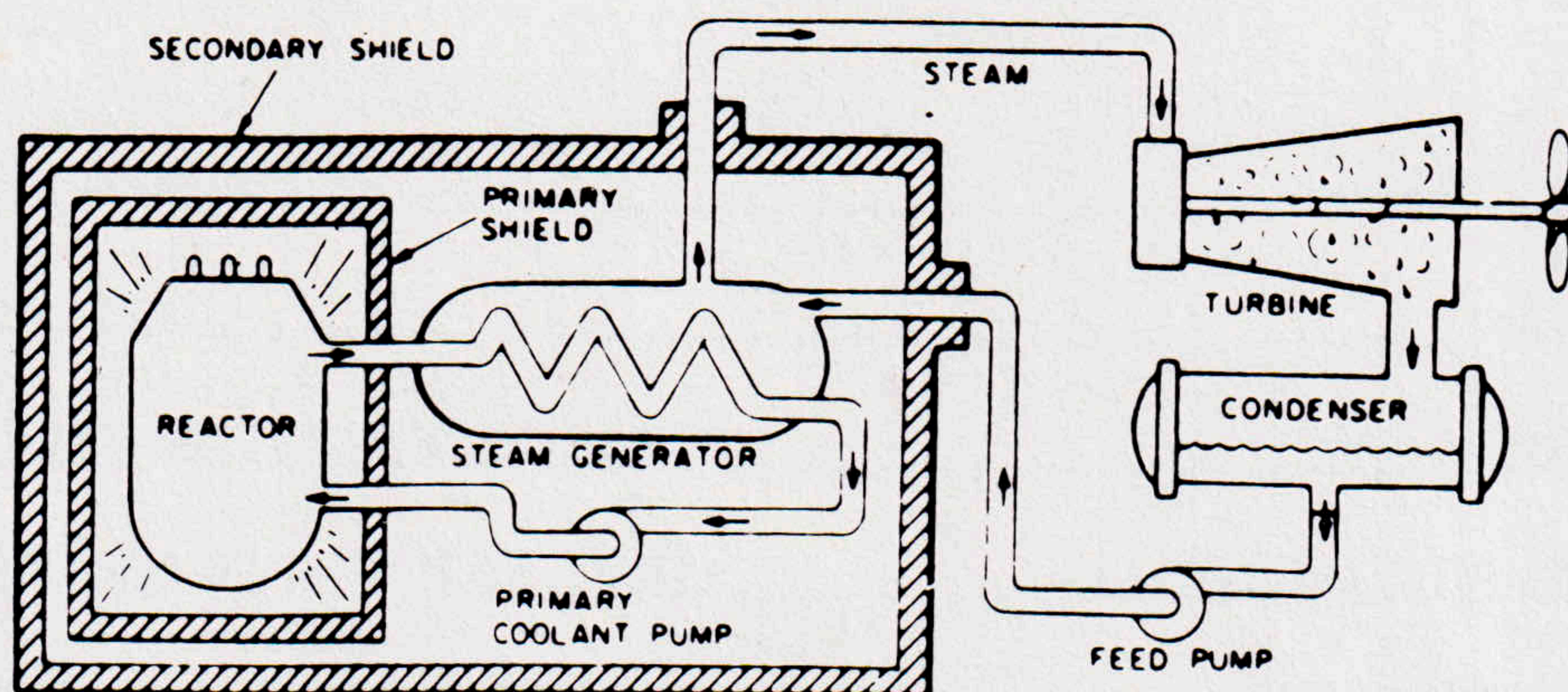
THE NUCLEAR REACTOR PLANT

The propulsion plant of a nuclear powered ship is based upon use of a nuclear reactor to provide heat. The heat comes from the fissioning of nuclear fuel contained within the reactor. Since the fissioning process also produces radiation, shields are placed around the reactor so that the crew is protected.

The nuclear propulsion plant in this ship uses a pressurized water reactor design which has two basic systems: the primary system and the secondary system. The primary system circulates ordinary water and consists of the reactor, piping loops, pumps and steam generators. The heat produced in the reactor is transferred to the water under high pressure so it does not boil. This water is pumped through the steam generators and back into the reactor for reheating.

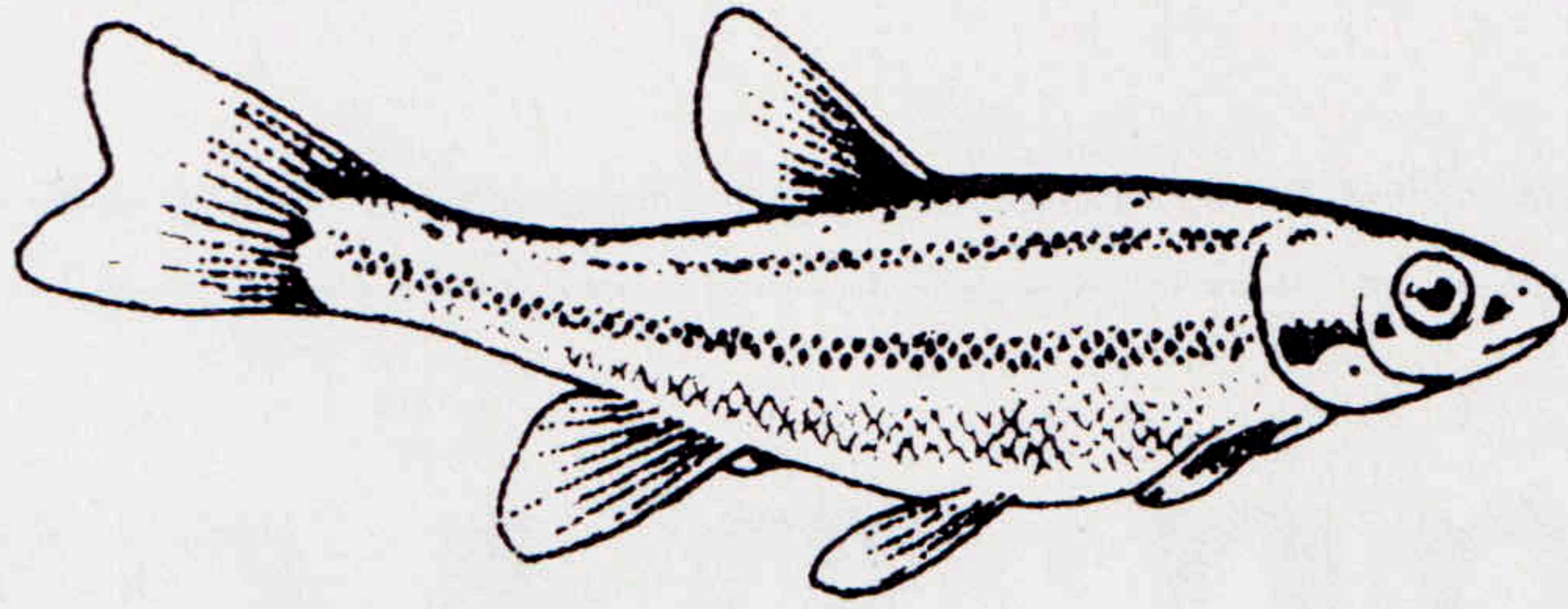
In the steam generators, the heat from the water in the primary system is transferred to the secondary system to create steam. The secondary system is isolated from the primary system so that the water in the two systems does not intermix.

In the secondary system, the steam flows from the steam generators to drive the turbine generators, which supply the ship with electricity, and to the main propulsion turbines, which drive the propeller. After passing through the turbines, the steam is condensed into water which is fed back to the steam generators by the feed pumps. Thus, both the primary and secondary systems are closed systems where water is recirculated and reused.



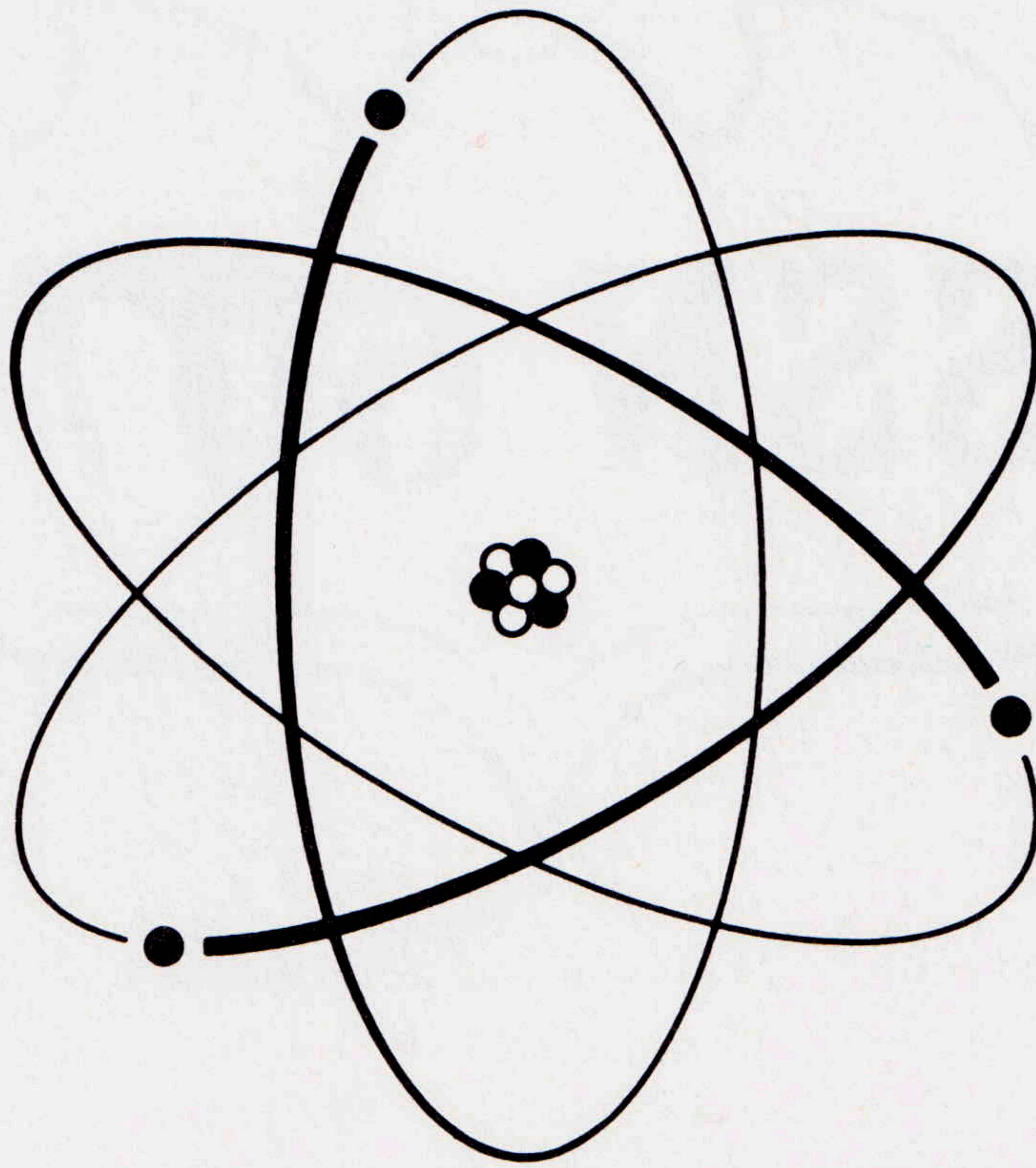
There is no step in the generation of this power which requires the presence of air or oxygen. This allows the ship to operate completely independent from the earth's atmosphere for extended periods of time.

DACE

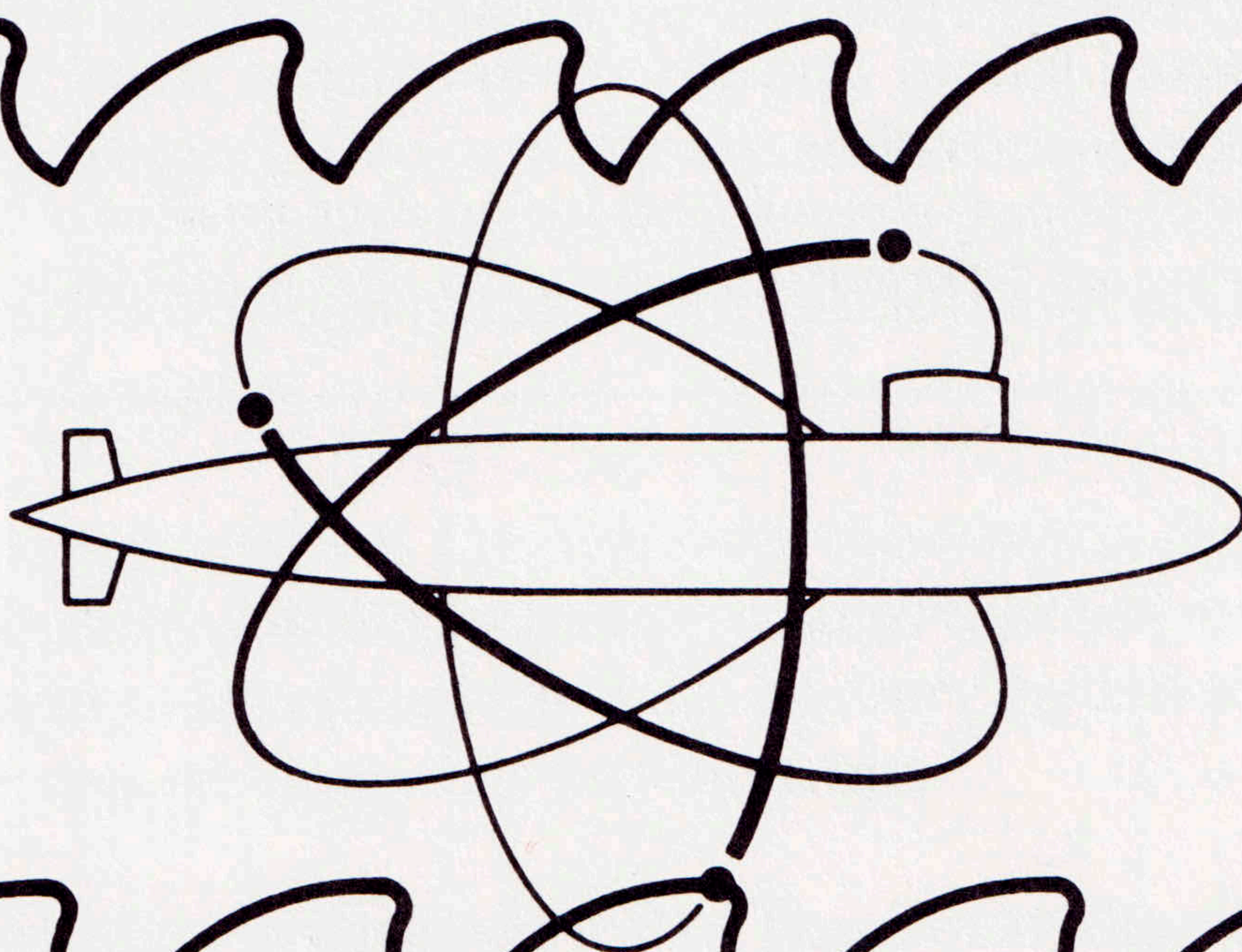


The “dace” is a small freshwater fish found in many habitats throughout the world. Most North American dace are found in cold, rocky, and fast-flowing streams.

The dace are among the most brightly-colored and showiest of North American fishes. They can be kept in aquariums but tend to lose their bright color.



USS DACE



SSN 607