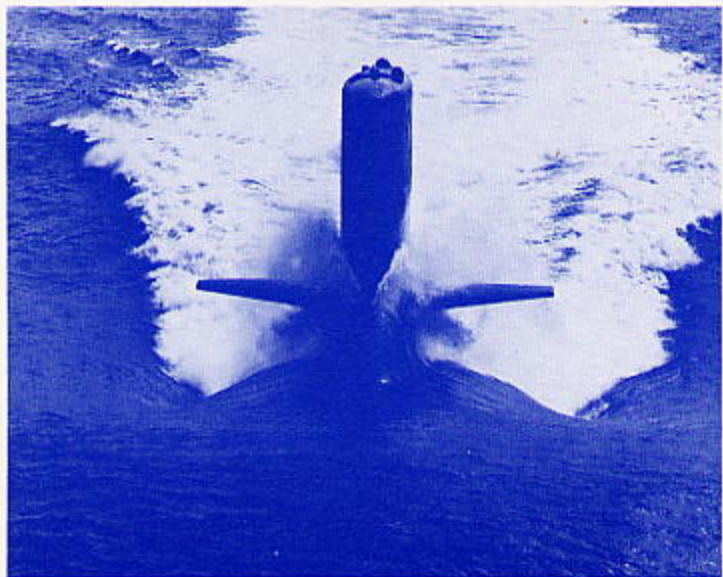


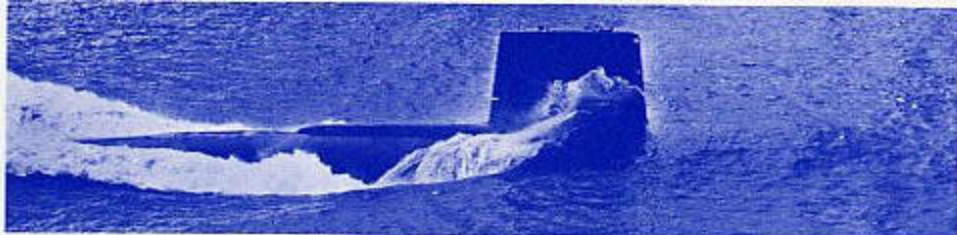
WELCOME ABOARD!

UNITED STATES SHIP

SCAMP

(SSN 588)





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 a pleasant as possible. We hope that you will make yourself at home during your stay.

Sincerely yours,

T.P. GUILFOIL

Commander, United States Navy
Commanding Officer



COMMANDER THOMAS P. GUILFOIL UNITED STATES NAVY

Commander GUILFOIL was born in Pittsburgh, PA, in 1941. He is a graduate of St. James High School and enlisted in the United States Navy in August 1960.

He served in USS CUBERA (SS347) and in USS PATRICK HENRY (SSBN 599) (BLUE). In 1964 Commander GUILFOIL was selected to participate in the Navy Enlisted Scientific Education Program and attended the University of Oklahoma, in Norman, OK. He graduated in 1968 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Engineering Physics. Upon completion of Officer Candidate School in Newport, RI, in August 1968, he was commissioned an Ensign in the United States Navy.

Upon completion of Nuclear Power Training, Commander GUILFOIL attended the Submarine Officer Indoctrination Course at New London, and was assigned to USS GUARDFISH (SSN 612), where he served from July 1969 until May 1972. In December 1972, he was assigned as Engineer Officer of USS KAMEHAMEHA (SSBN 642) (GOLD), where he served until December 1975.

From January 1976 to July 1978, Commander GUILFOIL was assigned as a member of the Atlantic Fleet Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board. In July 1978 he reported to the USS JACKSONVILLE (SSN 699) Pre-commissioning Unit to serve as Executive Officer until September 1980. He then served as Executive Officer in the USS BILLFISH (SSN 676) from October 1980 to December 1981. Following this tour he completed Prospective Commanding Officer Training reporting to USS SCAMP (SSN 588) in June 1982.

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 battle-stars 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 Esquimalt, 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. This involved a circumnavigation of South America, crossing the equator twice and transiting the Panama Canal twice. 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 four month deployment on UNITAS XXII, repeating her circum-

navigation of South America, visiting ten foreign ports in six countries, including more firsts for a nuclear-powered submarine.

SCAMP returned to Groton, Connecticut in December 1981, from where she continues to conduct tasks of importance to the United States Atlantic Fleet. Under the command of Commander Thomas P. GUILFOIL, SCAMP anticipates continued service as a submarine of the United States Navy.



ENGINEERING PLANT

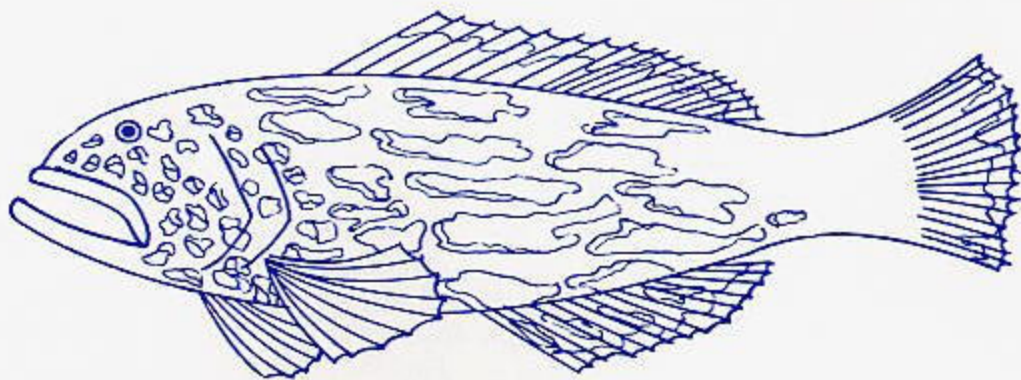
The nuclear propulsion plant in SCAMP is the product of continual developmental research by the Naval Reactors Branch of the U.S. Department of Energy and by Westinghouse Electric Corporation who also provided the reactor plant for the first nuclear-powered submarine NAUTILUS. By skillful engineering 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 multipropeller 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.



U.S.S.

Scamp

588

SSN588