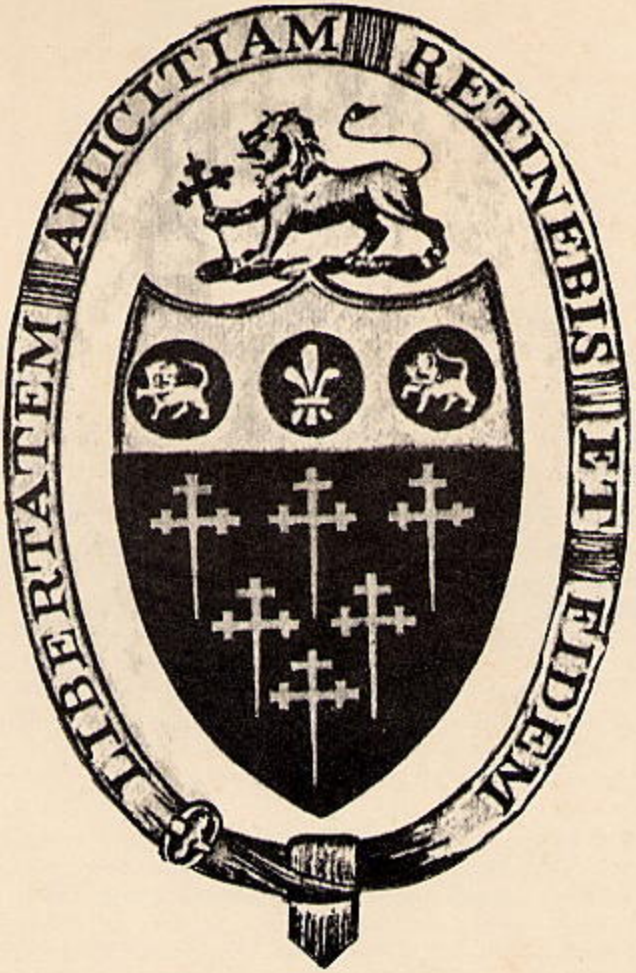
WELCOME ABOARD



USS

John Adams

SSBN1620

CDR JOHN D. PETERS, USN

Commander Peters was born in Kansas City, Missouri and was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1958. He served aboard USS Lenawee (APA195) for nine months before entering Submarine School, and on completion was assigned to USS Ronquill (SS396) for 18 months. He then attended Nuclear Power School at Mare Island, California, and underwent prototype training at Nuclear Power Training Unit, Idaho. In April 1962 he joined the precommissioning detail of USS Lafayette (SSBN616) and subsequently participated in one patrol with the Gold crew. In August 1964 he reported to USS Halibut (SSN587) and served as Engineer Officer during the conversion from SSGN to SSN. He attended Stanford University from August 1966, to August 1968, where he was awarded a Master of Business Administration degree. After attending the Polaris Command Weapon System Orientation Course at Dam Neck, Virginia and Prospective Commanding Officer School in New London, Connecticut, he was assigned as Executive Officer, USS James Monroe (SSBN622) (Blue) during overhaul and four Polaris patrols.

He attended Prospective Commanding Officers school in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii and served for three months under instruction in the Division of Reactor Development, Atomic Energy Commission before reporting to relieve as Commanding Officer, USS John Adams (SSBN620) (Blue). He has commanded USS John Adams (SSBN620) (Blue) during three deterrent patrols. He has commanded USS John Adams (SSBN620) during the conversion from Polaris to Poseidon.

Commander Peters is married to the former Joan Eleanor Ellis of Piedmont, California. Commander and Mrs. Peters have 2 children.

THE FBM SUBMARINE

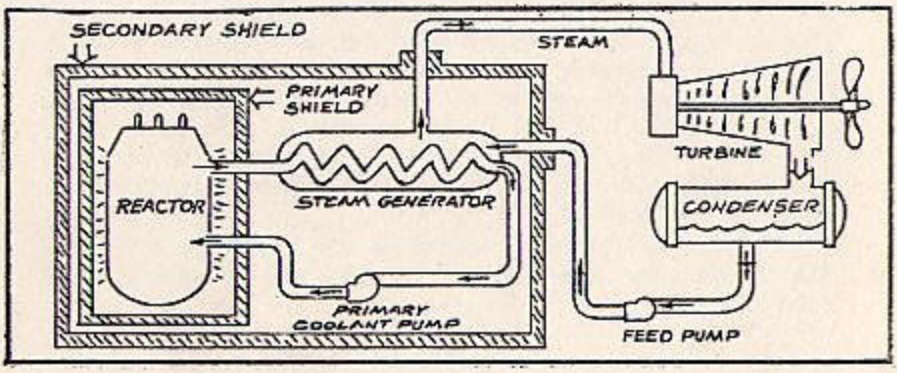
About sixteen years ago the submarine launched ballistic missile system was conceived as an additional option in America's strategic deterrent forces. The first Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine was the USS GEORGE WASHINGTON (SSBN598), commissioned December, 1959. The second generation of FBM submarines began with USS ETHAN ALLEN (SSBN608) and included many new designs and improvements over the 598 class. The third generation, commencing with USS LAFAYETTE (SSBN616) incorporated further operational and habitability improvements. USS JOHN ADAMS (SSBN620) is a member of this SSBN616 class of submarines and can carry 16 Poseidon Missiles.

Today, forty-one FBM's constitute a dominant part of the nation's strategic deterrent. These ships and their crews logged over two hundred years underway, submerged on patrol. They continue to carry the retaliatory capability of America at sea, undetectable, separated and surviving far from our homeland and its people.

Nuclear reactor power provides the steam to propel the JOHN ADAMS and to supply the ship's huge electrical load, permitting long periods of complete submergence.

THE PROPULSION PLANT

The propulsion plant consists of a nuclear reactor with its associated circulating water and steam cycles and auxiliary machinery.



LAUNCHER

The launcher subsystem is designed to perform three functions in supporting the Poseidon missile. It houses the delicate missile in a comfortable environment of controlled humidity, temperature and smooth riding. Since the missile is a dynamic machine it must be serviced and the launcher subsystem provides a means for the Missile Technicians to cross the pressure hull boundary of the submarine to perform maintenance on the missile. Last, and most important, the launcher subsystem can eject the missile from the submarine in a matter of minutes after receipt of a command to launch.

NAVIGATION

The navigation system is an important factor in successful missile firing and must be able to pinpoint the ship's exact position at all times. To permit extended periods of submergence during patrol, the ship is equipped with the Ship's Inertial Navigation System (SINS), an improved version of the equipment used for under ice polar exploriations by earlier nuclear submarines.

LIFE SUPPORT

In addition to the many facilities provided to insure the habitability of the ship, there is an ample air conditioning system for the benefit of the personnel and machines. Special atmosphere control equipment is provided to maintain standard atmospheric conditions. Electrolytic oxygen generators permit the submarine to manufacture an unlimited supply of oxygen from the sea water. Other specialized equipment provides for removal of irritants, elimination of carbon dioxide and maintenance and proper balance of other atmospheric elements during prolonged submerged periods.

THE CREW

Each FBM submarine has two crews, called Blue and Gold, of about 140 officers and men each. While one crew mans the ship on patrol, the other crew is at its home port, undergoing refresher training, taking leave, breaking in new crew members, and in general getting ready to go back to sea.

Each crew is made up of the highest caliber of men. Originally the main source for FBM personnel was from within the Navy. For the most part the training required was only that needed in the specialized Polaris field. But with the steady demand for more and more men as the Poseidon submarine fleet has grown, most now are new recruits and are the very best men our nation can make available.

A special recruiting program for qualified high school graduates guarantees technical training and operational experience in the FBM weapon system field. For men directly concerned with Poseidon missiles and the missile launching system, schooling can run more than two years.

To be able to maintain and operate the equipment, a man must be thoroughly familiar with the basic theory and fundamental physical principles involved. A student must grasp the basics of digital computers, inertial theory, computer logic, transistor theory, use of testing devices and so on. Much of this kind of training is available outside the Navy only at the college level.

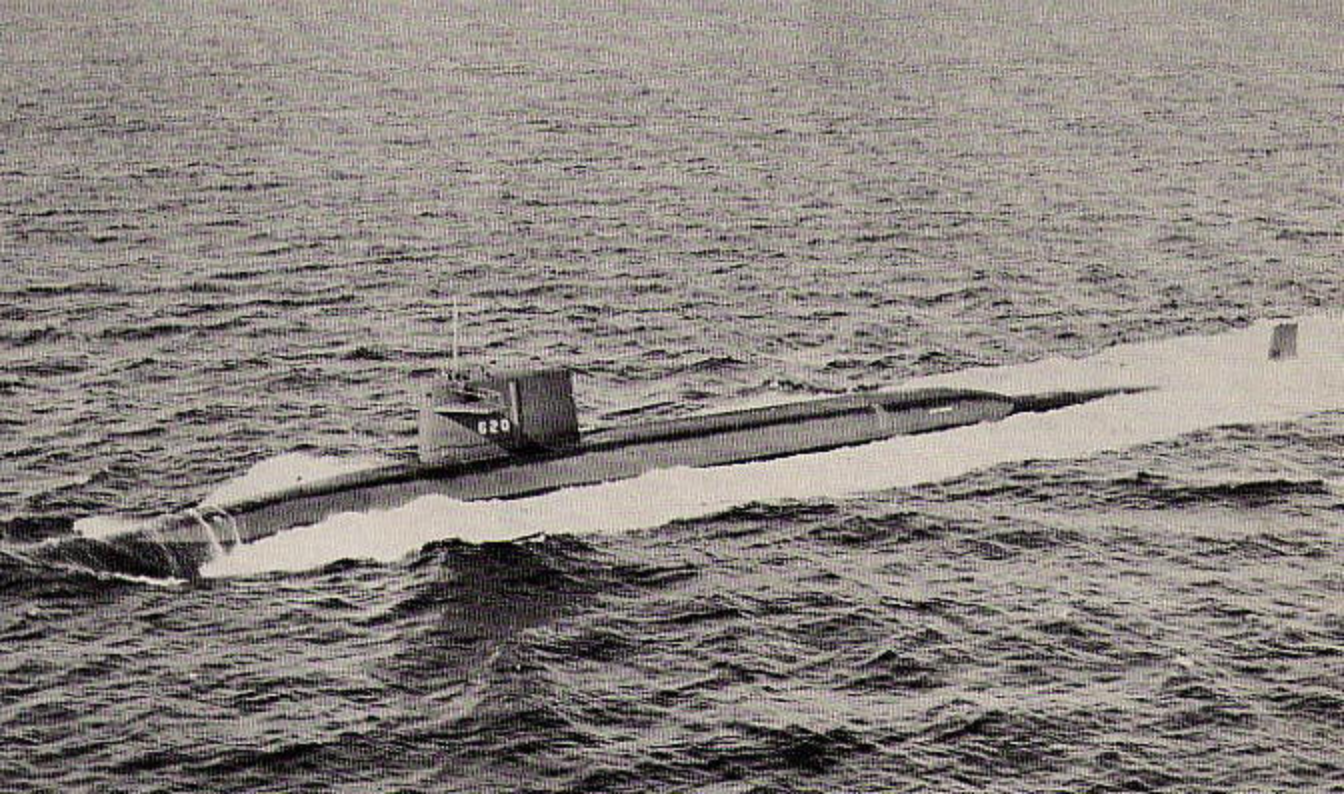
The goal of this highly specialized training is to have the technician fully ready for his assigned responsibilities the day he becomes a Poseidon submarine crewman. On patrol, an FBM submarine is literally a world unto itself. There is no calling for outside help. The submarine must be - and is - self-sufficient.

THE POLARIS MISSILE

Polaris, named for the North Star, is a two-staged ballistic missile, designed to be launched from either surfaced or submerged submarines. The missile is powered by solid fuel rocket motors and guided by a self-contained inertial guidance system independent of external commands or control.

Within the submarine, personnel can prepare and check the missiles for firing while the ship is submerged. Ejected from its launching tube by air or gas, Polaris is forcefully propelled above the surface of the water when the rocket motor fuel ignites. The missile guidance system puts the missile on correct course at the time of launch and automatically computes a new course should the missile deviate from its path. At the precise instant required, the guidance system shuts off the rocket motors and triggers separation of the re-entry body from the missile. The re-entry body with its nuclear warhead then follows a ballistic (free-falling) trajectory to the target.

The range of the A-2 Polaris missile is 1500 miles while the range of the A-3 is 2500 miles.


620

VITAL STATISTICS

Length	425 feet
Beam	33 feet
Displacement surfaced	about 7000 tons
Displacement submerged	about 8000 tons
Speed	over 20 knots
Diving Depth	over 400 feet

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF USS JOHN ADAMS

BLUE CREW

CDR Lando W. ZECH, Jr., USN	OCT 62 - MAR 65
CDR William K. YATES, USN	MAR 65 - NOV 67
CDR Edward H. MORTIMER, USN	NOV 67 - MAY 72
CDR John D. PETERS, USN	MAY 72 - FEB 77
CDR Robert B. VAN METRE, USN	FEB 77 - SEP 79
CDR Thomas J. O'BRIEN, Jr., USN	SEP 79 - JAN 83
CDR Peter M. GALBRAITH, USN	JAN 83 - MAY 84
CDR Robert A. McCURRY, USN	MAY 84 -

GOLD CREW

CDR Paul J. EARLY, USN	MAY 64 - AUG 67
CDR Kenneth M. CARR, USN	AUG 67 - JUL 68
CDR Edward H. MORTIMER, USN	JUL 68 - AUG 69
CDR Avery K. LOPOSER, USN	AUG 69 - JUL 72
CDR William J. HOBLER, Jr., USN	JUL 72 - DEC 73
CDR John D. PETERS, USN	DEC 73 - APR 76
CDR George E. BRAINERD, USN	APR 76 - MAR 77
CDR James N. ROBERTS, USN	MAR 77 - JUL 79
CDR Richard I. ITKIN, USN	JUL 79 - APR 82
CAPT George A. KENT, USN	APR 82 - JUL 85
CDR George W. JURAND, USN	JUL 85 -

USS JOHN ADAMS
SSBN 620

STATISTICAL DATA

KEEL LAID	9 MAY 1961
LAUNCHED	12 JAN 1963
COMMISSIONED	12 MAY 1964
SPONSORED BY	ABIGAIL ADAMS MANNY
LENGTH	425 FEET
DISPLACEMENT	8000 TONS
HULL DIAMETER	33 FEET
SPEED	OVER 20 KNOTS
DIVING DEPTH	OVER 400 FEET
MISSILE TUBES	16

COMPLEMENT	
OFFICERS	15
CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS	17
E-6 AND BELOW	93
	125

COMMANDING OFFICER
USS JOHN ADAMS (SSBN 620)
COMMANDER THOMAS J. ELLIOTT, JR., USN

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COMMANDING OFFICER
USS JOHN ADAMS (SSBN 620)
COMMANDER THOMAS J. ELLIOTT, JR., USN

Commander Thomas J. Elliott, Jr., the son of CDR and Mrs. T. J. Elliott, USN (Ret.) of Hendersonville, North Carolina, graduated with distinction from the United States Naval Academy in June 1970, with a Bachelor of Science (BS) Degree in nuclear physics.

Following commissioning, he completed the Submarine Officer Basic Course and reported onboard the USS DOGFISH (SS-350) where he served as Communications Officer and qualified in submarines.

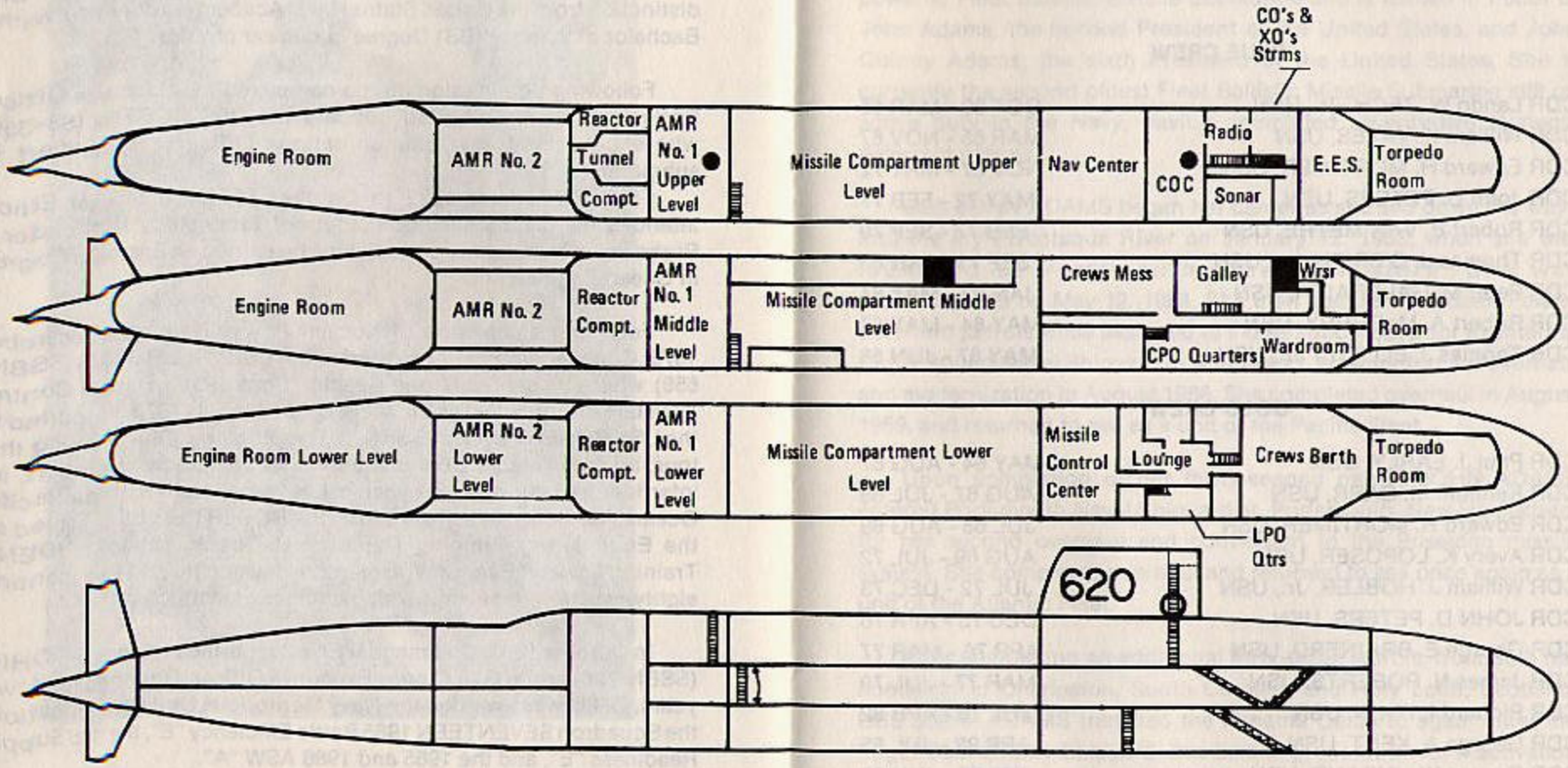
From September 1972 to October 1974, Commander Elliott attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) under a Burke Scholarship during which time he earned an Engineers Degree in Ocean Engineering.

Following completion of Nuclear Power Training in December 1975, Commander Elliott reported to the USS WILL ROGERS (SSBN-659) where he served as the Reactor Control and Damage Control Assistant and qualified as Engineer Officer. In May 1978, he reported to the USS ROBERT E. LEE (SSBN-601) as Engineer Officer. During this tour, he completed a Demonstration and Shakedown Operation, an interfleet transfer and two years of varied operations in the Pacific Ocean. Following detachment from the ROBERT E. LEE, he served as the Engineering Training Department Director at the TRIDENT Training Facility, Bangor, Washington, developing and implementing eighty-seven Trident engineering courses of instruction.

In October 1983, Commander Elliott reported onboard USS OHIO (SSBN-726) as the GOLD crew Executive Officer. During the next two years, OHIO was awarded the Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Squadron SEVENTEEN 1985 Battle Efficiency "E", the 1985 Supply Readiness "E", and the 1985 and 1986 ASW "A".

Commander Elliott has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal and the Navy Commendation Medal, and is authorized to wear the Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation and the Battle Efficiency "E" Ribbons.

Commander Elliott is married to the former Deborah Marie Marshall of Hackettstown, New Jersey. He and his wife, Debi, have twin daughters, Sacha and Heather.


CO's &
XO's
Strms
Engine Room
AMR No. 2
Reactor
Tunnel
Compt.
AMR
No. 1
Upper
Level
Missile Compartment Upper
Level
Nav Center
COC
Radio
Sonar
E.E.S.
Torpedo
Room
Engine Room
AMR No. 2
Reactor
Compt.
AMR
No. 1
Middle
Level
Missile Compartment Middle
Level
Crews Mess
Galley
Wrsr
CPO Quarters
Wardroom
Torpedo
Room
Engine Room Lower Level
AMR No. 2
Lower
Level
Reactor
Compt.
AMR
No. 1
Lower
Level
Missile Compartment Lower
Level
Missile
Control
Center
Lounge
Crews Berth
Torpedo
Room
LPO
Qtrs
620

COMMANDING OFFICERS
UNITED STATES SHIP JOHN ADAMS

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CDR Thomas J. ELLIOTT Jr., USN	MAY 87 - JUN 88

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CDR George A. KENT, USN	APR 82 - JUL 85
CDR George W. JURAND, USN	JUL 85 - JUN 88

COMBINED CREW

CDR Thomas J. ELLIOTT Jr., USN	JUN 88 -