

**USS SEADRAGON
(SSN-584)**



**WELCOMES YOU
ABOARD**



COMMANDING OFFICER
CDR. JOHN H. STEIN, JR., USN

Commander STEIN was born and raised in Baltimore, Maryland and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1965. He completed nuclear power training in 1967, reporting to the commissioning crew of USS WHALE (SSN 638), serving as Communicator, Damage Control Assistant and Main Propulsion Assistant. He qualified in submarines and as Engineer Officer. During this tour, WHALE became the first single-propellor submarine to surface at the North Pole, and earned the Navy Unit Commendation and Battle Efficiency "E" on deployments in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

He reported in March 1971 to USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT (SSBN 600) as Engineer Officer, participating in two deterrent patrols and a refueling overhaul in that capacity.

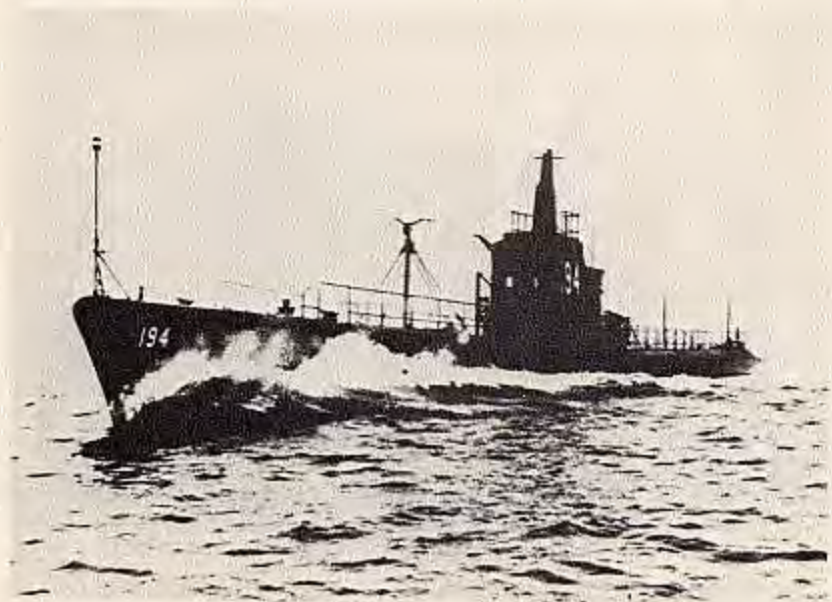
In July 1975, Commander STEIN reported to the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps Unit, University of Florida, serving as Instructor, Academic Officer, and Executive Officer and earning the degree of Master of Science (Industrial and Systems Engineering).

Commander STEIN reported in November 1977 to USS TUNNY (SSN 682) as Executive Officer, participating in deployments in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. During his tour, TUNNY earned the Navy Unit Commendation and Battle Efficiency "E" and was cited for excellence in retention.

On 25 September 1982, Commander STEIN assumed command of USS SEADRAGON (SSN 584) in ceremonies in Yokosuka, Japan.

Commander STEIN is authorized to wear the Navy Commendation Medal with Gold Stars in lieu of second, third and fourth awards. He is married to the former Janice Laughlin of Baltimore, Maryland and has two sons.

SEADRAGON is named after a sea creature in the family of fishes (*Syngathidae, Order Solenichthys*) which are common in, and limited to, the waters around Southern Australia. It is the ornate member of this family which also include Pipefish and Seahorses.



The first SEADRAGON (SS-194) was commissioned on 23 October 1939. After only two days of WWII, SEADRAGON was damaged on 10 December 1941. Repairs were swift and on 15 December she left Manila Bay on her first war patrol off the coast of Indo-China. The rushed paint job to cover the damaged submarine began to peel off, leaving the red underprimer showing. This earned her the name "The Red Pirate of the China Coast" from Tokyo Rose. SEADRAGON continued the war effort in a gallant manner, completing twelve war patrols. Her last war patrol ended 22 January 1945 in Guam. USS SEADRAGON (SS-194) earned eleven battle stars and sunk ten Japanese vessels, including the submarine I-4, which accounted for a total of 43,450 tons of enemy shipping. USS SEADRAGON (SS-194) was decommissioned on 29 October 1946 into the Atlantic Reserve Fleet until she was struck from the Navy Lists on 30 April 1948.

USS SEADRAGON (SSN-584)



The USS SEADRAGON (SSN 584) is the sixth U.S. Navy nuclear powered submarine to be launched, and the fourth and final ship of the class, following the SKATE, SWORDFISH, and SARGO. SEADRAGON is an attack submarine primarily designed to attack and destroy enemy submarines. SEADRAGON was originally suited for operating beneath the polar ice cap, and has pioneered the exploration of the North Pole region.

The SEADRAGON's first mission was to travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean by way of the North Pole. Realizing the dream of navigators for centuries, SEADRAGON made the historic transit to the fabled Northwest Passage on 21 August 1960, and then went on to reach the North Pole, the fourth ship in history to accomplish this feat. She then proceeded to the Pacific Ocean, making the first East to West Polar trip and was awarded the Navy Unit Commendation for this remarkable voyage. Two years later SEADRAGON returned to the Arctic waters for a unique rendezvous with her sister ship, USS SKATE (SSN 578), at the North Pole.

On 27 October 1964, USS SEADRAGON was the first nuclear powered vessel to visit Hong Kong. This was followed shortly by SEADRAGON'S historic entry into Japanese waters with a port visit to Sasebo, Japan on 12 November 1964. Again, in the fall of 1966 and early 1967, SEADRAGON became the first SSN to visit Yokosuka, Japan. She was the first nuclear powered vessel the Japanese government permitted to enter her homewaters. This achievement has since often been compared with Commodore PERRY'S first expedition to Japan in 1853 as an achievement in International Diplomacy.

Commissioned on 5 December 1959, SEADRAGON has been refueled three times in her twenty plus years of service. She has steamed a total of 500,000 plus nautical miles during this time period. Over 90% of these miles were submerged. This equates to a trip to the moon and back, or circumnavigating the earth twenty times.

The USS SEADRAGON (SSN584) is a unit of the U.S. Pacific Submarine Force, attached to Submarine Squadron SEVEN and homeported in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. She carries a complement of 100 plus men and officers, and is capable of prolonged periods submerged.

Keel laid June 10, 1956

Launched August 16, 1958

Commissioned December 5, 1959

Length 267 feet

Displacement (submerged) 2850 tons

SYMBOLISM OF THE SEADRAGON INSIGNIA

The Red Dragon is an allusion to the USS SEADRAGON of World War II which sailed from the Philippines in a coat of red primer and due to the success of her operations around the orient, was dubbed the "RED PIRATE OF THE CHINA COAST" by Tokyo Rose. The six-rayed sun held aloft by the Dragon marks the ship as the Navy's sixth nuclear powered submarine, while the White Field refers to the SEADRAGON's special suitability for operating beneath the polar cap and her pioneer efforts in the exploration of the North Pole region.

In the crest, the trident arising from the polar ice cap denotes the award of the Navy Unit Commendation to the USS SEADRAGON for the first submerged transit of the Northwest Passage (East to West via the North Pole). The Japanese Imperial Chrysanthemum rising from behind the globe alludes to the submarine's goodwill visits to that country resulting in the opening of her ports to nuclear powered ships.

**COMMANDING OFFICERS
USS SEADRAGON (SSN-584)**

CDR G. P. STEELE, USNDEC 59 - MAY 61

CDR C. D. SUMMIT, USNMAY 61 - DEC 62

CDR D. B. GUTHE, USN DEC 62 - FEB 65

CDR R. E. ENGLE, USN FEB 65 - JUN 67

CDR A. S. GLAZIER, USN JUN 67 - AUG 72

CDR T. L. JACOBS, USN AUG 72 - FEB 76

LCDR N. P. EMERSON, USN FEB 76 - AUG 79

CDR J. W. JORDAN, USN AUG 79 - SEP 81

CDR J. H. STEIN, JR., USN SEP 81 -

