

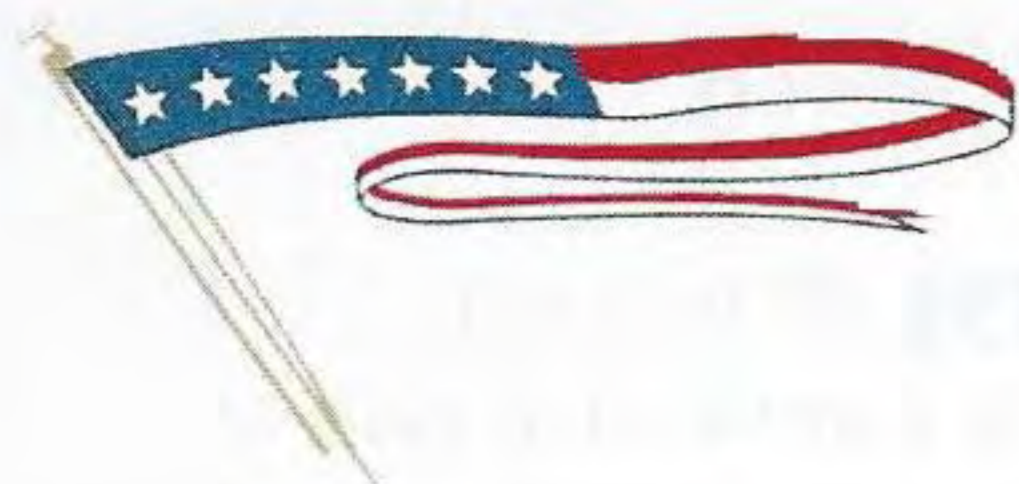


Inactivation Ceremony



08 January 1999

FOLLOWING 33 YEARS OF SERVICE



**COMMANDING OFFICER
USS JAMES K. POLK (SSN 645)
FPO AE 09582-2072**

08 January 1999

On behalf of the crew of USS JAMES K. POLK, I extend a warm welcome to today's inactivation ceremony, The culmination of 33 years of faithful service in the defense of our nation. We are proud of POLK's superior reputation and her accomplishments.

This ceremony is a tribute to the ship and its crews as she prepares for decommissioning. Today, the ship's colors and commissioning pennant will be ceremonially lowered and the watches secured as part of the ceremony. These solemn proceedings are a salute to the success of the ship and the men who sailed her.

We are glad you could join us to witness this historic event.

**Joseph E. Johannes, Jr.
Commander, United States Navy
Commanding Officer**

USS JAMES K. POLK (SSN 645)

KEEL LAID	23 November 1963
LAUNCHED	22 May 1965
COMMISSIONED	16 April 1966
LENGTH	425 Feet
BEAM	33 Feet
DISPLACEMENT SURFACED	About 7300 Tons
DISPLACEMENT SUBMERGED	About 8250 Tons
SPEED SUBMERGED	Over 20 Knots
DIVING DEPTH	Over 800 Feet
BUILT BY	Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics
CONVERSION FROM POLARIS TO POSEIDON	Newport News Shipbuilding
CONVERSION TO DRY DECK SHELTER - SPECIAL OPERATIONS PLATFORM	Norfolk Naval Shipyard March 1994
Compliment	
Officers	14
Chief Petty Officers	15
E-6 and junior	104
Total:	133

HISTORY OF USS JAMES K. POLK (SSN 645)

The keel for the Navy's 35th Fleet Ballistic Missile submarine and the first ship of the fleet to be named in honor of James K. Polk was laid at General Dynamics Corporation's Electric Boat Division at Groton, Connecticut on 23 November 1963. A year and a half later, this submarine began her water borne career after being christened USS JAMES K. POLK (SSBN 645) by Mrs. Horacio Rivero, Jr. on 22 May 1965. For the next 10 months, she underwent fitting-out and on 13 March 1966, she conducted her first sea trials. USS JAMES K. POLK was commissioned as a ship of the U.S. Navy on 16 April 1966

USS JAMES K. POLK combined the almost unlimited endurance of nuclear power with the deterrent might of 16 thermonuclear missiles capable of wreaking more havoc than all the bombs of World War II. These missiles had a range of 2,500 nautical miles and were housed in 16 launching tubes located aft of the sail.

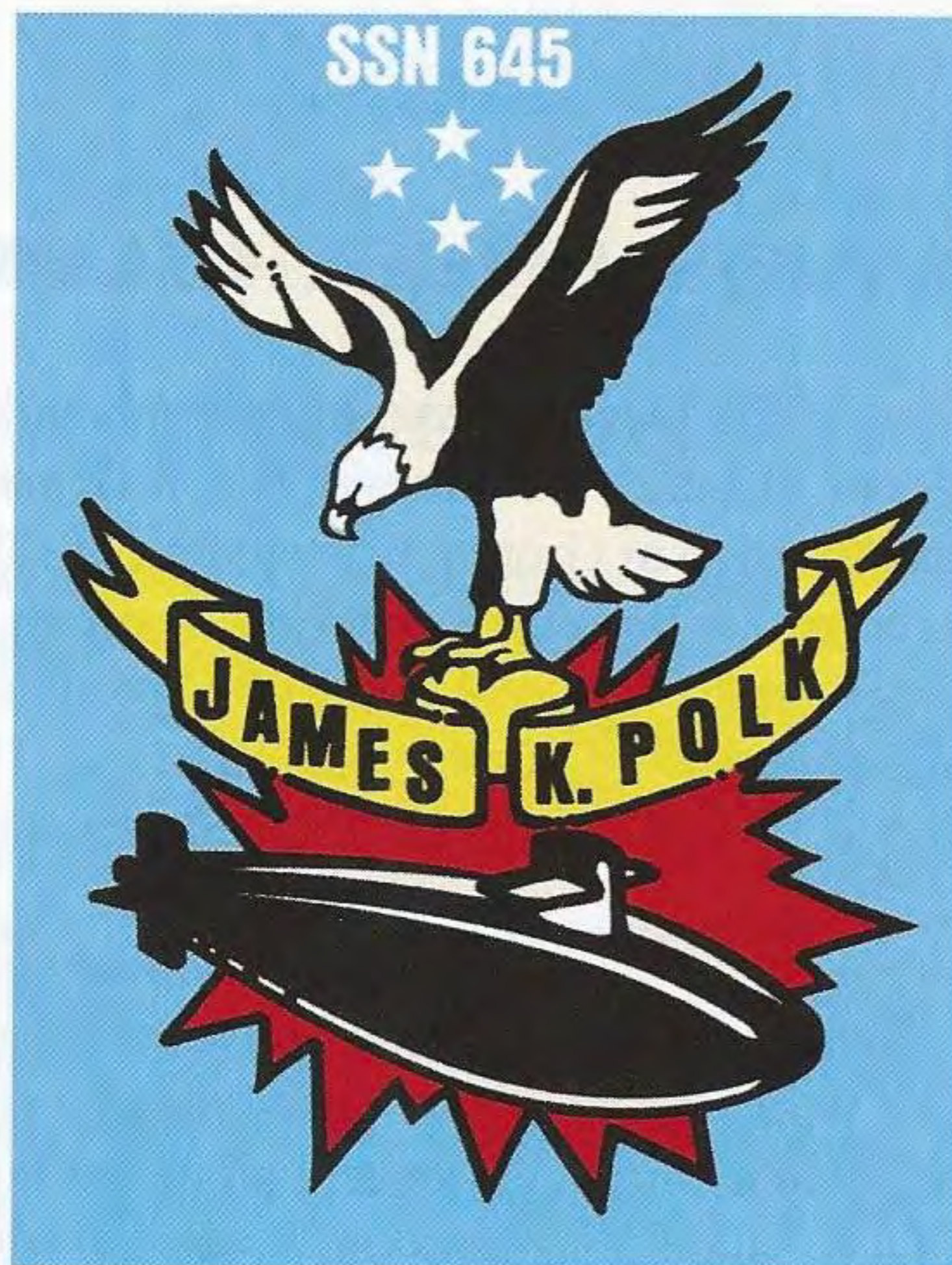
USS JAMES K. POLK sailed to Charleston, South Carolina, in September 1966 to load-out Polaris missiles for her initial deterrent patrol. After completion of the shakedown period, she operated in the Atlantic Ocean and completed 19 strategic deterrent patrols from September 1966 until May 1971.

USS JAMES K. POLK conducted her first overhaul at Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in Virginia for nuclear refueling and conversion of the weapons system to the Poseidon missile system in July 1971. She completed her conversion in late 1972 and commenced a rigorous schedule of sea trials and exercises. These events culminated in the Demonstration and Shakedown Operation (DASO) of the Poseidon missile system. The DASO afforded the opportunity to test the ship's system, train the crew and launch a Poseidon C-3 missile from the submarine.

USS JAMES K. POLK commenced Poseidon deterrent patrols in the Atlantic Ocean in May 1973. She conducted her second overhaul at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard after completing her 50th deterrent patrol in September 1981. The ship completed overhaul in 1983 and conducted 7 more successful patrols.

USS JAMES K. POLK returned to Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in January 1986 for a third overhaul after completing her 58th deterrent patrol. She departed Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in November 1988 and sailed south for commencement of her Demonstration and Shakedown Operations (DASO). May 1989 marked the beginning of her final series of Poseidon strategic deterrent patrols.

USS JAMES K. POLK celebrated her 25th year of commissioned service in April 1991 and completed her 66th and final strategic deterrent patrol in August of that year. She completed a nineteen month shipyard conversion which removed her 16 Poseidon missiles in March 1994 and converted her designation from (SSBN 645) to (SSN 645). Since conversion, she has completed three extended deployments to the Mediterranean with Dry Deck shelters and has participated in numerous SPECWAR and NATO exercises.



THE USS JAMES K. POLK (SSN 645) SEAL

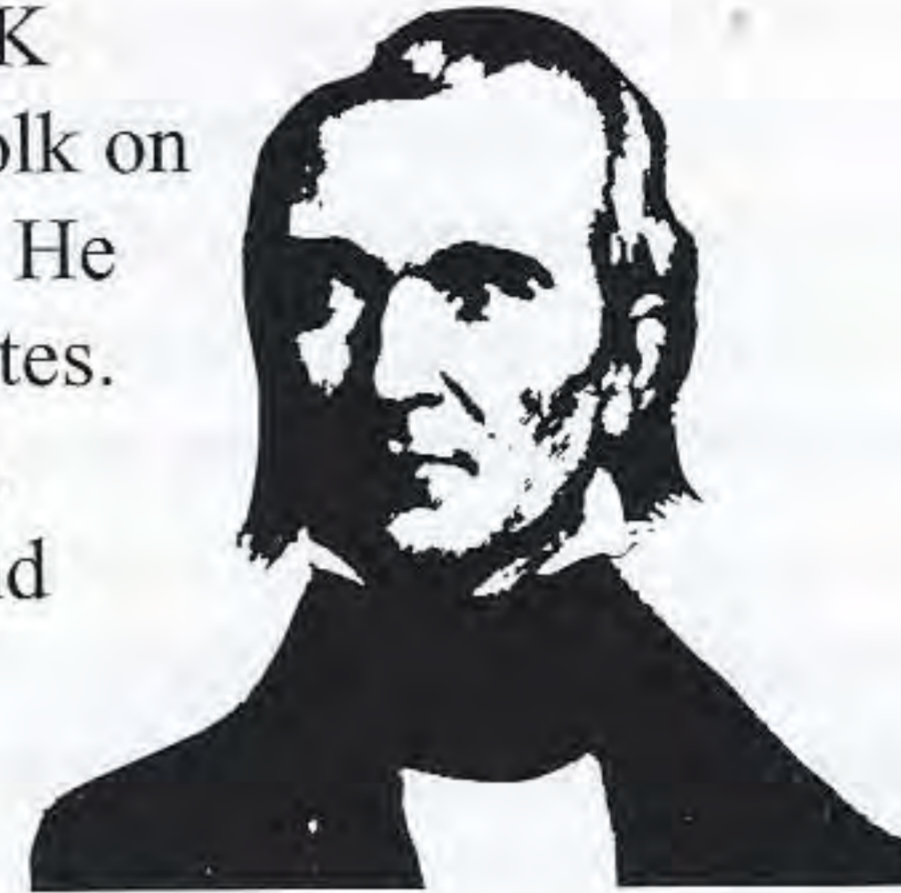
The burst of sun in the western sky and the eagle in flight symbolize the “Spread Eagle Platform” on which James K. Polk ran for and was elected to the presidency in 1844. President Polk sought and achieved territorial expansion to the country’s natural western borders. This vast area, as we know it now, encompass nine western states of the Union.

The four stars represent the four major land areas acquired during President Polk’s term of office. The California Territory, New Mexico Territory, Texas Statehood and the Oregon Territory.

The field of blue stands for the unity of purpose that Polk strived so hard for among the several states and territories. Finally, the gold edge surrounding the field of blue reflects the foundation of a formal course of education and preparation for Naval Officers at the United States Naval Academy, founded in 1845.

JAMES K. POLK

James K. Polk, for whom the USS JAMES K. POLK (SSN 645) is named, was born to Samuel and Jane Knox Polk on November 2, 1795 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. He eventually became the eleventh President of the United States. During his distinguished political career he was also a U.S. Congressman, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Governor of Tennessee.



During his younger years, Polk was not in good health and his formal education was limited by the lack of facilities in his pioneer community. However, at age 18 he attended Murfreesboro Academy where his literary merit and moral worth won the approval of the rector and in 1815 he entered the University of North Carolina. Polk graduated from the University in 1818 and enjoyed the distinction of being awarded first honors in both mathematics and the classics. Early in 1819, he began the study of law in the office of Judge Felix Grundy and was admitted to the bar in 1820. His very active and successful career in politics began in 1823 when he was chosen to represent his country in the state legislature and culminated with his election to the Presidency of the United States in 1844.

As the youngest President up to that time, Polk had a distinguished record of accomplishments. The western border of the United States was pushed to the Pacific, adding to this country what are now Texas, California, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Idaho and parts of Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. He also settled the Oregon boundary dispute with Great Britain and established an independent treasury system. By his assertion of the "Polk Doctrine", he made the American continent safe for democracy by repelling with vigor all interference by European powers. Seldom in our history has such an ambitious program been carried into effect in the brief span of four years.

In spite of all this, he has remained relatively forgotten, notwithstanding the fact that; his tariff policy led to prosperity; his treasury system proved successful; his "Polk Doctrine" was approved of and extended; his expansion policy added over one million square miles of territory to the United States and provided free access to the Pacific Ocean: and during his administration, a formal course of education and preparation for Naval Officers at the United States Naval Academy was introduced.

Polk was truly a constructive statesman, an unusually able executive, and a sound patriot who "planted the laws of the American Union on the Shores of the Pacific".

THE HERITAGE

Although inventors had been toying with submersible crafts for years, none had produced a really practical naval submarine until John P. Holland designed and built a boat which was bought by the U.S. Navy in 1900 and commissioned as the USS HOLLAND. Other countries were quick to adopt this design, and within a decade submarine as a coastal and harbor defense craft. The submarine was a boat, not a major warship, and the term "boat" has remained common usage to this day. The HOLLAND was initially looked upon as an experimental curiosity. The Navy violated a century of tradition by naming the small vessel after a living person but thought it would be a passing non-essential step in the advancement of naval warfare. John P. Holland, however, saw beyond the current limitations of his primitive prototype to a new class of warship, powerful enough to engage major fleets in any water and dominate the seas.

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the Pacific Fleet was heavily damaged and unable to mount any kind of creditable offensive action...with the exception of the submarine force. USS TRITON attacked and damaged enemy warships on 10 December 1941...Asiatic Fleet submarines stationed in the Philippines were already on patrol...and within 3 days of the devastation at Pearl Harbor, Pacific Fleet submarines GUDGEON, PLUNGER, POLLACK, POMPANO, TAUTOG, and DOLPHIN began important patrols deep within enemy waters. Submarine attrition of Japanese shipping prevented consolidation of the empire and accounted for over 55% of all shipping losses including 29% of the warships. Although comprising only 2% of U.S. Navy personnel, submariners kept the country in the Pacific war while the fleet was rebuilding and then starved the Japanese war machine of badly needed men, oil, machinery, tools, and supplies that ended up on the ocean floor. The costs were high...submarine casualty rates were 6 times as high as other Naval forces...52 submarines and 3,500 submariners were lost. It is the sacrifices made by these men, who remain on patrol, that must be treasured, carried forward and emulated today by the who now serve on submarines. It is our heritage.

“THE SUBMARINER”

Only a submariner realizes to what extent an entire ship depends on him as an individual. To a landsman this is not understandable and sometimes it is even difficult for us to comprehend, but it is so.

A submarine at sea is a different world in herself, and in consideration of the protracted and distant operations of submarines, the Navy must place responsibility and trust in the hands of those who take such ships to sea.

In each submarine there are men who, in the hour of emergency or peril at sea, can turn to each other. These men are ultimately responsible to themselves and to each for all aspects of operations on their submarine. They are the crew. They are the ship.

This is perhaps the most difficult and demanding assignment in the Navy. There is not an instant during this tour as a submariner that he can escape the grasp of responsibility. His privileges in view of his obligations are almost ludicrously small, nevertheless, it is the spur which has given the Navy its greatest mariners, the men of the Submarine Service.

It is a duty which most richly deserves the proud and time honored title of “Submariner”.

VICE ADMIRAL Edmund P. Giambastiani, Jr. Commander Submarine Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet Commander Submarines Allied Command Atlantic



The Atlantic Fleet Submarine Force numbers more than 45 submarines and 17,000 highly trained and motivated officer, enlisted, and civilian personnel providing submarine and maritime patrol support to the Atlantic, Arctic, Eastern Pacific, and Indian Oceans and the Mediterranean Sea. COMSUBLANT's principal responsibility is the operation, maintenance, training and equipping of submarines in support of Fleet and National Tasking. Vice Admiral Giambastiani also has duties as principal advisor to NATO on submarine matters as Commander Submarines Allied Command Atlantic, as a operational commander for the U. S. Strategic Command as Commander Task Force 144, and as operational commander providing theater ASW and special surveillance support as Commander Task Force 84.

Vice Admiral Edmund P. Giambastiani, Jr., a native of Canastota, New York graduated with leadership distinction from the United States Naval Academy, Class of 1970.

Vice Admiral Giambastiani's sea assignments included USS PUFFER (SSN 652), and USS FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (SSBN 657) (BLUE). While assigned to PUFFER, he was a 1973 winner of the Fleet Commander's Junior Officer Submarine Shiphandling Competition. In May 1982, Vice Admiral Giambastiani assumed command of SUBMARINE NR-1, the Navy's only nuclear powered deep diving ocean engineering and research submarine. From July 1987 to April 1990, he commanded USS RICHARD B. RUSSELL (SSN 687). During this tour, the RUSSELL crew was awarded three consecutive Battle Efficiency "E"s, three Navy Unit Commendations and two Fleet Commander Silver Anchors for excellence in enlisted retention. In June 1991, he assumed command of Submarine Development Squadron TWELVE. In addition to the seven submarines assigned, the squadron served as the tactical development agent and CNO-designated Warfare Center of Excellence for submarine force doctrine. He also served as a joint task group commander for the largest special warfare exercise involving submarines since WWII. During this tour, the squadron was awarded the Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation for its contributions to joint service, carrier battlegroup and amphibious tactical development.

Vice Admiral Giambastiani's shore and staff assignments include duties as an enlisted program manager on the staff of the Navy Recruiting Command Headquarters, Washington, DC. From May 1985 to September 1986, he served on the staff of the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Undersea Warfare (OP-02). He was further assigned as the first naval officer to be special assistant to the Deputy Director for Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency. In June 1991, Vice Admiral Giambastiani completed a one year fellowship on the Chief of Naval Operations' Strategic Studies Group. From June 1993 to August 1994, Vice Admiral Giambastiani served as the first Director of Strategy and Concepts at the newly formed Naval Doctrine Command. He was selected for promotion to flag rank in December 1993. In his first Flag Officer assignment, he served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Resources, Warfare Requirements and Assessments (N8), Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet. From February 1996 to May 1998, he served on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations as the Director, Submarine Warfare Division (N87)

Vice Admiral Giambastiani's decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal with two gold stars, but he is most proud of the seven Battle Efficiency's "E"s, five Navy Unit Commendations and two Navy Meritorious Unit Commendations because they recognize the participation and accomplishments of all crew members.

REAR ADMIRAL John B. Padgett III Commander, Submarine Group TWO

Rear Admiral Padgett is the 20th Flag Officer to be assigned as Commander Submarine Group TWO, relieving on 1 May 1998. In addition, under the Commander in Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral Padgett is Commander, Northeast Region.

Rear Admiral John B. Padgett III graduated from the United States Naval Academy in June 1969 and earned a master of science degree in engineering science and mechanics from the Georgia Institute of Technology in June 1970.

Following nuclear power and basic submarine training, Rear Admiral Padgett served aboard USS PUFFER (SSN 652), deploying to the Western Pacific and completing submarine qualification.

Rear Admiral Padgett served as Engineer Officer aboard USS WILL ROGERS (SSBN 659), followed by assignment as Chief Staff Officer for Commander, Submarine Squadron FIFTEEN Representative, Pearl Harbor.

Rear Admiral Padgett served as Executive Officer on USS FLASHER (SSN 613), deploying to the Indian Ocean and the Western Pacific and then transferred to Idaho Falls, Idaho, where he was a member of the staff of the Senior Officer Ships' Material Readiness Course.

Following prospective commanding officer training, Rear Admiral Padgett relieved as Commanding Officer, USS OMAHA (SSN 692), in December 1986, completing a regular overhaul at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and deploying to the Northern Pacific and Western Pacific.

Following command of USS OMAHA, Rear Admiral Padgett served as Executive Assistant to the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Undersea Warfare), commanded Submarine Squadron ELEVEN, and served as the 75th Commandant of Midshipman at the United States Naval Academy.

Following selection to flag rank, Rear Admiral Padgett was assigned as Director of Combat Operations Staff and Deputy Director, Operations and Logistics, United States Strategic Command and then served as the Deputy Director, Submarine Warfare Division, on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations, prior to his current assignment.

He is married to the former Roberta (Bobbie) Tove Schalk of Berkeley, California. They have a daughter, Morgan, in high school and a son, Brian, attending college in Oregon.



COMMANDER SUBMARINE SQUADRON SIX



**CAPTAIN WILLIAM C. OSTENDORFF
UNITED STATES NAVY**

CAPTAIN William C. Ostendorff, USN

Commander, Submarine Squadron SIX

Captain Ostendorff is a native of Shreveport Louisiana. Captain Ostendorff graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1976. Following completion of initial submarine training in 1977, he was assigned to USS GEORGE BANCROFT (SSBN 643) (GOLD) until April 1980 where he completed four patrols as Reactor Controls Assistant and Main Propulsion Assistant. From May 1980 until April 1982, he served as Combat Systems Officer in USS ATLANTA (SSN 712)

After completion of the Submarine Officer's Advanced Course, Captain Ostendorff reported in June 1985 as Engineer Officer in USS JOHN MARSHALL (SSN 611). From October 1987 to February 1990, Captain Ostendorff served as Executive Officer of USS NEWPORT NEWS (SSN 750). From March to May 1990, he was temporarily assigned to USS NORFOLK (SSN 714) for operations in the North Atlantic. In June 1990, Captain Ostendorff assumed duties as Nuclear Program Manager on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations.

Captain Ostendorff assumed command of NORFOLK in November 1992. In 1993, NORFOLK conducted a six month deployment to the Mediterranean with the ROOSEVELT Battle Group for which the ship was awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation. NORFOLK was the Type Commander's 1993 nominee for the Arleigh Burke Trophy, having demonstrated the greatest improvement in combat readiness in SUBLANT. From July - October 1995, NORFOLK deployed to the North Atlantic. USS NORFOLK was a Tactical Readiness Evaluation "Top Performer" for 1994 - 1995. Captain Ostendorff was a CINCLANTFLT finalist for the 1995 Vice Admiral James B. Stockdale Award for leadership excellence in command. In November 1995, Captain Ostendorff reported to Commander Submarine Force Atlantic as the Submarine Prospective Commanding Officer Instructor.

Captain Ostendorff's graduate education includes a law degree from the University of Texas and a Master's Degree in International Law from Georgetown University. His personal decorations include the Legion of Merit (2 awards), Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, and the Navy Commendation Medal (4 awards). Captain Ostendorff is married to the former Chris Miller of Annandale, Virginia. They reside in Hampton, Virginia with their children Becky, Chuck, and Jeff.



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

BAND SELECTION

United States Continental Army Band

ARRIVAL OF THE OFFICIAL PARTY

All guests should rise

NATIONAL ANTHEM

INVOCATION

LCDR Ronald D. Craddock, CHC, USN

WELCOMING REMARKS

*Commander Joseph E. Johannes, Jr., USN
Commanding Officer*

REMARKS AND INTRODUCTION OF

PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

*Captain William C. Ostendorff, USN
Commander, Submarine Squadron SIX*

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

REMARKS OF PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

Captain Robert M. Douglass, USN (Ret)

USS JAMES K. POLK (SSBN 645) First Commanding Officer (Gold Crew)

CEREMONIAL HAULING DOWN OF COMMISSIONING PENANT

SECURE THE WATCH

BENEDICTION

DEPARTURE OF OFFICIAL PARTY



GUEST SPEAKER



**CAPTAIN Robert M. Douglass
UNITED STATES NAVY (RET)**

CAPTAIN ROBERT M. DOUGLASS, USN (RET)
USS JAMES K. POLK, FIRST COMMANDING OFFICER (GOLD CREW)

A native of Minnesota, CAPT Douglass graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1949. He served aboard the USS RUPERTUS (DD 851) in the Pacific during the Korean War. After entering the submarine service, he served on diesel submarines before entering the Nuclear Power Program in 1956.

In the Nuclear Navy CAPT Douglass served in the precommissioning crew of the USS SARGO (SSN 583) and as Engineer and Executive Officer of the USS PATRICK HENRY (SSBN 599). He commanded the USS SARGO (SSN 583) and was commissioning Gold Crew Commanding Officer of the USS JAMES K. POLK (SSBN 645). CAPT Douglass was awarded the Legion of Merit and the Navy Commendation Medal. The SARGO was awarded the Navy Unit Commendation during his command.

After retiring in 1971, CAPT Douglass taught math in the Groton school system in Groton, CT.

CAPT Douglass resides with his wife, Marilyn, at Groton Long Point, CT. They have two sons and daughters-in-law, and four grandchildren.

**COMMANDING OFFICER
USS JAMES K. POLK (SSN 645)**



**COMMANDER JOSEPH E. JOHANNES, JR.
UNITED STATES NAVY**

COMMANDER JOSEPH E. JOHANNES, JR., USN
Commanding Officer, USS JAMES K. POLK (SSN 645)

Commander Joseph E. Johannes, Jr., a native of Kansas City, Missouri, graduated with distinction from the United States Academy 1979 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Systems Engineering. Following nuclear power training, he reported to the USS ARCHERFISH (SSN 678), serving as Sonar Officer, Main Propulsion Assistant, and Weapons Officer from February 1981 to June 1984.

Commander Johannes next served as an NROTC instructor at the University of Kansas. After graduating with honors from the Submarine Officer's Advanced Course, he served as Engineer Officer of USS JACK (SSN 605) from June 1987 to June 1990. During this period, JACK completed a deployment to the Mediterranean Sea. Commander Johannes then served as the Force Radiological Controls Officer on the staff of the Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

He served as Executive Officer of the USS MICHIGAN (SSBN 727) (BLUE) from 1992 to 1994 in Bangor, Washington, where he completed three strategic deterrent patrols prior to his assignment on the staff of the Commander in Chief, United States Strategic Command where he served as the Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) Production Branch Chief.

Commander Johannes' awards include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal, and the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal.

He is married to the former Cynthia Ann Eber of Kansas City, Missouri. They have four children: Joseph, Laura, Kathryn, and Rebecca.



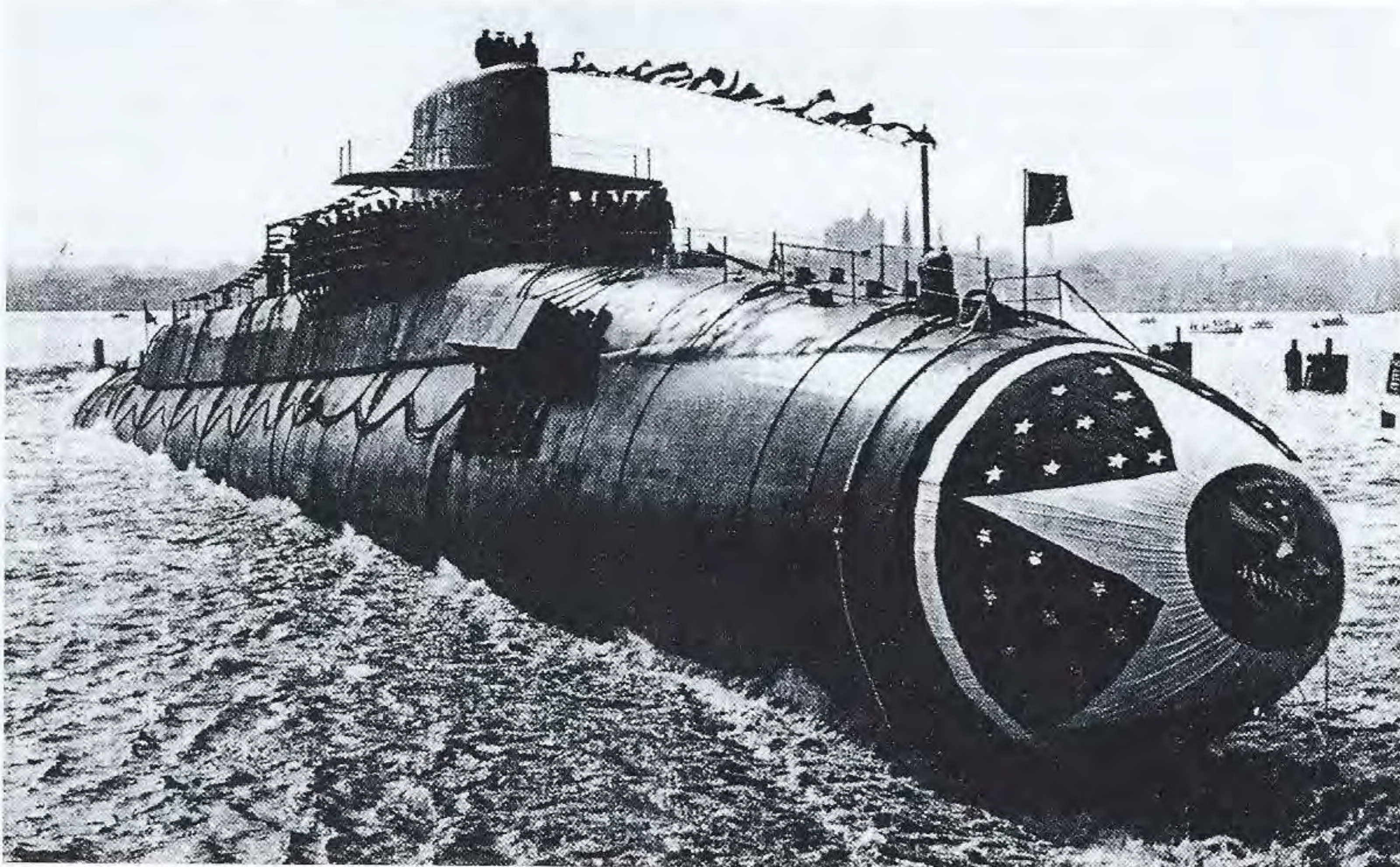
The Commissioning Pennant

The ship's Commissioning Pennant, a replica of which appears above, symbolized the order to active service. As such, it is flown continuously by each Navy ship from the moment she is commissioned until that final moment, years later, when she is retired from active service. Traditionally the Commissioning Pennant is replaced with a new one at each change of Commanding Officer. The outgoing Commanding Officer is then presented with the pennant flown during his command of the ship.

At the moment the Commissioning Pennant is broken, a ship becomes the responsibility of the Commanding Officer, who together with his ship's officers and men, has the duty of making her ready for any service required by our nation.

The Commissioning Pennant has for centuries been the symbol of a man-of-war. It is believed to date from the 17th century, when the Dutch were at war with the English. Dutch Admiral Maarten Harpertzoon Tromp hoisted a broom at his masthead to symbolize his intention to sweep the English from the sea. British Admiral William Blake answered this gesture by hoisting a horsewhip, indicating his intention to chastise the Dutch. The victorious British thus set the precedent for a long narrow Commissioning Pennant, symbolizing the original horsewhip as the distinctive symbol of a ship of war.

The modern U.S. Navy Commissioning Pennant is blue at the hoist with a union of seven white stars, and a horizontal red and white strip at the fly. In lieu of a Commissioning Pennant, flagships fly Admiral's personal flags, hence the name flagship.



COMMANDING OFFICERS

USS JAMES K. POLK SSBN 645

BLUE

CDR F.D. McMULLEN, JR.
April 1966 - July 1967

CDR P. DURBIN
July 1967 - May 1971

CDR J.E. JONES
April 1970 - May 1971

COMBINED

GOLD

CDR R.M. DOUGLASS
April 1966 - April 1968

CDR C.B. SHELLMAN
April 1968 - April 1970

POSEIDON CONVERSION

CDR J.E. JONES
May 1971 - November 1972

CDR J.E. JONES
November 1972 - January 1974

CDR N.L. SLEZAK
January 1974 - February 1978

CDR F.M. CONWAY III
February 1978 - June 1981

CDR S.T. NICHOLSON
July 1981 - April 1983

CDR S.T. NICHOLSON
April 1983 - August 1985

CDR R.C. LOVE, JR.
October 1985 - November 1988

CDR R.C. LOVE, JR.
November 1988 - May 1989

CDR R.C. BARNES
May 1989 - September 1991

CDR E.J. TOUPIN
November 1972 - July 1974

CDR R.F. WINTER
July 1974 - April 1978

CDR R.N. JOHANNES
April 1978 - July 1981

CDR W.O. POOL, JR.
April 1983 - October 1985

CDR J.D. REESE
November 1988 - September 1991

CDR R.C. BARNES
September 1991 - April 1992

USS JAMES K. POLK SSN 645

CDR J.E. LYONS
April 1992 - August 1994

CDR J.E. PILLSBURY
August 1994 - April 1997

CDR J.E. JOHANNES, JR.
April 1997 - PRESENT

COMMANDER EDWIN V. RAHME, JR.
UNITED STATES NAVY
EXECUTIVE OFFICER, USS JAMES K. POLK (SSN 645)



Commander Edwin V. Rahme, Jr. was born and raised in Lindenwold, NJ, the son of Edwin V. and Diane M. Rahme. He attended high school in NJ prior to entering the U. S. Naval Academy, from which he graduated with distinction on 25 May 1983.

Following Temporary Duty Assignment at Naval Recruiting District, Philadelphia after graduation, then Ensign Rahme attended Nuclear Power School in Orlando, FL and Prototype training at the S1C Plant in Windsor, CT. In January 1985, he was selected as the first Staff Pickup Officer at S1C for a 12 month tour as an instructor and promoted to Lieutenant (junior grade).

Upon completion of Submarine School in Groton, CT, he reported on board USS LEWIS AND CLARK (SSBN 644) (GOLD) in June 1986. While on board LEWIS AND CLARK, he was the Main Propulsion Assistant and Chemistry/Radiological Controls Assistant during four strategic deterrent patrols. He was promoted to Lieutenant in August 1986 and qualified as Engineering Officer in October 1987.

In November 1988, he reported for duty on the Staff of the Chief of Naval Operations. His duties in the Pentagon included Briefing Officer along with Program Coordinator for the SSBN Security and SSBN Survivability Programs. While stationed in Washington, DC, he also attended the Catholic University of America earning a Masters of Science Engineering degree in Engineering Management.

Upon completion of Submarine Officer's Advanced Course, then Lieutenant Rahme reported on board USS RICHARD B. RUSSELL (SSN 687) in June 1991 to serve as Navigator and Operations Officer. While on board, he qualified for Command of Submarines and was promoted to Lieutenant Commander. During his tour, the ship completed two Pacific deployments and was awarded two Navy Unit Commendations. He relieved as Projects Officer during the ship's Inactivation and acting Executive Officer during the last three months of his tour.

In June 1994, he reported to the Bureau of Naval Personnel (BUPERS) as the Submarine/Nuclear Power Assignments Assistant Branch Head (Pers-403B) and Assistant Submarine Personnel Enlisted Community Manager (Pers-221J1). His duties included management of manning on board submarines as well as oversight of the force structure for all ratings assigned to submarine duty.

Upon completion of the Prospective Executive Officer's Course, then Lieutenant Commander Rahme reported on board USS JAMES K. POLK (SSN 645) in October 1996 as Executive Officer. During POLK's 1996-1997 deployment to the Mediterranean, the ship participated in the largest NATO exercise that year and demonstrated, for the first time in-theater, the ship's unique dual Dry Deck Shelter capability. In September 1998, he was promoted to Commander.

Commander Rahme is entitled to wear the following personal awards: the Meritorious Service Medal with one gold star, the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal with one gold star, and the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal with one gold star.

Commander Rahme is married to the former Dorte Ejlensen of Esbjerg, Denmark. They have one son, Thomas.

MMCM(SS) ALAN J. INBODEN
UNITED STATES NAVY
CHIEF OF THE BOAT, USS JAMES K. POLK (SSN 645)

MMCM (SS) Alan J. Inboden, a native of Logan, OH, joined the Navy in August 1968 and completed Basic Training in San Diego, CA. While there, he volunteered for submarine duty and reported to Groton, CT for Submarine School. Upon graduation, he reported for duty onboard USS SIRAGO (SS 485) in January 1969 as an Oiler in Engine Division. There he qualified as Throttleman, Auxiliaryman, and then, in January 1970, submarines. While onboard, the ship completed two Mediterranean deployments and one North Atlantic patrol. He separated from Active Duty in June 1972 and transferred to the Ready Reserve.



Master Chief Inboden rejoined the Navy in August 1978 and was assigned to the USS BERGALL (SSN 667) as an Auxiliaryman. His duties included Diesel Technician, Oxygen Generator Technician, 3M Coordinator and Command Career Counselor. While onboard, the ship deployed twice to the Mediterranean, twice to the North Atlantic, and completed three CNO Special Operations.

In February 1983 he transferred to Commander, Submarine Squadron EIGHT for duty on the Performance Monitoring Team (PMT). While assigned, he was advanced to Chief Petty Officer and assumed the duties as A-Division Leading Chief Petty Officer. He was also placed in charge of a new PMS project specifically targeted for SSNs, while supporting the submarines assigned to both Norfolk squadrons. At the end of his tour, he was specifically requested by NAVSEA (PMS 390) to remain with the PMT as Assistant Officer in Charge. In April 1986 he was also advanced to Senior Chief Petty Officer.

In November 1988 he transferred to USS SPADEFISH (SSN 668) as the 3M Coordinator and A-Division LCPO during a major shipyard overhaul. He was advanced to Master Chief Petty Officer in March 1989 and relieved as Chief of the Boat in November of that year. After the overhaul, the ship completed two Mediterranean Deployments and two CNO Special Operations prior to Master Chief Inboden's transfer to the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center in Columbus, OH in March 1992 as the Command Master Chief. The center was responsible for over 850 Naval Reservists and Active Duty Sailors.

Master Chief Inboden transferred to USS CINCINNATI (SSN 693) in March 1994 as the 3M Coordinator. While aboard, he completed a Mediterranean Deployment and prepared the ship for her inactivation. In August 1995 he transferred to USS JAMES K. POLK (SSN 645) for his current tour as Chief of the Boat.

Master Chief Inboden is entitled to wear the following personal awards: the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal (with one Gold Star) and the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal (with three Gold Stars).

Master Chief Inboden is married to the former Cindy Blum of Logan, OH. They reside in Virginia Beach, VA with two sons, Aaron and Kyle, daughters Jennifer Emily and Sarah Elizabeth live in Lancaster, OH.

USS JAMES K. POLK (SSN 645)

OFFICERS

LCDR Richard F. Bowen	Navigator
LCDR James E. Crosley	Engineer
LT Jimmie L. Miller	Combat Systems Officer
LT Keith E. Sykes	Supply Officer
LT Heath L. Hanshaw	Defueling Officer
LT Vincent S. Chernesky	Electrical Officer/Assistant Engineer
LT Christopher K. Kete	Assistant Combat Systems Officer
LTJG Joseph B. Davis	Damage Control Assistant
LTJG Daniel D. Eddinger II	Main Propulsion Assistant
LTJG Keith A. Lanzer	Reactor Controls Assistant
LTJG Michael D. Eberlein	Chemistry /Radiological Controls Assistant

CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS

MMCS (SS) Kevin P. Daugherty	Engineering Dept. Enlisted Advisor
STSCS (SS) Edwin R. Horner, III	3M Coordinator
STSCS (SS) Charles R. Paddock	Combat Systems Dept. Enlisted Advisor
ETCS (SS) Duane F. Ridolphi	Radio Division
ETC (SS) Sean A. Connelly	Navigation Division
ETC (SS) Micheal G. Davenport	Reactor Controls Division
FTC (SS) Keith A. Diaz	Fire Control Division
MMC (SS) Timothy J. Elliott	Torpedoman Division
MMC (SS) Morgan M. Foster	Auxiliary Division
EMC (SS) Kenneth R. Kettering	Electrical Division
MMC (SS) Todd A. Kievit	Machinery Division
ETC (SS) Micheal P. McGinn	Assistant Navigator
ETC (SS) Frank J. Tarrant	Navigation Dept. Enlisted Advisor
SKC (SS) Timothy J. Tilkens	Storekeeper Division
MSC (SS) Eric B. Totzke	Mess Management Specialist Division

USS JAMES K. POLK (SSN 645) CREW MEMBERS

MM2 (SS) Theron J. Andersen
SN (SS) Lester Austell Jr.
ET3 (SS) Scott W. Baker
STSSA (SU) Micheal J. Beck
MM2 (SU) Jeremy M. Bowlby
MMFN (SS) Kenny J. Burke
ET2 (SS) David W. Clay, Jr.
STS3 (SS) Brian G. Evans
ET1 (SS) Brian G. Foveaux
ET1 (SS) John M. Gilbertson
HM1 (SS) Kevin D. Gillispie
ET1 (SS) Marc J. Goulart
EM2 (SS) Brian F. Hamilton
ET2 (SS) Steven B. Hebler
MM3 (SS) Kevin L. Holmes
FT2 (SS) Scott J. Ihlenfeldt
ET1 (SS) Gregory W. Johnson
ETSN (SS) Michael P. Jones
MM2 (SS) Edward D. Kalajainen
MM2 (SS) Brian K. Knowles
EM3(S) Kevin J. Levija
ET1 (SS) Ronald T. Lofton
EM2 (SS) Marionyt T. Marshall
EM1 (SS) Tommy Matney
MS1 (SS) Carl Miller
STSSA (SU) Wade P. Morris, Jr.
ET2 (SS) Michael J. Myshka
ET1 (SS) Mark J. Neumann
SK3 (SS) Steven R. Parker
MM3 (SS) Johnny J. Payne
SK3 (SS) Rex N. Quaye
STS3 (SS) Joshua A. Reynolds
YN2 (SS) Joseph P. Ring
STS3 (SS) Donald K. Roe
EM1 (SS) Victor Romano
ET2 (SS) Jon B. Russell
MM3 (SS) Shawn D. Sarrasin
MM2 (SS) John W. Schepis
ET1 (SS) John R. Shenton
ET3 (SS) Joshua E. Slaughter
ET1 (SS) Charles B. Stagg
MM1(SS/DV) Steve V. Stephenson
EM1 (SS) Michael D. Stroup
MM2 (SS) Patrick A. Tucker
MM3 (SS) Michael W. Weiss
EM2 (SS) Marshall W. Westfall
ET3 (SS) Burton F. Williams
STSSN (SS) Travon Williams
MSSR (SU) Brian C. Wilson
MM3 (SS) Daniel C. Zabatta
MS3 (SS) Christian Andersonn
MS3 (SS) John R. Azaltovic Jr.
STS1 (SS) Alan M. Barber
MM2 (SS) Alexander Blunt
YN1 (SS) Terrance J. Brown
MMFA (SU) Micheal J. Cacciatore
MM2 (SS) Brenden D. Eagle
EM2 (SS) Jerry D. Ferguson
ET1 (SS) Tony J. Fulmer
MM3 (SS) David R. Gilliland
EM2 (SS) Delvon Glover
MS1 (SS) James A. Hagaman
MM1 (SS) Patrick J. Hartley
SK2 (SS) Donald E. Hill
SA (SS) Christopher L. Hoots
ET3 (SS) Charles E. Johnson
STS3 (SS) Jonathan B. Johnson
MM1 (SS) Thomas F. Jones
MM1 (SS) Thomas A. Kicinski
MM2 (SS) Mark G. Larsen
EM2 (SS) Tony J. Lighty
SKSN (SS) Rahmond G. Long
MM1 (SS) Micheal R. S. Martin
MM3 (SS) Jason E. McCoy
ET1 (SS) Benjamin Moore
ET2 (SS) Victor E. Meyers
STS1 (SS) Kenneth E. Needham
STS2 (SS/DV) Michael J. Nylander
MS3 (SS) Jean F. Paravisini
MM2 (SS) Steven C. Perry
ET3 (SS) Kevin Rench
MM1 (SS) Ronald D. Rhodes
MM3 (SS) Joseph W. Roberts
YN3 (SU) Cleophus A. Rogers
STS2 (SS) Robert Royds
MMFN (SU) Jose M. Salaman
ET1 (SS) Timmothy E. Scalf
FT1 (SS) Arnold E. Schroeder
MM3 (SU) Jerome L. Signaigo
MMFN (SS) Christopher J. Smith
MMFN (SS) Apostolis N. Stell
EM1 (SS) Kenneth T. Stonecipher
MM3 (SS) Jeffery A. Thornton
MM1 (SS) Frank A. Vollmer
FT3(SU) Jerry F. West, Jr.
ET3 (SS/DV) Nick G. Wicker
MM2 (SU) Donald M. Williams
MM1 (SS) William A. Willie, Jr.
MMFN (SU) Rashard O. Young

The Hymn of the United States Navy

*Eternal Father, strong to save,
Whose arm hath bound the restless wave,
Who bidd'st the mighty ocean deep
Its own appointed limits keep,
O hear us when we cry to thee
For those in peril on the sea!*

*Lord God, our power evermore,
Whose arm doth reach the ocean floor,
Dive with our men beneath the sea;
Traverse the depths protectively.
O hear us when we pray, and keep
Them safe from peril in the deep.*

*God, who dost still the restless foam,
Protect the ones we love at home.
Provide that they should always be
By thine own grace both safe and free
O Father, hear us when we pray
For those we love so far away*

*O Father, King of earth and sea,
We dedicate this ship to thee.
In faith we send her on her way;
In faith to thee we humbly pray:
O hear from heaven our Sailor's cry
And watch and guard her from on high!*

*And when at length her course is run,
Her work for home and country done,
Of all the souls that in her sailed
Let not one life in thee have failed;
But hear from heaven our Sailor's cry,
And grant eternal life on high!*

Submariner's Prayer

Eternal God, whose creative hand turned primeval seas into oceans wide, and whose omnipresent love can be as keenly felt beneath as above their undulating surface; descend with us now into the silent depths as our unfailing guide.

We men of the silent service are grateful to be among the few ever to thrill with the excitement of a dive, and sheer ecstasy of each surfacing. May we never look upon these maneuvers as mere routine, for each is an experience fresh with challenge and no little danger. May we be ever alert to our individual duties realizing that so much depends on our doing our duty without error.

May we remember the new member of our crew who is to make his first descent, and breathe a prayer that he shall be a good submariner. May we, who know what it is to follow a course, also know Him, who said "I am the way." May we, who gulp in hastily the first breaths of fresh air as it rushes down the hatchway following every dive, know also thy refreshing spirit.

May we who know the necessity for companionship feel our partnership with Thee when the hatches are dogged and when we are rigged for diving. When all else of the surface world has been closed out, may we feel Thee in every compartment, as near to us as throbbing engines, pinging sonar and the hissing of compressed air. And when, as aging submariners our souls have descend into the depths of eternity, may the final call to us be "Surface, surface, surface," in the name of Him who rides as the unseen crewman on every ship at sea. Amen.



DOLPHINS

The insignia of the U. S. Navy Submarine Service is a bow view of a surfaced submarine, with bow planes rigged for diving, flanked by dolphins in a horizontal position with their heads resting on the upper edge of the bow planes. Dolphins, traditional attendants to Poseidon, Greek god of the sea; deity of Sailors, are symbolic of a calm sea and are often called ‘the Sailor’s friend’. To be designated as “Qualified in Submarines”, a submariner must possess an in-depth knowledge of ships construction, operation and damage control as well as demonstrate his reliability under stressful conditions.

The origin of the insignia dates back to 1912. On June 13th of that year, CAPT Ernest J. King, Commander Submarine Division THREE, later a Fleet Admiral and Chief of Naval Operations during World War II, suggested that a distinguishing device for qualified submariners be adopted. (The original design was based on CAPT King’s own sketches.) The insignia was first authorized for use in 1941, with officers wearing gold dolphin pins on the left breast and enlisted men wearing silver dolphins embroidered on the right sleeve. Today, both officer and enlisted insignia are worn on the left breast.

In more recent times, dolphins for specialist officers in the Submarine Force have been developed. These include the distinctive Supply Corps Officer, Engineering Duty Officer, and Medical Officer Dolphins. Regardless of the color of the pin or the insignia at the center, dolphins are a significant achievement and worn with pride by members of the Submarine Force.