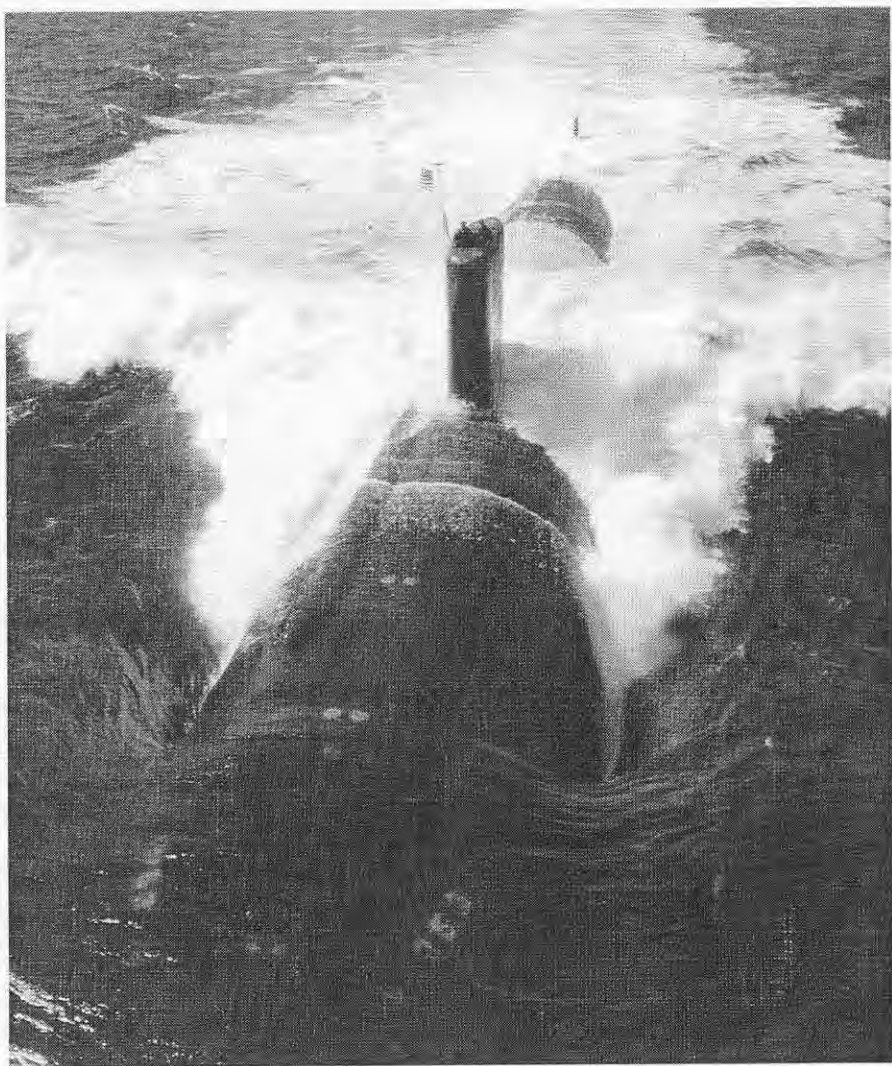


# WELCOME ABOARD



**U.S.S. ALBANY (SSN 753)**  
Los Angeles-Class Attack Submarine

**STILL MAKING  
HISTORY**



United States Sloop-of-War ALBANY, under full Sail.



Launched 13 June 1987 at Newport News Shipbuilding  
Newport News, Va.

Sponsor: Nancy M. Kissinger


## WELCOME ABOARD

On behalf of the officers and crew of USS ALBANY (SSN-753), I want to extend a sincere "Welcome Aboard". It is a pleasure to have you as our guest.

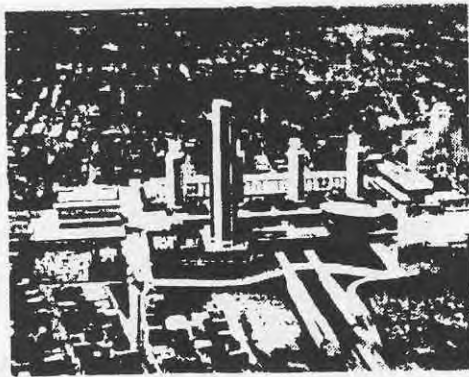
ALBANY is the 43rd nuclear powered fast attack submarine of the Los Angeles Class. She was launched on June 13, 1987 as the last submarine to slide down the incline of greased wooden shipways at Newport News Shipbuilding. Submarines are now assembled on level land using modular construction.

In addition to representing the end of an era, ALBANY's commissioning on April 7, 1990 marks the beginning of an advanced design of the 688 class attack submarine. Improvements over previous ships include retractable bow planes, arctic ice break-through capability, vertical launch tubes for the Tomahawk cruise missile, and the AN/BSY-1 Submarine Advanced Combat System.

The officers and crew of ALBANY hope your time on board will be enjoyable, informative and productive.



Kevin P. Ryan  
Commander, U.S. Navy  
Commanding Officer



## *ALBANY, NEW YORK*

### The City in the Country

Albany is a city of surprising charm and sharp contrasts. It is small (population 115,000), but its role as state capital, the seat of government of the populous Empire State, gives it a cosmopolitan flavor possessed by no other community of its size.

It is a bustling city, with new construction changing its skyline dramatically, and more to come. Yet its people remain conscious of its heritage of history that goes back to 1609 and a fur trading post called Fort Orange. The oldest continuous settlement of the thirteen colonies, Albany is 167 years older than the United States.

Part of the city's appeal lies in its diversity. It is not stereotyped or predictable. Within a few moments' walk of the impressive steel and glass and marble skyscrapers of the Empire State Plaza are numerous charming anachronisms - churches or public buildings or private mansions designed by the nation's finest architects of the 18th and 19th centuries. And in the busiest parts of downtown, unexpectedly, trees and open spaces and parks delight the eye, refresh the spirit.

Albany is literally a city-in-the-country, a small jewel set down in the beautiful Hudson River valley, bordered on the sides by open fields and farms and woodlands and mountains only a few minutes from the heart of downtown.

## HOW A SUBMARINE IS ORGANIZED

Few modern institutions can rival the nuclear submarine for complexity and absolute self-sufficiency. The often inhospitable environment of the sea only intensifies the need for coordination of each crewman's activities. The keystone of the submarine organization is the Commanding Officer, the Captain of the ship. The responsibility for each operation of the submarine, in fact, the responsibility of each individual aboard, converge at the command level and create the Commanding Officer's ultimate charge: to successfully carry out the missions assigned. Whatever measures are required, in his judgment, to accomplish this task, the Commanding Officer is empowered to employ. It is necessary conferral of discretion in an isolated circumstance that lends to the submarine command a sense of creativity and individually

Second in command is the Executive Officer, always next senior in rank to the Captain and not far from attaining his own command. The Exec, or XO, as he is informally called, offers his wide ranging experience to the submarine organization through direct coordination of the administrative and training activities of the ship. His knowledge and position extend his responsibilities and interests to every aspect of submarining.

The remainder of the ship's force is composed of six departments: Navigation, Operations, Weapons, Engineering, Supply and Medical. The first four are ordinarily led by the more senior officers of the ship who rank just below the Executive Officer. The more junior officers are assigned within these departments to act as division officers. Divisions are the smallest organization units aboard, and consist of groups of enlisted specialists organized according to skills.

Every piece of material on the ship from the propeller to the paint job is assigned to a division and finally to an individual technician for its care. Each of these men soon becomes an expert not only in the technical functions to which his special training has been directed, but also in the demands of administration, leadership and instruction of his shipmates.

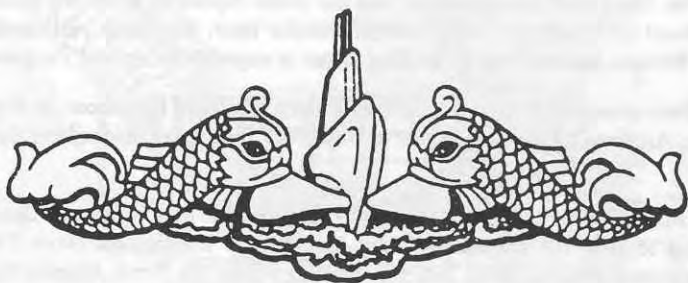
## HOW A SUBMARINE IS ORGANIZED

(Con't)

There is a second organization aboard the ship: the watch organization. Whereas the first organization is designed to maintain equipment, train and administer to the various groups of men, the watch organization is designed to conduct and coordinate the actual operations of the ship around the clock. This organization is ordinarily divided into three similar groups called sections. At any given time on the submarine one of these sections "has the watch." Each watch section is headed by the Officer of the Deck who carries out the Commanding Officer's orders during the hours of his watch. It is the Officer of the Deck who orders the ship's course, speed and depth, and conducts all combined shipboard evolutions. He is assisted by a second Officer, the Engineering Officer of the Watch, who controls the reactor plant and all engineering evolutions in the propulsion plant.

Each watch section consists, for example, of helmsmen, who steer the ship; throttlemen, to control the steam turbine engines; sonar operators, who silently probe the ship's environs; reactor operators; who control the ship's energy source; torpedomen, to service and launch ALBANY's weapons; radio operators, who continually maintain an invisible link with command centers ashore; and electricians, who supply power from the reactor for virtually every service on the ship. These watchstanders, among others, stand alertly by their equipment and stations throughout the duration of each watch.

The tempo of the watch is the heartbeat of the ship and, since one third of a submariner's time is spent standing his watch, it is also the principle determinant of his day to day routine.



## USS ALBANY (SSN 753)

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| LENGTH:       | 360 feet   |
| BREADTH:      | 33 feet  |
| DISPLACEMENT: | 6,900 tons                                       |
| BUILDER:      | Newport News Shipbuilding<br>and Drydock Company |
| KEEL LAID:    | 22 April 1985                                    |
| SPONSOR:      | Nancy M. Kissinger                               |
| LAUNCHED:     | 13 June 1987                                     |
| COMMISSIONED: | 7 April 1990                                     |
| COMPLEMENT:   | 14 Officers, 120 Enlisted                        |
| ARMAMENT:     | 4 Torpedo Tubes<br>12 Vertical Launch Tubes      |
| RANGE:        | Unlimited  |
| SPEED:        | Greater than 20 knots                            |
| DEPTH:        | Greater than 400 feet                            |

## PREVIOUS U.S. SHIPS NAMED ALBANY

The first Albany, launched in June 1846 at the New York Navy Yard, was a first-class sloop-of-war. Her initial mission was to join the Home Squadron by sailing from New York to the Mexican coast in November 1846. Several months later, the sloop participated in landings at Veracruz, Mexico, and transported landing forces in expeditions against Tuxpan and Tabasco.

Albany remained in the West Indies for the majority of her career. In September 1854, she sailed from Aspinwall, Panama, enroute to New York, but never reached her destination. Her fate unknown.

In May 1869, the screw sloop-of-war Contoocook was renamed Albany, making it the second ship to bear the name. The ship, launched at Portsmouth Navy Yard in 1864, also patrolled extensively in the West Indies as the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. Although the ship was placed out of commission in January 1870, she served as quarantine ship in New York until sold in December 1872.

The third Albany was originally called Almirante Abrew, but was purchased from Brazil in 1898 and renamed while still on the shipways at Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., Ltd., in Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, England. A protected cruiser, she was launched in 1899 and commissioned the following year as CL 23.

The ship had three lives. She served with the Asiatic Squadron and in the Mediterranean Sea from 1900-1904. Recommissioned in 1907, she served in the Pacific Fleet until once again being placed in reserve in 1914. In 1916 she was recommissioned and served in the Pacific and Atlantic Fleet before being finally decommissioned in October 1922 and sold eight years later.

The fourth Albany, also a cruiser, was launched at Bethlehem Steel Co. in Quincy, Massachusetts in June 1943 and commissioned three years later as CA 123. In its early years, the ship made a number of voyages training Naval reservists and NROTC midshipman. Albany (CA 123) embarked on her first tour of duty with the American Naval forces operating in the Mediterranean Sea in September 1948, setting the tone for the ship's next decade. Interspersed with five assignments to the 6th Fleet, Albany (CA 123) made three cruises to South American ports.

In June 1958, Albany (CA 123) headed to Boston Naval Shipyard to begin conversion to a guided missile cruiser. Redesignated CG 10, the warship spent the next four years at Boston undergoing extensive modifications. Albany was recommissioned in November 1962 and spent her next five years in familiar waters alternating between deployments to the Mediterranean and North Atlantic and operations along the coast and in the West Indies.

Albany returned to Boston Naval Shipyard in March 1967 to again undergo extensive modifications. By the summer of 1969, Albany was off to her new homeport, Mayport, Florida, and in October, the ship rejoined normal operations with the Atlantic Fleet.

The guided missile cruiser entered the last phase of her long life in August 1976 when she embarked on an extensive tour of duty in the Mediterranean Sea as flagship of Commander 6th Fleet.

Relieved of that duty in May 1980, Albany returned to the United States. On August 29, 1980, Albany was decommissioned at Norfolk and was berthed with the Norfolk Group, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, where she remains today.





USS ALBANY  
SSN 753

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STILL MAKING HISTORY