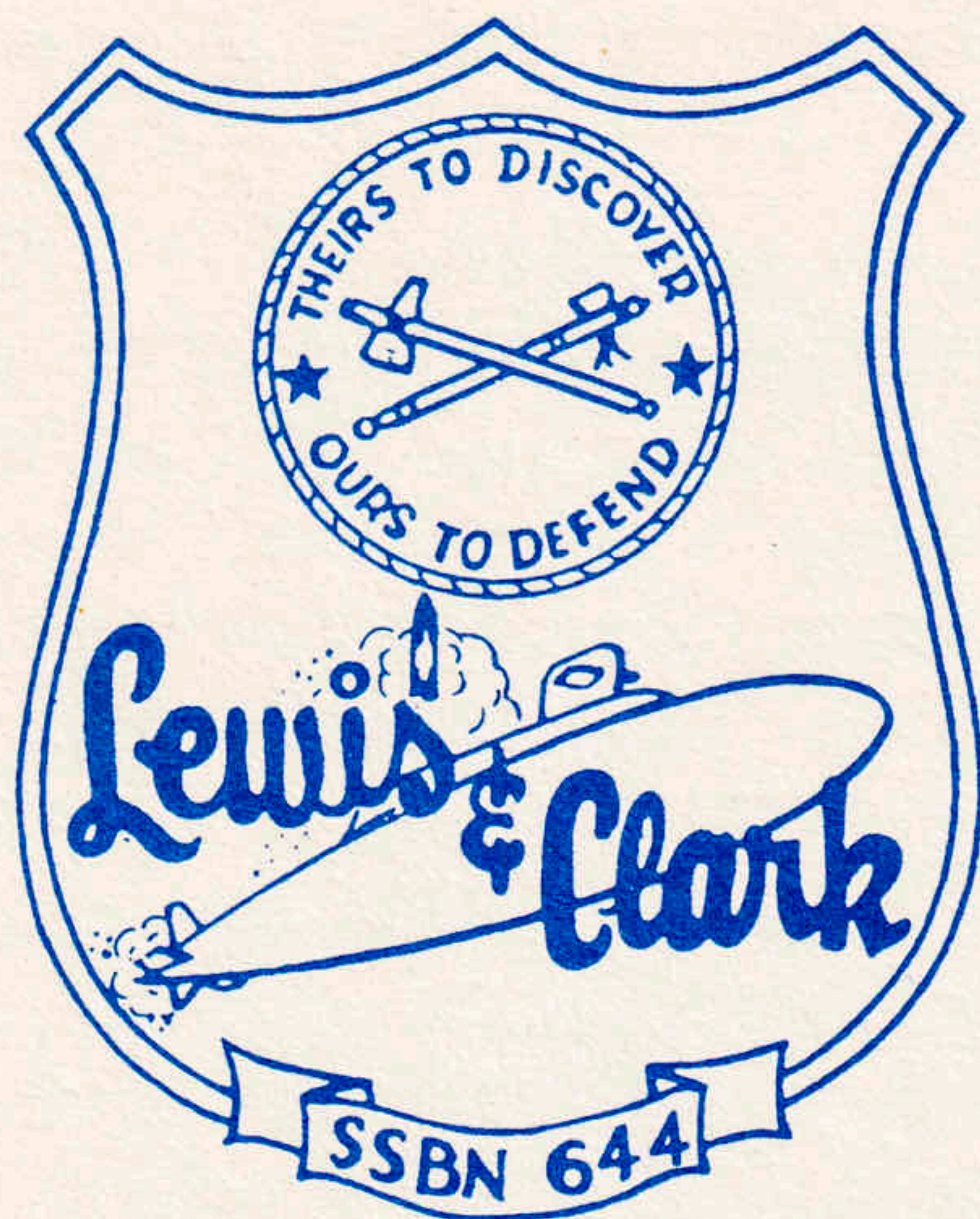


DEACTIVATION CEREMONY



Meriwether Lewis



William Clark

**USS LEWIS AND CLARK
(SSBN 644)**

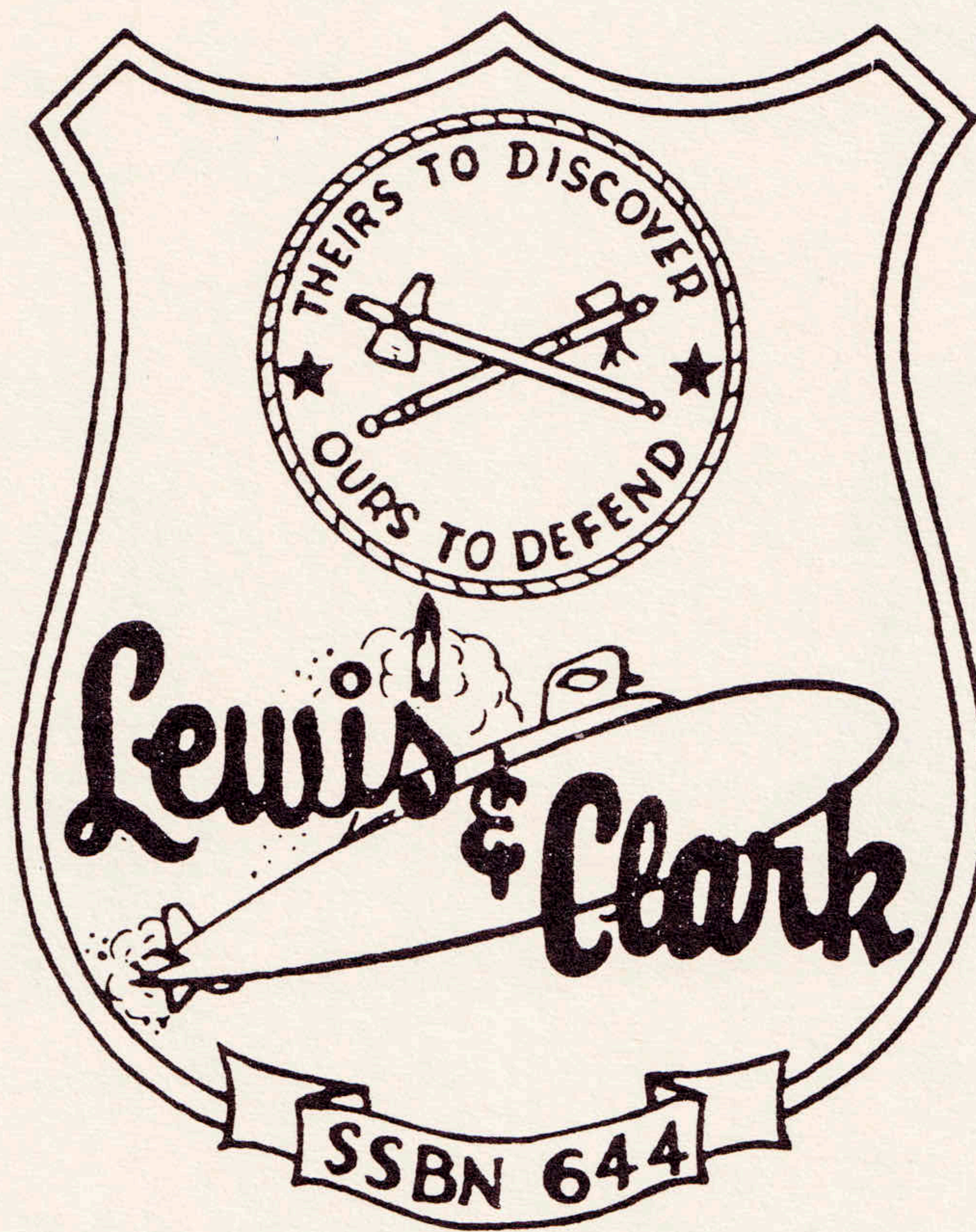
27 JUNE 1992

**CHARLESTON NAVAL SHIPYARD
CHARLESTON, SC**

USS LEWIS AND CLARK (SSBN644)

LEWIS AND CLARK was the thirty-third Fleet Ballistic Submarine to enter service as an essential element of the United States' powerful nuclear deterrent force. With her sixteen missile tubes carrying the Navy's twenty-five hundred mile range Poseiden C-3 missiles, she was able to cover any target in the world.

This ship is named in honor of the famous American explorers, Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809) and William Clark (1770-1838), who during the years 1803-1805 led an expedition which traversed the North American Continent from St. Louis to the headwaters of the Missouri River and then across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.



SHIP'S INSIGNIA

The design of the ship's emblem, depicted above, takes the FBM Submarine and the Polaris Missile as its main theme. Above the submarine is a modified version of the reverse of the gold medallion given by the leaders of the "Corps of Discovery", Lewis and Clark, to the Indian Tribes they met while exploring the American Northwest. the crossed peacepipe and tomahawk symbolize the desire for peace and yet a readiness to fight to preserve freedom. The ship's motto, "THEIRS TO DISCOVER - OURS TO DEFEND" has been substituted for the original medallion inscription.

SHIP'S HISTORY

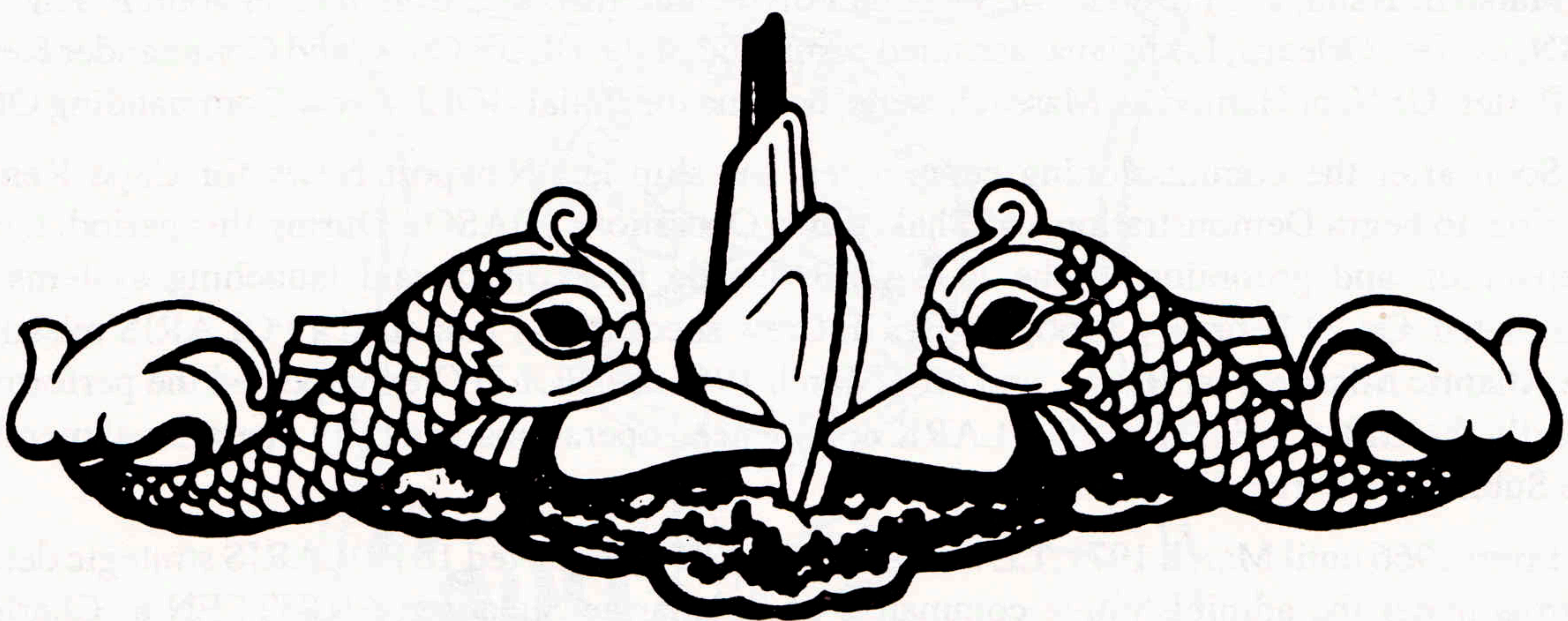
The keel of this nuclear powered Fleet Ballistic Missile submarine was laid on 29 July 1963 at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Newport News, Virginia. LEWIS AND CLARK was launched on 21 November 1964. Mrs. W. G. Goodridge Sales of Charleston, West Virginia and Mrs. Martin F. Engman, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri-descendants of Lewis and Clark - christened the ship. Missouri Governor John M. Dalton was speaker for the launching ceremonies.

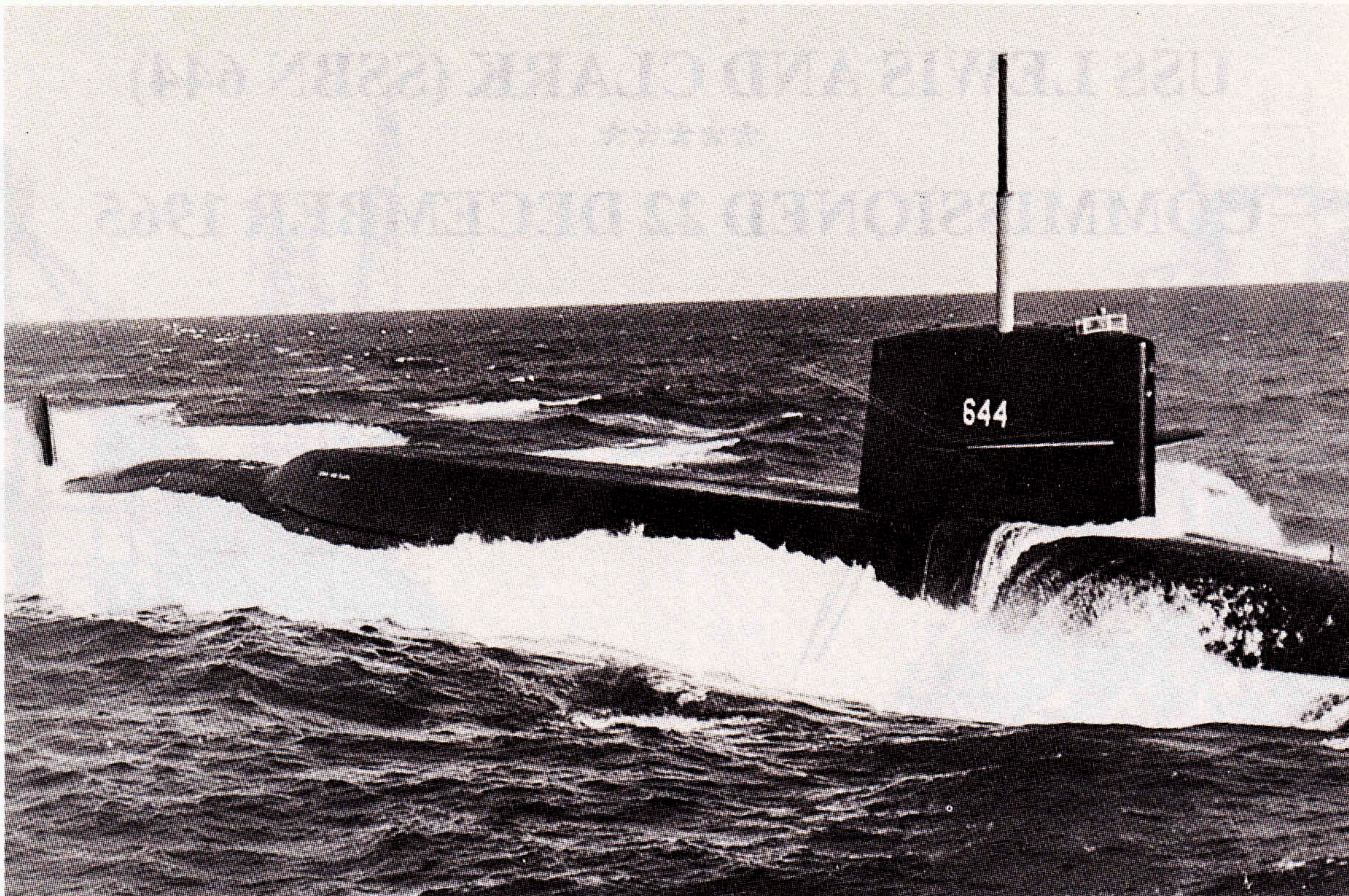
After an intensive period of outfitting, testing, and training following the launching ceremonies, LEWIS AND CLARK sailed on her initial builder's sea trials on 14 November 1965. Under the supervision of Vice Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, USN, the ship performed superbly on her maiden voyage. On 22 December 1965, LEWIS AND CLARK was commissioned and became the thirty-third POLARIS submarine to join the fleet. The commissioning address was delivered by Dr. T. Marshall Hahn, Jr., President of Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Commander John F. Fagan, Jr., USN, of New Orleans, Louisiana, assumed command of the BLUE Crew, and Commander Kenneth A. Porter, USN, of Hampden, Massachusetts, became the initial GOLD Crew Commanding Officer.

Soon after the commissioning ceremonies, the ship left Newport News for Cape Kennedy, Florida, to begin Demonstration and Shakedown Operations (DASO). During this period, the final preparation and grooming of the POLARIS missile fire control and launching systems were completed. On 22 February 1966, the BLUE Crew successfully launched a POLARIS missile into the Atlantic Missile Test Range, and on 3 March 1966 the GOLD Crew repeated the performance. Shortly thereafter, LEWIS AND CLARK commenced operations as a fully operational member of the Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

From 1966 until March 1971, LEWIS AND CLARK completed 18 POLARIS strategic deterrent patrols under the administrative commands of Submarine Squadron EIGHTEEN at Charleston, South Carolina, and Submarine Squadron SIXTEEN at Rota, Spain. March 1971 saw the ship enter Puget Sound Naval Shipyard at Bremerton, Washington, for overhaul and conversion to the POSEIDON weapons system. Upon completion of the overhaul and conversion, LEWIS AND CLARK again began operations as a member of the nation's strategic deterrent forces, this time operating under Commander Submarine Squadron FOURTEEN at Holy Loch, Scotland. The period between July 1972 and July 1981 saw the ship complete 31 POSEIDON deterrent patrols as well as two Extended Refit Periods. Upon completion of this extended operating cycle in July 1981, LEWIS AND CLARK returned to her birthplace, Newport News, Virginia, for a second overhaul and refueling period. Following completion of overhaul in December 1983, LEWIS AND CLARK began again on the cycle started 18 years earlier, and completed her 50th deterrent patrol in 1984.

Since overhaul LEWIS AND CLARK has continued her mission of strategic deterrence, patrolling first from Charleston, South Carolina, and more recently from Holy Loch, Scotland. After winning the Submarine Squadron EIGHTEEN Battle Efficiency "E" in 1986 and 1987 and the Atlantic Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Top Performer Award in 1987, LEWIS AND CLARK was awarded a Meritorious Unit Commendation in September 1988. The ship completed 75 deterrent patrols before its return to Charleston, South Carolina for deactivation in 1992. The ship was deactivated on 27 June 1992. The deactivation address was given by Rear Admiral Austin B. Scott (Ret.) and the last commanding officer Commander Thomas M. Jaskunas.





USS LEWIS AND CLARK ON SEA TRIALS NOVEMBER 1965

Keel Laid: 29 July 1963

Launched: 21 November 1964

Builder's Trials: 14 November 1965

Commissioned: 22 December 1965

Decommissioned: 27 June 1992

Length: 425 feet

Beam: 33 feet

Maximum Depth: In excess of 400 feet

Maximum Speed: In excess of 20 knots

Submerged Displacement: 8,250 tons

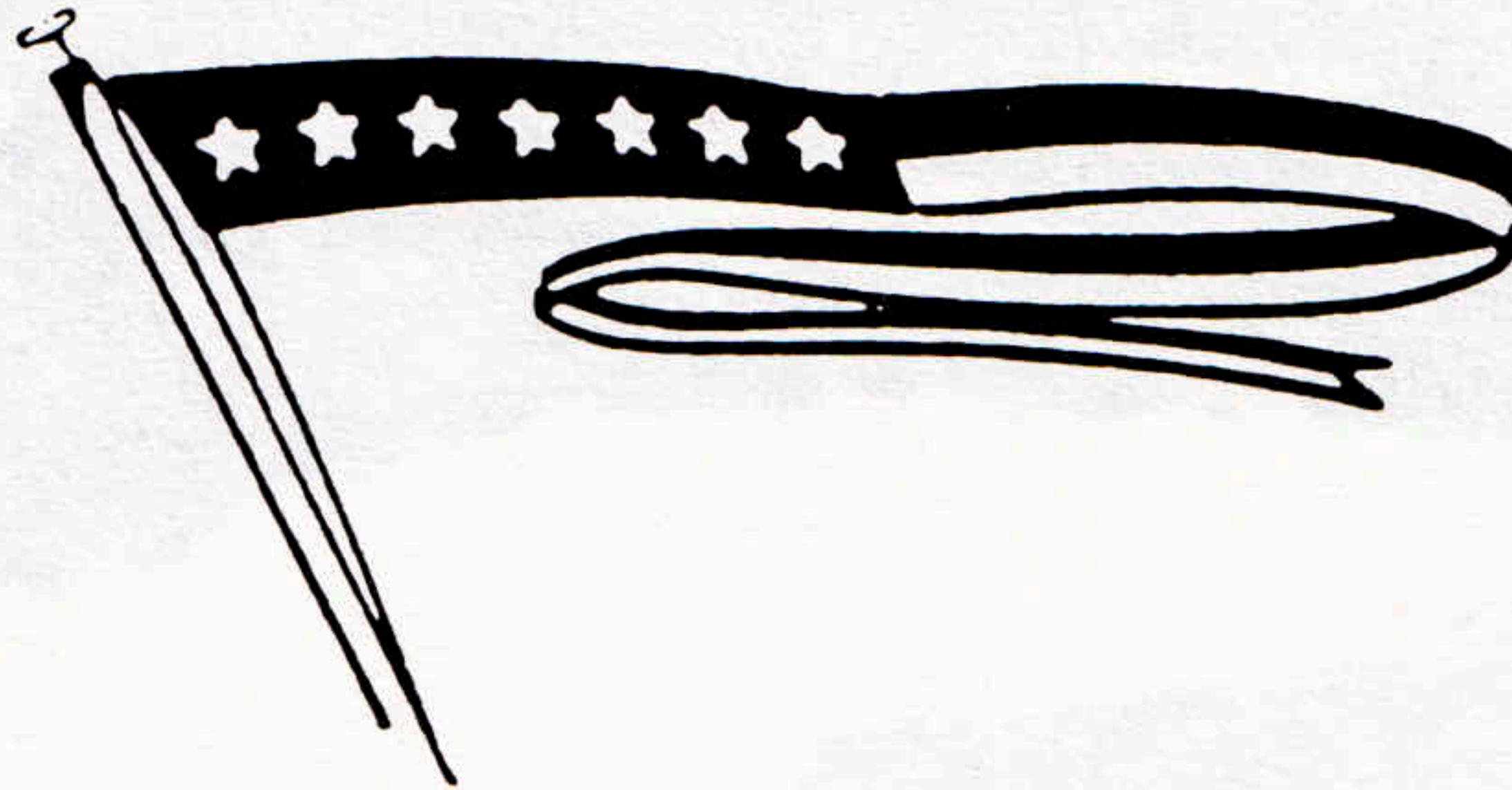
Ship's Complement: 137 Officers and men each crew

Number of Missile Tubes: 16

Number of Torpedo Tubes: 4

USS LEWIS AND CLARK (SSBN 644)

COMMISSIONED 22 DECEMBER 1965



THE COMMISSION PENNANT

At the moment the commission pennant is broken, a ship becomes the responsibility of the Commanding Officer, who, together with the ship's officers and men, has the duty of making her ready for any service required by our nation, whether at peace or at war.

The commission 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. This gesture was answered by British Admiral William Blake, who hoisted a horsewhip indicating his intention to chastise the Dutch. The victorious British thus set the precedent for a long, narrow commission pennant to symbolize the original horsewhip as the distinctive symbol of a ship of war.

The modern U.S. Navy commission pennant is blue at the hoist with a union of seven white stars, and a horizontal red and white stripe at the fly.

DEACTIVATION CEREMONY 27 JUNE 1992

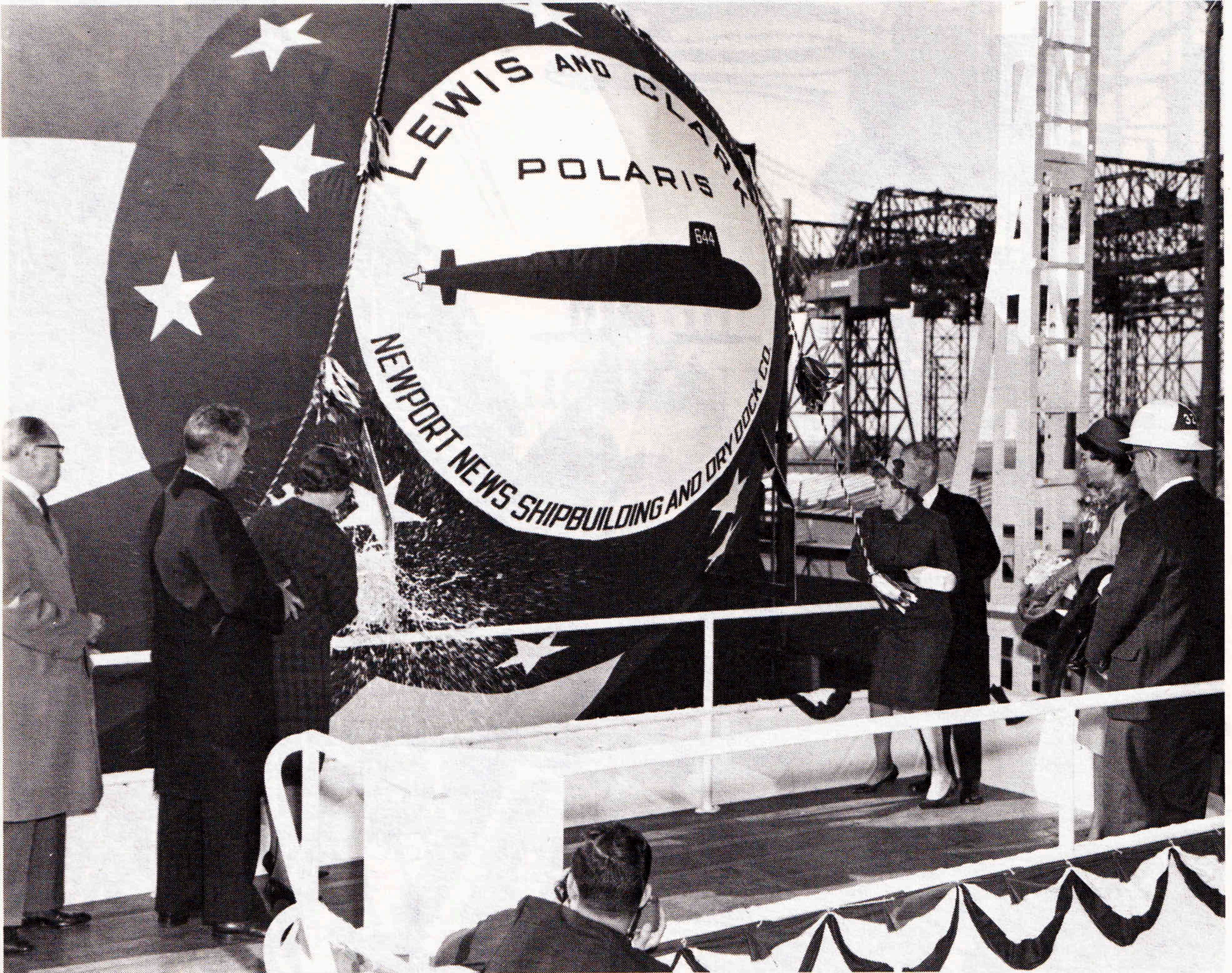
THE DEACTIVATION CEREMONY

The ceremony today symbolizes a tribute to the ship completing her decommissioning, the time-honored end of a ship's life. The solemn ceremony where the commission pennant, Ensign and Jack are hauled down and the watches are secured for the last time is a dedication to the operational success of the ship and the men who sailed her.

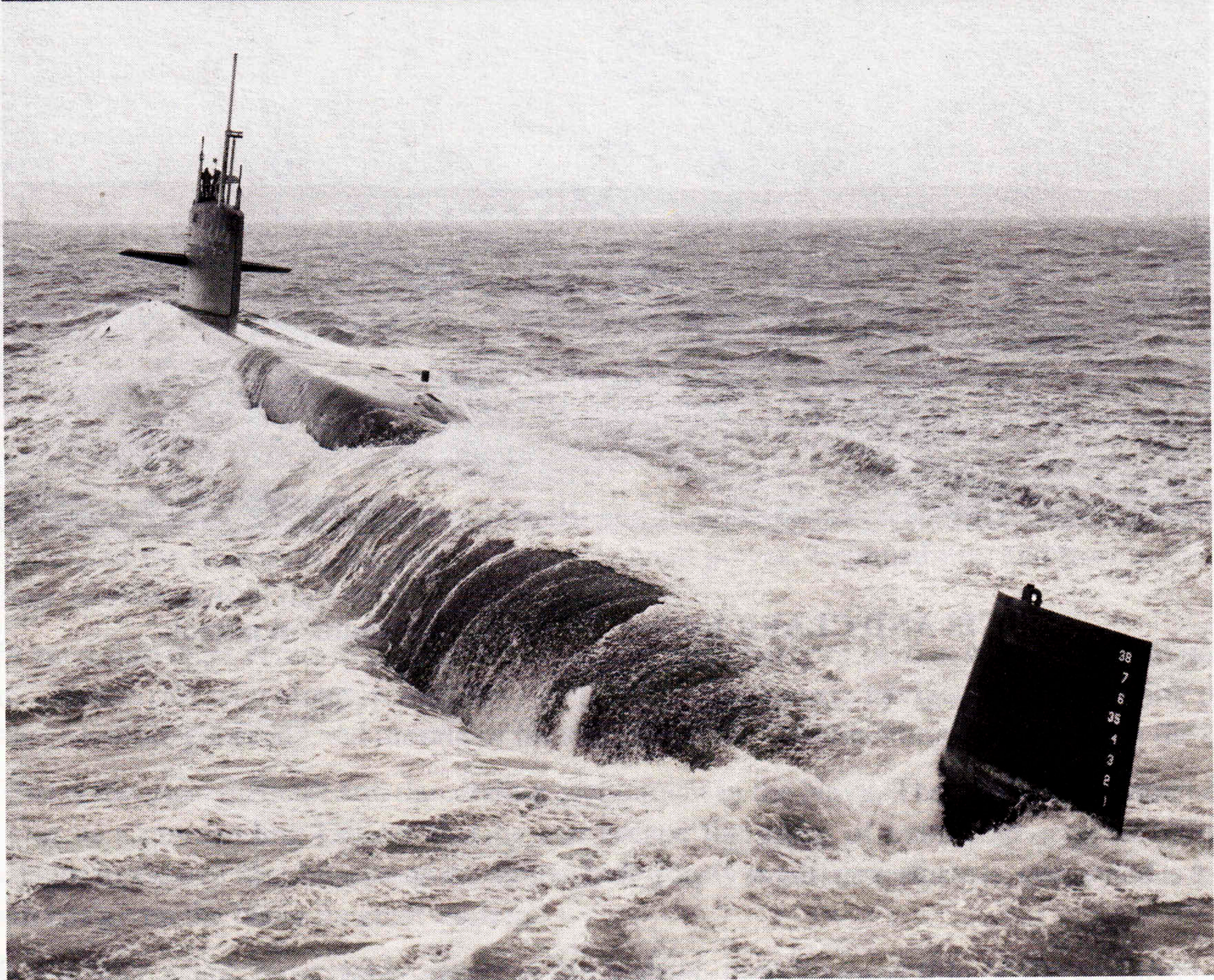
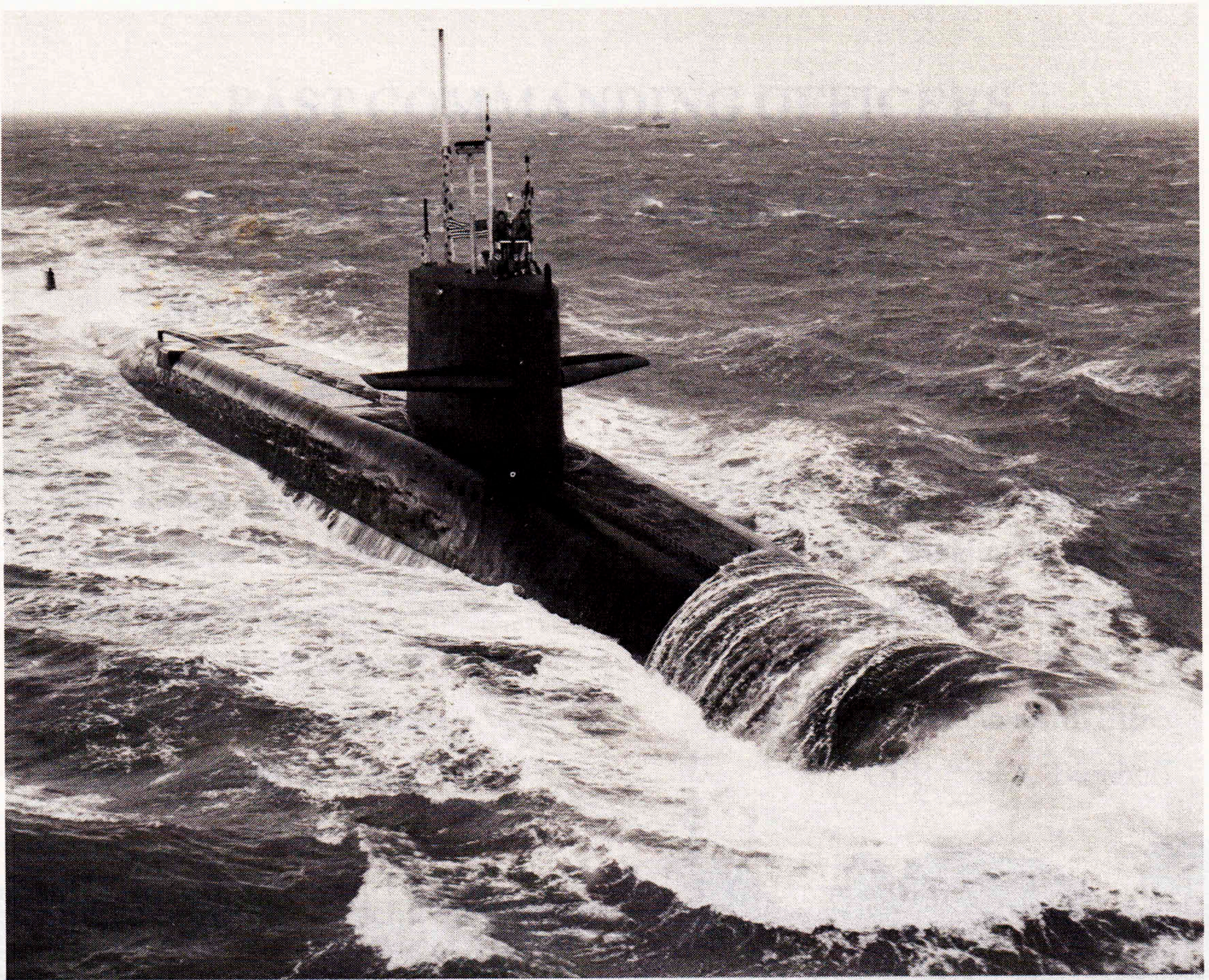
USS LEWIS AND CLARK (SSBN 644)

5-5-14

COMMISSIONED 22 DECEMBER 1965



USS LEWIS AND CLARK LAUNCHING 21 NOVEMBER 1964
Mrs. W. Goodridge Sales and Mrs. Martin F. Engman, Jr. christening the ship.



LEWIS AND CLARK entering Portland Harbor, England on a port call January 1991.



LEWIS AND CLARK leaving Holy Loch, Scotland on patrol.

PAST COMMANDING OFFICERS

USS LEWIS AND CLARK (SSBN 644)

BLUE

CDR John F. Fagan, Jr.
CDR David F. Limroth
CDR John R. Sopko
CDR Norman W. Mims, Jr.
CDR James R. Leeper
CDR Bennie L. Fletcher, III
CDR Wallace J. Wagemaker
CDR Thomas M. Jaskunas

GOLD

CDR Kenneth A. Porter
CDR Lee S. Vellom
CDR John G. McGarry
CDR Sheldon M. Sanders
CDR Drake A. Donahue
CDR T. W. Moore
CDR James M. Elfelt
CDR Paul A. Bienhoff

Command At Sea

THE PRESTIGE, PRIVILEGE AND BURDEN OF COMMAND *by Joseph Conrad*

Only a seaman realizes to what extent an entire ship reflects the personality and ability of one individual, her Commanding Officer. To a landsman this is not understandable and sometimes it is even difficult for us to comprehend-but it is so.

A ship at sea is a distant world in herself, and in consideration of the protracted and distant operations of the fleet units, the Navy must place great power, responsibility and trust in the hands of those leaders chosen for command.

In each ship there is one man who, in the hour of emergency or peril at sea, can turn to no other man. There is one who alone is ultimately responsible for the safe navigation, engineering performance, accurate gunfiring and morale of his ship. He is the Commanding Officer. He is the ship.

This is the most difficult and demanding assignment in the Navy. There is not an instant during his tour as Commanding Officer that he can escape the grasp of command responsibility. His privileges in view of his obligations are almost ludicrously small; nevertheless, command is the spur which has given the Navy its great leaders.

It is a duty which most richly deserves the highest, time-honored title of the seafaring word-"CAPTAIN".



MUSIC

ARRIVAL HONORS

NATIONAL ANTHEM
CHARLESTON NAVY BAND

INVOCATION

CDR ROBERT S. HILL CHC, USN

WELCOMING REMARKS

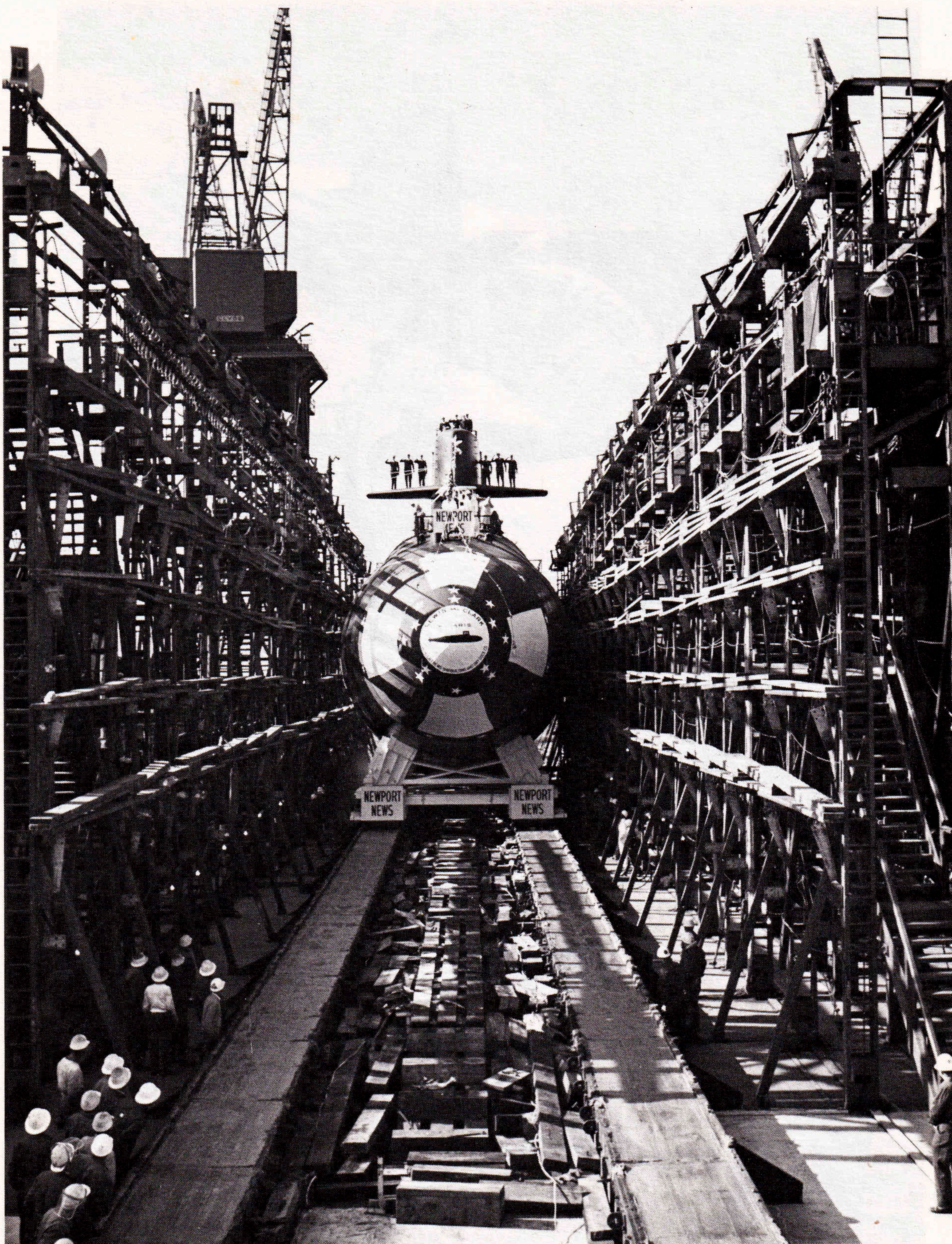
CAPTAIN JOHN F. FAGAN, JR., USN (RET)

REMARKS

RADM THOMAS J. ROBERTSON, USN
Commander Submarine Group TEN
Commander Submarine Group SIX

PRINCIPAL ADDRESS

RADM AUSTIN B. SCOTT, JR., USN (RET)



LEWIS AND CLARK LAUNCHED 21 NOVEMBER 1964

LEWIS AND CLARK sailing Portland Harbor, England on a port call January 1991.

LEWIS AND CLARK . . . A PROUD TRADITION

MERIWETHER LEWIS - WILLIAM CLARK

1774-1809

1770-1838

The famed American explorer Meriwether Lewis was born in Ivy, Virginia, near Charlottesville, on August 18, 1774. A member of an aristocratic Virginia family, he spent his boyhood in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, but received his later education in Virginia. At the age of 20, he enlisted in the troops called out by President George Washington to suppress the "Whiskey Rebellion." Lewis greatly enjoyed the life of the soldier, and on May 1, 1795, he enlisted in the regular army. He served with distinction under General Anthony Wayne in the campaigns against the Indians, and attained the rank of captain in 1797.

Thomas Jefferson and Lewis had been friends and neighbors in Virginia, and in 1801, when Jefferson was elected President of the United States, he selected Meriwether Lewis to be his private secretary. Lewis lived at the White House with the President and served in many matters of state.

On January 18, 1803, Jefferson sent a confidential message to Congress, urging the development of trade with the Indians of the Missouri Valley and recommending that an exploring party be sent into this region, notwithstanding the fact that it was then held by Spain and owned by France. Congress appropriated funds and the President instructed Lewis to proceed to the headwaters of the Missouri River and then across the mountains to the Pacific Ocean. With Jefferson's consent Lewis chose Lieutenant William Clark, an old friend and army comrade, to serve as his companion officer.

Clark, the youngest brother of George Rogers Clark, the American frontier military leader, was born in Caroline County, Virginia on August 1, 1770. At the age of fourteen he moved with his family to Kentucky, settling at the falls of the Ohio River, at what is now known as Louisville. He entered the army as a lieutenant in the infantry in March 1792. He knew Meriwether Lewis while they were fighting the Indians under General Wayne in 1794. However, he was a civilian when Lewis called on him to serve with him on the expedition. He had resigned his commission in July 1796 for reasons of ill health.

Preparations for the expedition were made under orders of the War Department and, until the news arrived that France had sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States, they were conducted in secrecy. Lewis spent some time in Philadelphia, gaining additional knowledge of the natural sciences and learning the use of instruments for determining positions.

Late in 1803 Lewis and Clark, with 29 men from the army, went into winter quarters near St. Louis, where the men were subjected to rigid training. On May 14, 1804, the party, with 16 additional members who were to go only part of the way, started up the Missouri River in three boats. By November 2, they had made the difficult ascent to what is now called Bismarck, North Dakota, where they passed the second winter among the Mandan Indians.

Early in April 1805 the ascent of the Missouri was continued as far as the three forks of the river, which were named the Jefferson, the Gallatin and the Madison. The Jefferson was then followed to its source in the southwestern part of Montana. Procuring a guide and horses from the Shoshone Indians, the party pushed westward through the Rocky Mountains in September, and on October 7, they embarked in canoes on a tributary of the Columbia River. When they reached the mouth of the Columbia on November 15, they had traveled over 4,000 miles, had encountered various Indian tribes never before seen by the white man, had made valuable scientific collections and observations, and they became the first explorers to reach the Pacific by crossing the continent north of Mexico.

After spending the winter on the Pacific Coast, they started their return journey on March 23, 1806. After crossing the divide, Lewis with one party explored Maria's River, and Clark with another group traveled the Yellowstone. On August 12, they met near the junction of the Yellowstone and the Missouri, and finally on September 23, the party reached St. Louis. They were welcomed with great joy, for the nation had feared they were lost.

In spite of exposure, hardship and peril, only one member of the party died, and only one deserted. No later feat of exploration, perhaps, in any quarter of the globe has exceeded this in romantic interest. The leaders and men of the exploring party were rewarded with liberal grants of land from the public domain. In 1905 the expedition was commemorated by the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland, Oregon.

In March 1807, Meriwether Lewis resigned his commission and was appointed governor of the Louisiana Territory. He performed the duties of his office with great efficiency until on October 11, 1809, at the age of 35, while traveling to Washington on government business, he met with a violent death while stopping overnight at an inn in Tennessee. The exact circumstances of his death, whether murder or suicide, have never been established.

William Clark also resigned his commission in the army after he returned. He served for a few years as Brigadier General of the Louisiana Territorial Militia, as Indian agent for "Upper Louisiana" and as Governor of Missouri from 1813 until the territory became a state in 1820. He served as Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis from 1822 until his death there on September 1, 1838, at the age of 68.

REMARKS
COMMANDER THOMAS M. JASKUNAS
Commanding Officer

**CEREMONIAL HAULING DOWN OF
COMMISSION PENNANT**

SECURE THE WATCH

BENEDICTION
CDR ROBERT S. HILL CHC, USN

MUSIC



RADM AUSTIN B. SCOTT, JR., USN (RET)

Austin B. Scott, Jr. is currently Vice-President of TU Electric in charge of Nuclear Operations. As such, he is responsible within the Production Division for operation of the nuclear units at the Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station at Glen Rose, Texas.

Prior to joining TU Electric, Mr. Scott served thirty years as a naval officer, principally in nuclear powered submarines. At the time of his retirement he held the rank of Rear Admiral and was in command of the submarines in the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

After retirement in July of 1985, he joined TU Electric in November of that year. Beginning in 1987, he oversaw the testing and operational readiness preparations for Comanche Peak Unit 1, leading to acquisition of the operating license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in February 1990. After a successful startup and power ascension program, Unit 1 was placed in commercial operation later that year on August 13. Currently Comanche Peak Unit 1 is operating while Unit 2 is completing construction and beginning pre-license testing.

Born and raised in Waco, Texas, Mr. Scott graduated from Rice University in 1955. He and his wife, Susan, presently live in Granbury, Texas. They have three grown sons.



RADM THOMAS J. ROBERTSON, USN

COMMANDER SUBMARINE GROUP 10 COMMANDER SUBMARINE GROUP 6

Rear Admiral Thomas J. Robertson began his career at the U.S. Naval Academy, graduating in 1963. His first submarine assignment came in 1965, after submarine and nuclear power training, in USS JAMES K. POLK (SSBN 645). Through the construction period and initial operations out of Rota, Spain, he served as Supply Officer, Electrical Officer, Communications Officer and Sonar Officer.

Rear Admiral Robertson then served as Engineer Officer in USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT (SSBN 600) from 1968 to 1970, deploying out of Holy Loch, Scotland. This was followed by duty as Squadron Material Officer for Commander Submarine Squadron TEN in New London and in initial U.S. submarine operations at La Maddalena, Italy.

As Executive Officer and Navigator, Rear Admiral Robertson served in USS PARGO (SSN 650) from 1973 to 1975. Deploying out of New London, PARGO was twice awarded the Navy Unit Commendation. His next assignment was with the U.S. Atlantic Fleet Commander's Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board in Norfolk from 1975 to 1977.

Rear Admiral Robertson commanded USS GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB (SSN 685) from July 1978 to October 1982. LIPSCOMB operated with distinction as a unit of Submarine Development Squadron TWELVE in New London and Submarine Squadron SIX in Norfolk during his command tour, winning three consecutive Battle Efficiency "E" awards, three consecutive Engineering "E" awards, and the Navy Unit Commendation.

As Director, Prospective Commanding Officer Training, Rear Admiral Robertson was PCO instructor for Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet from October 1982 to April 1984. He then served with Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Submarines) in Washington as Program Coordinator for the SEAWOLF Class (SSN 21) Attack Submarine.

Rear Admiral Robertson commanded Submarine Squadron EIGHT in Norfolk from April 1986 to March 1988, during which time COMSUBRON EIGHT was awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation. He then returned to Washington, first as Deputy Director, then Director Attack Submarine Division (OP-22) in the Office of Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Undersea Warfare).

In July 1989 Rear Admiral Robertson was assigned to the Joint Staff as Chief of Maritime/UN Negotiations Division. He was selected for Rear Admiral in 1989, shifting to the National Military Command Center where he served as Deputy Director for Operations during the 1990-91 period encompassing Operation DESERT STORM. He relieved as Commander, Submarine Group 10, Kings Bay, Georgia and Commander, Submarine Group 6, Charleston, South Carolina in January 1992.

Rear Admiral Robertson and his wife Julie grew up in Bellingham, Washington. Their son John attends the University of Virginia Medical School and daughter Diana attends George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia.



CAPT JOHN F. FAGAN, JR., USN (RET)

John F. Fagan, Jr., born 17 November 1924, entered Tulane University and joined the NROTC Program in September 1940, was ordered to the U.S. Naval Academy in July 1942 and graduated with distinction and a B.S. degree in June 1945. He later attended the Naval Postgraduate School and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, earning an M.S. (Physics) in June 1953.

Following graduation from the Submarine School in New London in December 1945, he served in CABRILLA (SS288) and DIABLO (SS479) (47-48), commissioned and served in the Navy's Special Weapons Unit 471 at Sandia Base, NM (48-49) and served in DOGFISH (SS350) (49-50). Following MIT, he served in SIRAGO (SS485) and JALLAO (SS368) (53-55) before being ordered to assist in establishing the first Nuclear Power School in New London, Connecticut and to teach nuclear engineering (55-57). He was C.O. of BLENNY (SS324) (57-58) when selected for nuclear power training in the Office of Naval Reactors, AEC (58-59). He was commissioning C.O. of SHARK (SSN591) (59-62) and LEWIS AND CLARK (SSBN644) (64-67) with assignment as C.O. Nuclear Power School, Mare Island, CA (62-64).

From 1967 to 1970 he served in the Office of the CNO as Head, Submarine Branch, DCNO for RDT&E, established the Office of the Attack Submarine Program Coordinator for SSN688 and later classes of SSNs and served as Deputy Director. He had Command of Submarine Development Group Two (1970-72) before serving in the Office of Defense Research and Engineering, Strategic Systems (1972-73) where he was responsible for the TRIDENT submarine and weapons systems and helped initiate the Tomahawk cruise missile program, which he had conceived in 1969 along with the Encapsulated Harpoon system.

He retired from the Navy in December 1973 and joined System Planning Corporation (SPC) as a Senior Scientist in January 1974. He retired from SPC in March 1992 as Senior Vice President, Signature Warfare Division after having conducted or directed multiple technology programs in support of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Office, the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Department of the Navy for over 18 years. He now consults with SPC and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

Military awards include the Legion of Merit (3 awards) and the Meritorious Service Medal.

He is married to June Heiderich of New Orleans (8 June 1945) and has three sons and four grandchildren.



CAPT KENNETH A. PORTER, USN (RET)

A graduate of Naval Academy class of 1949, Captain Porter served aboard BADOENG STRAIT (CVE116), TORO (SS422), TENCH (SS417), MEDREGAL (SS480), POLLACK (SSN603), LEWIS AND CLARK (SSBN644) (GOLD), and SAN DIEGO (AFS6), with shore duty assignments in submarine, nuclear, and Polaris training, service on submarine school, COMOPTEVFOR, and NAVDIST staffs, and shore command of the Naval Alcohol Rehabilitation Center in Norfolk, retiring in 1979 after 30 years' commissioned service.

During his five years as the first Commanding Officer of the Gold crew of LEWIS AND CLARK, Captain Porter was with the ship through construction, fitting out, commissioning, shakedown, and eight strategic deterrent patrols, operating out of tender refit sites at Charleston, S.C., and Rota, Spain, using the off-crew training facilities at Charleston, S.C.

While in command of his final ship, SAN DIEGO, dramatic events demonstrated the life threatening involvement of alcoholism in Captain Porter's life, and he was subsequently treated at Naval Hospital, Long Beach, where his continuing recovery commenced in 1972.

Since retiring, Captain Porter has voyaged in his midget ocean racing sailboat along the Atlantic Seaboard from New England to the Florida Keys, competed in racing in the Chesapeake, and engaged in delivering sailing yachts in the Caribbean and across the Atlantic. In more recent years, Captain Porter has remained closer to his home at the water's edge in Hampton, Virginia, engrossed in studies of the discoveries of C.G. Jung dealing with the depth of psychology of the human psyche.



CDR THOMAS M. JASKUNAS, USN
COMMANDING OFFICER

Commander Jaskunas, a native of Cicero, Illinois, graduated from Northwestern University in 1971 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering.

In 1972 he received a Master of Science Degree in Nuclear Engineering from Northwestern University and was commissioned through the Naval Reserve Officer Training program. Following completion of nuclear propulsion training, he served on board USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT (SSBN 600) (BLUE). In June 1977, Commander Jaskunas reported to USS THOMAS A. EDISON (SSBN 610) (BLUE), where he served as Strategic Weapons Officer. After three years, he reported to USS SARGO (SSN 583), where he was assigned as Navigation and Operations Officer and performed as Acting Executive Officer for nine months of this three year tour. He then reported to USS POLLACK (SSN 603) as Executive Officer. In March 1987, Commander Jaskunas reported for duty to the staff of Commander, Carrier Group ONE as ASW Officer. While a member of this staff, he made successive deployments to the Indian Ocean on USS RANGER (CV 61) and USS CONSTELLATION (CV 64). During the latter half of this tour he was assigned the duties of Anti-Submarine Warfare Commander for Carrier Battle Group "D". During this Battle Group deployment to the Western Pacific, the Battle Group conducted extensive ASW exercises with U.S. and allied forces. Commander Jaskunas assumed command of USS LEWIS AND CLARK (SSBN 644) (BLUE) on 27 January 1990.

Commander Jaskunas has participated in fifteen SSBN deterrent patrols, three SSN Western Pacific deployments and two Carrier Battle Group deployments. He is entitled to wear the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal with gold star, the Navy Achievement Medal, the Navy Unit Commendation with gold star, the Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Battle Efficiency "E" Ribbon, the Navy Expeditionary Medal, the National Defense Service Ribbon, the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, and the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon with nine stars.

Commander Jaskunas is married to the former Miss Carol Popa of Calumet City, Illinois. They have two daughters, Elena and Taryn.

COMMISSIONING CREW

OFFICERS

COMMANDER J. F. FAGAN, JR., USN
COMMANDING OFFICER BLUE CREW

COMMANDER K. A. PORTER, USN
COMMANDING OFFICER GOLD CREW

BLUE CREW

LCDR B. G. BALDERSTON

LCDR J. H. Maston
LT J. D. Chamberlain
LT H. C. Embry
LTJG J. R. Johnston
LT M. N. Akers
LT F. M. Hunt, Jr.
LTJG J. F. Jordan, Jr.
LT L. M. Cutler
LTJG H. L. Bell, Jr.
LT E. W. Lieberman
LTJG W. E. Redman, Jr.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

NAVIGATOR
WEAPONS
ASSISTANT WEAPONS
COMMUNICATOR
ENGINEER
MAIN PROPULSION ASSISTANT
ELECTRICAL DIVISION
DAMAGE CONTROL ASSISTANT
AUXILIARY DIVISION ASSISTANT
MEDICAL
SUPPLY

GOLD CREW

LCDR R. R. WIGHT

LT G. Naab
LT G. Q. Geist
LT I. E. Parry, Jr.
LTJG R. F. Hurley, Jr.
LT C. H. Keim
LTJG R. W. Mehle, Jr.
LT G. F. Lisle
LT M. J. McMahon
LTJG W. C. Moffitt

CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS

Ernest P. Dohrn, CSCS(SS)
CHIEF OF THE BOAT BLUE

Lawrence L. Whortan, STC(SS)
CHIEF OF THE BOAT GOLD

BLUE

Robert E. Boyd, RMC(SS)
Robert d. Byerly, QMC(SS)
Bobbie L. Campbell, MTC(SS)
Joseph C. Collis, MMC(SS)
John C. Golliday, ETC(SS)
William E. Hernon, STC(SS)
Calvin C. Howard, ICC(SS)
John B. Landis, EMC(SS)
Francis Murphy, ENC(SS)
Joseph E. Savage, FTC(SS)
Michael J. Schreiber, STC(SS)

Gerald W. Seifert, ETCS(SU)

Russell M. Shinabarger, ENCS(SS)

Loreto A. Tinaya, SDCS(SS)

Donald C. Tyree, TMC(SS)

Earl Waddicar, ETCS(SS)

GOLD

William G. Burchell, RMC(SS)

Benson M. Burns, STC(SS)

Rodrigo T. Cacha, SDC(SS)

John D. Cooper, EMC(SS)

Claude R. Hanley, MMC(SS)

William R. Holcombe, HMCS(SS)

Richard B. Hyre, CSCS(SS)

Joseph L. N. Lavoie, TMCS(SU)

Wallace F. Lawrence, QMC(SS)

Edgar L. Lax, MTC(SS)

Donald R. Luscomb, MMC(SS)

Bruce S. MacDowell, ETCS(SS)

Robert L. Register, ETCS(SU)

Robert L. Shober, FTC(SU)

Michael F. Snyder, SKC(SS)

Eulace K. Stewart, ICC(SS)

Anthony P. Tomaro, ETCS(SS)

Richard C. Wyhlidko, MMC(SS)

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

BLUE

"J" "W" Ashley, MT1(SS)
 Quitman O. Bardwell, EN2(SS)
 Edward T. Bartyzal, SK1(SS)
 William J. Batchelor, ETN2(SS)
 Peter G. Bielec, SN(SS)
 Demar W. Bodily, HM1 (SS)
 Waldo Booth, RM3(SU)
 Robert C. Brenner, ETN2(SU)
 Jack C. Bryson, STS3(SU)
 Dennis M. Bulick, ETR2(SU)
 Anthony Capitano, MT2(SS)
 Wesley E. Carver, MM3(SS)
 John B. Clark, STS3(SU)
 Thomas E. Clark, FTM1(SU)
 Clifford W. Crabbe, FTM2(SU)
 Floyd L. Crowe, EN3(SS)
 Charles H. Daffin, MM2(SS)
 Harrison P. Davis, SD3(SS)
 Jimmy L. Dean, TM1(SS)
 Edward A. Del Santo, MM3(SU)
 Rodney J. Dickinson, TM2(SS)
 Rix E. Dobbs, FTM2(SU)
 Hendrick W. Duyker, SN(SS)
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 Charles F. Gilmore, MT3(SU)
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 James H. Grisham, MT3(SS)
 Charles M. Groggins, EN1(SS)

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 Ronald W. Miller, MM1(SS)
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 Ismael Rodriguez, TN(SU)
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 Philip P. Shirley, SN(SS)
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 Thomas A. Smith, MM2(SS)
 Jesse J. Spivey, CS2(SS)
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 Gary C. Sutton, MM1(SS)
 Darrel K. Swafford, FTG1(SS)
 Daniel A. Taetz, STS2(SS)
 David L. Taylor, IC2(SS)
 James S. Taylor, MM2(SU)
 Norman D. Thompson, RM3(SU)
 Theron C. Thompson, FN(SU)
 Helene L. Todd, CS1(SS)
 Donald A. Turner, EM2(SU)
 Donald E. Waselchak, YN2(SS)
 Michael G. Wessel, ENFN(SU)
 John I. Wheeler, CS1(SS)
 Donald E. White, ETR2(SS)
 Samuel D. Wills, STS2(SS)
 Flynn E. Wood, QM1(SS)

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 Joseph C. Alessi, TN(SU)
 John T. Andre, EN3(SU)
 John B. Barfield, CS3(SS)
 Larry Beard, CS2(SS)
 Milton R. Berkey, RM2(SS)
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 Charles E. Clyatt, TM2(SS)
 Arnold G. Collins, RM1(SS)
 Terry R. Cooper, FTM2(SU)
 Donald F. Covill, FTM1(SS)
 Steven M. Cronk, TM3(SU)
 Rogelio-Jorge S. Cruz, TN(SS)
 William D. Cutler, TM1(SU)
 Albert J. Dannemiller, YN3(SS)
 Martin T. Davis, MM2(SS)
 Gregory J. Dreyling, ENFN(SU)
 Paul R. Dussault, ETR2(SU)
 Robert E. Easdon, MT2(SU)
 Gerald E. Engel, MM3(SU)
 William A. Erwin, ETN2(SS)
 Frank H. Fears, MM1(SS)
 William L. Franklin, MM2(SS)
 Robert P. Freytag, QM1(SS)
 John J. Galeani, CSSN(SU)
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 Kenneth M. Gibbs, ETR2(SU)
 Daniel T. Giel, MM2(SS)
 Norman T. Gill, FN(SU)
 Terry P. Glidewell, EM2(SS)
 Luther H. Hager, MM1(SS)
 Lawrence E. Harper, MM3(SU)

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 Benjamin W. Heber, EN2(SS)
 Daniel E. Hicks, IC1(SS)
 Jackie L. Hoffman, CS1(SS)
 Robert B. Hoyer, FTG3(SS)
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 Richard M. Kazebee, EM1(SS)
 Danny M. Kelly, IC2(SU)
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 Alton A. Leeming, MM2(SS)
 David M. Leeper, FTG2(SS)
 Thomas G. Lewis, MT1(SS)
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 James A. Lintelman, MM2(SU)
 Robert E. Little, ET1(SU)
 Zenon L. Lopez, TM1(SS)
 Anton F. Madsen, QM1(SS)
 Joseph D. Maeder, STG3(SU)
 Jackie L. Mangrum, ETN2(SU)
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 Norman C. Owens, IC2(SS)
 John W. Portgee, FTM2(SU)
 Michael J. Quesada, SN(SU)

Lorenz A. Rathke, IC3(SU)
 Richard G. Reed, SN(SU)
 Earl D. Rigg, IC2(SS)
 Robert D. Roberts, MT1(SS)
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 Melvin J. Sprayberry, EM1(SS)
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 Manuel L. Vierra, TM2(SS)
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 Gordon M. White, TM1(SS)
 John W. F. Wiens, EM2(SS)
 Robert C. Wolf, STSSN(SU)
 John T. Yackle, FN(SU)

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER

LCDR Craig F. Harris

NAVIGATOR

LCDR Richard D. Carr

ENGINEER OFFICER

LCDR Michael K. Shields

REACTOR CONTROLS ASSISTANT

LT Roger C. Augenstein

CHEMISTRY AND RADCON ASSISTANT

LT David Feller

DAMAGE CONTROL ASSISTANT

LT Eric C. Holloway

MAIN PROPULSION ASSISTANT

LTJG Edward T. Lyons, III

ASSISTANT NAVIGATOR

LT Kevin L. McCreight

ASSISTANT ENGINEER

LT David W. Meunier

COMMUNICATOR

LT John F. Myers, IV

ELECTRICAL OFFICER

LT Leif E. Walther

WEAPONS OFFICER

LT Johnny R. Wolfe, Jr.

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Vance L. Pumphrey, EMC(SS)

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Timothy T. Rooks, QMC(SS)

Lawrence J. Smith, ETCS(SS)

David K. Van Huss, EMCS(SS)

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Daniel R. Bilek, ET3(SS)

Shawn E. Bovey, MM1(SS)

John R. Breaux, Jr., MM3(SS)

Scott M. Buffa, MT2(SS)

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Patrick M. Conley, MM2(SS)

Keith A. Criblez, EM2(SS)

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Jeffrey J. Roush, ET1(SS)

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Curtis N. Shiley, MM1(SS)

James M. Shoemaker, MM2(SS)

Mark C. Solomon, MM2(SS)

Keith A. Smith, IC1(SS)

Norman D. Sternad, TM2(SS)

Curtis R. Stewart, MM1(SS)

Albert C. Thompson, FN(SS)

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James A. Thompson, FTB2(SS)

Lester H. Truby, MT1(SS)

Tyke V. Trogdon, MM3(SS)

Martin D. Vigil, MM2(SS)

James K. Ward, MM1(SS)

Bryan J. Weable, ET2(SS)

Robert J. Willoughby, RM2(SS)

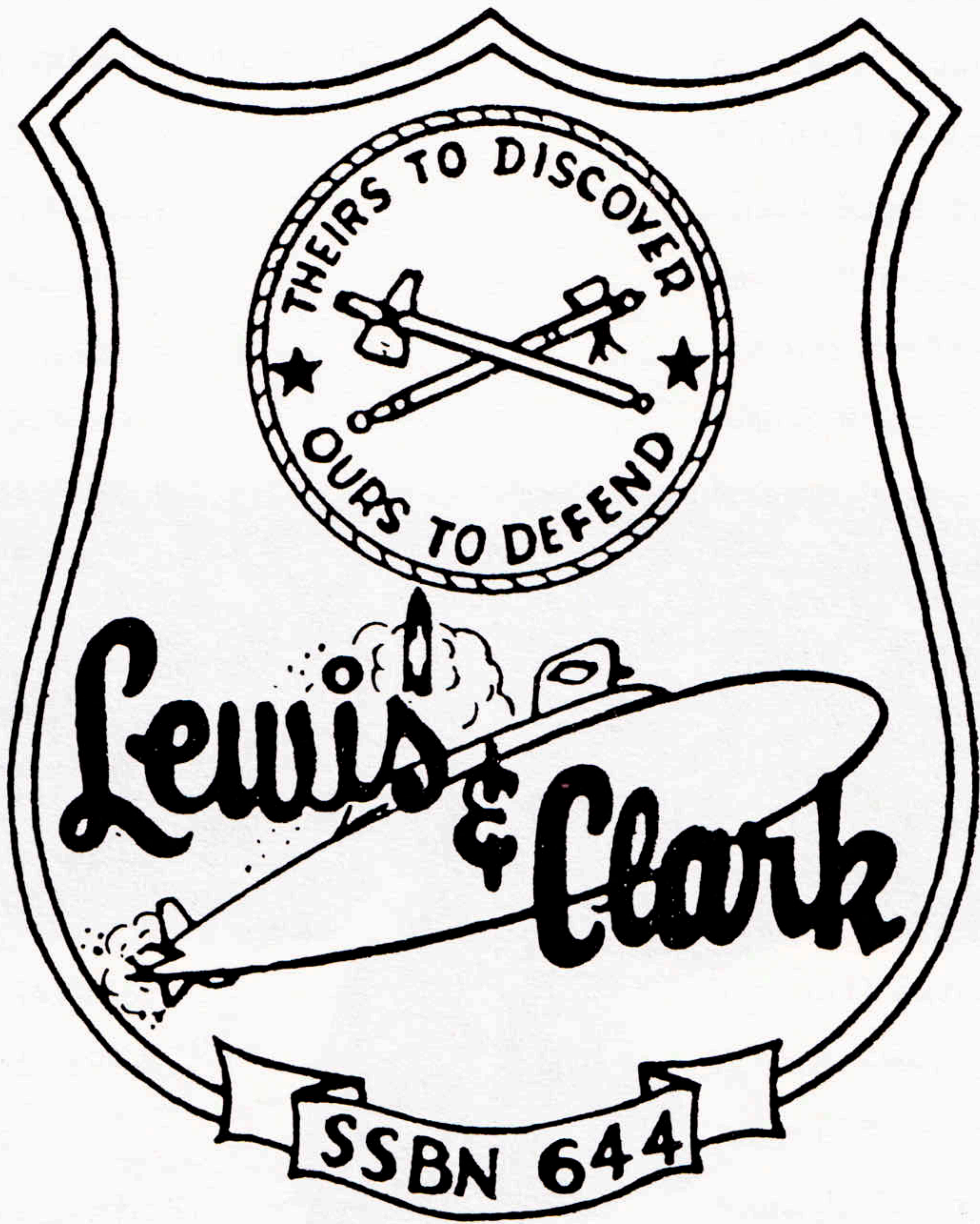
Mark W. Zayac, MM1(SS)

CLOSING

One ship leaves the Navy today
One ship of hundreds
Will feel the ocean one last time.
Yet she takes with her the knowledge
That she has served her nation and her men
As well as any ship could.
This one submarine which carries her name
The history of all such craft
That have ever flown our nation's flag.

The LEWIS AND CLARK is before us now,
Twenty-six years serving with pride.
What was once a smooth hull and pristine lines,
The newest and the best of all,
Now shows scars from welder's torch;
From repairs and patches made of necessity.
No innocent youth, this ship,
She wears her age well, with pride,
For even at the end,
She is among the best.





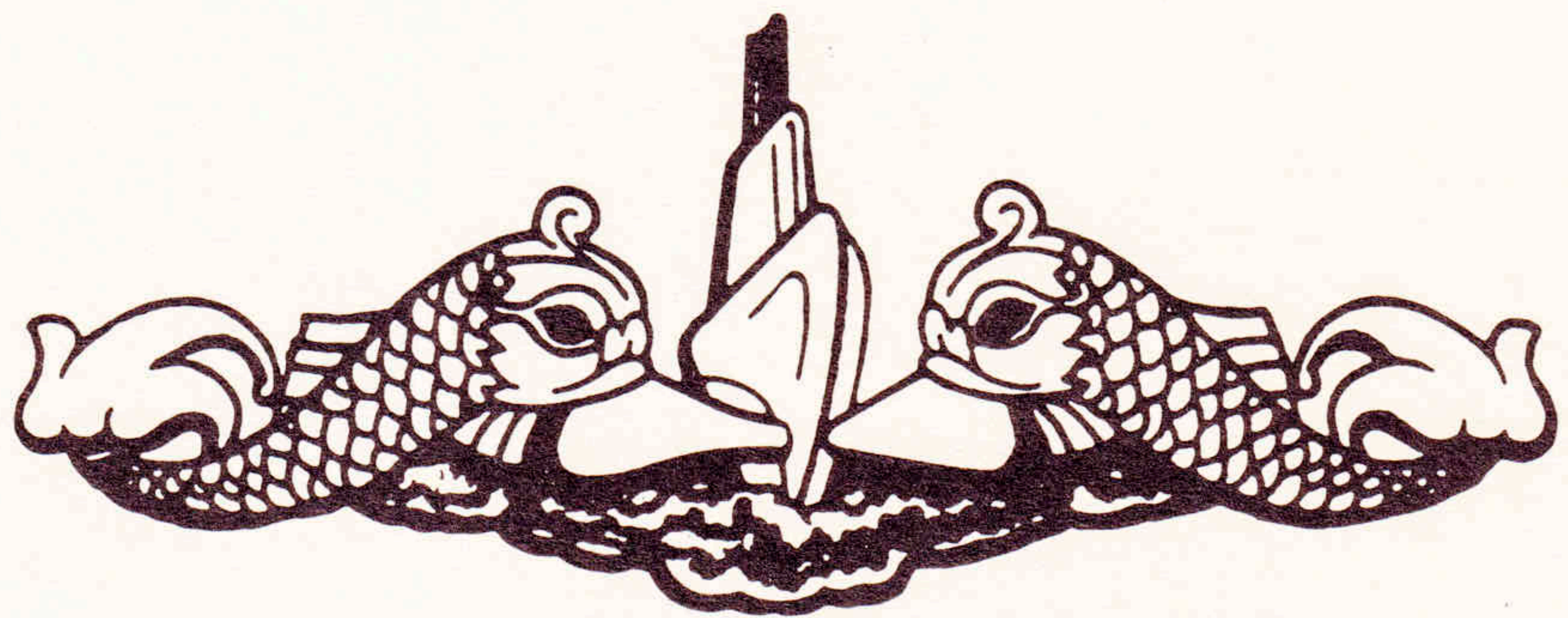
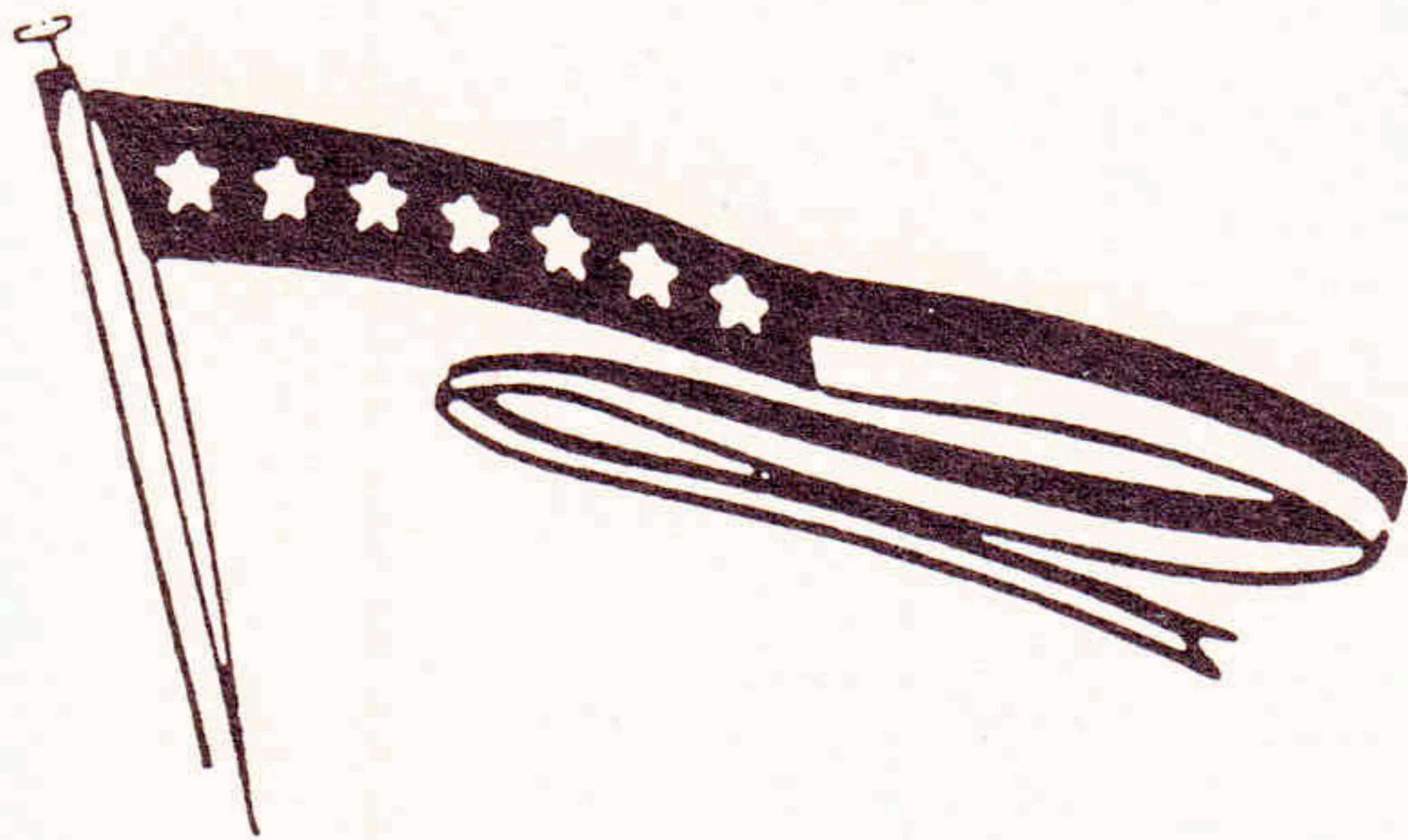
AMERICAN INDIAN PEACE MEDALS



In 1801, the United States began producing large silver peace medals for presentation to leading American Indian chiefs and warriors, following an essential diplomatic tradition set by the colonial powers. The Mint-produced medals carried the face of the current president, with symbols of peace and friendship on the reverse. Presented at diplomatic occasions such as treaty signings, these “peace medals” were important political signs of goodwill through the mid-1800s.

On their expedition to the Pacific coast in 1804-1806, Lewis and Clark carried a supply of “Indian Peace Medals” bearing the portrait of President Thomas Jefferson for presentation to important chiefs.

Each member of this commissioning crew and decommissioning crew received a replica of the original Thomas Jefferson Medals as a memento of each man’s contribution to the history and tradition of the USS LEWIS AND CLARK (SSBN 644).



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