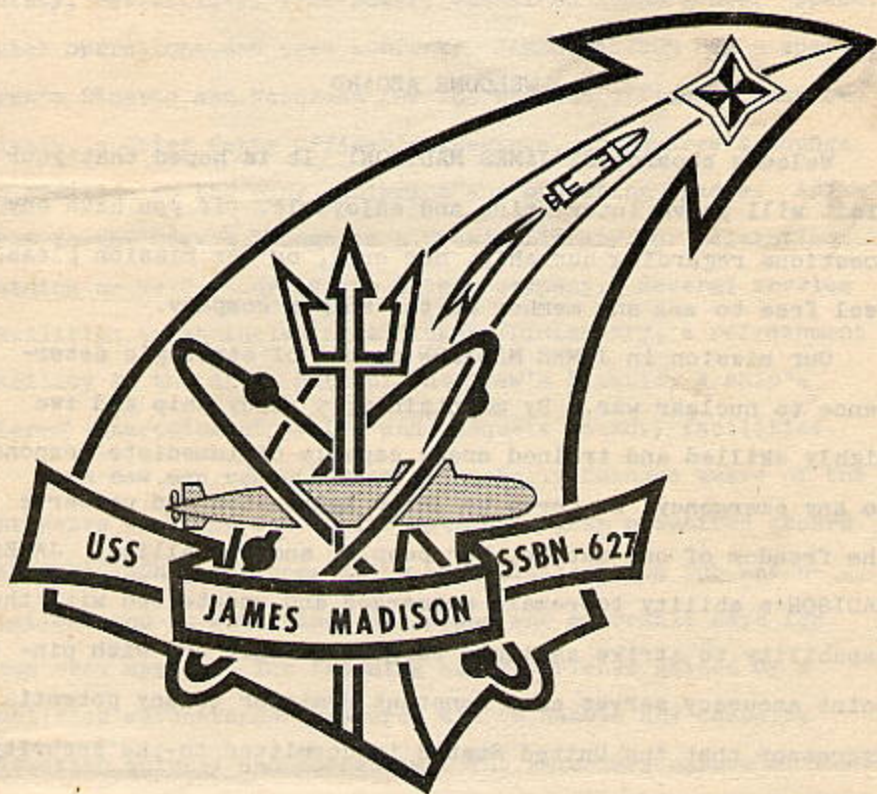
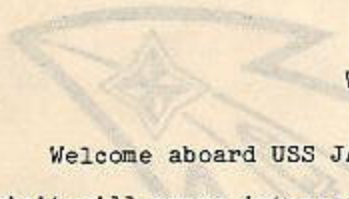


*Welcome  
Aboard*



**USS  
JAMES MADISON  
SSBN-627**



A faint, stylized logo of the USS James Madison is visible in the background. It features a shield with a star and stripes, and the ship's name "JAMES MADISON" is written across it.

## WELCOME ABOARD

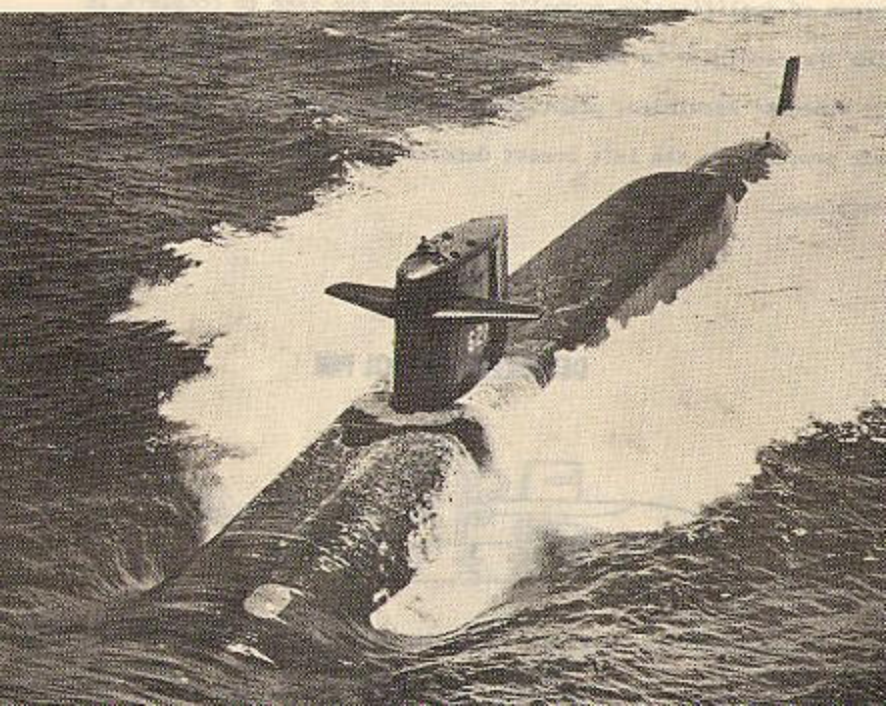
Welcome aboard USS JAMES MADISON! It is hoped that your visit will prove interesting and enjoyable. If you have any questions regarding our ship, her crew, or her mission please feel free to ask any member of the ship's company.

Our mission in JAMES MADISON is one of strategic deterrence to nuclear war. By maintaining a ready ship and two highly skilled and trained crews capable of immediate response to any emergency, we serve to deter aggression and preserve the freedom of our nation, her people, and her allies. JAMES MADISON's ability to remain submerged and undetected with the capability to strike assigned targets quickly and with pinpoint accuracy serves as a constant reminder to any potential aggressor that the United States is committed to the security of the free world.

COMMANDING OFFICER



# USS JAMES MADISON (SSBN 627)





USS JAMES MADISON (SSBN-627)  
SHIP'S HISTORY

USS JAMES MADISON (SSBN-627) bears the name of our nation's fourth president and Father of the Constitution.

The ship's keel was laid on 5 March 1962 at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Virginia. On 15 March 1963 the ship was launched and sponsored by Mrs. A.S. "Mike" Monroney, wife of the famous Oklahoma senator.

28 April 1964 brought initial criticality of the nuclear reactor, and an ever increasing tempo led to sea trials in June and July, "the most efficiently run of any yet conducted on a submarine at Newport News", as termed in a letter from the Supervisor of Shipbuilding.

Commissioning took place in a colorful ceremony on 28 July 1964. Our beloved sponsor, Mrs. Monroney, who had launched our ship 16 months earlier, was present to express her wishes for continued success and safety.

The two crews, Blue and Gold, next conducted "Shakedown" operations, in turn, at sea. These periods were climaxed by completely successful launches of the A3 Polaris missile by each crew.

The New Year of 1965 found the JAMES MADISON enroute to Charleston, South Carolina to load and check 16 nuclear armed missiles, each capable of striking targets up to 2500 miles from the ship.

The ship sailed for her first patrol on 17 January 1965. On 3 February 1969, after completing seventeen successful patrols from Rota, Spain, and Charleston, South Carolina, MADISON entered the shipyard of Electric Boat Division, General Dynamics Corporation at Groton, Connecticut, for overhaul and conversion to a Poseidon Missile Capability. As lead ship for the Poseidon conversion, she was extensively modified to carry out nation's most advanced strategic weapons system. The conversion was completed on 28 June 1970, and the ship departed for shakedown operations on 4 July 1970 to evaluate the Poseidon weapons system.

On 4 August 1970, MADISON successfully launched a Poseidon missile, and with it marked the beginning of a new era in strategic deterrence. The Poseidon weapon system is now deployed beneath the world's oceans to stand guard on our country's freedom.

On 6 November 1974, MADISON completed the first Extended Refit Period (ERP). This shortened version of a major shipyard overhaul period will occur every three years and is intended to extend the time between major shipyard overhaul periods from five to ten years. At the same time, the ERP program will maintain MADISON in top operational readiness condition allowing an increased number of deterrent patrols to be completed in the ship's lifetime.

Reliability, accuracy, undetected mobility, and instant readiness-these are key words that characterize Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarines and crews in their continuing role. MADISON has performed well. We take pride in our determination that this ship always will continue to successfully serve in the prevention of war.



## ABOUT OUR SHIP

JAMES MADISON 's design balances the requirements for safety, reliability, fire power, sustained submergence, speed, quiet operations and crew comfort. JAMES MADISON has a spacious Crew's Dinette and Wardroom for the men and officer's respectively, a Chief Petty Officer's Quarters, and a Crew's Lounge in addition to the many equipment and operating spaces. Adjacent to the Crew's Lounge is a Crew's Library for relaxation reading or self-study by the ship's company. Several service facilities exist including a Sickbay/Dispensary, a refreshment facility in the after part of the Crew's Dinette, a ship's stereo entertainment system and adequate laundry facilities.

Each new man reporting aboard quickly becomes aware of the intensive training and qualification program practiced aboard JAMES MADISON. The completion of qualifications for watchstations and in submarines are proud and memorable days for each crew member. The training and experience gained by a qualified watchstander prepares him to handle any casualty situation quickly and correctly. The voluntary nature of the program, the high standards and priority of manpower selection enjoyed by the Submarine Force, combined with the intensive training each man receives both prior to and after reporting distinguish the qualified submariner as a true professional who stands out among his service peers.





COMMANDER LARRY G. VOGT, U.S. NAVY  
Commanding Officer, Blue Crew

Commander Larry G. VOGT, USN, received a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1959. Immediately after graduation he served aboard USS RICH (DDG-820) as First Lieutenant. After attending Naval Submarine School from April through September 1960, he reported aboard USS VOLADOR (SS-490) in San Diego, California. He then served jointly on the staffs of Commander Submarine Flotilla ONE and Commander Submarine Squadron THREE as Communications Officer. In March 1964 he reported to Nuclear Power School, Mare Island and completed prototype training at the S-1-W site in Idaho Falls, Idaho. He reported to USS SCAMP (SSN-588) in June 1965 and served in the Operations and Engineering Departments. Commander VOGT served on the staff of Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet from June 1967 to June 1969. He was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal for meritorious performance as Force Schools Officer and Assistant for Nuclear Power Training. Commander VOGT then served three years as Executive Officer, USS GUARDPISH (SSN-612). During that tour he earned the Vietnamese Service Medal, Navy Expeditionary Medal, Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon, a Gold Star in lieu of a second Navy Commendation Medal and the Legion of Merit. Commander VOGT next served at the Naval Submarine School. He was awarded the Navy Achievement Medal for his performance as Director, Advanced Training Department.

Commander VOGT assumed command of USS TECUMSEH (SSBN628) (GOLD) in January of 1975 and completed five deterrent patrols. He assumed command of USS JAMES MADISON in June 1977.

Commander VOGT is married to the former Marion L. (Rusty) SEAY of Bradenton, Florida. Commander and Mrs. VOGT reside with their three children, Kari, Timothy, and Scott in Summerville, South Carolina.





COMMANDER PAUL L. CARWIN, U.S. NAVY  
Commanding Officer, Gold Crew

Commander PAUL L. CARWIN was born in Yuma, Arizona, on March 6, 1938.

Commander CARWIN is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and was commissioned an Ensign U.S. Navy in June 1960. Commander CARWIN completed nuclear power training at Mare Island, California, and Idaho Falls, Idaho, and submarine training at New London, Connecticut. He then reported to USS SNOOK (SSN592) in San Diego, California where he served as Communicator, Electrical Officer and Reactor Controls Officer. Following a Western Pacific deployment in SNOOK he reported for commissioning and fitting out of USS DANIEL BOONE (SSBN629) at Mare Island, California. He served in the Engineering Department during new construction, sea trials and shakedown operations and completed two strategic deterrent patrols in the Pacific.

He returned to Submarine School, New London, Connecticut, in January 1966 for duties as instructor in the Executive and Engineering Departments. In March 1968, Commander CARWIN reported as Operations Officer and Navigator to Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire for new construction, commissioning, and subsequent operations in USS GRAYLING (SSN646). Reporting to USS GEORGE BANCROFT (SSBN643) in November 1970, he served as Executive Officer during a patrol, overhaul and conversion to the POSEIDON Weapons System, and four subsequent strategic deterrent patrols in the Atlantic.

Upon completion of PCO training Commander CARWIN reported to USS JAMES MADISON (SSBN627) in March 1975 for duty as Commanding Officer (GOLD).

Commander CARWIN has been awarded the Navy Commendation Medal, Navy Achievement Medal, Meritorious Unit Commendation Ribbon, Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon, Navy Expeditionary Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and the Expert Pistol Shot Medal.

Commander CARWIN is married to the former Marianne WELLS of Bakersfield, California. They reside with their two children in Summerville, South Carolina.

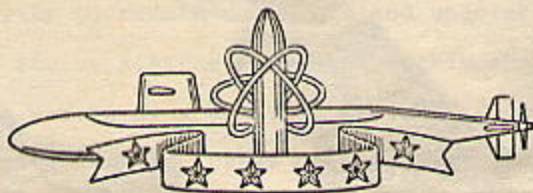


## SUBMARINE DOLPHINS



An early diesel-electric submarine framed by twin dolphins forms the insignia of the elite submarine qualified Navyman. These dolphins, as they are popularly known, are silver for enlisted personnel and gold for commissioned officers. They symbolize completion of a rigorous program of qualification, normally requiring one year to complete, in which the candidate is required to become proficient in damage control, ship systems' knowledge, practical equipment operation, and watchstanding. Their presence on the left breast denotes a special individual, the submariner.

## DETERRENT PATROL PIN



A Fleet Ballistic Missile submarine girded by a POLARIS/POSEIDON missile upon which is interwoven the orbits of nuclei to represent the power of nuclear energy with a superimposed mantlelet of stars forms the insignia denoting strategic deterrent patrols. The pin itself denotes the initial patrol completed while each gold star represents another; a silver star indicates completion of five strategic deterrent patrols.