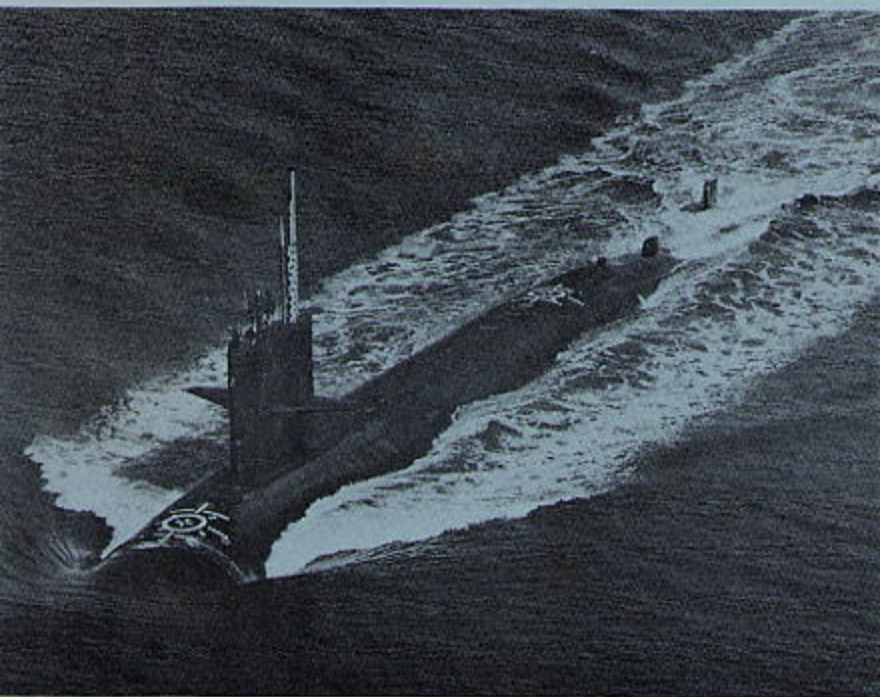
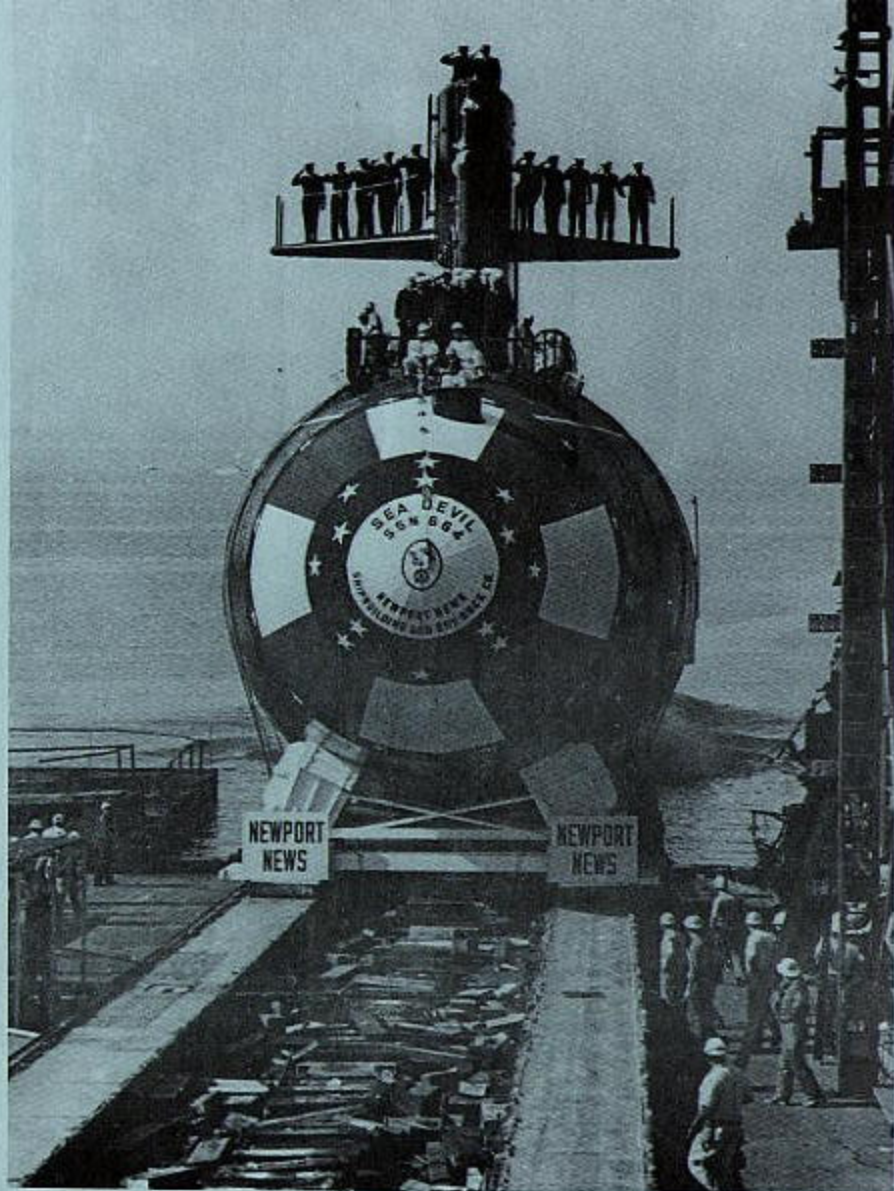




**WELCOME ABOARD**



**USS SEA DEVIL (SSN 664)**



KEEL LAID ..... 12 APRIL 1966  
LAUNCHED ..... 5 OCTOBER 1967  
COMMISSIONED ..... 30 JANUARY 1969



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

USS SEA DEVIL (SSN-664)

FPO MIAMI 34093

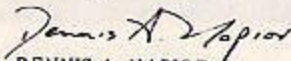
Dear Guest,

On behalf of the officers and men of SEA DEVIL it is my pleasure to extend a hearty "Welcome Aboard". SEA DEVIL bears a proud tradition; she is the second ship to carry the name in the service of the United States Navy and the country's 80th nuclear powered submarine. Her awards include three Navy Unit Commendations and a Meritorious Unit Commendation.

SEA DEVIL's primary mission is anti-submarine warfare. Her secondary missions include the traditional submarine roles of interdiction of shipping and long range reconnaissance. As high-speed, deep-diving submarines with great submerged endurance, the most modern sonar and electronics sensors, and sophisticated underwater weapons, SEA DEVIL and her sisters are uniquely equipped to perform these vital missions in all the world's oceans.

The crew of SEA DEVIL typifies the high level of knowledge, skill, and reliability traditionally found in members of the Submarine Force. Their professionalism, loyal dedication to duty and faithful service are the backbone of SEA DEVIL. They join me in wishing that your visit is both enjoyable and informative.

Sincerely,

  
DENNIS A. NAPIOR  
COMMANDING OFFICER







**USS SEA DEVIL (SS 400)**

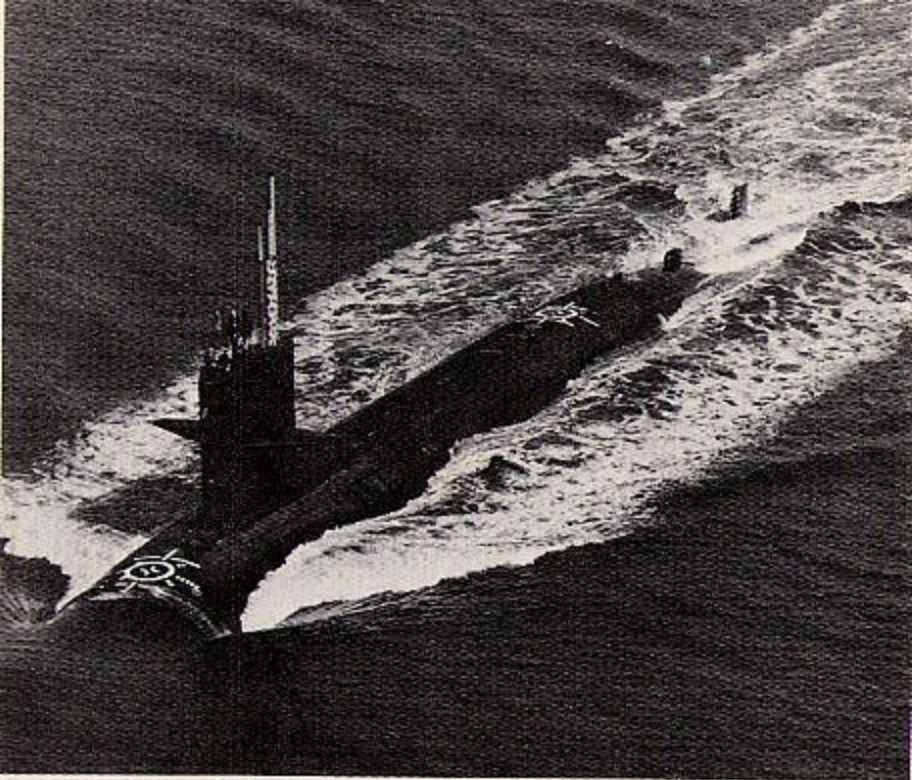
## HERITAGE OF THE SEA DEVIL

The first USS SEA DEVIL (SS 400) was launched at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on 28 February 1944, and commissioned on 24 May 1944. The vessel had an overall length of over 311 feet and an extreme width of 27 feet. Her standard displacement was 2329 tons. She had a designed surface speed of 20 knots and a submerged speed of 9 knots. Her design depth was 400 feet. The SEA DEVIL had a complement of six officers and sixty crewmen. When commissioned, she was armed with ten 21 inch torpedo tubes and four guns, a 5 inch, a 40-mm, a 20-mm and one .50 caliber machine gun.

During World War II, she made five war patrols in the Pacific and sank 13 Japanese ships with a total gross displacement of 39, 525 tons. During her first patrol, she sank the Japanese submarine RO-42. On her second patrol, SEA DEVIL assisted by REDFISH, damaged the Japanese aircraft carrier JUNYO so badly that it was unable to take further part in the war. SEA DEVIL was awarded the Navy Unit Commendation for her third patrol during which she encountered an enemy convoy and, in a series of five superbly executed attacks, sank three cargo ships and damaged one escort. SEA DEVIL was awarded five battle stars for her service during World War II.

In March 1948, SEA DEVIL was decommissioned and sent to the Reserve Fleet. The war in Korea brought her out of the Reserve Fleet in March 1951, and she remained in active service until February 1954, when she was again decommissioned. She was reactivated a second time in August 1957. Finally, after long and faithful service, she was decommissioned on 17 February 1964, and was sunk as a target.





**USS SEA DEVIL (SSN 664)**



## PROFILE OF THE SEA DEVIL

USS SEA DEVIL (SSN 664) is a nuclear powered attack submarine of the STURGEON class, especially designed for anti-submarine warfare. Named for the largest of all rays, SEA DEVIL was built by Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Her keel was laid on 12 April 1966, and she was commissioned on 30 January 1969.

Tenth in the STURGEON class of nuclear subs, SEA DEVIL is 292 feet long, has a beam of 32 feet and displaces 4150 tons. She has a crew of 15 officers and 120 enlisted men.

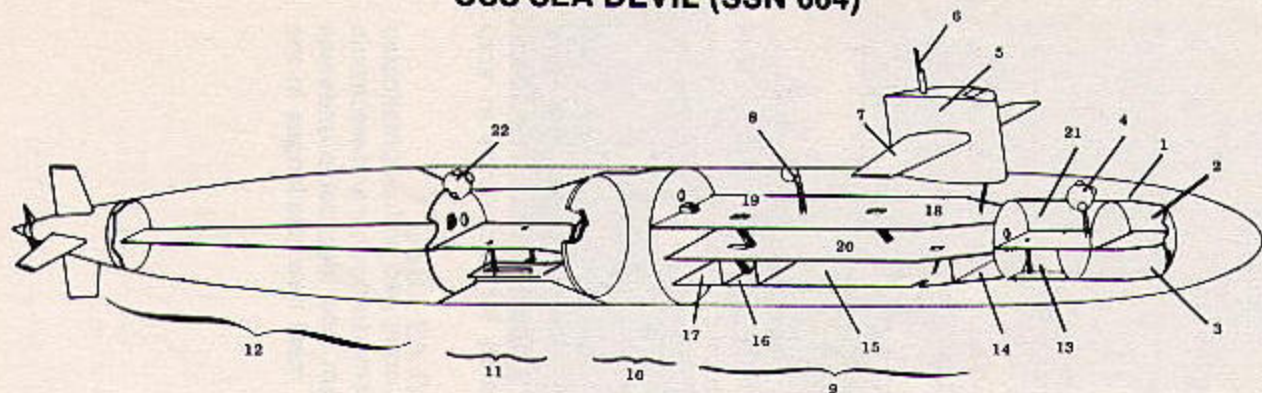
SEA DEVIL has made numerous deployments — principally to the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean — during her career. She became the first nuclear submarine to visit Morocco in 1976, and the first nuclear ship to visit Kalamata, Greece, in 1977.

She has participated in various exercises, including NATO exercises Common Effort and Northern Wedding and a joint exercise with the United Kingdom. She also has conducted underway midshipmen orientation cruises. Her recent highlights include surfacing at the North Pole in 1985.

SEA DEVIL has continued the traditions of her namesake. Her awards have included three Navy Unit Commendations, the Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Battle Efficiency "E" and two Commander SIXTH Fleet "Hook Em" awards for excellence in anti-submarine warfare.

Powered by a nuclear reactor and equipped with sophisticated atmosphere control equipment, the most modern sonar and electronic sensors, an advanced fire control system, and formidable undersea weapons, SEA DEVIL stands ready to meet new challenges in the defense of the nation.

## USS SEA DEVIL (SSN 664)



### STURGEON CLASS NUCLEAR ATTACK SUBMARINE NOMENCLATURE

1-Bow Compartment    2-Crew's Berthing    3-Diesel Generator Room    4-Forward Escape Trunk  
 5-Sail or Fairwater    6-Periscope    7-Fairwater Planes    8-Weapons Shipping Hatch  
 9-Operations Compartment    10-Reactor Compartment    11-Auxiliary Machinery Room #2  
 12-Engine Room    13-First Class PO Quarters    14-Crew's Berthing    15-Torpedo Room  
 16-Laundry    17-Auxiliary Machinery Room #1    18-Control Room    19-Upper Level Ops Com-  
 partment: Port side (fore to aft) - CO Stateroom; XO Stateroom; Ship's Office; Electronic Spaces; Dry  
 Stores Room    20-Middle Level: Port side (fore to aft) - Crew's Head; Wardroom Staterooms;  
 Wardroom; Pantry; Galley, Stbd side (fore to aft) - Crew's Shower; 9 Man Bunkroom; Engineer's Office;  
 Crew's Mess    21-Chief Petty Officer's Quarters    22-After Escape Trunk.



## THE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

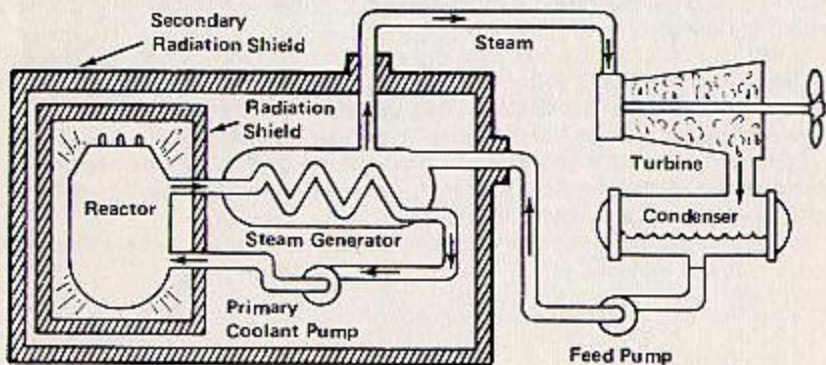
The power plant of a nuclear submarine is based upon a nuclear reactor which provides heat for the generation of steam. This, in turn, drives the main propulsion turbines and the ship's turbine generators for electric power.

The primary system is a circulating water cycle and consists of the reactor, loops for piping, primary coolant pumps and steam generators. Heat produced in the reactor by nuclear fission is transferred to the circulating primary coolant water. This water is then pumped through the steam generator and back into the reactor by the primary coolant pumps for reheating in the next cycle.

In the steam generator, the heat of the pressurized water is transferred to a secondary system to boil water into steam. This secondary system is isolated from the primary system.

From the steam generators, steam flows to the engine room where it drives the turbine generators, which supply the ship with electricity, and the main propulsion turbines, which drive the propeller. After passing through the turbines, the steam is condensed and the water is fed back to the steam generators by the feed pumps.

There is no step in the generation of this power which requires the presence of air or oxygen. This fact alone allows the ship to operate completely independent from the earth's atmosphere for extended periods of time.





## **COMMANDER DENNIS A. NAPIOR**

### **COMMANDING OFFICER**

Commander NAPIOR entered the U. S. Naval Academy in 1966 from Napa, California. Graduating in 1970 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Marine Engineering, he attended Nuclear Power Training at Mare Island, California, and Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Following initial submarine training, he reported to the USS STONEWALL JACKSON (SSBN 634)(GOLD) in New London, Connecticut, where he served as Communications Officer.

Upon completion of submarine qualification, he attended Submarine Officer's Advanced Course in July 1973, and reported to USS FLASHER (SSN 613) in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. He served as Damage Control Assistant and then as Main Propulsion Assistant while completing a deployment and an overhaul at Mare Island, California.

In August 1976, Commander NAPIOR reported as Engineer Officer of USS BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (SSBN 640)(BLUE). He completed six Poseidon Strategic Deterrent Patrols on FRANKLIN prior to his relief in August 1979. For the next three years, he was employed as a Senior Product Manager for Babcock & Wilcox in Lynchburg, Virginia. He also pursued his Masters in Business Administration degree at Lynchburg College.

In 1983, he returned to active duty and enjoyed a brief tour as Navigator on USS HAMMERHEAD (SSN 663) before reporting as Executive Officer of USS NORFOLK (SSN 714). He completed a Mediterranean deployment and an Atlantic deployment before entering Prospective Commanding Officer training in April 1986.

Commander NAPIOR is entitled to wear the Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal with Gold Star, Navy Achievement Medal, Navy Expeditionary Medal, as well as unit and service awards.

He is married to the former Linda Tisdale of Vallejo, California. They have three sons, Chris, David, and Michael.





## **COMMANDER RICHARD W. MIES, USN COMMANDING OFFICER**

Commander Richard W. MIES was born and raised in Chicago, Illinois. He graduated from Lane Technical High School and entered the United States Naval Academy in 1963. He graduated with the class of 1967, having earned a Bachelor of Science degree with majors in mechanical engineering and mathematics.

Following graduation and commissioning, Commander MIES completed one year of postgraduate studies at Oxford University, England. In August 1968, he commenced training for submarine duty. After graduation from submarine and nuclear power training schools, Commander MIES reported to USS SUNFISH (SSN 649) in March 1970. He served as Weapons Officer, Reactor Controls Assistant and Main Propulsion Assistant. During this tour, he completed qualification in submarines and qualification as an Engineer Officer.

In May 1973, Commander MIES reported to the precommissioning unit of USS L. MENDEL RIVERS (SSN 686) which was under construction at Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. He served as Engineer Officer through commissioning until June 1976, when he was assigned to the staff of Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet as a member of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board. Following this assignment, Commander MIES served as Executive Officer USS NATHAN HALE (SSBN 623)(BLUE) until December 1980. During this tour of duty, he qualified for command of nuclear submarines and completed three strategic deterrent patrols. From January 1981 until June 1983, Commander MIES pursued postgraduate studies in the fields of diplomatic history and international law, politics, and economics at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and Harvard University.

Commander MIES holds graduate degrees in government administration and international relations; he is a candidate for a doctoral degree from the Fletcher School. In addition to unit and service awards, he is entitled to wear the Navy Commendation Medal with three gold stars and the Navy Achievement Medal.

Commander MIES is married to the former Sheila McCann of Chicago, Illinois. They have two daughters, Rachel Anne and Sara Elizabeth.



The Sea Devil is one of the giant rays belonging to the marine family *Mobulidae* and known to science as *Manta birostris*. It is found throughout the warm seas and grows to a huge size - the largest of all rays. Occasionally one is taken that measures about thirty feet from the tip of one fin to the tip of the other, and weighs over two tons. They are really wider than they are long.



The Sea Devil has two cartilaginous horn-like lobes projecting at the front of its head on each side, the "Devil's Horns" from which the name is derived. Unlike the Stingray, the Sea Devil does not have a spine on its tail. In color, it is dark gray to bluish above and white below, with some irregular steel blue blotches on the underside of its head. Sea Devils have strong swimming power along with great endurance. They have been known to tow small boats for two or three hours. The Sea Devil is often observed swimming near the surface of the water with the tips of its fins curled upward, breaking the surface.

