

USS SPRINGFIELD

(SSN 761)



**CITIES OF SPRINGFIELD
ILLINOIS AND MASSACHUSETTS**

Welcome Aboard!



USS SPRINGFIELD FACTS

Crew:	15 Officers; 17 Chief Petty Officers; 103 Enlisted (E-6 and below)
Armament:	Four torpedo tubes; Twelve vertical launch missile tubes
Length:	362 feet
Beam (hull diam.):	33 feet
Maximum depth:	In excess of 400 feet
Power Plant:	One pressurized water nuclear reactor
Displacement:	6127 tons (Surfaced), 6904 tons (Submerged)
Speed:	In excess of 20 knots (1 knot = 1.14 mph)

WELCOME ABOARD

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As a warship, a submarine is not designed for large numbers of people. Only a limited number of personnel can be accommodated in the Control Room, on the Bridge, or in the Maneuvering Room. All guests must request permission from the Officer of the Deck before proceeding to the Periscope Stand while submerged and from the Chief of the Watch before proceeding to the Bridge when surfaced.

As your hosts during this trip, the officers and crew of SPRINGFIELD hope that your visit on board will be informative, interesting and enjoyable. If you have any questions, please ask any member of the crew for assistance. It is a pleasure to have you on board as our guest.

Commanding Officer

OTHER SHIPS NAMED SPRINGFIELD

The submarine SPRINGFIELD (SSN 761) is the fourth U.S. Naval ship to be named in honor of the capital city of Illinois, as well as the city in Massachusetts.

The first SPRINGFIELD was a stern wheel river steamer built and purchased by the Navy in 1862, and commissioned as a light draft gunboat in January of 1863. It operated on the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers as a transport escort, keeping the Army's lines of communication and supply open during the Civil War. In July, 1863, SPRINGFIELD joined with other gunboats in pursuing a large Confederate force that had crossed the Ohio River into the North. The chase lasted 10 days and covered 500 miles, with the raiders surrendering in the end. SPRINGFIELD participated through the end of the war largely in routine convoy and patrol service, before being decommissioned in June of 1865. The steamer was sold that August.

The second SPRINGFIELD (I.D. No. 2575) — a river steamer built in 1901 — was chartered from the Delaware River Line in 1918 by the 4th Naval District. Assigned to the District and operating under direction of the Philadelphia Navy Yard Commandant, SPRINGFIELD carried freight for nearly a year before being returned to the Delaware River Line and stricken from the Navy list.

The light cruiser SPRINGFIELD (CL-66), third ship to bear the name, was commissioned in September of 1944. For the next six months, the cruiser participated in exercises and drills. In February of 1945, having arrived in Pearl Harbor en route to the West Pacific, SPRINGFIELD was assigned to Task Force 58 protecting carriers during the attack on and invasion of Okinawa. Later, SPRINGFIELD joined Task Force 38 during attacks on Tokyo, Honshu and Hokkaido. Following the Japanese surrender in mid-August, SPRINGFIELD entered Tokyo Bay in early September. The cruiser earned two battle stars for service during World War II.

After the war, SPRINGFIELD operated along the West Coast, voyaging to the Far East in the late 1940's before being placed in the San Francisco Group of the Pacific Reserve Fleet in 1950. Nearly a decade later, in May of 1959, SPRINGFIELD was converted to a PROVIDENCE-class Terrier guided-missile cruiser, redesignated CLG-7. During this second career, which spanned the 1960's and early 1970's, SPRINGFIELD served as flagship of the Commander, 6th Fleet, later serving as flagship of the Commander, 2nd Fleet. The ship participated in many exercises with other nations, also hosting numerous dignitaries, including royalty, diplomats, political figures and military leaders. In the fall of 1973, SPRINGFIELD returned to Virginia for inactivation and was decommissioned in May of 1974.



CL - 66



CLG - 7



SPRINGFIELD • ILLINOIS

Springfield was selected to be the capital of Illinois in 1839. The original statehouse was the meeting place of the Illinois legislature for nearly 40 years and is known for its association with Abraham Lincoln. Besides serving his last term in the state legislature there, Lincoln gave his celebrated "House Divided" speech in the statehouse, used the building as his presidential campaign headquarters, and lay in state there after his assassination. The current State Capitol, designed by John C. Cochrane and completed in 1888, is constructed in the form of a Latin cross. Although its architecture has been described as Classic, it has elements of Greek Revival, Romanesque, French Imperial and Turkish design.

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One of Springfield's most unique cultural events is the International Carillon Festival held each June, the only event of its kind in the world. The site for this festival is the 12-story tower and carillon in Washington Park, called the Thomas Rees Memorial Carillon after the former publisher of the Illinois State Register. The tower features three observation decks, allowing visitors to view up close the 66 imported cast bronze bells, which cover a range of five-and-a-half chromatic octaves. The carillonneur's cabin houses the keyboard from which the bells are manually played. During the festival, carillonneurs from all over the world perform; throughout the rest of the year, Sunday concerts are scheduled by the resident carillonneur, a graduate of the Royal Carillon School in Mechelen, Belgium.

SPRINGFIELD • MASSACHUSETTS

The city of Springfield, Massachusetts — in the heart of what is known as the Pioneer Valley — began as a 17th-century village on the Connecticut River and has grown into a regional center for the Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin counties. Pioneer Valley takes pride in its series of historical “firsts”. Holyoke is the nation’s first planned industrial city and it’s acknowledged as the birthplace of volleyball, while Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley is the country’s first college devoted exclusively to women’s education. The motorcycle was invented in Springfield and is honored in the Indian Motorcycle Museum and Hall of Fame. The first American-made automobile was manufactured in Springfield, while Northampton is home to the country’s first gymnasium. But the city is probably best known for its historic association with basketball, invented in 1891 by Dr. James Naismith, who used peach baskets for hoops. Springfield’s Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame honors the people who have made the sport what it is today with exhibits and video presentations, as well as a special room allowing visitors to shoot baskets from a moving walkway.

American military strength has its origins in Springfield, which is the home of the nation’s first armory, commissioned by General George Washington in 1779. Other milestones in military history for which the region can take credit include the invention of the Springfield Rifle in 1903 and the development of the M-1 Rifle, recognized as critical to the nation’s victory in World War II. The Springfield Armory National Historic Site offers exhibits on the manufacture of guns and has an extensive firearms display. In addition to housing the world’s largest military small arms collection, the museum features collections of Civil War muskets, miniature soldiers and other historical weapons.

The Quadrangle at State and Chestnut Streets in downtown Springfield offers the public an impressive mix of the historical and the educational. Besides being the location of the Springfield City Library, the Quadrangle is encircled by an association of museums that collectively features, in addition to their permanent collections, over 30 special exhibitions each year. The Connecticut Valley Historical Museum offers displays of furniture, folk and decorative arts, and period rooms. The George Walter Vincent Smith Art Museum is known for its collections of jade, bronzes, porcelains, rugs and armor; while the Museum of Fine Arts includes American as well as European paintings and sculpture. Rounding out the Quadrangle is the Springfield Science Museum, with exhibits on animal and plant life, a fresh-water aquarium, a planetarium, as well as an Exploration Center with special hands-on exhibits.



Springfield

*What greater honor could a city
Have bestowed on them today,
Than this instrument of freedom
Named after it this way?*

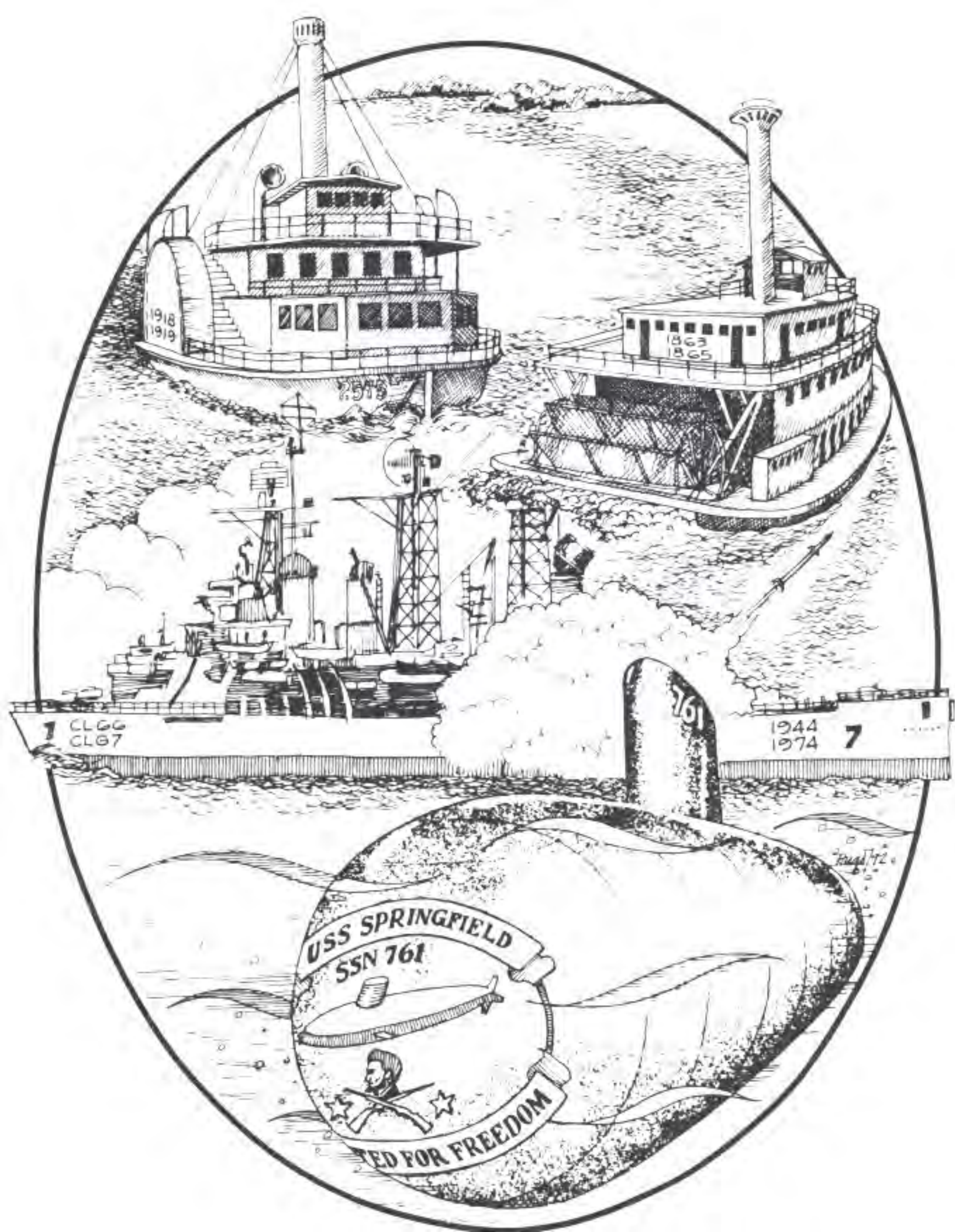
*It's commissioned with the purpose
To defend our blessed shore,
A warning to whomever
Our power to underscore.*

*How proud we'll share this glory
Of this sub, our city's name,
For this vessel and its sailors
In our hearts will e'er remain.*

*As you slip into the water
With your officers and crew,
Our prayers and pride, best wishes
Are ever there with you.*

*May the "Springfield" that journeys
To whatever clime or land,
Be guarded and protected
By God's almighty hand!*

— B. Dalton





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 other for all aspects of operations of 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 his 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 — Submariner.

A SUBMARINER'S PRAYER

"Eternal Father, strong to save,
Whose arm hath bound the restless wave,
Who biddest the mighty ocean deep
Its own appointed limits keep.
O hear us when we cry to Thee
For those in peril on the sea.

Bless those who serve beneath the deep,
Through lonely hour their vigil keep.
May peace their mission ever be.
Protect each one we ask of Thee.
Bless those at home who wait and pray.
For their return by night or day."





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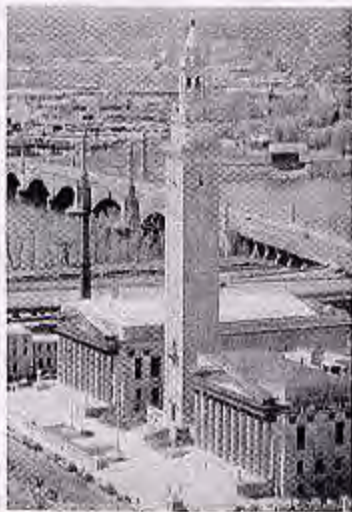
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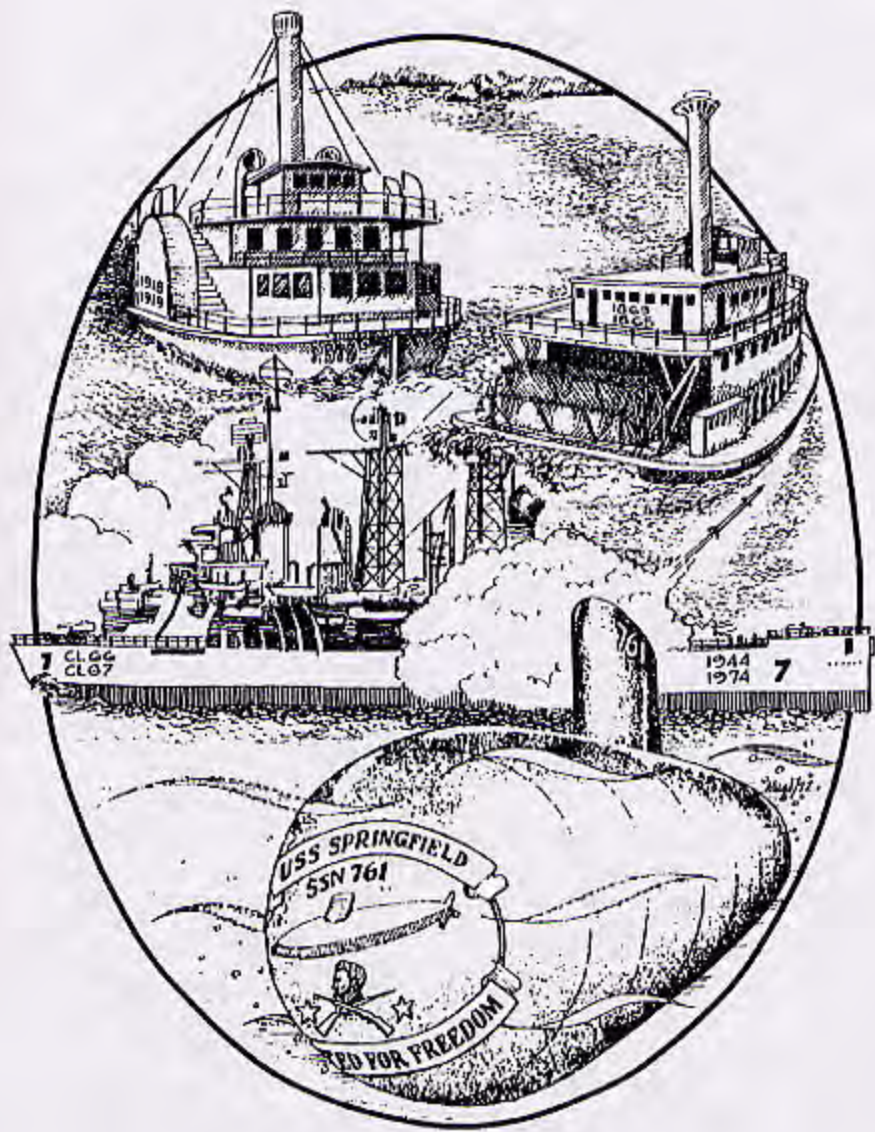
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