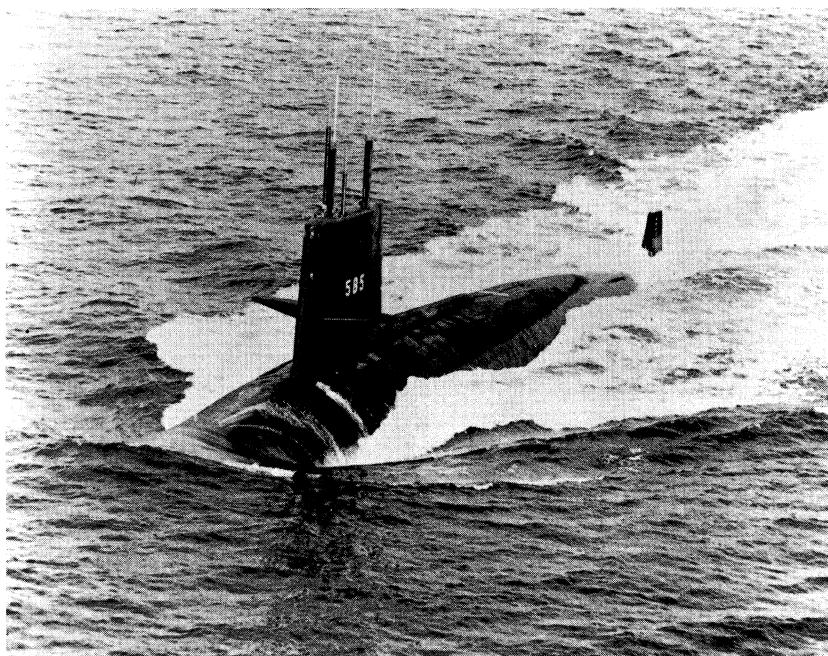


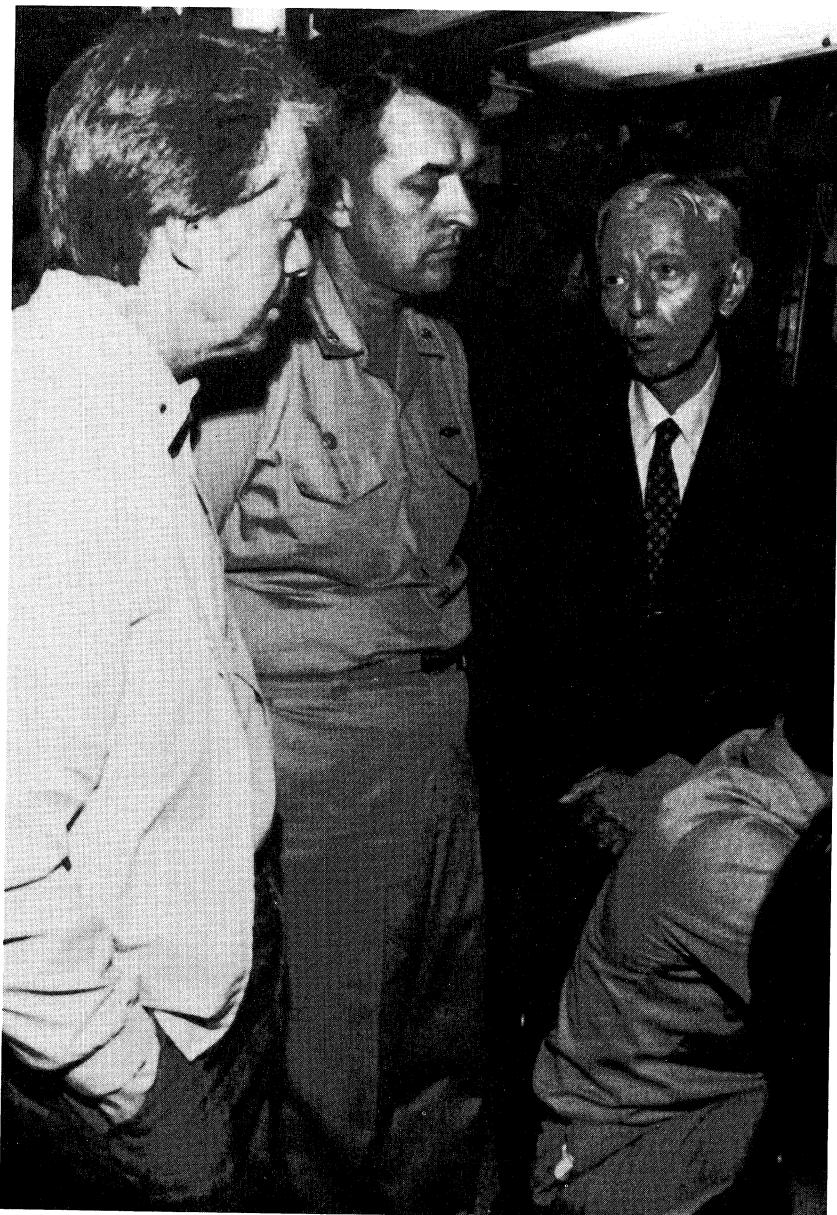
Admiral H. G. Rickover standing on fantail of the USS *Nimitz* during her initial trial, March 1975. (U.S. Navy)



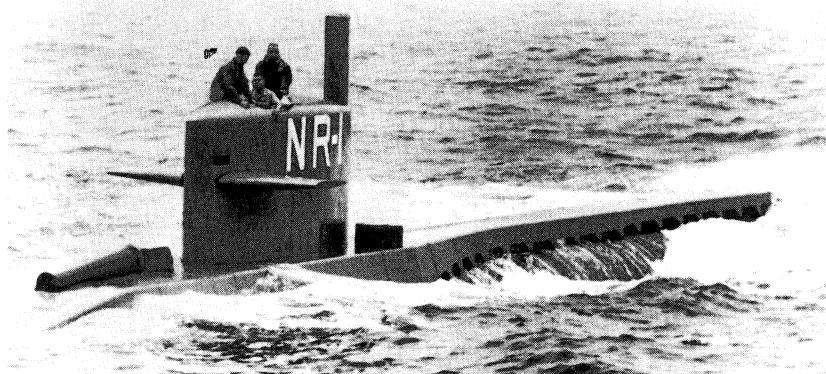
USS *Skipjack* (SSN 585) on sea trials, 1 April 1959. (U.S. Navy)



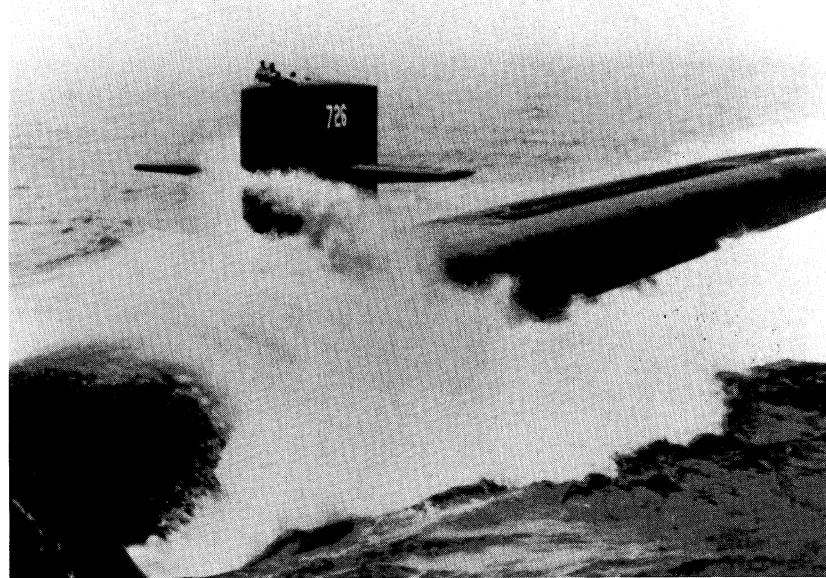
USS *Skipjack* (SSN 585) with her S5W reactor plant combines nuclear power and the streamlined *Albacore* hull for high sustained speed submerged. (U.S. Navy)



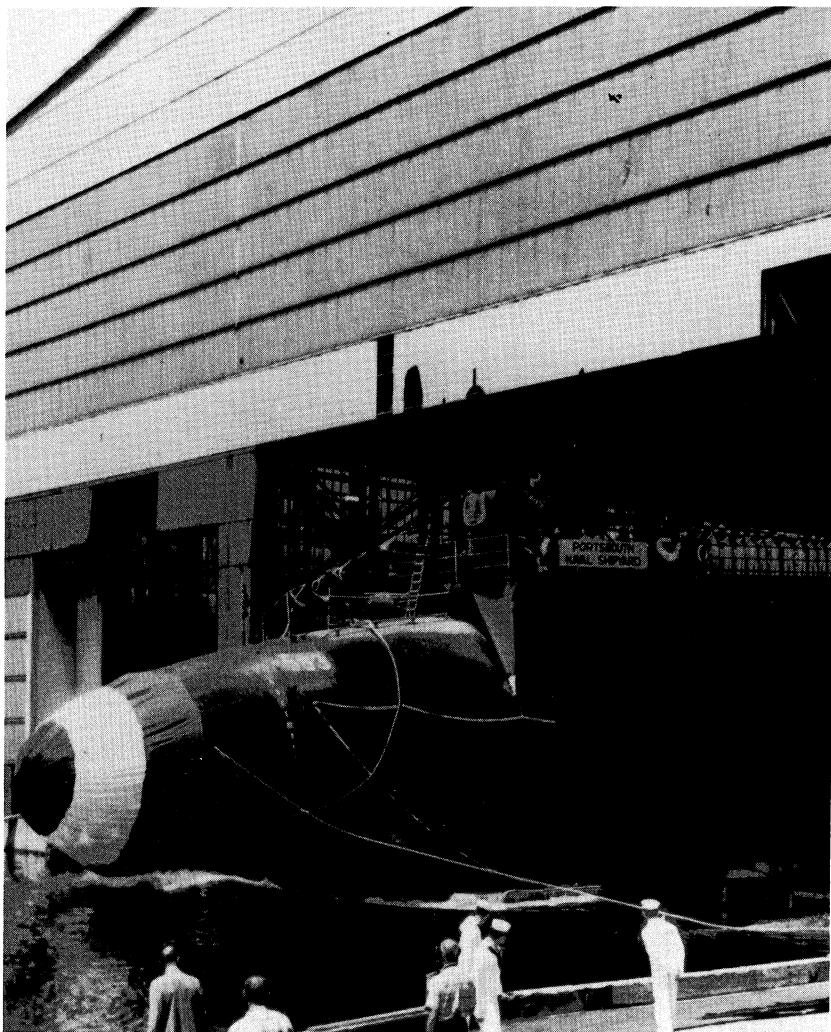
President Carter inspecting the USS *Los Angeles* (SSN 688) on 27 May 1977. With him are Admiral Rickover and Captain J. C. Christianson. (U.S. Navy)



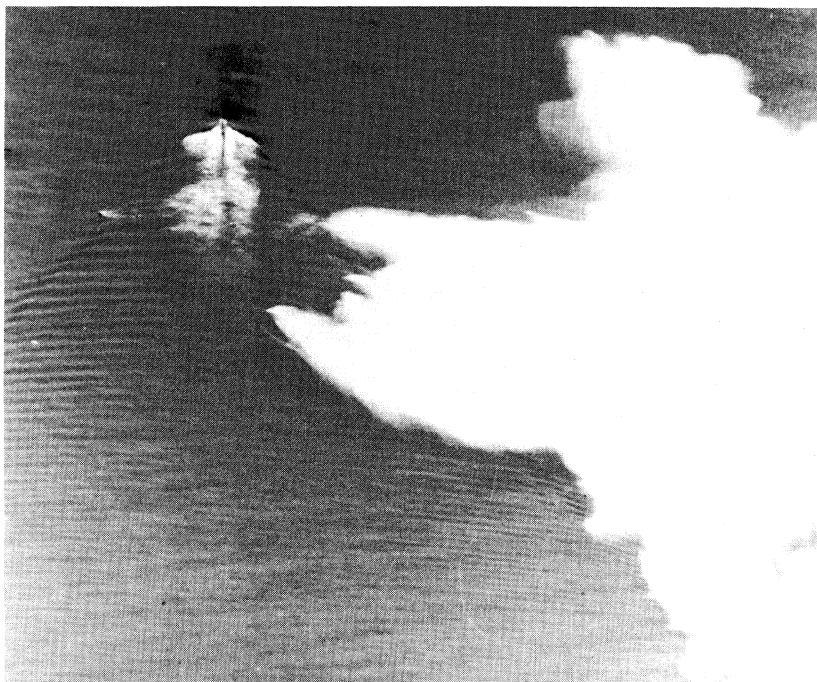
NR-1 nuclear-powered research vehicle completes sea trials, 18 August 1969. (U.S. AEC-69-8619)



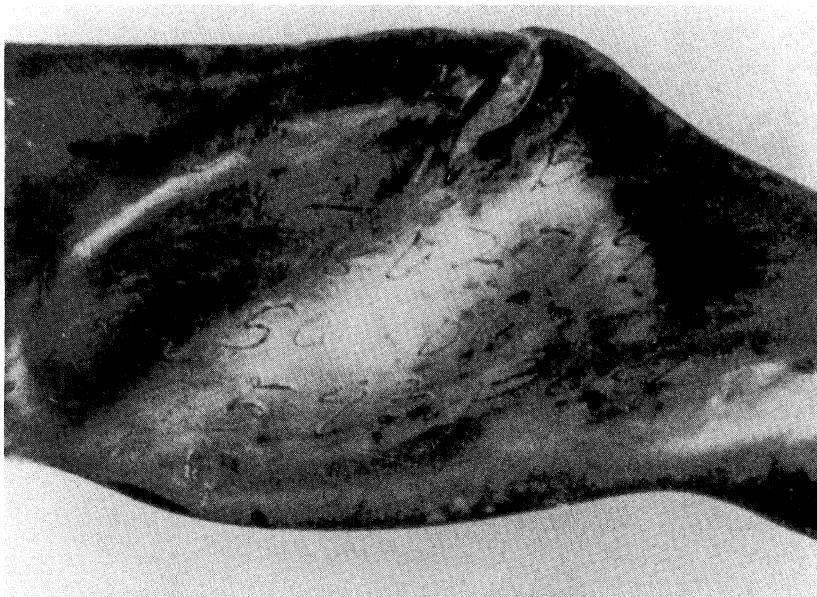
The first Trident missile submarine USS *Ohio* (SSN 726) underway, September 1981. (U.S. Navy)



Portsmouth Naval Shipyard launches USS *Thresher*, 9 July 1960. (U.S. Navy)



USS *Thresher* (SSN 593) undergoes most severe shock test ever conducted on an operating submarine as of July 1962. (U.S. Navy)



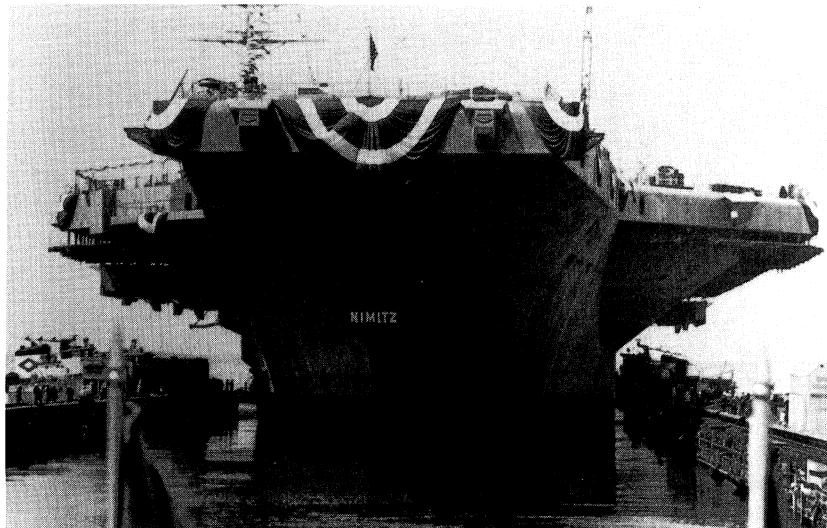
Brass pipe recovered by the *Trieste* on 28 August 1963. The marking "593 BOAT" identifies the pipe as belonging to the *Thresher*. (U.S. Navy)



The first nuclear-powered task force — the USS *Enterprise* (CVAN 65), USS *Long Beach* (CGN 9) and USS *Bainbridge* (DLGN 25) in the Mediterranean on 30 June 1964. (U.S. Navy)



A leading figure in the struggle for a nuclear-powered surface fleet Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee L. Mendel Rivers attends keel laying of the USS *South Carolina* (DLGN 37). (Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company)



Launching of the USS Nimitz (CVN 68) at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company on 13 May 1972, at the end of years of struggle to obtain nuclear-powered carrier. (AEC-72-9818)



Admiral Rickover and President Kennedy discussing the Multilateral Force and education, 11 February 1963. (Courtesy White House)



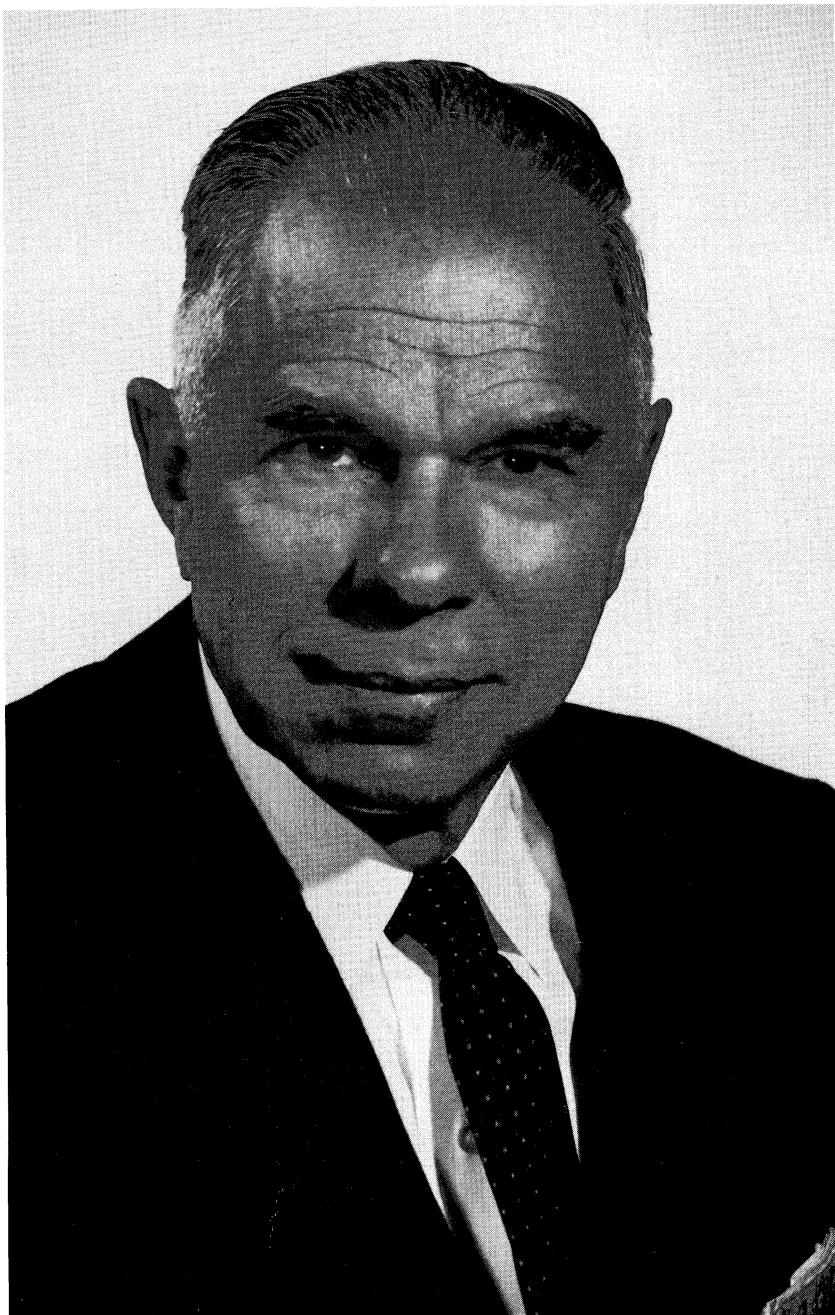
Admiral Rickover speaks to midshipmen at the Naval Academy (U.S. Navy)



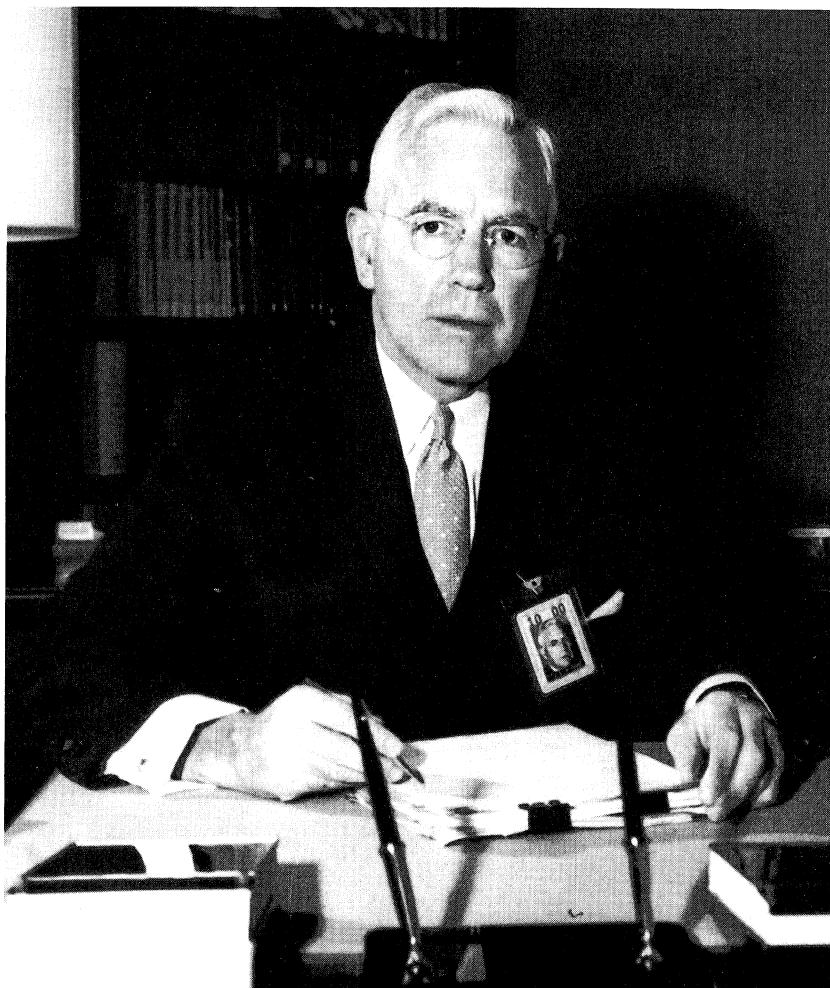
Near the end of his navy career, Admiral Rickover, with Mrs. Eleonore B. Rickover and Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman, Jr., inspect the Trident submarine USS Ohio (SSBN 726) at her commissioning at Groton, Connecticut, on 11 November 1981. On the preceding day Mr. Lehman had informed Admiral Rickover that he had recommended his retirement to Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and President Ronald Reagan. (U.S. Navy)



Admiral Rickover at the commissioning of the USS *Ohio* (SSBN 726). As usual, the admiral is in civilian clothes. Beside him is Admiral Harry D. Train II, Commander in Chief, Atlantic. They are followed by Vice Admiral Steven A. White, Commander, Submarine Force, Atlantic, and Admiral Thomas B. Hayward, Chief of Naval Operations. Under construction in the background is the USS *Georgia* (SSBN 729). (U.S. Navy)



Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission from March 1961 to August 1971, thought the Naval Propulsion Program under Admiral Rickover's leadership was well run. He urged nuclear propulsion for the aircraft carrier USS *John F. Kennedy* (CVN 67). (Atomic Energy Commission)



John S. McCone, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission from July 1958 to January 1961, thought the navy slow in applying nuclear propulsion to the surface fleet. (Atomic Energy Commission)



President Richard Nixon congratulating Admiral Rickover on receiving his fourth star, 3 December 1973. (U.S. Navy)



Admiral Rickover and President Jimmy Carter, who had served under Admiral Rickover as a young officer, talk with the press on board the USS *Los Angeles* (SSN 688) 27 May 1977. The controversial ship was the first of a new class of attack submarines. (U.S. Navy)



Talking with allies on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on 11 April 1959 in the *Skipjack* (SSN 585). Vice Admiral Rickover with Senator Clinton P. Anderson on the left and Senator Henry M. Jackson on the right. (General Dynamics)