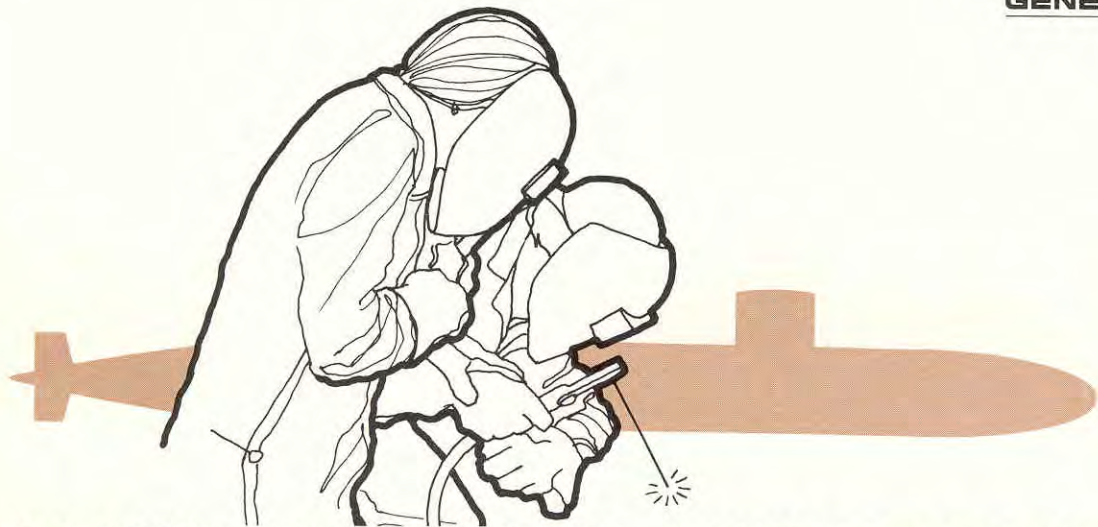


GENERAL DYNAMICS

Electric Boat Division



KEEL LAYING OF THE NUCLEAR-POWERED ATTACK SUBMARINE

LA JOLLA SSN701

OCTOBER 16, 1976

GROTON, CONNECTICUT



USS LA JOLLA

SSN 701



NUCLEAR POWERED ATTACK SUBMARINE

KEEL LAID OCTOBER 16, 1976 AT GENERAL DYNAMICS' ELECTRIC BOAT DIVISION
BY

MRS. BOB WILSON

"WE LIVE IN THE GREATEST COUNTRY — THE MOST SUCCESSFUL COUNTRY — THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN. OUR FLEETS ARE DAILY REMINDERS THAT THE UNITED STATES CARES, THAT IT STANDS READY TO DEFEND NOT ONLY ITSELF, BUT THE REST OF THE FREE WORLD FROM AGGRESSION. WE CANNOT RISK THE CHANCE OF COMING IN SECOND BEST."

THE HONORABLE BOB WILSON

United States Representative from California



KEEL LAYING OF THE LA JOLLA SSN701

PROGRAM

National Anthem

U.S. Coast Guard Academy Band

Invocation

Commander Aldon E. Purdham, ChC, USN

Welcome

Gorden E. MacDonald

General Manager, Electric Boat Division
Executive Vice President, General Dynamics

Remarks and
Introduction of
Secretary of the Navy

David S. Lewis

Chairman of the Board
General Dynamics

Introduction of
Principal Speaker

The Honorable J. William Middendorf II
Secretary of the Navy

Address

The Honorable Bob Wilson

U.S. Representative from California

Introduction of
Admiral Rickover

Mr. Lewis

Introduction of Sponsor

Admiral H.G. Rickover, USN

Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program

Welding Initials on Keel

Mrs. Bob Wilson

MRS. BOB WILSON

Shirley Haughey Wilson was born in Battle Creek, Michigan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Haughey. She has two children by a previous marriage, Jonathan Kent Sarrett and Carla Brane Sarrett. She is a direct descendant of Presidents Benjamin Harrison and William Henry Harrison.

Mrs. Wilson graduated from Lakeview High School in Battle Creek and attended Riverside College in Riverside, California. Prior to marrying Congressman Wilson, she owned and operated several beauty salons and a restaurant, Sarrett House, in La Jolla, California.

Mrs. Wilson is a member of the La Jolla Chapter, Women's Committee for Cerebral Palsy, Bells for Mental Health, Symphony Society of San Diego, Daughters of the American Revolution, The Congressional Club of Washington, D.C. and the 83rd Club Congressional Wives.

Her hobbies are skiing, swimming, cooking, knitting, antique collecting and refinishing, and decoupage.



THE HONORABLE BOB WILSON

A Member of Congress since 1952, Representative Bob Wilson of San Diego, California, is the ranking Republican on the House Armed Services Committee and the Select Committee on Aging.

Congressman Wilson is currently a Delegate to the North Atlantic Assembly, NATO's parliamentary arm, and has been a delegate to the last three sessions of the Law of the Sea Conference.

As one of Congress' staunchest supporters of a strong Navy, he is credited with making San Diego the Navy's largest port. He recently spearheaded the fight to authorize several additional critically needed ships requested by the President as a part of the Fiscal Year 1977 authorization.

Mr. Wilson co-authored a new title in the Military Procurement Act which set an official Congressional policy that nuclear propulsion be used for all future major combatant ships. He is a leader in seapower and naval posture.

Congressman Wilson has received the National Security Award for his work in Civil Defense matters, and was made an Honorary Life Member of the Fleet Reserve Association for his legislative work in enlisted military personnel problems. He is a Congressional authority on legislation relative to military retirement and survivor benefits, and has particular expertise in Veterans' and Senior Citizens' legislation.



Mr. Wilson is a member of the Board of Advisors for the Naval Postgraduate School at Monterey, California, and is a former member of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

Bob Wilson is married to Shirley Haughey Sarret of La Jolla. He has two daughters, Mrs. James Wilson and Mrs. Michael Chapple; also a son, the Reverend Bryant Wilson. There are nine grandchildren.

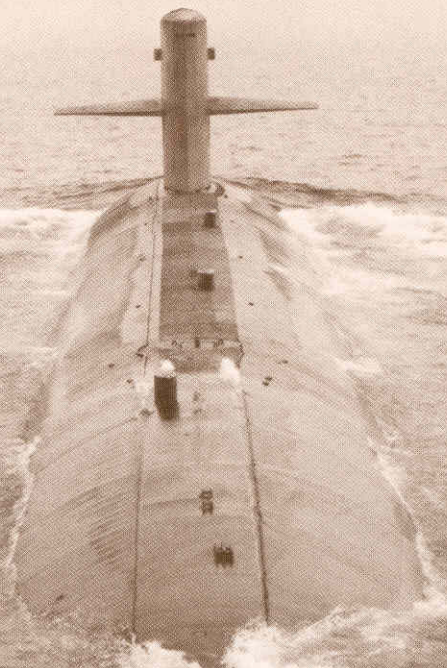
THE LOS ANGELES CLASS

The LOS ANGELES Class is the Navy's newest class of nuclear-powered attack submarines. It has a higher speed capability than its predecessors; it will also have the most advanced antisubmarine warfare capabilities. Underwater stealth, together with powerful weapon systems and sensors, will make ships of this class a deadly force against enemy submarines, as well as surface ships.

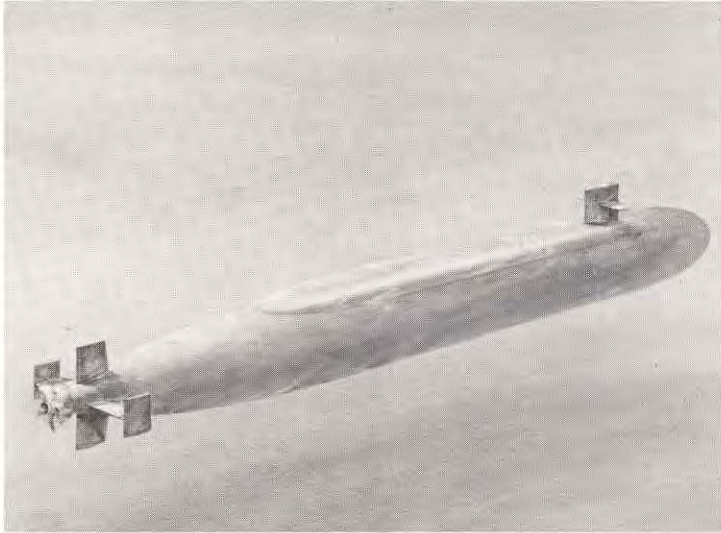
Approval to proceed with this important new class of high speed submarines resulted from investigations of the U.S. Submarine Program conducted seven years ago by the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. In view of the urgent need for these high speed submarines in our fleet, Congress not only accepted the recommendations of these committees that funds for procurement of long lead items for the SSN688 be added to the budget for the 1969 shipbuilding program, but Congress also added funds for submarines of this class to the 1970, 1971, and 1972 shipbuilding programs in addition to the funds proposed by the Department of Defense.

SHIPS OF THE CLASS

LOS ANGELES (SSN688)
BATON ROUGE (SSN689)
PHILADELPHIA (SSN690)
MEMPHIS (SSN691)
OMAHA (SSN692)
CINCINNATI (SSN693)
GROTON (SSN694)
BIRMINGHAM (SSN695)
NEW YORK CITY (SSN696)
INDIANAPOLIS (SSN697)
BREMERTON (SSN698)
JACKSONVILLE (SSN699)
DALLAS (SSN700)
LA JOLLA (SSN701)
(SSN'S 702-715 UNNAMED)



FUTURE NUCLEAR-POWERED SUBMARINES



Artist's concept of the TRIDENT submarine

TRIDENT SUBMARINES

The first five TRIDENT Submarines have been authorized by Congress, and more are planned.

The TRIDENT submarines and missiles will increase the survivability of our seaborne deterrent in the 1980's and beyond, and will provide for replacement of our aging POLARIS submarines.

The United States has 41 nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines. All of these were built with the technology of the 1950's, and the oldest one will be nearly 20 years old by the time the first TRIDENT submarine is scheduled to enter the fleet.

The new TRIDENT submarines have been designed with all the latest nuclear propulsion and submarine technology. They will be much more difficult to detect and attack than our POLARIS submarines for two reasons: the new longer range TRIDENT missiles will give the submarines vastly more ocean area to hide in, and the new submarines will be much quieter.

NUCLEAR-POWERED SURFACE SHIPS

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

	Ship Authorization	Ship Delivery
USS <i>Enterprise</i> CVN65	1958	1961
USS <i>Nimitz</i> CVN68	1967	1975
USS <i>Dwight D Eisenhower</i> CVN69	1970	1977
USS <i>Carl Vinson</i> CVN70	1974	1980

GUIDED MISSILE CRUISERS

USS <i>Long Beach</i> CGN9	1957	1961
USS <i>Bainbridge</i> CGN25	1959	1962
USS <i>Truxtun</i> CGN35	1962	1967
USS <i>California</i> CGN36	1967	1974
USS <i>South Carolina</i> CGN37	1968	1974
USS <i>Virginia</i> CGN38	1970	1976
USS <i>Texas</i> CGN39	1971	1977
USS <i>Mississippi</i> CGN40	1972	1978
Unnamed CGN41	1975	1980



Nuclear-powered guided missile cruiser USS California, commissioned February 1974.

TASK FORCE

Nuclear power in the Navy's first line surface striking forces frees them from dependence on vulnerable and uncertain fuel oil supplies. Oil fired ships must be refueled every few days. All-nuclear task groups, such as that pictured here, have essentially unlimited high speed endurance. That endurance enables the nuclear task group to match the endurance of enemy nuclear submarines, to take high speed evasive action, to avoid frequent slowing to refuel in high threat areas, and to retire at high speed to low threat areas to replenish combat stores. Nuclear powered aircraft carriers can carry munitions and aircraft fuel in space that otherwise would be required for ship propulsion fuel. By having the aircraft carrier and its escorts nuclear propelled, the need for other combatant ships to protect supplies is reduced.

There are now two nuclear powered aircraft carriers and six nuclear powered cruisers in the fleet. Two more aircraft carriers and three more cruisers are under construction. Congress has appropriated long lead time funds for a fifth nuclear carrier, the CVN71.

Navy plans for the fiscal year 1978 shipbuilding program include advance procurement funds to get started on long lead components for a nuclear powered strike cruiser. The nuclear powered strike cruiser, designated CSGN, is described by the Navy as being larger than the nuclear cruisers now being built

Nuclear-Powered Task Group: The USS Enterprise (CVN65) accompanied by the USS Bainbridge (CGN25), the USS Truxtun (CGN35) and the USS Long Beach (CGN9).



in order to accommodate additional weapons including cruise missiles and the AEGIS air defense radar and missile system. The AEGIS air defense system is designed for use in the highest threat areas to counter saturation type attacks by aircraft and missiles. It is in just such high threat areas that nuclear propulsion is most needed due to vulnerability of logistic supply lines. By having the most advanced air defense missile system, nuclear propulsion, and offensive missile systems, the nuclear powered strike cruiser will greatly enhance the capability of our carriers to penetrate and counter enemy forces. The strike cruiser will also have unique ability to project seapower while operating independently or with lesser naval forces in areas where the full power of an aircraft carrier task force is not required.



“The Nation has not reduced its expectations of what the Navy can and must do in time of war. Consequently, it is very important that each new warship be as capable of fighting and winning as we know how to build.”

“An all-nuclear Navy will give the United States a powerful fleet that won’t be tied to any nation’s oil supply. I believe that an all-nuclear Navy is a concept whose time came long ago and, given our present oil situation, that concept makes even more sense today.”

THE HONORABLE BOB WILSON
United States Representative from California