



LAUNCHING OF THE NUCLEAR POWERED ATTACK SUBMARINE

Los Angeles

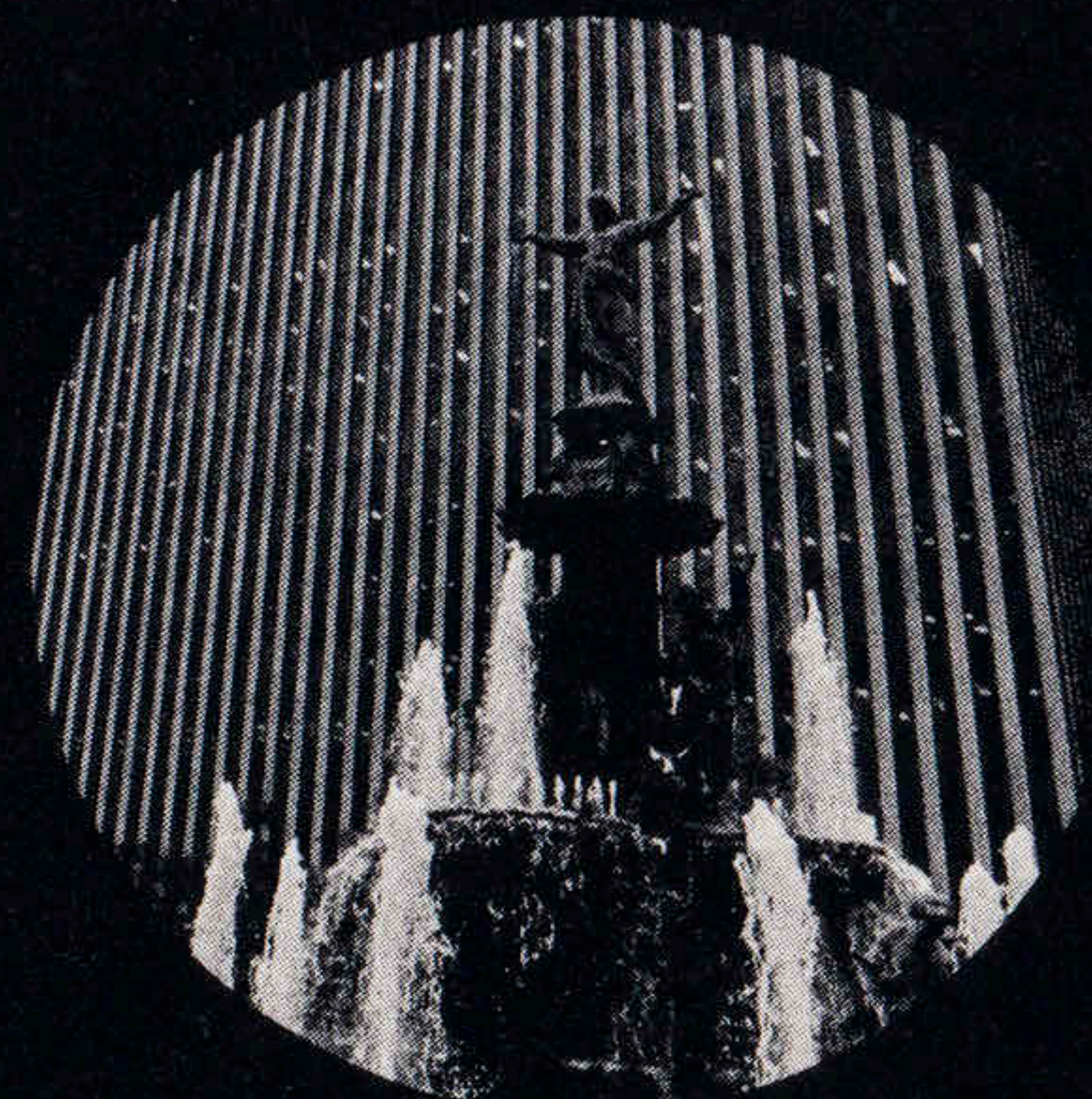
SSN 688

KEEL LAYING OF THE NUCLEAR POWERED ATTACK SUBMARINE

Cincinnati

SSN 693

Newport News Shipbuilding



COLDWARBOATS.ORG

APRIL 6, 1974

LOS ANGELES KEEL LAYING JANUARY 8, 1972

The keel laying of the LOS ANGELES on January 8, 1972 marked the start of construction on a new class of nuclear powered attack submarines. Representative and Mrs. Chet Holifield officiated at the keel laying ceremony. Representative Holifield, the dean of California's congressional delegation, was keynote speaker for the event while Mrs. Holifield served as authenticator. Their daughter, Mrs. Robert Feldman, was matron of honor.



LAUNCHING OF THE NUCLEAR POWERED ATTACK SUBMARINE LOS ANGELES

PROGRAM

NATIONAL ANTHEM

*Commander
United States Atlantic Fleet Band*

ADDRESS

*The Honorable John W. Warner
Secretary of the Navy*

INVOCATION

*Captain Donald L. Kirkbride, CHC (USN)
Fifth Naval District*

INTRODUCTION OF THE SPONSOR AND
MAID OF HONOR

*Admiral H. G. Rickover
Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program*

WELCOMING REMARKS
AND INTRODUCTION OF THE
PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

*J. P. Diesel
President and Chief Executive Officer
Newport News Shipbuilding*

THE CHRISTENING

*The Honorable Anne Armstrong
Sponsor
Miss Katharine Armstrong
Maid of Honor*

The Honorable Anne Armstrong

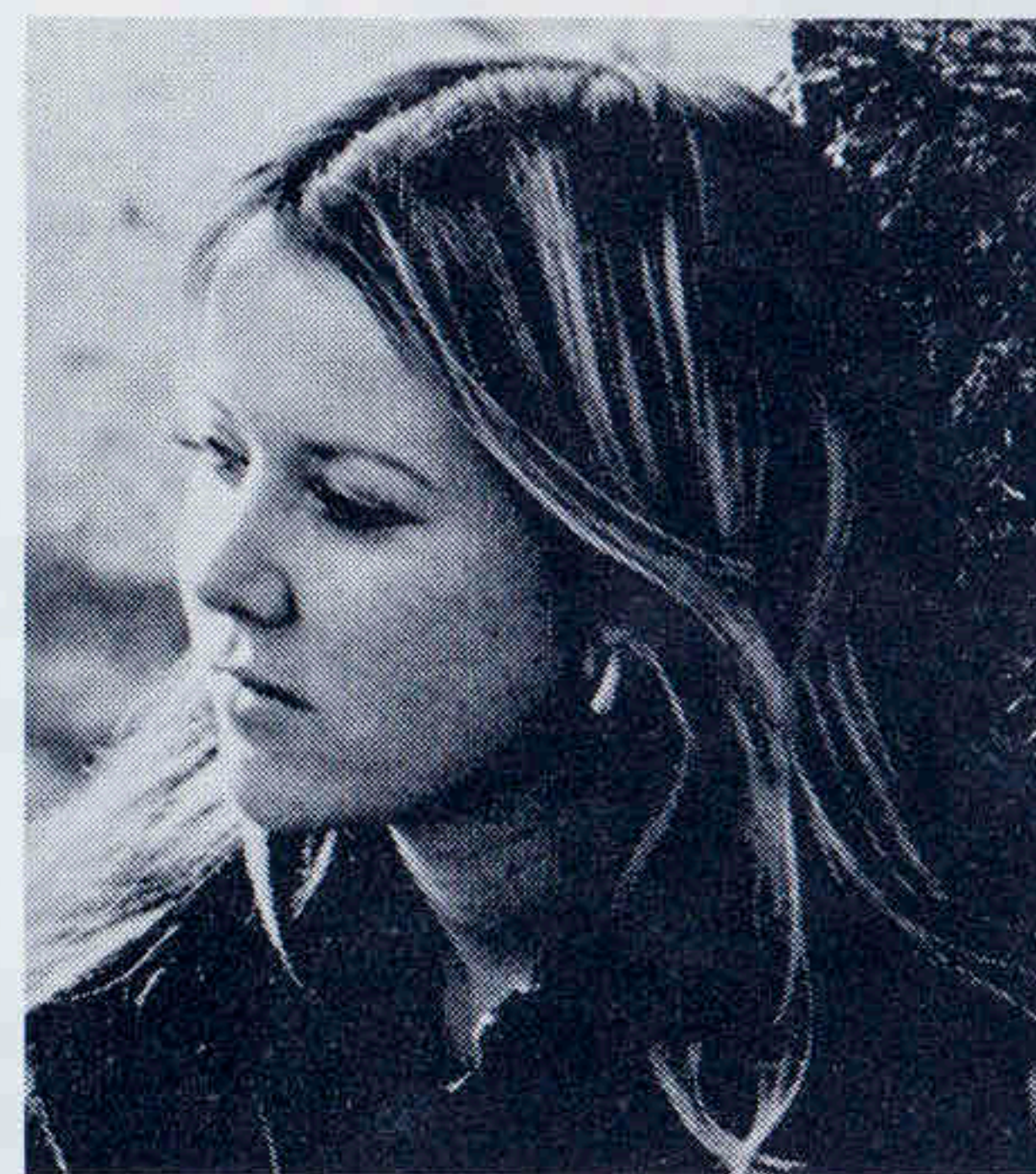
Mrs. Anne Armstrong is one of the highest ranking officials in the Nixon administration as Counsellor to the President and member of the Cabinet. She is the first woman to hold this title.

A native of New Orleans, Mrs. Armstrong is a graduate of Foxcroft School in Middleburg, Virginia. She received her B.A. from Vassar College, where she was a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

In her capacity as Counsellor to the President, she is responsible for advising the Chief Executive on matters of national policy and for coordinating the federal effort in such areas as programs to increase the responsibilities of state and local governments; the American Revolution Bicentennial; women's opportunities in the government and in the private sector; youth programs; the President's Legacy of Parks Program; and liaison with Hispanic Americans.

Mrs. Armstrong resides with her husband, Tobin, and their five children on the family ranch in Armstrong, Texas.

Miss Katherine Armstrong, second oldest of the five children, is serving her mother today as Maid of Honor. She attended St. Mary's Hall and Southwestern University in Georgetown, Texas. She is now employed by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee in Washington.



The Honorable John W. Warner

John W. Warner was born February 18, 1927 in Washington, D. C., and attended public schools there before enlisting in the Navy in 1944. He achieved the rank of Electronic Technician Third Class and enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve after his release from the Navy in 1946.

He entered Washington and Lee University in 1946 and graduated with a B.S. degree in 1949. Entering the University of Virginia Law School in 1949, he interrupted his education for active duty with the Marines, serving as a communications officer in Korea. He had attained the rank of Captain before his release in 1952.

Mr. Warner returned to law school and graduated with an LL.B. Degree in 1953. He was admitted to the bar in 1954. After a brief period in private practice, he was appointed a Special Assistant U. S. Attorney, serving in that office until 1960 when he joined the campaign staff of Vice President Richard M. Nixon. In late 1960, he joined the law firm of Hogan and Hartson, and in 1964 was admitted to the firm as a partner, specializing in corporate and banking law.

Mr. Warner was sworn in as Under Secretary of the Navy on February 11, 1969 and was subsequently nominated by President Nixon to be Secretary of the Navy. He was sworn in by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird on May 4, 1972. He is the first Secretary to have served in both the Navy and Marine Corps. While Under Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Warner headed the U. S. delegation which met in Moscow in May 1971 to discuss incidents at sea between U. S. and Soviet naval units.

Mr. Warner has three children, Mary, Virginia, and John William IV.

Secretary Warner was recently nominated by President Nixon to head the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.



Keel Laying of the LOS ANGELES



Principals for the keel laying of the LOS ANGELES on January 8, 1972 were Admiral H. G. Rickover, Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program; Congressman Chet Holifield of California, who delivered the keel laying address; Mrs. Holifield, who authenticated the keel plaque; and Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., Chief of Naval Operations.





After his wife authenticated the keel plaque, Rep. Chet Holifield added his seal to the inscription taken from one of his speeches.



Congressman and Mrs. Melvin Price of Illinois were among the dignitaries who attended the keel laying. Congressman Price and Congressman Holifield are the only members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy who have served on the Committee since its inception in 1946. Congressman Price is currently the Chairman of the Committee. Congressman Price is also the ranking member of the House Committee on Armed Services. He is a strong leader in building our nuclear Navy.

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USS CINCINNATI

SSN 693

NUCLEAR POWERED ATTACK SUBMARINE

KEEL LAID APRIL 6, 1974

AT

NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY

AUTHENTICATED BY

MRS. DOLLY SAXBE

**"OUR QUEST IS FOR PEACE. BUT WE MUST BE PREPARED AT
ALL TIMES TO DEFEND THE LIBERTY WE EARNESTLY CHERISH."**

**THE HONORABLE WILLIAM B. SAXBE
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES**

★ ★

KEEL LAYING OF THE NUCLEAR POWERED ATTACK SUBMARINE CINCINNATI

PROGRAM

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

*J. P. Diesel
President and Chief Executive Officer
Newport News Shipbuilding*

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

*The Honorable John W. Warner
Secretary of the Navy*

ADDRESS

*The Honorable William B. Saxbe
Attorney General of the United States*

INTRODUCTION OF AUTHENTICATOR

*Admiral H. G. Rickover
Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program*

AUTHENTICATION OF KEEL LAYING

*Mrs. Dolly Saxbe
Authenticator*

Mrs. Dolly Saxbe

Mrs. William B. Saxbe, the former Ardath "Dolly" Kleinhans, was born in Toledo, Ohio, and received her early education in Toledo public schools.

She earned a B.S. degree in education from Ohio State University, Columbus, where she majored in fine arts and was a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority. Shortly after her college graduation, she and Mr. Saxbe were married on September 14, 1940 and settled in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, the Attorney General's hometown.

Mrs. Saxbe has been active in Washington, D.C., as a member of the Senate Ladies' Red Cross Group and in fund raising for the Washington Home for Incurables. She has served on the Board of Directors for the Congressional Club and was active in the Republican Congressional Women's Club and the International Club.

With much of her free time spent in painting oils, a number of Mrs. Saxbe's works decorate the family residences in Mechanicsburg, Washington, and a winter home near San Jose, Costa Rica.

Attorney General and Mrs. Saxbe have three grown children and three grandchildren.



The Honorable William B. Saxbe

William Bart Saxbe was sworn in as the 70th Attorney General of the United States on January 4, 1974.

When Mr. Saxbe became the President's nominee for Attorney General on December 10, 1973, he was serving as the senior United States Senator from Ohio. In the Senate, he was a regional party "whip", and was instrumental in passage of a series of reforms designed to streamline the day-to-day business of the Senate. He also sponsored legislation to strengthen and reform the criminal justice system.

Born in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, in 1916, Mr. Saxbe received his B.A. degree from Ohio State University in 1940. While in college, Mr. Saxbe volunteered for military service in the Ohio National Guard. Called to active duty in 1940, he later transferred to the Air Corps.

After the war, he enrolled in Ohio State Law School under the GI Bill and received his LL.B. degree in 1948. He was admitted to the Ohio Bar, practiced in Mechanicsburg, and later was a partner in two Columbus law firms.

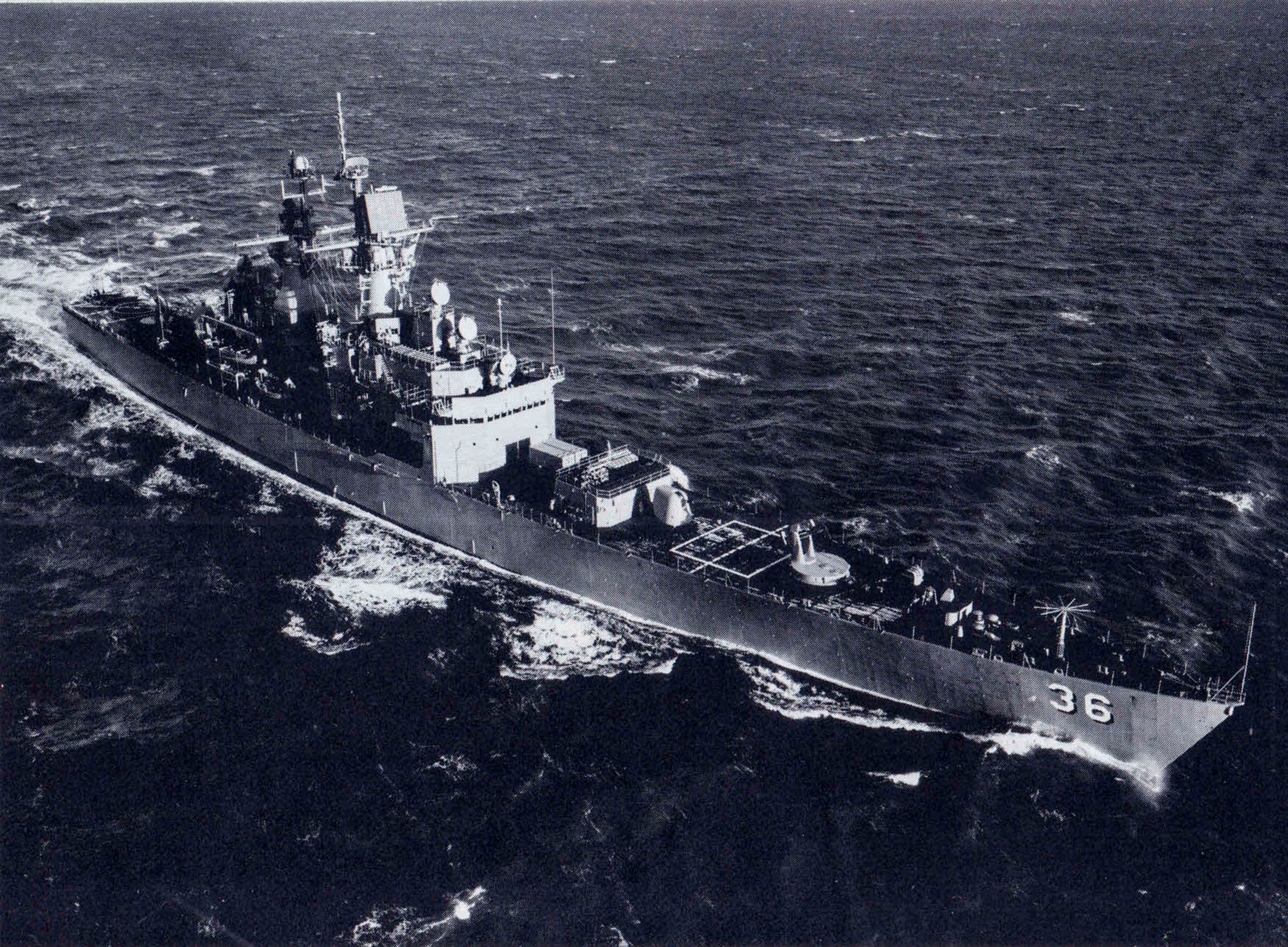
Mr. Saxbe was recalled into service in 1951-52 during the Korean War, serving with the 37th Infantry Division. Holding the rank of Colonel, he is an inactive member of the National Guard.

Attorney General Saxbe began his public service career in 1946 when—at age 29—he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives. He was reelected to the Ohio House three times, becoming Majority Leader at 34 and, in 1953 and 1954, Speaker of the House at 37.

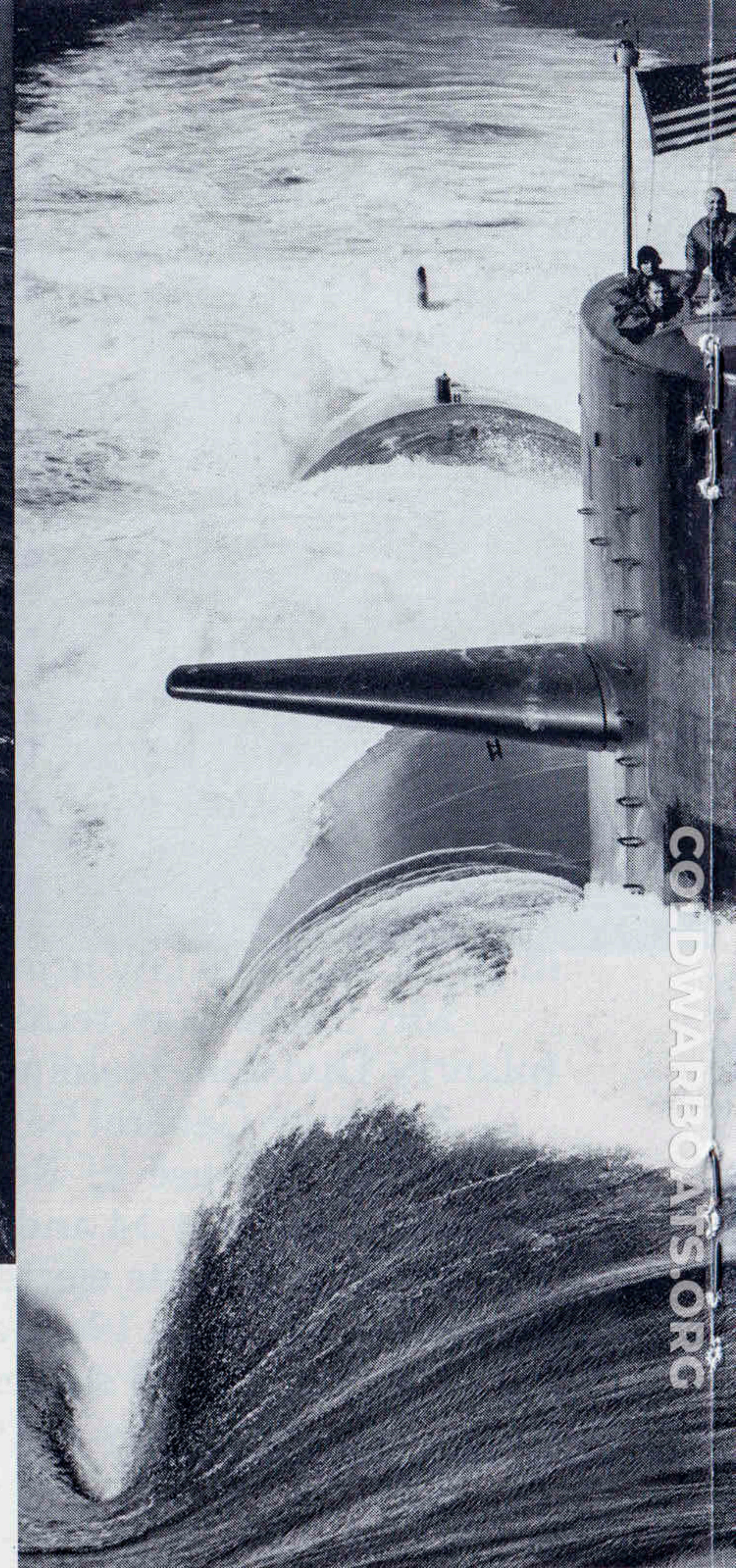
In 1956, he was elected Ohio Attorney General. Ohio voters returned him to his post as the state's chief legal officer in 1962, and again in 1966.

He campaigned successfully for the United States Senate in 1968, and became the senior Senator from Ohio on January 3, 1969.

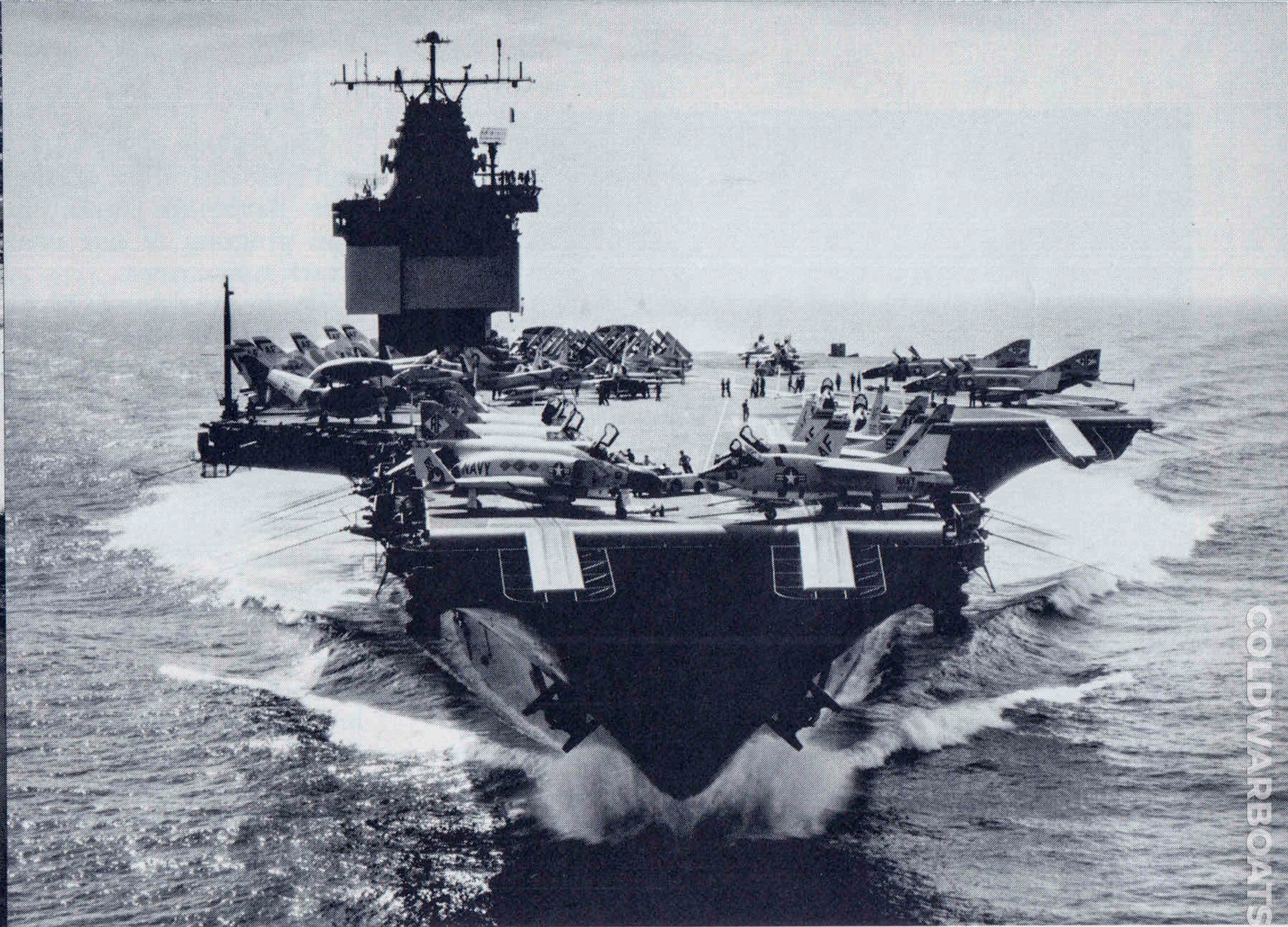
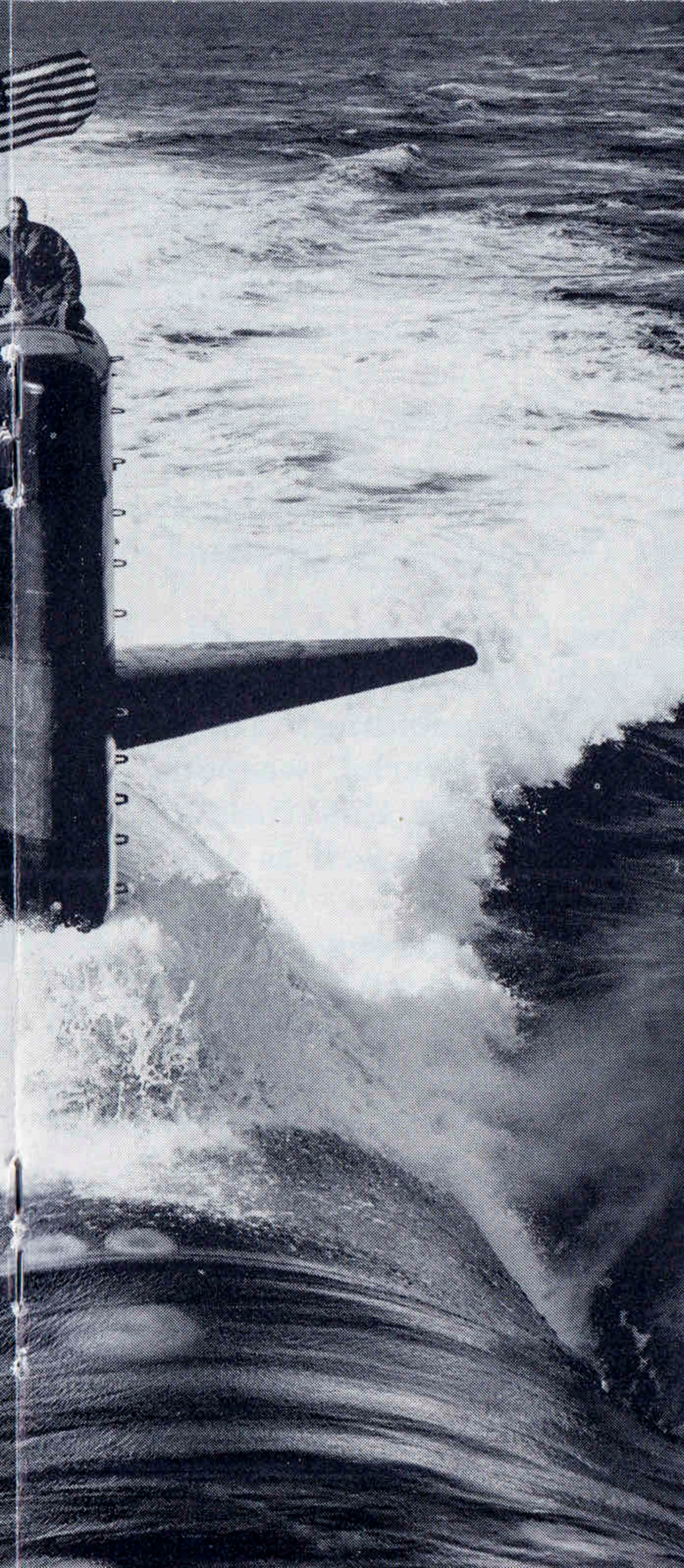




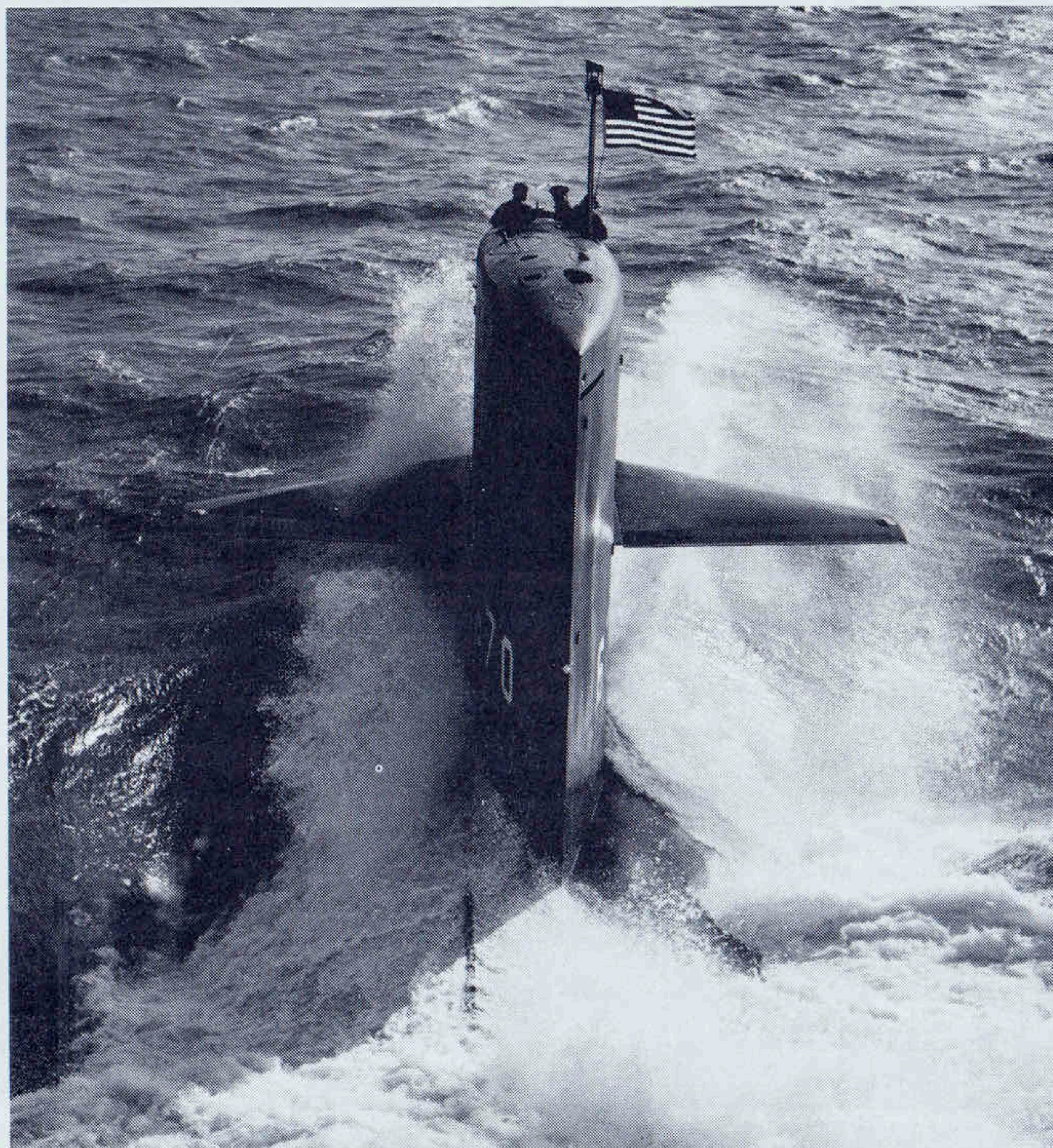
The Nuclear Navy



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Weapons For Peace



"Because of our ideals, America is still the greatest hope for freedom. Because of our practicality, we are its most able advocate for peace."

—William B. Saxbe

The LOS ANGELES Class

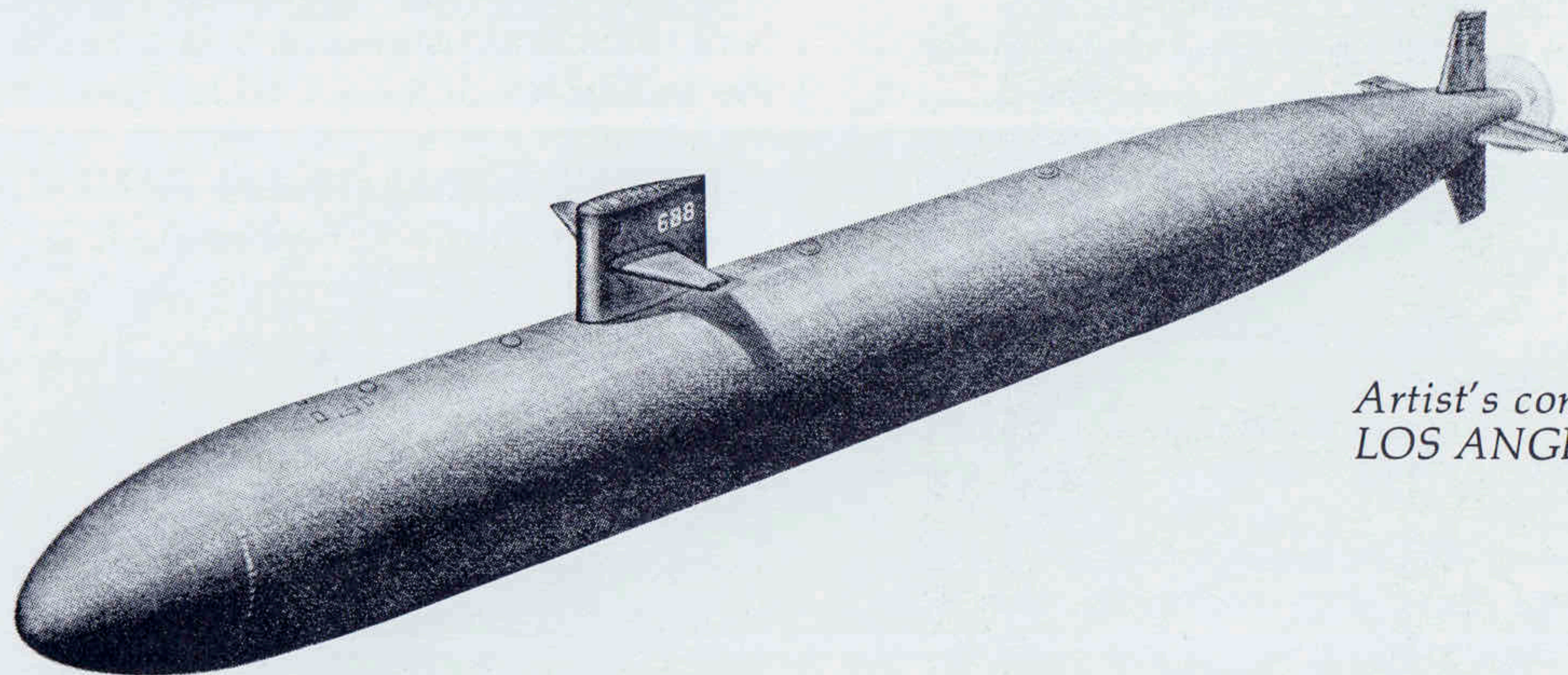
Christening of the LOS ANGELES by Mrs. Armstrong and authentication of the keel of the CINCINNATI by Mrs. Saxbe are significant milestones in the construction program of our newest class of nuclear-powered attack submarines.

The keel for the LOS ANGELES was laid on January 8, 1972. With the CINCINNATI, keels for eight ships of the class have been laid. A total of 23 have been authorized through fiscal year 1974 and more are planned.

The LOS ANGELES Class has higher speed capability than its predecessors; it will also have the most advanced anti-submarine warfare capabilities. Their underwater stealth, together with powerful weapon systems and sensors, will make 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 six 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 SSN 688 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



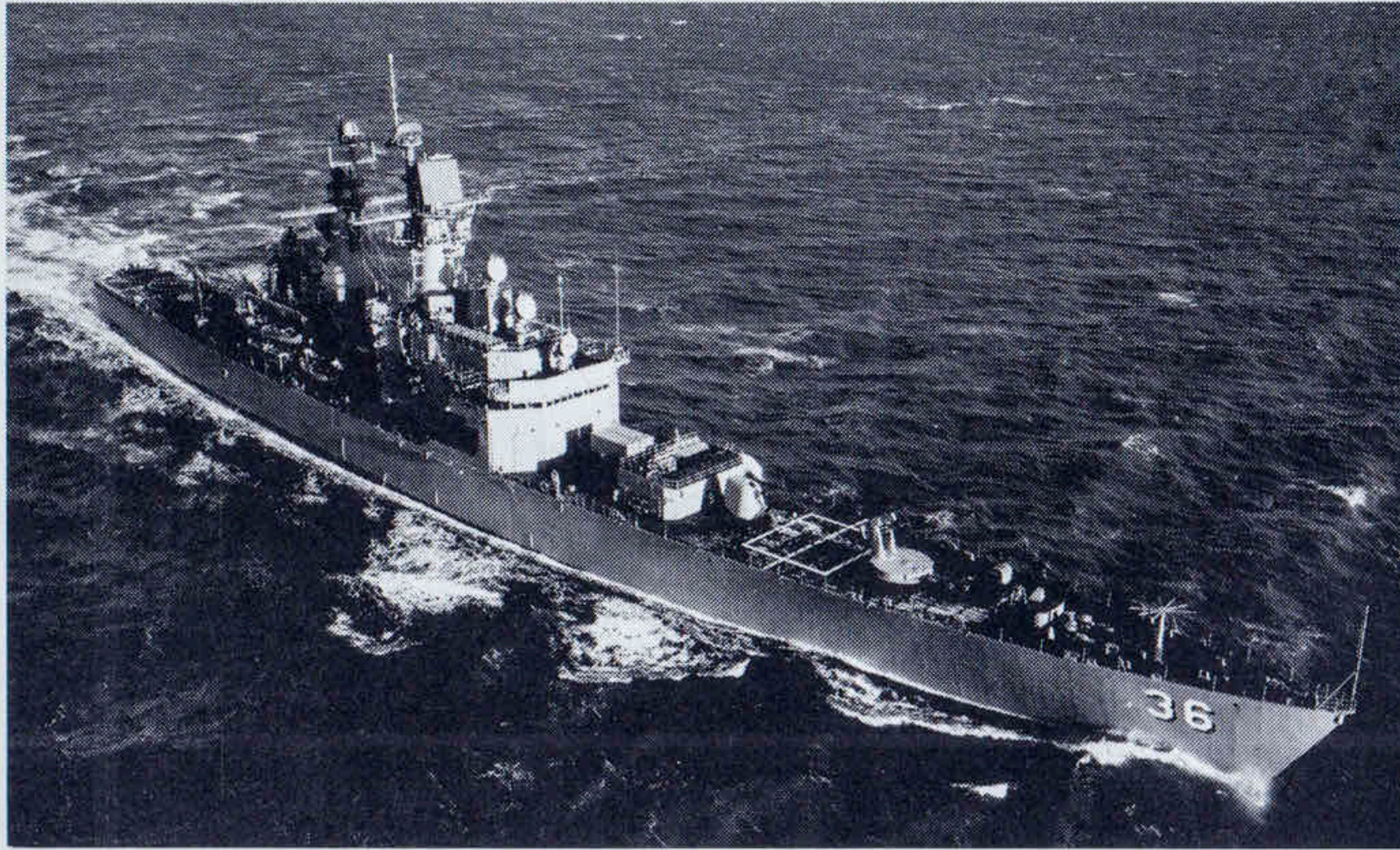
*Artist's concept of the
LOS ANGELES Class submarines.*

Keels Laid

LOS ANGELES (SSN-688)
BATON ROUGE (SSN-689)
PHILADELPHIA (SSN-690)
MEMPHIS (SSN-691)
OMAHA (SSN-692)
CINCINNATI (SSN-693)
GROTON (SSN-694)
NEW YORK CITY (SSN-696)

Authorized

BIRMINGHAM (SSN-695)
INDIANAPOLIS (SSN-697)
BREMERTON (SSN-698)
(USS 699-710 are unnamed.)



The nuclear-powered guided-missile frigate CALIFORNIA (DLGN-36), commissioned early this year.

Nuclear Frigates

The primary purpose of nuclear-powered frigates is to provide anti-aircraft and antisubmarine protection to an aircraft carrier task group. When combined with a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, the high speed endurance of nuclear frigates allows the full capabilities of the task group to be realized. In addition, nuclear frigates are uniquely suited for independent missions because they combine the essentially unlimited endurance of nuclear propulsion with the capabilities of the latest anti-air and antisubmarine weapons systems.

Nuclear Frigates At Sea

Nuclear frigates now at sea are the USS BAINBRIDGE (DLGN 25), USS TRUXTUN (DLGN 35), and USS CALIFORNIA (DLGN 36). The BAINBRIDGE and TRUXTUN have served in the fleet since 1962 and 1967 respectively. They have demonstrated, both in task group and in independent operations, the capability and reliability of nuclear powered surface warships. The CALIFORNIA was delivered to the fleet in February of this year.

Nuclear Frigates Under Construction

The SOUTH CAROLINA (DLGN 37), has been launched and is being outfitted. Delivery of the ship is scheduled late this year.

Two ships of the newest class of nuclear frigates, the VIRGINIA (DLGN 38) Class, are now on the building ways. The lead ship, VIRGINIA (DLGN 38), the TEXAS (DLGN 39), and the as-yet-unnamed DLGN 40 will incorporate the most advanced anti-aircraft and antisubmarine detectors and weapons available.

In acting on the shipbuilding program for fiscal year 1974, the Congress took the initiative to authorize and appropriate funds to enable the procurement of long lead time components and material for two additional frigates of the VIRGINIA Class, the DLGN's 41 and 42. The fiscal year 1974 Defense Authorization Act requires that: "The contracts for the DLGN 41 and DLGN 42

shall be entered into as soon as practicable unless the President fully advises the Congress that their construction is not in the national interest."

The President's budget request for fiscal year 1975 includes funds to construct the DLGN 41 and additional advance procurement funds for the DLGN 42.

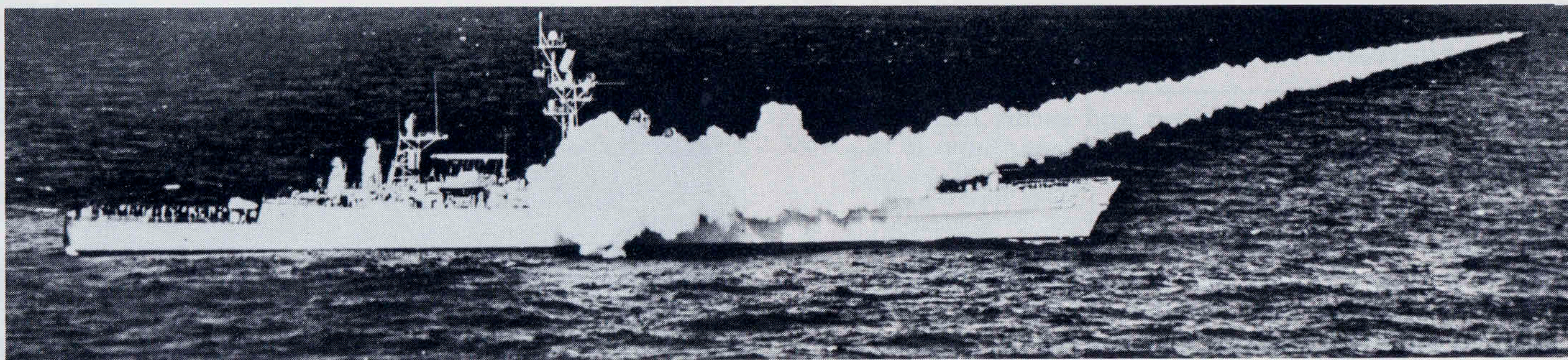
Future Nuclear Frigates

When the DLGN 41 and DLGN 42 are completed, the Navy will have a total of only nine nuclear-powered guided-missile frigates and the nuclear-powered guided-

missile cruiser LONG BEACH (CGN 9) to serve as nuclear escorts for nuclear aircraft carriers.

The Navy has stated that four nuclear-powered escorts should be provided for each nuclear carrier. The nuclear carrier ENTERPRISE (CVAN 68), DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (CVAN 69) and CARL VINSON (CVN 70) are under construction. Thus the current nuclear frigate building program will provide only two of the four escorts needed for the EISENHOWER and none of the nuclear escorts needed for the VINSON.

At sea since October 1962, USS BAINBRIDGE (DLGN-25) was the first nuclear-powered guided-missile frigate.



Nuclear Aircraft Carriers

Two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, NIMITZ (CVAN-68) and DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (CVAN-69) are now under construction and funds to construct a third nuclear carrier of this class, CARL VINSON (CVN-70), have been appropriated by Congress.

When they are completed, these ships will join the nuclear carrier ENTERPRISE, which has been in the fleet since 1961. The new NIMITZ Class carriers will replace aging and outdated World War II vintage carriers still in service. Each NIMITZ Class carrier will have substantially better military characteristics than the latest conventionally-powered carriers, including:

- nuclear fuel for 13 years of normal carrier operations, the equivalent of 11 million barrels of propulsion fuel oil;
- essentially unlimited high speed steaming endurance with the increased offensive and defensive capabilities derived therefrom;
- over 70 percent more aviation and escort fuel capacity—90 percent more aviation fuel capacity if the nuclear carrier has nuclear escorts and her escort fuel tankage is filled with aviation fuel;
- 50 percent more aviation ammunition capacity;
- four long catapults with their greater energy capability with less strain on the aircraft compared to one long catapult and three short catapults on the latest conven-

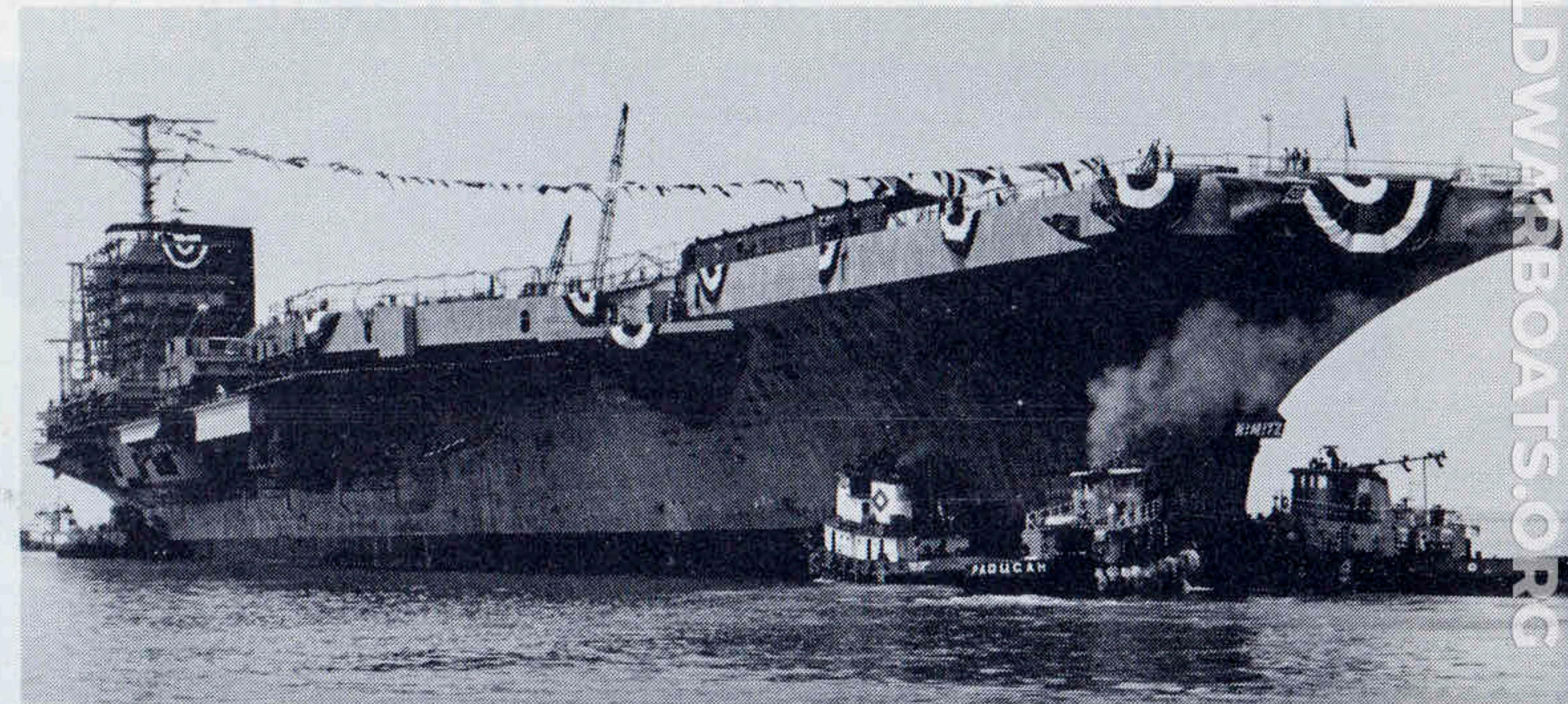
tionally powered carrier, the JOHN F. KENNEDY;

- berthing and ship facilities to support 50 percent more air wing personnel.

The NIMITZ Class carriers will also incorporate improved design features in the areas of command and control, intelligence processing, ammunition handling, fire fighting and damage control.

The NIMITZ Class carriers will be the best protected and least vulnerable carriers ever designed. This protection is provided by extensive use of armor against bombs and guided missiles, by an improved anti-torpedo hull design, and by the unlimited endurance at high speed provided by nuclear propulsion.

The nuclear aircraft carrier NIMITZ was launched May 13, 1972 and is currently being outfitted.



UNITED STATES and SOVIET NAVIES

Based on unclassified data released by the
Department of Defense as of January 1, 1974 (Soviet),
February 28, 1974 (U.S.)

U.S.S.R. major surface combatants

Helicopter Carriers	2
Cruisers	29
Frigates and Destroyers	82*
Ocean Escorts	108
Total	221

NOTE: The USSR currently has two aircraft carriers under construction

*4 SSM destroyers, 39 SAM destroyers, 39 conventional de-destroyers.

U.S.S.R. minor combatants and support ships

Missile Patrol Craft	130
Other Patrol Craft	450
Amphibious Ships	100
Mine Warfare Ships	260
Auxiliaries	740
Total	1,680

Submarines

	<i>Soviet</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
Ballistic Missile	64*	41
Attack	186	74
Cruise Missile	65	0
Total:		
Nuclear	115	102
Nonnuclear	200	13
Grand Total	about 315	115

*Includes 31 modern YANKEE Class submarines and 3 modern DELTA Class submarines.

U. S. major surface combatants

Attack carriers	14
Helicopter carriers	7
Cruisers	7
Frigates	29
Destroyers	61
Ocean escorts	63
Total	181

U.S. minor combatants and support ships

Missile Patrol Craft	0
Other Patrol Craft	14
Amphibious Ships	65
Mine Warfare Ships	9
Auxiliaries	136
Total	224

★
USS LOS ANGELES
SSN 688
NUCLEAR POWERED ATTACK SUBMARINE
★

KEEL LAID JANUARY 8, 1972
AT
NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY

AUTHENTICATED BY



VERNICE HOLIFIELD

"WE MUST PLAN FOR TIMES OF CRISIS. IT IS PRECISELY IN SUCH SITUATIONS
THAT THE SUPERIOR MOBILITY, MANEUVERABILITY AND RELIABILITY OF
NUCLEAR WARSHIPS WILL GIVE THE UNITED STATES AN UNEQUALED NAVAL
STRIKING FORCE."



THE HONORABLE CHET HOLIFIELD, CHAIRMAN
JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY
UNITED STATES CONGRESS

SSN 688 CLASS
UNDER
AT

★
USS BATON ROUGE
SSN 689
NUCLEAR-POWERED ATTACK SUBMARINE
★

KEEL LAID NOVEMBER 18, 1972
AT
NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY

AUTHENTICATED BY



MRS. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

"OUR OBJECTIVE IS NOT TO MAKE WAR. IT IS TO DETER WAR. WE
SEEK A WELL-BALANCED DEFENSE, NO MORE AND NO LESS THAN IS
SUFFICIENT TO OUR NATIONAL SAFETY AND TO DETER AGGRESSION."



THE HONORABLE F. EDWARD HÉBERT
CHAIRMAN, ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*"The reality of the world that we live in demands
we keep our defenses so strong that no potential
enemy ever misjudges our ability to respond to
any challenge."*

—William B. Saxbe

SUBMARINES CONSTRUCTION NEWPORT NEWS

USS CINCINNATI SSN 693

NUCLEAR POWERED ATTACK SUBMARINE

KEEL LAID APRIL 6, 1974
AT

NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY

AUTHENTICATED BY

MRS. DOLLY SAXBE

"OUR QUEST IS FOR PEACE. BUT WE MUST BE PREPARED AT
ALL TIMES TO DEFEND THE LIBERTY WE EARNESTLY CHERISH."

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM B. SAXBE
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

USS MEMPHIS SSN 691

NUCLEAR POWERED ATTACK SUBMARINE

KEEL LAID JUNE 23, 1973

AT

NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY

AUTHENTICATED BY

JOY DIRKSEN BAKER

"IN DEFENSE OF HUMAN FREEDOM, MAY MEMPHIS PROWL THE SEA,
A MIGHTY SHIELD AGAINST TYRANNY: EVER READY FOR A BATTLE
WE DO NOT SEEK, A WEAPON IN THE CONSTANT QUEST FOR PEACE."

THE HONORABLE HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.
UNITED STATES SENATOR
FROM TENNESSEE

*"Our defense capability must be second to none.
We must have the best trained and the best
equipped armed force in the world, if we are to
maintain a readiness consistent with the chal-
lenges that are before us."*

—William B. Saxbe

“The defense of our country has always depended upon control of the high seas that surround this island nation.”

**—The Honorable John W. Warner
Secretary of the Navy**

“In the Atomic Age, our Navy—particularly our submarine force—has become America’s first line of defense.”

**—The Honorable William B. Saxbe
Attorney General of the United States**

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