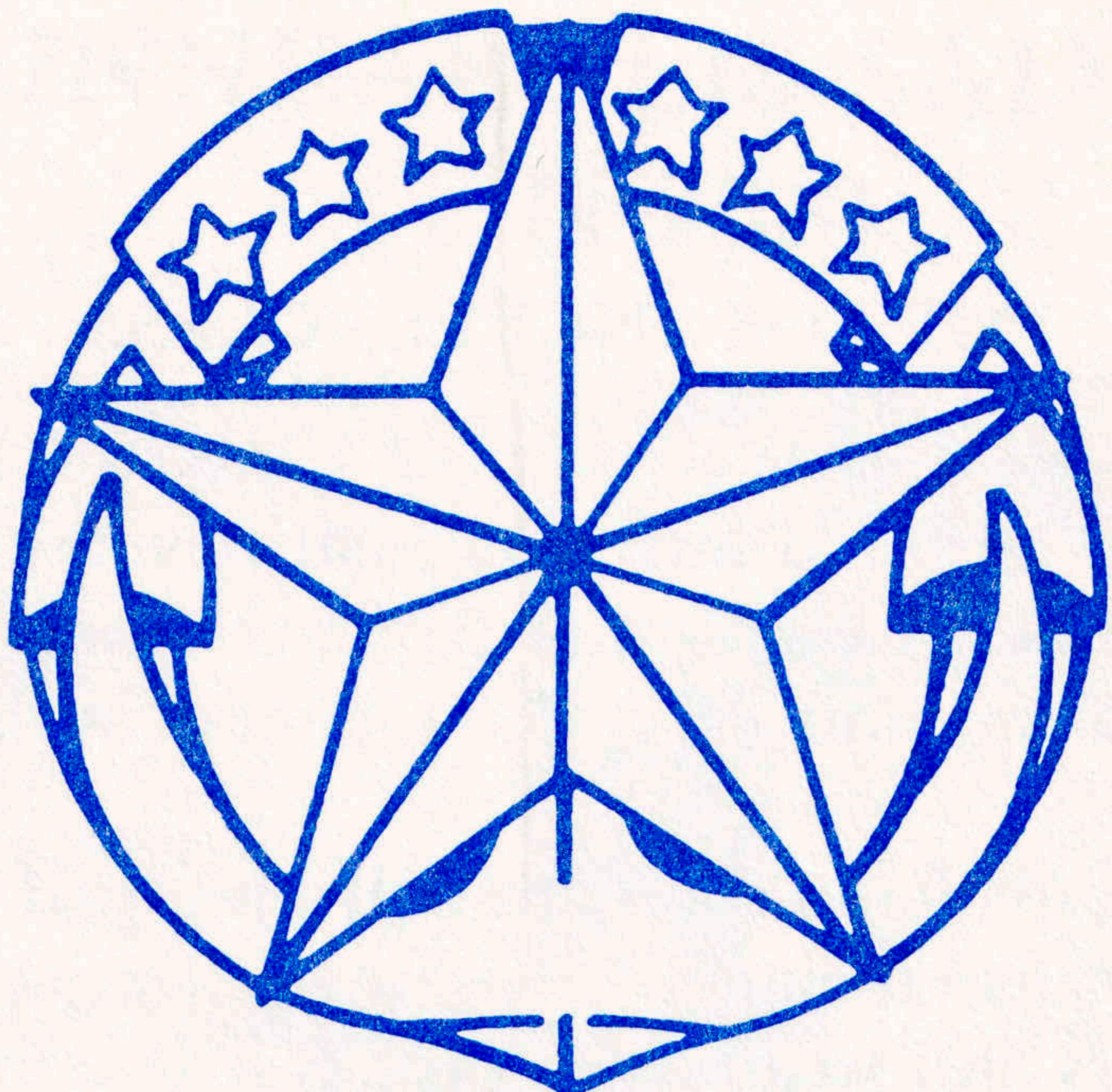




Welcome Aboard



CHARLES J. BEERS, JR.
COMMANDER, U.S. NAVY



CHARLES J. BEERS, JR. COMMANDER, U.S. NAVY

Commander Charles J. BEERS was born in Summit, New Jersey. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1967 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Naval Science. Upon completion of nuclear power and submarine school training, he reported to USS SKIPJACK (SSN 585) in June, 1969, where he served as Electrical Officer, Reactor Control Assistant, Supply Officer and Weapons Officer.

In November, 1972 Commander BEERS reported to USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN (SSBN 602) as Engineer. Upon completion of overhaul at Mare Island Naval Shipyard he completed three strategic deterrent patrols in the Western Pacific. In January, 1976, Commander BEERS reported to USS HAMMERHEAD (SSN 663) as Navigator and Operations Officer. After several operations in the Eastern Atlantic and a regular overhaul at Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Commander BEERS reported as Executive Officer of the USS MEMPHIS (SSN 691), where he served from June, 1978 to September, 1981. Commander BEERS' most recent assignment was on the staff of Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet as Nuclear Power Officer from September, 1981 to December 1983.

Commander BEERS is authorized to wear the Meritorious Service Medal with two gold stars, the Navy Commendation Medal with one gold star, and the Navy Achievement Medal.

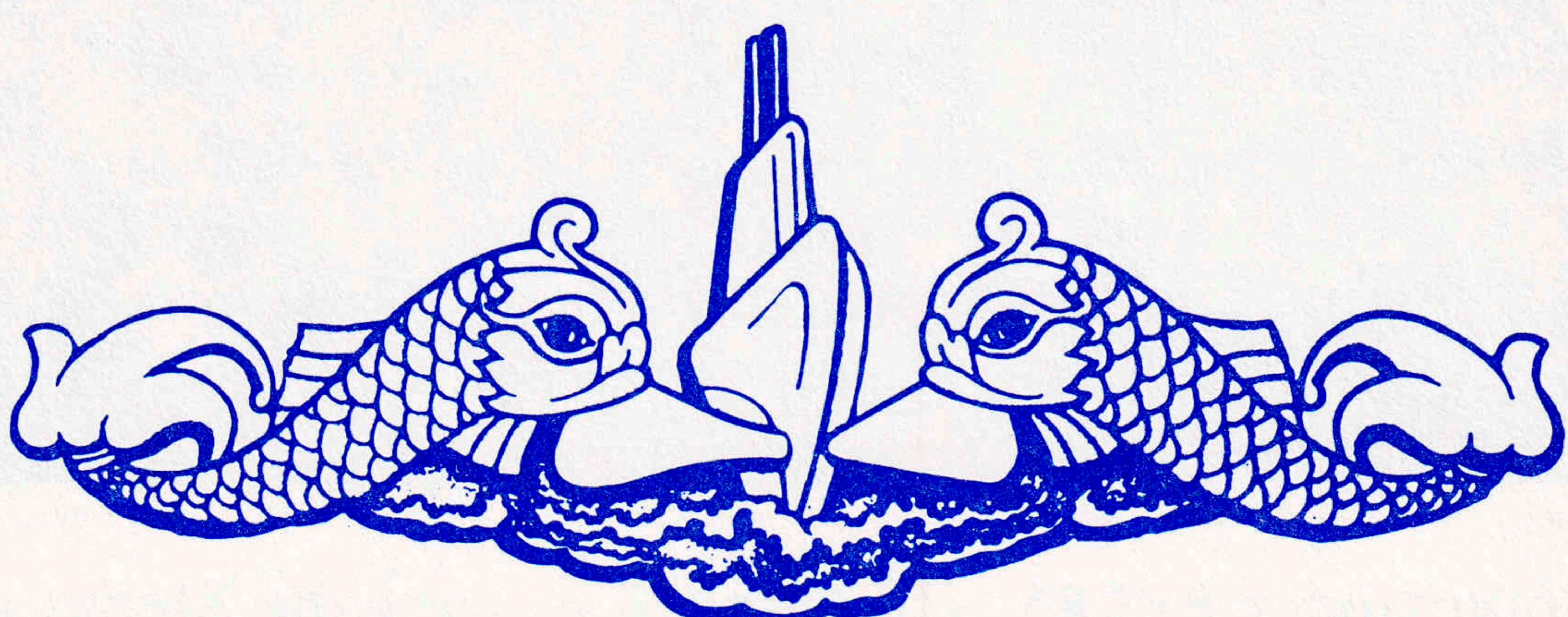
Commander BEERS' wife, Susan and children, Clay and Irene, reside in Norfolk, Virginia.

THE LOS ANGELES CLASS

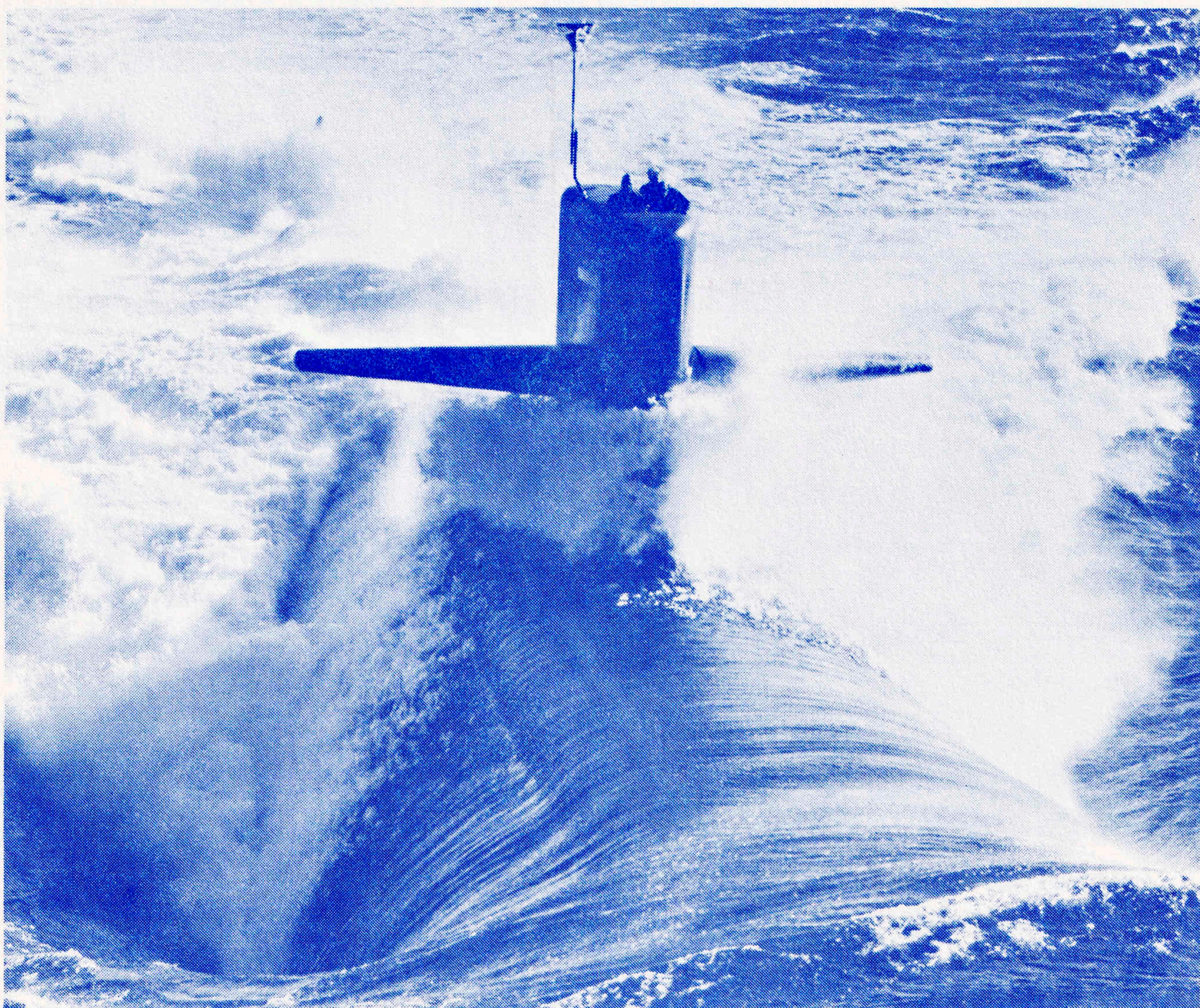
Submarines of the LOS ANGELES Class, the Navy's newest class of nuclear-powered attack submarines, are the most advanced underseas vessels of their type in the world. Their mission: to hunt down and destroy the enemy surface ships and submarines.

The 360 foot, 6900 ton ships are well equipped to accomplish that task. Faster than their predecessors and equipped with highly accurate sensors and weapon control systems, they are armed with sophisticated Mark 48 antisubmarine torpedoes and the Harpoon guided missile. Each vessel carries a crew of 127; 12 officers and 115 enlisted men, all specialists in their respective fields.

Approval to proceed with this class resulted from a review of the U.S. Submarine program conducted by the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees and Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. USS LOS ANGELES (SSN 688), for which the class is named, was commissioned on 13 November 1976.



USS MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL (SSN-708)

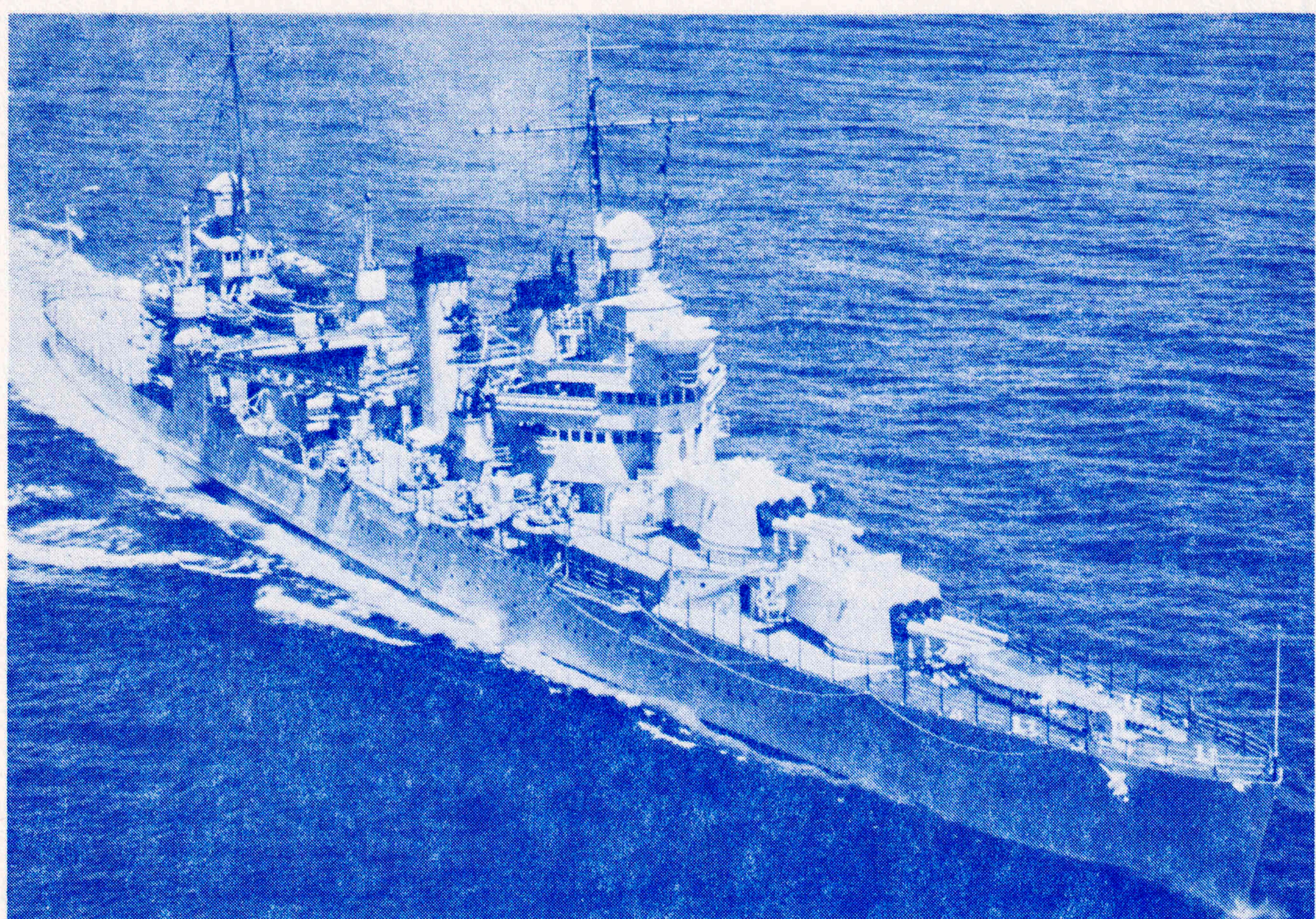


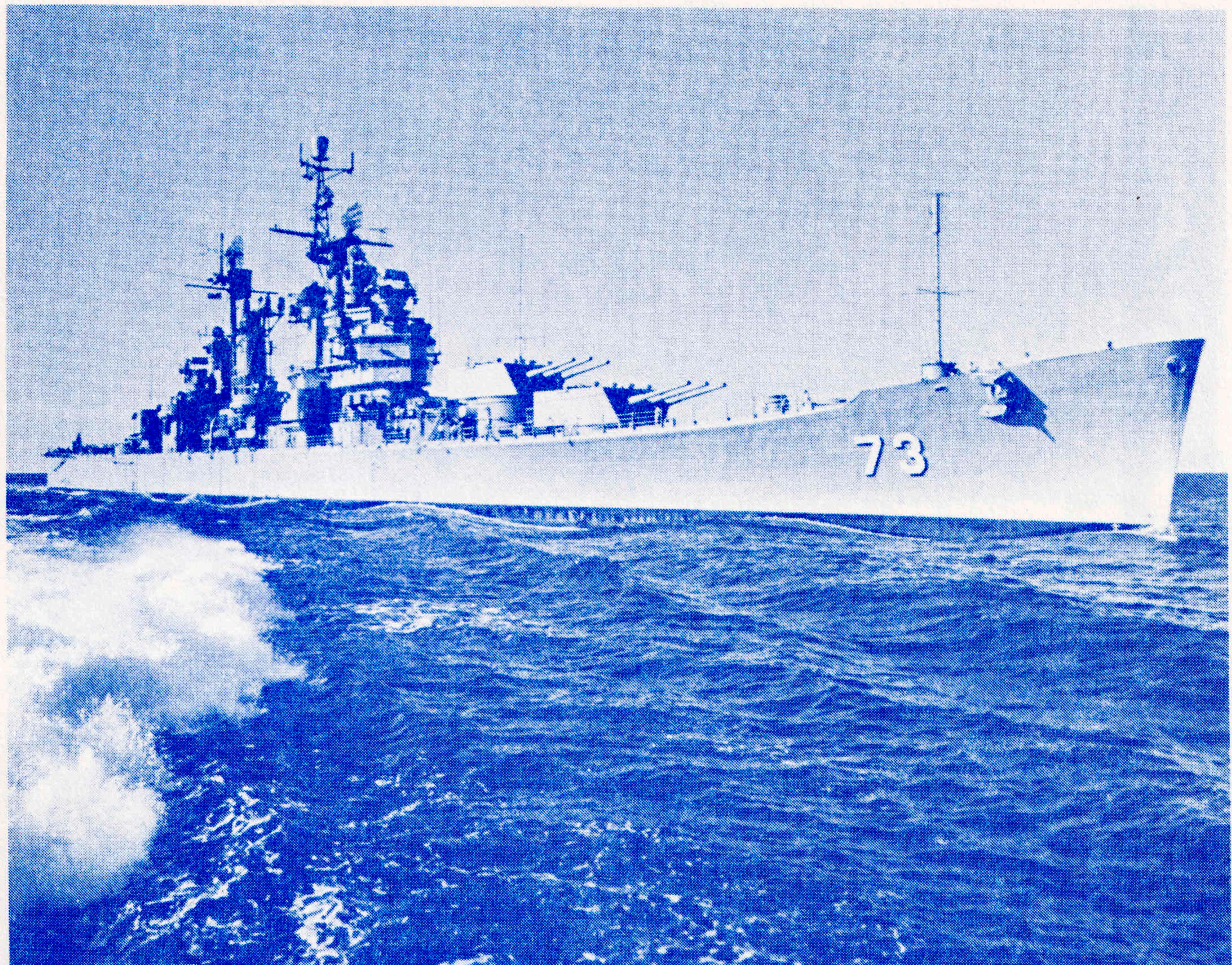
LENGTH:	360 FEET
DISPLACEMENT (SURFACED):	6090 TONS
SUBMERGED:	6927 TONS
HULL DIAMETER:	33 FEET
DRAFT:	32 FEET
COMPLEMENT:	OFFICERS: 13 ENLISTED: 114 TOTAL: 127
KEEL LAID:	20 JANUARY 1981
LAUNCHED:	19 MARCH 1983
COMMISSIONED:	10 MARCH 1984

Ships named **USS MINNEAPOLIS**

The first cruiser, MINNEAPOLIS (C-13), was commissioned in Philadelphia in 1894. She served in the North Atlantic Squadron, operating in the Mediterranean. She visited Cronstadt, Russia in 1895 as a flagship of Rear Admiral T.O. Selfridge, representing the U.S. at the coronation of Czar NICHOLAS II. The MINNEAPOLIS performed scouting duties during the Spanish American War, and was decommissioned. She was recommissioned in 1903 and assigned to a special service squadron to make astronomical and other scientific observations off the coast of Spain and Africa. She was at Annapolis, MD. in 1906 for ceremonies commemorating the arrival of the body of John Paul Jones. Decommissioned again in 1906, she was recommissioned in 1917 and operated along the Atlantic coast as an escort ship during World War I.

The second MINNEAPOLIS (CA-34) was a heavy cruiser commissioned in 1934. Arriving at Pearl Harbor in 1940, she was at sea for gunnery practice when Pearl Harbor was attacked. The MINNEAPOLIS participated in the Battle of Coral Sea in 1942 and the Battle of Midway in 1942, the landings at the Philippines, Bataan and Corregidor. She was decommissioned in 1947. The MINNEAPOLIS (CA-34) earned 16 engagement stars for World War II service.






Ships named USS SAINT PAUL

The first SAINT PAUL was a steel passenger liner chartered for U.S. Naval service as an auxiliary cruiser in 1898 during the Spanish American War. She was decommissioned the same year and returned to her owner. The SAINT PAUL was again taken over by the Navy in 1917 and used as a transport ship during World War I. She was returned to her owner in 1919 and scraped in 1923.

The second SAINT PAUL (CA-73) was a heavy cruiser, built by Bethlehem Steel in Quincy, Mass. and commissioned in 1945. She operated as a screen for carriers as they delivered heavy air strikes on Japan. The SAINT PAUL was later involved in the Korean Conflict. In July 1953, the SAINT PAUL had the distinction of firing the last round at sea in the war. She saw action during the Vietnam War and was decommissioned in 1971. The SAINT PAUL (CA-73) earned I engagement star for World War II service, eight for Korean War Service and an additional eight for the Vietnam War.



“In the Name of the United States, I christen thee MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL. May God bless her and all who sail in her.”

Mrs. Penny Durenberger
19 March 1983