

# COMMISSIONING

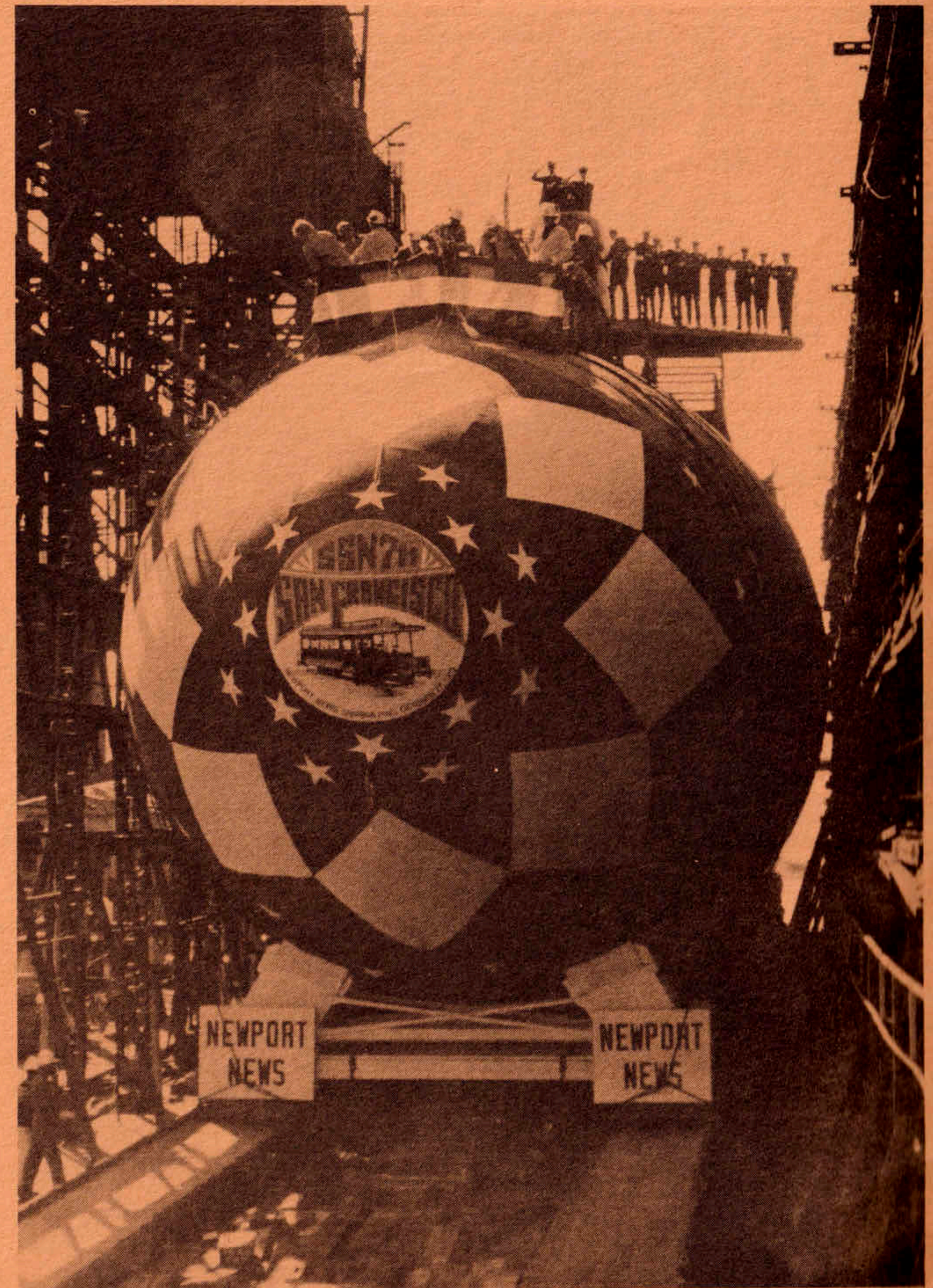
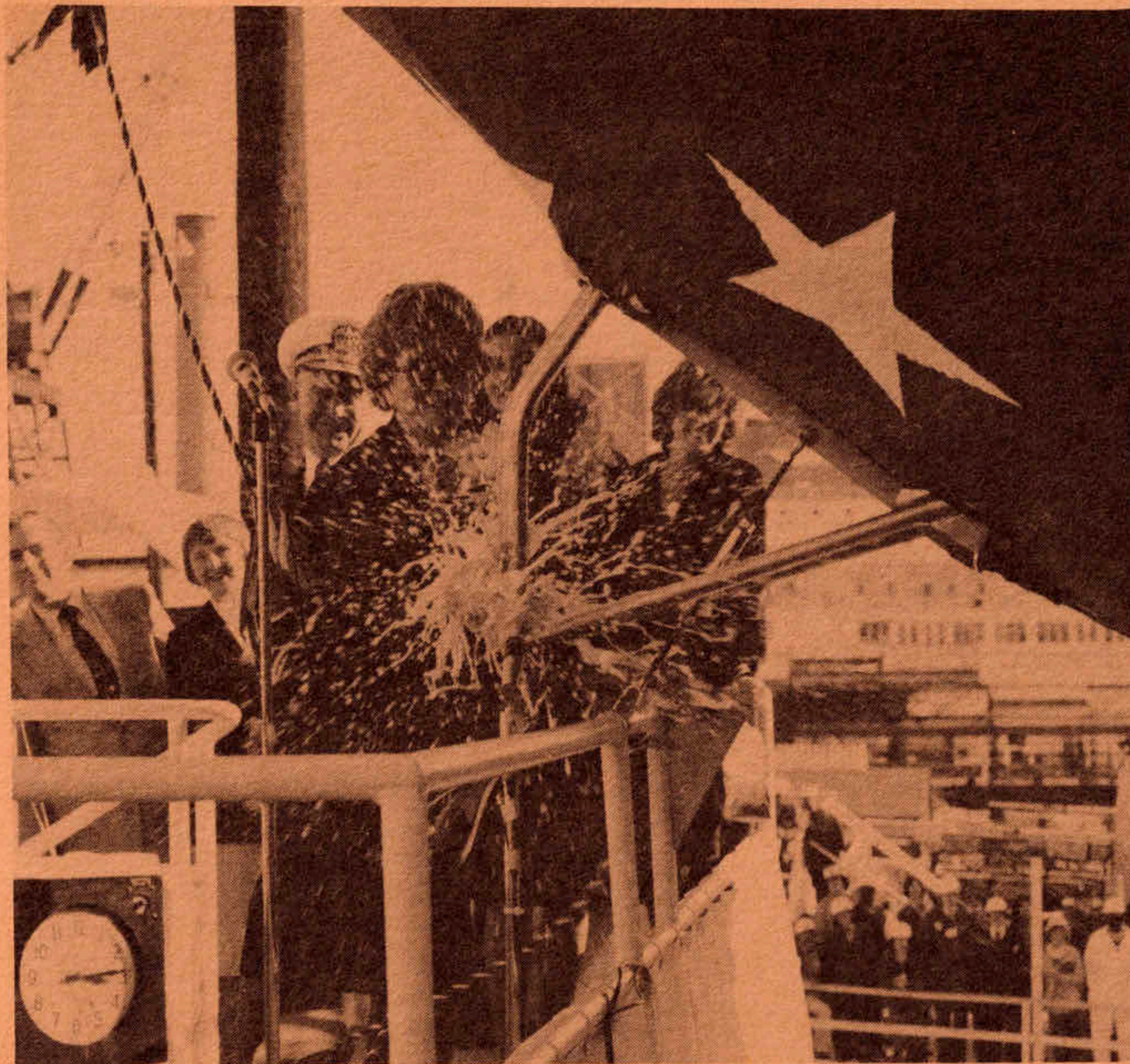


TWENTY FOUR APRIL NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE  
NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

# The Launching

October 27, 1979

SAN FRANCISCO was christened with pomp and ceremony when Mrs. Lucille Werner Kaufman acted as ship's sponsor and broke the bottle of champagne across the bow officially giving SAN FRANCISCO her name and starting her on her journeys at sea.



# SPONSOR

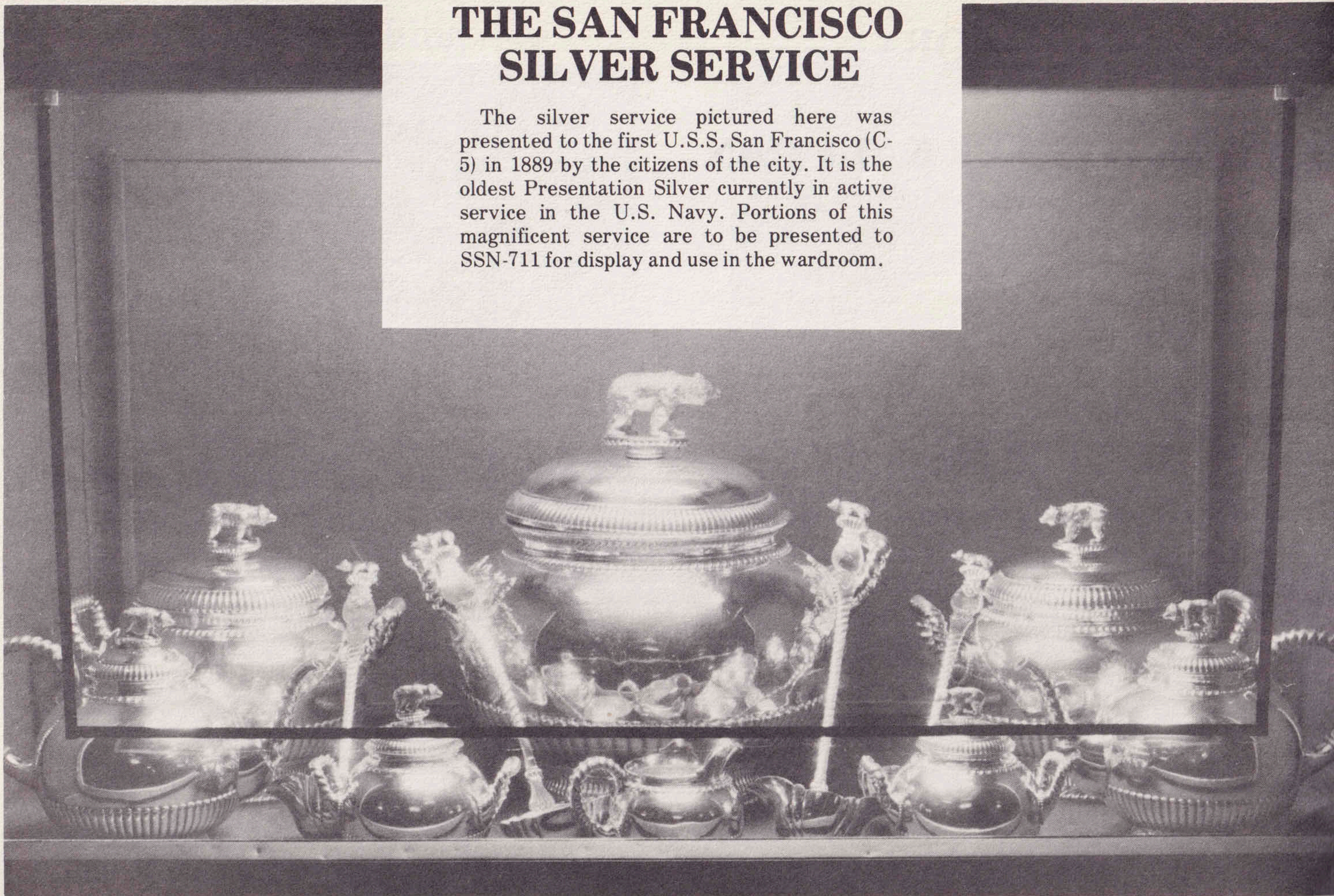
## LUCILLE WERNER KAUFMAN

Mrs. Lucille Werner Kaufman is the wife of Vice Admiral Robert Y. Kaufman (retired). She was born in Columbiana, Ohio, and spent her youth in Washington, D.C., where her father was a machinist in the former Washington Navy Yard. In 1945 she married then Ensign Kaufman. With the exception of six years of professional work in the 1970s, Mrs. Kaufman has been, in her words, “a Navy wife—nothing more, nothing less,” an occupation which she expresses as more than challenging, at times frustrating, but overall most rewarding. Admiral and Mrs. Kaufman have two children: Constance Lee Robinson, now a lawyer with the Department of Justice, and Steve, a National Park Ranger and wildlife photographer at McKinley Park, Alaska.



# THE SAN FRANCISCO SILVER SERVICE

The silver service pictured here was presented to the first U.S.S. San Francisco (C-5) in 1889 by the citizens of the city. It is the oldest Presentation Silver currently in active service in the U.S. Navy. Portions of this magnificent service are to be presented to SSN-711 for display and use in the wardroom.



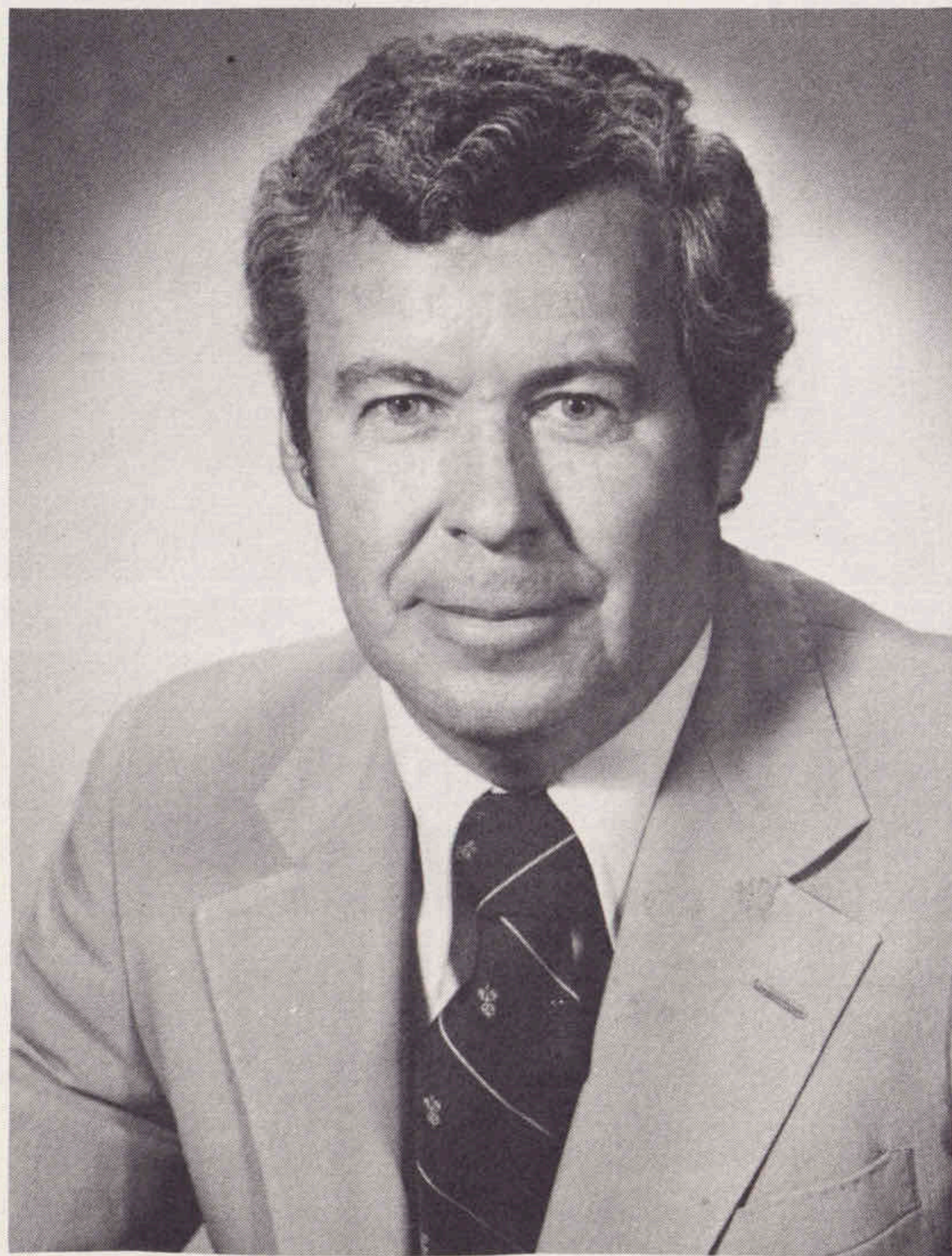
# THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

The ship's name honors the city of San Francisco: California's "Port of Gold"; the financial and insurance capital of the west; a dominant port in world trade and "THE CITY" to northern and central Californians. This 200 year old port occupies a 46 square mile fingertip between the Pacific Ocean and one of the world's greatest natural harbors. The Presidio, established in 1776 by the Spanish, and the Mission San Francisco de Asis, which was founded by the Franciscan fathers at about the same time, were San Francisco's first permanent settlements. With the discovery of gold in 1848, the sleepy settlement sprang almost overnight to a city of 900 people and then steadily grew to nearly 5 million residents today. San Francisco's cosmopolitan character comes primarily from the fact that three out of every ten inhabitants of the Bay Area were born outside of the United States or have at least one foreign-born parent. The city—known variously as the Paris of the West, Baghdad-by-the-Bay, and the Gateway to the Orient—has some 30 foreign language publications. Its culture has been enriched by the traditions and folkways of countless ethnic groups. Within its boundaries are Chinatown, North Beach, Fisherman's Wharf and Nob Hill. It is truly a city of great charm.

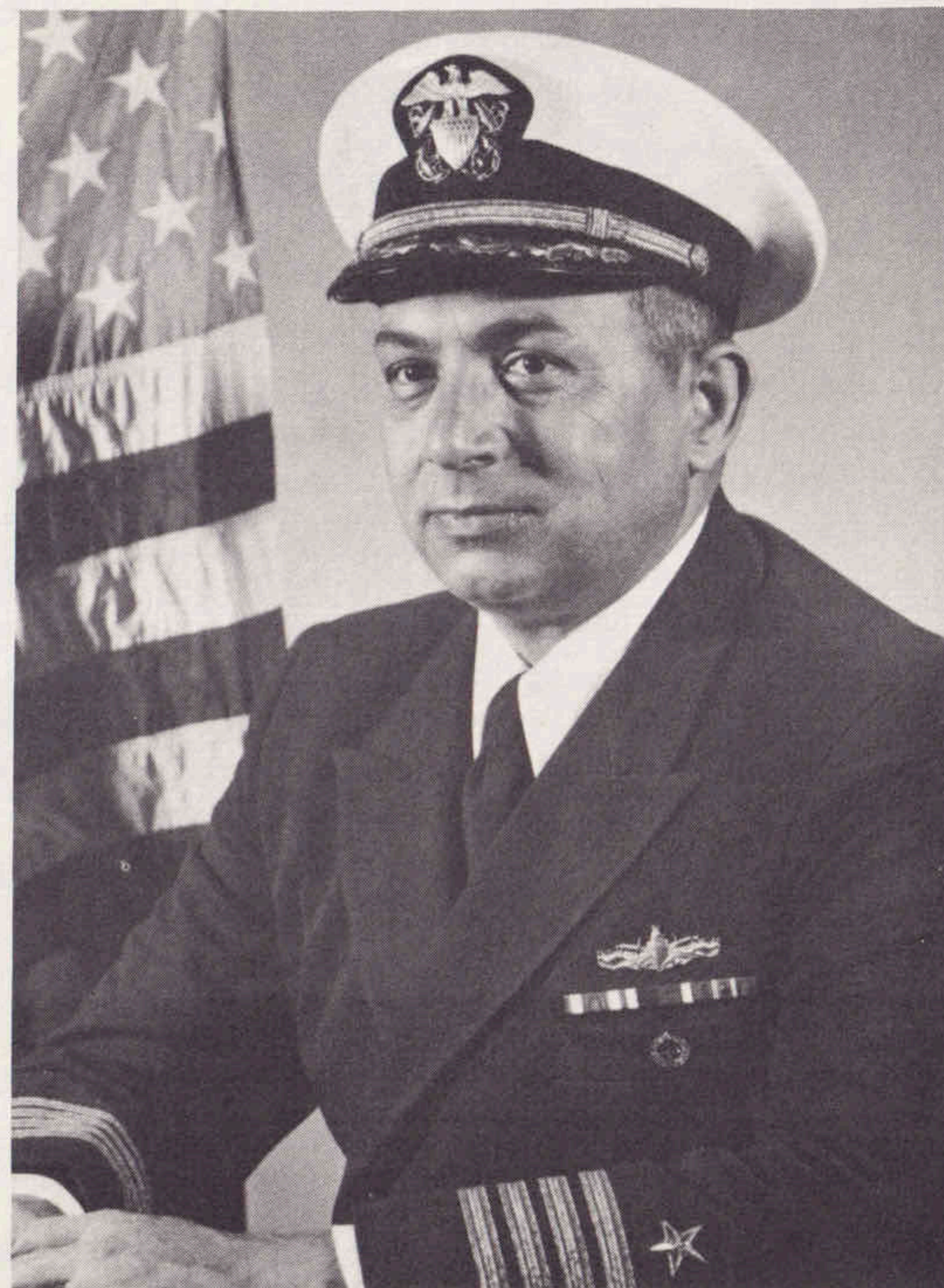
In the words of Robert Lewis Stevenson—"Everyone should be allowed to love two cities, his own, and San Francisco."



**EDWARD J. CAMPBELL**  
President  
Newport News Shipbuilding



**CAPTAIN VINCENT J. MANARA, U.S. Navy**  
Supervisor of Shipbuilding  
Newport News, Virginia



## Commander, Naval Base, Norfolk, Virginia REAR ADMIRAL JOSEPH F. FRICK, U.S. Navy

Rear Admiral Joseph F. FRICK, a native of Painted Post, New York, attended Union College in Schenectady, New York before entering the Naval Academy in 1949. Following graduation and commissioning on 5 June 1953, he was assigned to USS LOWERY (DD 770). Rear Admiral FRICK entered flight training in January 1954, and upon completion, reported to Attack Squadron SIXTEEN where he flew the A1H Skyraider from 1955 to 1958.

Following duty as a flight instructor with Training Squadron SEVEN in 1960, Rear Admiral FRICK entered the Naval Postgraduate School and earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering in 1962. He next reported to Attack Squadron EIGHTY-FIVE, and later THIRTY-FIVE where he served as acting Commanding Officer from February to July of 1965 while deployed to the Mediterranean.

Rear Admiral FRICK was assigned to the Naval Academy as Chairman of the Chemistry Committee in 1965. During this tour, he earned a Master of Science Degree in Personnel Management from George Washington University.

Upon returning to sea duty in July of 1967, Rear Admiral FRICK was assigned to Attack Squadron FORTY-TWO flying the A6A Intruder. He then reported to Attack Squadron THIRTY-FIVE for a second tour of duty where he served as Executive Officer and Commanding Officer, embarked in USS CORAL SEA (CV 43). Following an assignment in June 1970 as Operations Officer of USS RANGER (CV 61), he assumed command of Attack Carrier Air Wing FOURTEEN in May 1972 embarked in USS ENTERPRISE (CVN 65), and served in that billet until July 1973. Rear Admiral FRICK next commanded USS SAN JOSE (AFS 7) until May 1975. In July 1975, Rear Admiral FRICK assumed command of USS CORAL SEA (CV 43) and remained her Commanding Officer until March 1977 when he was relieved to report for duty as Chief of Staff, Commander Naval Air Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet. In June 1978, he reported as Assistant Chief of Staff Logistics, Commander in Chief Southern Europe, Naples, Italy. In October 1980, he assumed command of Commander Naval Base, Norfolk, Virginia.

In addition to his various campaign medals, Rear Admiral FRICK has been awarded the Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Combat "V", four Distinguished Flying Crosses, twenty-five Air Medals, three Bronze Stars, and the Navy Commendation Medal.

Rear Admiral FRICK is married to the former Marjorie Ruth Weeden of Kohler, Wisconsin. They have one daughter, Leslee Jo, age 23.



## Commander, Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet VICE ADMIRAL STEVEN A. WHITE, U.S. Navy

VADM Steven Angelo WHITE, USN, was born on 18 September 1928, in Los Angeles, California. He attended Occidental College from 1946 to 1948. He attended the University of Southern California under the NROTC program and received a BA in Political Science from that university. Continuing his studies at USC, he received an MA in International Law and attended the USC School of Law for two years.

After commissioning in 1952, he served for 1½ years on the light cruiser, USS MANCHESTER (CL 83) during the Korean conflict. Subsequent to graduation from Submarine School in 1954, he served two years as Engineer of the first post-war fast attack submarine, USS TANG (SS 563).

In early 1957 after Nuclear Power Training, VADM WHITE reported to USS NAUTILUS (SSN 571). He served in the ship during its 1957 Arctic exploratory operations for which NAUTILUS received a Secretary of the Navy Commendation. He was also on board during the historic transpolar crossing by NAUTILUS in 1958—the first time a ship had ever reached the North Pole. A Presidential Unit Citation was awarded for that operation, the first such award to be made during peacetime. In September 1960, he reported to USS ETHAN ALLEN (SSBN 608), the first submarine to be designed and built as a Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine. He placed the ship in commission as Engineer and served on board for the only fully operational test ever made of a POLARIS missile with warhead, during the Christmas Island test of 1962.

From September 1964 to May 1966, VADM WHITE served as the Force Nuclear Power Training Officer for the Deputy Commander Submarine Force and later for the Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. From September 1966 to July 1969, he served as Commanding Officer of the USS PARGO (SSN 650). He was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal for performance during a submarine operation conducted by PARGO in the summer of 1968. VADM WHITE was exploratory operations in the Arctic in March-May 1969, during which time the ship surfaced at the North Pole. He was also awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation and Navy Unit Commendation while in command of the PARGO.

From August 1969 to October 1970, VADM WHITE had command of Submarine Division One Hundred Two, and from February to May 1970 assumed additional duty as Commander Submarine Division One Hundred One. He was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for service during this period.

From November 1970 to May 1972, VADM WHITE served as assistant to the Manager, Naval Reactors, Atomic Energy Commission for Training and Personnel Matters connected with the Navy Nuclear Power Program.

During the period of June 1972 to July 1974, he commanded Submarine Squadron SIXTEEN in Rota, Spain. He earned his second Legion of Merit for service during this period.

After selection to the grade of Rear Admiral in 1974, he was assigned his fifth sea command as Commander Submarine Group TWO at New London, Connecticut in September 1974, and served in that capacity until June 1976.

From June 1976 to September 1978, VADM WHITE served as Deputy Chief of Naval Material (Operations and Logistics) and received his third Legion of Merit for this assignment.

In September 1978, VADM WHITE assumed duties as Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Submarine Warfare). He completed that tour in May 1980 and was awarded his fourth Legion of Merit.

In April 1980, he was nominated for promotion to Vice Admiral and assumed command as Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet on 30 May 1980.

VADM WHITE is married to the former Mary Anne Landreau of Tujunga, California and they have seven children: Valerie Jeanne, LTjg, USNR; Steven Angelo III, Ensign, USN; Kenneth Raymond, Midshipman Second Class; Brice Landreau, Midshipman Fourth Class, USNR; and Mary Elizabeth. Denise Marie (Walker) and Lori Anne (Donlon) are married to naval officers.



# Chief of Naval Operations ADMIRAL THOMAS B. HAYWARD, U.S. Navy



CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Dear Captain,

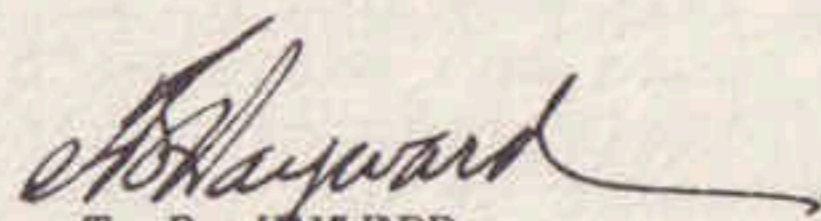
Please accept my most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the commissioning of United States Ship SAN FRANCISCO. An unusual distinction and a special set of responsibilities fall upon you as the first commanding officer. By your selection as the commissioning captain, your distinguished record of professional competence has been recognized, and in this assignment the full measure of your demonstrated abilities will be called upon to fulfill these responsibilities.

When she joins the fleet, SAN FRANCISCO will be the newest ship in the United States Navy and will bring to the operating forces the most modern design and quality construction afloat on the seas today. Yet this splendid ship cannot fulfill the role for which she was authorized by our Congress—to contribute to the common defense of our nation by maintaining our maritime superiority—unless she is manned with a dedicated crew of Navy men who are capable of operating and maintaining her to the very limits of designed potential.

It is your responsibility, as commanding officer, to establish for SAN FRANCISCO an operating capability to match her potential. As your ship and crew perform, SAN FRANCISCO will develop a personality of her own and a reputation which will endure over her many years of service to the nation and to the Navy. SAN FRANCISCO's excellence of character and professional reputation will largely depend upon your leadership as the first commanding officer.

I congratulate you on your selection for this most important task. Yours is a great honor. It is also a profound responsibility. I have the fullest confidence you will execute it well.

Sincerely,

  
T. B. HAYWARD  
Admiral, U.S. Navy

Commander James A. Marshall, USN  
PCO, SAN FRANCISCO (SSN 711)  
Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock  
Corporation  
Newport News, Virginia 23607



Secretary of the Navy  
**THE HONORABLE JOHN LEHMAN**



THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20350

Commander James A. Marshall, USN  
PCO, SAN FRANCISCO (SSN 711)  
Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Corporation  
Newport News, Virginia 23607

Dear Captain:

Congratulations on your new command, and best wishes to you and to your crew on the commissioning of SAN FRANCISCO (SSN 711).

You inherit a tradition of service. Two American warships have previously borne the name SAN FRANCISCO. The first was one of the early cruisers of the "New Navy" from which the fleet of our own day developed. Through three decades of service SAN FRANCISCO's duties took her to many parts of the world in time of war and unrest. When mine warfare began to take its place in early-twentieth century naval warfare, she was converted to one of our first mine-layers. In this role, she contributed to victory in World War I. Her successor, the heavy cruiser SAN FRANCISCO (CA 38), served with distinction in World War II and earned honor in the bitter battle of Guadalcanal. Seventeen engagement stars testify to her share in the struggle for the Pacific. Duty never failed to call forth, from these earlier SAN FRANCISCOs, the best that Navy men could give. I know that you will add new glory to the spirit that has been bequeathed to you.

Your ship now begins an active role in the fleet. You, and those who serve with you, are charged with the heavy responsibility of making SAN FRANCISCO a fully effective instrument of sea power in our nation's defense. May you meet with every success in assuming that responsibility.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John Lehman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

John Lehman

## Secretary of Defense

# THE HONORABLE CASPAR WILLARD WEINBERGER

Caspar Willard Weinberger was nominated by President Reagan to be Secretary of Defense on December 11, 1980, was confirmed by the United States Senate on January 20, 1981, and took the oath of office on January 21, 1981.

Born in San Francisco, California, on August 18, 1917, Mr. Weinberger graduated from public schools and earned his A.B. Degree, Magna Cum Laude, at Harvard College in 1938. He received an LL.B. Degree from Harvard Law School in 1941 and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He has also received honorary degrees from the University of the Pacific, University of San Francisco, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Elmira College.

Following law school, he joined the Army as a Private in the Infantry and was released from active duty four years later with the rank of Captain. During that time, he served with the 41st Infantry Division in the Pacific Theater of Operations and as a member of General Douglas MacArthur's intelligence staff.

After World War II, Secretary Weinberger served as Law Clerk to U.S. Court of Appeals Judge William E. Orr for two years until 1947, when he joined the law firm of Heller, Ehrman, White and McAuliffe in San Francisco. He was a partner in the Firm from 1959 to 1969.

In November 1952, he was elected to the Assembly of the California State Legislature and was re-elected in 1954 and 1956 without opposition. In 1956 Secretary Weinberger was selected in a poll of California newspaper correspondents as the most effective member of the Legislature.

While continuing his law practice, Secretary Weinberger wrote a semi-weekly column for a number of California newspapers, moderated a weekly local public affairs television program in San Francisco and was a staff book reviewer for a San Francisco newspaper and magazine from 1959 to 1968.

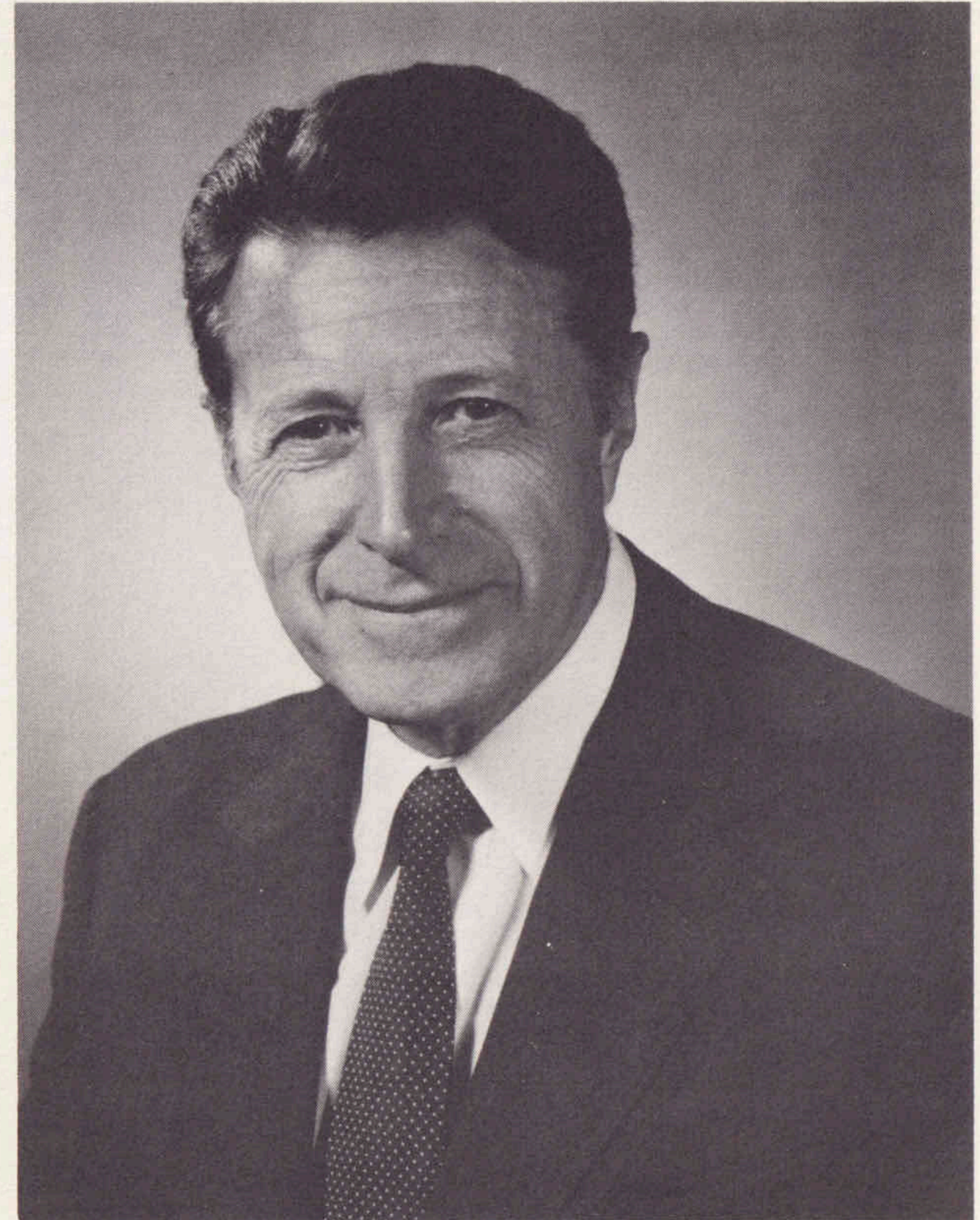
In 1967, he was named Chairman of the California State Government Organization and Commission Economy (called Little Hoover Commission) and he was appointed by then-Governor Ronald Reagan as Director of Finance of California in March 1968. He served until January 1970, when he was appointed by President Richard M. Nixon as Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. Six months later he was named Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget and became Director of that office in June 1972.

President Nixon appointed Secretary Weinberger, in February 1973, as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and he continued to head that Department under President Gerald Ford until he resigned to enter private business in August 1975.

Until resigning to accept his present office he was Director of Pepsi Co., New York; Director of Quaker Oats, Chicago; a member of The Trilateral Commission; a member of the Advisory Council of the American Ditchley Foundation; Treasurer of the Episcopal Diocese of California; a member of the Board of Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital in San Francisco; and Chairman of the National Trustees of The National Symphony Orchestra, Washington.

Secretary Weinberger is married to the former Jane Dalton of Maine and they have two children, a son, Caspar Willard Weinberger, Jr., and a daughter, Arlin Weinberger.

Before being nominated by President Ronald Reagan to be Secretary of Defense, Mr. Weinberger was Vice President, Director, and General Counsel of the Bechtel Group of Companies.



# THE COMMANDING OFFICER

## COMMANDER JAMES ALLEN MARSHALL



Commander James A. Marshall, prospective Commanding Officer of the new SAN FRANCISCO is a 1962 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. He is from Maryland, and is married to the former Phoebe Joanne Adams of Annapolis. They reside in Hampton, Virginia, with their two children, James and Lee.

In his eighteen years of service since graduation from the Academy, Commander Marshall has served in the submarine service, including more than two years as Commanding Officer of the USS SHARK (SSN-591), his sea assignment immediately before being assigned by the Navy as prospective C.O. of the SAN FRANCISCO.

Following his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1962 he entered Nuclear Power Training in Vallejo, California, and the S1W prototype in Idaho. In 1964 he graduated from the Naval Submarine School and was assigned to the USS HENRY CLAY (SSBN 625) in the Engineering Department.

Then in 1966 he reported to the precommissioning crew of the USS PARGO (SSN 650), where he served in the engineering department and as Operations Officer.

In 1969 he was transferred to USS LEWIS AND CLARK (SSBN 644), in Charleston, S.C., for duty as the Engineer Officer.

From February 1971 to September 1973 he was assigned to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D.C., in the Enlisted Plans Branch, after which he returned to sea as Executive Officer of USS JOHN C. CALHOUN (SSBN 630).

Following his assignment in SSBN 630, he served a period of temporary duty on the staff of Commander Submarine Squadron TWO; then on 20 July 1977 he was assigned as Commanding Officer of USS SHARK (SSN-591), where he served until relieved on 3 October 1979.

Commander Marshall holds the Navy Commendation Medal (FIFTH Award) and the Navy Achievement Medal.

# THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER

COMMANDER MARK B. KEEF

The Prospective Executive Officer, Commander Mark B. KEEF is a 1968 graduate of the United States Naval Academy. He hails from Portland, Oregon and currently resides in Hampton, Virginia with his wife, the former Jeanne Marie Francom.

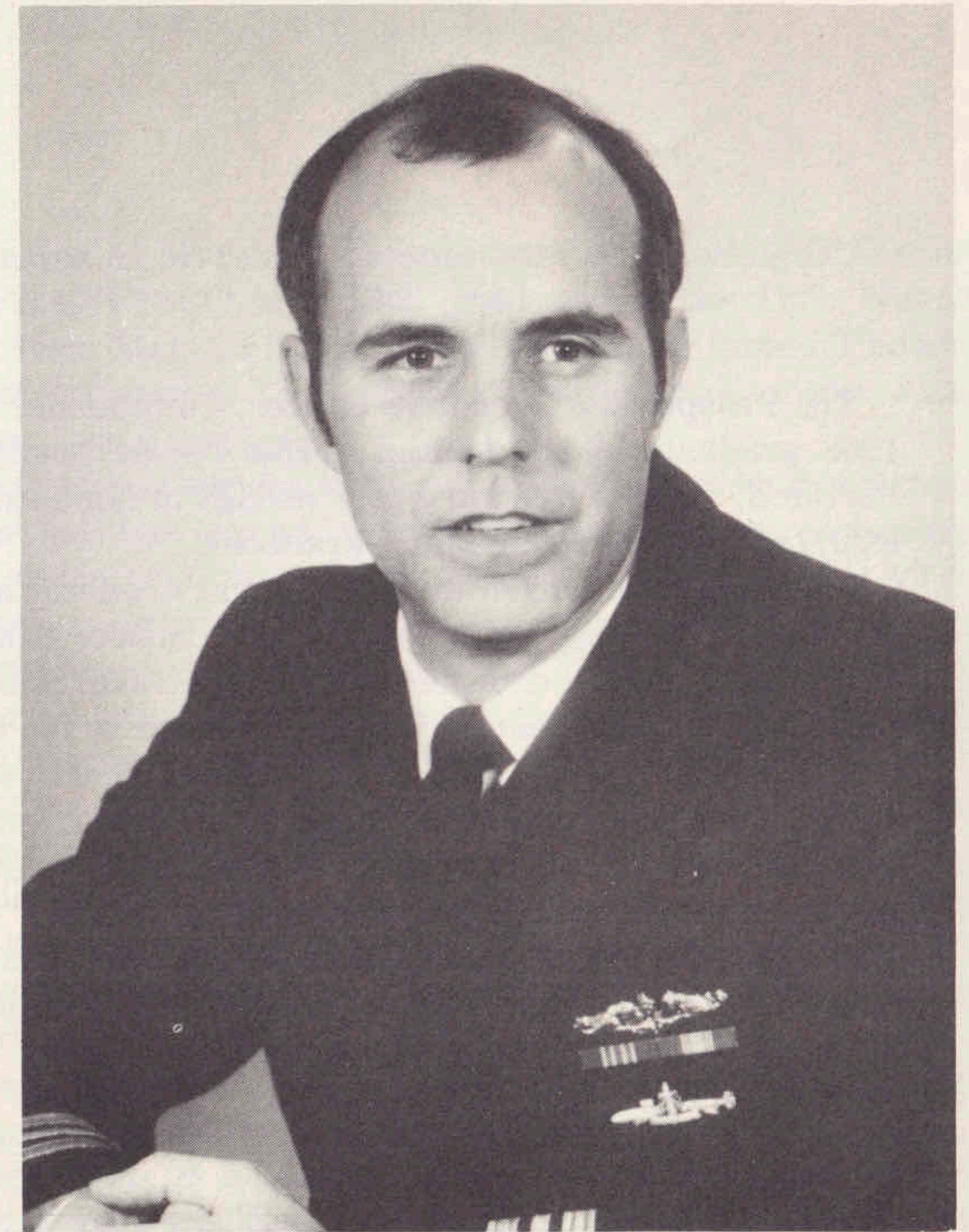
Following graduation from the Naval Academy and eighteen months of pipeline training at Nuclear Power School (Bainbridge, MD), the S1C prototype (Windsor Locks, CT) and Naval Submarine School (New London, CT), Commander KEEF reported to his first tour of duty on USS HENRY CLAY (SSBN 625). There he served as Communicator and Damage Control Assistant. In 1972 he was transferred to instructor duty at Nuclear Power School, Mare Island where he became the assistant director of the enlisted department.

Commander KEEF returned to sea duty in 1975 as Engineer Officer on USS QUEENFISH (SSN 651) and in the course of this tour was twice awarded the Navy Commendation Medal. He was next transferred to the staff of Commander, Submarine Group FIVE, San Diego, California for duty as the staff material officer.

Upon completing the Prospective Executive Officer's Course at Naval Submarine School, Commander KEEF reported for new construction duty as Executive Officer on the precommissioning crew of ATLANTA (SSN 712) but was reassigned to the preceding ship in the flight, SAN FRANCISCO (SSN 711) shortly thereafter. He has served as Prospective Executive Officer of SAN FRANCISCO (SSN 711) since July 1980.



**THE**  
**COMMISSIONED**  
**OFFICERS**



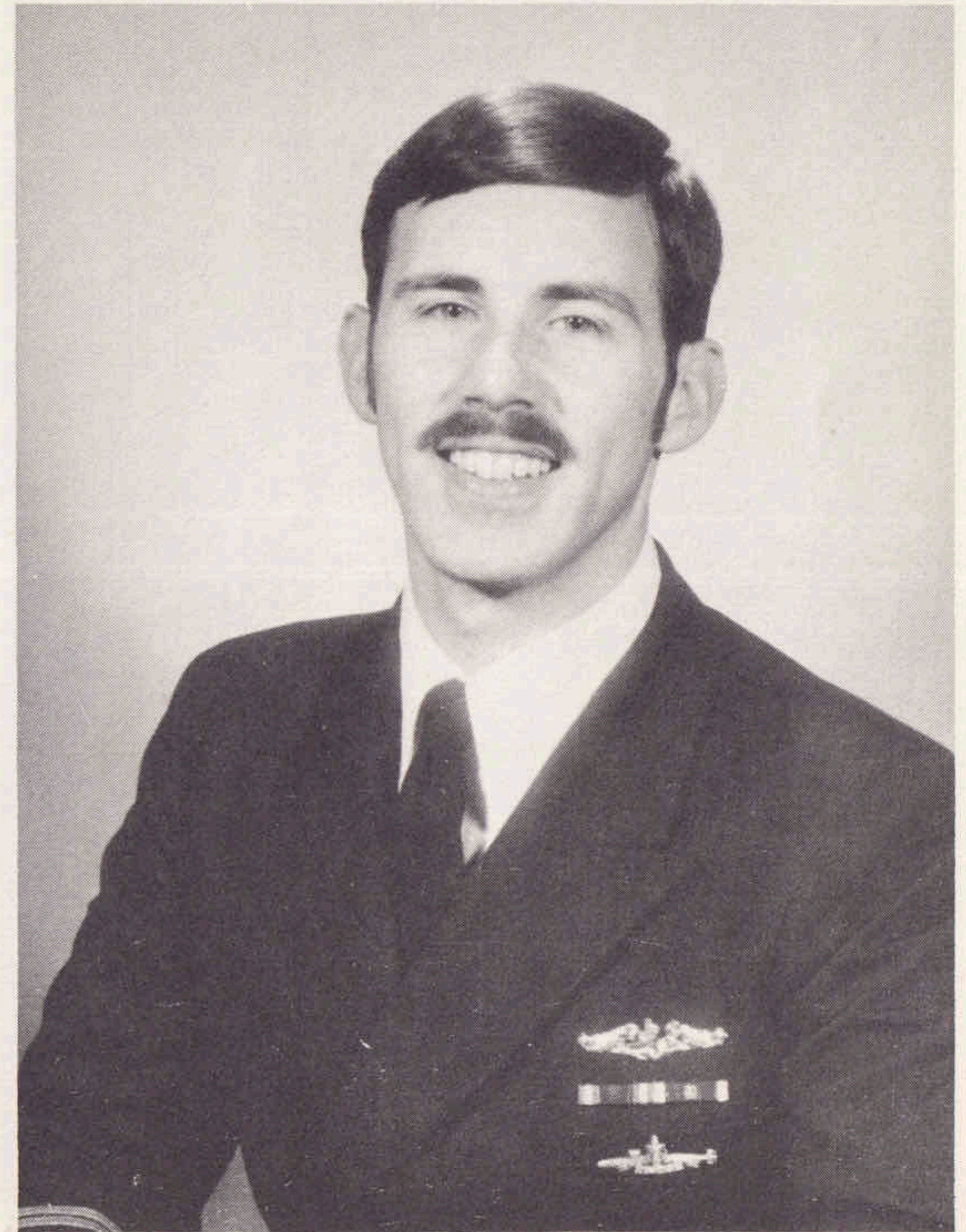
*LCDR Wallace J. WAGEMAKER*

*Navigator  
Operations Officer*



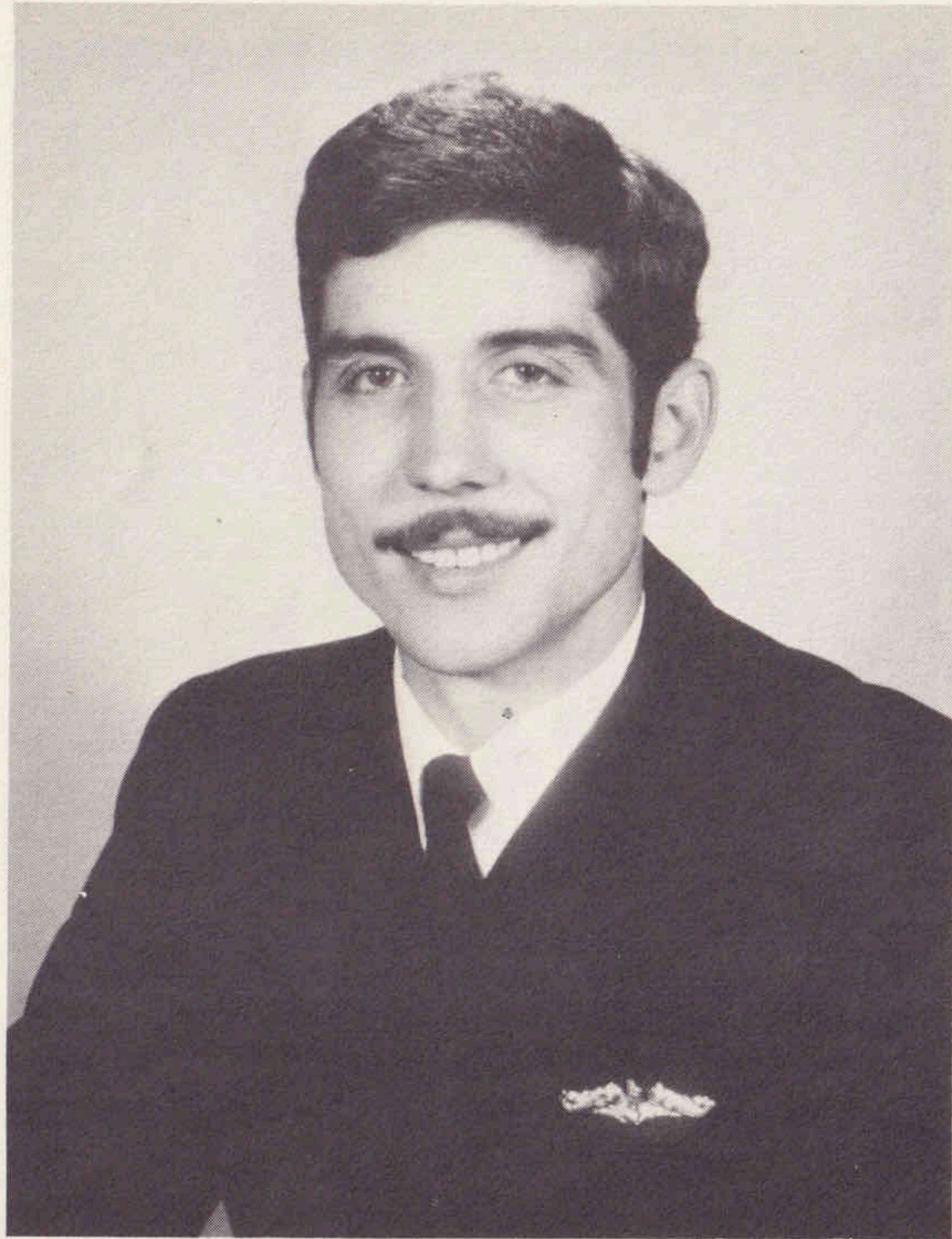
*LCDR Richard C. CROWE*

*Engineer Officer*



*LT John D. CALHOUN*

*Weapons Officer*



*LT Don H. POTTER*

*Damage Control Assistant*



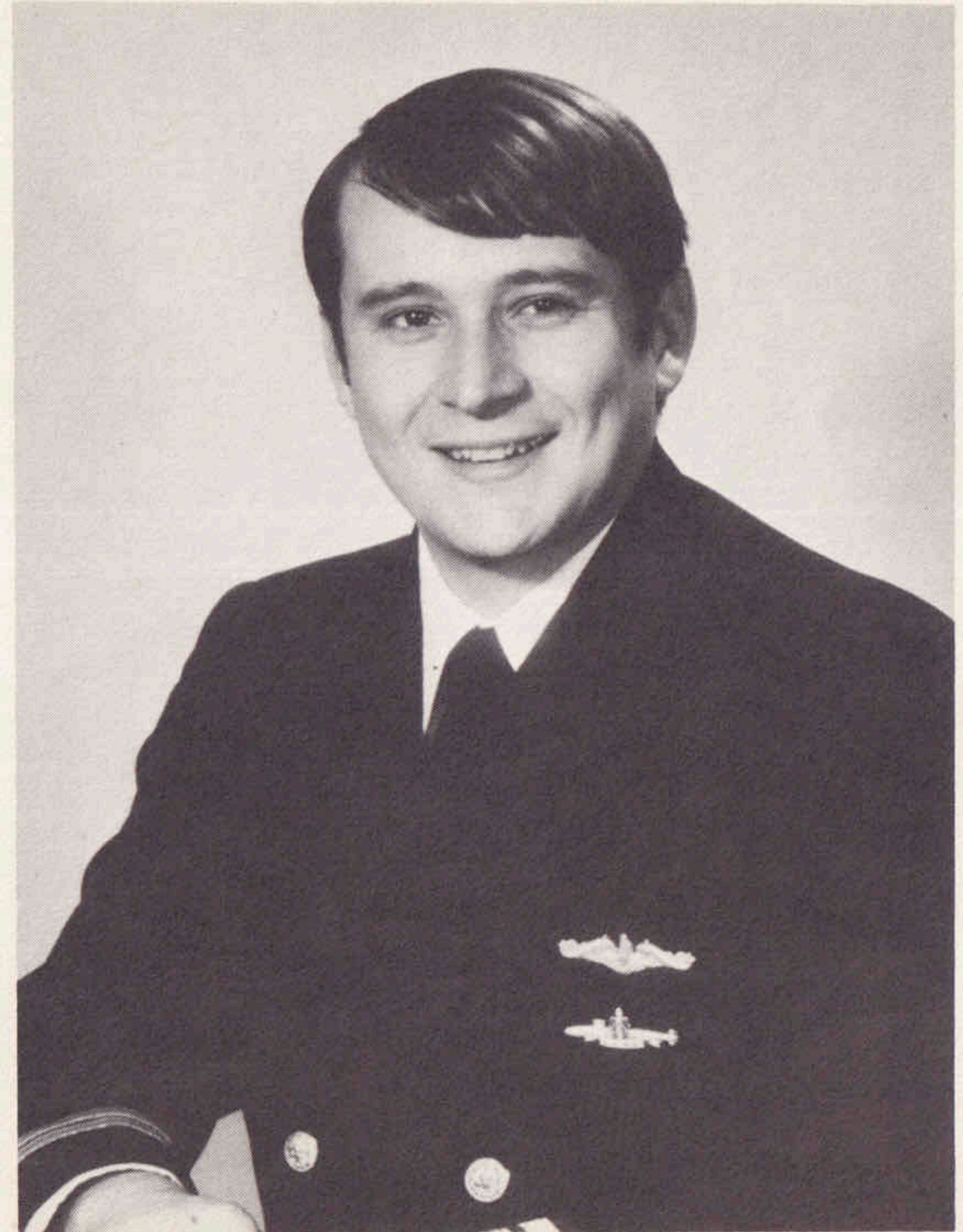
*LT Michael J. HAMBRICK*

*Communicator*



*LT Larry H. DAVIS*

*Main Propulsion Assistant*



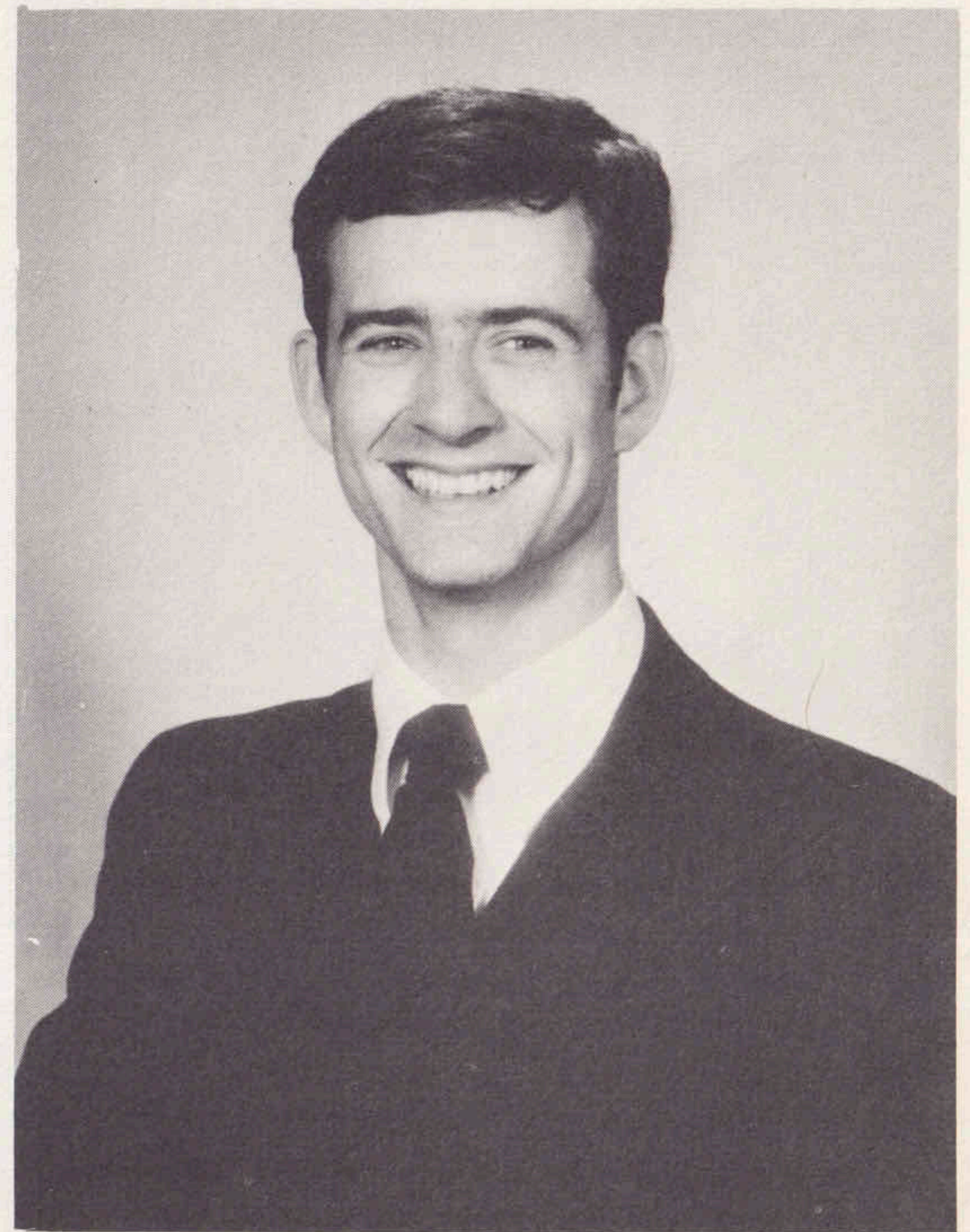
*LTJG Robin E. BROWN*

*Assistant Engineer*



*LTJG John C. CLASS*

*Supply Officer*



*LTJG Vernon HUTTON*

*Reactor Controls Assistant*



*LTJG Jonathan POLAND*

*Torpedo Officer*



*LTJG Benjamin E. RICHTER*

*Electrical Officer*

Arrival of Official Party

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Invocation  
FRANK FOREHAND, Minister  
Langley Christian Church

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Welcoming Remarks  
Commander JAMES ALLEN MARSHALL, USN  
Prospective Commanding Officer

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Shipbuilder's Remarks  
Mr. ED CAMPBELL  
President  
Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co.

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City Remarks  
Mr. ROBERT LAUGHEAD  
Deputy Attorney General  
City of San Francisco

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Introduction of Principal Speaker  
Mr. JOHN LEHMEN  
Secretary of the Navy

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Address  
Mr. CASPAR WEINBERGER  
Secretary of Defense

# COMMISSIONING



# PROGRAM



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Reading of the Commissioning Directive  
VADM S.A. WHITE, USN  
Commander, Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet

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Commanding Officer's Orders  
Commander JAMES ALLEN MARSHALL, USN

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Commissioning  
Setting of the Watch  
Commander MARK B. KEEF, USN  
Executive Officer

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Rendering of Honors For  
Secretary of Defense, CASPAR WEINBERGER

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Commanding Officer's Remarks  
Commander JAMES ALLEN MARSHALL, USN

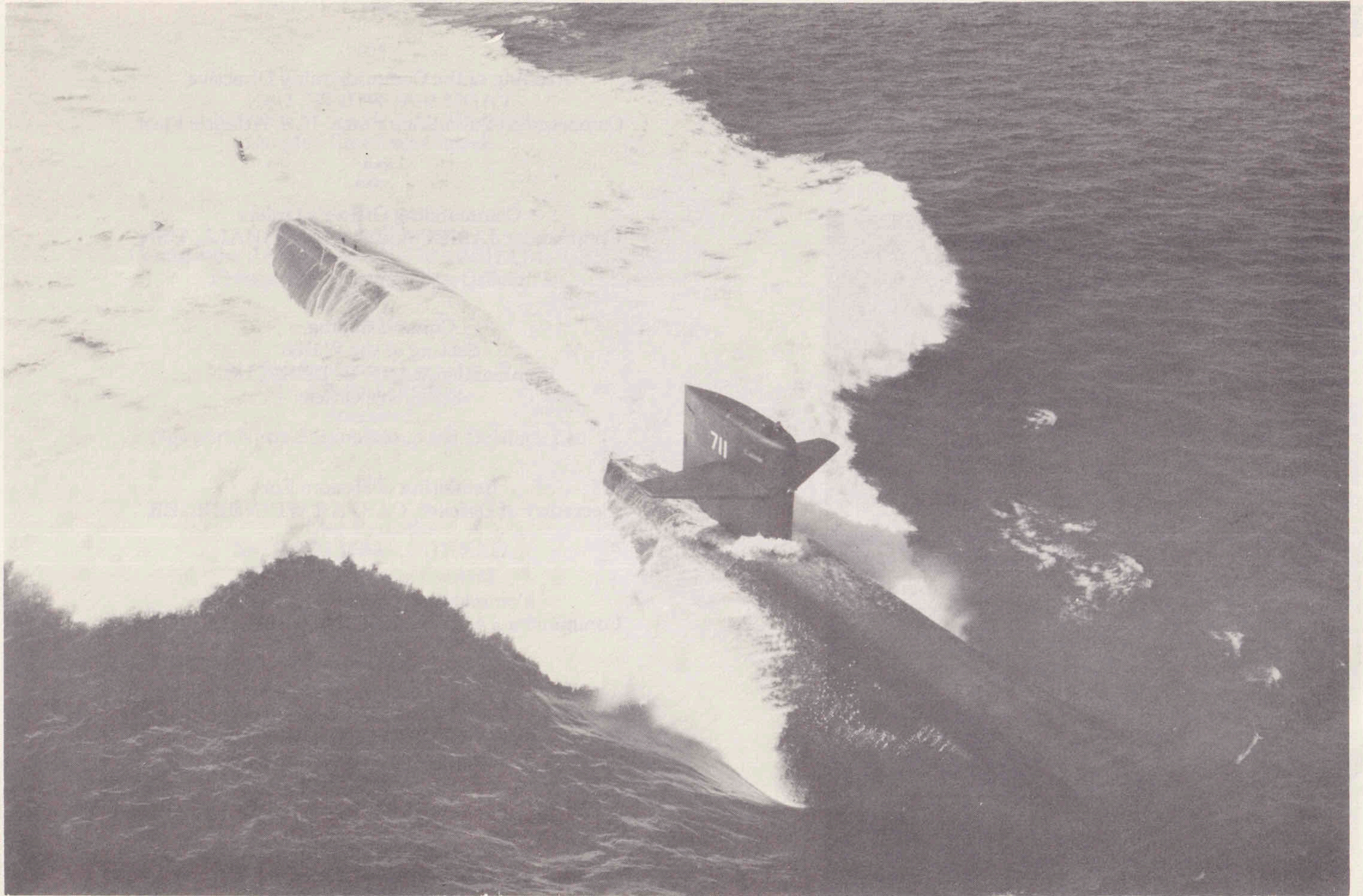
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Benediction  
FRANK FOREHAND, Minister  
Langley Christian Church

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Departure of Official Party

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# CHIEF OF THE BOAT

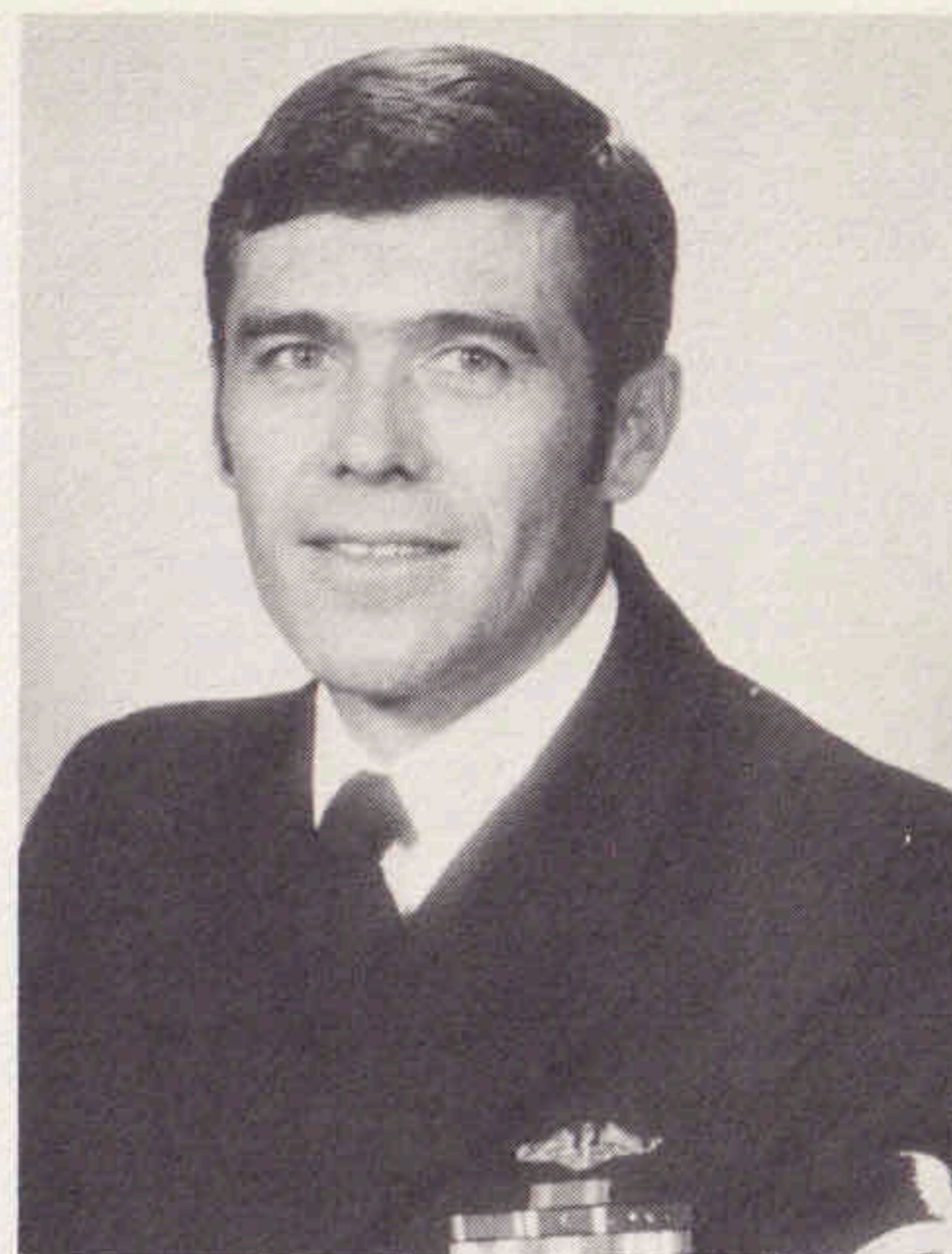
**TMCM(SS) MERLYN N. DALEBOUT, U.S. NAVY**

Master Chief DALEBOUT was born in Columbus, North Dakota, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Marinus DALEBOUT. He enlisted in the United States Navy in September 1957. Following Recruit Training he reported to Submarine School in Groton, Connecticut for basic training in submarines in April of 1958. From July 1958 through May 1971, Master Chief DALEBOUT served in the Weapons Department in various capacities on the following ships: USS STERLET (SS 392) (JUL58 - SEP60); USS BLUEGILL (SS 242) (SEP60 - DEC60); USS SNOOK (SSN 592) (JAN61 - MAY63); USS JOHN C. CALHOUN (SSBN 630) (AUG63 - AUG65); USS GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER (SSBN 656) (AUG65 - MAR67); USS BLENNY (SS 324) (MAR67 - MAY67); USS FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (SSBN 657) (MAY67 - NOV69) and USS CABEZON (AGSS 334) (JAN70 - MAY71). In May of 1971 he was transferred to the U.S. Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Tacoma, Washington as Chief Petty Officer In Charge. Duty aboard USS HUNLEY (AS 31) followed where he served as Nuclear Weapons Handling Chief Petty Officer from August of 1973 to July of 1976. He then commenced a tour of duty as a Recruit Company Commander at the Recruit Training Command, Orlando, Florida. Master Chief DALEBOUT assumed the duties of Chief of the Boat aboard SAN FRANCISCO Precommissioning Unit in November 1979.

Master Chief DALEBOUT is married to the former Sharon FISCHER of Tampa, Florida. He and Mrs. DALEBOUT live with their three children, Lori, Eric and Kirsten in Newport News, Virginia.



# THE LEADING PETTY OFFICERS



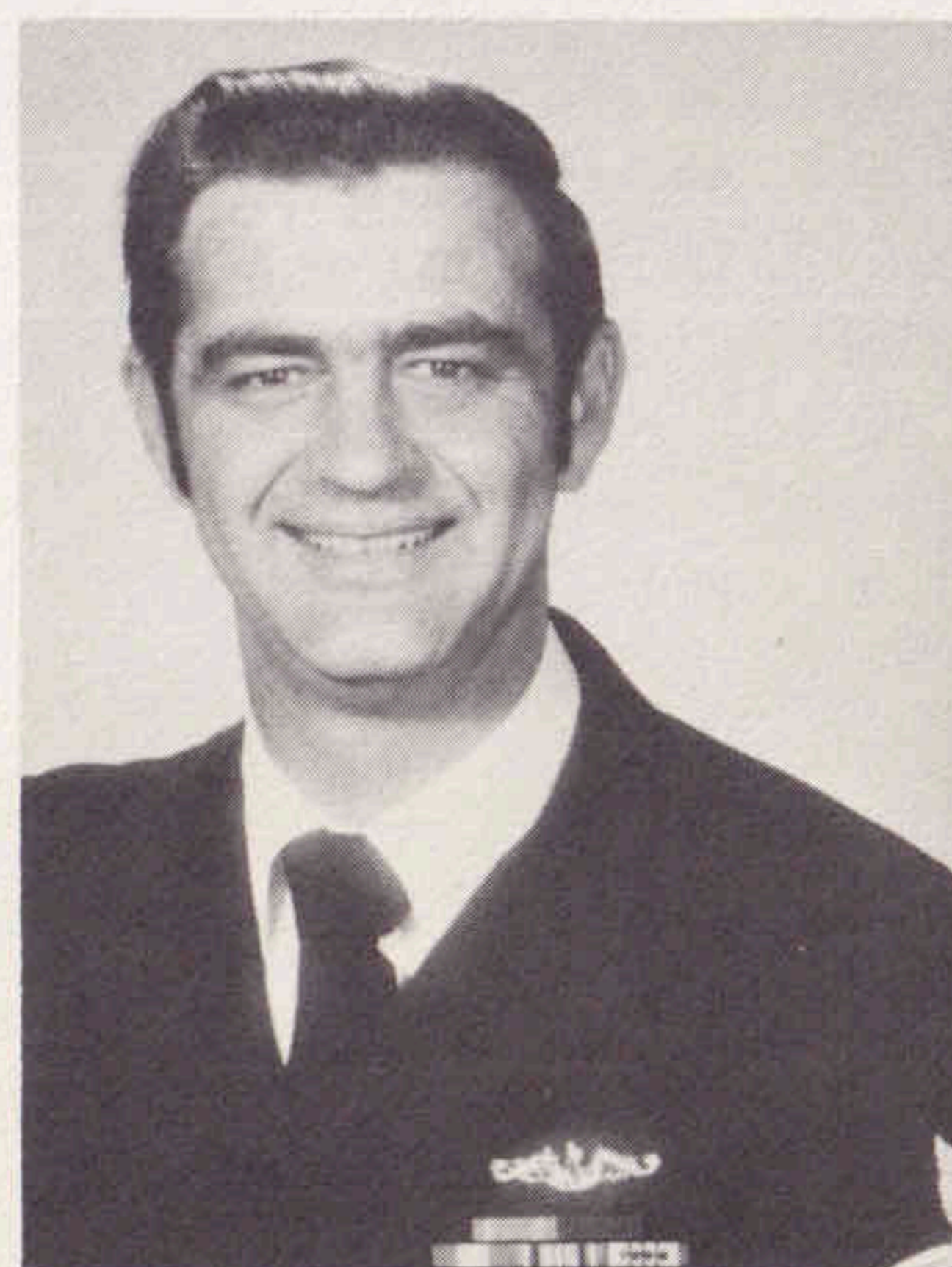
*C. W. MOON, STSCS(SS)*



*T. G. FAURE, MMCS(SS)*



*V. V. VOGELSANG, EMCS(SS)*



*W. H. FISCUS, ETCS(SS)*



*G. B. BROWN, TMC(SS)*

**THE  
LEADING  
PETTY  
OFFICERS**



*K.H. ALBERTS, MMC(SS)*



*R.J. PELLAND, HMC(SS)*



*R.M. COOKSEY, RMC(SS)*



*W.E. PHELPS, MMC(SS)*



*M.R. CAUDILL, ETC(SS)*



*TIM HARRELL, PNC*

# THE LEADING PETTY OFFICERS



*W.A. STOLL, RMC(SS)*



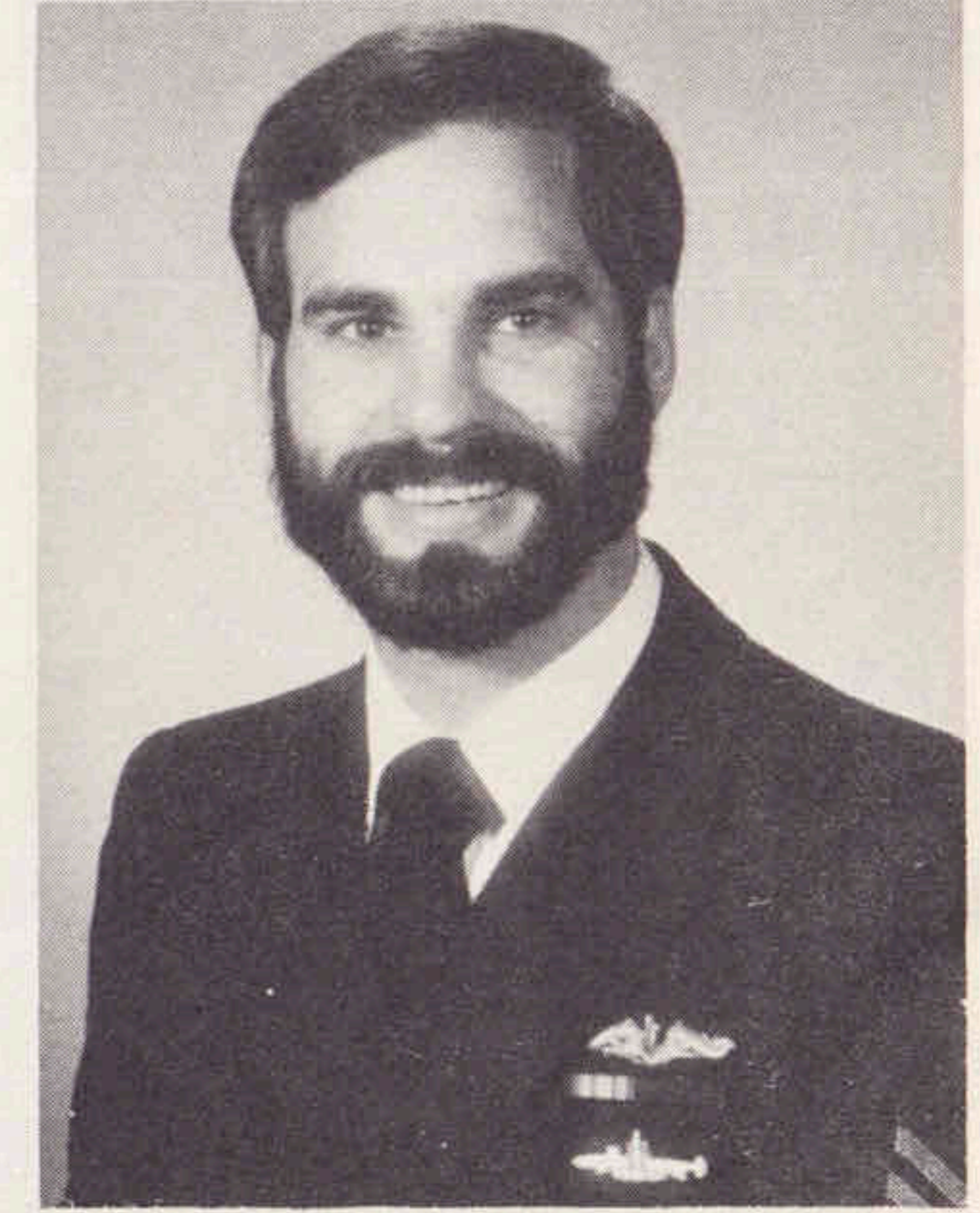
*M.D. AMADO, QMC(SS)*



*W.B. REBURN, ICC(SS)*



*J.A. ROTZ, MS1(SS)*



*PETER THIELEN, SK1(SS)*

# THE CREW

## A DIVISION



*Back Row: MM3 G.C. LINN, MM1 G.E. TANEY. Middle Row: MM2 G. WILMOT, MM2 J.H. TISDALE, MM2 D.A. KRUEGER, MM2 R.W. MACPHERSON. Front Row: MMFN C.S. BACKUS, MMC W.E. PHELPS, MM2 M.C. FRANKLIN. Not Pictured: MM3 T.A. MACPHERSON, MM2 D.A. ELLIOTT, MM2 A.G. BOEDEKER.*

## ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION



*Back Row: PNSN R. SIMPSON, YN2 J. POWELL, PNSA D.W. RIDER. Front Row: PNC T. HARRELL, HMC R.J. PELLAND. Not Pictured: HM1 T.P. McNAMARA.*

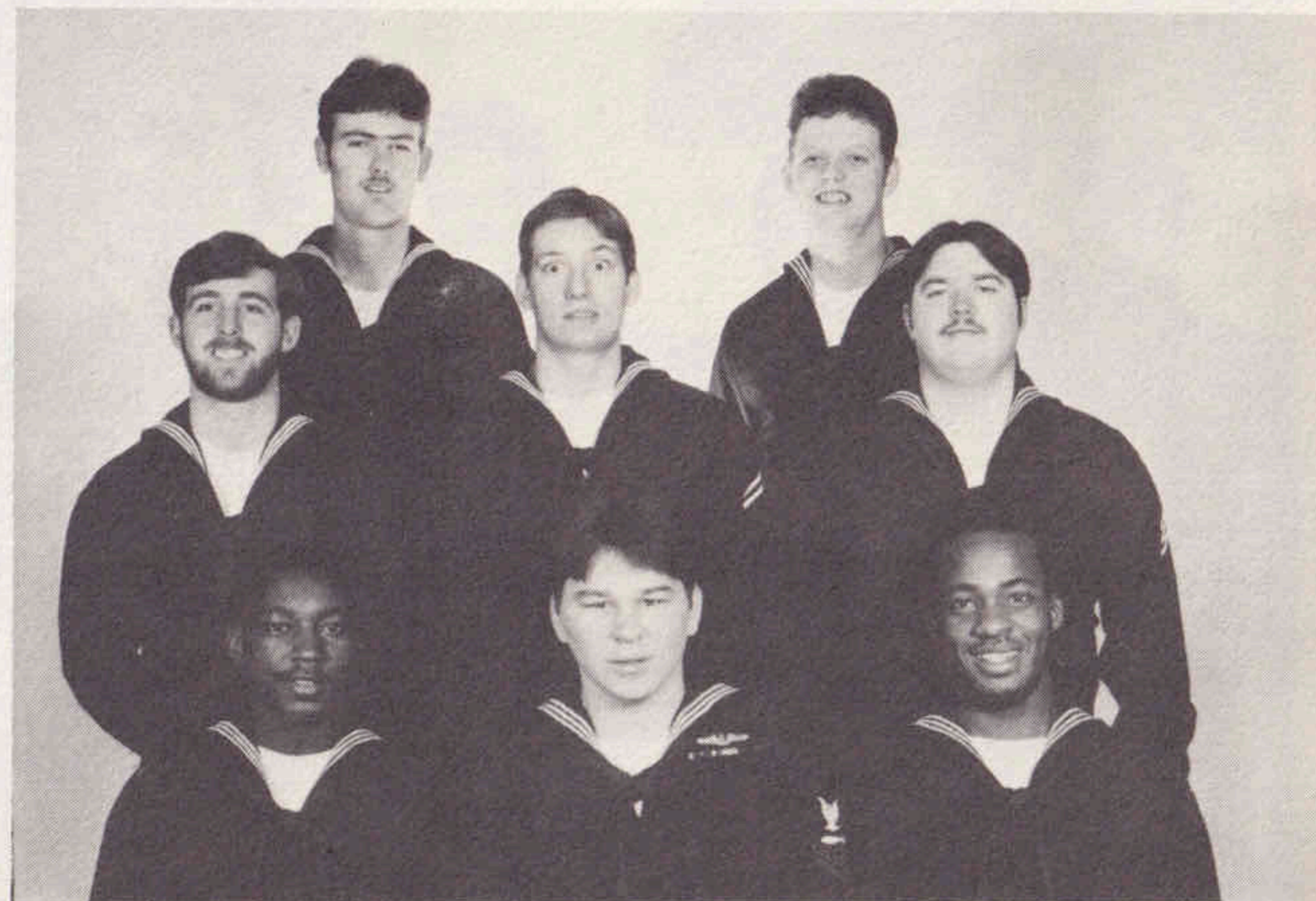
# THE CREW

## ASW DIVISION



*Back Row: DS2 J. KELLY, FTG2 M. BROOKS, FTG3 L. BRUZZICHESSI. Front Row: FTG1 L. MEYER, STSCS C.W. MOON, DS1 D.G. DIXON.*

## DECK DIVISION



*Back Row: FN S.W. THOMPSON, FN D.R. DODD. Middle Row: FN M.C. HARTSOCK, SN E. ALDRIDGE, SN R.M. WILLIAMS. Front Row: SA C. KELLY, TM2 P.D. EVERETT, FA D. MARIUS. Not Pictured: FN M.J. LEMMA.*

# THE CREW

## E DIVISION



*Back Row: EM2 K.S. ENGELMANN, EM1 J. STANEK. Middle Row: EM2 E. DEJESUS, EM2 C.A. HUTCHESON. Front Row: EM1 D. BAIN, EMCS V. VOGELSANG, EM1 J. WILLIAMSON. Not Pictured: EM1 J. PAYNE, EM1 J. BOLYARD.*

## ELT DIVISION



*Back Row. MM2 M. MILLER, MM1 T.W. ELLER, MM2 BAKER. Front Row: MM1 D. MEIGS, MM1 M. HETTWER.*

# THE CREW

## ET DIVISION



*Back Row: ET2 J. BUTLER, ET2 J. CARMON, ET3 J. KASTL, ET2 J. NEWMAN. Front Row: ET2 R. DEMING, ETCS W. FISCUS.*

## IC DIVISION



*Left to Right: IC1 R. JOHNSON, ICC W. REBURN, IC2 D. TOLBERT. Not Pictured: IC1 T. BRANK.*

# THE CREW

## M DIVISION



*Back Row: MM2 M. MILLER, MM3 R. LARSON. Middle Row: MM1 M. HETTWER, MM3 K. BAKER, MM2 F. BRACKEN. Front Row: MM2 K. CLEARY, MMCS T. FAURE, MM1 E. BORK.*



*Back Row: MM1 K. HINKLE, MM3 M. BARTON, MM2 K. KLINE. Front Row: MM1 D. GILL, MMCS T. FAURE, MM1 D. SEALOCK.*

*Not Pictured: MM1 M. MARCUM, MM2 J. ODOM, MM2 T. ELLER, MM1 D. MEIGS, MM2 J. FRITSCH.*

# THE CREW

## MS DIVISION



*Back Row: MS3 M. MOTLEY, MSSA K. MADIX. Front Row: MS2 P. DEMERS, MS2 S. HINES. Not Pictured: MS1 J. ROTZ, MSSN C. HAGUE, MSSN K. KOOPMAN.*

## QM DIVISION



*Back Row: QM2 E. CORRAO, QM2 D. LYNCH. Front Row: QMSN M. HUMBLE, QMC M. AMADO.*

# THE CREW

## RC DIVISION



*Back Row: ET1 E. ZALESKI, ET1 W. JAHNKE, ET2 W. IRVIN, ET2 G. HARNOIS, ET3 M. GREGOR. Front Row: ET1 M.J. TURNER, ETC M. CAUDILL, ET1 R. HYNES.*

## RM DIVISION



*Back Row: RM3 B. RIEMANN, RMSN C. WYATT, RMSA S. FALOR. Front Row: RMC R. COOKSEY, RM2 M. VAN DOLSON, RMC W. STOLL.*

# THE CREW

## SK DIVISION



*SK3 B. BLACK, SK1 P. THIELEN.*

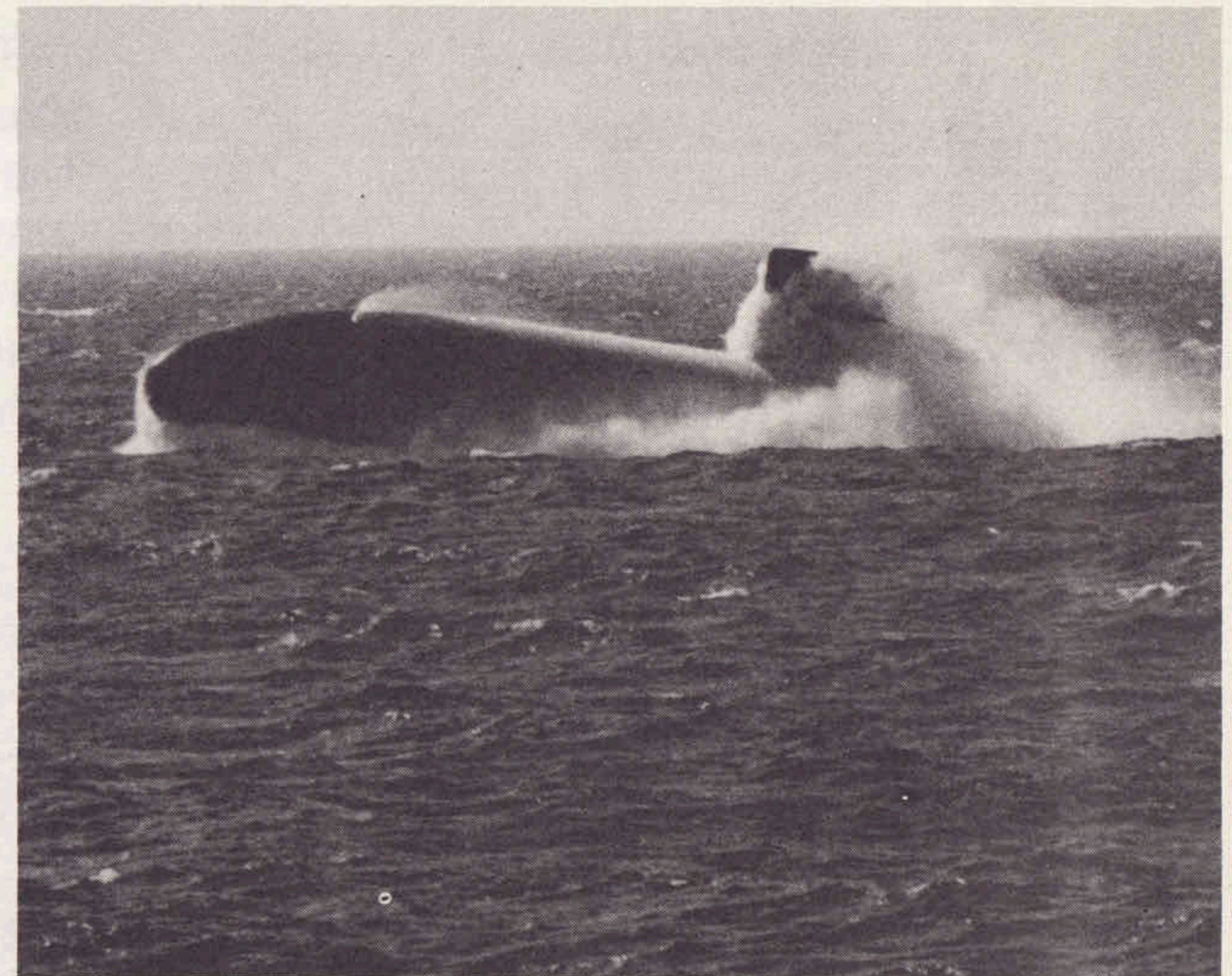
## ST DIVISION



*Back Row: STS3 J. BAUMANN, STS2 M. RADICE. Middle Row: STS2 M. BUDZISZEK, STS3 C. MONTOYA, STS3 K. GERKEN, STS2 R. McCULLOCH. Front Row: STS2 S. JACOBS, STCS C.W. MOON, STS3 R. HAYES. Not Pictured: STS3 M. BORDELON.*

# THE CREW

## TM DIVISION



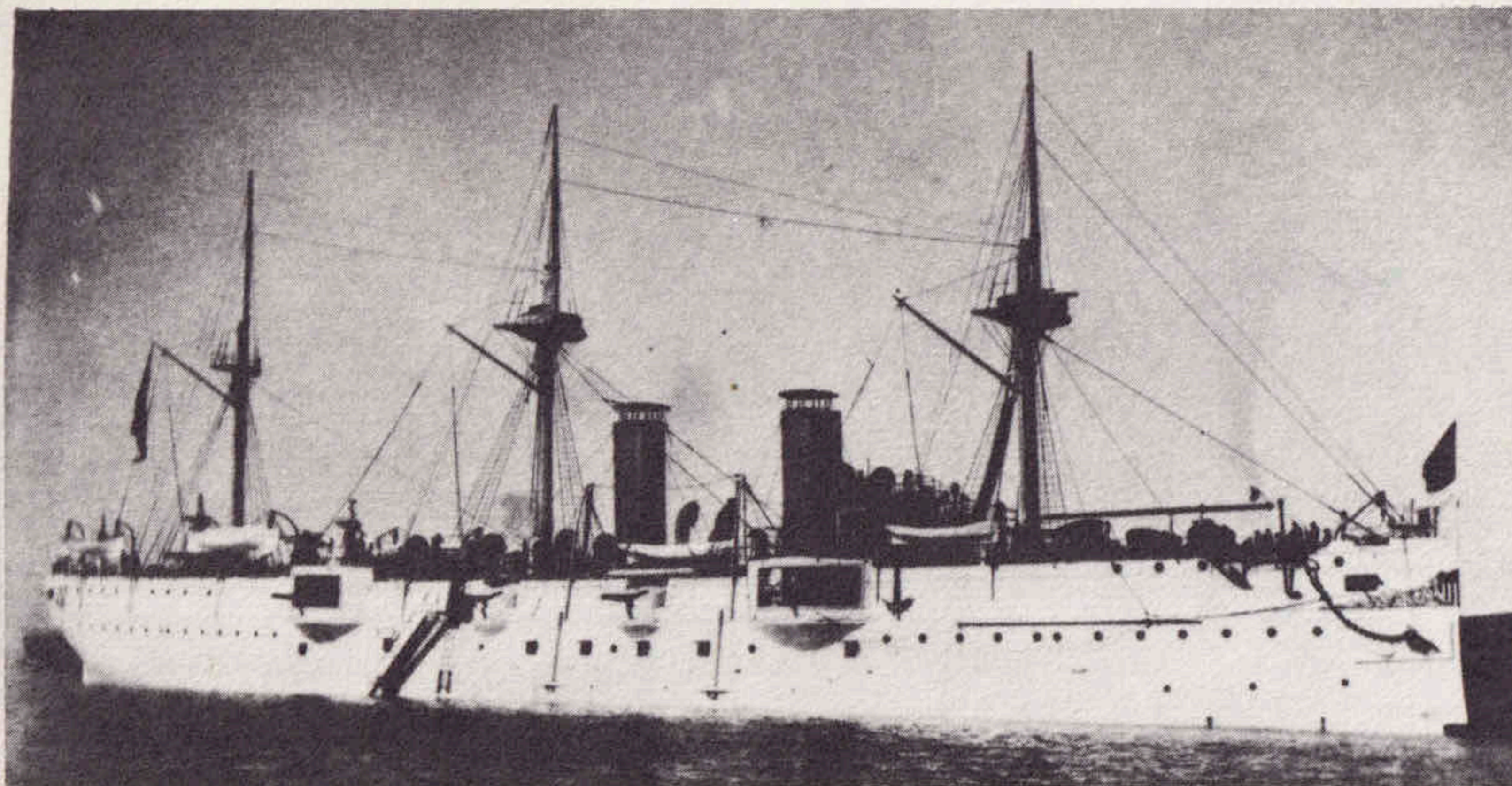
*Back Row: TM3 R. LEBKOWSKY, TMC G. BROWN. Front Row: TM1 M. SCHMIDT, TM2 P. EVERETT. Not Pictured: TM2 G. SPARLING.*

# IN RECOGNITION . . .

The members of SAN FRANCISCO Precommissioning Crew who are listed below, labored long and hard during the building of SAN FRANCISCO but are not present as crew members at today's Commissioning. They are listed herein in recognition of the significant contributions they made toward her final excellence. They are considered shipmates.

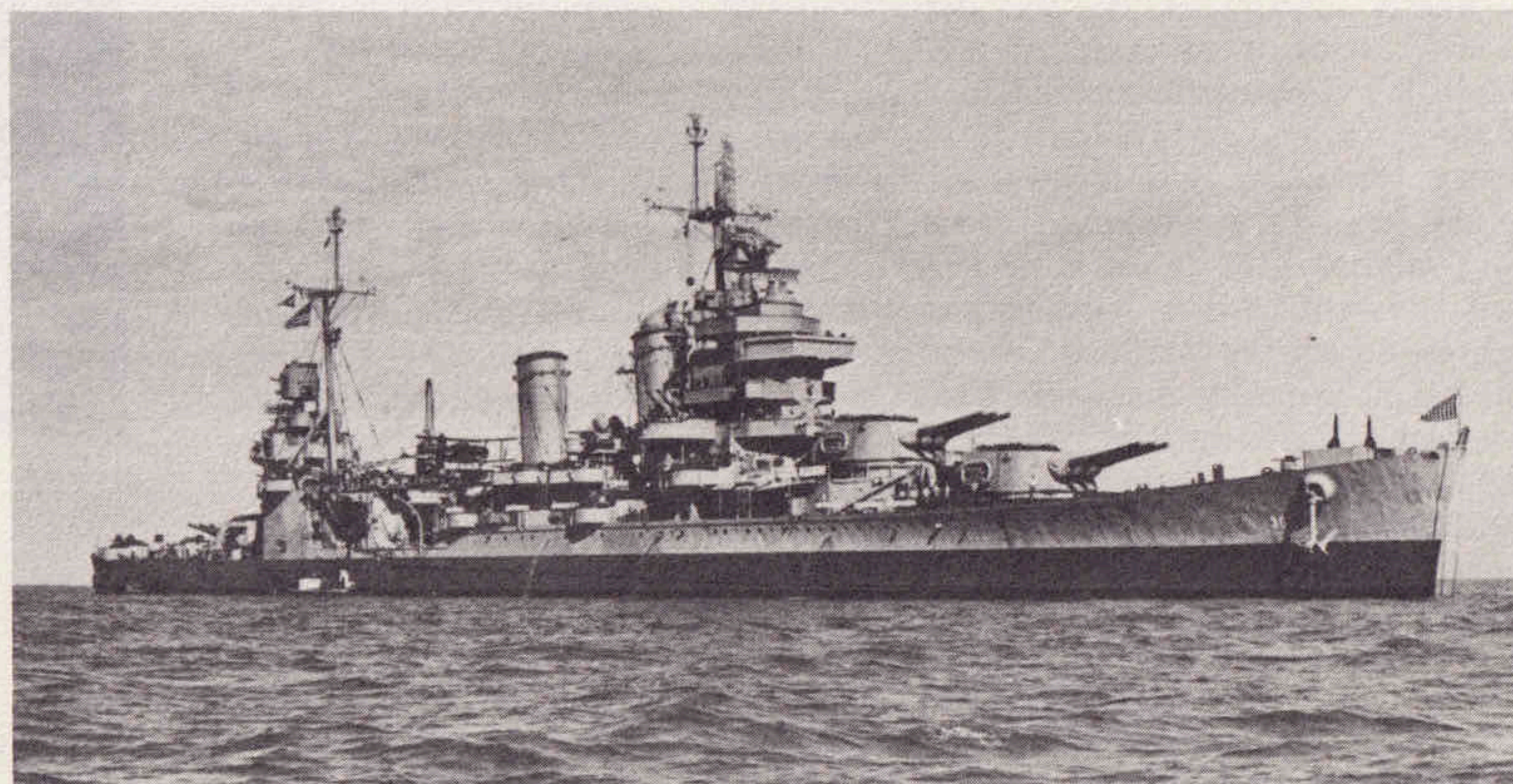
LCDR William B. GODFREY — Deceased  
ETC(SS) Jon M. BLOOMER — USS INDIANAPOLIS  
(SSN 697)  
MS1(SS) Jose B. MARASIGAN — USS HADDO (SSN  
604)  
YN1(SS) Robert H. KERNAGHAN — USS BIR-  
MINGHAM (SSN 695)

# U.S.S. SAN FRANCISCO—PAST . . .



C—5  
Circa 1890

CA—38  
October 1945

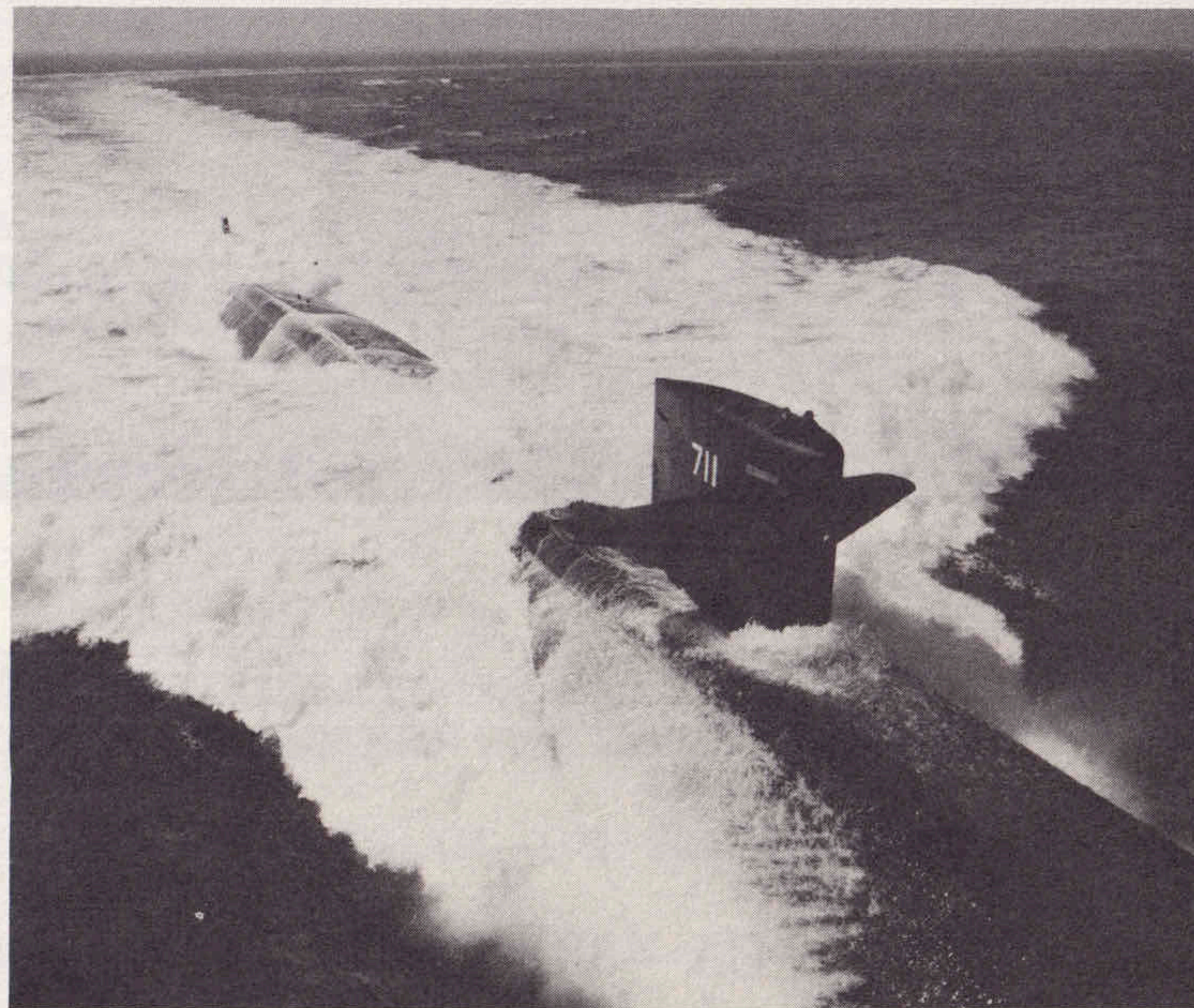


# AND PRESENT

USS SAN FRANCISCO (SSN 711) is the thirteenth ship in the Navy's most modern class of nuclear powered fast attack submarines. From the laying of the keel at Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company on 26 May 1977 through her final sea trials, SAN FRANCISCO has been fitted with the newest and most sophisticated propulsion and weapons system available so that she may perform her assigned mission of task force support and anti-submarine warfare. The ship has an overall length of 362 feet, a beam of 33 feet and a submerged displacement of 6,900 tons.

SSN 711 is the third U.S. Navy fighting ship to carry the SAN FRANCISCO name. The first SAN FRANCISCO, a steel protected cruiser, was launched on 26 October 1889 at Union Iron Works in San Francisco and commissioned the following year. Initially assigned to the South Pacific Squadron, the cruiser became the squadron's flagship and served with the other vessels as the unofficial international "police force" patrolling the South American coastline and Hawaii. SAN FRANCISCO entered Norfolk Navy Yard in 1904 to be outfitted as a mine planter. With the 1917 entry of the United States into World War I, the SAN FRANCISCO laid anti-submarine nets in the Hampton Roads area until the Armistice in 1918. Subsequently inactivated, she was designated CM-2, renamed TAHOE, then YOSEMITE to allow the name SAN FRANCISCO to be given to a heavy cruiser, CA-38, then under construction.

CA-38, the second SAN FRANCISCO, was launched on 9 May 1933 and commissioned the following February at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Vallejo, California. Prior to World War II SAN FRANCISCO served on the neutrality patrol. While being overhauled at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, SAN FRANCISCO escaped damage during the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941, and later played a vital role during the Battle of Cape Esperance. At Guadalcanal, SAN FRANCISCO fought heroically during the battle, suffering extensive damage and losing 77 of her crew, including Rear Admiral CALLAHAN and Captain YOUNG while wounding 105 other crewmembers. The ship received the Presidential Unit Citation for her Guadalcanal actions. SAN FRANCISCO later participated in a final show of force in the Gulf of Pohai, which led to the surrender of the Japanese naval forces in Korea. The CA-38 was decommissioned on 10 February 1946 after earning 17 battle stars.



## **Commissioning of a Navy Ship**

The commissioning ceremony marks the acceptance of a ship as a member of the operating forces of the United States Navy. At the moment of breaking the commissioning pennant, USS SAN FRANCISCO (SSN 711) becomes an active member of the fleet. The Commanding Officer, together with the ship's officers and men, has the duty of making and keeping her ready for any commitment required by our nation in peace or war.

The commissioning pennant is the historic symbol of a man of war. It is believed to date from the 17th century when the Dutch Admiral Maarten Van Tromp hoisted a broom at his masthead to symbolize his having swept the British from the sea at Dungeness. The following year, British Admiral William Blake hoisted a horse whip to his masthead — indicating his intention to chastise the Dutch. The victorious British thus set the precedent for a long, narrow commissioning pennant as a symbol of Admiral Blake's horse whip and as the distinctive mark of a ship of war.

