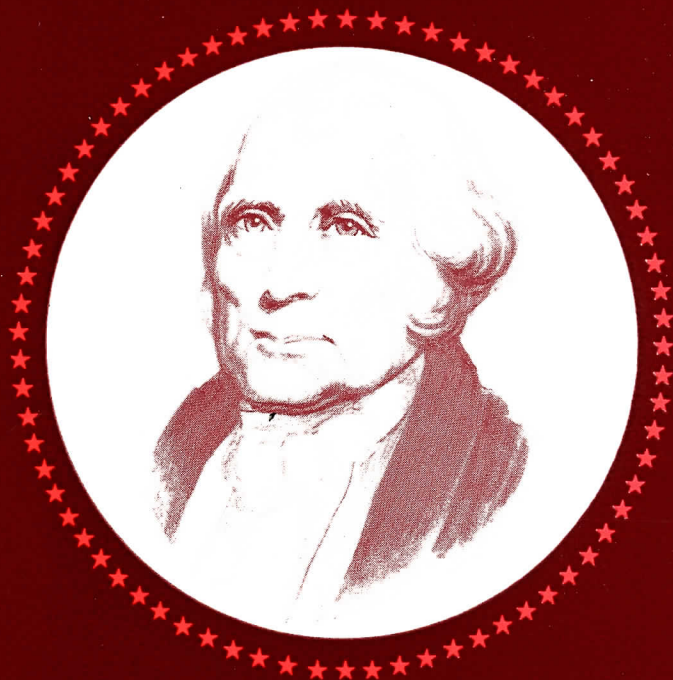




LAUNCHING
OF THE
SUBMARINE

James Madison

March 15, 1963



NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

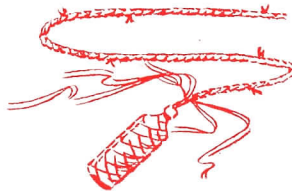


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LAUNCHING OF THE
FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE
SUBMARINE

James Madison

SSB(N)627

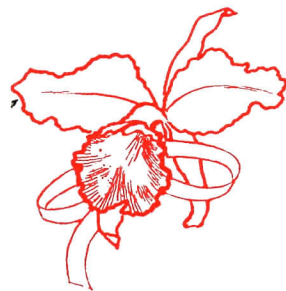
MARCH 15, 1963

NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA



MRS. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY

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Program

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Naval Air Force Band, U. S. Atlantic Fleet

WELCOME

Mr. William E. Blewett, Jr., President of the Newport
News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company

INTRODUCTION OF THE SPEAKER

Vice Admiral E. W. Grenfell, USN, Commander Sub-
marine Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet

ADDRESS

The Honorable Paul H. Nitze, Assistant Secretary of
Defense for International Security Affairs

INVOCATION

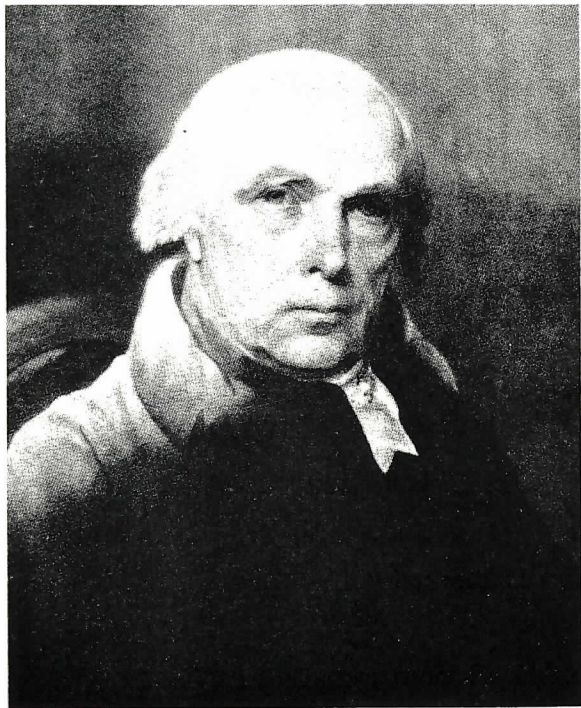
Captain Roy E. Bishop, USN, Chaplain, Fifth Naval
District

INTRODUCTION OF THE SPONSOR
AND MATRON OF HONOR

Mr. William E. Blewett, Jr.

CHRISTENING

Mrs. A. S. Mike Monroney



JAMES MADISON

1751—1836

James Madison, fourth President of the United States, was born at Port Conway, in King George County, Virginia, on March 16, 1751. In 1771 he was graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton).

In the spring of 1776, Madison was chosen a delegate to the new Virginia convention, where he helped draft the State Constitution. However, he was not re-elected in 1777, largely, it seems, because he refused to treat the electors with rum punch, after the custom of the time. But in November of that year he was chosen a member of the Council of State in which he served until the end of 1779, when he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress.

Madison served in the Congress during the final stages of the War for Independence. When the Confederation was on the verge of collapse because the states would not respond to requisitions for supplies for the federal treasury, Madison advocated granting additional powers to Congress, and urged that Congress forbid the states to issue more paper money. He was the chief author of an amendment which authorized Congress to levy an import duty for 25 years, apportioning it among the states according to population. Under this amendment slaves were to be regarded as population rather than chattels. To override the obvious objections to

this and other parts of the Constitution, Madison worked out several skillful compromises to benefit each of the several states. Madison's compromise measures were the principal means by which the Articles of Confederation were adopted.

In 1784 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, where he introduced and was the main force in securing passage of Jefferson's bill to establish religious freedom in Virginia.

Madison was a quiet and unassuming man, but brilliant. He observed, digested and worked long and diligently toward whatever goal he envisioned. It was his foresight and clever maneuvering which led to the Philadelphia Convention of 1787. He had long before concluded that no confederacy could endure if it acted upon the states only and not directly upon individuals. His thinking resulted in an outline for a new system of government, presented as the famed "Virginia Plan," which called for: Changing the basis of representation in Congress from states to population; giving the national government "positive and complete authority in all cases which require uniformity"; giving it authority to negate state laws, a power to be vested in the Senate; electing the lower, and more numerous, house for a short term; providing for a national executive, for extending the national supremacy over the judiciary and the militia, for a council to revise all laws, and for an express statement on the right of coercion; and, finally, obtaining ratification of a new Constitution from the people, and not merely from the legislatures.

The "Virginia Plan" was the basis of the Convention's deliberations which resulted in the Constitution of the United States. Madison's work did not end with the Convention, however. To

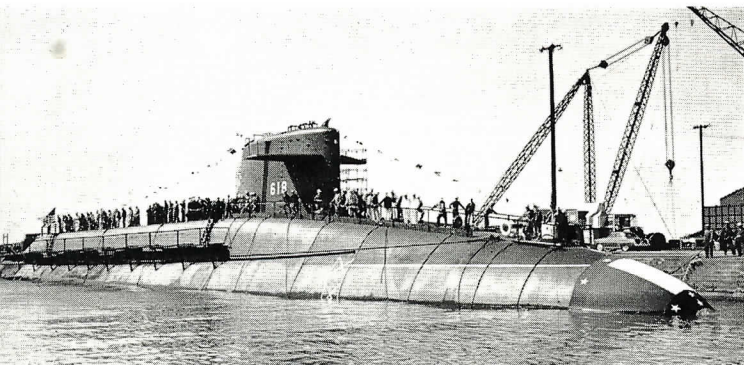
explain the document to the people, he joined Alexander Hamilton and John Jay in writing a series of 85 papers in "The Federalist." Also, in the Virginia convention, he was called upon to defend the Constitution against such formidable opponents as Patrick Henry and James Monroe. Madison answered their objections with an intellectual power and earnestness that carried the convention.

While serving in the House of Representatives between 1789 and 1797, he introduced a series of amendments to the Constitution, the essential principles of which were adopted in the Bill of Rights.

In 1801 Madison became Secretary of State under Jefferson, a position well suited to him. He had the gifts of thinking carefully and speaking ably as well as with discretion. He was well versed in law and was always fair in a discussion, a trait essential to a diplomat.

Madison was elected President in 1808. He fought long and hard for peace, using commercial restrictions to coerce Great Britain and France. Finally, despite his personal feelings, majority opinion forced him to change to a policy of war, resulting in the War of 1812. Madison's historically weak administration seems to have been the result of a discordant and pitifully inept cabinet, which had been forced upon him when he assumed the Presidency by a powerful faction in the Senate.

Madison retired as President in 1817 and returned to Montpelier, his home in Orange County, where he maintained an active interest in state and national affairs until his death on June 28, 1836, at the age of 85.



U. S. S. THOMAS
JEFFERSON

The JEFFERSON is shown in dry dock after her christening on February 24, 1962, by Mrs. Robert S. McNamara. She is scheduled for delivery within the next two months.

U. S. S. ROBERT E.
LEE

Delivered to the Navy in September 1960, the LEE successfully launched her first Polaris missile from under water in December of 1960. She is now on station.



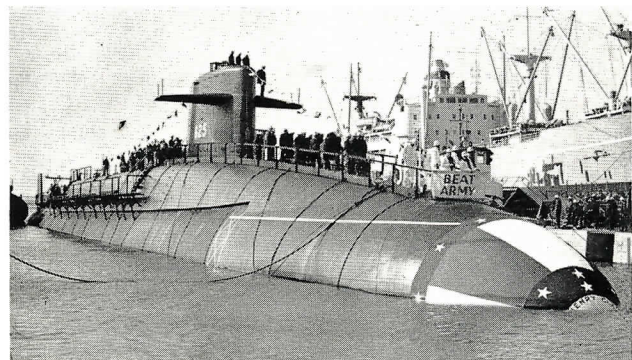
POLARIS SUBMARINE CO

BUILDING OR UNDER CO

JAMES MADISON SSB(N)627

JOHN C. CALHOUN SSB(N)630

VON STEUBEN SSB(N)632



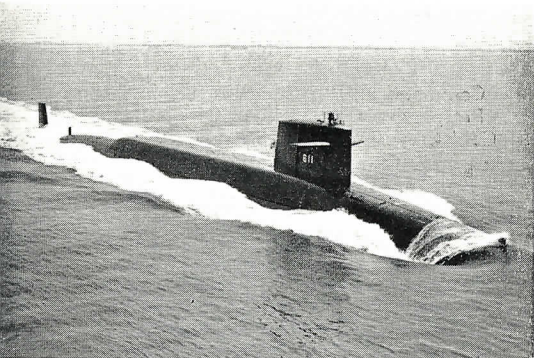
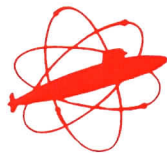
U. S. S. HENRY CLAY

The HENRY CLAY is shown shortly after her christening by Mrs. Green B. Gibson on November 30, 1962. She is scheduled for delivery later this year.

CONSTRUCTION AT NEWPORT NEWS

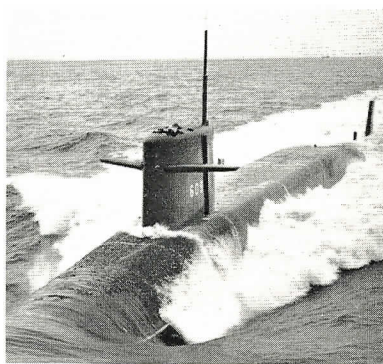
CONTRACT BUT NOT SHOWN

SAM RAYBURN	SSB(N)635
UNNAMED	SSB(N)641
UNNAMED	SSB(N)644



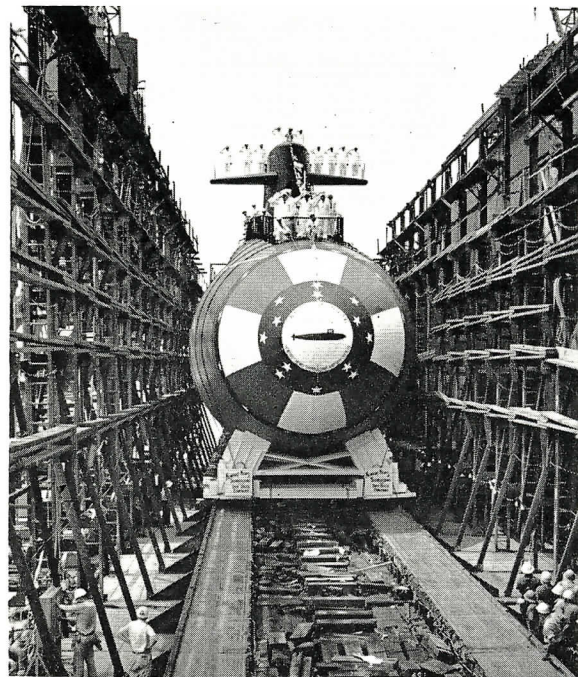
U. S. S. JOHN MARSHALL

The MARSHALL was christened by Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy in July 1961, and was delivered to the Navy on May 21, 1962, ahead of her contract delivery date.



U. S. S. SAM HOUSTON

Shown during her recent sea trials, the HOUSTON was delivered to the Navy on March 6, 1962. She was launched on February 2, 1961.



U. S. S. JAMES MONROE

The MONROE is shown sliding down the ways after her christening on August 4, 1962, by Mrs. Roswell L. Gilpatric. She is scheduled for commissioning in 1963.

THE USS JAMES MADISON—SSB(N)627

The JAMES MADISON is the nineteenth nuclear submarine launched in the Navy's program for undersea craft to launch the Polaris ballistic missile. She is the ninth of the new LAFAYETTE Class to be launched. This is the third and larger class of Polaris submarines which will be armed to fire the advanced 1,500-mile-range Polaris missile as well as the 2,500-mile-range missile now being developed.

The keel for the JAMES MADISON was laid at Newport News on March 5, 1962, and she is scheduled for delivery next winter.

The JAMES MADISON will be the eighth nuclear submarine to be launched at Newport News. The Attack Submarine SHARK was commissioned in 1961, while the Company's first Polaris vessel, the ROBERT E. LEE, was delivered to the Navy in 1960. In 1962 the SAM HOUSTON and JOHN MARSHALL were commissioned, followed by the THOMAS JEFFERSON early this year. The JAMES MONROE and HENRY CLAY were launched last year and are currently being outfitted. The year 1962 also saw the keels laid for the MADISON, JOHN C. CALHOUN, VON STEUBEN and the SAM RAYBURN. The Company has contracts for two more Polaris vessels which have not yet been named, SSB(N)641 and 644.



Commander Joseph L. Skoog, Jr., USN
Prospective Commanding Officer
Blue Crew, USS JAMES MADISON

Commander John C. Lewis, USN
Prospective Commanding Officer
Gold Crew, USS JAMES MADISON



Autographs

