Christening

Pennsylvania (SSBN735)

April 23, 1988


SEAL OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania's Capitol with its new East Wing, located in Harrisburg

The word 'keystone' comes from an architectural term referring to a central wedge stone in an arch that holds all the others together. Some believe that Pennsylvania was so nicknamed because of its economic, social, and political influence on the colonies and, later, the United States.

Pennsylvania, meaning 'Penn's Woodland,' originated as an area of land granted to William Penn in 1681 by King Charles II of England as repayment of a debt. Penn bought the land claims from the American Indians, including the Delaware, Susquehannock, and Shawnee tribes, and the Iroquois Confederacy, before using the land as a refuge for persecuted Quakers.

At this point, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania began its growth into a center of commercial, political, and intellectual life. The signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the drafting of the United States Constitution in 1787 are examples of the role the Commonwealth took in forming the national government and its institutions. For nearly 24 years, from 1776 to 1800, Philadelphia was the seat of the federal government.

Throughout history, Pennsylvania has relied heavily upon its resources in all major battles and wars. During the Revolutionary War, particularly at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania's farms, factories, and mines were essential in aiding the Army. The American naval power has its origins in the state, with the Pennsylvania and Continental Navies. The town of Gettysburg is well remembered for the battle that became the turning point of the Civil War.

The strength of Pennsylvania continued in the shipyards that provided maritime power during World War I. The Commonwealth later provided various military goods during World War II, supplying almost one-third of the nation's steel. Such industrial resources earned Pennsylvania the name 'Arsenal of America' during this era.

At one time, the Commonwealth was very strong in the production of iron, steel, aluminum, and coal. While pig iron steel and anthracite coal remained profitable industries, the others gradually declined, forcing the state to diversify. Pennsylvania is now involved in the production and distribution of chemicals, food products, and electrical machinery and equipment, as well as supplying cement and clay products. Currently, the Commonwealth is developing its service sector, involving trade, medical and health services, education, food, entertainment, and financial institutions, all of which make Pennsylvania the sixth most productive state. The labor pool ranks fourth in the nation, as well.

Along with Pennsylvania's three river systems — the Delaware, the Susquehanna, and the Ohio — agriculture forms a large part of the state's diverse foundation. Farm and food products grown there are vital to markets from the New England states all the way to the Mississippi River. Crops and pastures occupy six million acres, while farm woodlands fill up another three million acres, all of which equal one-third of the state's total land area. The Commonwealth has, in fact, the largest rural population in the United States.

In the communications field, Pennsylvania boasts a number of 'firsts.' For example, it witnessed the birth of many publications, including several created by Benjamin Franklin. The state also started the first commercial broadcast station, KDKA, in Pittsburgh. In the arts, the Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania Ballet Companies are known throughout the world, as are the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Pittsburgh Symphony. Many painters, sculptors, architects, writers, and actors come from Pennsylvania, having gained their education at some very prestigious schools and universities within the state. Bryn Mawr College near Philadelphia, besides being known internationally for its degree programs in the liberal arts, was the first American educational institution to grant the PhD degree to women.

Visitors to the 'Keystone State' spend approximately $6 billion there yearly. Special areas of interest include the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, Gettysburg National Military Park, Valley Forge National Historical Park, the Pennsylvania Dutch region, the Eisenhower Farm near Gettysburg, and the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Marilyn Kay Garrett

Marilyn K Garrett

Sponsor

Marilyn Kay Garrett is a native of San Diego and an alumna of San Diego State University. She is married to H. Lawrence Garrett III, Under Secretary of the Navy.

Through active participation, Mrs. Garrett has contributed extensively to the community of Navy wives. Initially, she was involved in wives' clubs in the aviation, submarine, and judge advocate communities during her husband's Navy career. She was also active in the Naval Officers' Wives' Chorus during tours of duty in Washington and Hawaii. Currently, Mrs. Garrett serves on the Advisory Board for the Navy Wifeline Association, as well as being involved in sales and marketing activities in the Washington area.

Mrs. Garrett has two children. Her daughter, Juliana Garrett, is pursuing an interest in business, and her son, H. Lawrence Garrett IV, is a senior at Oakton High School in Vienna, Virginia.

Principal Speaker

Representative Joseph M. McDade

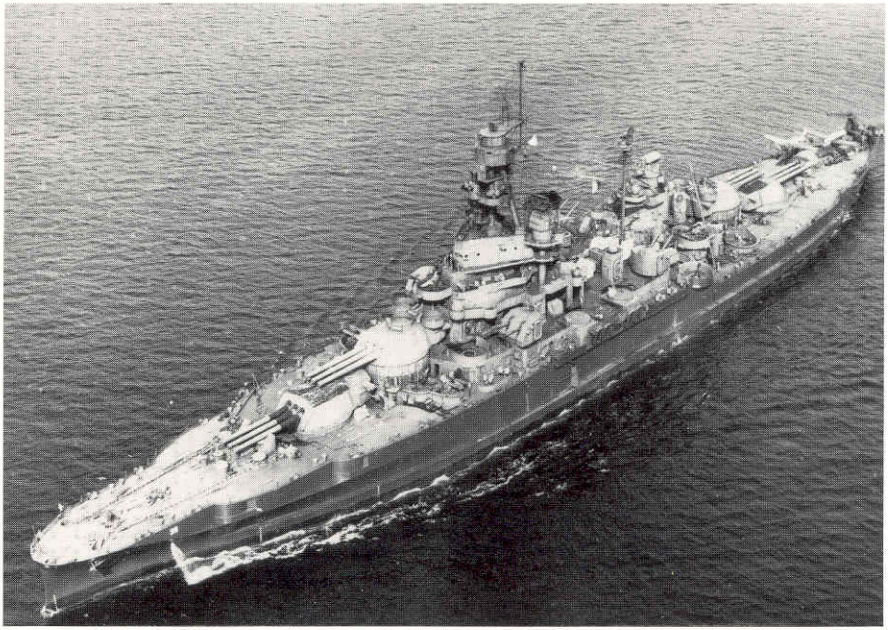
Congressman Joseph M. McDade represents the 10th district of Pennsylvania and is now serving his 13th consecutive term in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The Congressman is the second-ranking Republican on the powerful House Appropriations Committee, while also serving on many important subcommittees. As the ranking Republican on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, he is the leader in drafting annual budgets for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Since 1978 the Congressman has been the top-ranking Republican on the Small Business Committee. Through his position on the Interior Subcommittee, McDade also oversees funding for energy, mining and mine reclamation, national parks, national forests, and other related programs.

A graduate of Notre Dame University, McDade received his law degree from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. He holds honorary doctor of law degrees from several institutions in Pennsylvania and New York and is a member of the American, Pennsylvania, and Lackawanna County Bar Associations.

Born in Scranton in 1931, the Congressman has four children: Joseph, Aileen, Deborah, and Mark.

Other Ships Named *Pennsylvania*



Battleship USS Pennsylvania *(BB 38)*

There have been three commissioned Navy vessels named *Pennsylvania* before the present *Ohio*-class submarine. The first *Pennsylvania* was the largest sailing warship built for the United States Navy. It was launched in July of 1837 from the Philadelphia Navy Yard. After 24 years of service, it was burned to the waterline in 1861 to prevent it from falling into Confederate hands during the Civil War.

Another vessel called *Pennsylvania* was a cruiser (Armored Cruiser 4), built in Philadelphia in 1901, which opened a new era of naval aviation when a plane landed and took off from a platform on its afterdeck in the winter of 1910-1911. In order to clear the use of its name for another vessel, the cruiser was renamed *Pittsburgh* in 1912.

The most enduring ship to bear the name *Pennsylvania* was a battleship (BB 38), commissioned in 1916. It was one of the most successful ships of the Dreadnought design, known for its simplicity and high standard of excellence. This *Pennsylvania* originally joined the Atlantic fleet, carrying such important dignitaries as President Woodrow Wilson, Vice-President Thomas Marshall, and various cabinet members. In 1920, it joined the Pacific fleet and became the flagship of the combined fleets.

The battleship *Pennsylvania* was in drydock in Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, when the Japanese torpedo planes and dive bombers attacked. It was one of the first ships to start retaliation; nevertheless, it was damaged and had to undergo repairs in San Francisco. Involved in the Aleutian campaign in 1943, *Pennsylvania* also formed forces of battleships for assaults and occupations of various islands in the Pacific.

In the end, a Japanese torpedo plane caused *Pennsylvania* to be taken out of active service, whereupon it served as a target ship for atomic bomb tests at Bikini, until being decommissioned in 1946. It received eight battle stars for its service during World War II.

Program

National Anthem	United States Coast Guard Band Senior Chief Musician Kenneth Megan
Welcome	Fritz G. Tovar Vice President—General Manager Electric Boat Division
Remarks	Stanley C. Pace Chairman and Chief Executive Officer General Dynamics Corporation
Greetings	Brigadier General Robert Appleby Assistant Division Commander Infantry Support—Pennsylvania
Remarks	The Honorable Samuel Gejdenson U.S. Representative—Connecticut
Introduction of Principal Speaker	VADM Bruce DeMars Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Undersea Warfare
Address	The Honorable Joseph M. McDade U.S. Representative—Pennsylvania
Introduction of Sponsor	Mr. Pace
Blessing of Ship	LT John R. McAliley, III, ChC, USNR
Christening	Mrs. Marilyn K. Garrett
	Maid of Honor Juliana K. Garrett

New Thresholds in Technology

Tennessee christened in Land Level Submarine Construction Facility December 13, 1986

General Dynamics is a proven leader when it comes to designing, engineering, and building nuclear submarines like *Pennsylvania* (SSBN735), the latest vessel in the *Ohio* Class (Trident).

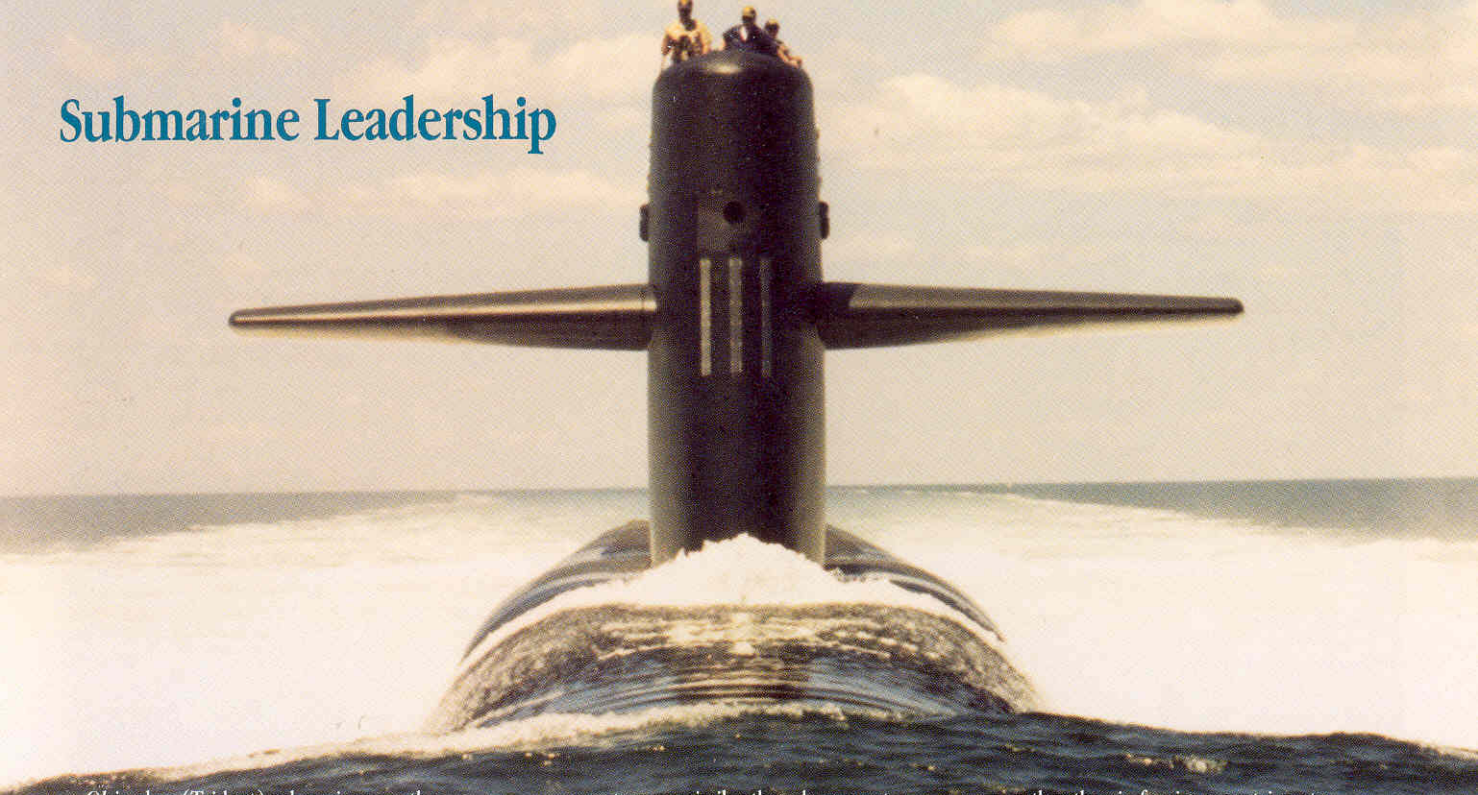
That leadership has been the norm at General Dynamics since the early 1950s, when the company designed and built *Nautilus*, the world's first nuclear-powered ship. Since then, it has designed 15 of the 18 classes of nuclear submarines (including all ballistic missile-firing classes, of which Trident submarines are one example) and has built more than half of the U.S. Navy's underseas fleet.

The company is proud of its record. Its engineering and technical support staff comprises the industry's leading pool of talent in nearly every engineering discipline, the physical sciences, computer technology, and industrial operations and management.

Naval architects. Marine, acoustic, electrical, mechanical and structural engineers. Designers. These and more are part of a team that is unrivaled when building such submarines as *Pennsylvania*.

Computer-Aided Design and Manufacturing (CAD/CAM) methods assure that the staff works daily on the cutting edge of new

Submarine Leadership



Ohio-class (Trident) submarines are the largest and most powerful ever built in the free world. At 560 feet and 18,750 tons, they are the nation's first line of defense into the next century, serving as undersea intercontinental missile-launching platforms that are virtually undetectable. General Dynamics is now under contract to accelerate the fitting of these ships with even longer-range Trident missiles.

General Dynamics designed the *Ohio* Class and is the sole producer of these submarines. It has already delivered eight to the U.S. Navy: *USS Ohio* (SSBN726), *USS Michigan* (SSBN727), *USS Florida* (SSBN728), *USS Georgia* (SSBN729), *USS Henry M. Jackson* (SSBN730), *USS Alabama* (SSBN731), *USS Alaska* (SSBN732), and *USS Nevada* (SSBN733). Seven more are under construction.

The Trident program's major advantages are:

- More Missiles
  Each Trident submarine is able to carry 50 percent more missiles than do present submarines (24 compared to 16).
- Greater Survivability
  The Trident's improved mobility, quietness, and speed make it the most survivable of our nation's strategic weapon systems.
- More Time on Station
  Ease of maintenance is designed into the Trident, minimizing maintenance requirements and extending the period between lengthy shipyard overhauls, which thereby allow Trident submarines to stay on patrol for longer periods.
- Increased Operating Area
  The increased range of the Trident I and II missiles enables Trident submarines to operate in 10 times more ocean area than vessels equipped with Polaris/Poseidon missiles.
- Bases in the United States
  The longer missile range also permits basing Trident submarines in the United States, rather than in foreign countries, at a substantial savings in logistic support. The first Trident base is in operation in Bangor, Washington. Another is nearing completion in King's Bay, Georgia.
- Fully Integrated Command and Control System
  The Trident's central command and control system has the largest use of digital computers ever undertaken by the Navy for submarines.
- Better Living Conditions
  The Trident's size also affords much more spacious living quarters for the 154-person crew.
- Larger and More Sensitive Sonar Gear
  Because of its size, the Trident can carry significantly more and better sonar gear than Polaris/Poseidon submarines.

Los Angeles Class

USS Helena *(SSN725)*

Submarines of the *Los Angeles* Class, the Navy's newest class of nuclear-powered attack submarines, are the most advanced undersea vessels of their type in the world. Their mission: to hunt down enemy surface ships as well as submarines.

The 360-foot, 6,900-ton ships are well equipped to accomplish this task. Faster than their predecessors and equipped with highly accurate sensors, weapon control systems, and central computer complexes, they are armed with sophisticated Mark 48 anti-submarine torpedoes and Harpoon missiles. Since *USS Providence* (SSN719), submarines have been equipped with the vertical launch system for Tomahawk Cruise missiles. Each vessel carries a crew of 127 — all specialists in their respective fields.

The Navy now has 36 *Los Angeles*-class 688 fast-attack submarines. General Dynamics produced 22 of them and currently holds contracts for nine more.

Ships of the *Ohio* Class

USS Ohio (SSBN726)
USS Michigan (SSBN727)
USS Florida (SSBN728)
USS Georgia (SSBN729)
USS Henry M. Jackson (SSBN730)
USS Alabama (SSBN731)
USS Alaska (SSBN732)
USS Nevada (SSBN733)
Tennessee (SSBN734)
Pennsylvania (SSBN735)
West Virginia (SSBN736)
Kentucky (SSBN737)
Maryland (SSBN738)
Nebraska (SSBN739)