



Pasadena SSN752

Launching • September 12, 1987



The City of Pasadena



Pasadena. For millions of Americans, the name evokes images of relaxing in front of a television set each January 1 watching the first parade and football game of the new year.

But for 133,000 people, this Southern California community is more than just the Tournament of Roses parade and the Rose Bowl game. It's home.

Primarily a residential community and a suburb of Los Angeles, the city is a center for industrial research and light manufacture of scientific and electronic precision instruments, china, ceramic art objects, pharmaceutical products and cosmetics. It is also an important retail trading center.

The land on which Pasadena stands was once occupied by the Hahamognas Indians. Then the Spaniards arrived in 1771 and set up the San Gabriel Mission. Under a grant from the mission fathers, the land became Rancho San Pascual in 1826.

After several changes in ownership, the land was settled in 1873 by a group from Indiana and was known as the "Indiana Colony." Two years later, the group adopted the name Pasadena, which means "valley" or "valley town" in Chippewa Indian dialect. (Pasadena lies in the San Gabriel Valley.) The name has also been interpreted as "Key of the Valley" or "Crown of the Valley," hence the adoption of both crown and key in the official city seal.

For several years, Pasadena remained a quiet and prosperous agricultural settlement of some 200 families known for its citrus groves and vineyards. Then, starting in 1883, came an expansion of the commercial district with the opening of new banks and hotels and the establishment of a newspaper. Tourists poured in and Pasadena began to acquire a reputation as a winter resort.

The tourist trade fell off with the Depression in the early 1930s. Nevertheless, Pasadena grew slowly and World War II set the stage for modern industrial growth. Led by California Institute of Technology and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which became focal points for the war effort, Pasadena began evolving into the thriving community that it is today.

Helping fuel that growth were newcomers who flocked in during the postwar boom, lured by opportunity and the pleasant climate. By 1950, the population had topped 100,000 for the first time.

The 70s saw economic revitalization. Some large corporations moved their headquarters to Pasadena and a conference center was added to the already existing Civic Center. In addition, a shopping mall, Plaza Pasadena, took shape as well as commercial buildings and condominiums.

Higher education has played a major role in the city for nearly a century. Since 1891, the California Institute of Technology (founded as Throop University) has carried on research and instruction in the fields of science and engineering. Pasadena also houses Pasadena City College, the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, the Art Center College of Design and Fuller Theological Seminary.

Culture is there as well. The city boasts its own symphony orchestra and has several museums, among them the Pacific Asia Museum, which features Indian and South Asian sculptures, and the Norton Simon Museum of Art, which has an extensive collection of paintings.

Recreational facilities include Brookside Park, which contains the Rose Bowl, site of the intercollegiate classic on New Year's Day. And the Tournament of Roses parade, held on January 1 each year since 1890, attracts visitors from all over the world.

Admiral Carlisle A.H. Trost Chief of Naval Operations

C. A. Trost

Admiral Carlisle Herman Albert Trost became the nation's 23rd Chief of Naval Operations in June 1986.

Graduating first in his class from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1953, Admiral Trost served aboard the destroyer *USS Robert A. Owens* (DD827) until December 1954, when he began attending submarine school.

In June 1955, the admiral reported to the submarine *USS Sirago* (SS485), which he left in January 1957, to take nuclear power training.

In November 1957, he joined the nuclear attack submarine *USS Swordfish* (SSN579) and in December 1959, qualified to command submarines.

His next assignment—studying German at the Army Language School—brought him tours of duty at the Bureau of Naval Personnel and the University of Freiburg in the Federal Republic of Germany.

In January of 1962, he went back to sea as the executive officer of *USS Scorpion* (SSN589). After attending the Polaris Command Course, he became executive officer (Blue Crew) of the *USS Von Stueben* (SSBN632) until March 1965, when he reported as Military Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

In January 1968, he assumed command of *USS Sam Rayburn* (SSN635) (Blue Crew), and in September 1969, he became Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel and Adminis-



Pauline Louise Trost

Pauline L. Trost

Pauline Louise Trost, the wife of the Chief of Naval Operations, is a native of Cottage City, Maryland.

After attending Strayers Business College, she worked as a secretary in the Department of the Interior.

Mrs. Trost currently serves on the boards of the Naval Relief Society and the Navy Wifeline Association. She is also a member of many other Naval organizations in the Washington, D.C. area.

Admiral and Mrs. Trost have four children—Carl Michael, Laura Lee Carrico, Steven Glenn and Kathleen Susan. The couple also has one grandchild—Scott Louis Carrico.

tration on the Staff of Commander, Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

In August 1970, he became Executive Assistant and Naval Aide to the Under Secretary of the Navy, and then to the Secretary of the Navy, serving until June 1973. During that time (March 1973), the President had approved his selection to flag rank.

He then took command of Submarine Flotilla One, with additional duties as Commander, Submarine Force Representative West Coast.

In December 1974, he reported to the Bureau of Naval Personnel as the Assistant Chief for Officer Development and Distribution. A little over a year later, in January 1976, he was assigned to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations as Director, Systems Analysis Division. In August 1978, he was promoted to vice admiral and became Deputy Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

In February 1980, he assumed command of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. The following year he was assigned as Director, Navy Program Planning, on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations. Promoted to admiral in October 1985, he became Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet and Deputy Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command. He held this post until assuming his present position.

His personal decorations include two Distinguished Service Medals, three Legions of Merit, the Navy Achievement and Expeditionary Medals, the Navy Occupation Service Medal (European Clasp), the National Defense Service Medal with Bronze Star, the Antarctica Service Medal, the Humanitarian Service Medal, the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon, Japan's Order of the Rising Sun (Second Class) and the Republic of Korea's Order of National Merit.



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 of the Board and Chief Executive Officer General Dynamics Corporation
Greetings	The Honorable John C. Crowley Mayor of Pasadena
Remarks	The Honorable Samuel Gejdenson U.S. Representative—Connecticut
Introduction of Principal Speaker	VADM Bruce DeMars Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Submarine Warfare
Address	Admiral Carlisle A. H. Trost Chief of Naval Operations
Introduction of Sponsor	Mr. Pace
Blessing of Ship	LCDR James Flanagan, CHC, USN
Christening	Mrs. Pauline Trost Matron of Honor Laura Lee Carrico Maid of Honor Kathleen Trost

*USS San Juan (SSN751)
Launched December 6, 1986*

New Thresholds in Technology



Technology Center, Groton, Connecticut

General Dynamics is a proven leader when it comes to designing, engineering and building nuclear submarines.

That leadership has been the norm at General Dynamics since the early 1950s, when the company designed and built the *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, and has built more than half of the U.S. Navy's underseas fleet.

The company's record is understandable. 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 in its field.

Computer-Aided Design and Manufacturing (CAD/CAM) methods assure that the staff works daily on the cutting edge of new frontiers in ship design and construction.

The expertise of the production workforce matches that of the engineering staff. That workforce does its job in two of the most advanced submarine construction facilities in the free world. Representing an investment of up to \$300 million, these facilities enable faster and more efficient production.

One structure is the \$150 million eight-acre Land Level Submarine Construction

Facility at the Groton, Connecticut shipyard. The other is a revolutionary \$120 million Automated Submarine Frame and Cylinder Manufacturing Facility at the Quonset Point, Rhode Island plant.

The Groton Land Level Facility employs a cost-saving sectional assembly process where hull cylinders move about on a grid system of rail tracks and transfer cars as the submarine takes shape. The Quonset Point Facility also reduces cost by providing the most modern

equipment and technology to improve the method of fabricating hull sections.

It's this kind of know-how, teamwork and equipment that has enabled the company to deliver the last 17 submarines ahead of schedule while forging ahead to meet the challenge of designing a submarine for the 21st Century.

This ability to combine our talents and resources continues to provide General Dynamics with the capacity and flexibility to remain at the forefront of submarine technology.



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

Ohio Class

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 as virtually undetectable, under-sea intercontinental missile launching platforms.

Armed with Trident ballistic missiles, *Ohio*-Class subs, each with a 154-man crew, offer significant advances over the aging fleet of Polaris/Poseidon missile submarines they are replacing.

Quieter and faster, each sub carries 50 percent more missiles than the older subs (24 compared to 16).

Ease of maintenance allows longer patrols and shorter turnaround time. Increased missile range enables operation in 10 times the ocean area and basing in this country rather than others. (General Dynamics has received a contract to accelerate fitting the ships with even longer range Trident II missiles.)

General Dynamics designed the *Ohio*-Class and is the sole producer of the subs. It has delivered eight—*Ohio* (SSBN726), *Michigan* (SSBN727), *Florida* (SSBN728), *Georgia* (SSBN729), *Henry M. Jackson* (SSBN730), *Alabama* (SSBN731), *Alaska* (SSBN732) and *Nevada* (SSBN733) and has six more under construction.



USS Alaska (SSBN732)

Los Angeles Class

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 that 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. In addition, from now on, the newer ships of the class will carry Tomahawk cruise missiles vertically mounted in the hull. Each vessel carries a crew of 127—all specialists in their respective fields.



USS Pittsburgh (SSN720)

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

Ships of the Los Angeles Class

USS LOS ANGELES	(SSN688)	USS SAN FRANCISCO	(SSN711)
USS BATON ROUGE	(SSN689)	USS ATLANTA	(SSN712)
USS PHILADELPHIA	(SSN690)	USS HOUSTON	(SSN713)
USS MEMPHIS	(SSN691)	USS NORFOLK	(SSN714)
USS OMAHA	(SSN692)	USS BUFFALO	(SSN715)
USS CINCINNATI	(SSN693)	USS SALT LAKE CITY	(SSN716)
USS GROTON	(SSN694)	USS OLYMPIA	(SSN717)
USS BIRMINGHAM	(SSN695)	USS HONOLULU	(SSN718)
USS NEW YORK CITY	(SSN696)	USS PROVIDENCE	(SSN719)
USS INDIANAPOLIS	(SSN697)	USS PITTSBURGH	(SSN720)
USS BREMERTON	(SSN698)	USS CHICAGO	(SSN721)
USS JACKSONVILLE	(SSN699)	USS KEY WEST	(SSN722)
USS DALLAS	(SSN700)	USS OKLAHOMA CITY	(SSN723)
USS LA JOLLA	(SSN701)	USS LOUISVILLE	(SSN724)
USS PHOENIX	(SSN702)	USS HELENA	(SSN725)
USS BOSTON	(SSN703)	USS NEWPORT NEWS	(SSN750)
USS BALTIMORE	(SSN704)	USS SAN JUAN	(SSN751)
USS CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI	(SSN705)	USS PASADENA	(SSN752)
USS ALBUQUERQUE	(SSN706)	USS TOPEKA	(SSN754)
USS PORTSMOUTH	(SSN707)	USS MIAMI	(SSN755)
USS MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL	(SSN708)	USS SCRANTON	(SSN756)
USS HYMAN G. RICKOVER	(SSN709)	USS ALEXANDRIA	(SSN757)
USS AUGUSTA	(SSN710)	USS ASHEVILLE	(SSN758)



The ship's insignia is surrounded by a mooring line with a blue background, emphasizing the nautical character of the seal. The surrounding banner carries the ship's hull number and name and is bracketed by the motto, "Anytime, Anywhere." The motto, in addition to enhancing the central combative caricature, states in clear terms the readiness of today's force to fight anywhere in the world on short notice in the national interest. The red rose ties the ship to Pasadena, California, the City of Roses, home of the New Year's Day Parade which dates back more than 50 years. The rose is also now our national flower. The turtle pugilist ties SSN 752 to the USS PASADENA (CL-65), the World War II Light Cruiser which earned five battle stars.