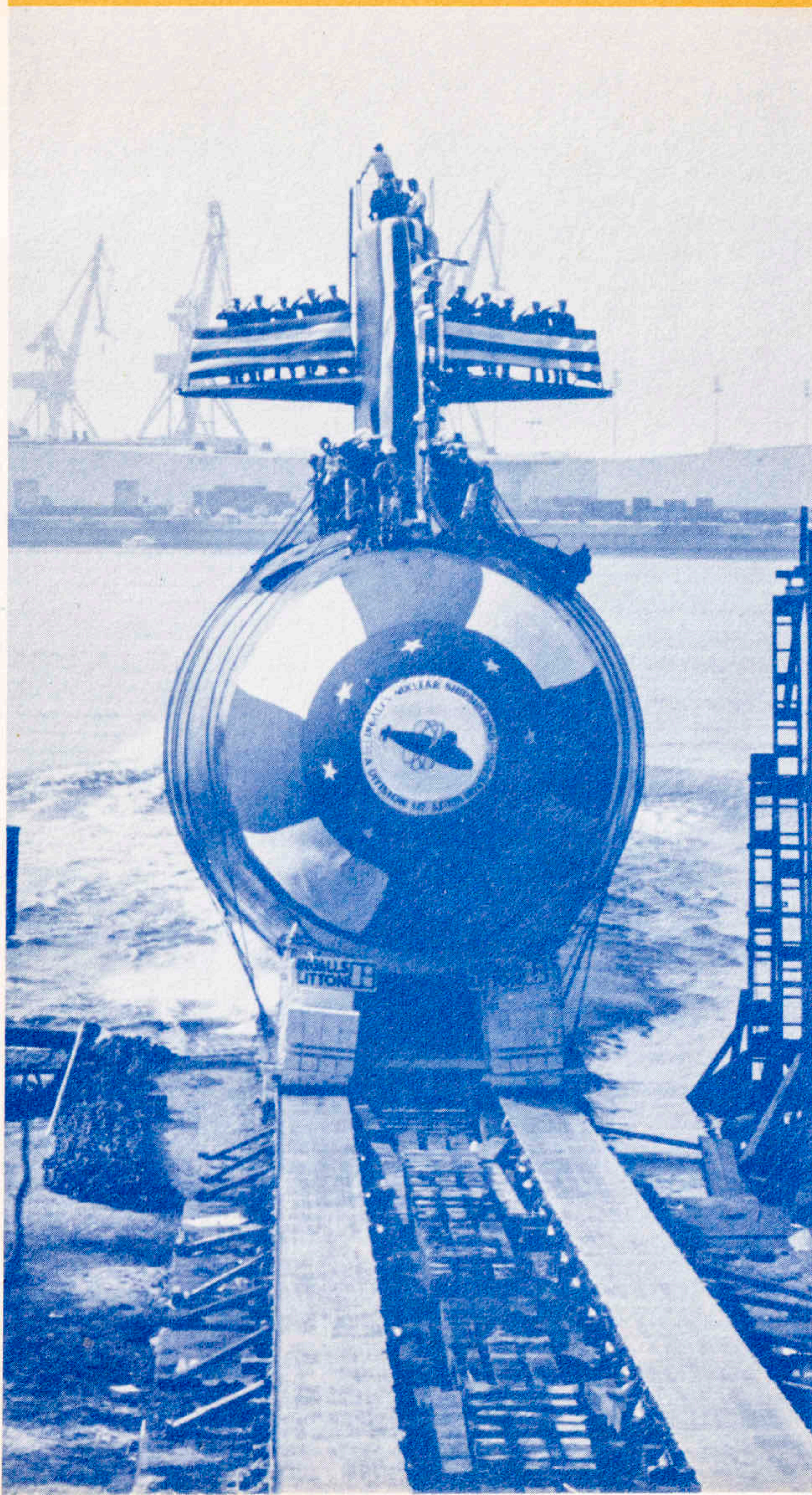


JUNE 10, 1972 — 12:00 NOON
PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI



Launching

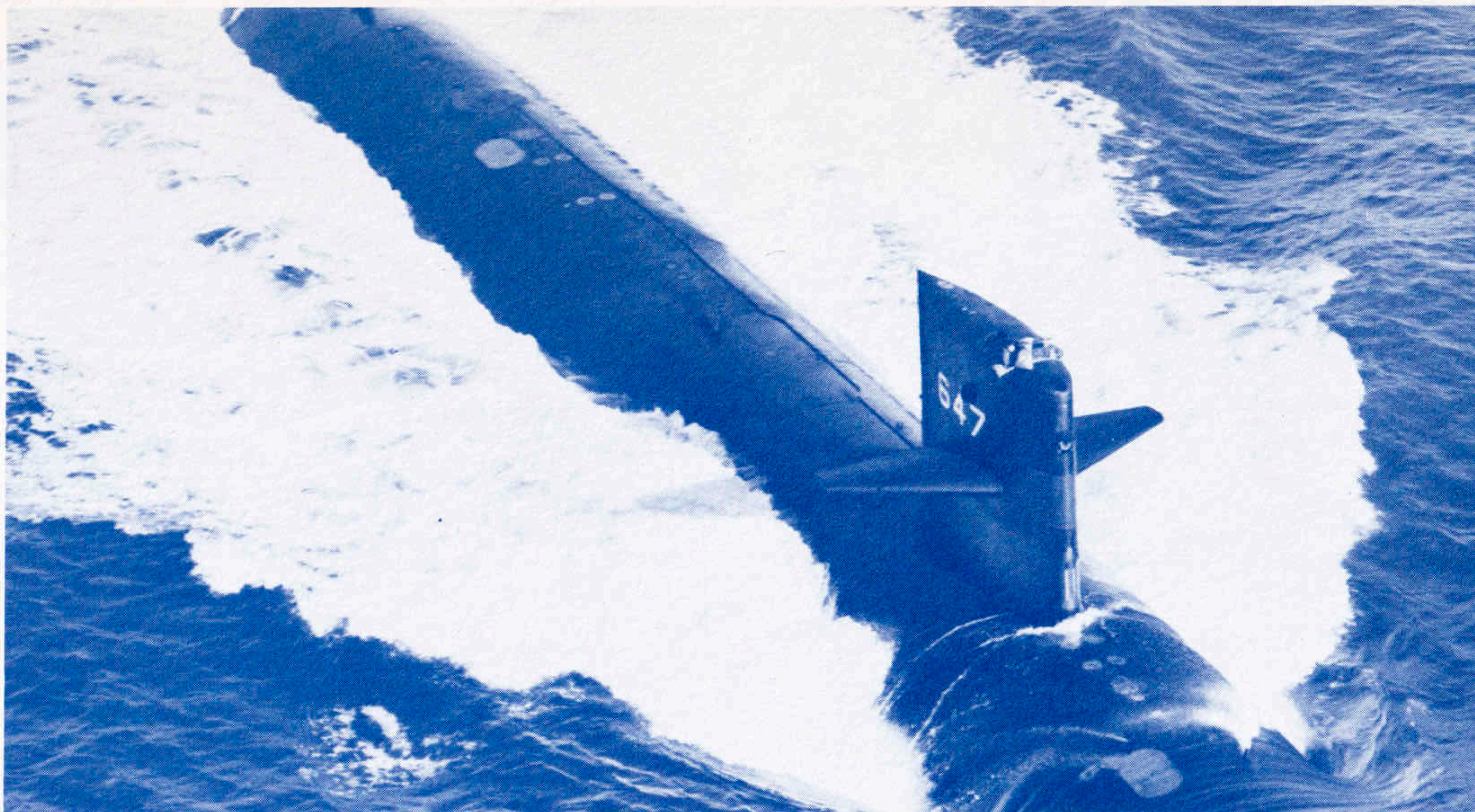
TUNNY

NUCLEAR POWERED SUBMARINE

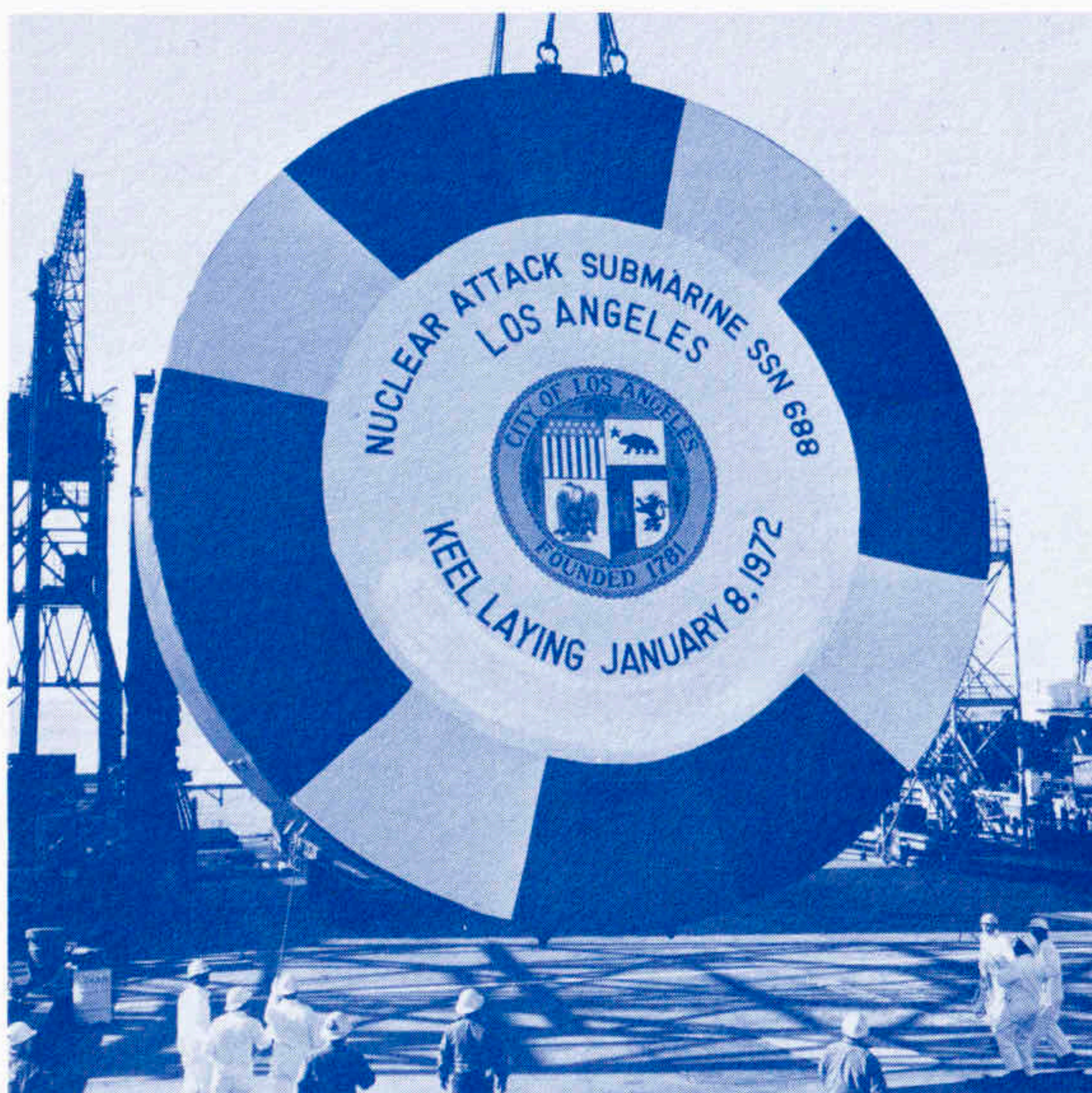
SSN 682



INGALLS NUCLEAR SHIPBUILDING



USS POGY SSN 647, one of four STURGEON Class nuclear powered submarines produced by Ingalls Nuclear Shipbuilding.



Keel laying for the LOS ANGELES SSN 688, first in a series of the Navy's most advanced class of nuclear powered attack submarines.



USS TUNNY (SSN-682)

The nuclear-powered attack submarine TUNNY is a STURGEON Class submarine. A total of 37 submarines of this class have been authorized and to date 29 have been commissioned.

The TUNNY and her sister ships have an advanced hydrodynamic hull propelled by nuclear power. By placing emphasis on the elimination of self- or radiated noise, the design and construction of these submarines make excellent sonar performance possible during submerged travel at high speeds. The submarines combine the endurance and environmental independence of nuclear power with deep submergence and speed. They are equipped with the most advanced anti-submarine weapons systems.

The TUNNY is 300 feet long, with a surface displacement of 4,290 tons and accommodations for 12 officers and 98 enlisted men. She is the second submarine of the Fleet to bear the name of a fish scientifically known as Thunnus Thynnus. Sometimes distinguished as the "great tunny," this fish, of the mackerel family, is found in all warm seas, growing to a length of ten feet and weighing a thousand pounds or more. The first TUNNY operated with the Fleet from September, 1942, until her decommissioning in June, 1969. She was the Navy's first Regulus Missile-firing submarine, and was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation and nine battle stars for combat operations in World War II.

For Ingalls Nuclear Shipbuilding, the TUNNY is one of twelve nuclear submarines contracted to the company for construction. Of these, nine have been delivered to the Navy Fleet and three others, including TUNNY, are in various stages of construction.

NUCLEAR-POWERED SUBMARINES

The United States Navy's nuclear submarine force currently numbers 98 vessels, including 41 of the Polaris/Poseidon missile firing type, 56 attack type and one deep submergence research vehicle. Submarines under construction include 8 more STURGEON Class vessels and the turbine-electric drive submarine GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB (SSN-685). Included among new design nuclear submarines which are authorized for construction or under development are:

LOS ANGELES CLASS HIGH SPEED ATTACK SUBMARINE (SSN-688)

The first twelve submarines of this class are now under contract and more are planned. These improved attack submarines, when delivered to the fleet, will have in addition to higher speed, the most advanced anti-submarine warfare capabilities.

TACTICAL CRUISE MISSILE SUBMARINE

Development has been started for submarines capable of launching tactical missiles against enemy ships and other targets while remaining beyond the enemy anti-submarine range. In addition to tactical missiles these submarines will also incorporate improvements in many other vital characteristics. The Soviets now have 65 cruise missile submarines, 37 of which are nuclear-powered. The United States has none.

TRIDENT CLASS LONG RANGE STRATEGIC MISSILE SUBMARINE

Development of the Trident Class Long Range Strategic Missile Submarine is proceeding in order to provide advanced submarines in the 1980's which will be capable of launching longer range strategic missiles than our existing Polaris/Poseidon submarines.



MRS. GEORGE D. AIKEN
sponsor

Mrs. George D. Aiken, Sponsor of the TUNNY SSN 682, has spent most of her adult life in service of State and National Government. A native of Montpelier, Vermont, she attended public schools in that city. She was employed by the State of Vermont until going to Washington with Senator Aiken in 1941. Since then, she has served as his Administrative Assistant. Mrs. Aiken has selected as her Matron of Honor Mrs. Douglas Robie of Berlin, Connecticut.



MRS. DOUGLAS ROBIE
matron of honor

PROGRAM

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Pensacola Naval Air Station Band

INVOCATION

The Reverend Joseph C. Mercier
Pastor, Sacred Heart Catholic Church
Pascagoula, Miss.

WELCOME

Mr. Ned J. Marandino
Vice-President, Litton Industries
President, Ingalls Nuclear Shipbuilding division

REMARKS

Vice Admiral H. G. Rickover, USN
Deputy Commander for Nuclear Propulsion,
Naval Ship Systems Command, and Director,
Division of Naval Reactors, Atomic Energy
Commission

ADDRESS

The Honorable George D. Aiken
United States Senator
State of Vermont

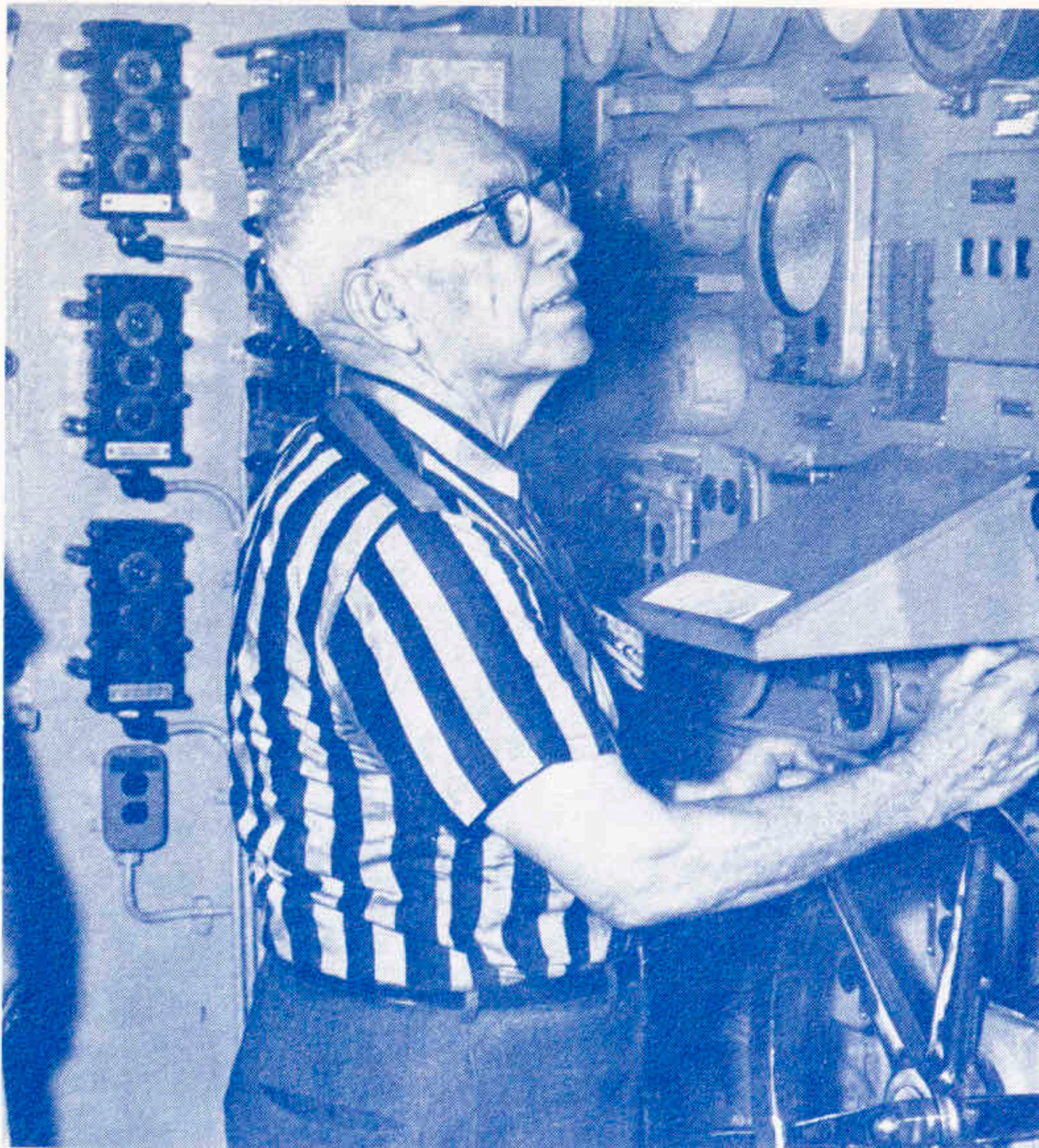
CHRISTENING and LAUNCHING

Mrs. George D. Aiken
Sponsor

Mrs. Douglas Robie
Matron of Honor



THE HONORABLE GEORGE D. AIKEN



Senator Aiken Aboard
Nuclear Aircraft Carrier USS ENTERPRISE.



Senator Aiken Aboard
Nuclear Submarine USS SKIPJACK.

THE HONORABLE GEORGE D. AIKEN

UNITED STATES SENATOR STATE OF VERMONT

U.S. Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont, who has served in the Senate for 31 years, is the ranking Republican in the Senate. He is on the Foreign Relations Committee, and has served as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy since 1959. Senator Aiken is a strong supporter of the Navy's nuclear propulsion program for submarines and surface warships.

Senator Aiken has broad experience in the electric power field. He believes nuclear power is safe and reliable, and sees it as the most practical source of the additional electric power the nation critically needs. He strongly supports continued research on fusion power, advanced atomic energy for safe and clean electricity, which is expected to become a reality by the turn of the century.

The foreign policy pendulum has swung back and forth several times since Senator Aiken became a member of the Foreign Relations Committee in 1954, but his ability to recognize the practical and common sense approach to world affairs has won the Senator national acclaim. He believes that a nation's foreign relations are no better than the ability of the individual countries to get along with each other, and that peace between nations means more than the absence of war.

Following this philosophy, Senator Aiken inaugurated the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, a Foreign Relations sub-committee, for regular discussion between legislators of the two countries. He was subsequently named chairman. The legislators of Mexico and the United States also organized an Interparliamentary Group and Senator Aiken serves as a member of this delegation. And while a member of the Foreign Relations Committee during the late 1950's, he undertook personal study missions in countries of Latin America and in the Caribbean.

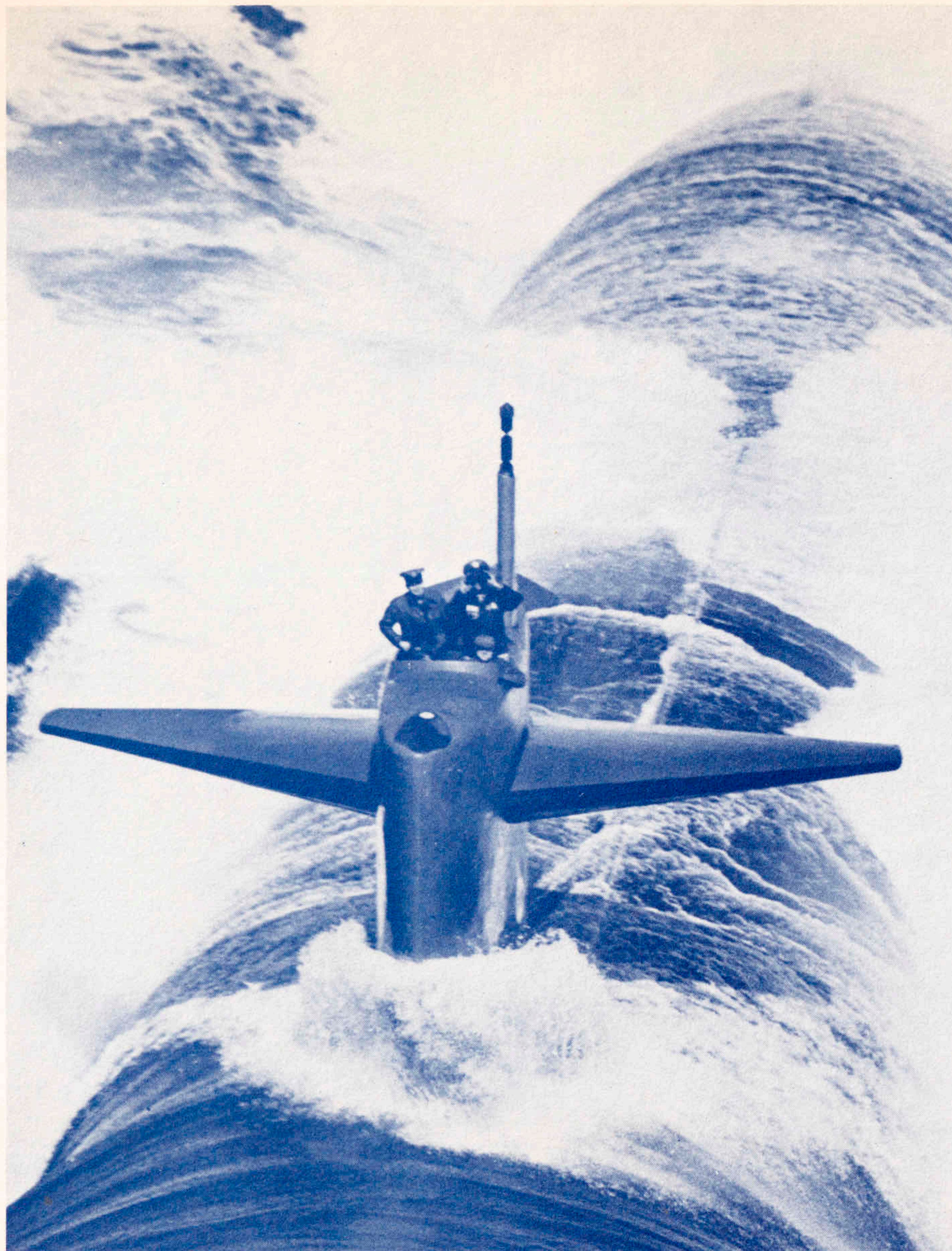
He also has a strong interest in the United Nations. In 1960, he was appointed by President Eisenhower as a delegate to the 15th Session of the General Assembly. President Nixon appointed Senator Aiken to serve on the President's Commission for the Observance of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations.

As ranking Republican on the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Aiken plays a key role in formulating American foreign policy. He feels that Congress and the Executive Branch should work closely on foreign policy questions and that a bipartisan approach to foreign policy questions is essential.

As much as any other man, Senator Aiken has been responsible for the development of the highly productive, efficient American Agriculture we have today. His imprint is clearly evident on every major agricultural law enacted in the past 30 years. He has been a member of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee since taking his Senate seat, and his influence has been felt in the drafting of such monumental legislation as the National School Lunch Act, the Special Milk Program, the Food Stamp Act and the Rural Water and Sewer Act.

Senator Aiken began his distinguished career in Vermont as a young farmer. He was Speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives from 1933 to 1935, Lieutenant Governor from 1935 to 1937 and Governor from 1937 to 1941.

Since taking his Senate seat in 1941, Senator Aiken has worked for a wide range of legislative measures. In addition to his accomplishments in the fields of agriculture, foreign relations and atomic energy, he has sponsored the Federal Aid to Education Bill, Full Employment Act, Mental Health Act, Vocational Training Act, and the G.I. Bill of Rights.



"I consider our nuclear powered Navy as our most effective deterrent to wide-scale war. Not only has it been effective in preventing war, but our nuclear powered submarines have opened a whole new world to us — the bed of the sea itself. Through successive developments we can now explore a region which previously existed only in fantasy."

– The Honorable George D. Aiken



Senator Aiken, left, talks with Vice Admiral H. G. Rickover during a tour of the NAUTILUS prototype by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.