<table>
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<th>Meeting Type:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>11-13-1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBJECT</td>
<td>CHARLOTTE AND THE NAVY NAVAL RESERVE CENTER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City of Charlotte, City Clerk's Office
United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

November 13, 1989

The Honorable Barry Miller
1927 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina  28207

Dear Barry,

Dot and I are so sorry that we can't be there for the Navy League dinner. This is supposed to be the final week of this year's session of Congress. I'll believe that when I see it, but it's likely that we'll be involved in long sessions all this week.

Bill Bennett, who will be your speaker, is one of the most impressive people to appear on the Washington scene during my 17 years in the Senate. He is truly remarkable, so give him a rousing welcome -- he deserves it.

You may want to mention another friend of mine who was most helpful to me throughout his tenure as Secretary of the Navy -- John Lehman. In fact, there may be some at the dinner who aren't aware that, thanks to John Lehman and Will Ball, in a couple of years the fourth Navy ship to bear the name USS CHARLOTTE will be commissioned. Barry, I enjoyed working with you and others in arranging with Secretary Lehman for an SSN attack submarine to bear the proud name of the Queen City of the Carolinas -- Charlotte, North Carolina! This ship, SSN 766, is scheduled to be launched in October 1991 at Newport News.

I don't believe there's another state in the union that will have two of its cities so honored. The christening of the USS Asheville occurred at Newport News on October 28 -- and you and Lois, and Dot and I, were there to witness that spectacular event.
Dr. Miller
November 13, 1989
Page Two

Just for the record, the previous three Navy ships to bear CHARLOTTE's name were a schooner, an armored cruiser and a frigate, beginning during the Civil War and running through World War II.

Please convey my highest respect and best wishes to all who will be attending the Navy League dinner on Saturday.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

JESSE HELMS pd

P.S.: Now let's concentrate on getting an NFL franchise for the Carolinas. I've been working on that for several months and I am growing more optimistic every day.
The Honorable Jesse Helms  
United States Senate  
403 Dirksen Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510  

ATTN: Flo Thompson  

Dear Senator Helms:  

Thank you for your recent letter on behalf of Mr. Barry Miller, who seeks information on the most recent ship named CHARLOTTE.  

CHARLOTTE (SSN 766)—a LOS ANGELES (SSN 688) class attack submarine being build by Newport New Shipbuilding, Newport News, Virginia—is slated to be launched in October 1991. Her commissioning date has not yet been determined.  

I am happy to enclose a copy of the notice promulgating the name to the Fleet, histories of the three previous CHARLOTTES, and extracts from the most recent edition of Combat Fleets of the World, as well as from the Navy Fact File, giving information on LOS ANGELES class submarines. If we can be of any further help, please do not hesitate to let us know.  

Sincerely,  

JOHN C. REILLY, JR  
Head Ships Histories Branch  

Enclosures
NAVY FACT FILE

USS Los Angeles (SSN-688)

MISSION: Destroy enemy ships, primarily submarines, in order to prohibit the employment of such forces against the United States or allied ships.

COMMENTARY: The Soviet Union has the largest attack submarine force in the world. The Soviet submarines are being built at a faster rate than that of the United States. What is not so obvious is that the overall quality of this force is improving rapidly, as quieter and more powerful new classes are introduced in quantity. Four new classes have achieved initial operational capability in the past few years.

Countering this formidable threat is the primary mission of U.S. nuclear attack submarines. The overall force level objective remains at 100 ships. There are currently four conventional and 97 nuclear attack submarines in the force. Of these, 35 are Los Angeles (SSN 688) class submarines. Twenty-one additional units of this class have been authorized and appropriated through 1987 and 10 others are included in the five-year shipbuilding plan.

The Navy will begin construction of the Seawolf (SSN 21) class submarine in FY 89 in order to maintain its qualitative lead over the Soviet submarine force well into the 21st century.

SEAWOLF CLASS (SSN-21)

COMMENTARY: The SSN 21-class submarine, Seawolf, is designed to counter the rapidly increasing capabilities of the Soviet submarine force projected for the 1990s and beyond. Seawolf will be quiet, fast and well-armed with advanced sensors. It will be capable of deploying to forward ocean areas to search out and destroy enemy submarines and surface ships and attack land targets.

The many new features of this submarine represent a dramatic improvement over earlier designs. Recent analysis predicts an order of significant improvement in exchange ratios against projected Soviet SSNs.

Seawolf is nearing completion of contract design. This design contract was modified to begin preliminary engineering studies for detail design. Newport News Shipbuilding, which will be the lead yard for detail design, has submitted a proposal, and the Navy expects to award the detail design contract soon. Electric Boat Division will be a major subcontractor to Newport News Shipbuilding during detail design. Competition for the lead ship is anticipated in FY 88 with an early FY 89 contract award.

LOS ANGELES CLASS (SSN-688)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Displacement</th>
<th>6,900 tons submerged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>360 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beam</td>
<td>33 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>20-plus knots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Plant</td>
<td>One nuclear reactor, two geared turbines, one shaft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armament</td>
<td>Harpoon and Tomahawk missiles, SUBROC (688-699)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MK 48 torpedoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Four torpedo tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complement</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builders</td>
<td>SSNs 688, 689, 691, 693, 695, 711-718, 721-723, 750, Newport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USS Shark (SSN-591)

ATTACK SUBMARINES
Newsp Shipbuilding, 690, 692, 694, 696-710, 719-720, 724-725, 751, General Dynamics’ Electric Boat Division

**COMMENTS:** The SSN 688-class submarine construction program consists of 56 authorized ships, 35 of which have been delivered. Of the 21 remaining ships that have been authorized, 10 have been awarded to Electric Boat and 11 to Newport News Shipbuilding. Two ships were delivered in 1986 — one from Electric Boat and one from Newport News Shipbuilding.

There are 17 SSN 688s under construction 7 at Newport News Shipbuilding and 10 at Electric Boat. Starting with FY 83, competition has reduced ship acquisition cost and shortened construction schedules. The Navy plans to continue competitive procurement.

The Vertical Launch System for Tomahawk and cruise missiles has been authorized for SSN 719 and beyond. Four installed systems have been delivered to the Fleet with SSNs 719, 720, 721 and 724. A Tomahawk launch from SSN 720 was successfully conducted in November 1986. System technical and operational evaluation is scheduled for 1988.

**Units**

**USS Los Angeles (SSN-688), Pearl Harbor, HI**
**USS Baton Rouge (SSN-689), Norfolk, VA**
**USS Philadelphia (SSN-690), Portsmouth, NH**
**USS Memphis (SSN-691), Norfolk, VA**
**USS Omaha (SSN-692), Pearl Harbor, HI**
**USS Cincinnati (SSN-693), Norfolk, VA**
**USS Groton (SSN-694), Portsmouth, NH**
**USS Birmingham (SSN-695), Pearl Harbor, HI**
**USS New York City (SSN-696), Pearl Harbor, HI**
**USS Indianapolis (SSN-697), Pearl Harbor, HI**
**USS Bremerton (SSN-698), Pearl Harbor, HI**
**USS Jacksonville (SSN-699), Norfolk, VA**
**USS Dallas (SSN-700), Groton, CT**
**USS La Jolla (SSN-701), San Diego, CA**
**USS Phoenix (SSN-702), Norfolk, VA**
**USS Boston (SSN-703), Groton, CT**
**USS Baltimore (SSN-704), Norfolk, VA**
**USS City of Corpus Christi (SSN-705), Groton, CT**
**USS Albuquerque (SSN-706), Groton, CT**
**USS Portsmouth (SSN-707), San Diego, CA**
**USS Minneapolis-Saint Paul (SSN-708), Norfolk, VA**
**USS Hyman G. Rickover (SSN-709), Norfolk, VA**
**USS Augusta (SSN-710), Groton, CT**
**USS San Francisco (SSN-711), Pearl Harbor, HI**
**USS Atlanta (SSN-712), Groton, CT**

**USS Houston (SSN-713), Norfolk, VA**
**USS Norfolk (SSN-714), Norfolk, VA**
**USS Buffalo (SSN-715), Pearl Harbor, HI**
**USS Salt Lake City (SSN-716), San Diego, CA**
**USS Olympia (SSN-717), Pearl Harbor, HI**
**USS Honolulu (SSN-718), Norfolk, VA**
**USS Providence (SSN-719), Groton, CT**
**USS Pittsburgh (SSN-720), Groton, CT**
**USS Chicago (SSN-721), Norfolk, VA**
**USS Louisville (SSN-724), Groton, CT**

**NARWHAL CLASS (SSN-671)**

- **Displacement**: 5,350 tons submerged
- **Length**: 314 feet
- **Beam**: 38 feet
- **Speed**: 20-plus knots
- **Power Plant**: Two nuclear reactors, two steam turbines, two shafts
- **Armament**: Torpedoes, four torpedo tubes, Harpoon, Tomahawk
- **Complement**: 141
- **Builder**: General Dynamics’ Electric Boat Division

**Units**

**USS Narwhal (SSN-671), Charleston, SC**

**GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB CLASS (SSN-685)**

- **Displacement**: 6,480 tons submerged
- **Length**: 365 feet
- **Beam**: 32 feet
- **Speed**: 20-plus knots
- **Power Plant**: One nuclear reactor, two steam turbines, one shaft
- **Armament**: SUBROC
- **Armament**: Torpedoes, four torpedo tubes
- **Armament**: Harpoon, Tomahawk
- **Complement**: 141
- **Builder**: General Dynamics’ Electric Boat Division

**Units**

**USS Glenard P. Lipscomb (SSN-685), Norfolk, VA**

**ETHAN ALLEN CLASS**

- **Displacement**: 7,880 tons submerged
- **Length**: 410 feet

**ATTACK SUBMARINES**
HARTFORD (SSN 768) honors the capital of Connecticut. One previous US Navy ship, the steam sloop HARTFORD, was Rear Admiral David Farragut's flagship during the Civil War battles of New Orleans, Vicksburg and Mobile Bay.

TOLEDO (SSN 769) honors the major port city of Ohio. One previous ship, a heavy cruiser (CA 133), served in the Pacific from 1946 to 1969, and earned five battle stars in the Korean War.

TUCSON (SSN 770) honors the city in Arizona. One previous ship, a light cruiser (CL 98), earned one battle star for service in the Pacific in World War II.

William L. Ball, III
Secretary of the Navy
The Following Image(s) are...
(Check one of the following)

- Photocopy
- Poor Quality Original
- Other ____________________
Minneapolis-Saint Paul (SSN 708)
NAVAL RESERVE CENTER
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

The new Charlotte Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center located at 6115 North Hills Circle continues a tradition of Naval Reserve presence in Charlotte dating back to 1946. The old Reserve Center at 725 West 6th street, born in the aftermath of World War II, was home to thousands of naval and marine corps reservists who for forty-three years served their country through periods of peace and war.

Serving as the focal point for naval and marine activities and training in the Charlotte area, the reserve center has provided a force ready to mobilize when called in time of national emergency.

With the increased reliance upon the naval and marine corps reserve in recent years the need for a new reserve facility became evident. The outdated 6th street facility lacked the necessary classroom, medical space and parking for the growing number of naval and marine corps reservists. Additionally the older building lacked adequate facilities for the necessary sophisticated military equipment and vehicles.

The new 60,000 square foot facility which was dedicated October 15, 1988 is home to 650 naval reservists and over 200 marine corps reservists who drill during three weekends each month.

The current naval reserve center and naval and marine corps reservists continue their strong support of local activities and projects including United Way, Red Cross Blood Drive and Toys for Tots. The reserve center has an outstanding reputation and its personnel continue to be leaders in the community.
The Plaque at site of Confederate Navy Yard on East 1st Street
Below Historical marker located at the southwest corner of 1st and
Fourth Streets
Shell Loading Plant

Charlotte was chosen as the site for a huge shell loading plant by the Navy, and some 2,200 acres on the York Road were purchased. A contract was awarded to the United States Rubber Company to handle all management and manufacturing functions under direction of naval personnel. Ground was broken on June 17, 1942 and production of 22 mm shells was begun the following December. The installation required 40 miles of gravel roadway, 15 miles of interior railroad siding, and dozens of buildings some of which were of considerable size. At the height of production the workforce numbered about 10,000 men and women some of whom commuted daily from a distance of fifty or sixty miles. Peak production was attained December 7, 1944, the third anniversary of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, when in a 24-hour period 21,140 rounds of ammunition were produced. After the surrender of Japan termination details required many months following which the property was used for government storage purposes. Later it was sold to private investors.

A club for service men and women was maintained during the war period at 208 South Tryon Street later replaced by the Veterans Information Center with club-like furnishings in a spacious residence at 325 North Tryon Street. This center became unnecessary and was closed with the opening of a regional office of the United States Veterans Administration in the old Charlotte Sanatorium Building 127 West 7th Street.

Selective Service in Mecklenburg

Wilkinson
W. Keete
The Mecklenburg
E. J. Wan
Fred A. Walker
Hamilton

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Levermore,

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Charlotte at
War casualty
from complet
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effects of emancipation upon all phases of industrial life was immediate and revolutionary. Subsequent events proved that Charlotte unquestionably escaped the worst evils of the reconstruction period. The relationship between Charlotte citizens and the four Northern troops sent to occupy the town following Lee's surrender seems to have been as pleasant as possible under the circumstances, and far better than in most other places.

With such an atmosphere and as the center of a production territory, and having the advantages of railroads and good government, Charlotte attracted many desirable citizens from more turbulent sections. With the arrival of these newcomers, interest in a wide range of industrial activities was renewed. The first serum have been the repossessions of the Mecklenburg Iron Works.

Though the exact date of its formation is unknown, Mecklenburg Iron Works is, without doubt, the oldest enterprise now in business in Charlotte. The story, a few years ago, of a cotton mill with the words, “Mecklenburg Iron Works 1846,” leaves no room for questioning the fact that the firm was well into its second century. Unfortunately, the details of ownership and operations are unknown before 1839, when the plant was acquired by Captain John Wilkes.

Captain Wilkes, son of Admiral Charles Wilkes, was born in New York City March 31, 1827, was graduated first in his class at the United States Naval Academy and for several years afterwards served, with distinction, in the navy. In April 1854 he was married and the following October located in Charlotte where, in 1859, he acquired the Mecklenburg Iron Works.

In 1861 the plant was taken over by the Confederate Government and used as a naval ordnance depot. Following the war, Wilkes regained his property and between then and the time of his death, July 6, 1908, “veritably molded the sword into plowshares, emblems of peace and agriculture, predominant interests the people of Mecklenburg at that time.”

Following his death, the sons R. Renwick Wilkes and Frank Wilkes continued the business for many years but with diminishing success. In June 1950 the business was acquired by Mr. C. M. Cox and associates, since which time enormously. Products have varied over machine and naval ordnance to turpentine and structural steel, engineering and manufacturing of which the people were so proud.

The Charlotte Cotton Mill, first established in 1841, is still in operation. In 1896 there were five cotton mills in North Carolina, none in Mecklenburg. Among them were the Charlotte Cotton Mill, first and among others, one in David Atlanta, with a capacity of about 150,000 bales of cotton, a total capacity of about 100,000 bales of which the people were so proud.

On June 1, 1937, the Charlotte Cotton Mill was sold to the Atlanta Cotton Mill Company, which is still in operation.
Charlotte's 'Shell Plant'

**Vital In War And Peace**

The Naval Ammunition depot, on York road 10 miles south of the City of Charlotte, is one of the largest and most valuable government properties in the state. The depot is as present as present status responsible for the storage, maintenance and the disposal of the ammunition produced at the plant. In 1943 the government, in cooperation with the U.S. Rubber Company, decided to construct a new plant to produce gun ammunition. The new plant was completed in 1944 and is already in operation.

**LIFE IN A SMALL TOWN**

Investment in the plant by May 1944 totaled more than $400 million. During World War II, the plant experienced a peak production of 1 million 400,000 rounds of ammunition per week. The plant is now producing 100,000 rounds of ammunition per week.

**SALES STILL MADE**

The plant is also responsible for the production of a variety of different types of ammunition, including rifle and small arms. The plant also produces artillery shells and high explosive shells.

**PRODUCTION**

Production of 214,677 rounds in 24 hours was achieved on the night of May 4, 1944. Since production began, the plant has produced over 100,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

**OFFICE HUML**

The old office building has been converted into a multi-level office building, with additional floors added to accommodate the growing number of employees. The new building features modern office spaces and amenities, including a conference room and a gym.

**CIVILIAN PERSONNEL**

The civilian personnel of the plant includes a wide range of positions, from maintenance workers to managers. The plant is proud of its diverse and dedicated workforce.

**HISTORICAL**

The depot has a rich history, dating back to the early 1900s. The depot was originally established to serve as a storage facility for the U.S. Army during World War I. Since then, the depot has served a variety of purposes, including as a storage facility for the Navy during World War II.

**THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER**

18-J
Service Squadron, carrying out a varied program of exercises and battle practice in the Panama area until 1 March 1938, when she stood north for Charleston.

Returning to the Caribbean again between 21 April and 3 October 1938, and between 4 January 1939 and 27 June 1940, Charleston joined in Army-Navy maneuvers, conducted off-shore patrols, and created good will by visits to Central American and Mexican ports. During the second of these cruises, she again served as flagship. On 8 September 1940 Charleston cleared Norfolk, Va., for Seattle, Wash., and duty as flagship for Commander, Alaskan Sector, 13th Naval District. From 6 November 1940 to 27 November 1941, she made five cruises from Seattle north to Aleutian and Alaskan waters, to guard this long section of American coastline.

Upon the entry of the United States into World War II, Charleston intensified the schedule of patrol and convoy escort duties necessary to protect the far northern region, and except for four voyages to west coast ports for maintenance, she operated from Dutch Harbor or Kodiak throughout the war. Along with her escort and patrol duties, she carried out such missions as landing reconnaissance parties, aiding stricken ships, and taking part in the operations at Attu, which was assaulted 11 May 1943. Two days later, Charleston arrived to bring her fire power to support Army troops ashore, bombarding Chichagof Harbor, and screening the transports lying off the island. During the attack of Japanese bombers on 22 May, she evaded aerial torpedoes by radical maneuvering, while splashing one enemy plane and helping to drive off the others. She provided called fire until the island was secured, and supported its occupation through convoy escort runs between Attu and Adak.

At the close of the war, Charleston prepared for Far Eastern duty, and on 25 November 1945 arrived at Hong Kong. She also visited Shanghai before returning to San Francisco 4 March 1946. Here she was decommissioned 16 May 1946 and transferred to the Massachusetts Maritime Academy 25 March 1948. Charleston received one battle star for World War II service.

Charlotte

Cities in North Carolina and Michigan, a feminine proper name

I

(Sch t. 70, cpl 14, s 2 guns)

The first Charlotte, a schooner used as a blockade runner, was captured off Mobile, Ala., 10 April 1862 by Kanawha, condemned by the prize court at Boston, purchased by the Navy 6 November 1862, placed under command of Acting Master E. D. Bruner, and assigned to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Charlotte's first station was in Choctawhatchee Bay, Ala., from which on 27 December 1862 she sailed up river to capture the steamer Bloomer. The ship had been laid up since the beginning of the War, and Charlotte's men repaired her engines so that she could sail to Pensacola. The schooner continued to blockade off the East Pass of the Mississippi, performing reconnaissance through which she was able to report movements of Confederate troops and act as a tender. She was later joined on station by Bloomer, which had been taken into the Navy.

Charlotte was sold at Pensacola 27 April 1867.

II

On 7 June 1920 North Carolina (CA-12) (qv) was renamed Charlotte.

III

(PF-60 dp 1,430, l 303'11", b 37'6", dr 13'8", s 19 k., cpl 180, cl Tacoma)

The third Charlotte (PF-60) was launched 30 October 1943 by Globe Shipbuilding Co., Superior, Wis., under a Maritime Commission contract, sponsored by Mrs. R. Billings, placed in service 12 July 1944, commissioned 9 October 1944, Commander R. D. Dean, USCG, in command, and reported to the Atlantic Fleet.

Charlotte cleared Boston 8 January 1945 to take up what was to be her primary mission through her naval service, sailing to Argentina, Newfoundland, where she took up weather station duty. Flashing news of weather conditions from her post at sea, she helped make it possible for specialists to prepare weather predictions. This information not only affected flight operations and ship movements in the western Atlantic, where she patrolled, but, since weather in general moves to the eastward, aided in predicting European conditions.

Between 21 and 26 March 1945, Charlotte aided Surprise (PG-63) and Tenacity (PG-71), rendezvousing at sea with the ice-damaged gunboats and towing them to Argentina. Later, she towed Tenacity to Boston, but by 5 April was back on her weather station. Similar duty in the North Atlantic, during which she kept alert for the possibility of rescuing downed aviators, continued until 17 January 1946, when she sailed from Boston for a weather station off Bermuda.

Charlotte arrived at Norfolk, Va., 16 March 1946, and was decommissioned there 19 April 1946. She was sold 13 May 1947.
TRINITY GETS $600,000 IN GIFTS AND ALUMNI DINNER HELD AT COLLEGE

Simmons Attends and Says McDade and Dark Horse Will Get Nominations

14 years ago | Simons attended and said McDade and Dark Horse will get nominations.

P. O. EMPLOYEES WILL GET SALARY INCREASE

Southern July 8 - all employees will receive a salary increase.

The local office will receive a salary increase.

The salary increase will amount to $1.50 per month.

A recent survey of the local office shows that the increase is well deserved.

CITY EMPLOYEES TO HAVE PINEC JUNE 15

The city council has announced that the city employees will have a pinec of $1.50 per month.

A. A.開放 "A" 便 安全 木部 to the Northern Virginia

Special to The Observer

Silver Spring, June 15 - The Washington and Northern Virginia Railroad Company announced today that it had opened a new line connecting the northern Virginia area with Washington.

EPWORTH LEAGUE IN SESSION IN ASHEVILLE

Emery in Asheville

Special to The Observer

Winston-Salem, June 15 - The Epworth League in session in this city announced today that it had opened its new line connecting the northwestern North Carolina area with Winston-Salem.

ARMED NAVY CRUISER BEARS THIS CITY'S NAME

Name of the North Carolina

Has Been Changed to the Charlotte by Daniels.

Washington, June 15 - The name of the North Carolina Navy Cruiser has been changed to the Charlotte by Daniels.

HATS IN THE, DELICATELY-COLORED, PINK, OR CHIC, AND WHITE, THE VERSATILITY, TRANSPARENT

These are a few colors that play here. Price $7.50

Victrola Home-C
**Lick's By 6-1**

**NATE ANDREWS NOTCHES HIS 10TH WIN**

**Mrs. T. M. McCoy Dies At Home**

**Caravan**

**Ship is Named in Honor Of Sergt. Hall, War Hero**

**Charlottians' Relative Dead**

**Mrs. Quailes Continues Her Work With Church**

**Hills Score Early To Whip Pirates, 4-2**

**More About Council**

**Go A Little More Your Help!**

**J. M. Harry Funeral**

**Open Tonight, Til 9**

**Our members Selected Morning by the highs of its members.**

**We have com-**

**ties for every**

**high as over a difficult**

**MORNING CALL**

**Wednesday, June 30, 1915**

**OBITUARY**

**MRS. T. M. MCCOY**

**DIES AT HOME**

MRS. T. M. MCCOY, wife of T. M. McCoy, a prominent citizen of this city, died at her home in this city on Tuesday night. Mrs. McCoy was a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and was a leader in the work of the organization. She was also a member of the United Methodist Church. She was 60 years old. The funeral will be held at the house at 10 o'clock this morning. The body will be removed to the church at 10:30. The service will be conducted by Rev. J. B. Johnson, pastor of the church. The interment will be in the family plot in the city cemetery.

**GOVERNMENT NEWS**

The government has ordered the arrest of all persons suspected of treasonable activities. The order has been in effect for one week. The government has also declared a state of emergency in the city. The mayor has called for the aid of the national guard.

**WORLD WAR NEWS**

The war has ended. The armies of the United States and Great Britain have been victorious. The peace conference will meet in Paris to conclude the peace treaty.

**SPORTS**

**Nate Andrews Notches His 10th Win**

Nate Andrews, the new pitcher for the Pirates, pitched a complete game against the Phillies last night. The final score was 4-2. The Pirates won the game with a fifth-inning home run by Bob Williams. Andrews pitched a fine game, giving up only five hits and striking out seven batters.

**GOVERNMENT NEWS**

The government has declared a state of emergency in the city. The mayor has called for the aid of the national guard.

**SPORTS**

**Hills Score Early To Whip Pirates, 4-2**

The Hills scored early to whip the Pirates, 4-2. The final score was 4-2. The Hills won the game with a fifth-inning home run by Bob Williams. Andrews pitched a fine game, giving up only five hits and striking out seven batters.
During the late 1960's the U.S. Navy became intensely aware of the Soviet threat to its carrier battle groups. A threat posed by the new Soviet Charlie-class cruise missile submarines, armed with the SS-N-7 'pop-up' mode missile. A 'close support' escort mission was quickly defined and design development on the USS LOS ANGELES, the first of its class was initiated. The new submarine would operate in conjunction with the carrier battle groups. This required high tactical speed as well as being operationally silent, in order to engage in subsurface combat with the Soviet "Charlies." The result was a larger, cylindrical configuration with double the reactor power of earlier THRESHER/PERMIT and STURGEON class subs. The USS LOS ANGELES was completed in 1976. The USS CHARLOTTE is one of 56 submarines of the LOS ANGELES class. All named after U.S. cities. This is the largest class of nuclear submarine ever built. Two of the LOS ANGELES class submarines are named for cities in North Carolina--ASHEVILLE and CHARLOTTE.