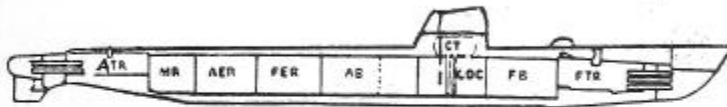


WELCOME ABOARD



LEGEND

- FTR** Forward Torpedo Room. Six torpedo tubes and the escape trunk.
- FB** Forward Battery Compartment. Officer's berthing space. Entire space below decks contains battery for submerged propulsion.
- COC** Control Room. Diving stand and associated controls for submerged operations.
- CT** Conning Tower. Periscopes and torpedo firing controls.
- AB** After Battery Compartment. Crew's berthing and galley. Battery for submerged propulsion below decks.
- FER & AER** - Forward and After Engine Rooms. Diesel engines, generators and auxiliary equipment.
- MR** Maneuvering Room. Electrical equipment and propulsion controls. Propulsion motors are located on lower level.
- ATR** After Torpedo Room. Four torpedo tubes.



USS CORPORAL
SS-346

HISTORY OF THE USS CORPORAL

The U.S.S. Corporal (SS 346) was built by the Electric Boat Company of Groton, Connecticut. The keel was laid on April 27, 1945, and the launching took place on June 10, 1945, only forty-four days later. Commissioning and delivery to the Navy took place on November 9, 1945, too late for any participation in World War II.

On January 8, 1946, CORPORAL departed on her shakedown cruise to the Canal Zone, Republic of Panama. Then she joined Submarine Squadron FOUR at Key West, Florida.

During 1946 and 1947 CORPORAL served in various anti-submarine exercises in the Key West area and in the February 1947 Fleet Exercises. Returning to Groton, Connecticut, in 1948, she was converted to a Guppy II Class Submarine. This conversion entailed the removal of all deck guns, the installation of newer, more powerful batteries, the addition of the snorkel system to allow the diesel engines to operate submerged, and the streamlining of the hull.

Following this conversion CORPORAL again joined Submarine Squadron Four in Key West, Florida. From July to October 1952, she saw duty with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea.

Since then she has made many such trips, including a memorable four month deployment to Northern Europe and the Mediterranean Sea during the winter of 1960-1961. During the trip CORPORAL recorded six firsts: She was the first American submarine to operate with the Federal German Navy in German waters, she was the first American submarine to transit the Kiel Canal, she was the first American submarine to visit Kiel, Germany, she was the first American submarine to visit Hamburg, Germany, she was the first American submarine to visit San Remo, Italy, and she provided Princess Grace of Monaco her first cruise on a submarine.

In February 1962 CORPORAL entered the Charlestown Naval Shipyard to undergo a ten-month conversion from a Guppy II to a Guppy III Class submarine. This conversion included slicing the ship in half, adding a fifteen foot section amidships and installing a higher, plastic sail over the conning tower. The lengthening of the hull facilitated the installation of many new and sophisticated electronics and weapons systems. Obsolete equipment was replaced by more modern equipment, and other equipment was overhauled. The conversion was completed in December of 1962.

During the period from 1963 through 1966, CORPORAL was deployed to the Mediterranean and the North Atlantic, participated in such operations as Springboard and SUBAUTEK-63. In the summer of 1965 CORPORAL underwent an overhaul in Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.

In January 1967 CORPORAL was again deployed to the Mediterranean on a four month cruise.

ABOUT THE CORPORAL

Length.....	322 Feet
Beam.....	27 Feet
Draft.....	17 Feet
Displacement (surfaced).....	1650 Tons
Displacement (Submerged).....	2200 Tons
Complement.....	9 Officers, 88 Enlisted
Cruising Range.....	14,000 Miles
Endurance.....	90 Days
Armament.....	Electric and Steam Torpedoes
Speed (Surfaced).....	17 Knots
Speed (Submerged).....	In Excess of 12 Knots
Power Plant (Surfaced).....	Four General Motors V-16, 1600 H.P. Diesel Engines
Power Plant (Submerged)...	Electric Motors and Batteries
Diving Time.....	Less than One Minute

THE CREW

Corporal carries a normal compliment of nine officers and eighty-eight enlisted men. Each man on board has trained rigorously, both as a specialist in his own field and as a submariner.

When a man reports aboard Corporal he brings with him the extensive background he has acquired at Submarine School. His objective is to qualify, and he devotes six to twelve months to attain this objective. Then, after he has demonstrated a complete knowledge of the submarine, its systems and its operations, he obtains the coveted "dolphins".

A man's training, however, does not end when he qualifies. He constantly revitalizes his skills and broadens his knowledge to keep pace with the demands of technological advance.

So whether he be at school or at sea, whether he be training or teaching, each man aboard Corporal is working to make her more fit to conduct her mission.



THE COMMANDING OFFICER, the officers and the men of the U.S.S. Corporal cordially invite you aboard to view first hand the undersea component of our Navy. We are very proud of our ship and are delighted with this opportunity to display her. Should you not understand some of the aspects of undersea life, please feel free to ask your guide. I hope you will enjoy your tour aboard and will remember Corporal.

Sincerely

W.B. Hubbell LCDR USN
Commanding Officer
U.S.S. Corporal SS 346



THE MISSION

The primary wartime mission of the Corporal is to detect, track and destroy enemy submarines. It is the goal of those on board to maintain the ship in a state of readiness to meet this mission. While training towards this objective, the Corporal carries out other functions such as services to the Submarine School, training exercises with other units of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, tours of duty with the U.S. Sixth Fleet (Mediterranean) and providing services to various NATO forces.

COMMANDING OFFICERS

CDR E.E. Shelby
CDR F.S. Hess
CDR R.K. Macleon
CDR E.E. Conrad
LCDR J.H. Dolan
LCDR H.J. Brown

LCDR E.O. Proctor
LCDR J.J. Sullivan
LCDR J.M. Greene
LCDR S.J. O'leary
LCDR C.P. Barnes
CDR J.V. Smith