



U.S.S. CORPORAL (SS-346)
FLEET POST OFFICE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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Ser: 179

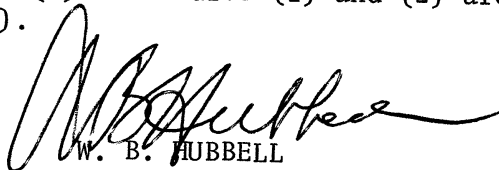
From: Commanding Officer, USS CORPORAL (SS-346)
To: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: Corporal's Ship;s History; submission of

Ref: (a) CNO ltr Ser 3336P09B9 of 10 June 1968
(b) OPNAVINST 5750.12 OP-09B9 Ser 4152P09B9 of 8 Nov 1966 with
change 1 of 11 Sep 1967

Encl: (1) Ship's History for Annual Year 1967
(2) Ship's 1967 Itinerary

1. As requested by reference (a) enclosures (1) and (2) are submitted in accordance with reference (b).


W. B. FUBBELL

Copy to:
COMSUBLANT (less enclosures)

CORPORAL'S 1967 ITINERARY

The USS CORPORAL began the year 1967 by leaving New London on 3 January for a four month deployment to the Mediterranean area. Ports visited included: Athens, Greece; Toulon, France; Cagliari, Sardinia; Naples, Italy and Cardiz, Spain. CORPORAL returned to the Submarine Base at New London on April 25th.

During the months of May and June, CORPORAL participated in Submarine School operations in the New London area. The first week of June found CORPORAL assigned to the Atlantic Operation Test and Evaluation Group for the testing of new submarine hardware and techniques.

CORPORAL received a new battery at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard during the period between 14 July and 31 August. Beginning on 18 September and ending 13 October CORPORAL participated in LITTLE DADDY Four operations. From 6 November to 22 November CORPORAL took part in CANUS SILEX maneuvers which included a three day port visit to Halifax, Nova Scotia on 17 November.

The month of December was spent alongside at New London in preparation for CORPORAL's regular yard period beginning in January 1968.

Enclosure (2) to SS346
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History of USS CORPORAL

During the year 1967 the USS CORPORAL (SS-346) operated as a unit of Submarine Division Twenty One of Submarine Squadron Two. CORPORAL also had the distinction of being Flagship for Rear Admiral C. D. Nace, Commander Submarine Flotilla Two.

CORPORAL, during 1967, was homeported at New London Submarine Base where she spent her routine upkeep periods and normal inport periods.

The Commanding Officer for the entire year of 1967 was Commander Walter B. Hubbell. Commander Hubbell came to CORPORAL from USS SAILFISH (SS-572) in December of 1966.

CORPORAL's overall material condition for 1967 was very good. She suffered several small machinery and electronics failures and also a few major failures, such as the main propulsion battery and numbers 1 and 2 main engines.

The propulsion battery had reached its expected lifetime and began deteriorating during the summer months. Therefore a battery renewal was required at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard during July and August.

The main engines both suffered crank shaft and bearing failures during the year. During the period between the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays, CORPORAL personnel completely overhauled number 1 main engine including changing the crankshaft. Number 2 main engine overhaul was deferred for shipyard accomplishment during CORPORAL's regular yard overhaul period in early 1968.

CORPORAL, during the year 1967, had no serious personnel problems. Manning was adequate and the level of professionalism throughout both the enlisted and officer ranks was very high. The CORPORAL crew was presented at formal Captains personnel inspections on several occasions throughout the year. Notable of these inspections were those commemorating the retirement of the following CORPORAL personnel; from the naval service:

QM1(SS) Darrel B. SKELTON, USN on 18 September 1967
MMC(SS) James L. HICKS, USN on 18 September 1967
ENCS(SS) Richard F. VETTER, USN on 18 September 1967

CORPORAL's operations for 1967 were primarily in the field of anti-submarine warfare exercises. She began the year operating with units of the U. S. SIXTH Fleet in the Mediterranean. Her duties there consisted of providing submarine services to various fleet units as well as acting as tracking ship in other hunter-killer exercises.

After returning to New London CORPORAL provided various submarine school services and in late June she was assigned to the Atlantic Operational Test and Evaluation Group for the purpose of evaluating new submarine hardware and techniques.

Beginning in September CORPORAL again was involved in ASW work. She acted as target ship and aggressor in LITTLE DADDY Four operations and again in CANUS SILEX maneuvers which included units of the Royal Canadian Navy.

Throughout the year the officers and crew of CORPORAL were very much involved in shipboard training and qualification. This training included; engineering casualty control, and submarine damage control as well as torpedo fire control exercises. CORPORAL's fire control record for 1967 was very good, shooting fourteen anti-submarine torpedoes of which nine were evaluated as hits.

Operationally, 1967 was a busy year for CORPORAL. She spent 168 days at sea, logging more than forty thousand nautical miles. Nearly half of CORPORAL's at sea time was spent conducting submerged operations.

With the completing of several extended cruises, CORPORAL again in 1967 proved the GUPPY III Class submarine to be a most valuable unit of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet.