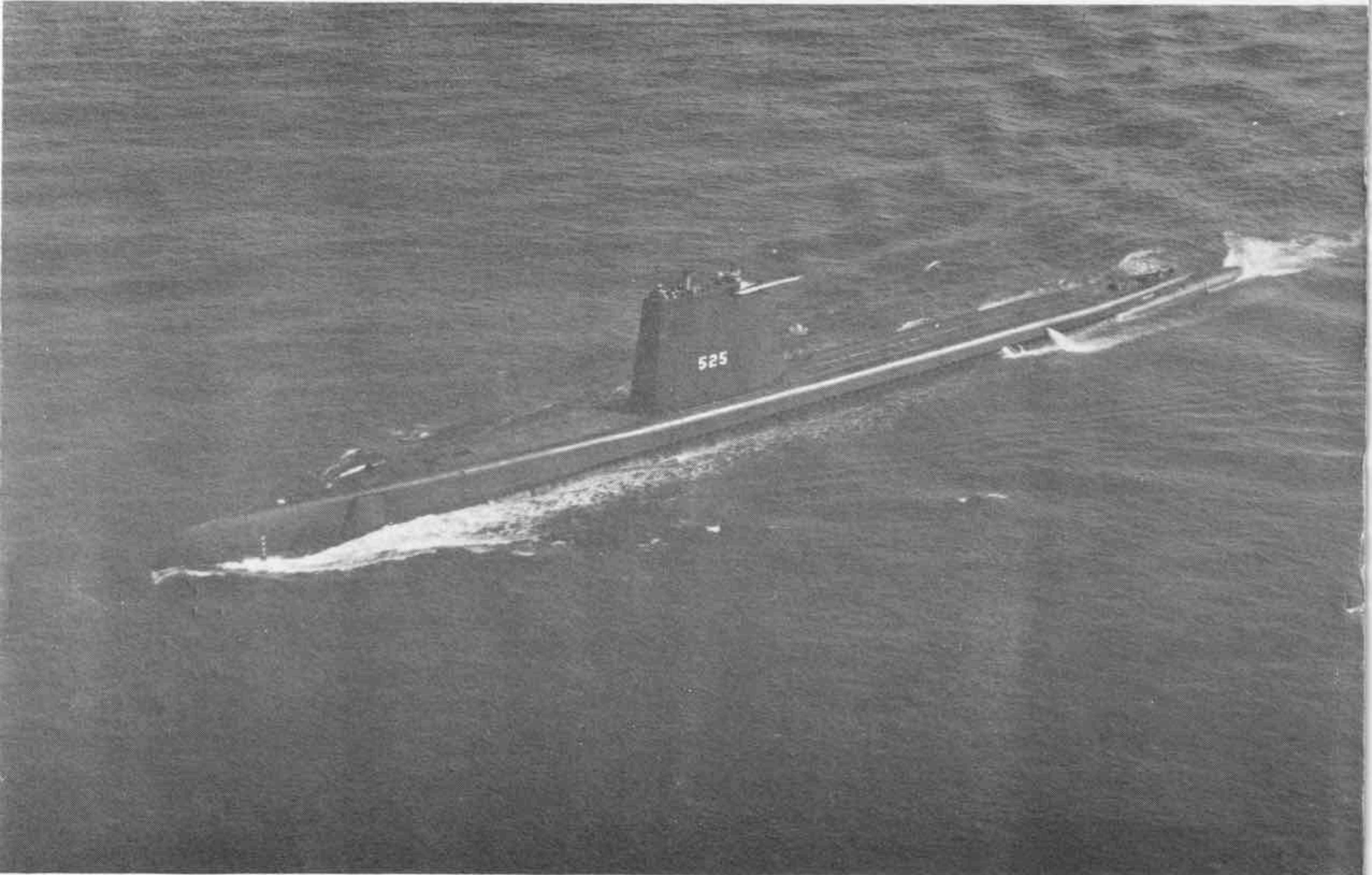
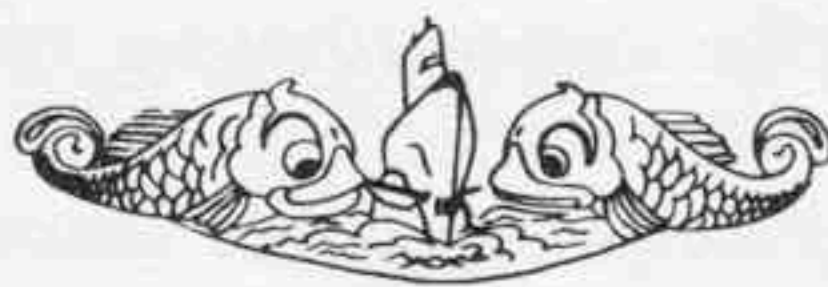


Welcome Aboard



USS Grenadier (SS-525)



THE GRENADIER

Mrs. John A. Fitzgerald, whose husband commanded the first GRENADIER (SS 210), lost off the coast of Malaya in April 1943, sponsored the launching of the present GRENADIER on 15 December 1944. When the war ended construction was postponed and GRENADIER remained in reserve status for five years.

Construction was resumed after commencement of the Korean Conflict and GRENADIER was commissioned at Boston Naval Shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts in February 1951 with Commander H. G. Reaves, USN, as her first commanding officer. GRENADIER was the last submarine of the wartime construction program to be built, and several postwar features were incorporated into her design in order to provide better submerged performance than her older sister ships.

GRENADIER is named after a deepwater fish found in the North Atlantic, although the ship frequently has had its name associated with the English First, or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards. The officers and men of GRENADIER are proud to serve on a ship which shares her name with one of history's most respected fighting units and they have maintained correspondence with the Grenadier Guards.

SUBMARINE HISTORY

The submarine force of the United States began with the delivery of the USS HOLLAND by the Electric Boat Company in 1900. Shortly after the acceptance of the HOLLAND, numerous contracts for submarines followed. Each new class was a significant improvement over the preceding one. The C-boats were the first class over one hundred feet in length, with greatly enlarged living spaces for the crew. The E-boats of 1912 vintage were the first diesel electric submarines (135' long) having a crew of 21 men and 2 officers. E-boats were also the first to make transatlantic crossings. The CUTTLEFISH (SS 171), delivered in 1934, was the first fleet-type submarine (WWII type). After the war the U. S. Navy adopted the snorkel concept (German *SCHNORKEL*) and commenced its GUPPY (Greater Underwater Propulsion Power) conversion program. GRENADIER is classified as a GUPPY II. The nuclear submarine force had its beginning on 30 September 1954 with the commissioning of the USS NAUTILUS (SSN 571).

The present U. S. Submarine Force consists of some sixty diesel electric boats, about fifty nuclear fast attacks and forty-one polaris missile submarines.



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WILLIAM BRUCE GARRETT

United States Navy

Lieutenant Commander William Bruce Garrett is from Cawker City, Kansas, and is the son of the late Harold A. Garrett and Mrs. Garrett. LCDR Garrett attended Kansas University at Lawrence for one year prior to entering the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and graduated in 1959. After his commissioning as an Ensign, he served aboard the destroyer USS ALFRED A. CUNNINGHAM (DD-752) until 1961, when he reported to Submarine School, New London, Conn. He then served aboard the USS SALMON (SS-573) from 1961 to 1965. This tour was followed by assignment to the commissioning Blue crew of the USS FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (SSBN-657) as Weapons Officer. LCDR Garrett participated in three Polaris Deterrent Patrols aboard the Fleet Ballistic Missile submarine.

In 1969, he reported to the USS SEA FOX (SS-402) as Executive Officer. This duty was followed by assignment to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D.C., where he served as the Assistant Personnel Program Manager for Submarines. LCDR Garrett is a graduate of the U.S. Naval War College, School of Command and Staff, Newport, R.I., and has received the Master of Science degree in international Affairs from the George Washington University.

LCDR Garrett is married to the former Sally Mize of Atchison, Kansas. The Garretts have two children, Elizabeth and Billy.

SHIPS COMPANY
USS GRENADIER (SS-525)

Key West, Florida

Lieutenant Commander W. J. DONALDSON, Executive Officer/Navigator

Lieutenant D. J. BIELICKI, Operations Officer

Lieutenant G. A. RUSKOSKY, Weapons Officer

Lieutenant P. A. HAMMOND, Supply Officer

Ensign J. C. WHITE, Communications Officer

CWO2 P. G. LOVEJOY, Engineering Officer

J. A. GEROW, QMC(SS), Chief of the Boat

WEAPONS

G. H. BONNETT, TM1(SS)
K. K. KEE, TM2(SS)
R. E. TUBAUGH, TM3
R. L. HONTZ, TM3(SS)
J. M. FORAN, TMSN(SS)
H. M. HOFFMAN, TMSN
M. W. THOMAS, TM3(SS)
D. L. REEH, TMSA

OPERATIONS

C. H. WATKINS, RMC(SS)
J. R. CLARK, RM2
W. P. FORD, STS2(SS)
D. W. LIBERTY, ETR2(SS)
J. R. MARTIN, ETN2(SS)
M. J. SNYDER, RM2(SS)
D. E. FRITCHER, STS3(SS)
R. J. KUBICA, ETN3(SS)
B. E. COOLIDGE, RMSN
D. R. PEISKER, SN
H. R. SCHLEIN, RMSN

NAVIGATION

B. E. CRUTCHFIELD, QM3
R. M. NICHOLSON, QM3(SS)
B. R. COMER, QM3(SS)
G. D. GROS, QM3

MEDICAL

C. E. ROBISON, HM1(SS)

ADMINISTRATION

G. R. DUBAY, YN2(SS)
A. J. RUDI, YN2(SS)

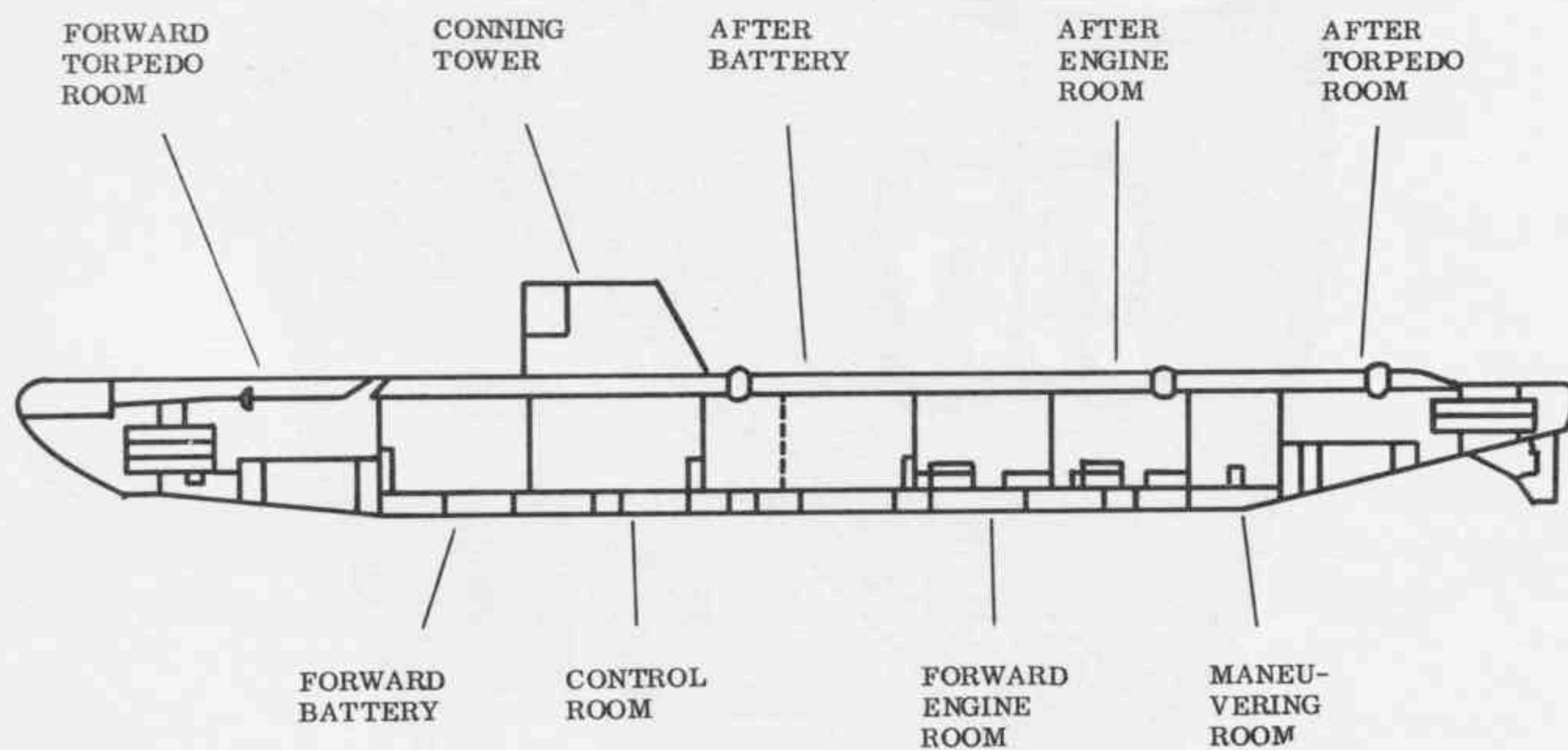
SUPPLY

J. R. WALTER, CS1(SS)
F. A. GREEN, SK2(SS)
J. A. KASEY, CS3(SS)
R. B. MINA, SD3(SS)
J. R. PARKS, SK3
O. E. ESCALANTE, SDSN
D. C. VILLANUEVA, SDSN(SS)
D. R. GRIZZLE, SN(SS)

ENGINEERING

R. C. BROWN, MMC(SS)
D. R. CURTIS, EMC(SS)
V. R. DUTRO, FTGC(SS)
J. POWELL, ENC(SS)
L. E. SELMAN, EMC(SS)
T. F. STANISH, ENC(SS)
R. T. JOHNSON, EN1(SS)
J. P. KIMBRELL, EM1(SS)
T. G. RAFANAN, EM1(SS)
F. A. ROLAF, EN1(SS)
E. R. TIDWELL, EN1(SS)
J. A. VANNESS, IC1(SS)
R. W. BRIDLE, EN2(SS)
J. I. HUNTER, EM2(SS)
W. A. BATES, EM3(SS)
L. C. CHRISMAN, EN3(SS)
W. R. HALL, MM3(SS)
W. E. HAYNES, EN3
C. E. WANAMAKER, EN3(SS)
C. I. FRISINGER, IC3(SS)
G. F. MANGUM, EMFA
J. S. KOMBERT, FA(SS)
M. T. MONELL, EMFN
G. A. PERRYMAN, EMFN
R. L. SPRATT, EN3(SS)
A. R. WARRICK, FN(SS)
J. C. KNUTSON, SKSA
M. E. BENDER, FA
G. F. BRAUN, EMFN
L. P. CANNON, ENFA
D. COONEY, FN(SS)

COMPARTMENTS ON GRENADIER



FORWARD TORPEDO ROOM	6 torpedo tubes, torpedo stowage, escape trunk, crew's berthing area
FORWARD BATTERY	126 cell battery, officers' and chiefs' berthing spaces, wardroom and Captain's cabin
CONTROL ROOM	Bow and stern plane controls, hydraulic manifold, gyro compass, trim manifold, air manifold
CONNING TOWER	Periscopes, helm
AFTER BATTERY	126 cell battery, crew's berthing and messing areas
ENGINE ROOMS	3 diesel engines and generators, distillers, air compressors, air conditioning
MANEUVERING ROOM	Main motors, propulsion control
AFTER TORPEDO ROOM	4 torpedo tubes, torpedo stowage, crew's berthing area



INSIGNIA OF USS GRENADIER (SS 525)

The crown in the insignia is symbolic of the English regiment of Grenadier Guards. GRENADIER was presented with a commemorative plaque and a framed photograph of Queen Elizabeth II upon first commissioning. The Regiment and the ship have maintained a correspondence since that time.

The "210" in small numbers refers to the first USS GRENADIER (SS 210), which was lost in combat during World War II. Her performance in the course of several war patrols established a tradition of performance which the present GRENADIER strives to continue.