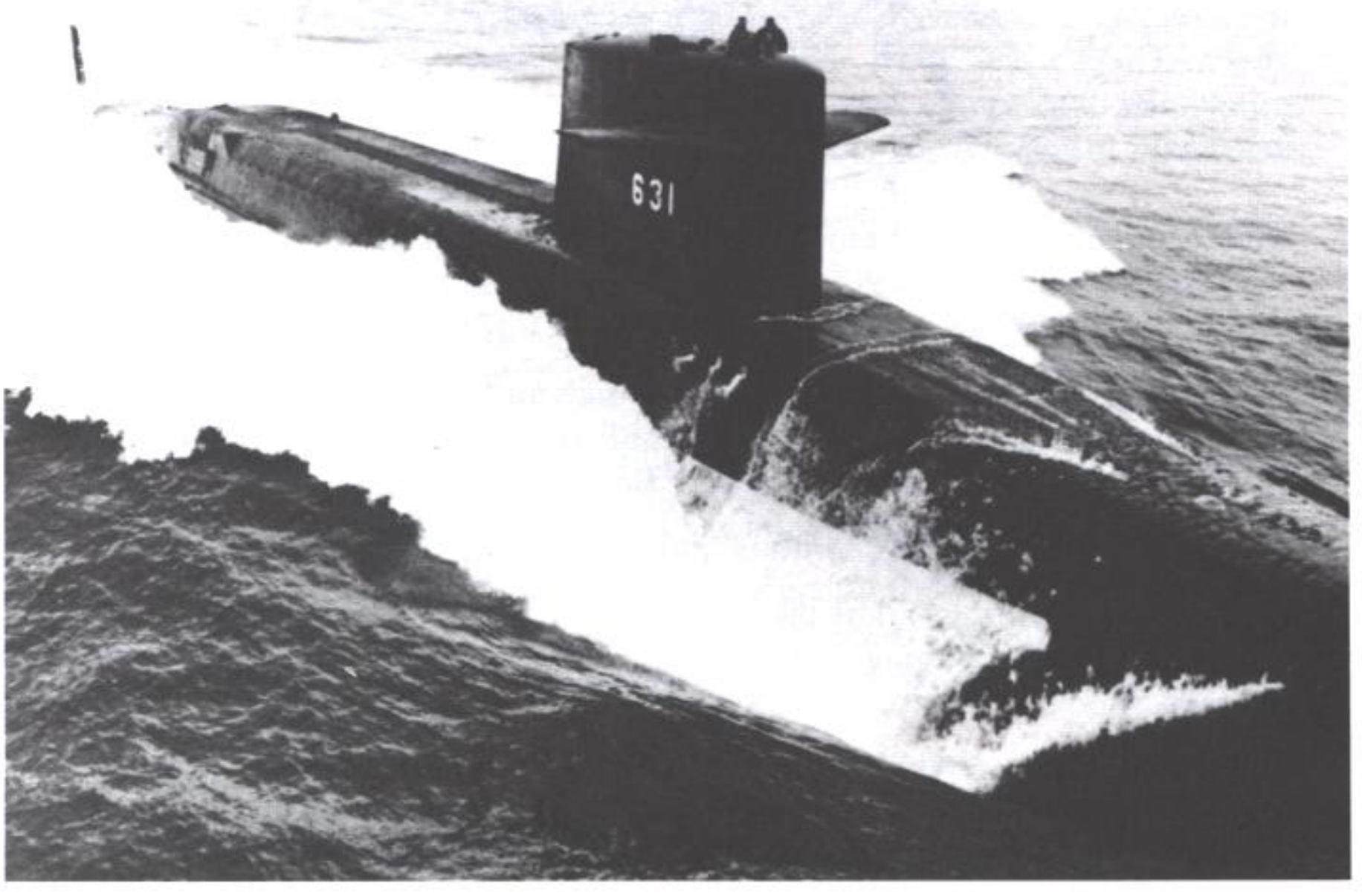
UNITED STATES SHIP
ULYSSES S. GRANT
SSBN-631

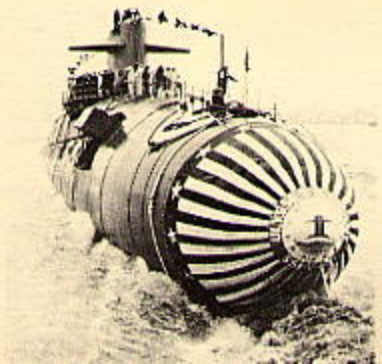


Welcome Aboard

USS ULYSSES S. GRANT SSBN631

Sponsor: *Mrs. David W. Griffiths*

- **Keel Laid:** *August 18, 1962*
- **Commissioned:** *July 17, 1964*
- **First CO's:** *CAPT. John L. From, Jr. (B)*
  CDR. Carlton A. K. McDonald (G)



Launched:
November 2, 1963

USS ULYSSES S GRANT SSBN631

dp. 7325 tons (surf.), 8251 tons (subm.); l. 425'; b. 33';
s. 16k (surf.), 21k (subm.); td. 1300'; a. 16 missile tubes, 4-21" tt. fwd.;
cpl. 14 officers - 126 enlisted men (each in 2 crews); cl. "LAFAYETTE"
Keel laid down by Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics, Groton, CT 18Aug62;
Launched: 2NOV63; Sponsored by Mrs. David W. Griffiths;
Commissioned: 17JUL64 with Capt John L. From, Jr., [B], Cdr Carlton A.K. McDonald, [G] in command;
Decommissioned and struck from the Navy list 19DEC92.
Disposed of through SRP at PSNS 29MAR93.
USS ULYSSES S. GRANT (SSBN-631) got underway from Groton in early December 1964 following shakedown, bound for the Pacific. Transiting the Panama Canal on New Year's Eve, she arrived at Pearl Harbor in January 1965. The FBM submarine was deployed to Guam, in the Marianas, and operated from there into 1970. She conducted 18 deterrent patrols before returning to the east coast of the U.S., departing the western Pacific in December 1970. After an overhaul at Charleston, SC, ULYSSES S. GRANT was deployed to Holy Loch, Scotland, and operated in the European area until September 1975.
Returning home at that time, the submarine continued to operate with the Atlantic Fleet on deterrent patrols into 1980.
ULYSSES S. GRANT was decommissioned and struck from the Navy List on 19 December 1992. She was disposed of through the Submarine Recycling Program on 29 March 1993.

Compiled by SUBNET from "Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships," - Navy Department;
and "UNITED STATES NAVAL SUBMARINE FORCE INFORMATION BOOK" -- J Christley

The GRANT seal is a reflection of the man and the ship. The shield and four stars attest to Ulysses S. Grant's rank as Commander in Chief of the United States Forces during the War Between the States. The eagle and banner are symbolic of his tenure as the eighteenth President of the United States from 1869 until 1877.

The ship is represented by the background and stars. The stars encircling the main body of the seal are for each of the twenty-three Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarines which preceded Grant.

HISTORY OF USS ULYSSES S. GRANT (SSBN 631)

USS ULYSSES S. GRANT (SSBN 631), fourteenth of the LAFAYETTE class of Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarines, was built by Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics Corporation at Groton, Connecticut. Her keel was laid on 18 August 1962. She was launched on 2 November 1963 and christened by her sponsor, Mrs. David W. GRIFFITHS, a great granddaughter of President Grant.

GRANT made her first sea trial in May of 1964 with Admiral Hyman G. RICKOVER, USN, the father of nuclear submarines, onboard as the Bureau of Ships' representative. Following successful completion of sea trials, the ship was commissioned on 17 July 1964 during ceremonies at Groton, Connecticut.

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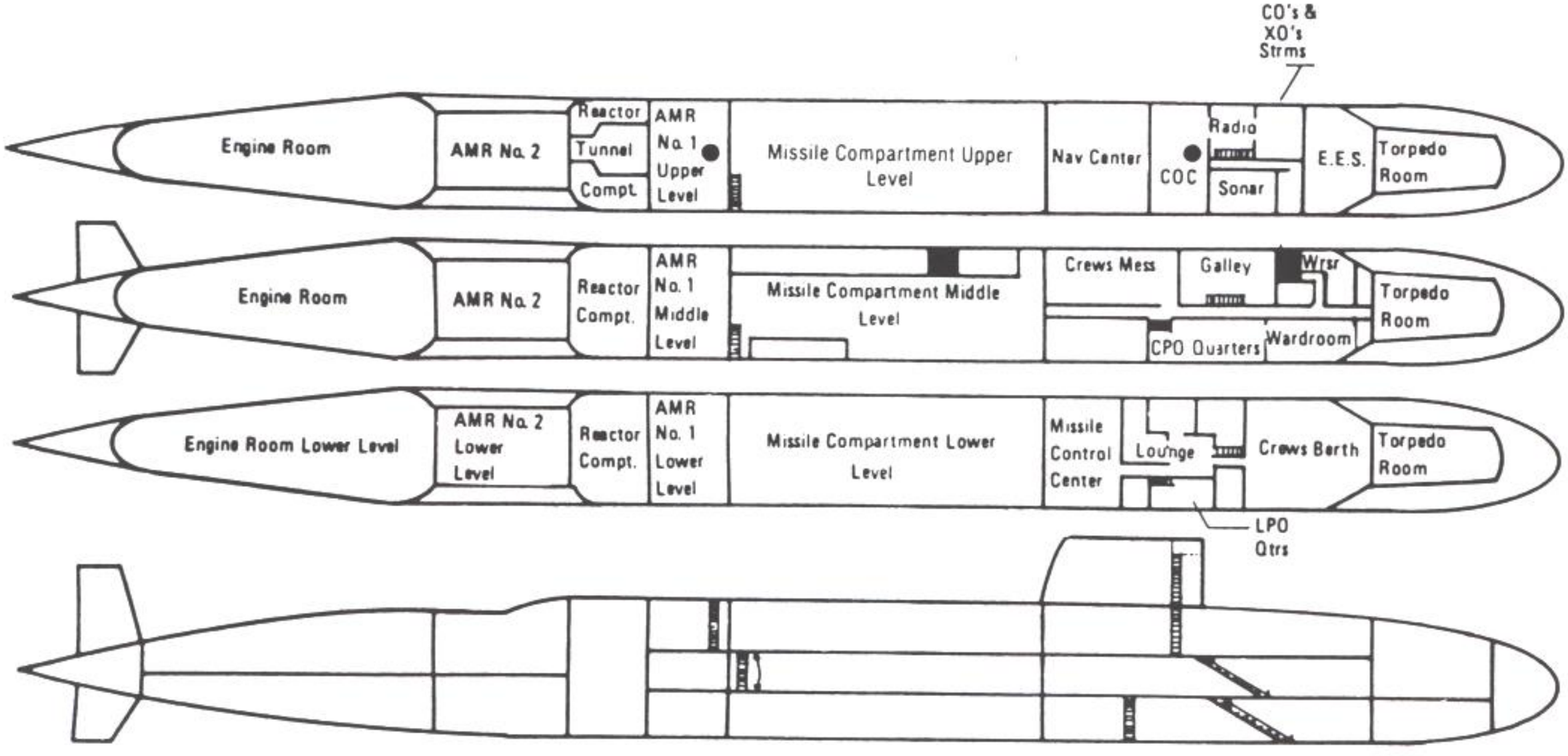
In 1969 after her 19th patrol, GRANT entered Puget Sound Naval Shipyard for an extended refueling overhaul and conversion to the Poseidon Weapons System. In 1971, GRANT began deterrent patrols operating from Holy Loch, Scotland, while homeported in Charleston, South Carolina.

Since 1979, GRANT shifted homeport to New London, Connecticut and completed sixteen deterrent patrols operating out of Holy Loch, Scotland, as a member of Submarine Squadron FOURTEEN.

In February of 1984, after the completion of patrol 58, GRANT entered the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard for a refueling overhaul. After successful completion of overhaul and sea trials, she became operational in June of 1987. Following an extensive shakedown period, GRANT resumed patrols out of Holy Loch, Scotland, in early 1988.

Fast, silent, and virtually immune to surprise attack, USS ULYSSES S. GRANT combines the almost unlimited endurance of nuclear power with the deterrent might of 16 C-3 Poseidon missiles having an explosive capability greater than all the bombs of World War II.

Manned by alternate BLUE/GOLD crews (while one is at sea the other is ashore training), the ship is on duty almost constantly with location unknown, an underwater mobile missile-launching platform, virtually indestructible. Under U.S. control at all times, the FBM (Fleet Ballistic Missile) system provides the United States with a powerful deterrent force to those who otherwise might start a global war.


CO's &
XO's
Strms
Engine Room
AMR No. 2
Reactor
Tunnel
Compt.
AMR
No. 1
Upper
Level
Missile Compartment Upper
Level
Nav Center
COC
Radio
Sonar
E.E.S.
Torpedo
Room
Engine Room
AMR No. 2
Reactor
Compt.
AMR
No. 1
Middle
Level
Missile Compartment Middle
Level
Crews Mess
Galley
Wrsr
CPO Quarters
Wardroom
Torpedo
Room
Engine Room Lower Level
AMR No. 2
Lower
Level
Reactor
Compt.
AMR
No. 1
Lower
Level
Missile Compartment Lower
Level
Missile
Control
Center
Lounge
Crews Berth
Torpedo
Room
LPO
Qtrs

COMMANDER KEVIN J. CARROLL, USN

Commander CARROLL, a native of Oak Harbor, Washington, graduated Magna Cum Laude from the University of Washington in 1974 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in both physics and Mathematics. Following completion of nuclear propulsion training at Mare Island, California and S1W prototype at Idaho Falls, Idaho in 1975, Commander CARROLL served division officer tours as Electrical Officer, Reactor Control Assistant and Main Propulsion Assistant while on USS SEADRAGON (SSN 584). During his tour on SEADRAGON, he qualified in submarines and completed his Engineer Officer's qualification.

In July of 1978, Commander CARROLL reported to Naval Submarine Training Center, Pacific–San Diego detachment as the Engineering Division Officer and Prospective Nuclear Engineer Officer Instructor.

In April of 1979, he reported onboard USS PINTADO (SSN 672) as the Engineer Officer. Upon completion of this tour in June 1982, he reported to the staff of Commander Submarine Group EIGHT in Naples, Italy and served as the Submarine Operations and Plans Officer.

In August of 1984, Commander CARROLL commenced the Prospective Executive Officer Course in New London, Connecticut, then reported as the Executive Officer of USS PARGO (SSN 650) in October 1984. During this tour, he completed two interfleet transfers and a non-refueling overhaul in Bremerton, Washington.

In June of 1987, Commander CARROLL reported to the Enlisted Personnel Management Center, New Orleans, Louisiana as the Director, Submarine Placement Department.

Commander CARROLL has participated in three Western Pacific, two Indian Ocean and one Northern Pacific deployments. He is entitled to wear the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal with Gold Star, the Navy Achievement Medal, the Navy Unit Commendation with Gold Star, the Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Battle Efficiency "E" Ribbon, the Navy Expeditionary Medal with two Gold Stars, and the National Defense Service Medal.

COMMANDING OFFICERS
USS ULYSSES S. GRANT (SSBN 631)

BLUE

CAPT J. L. FROM, JR, USN	Jul.	1964	— Jun.	1965
CDR R. L. DICKIESON, USN	Jun.	1965	— Sep.	1965
CDR W. J. HERNDON, JR, USN	Sep.	1965	— Mar.	1968
CDR T. U. SISSON, JR, USN	Mar.	1968	— Nov.	1972
CDR R. W. ADLER, USN	Nov.	1972	— Dec.	1975
CDR F. N. JERDING, USN	Dec.	1975	— Feb.	1979
CDR W. G. ELLIS, USN	Feb.	1979	— Jun.	1981
CDR C. T. WEAVER, USN	Jun.	1981	— Jun.	1983
CDR J. F. SABATINI, USN	Jun.	1983	— Jun.	1987
CDR W. R. HANSELL, USN	Jun.	1987	— Aug.	1990
CDR B. L. BULLOUGH, USN	Aug.	1990	— Oct.	1991

GOLD

CDR C. A. K. McDONALD, USN	Sep.	1964	— Jun.	1967
CDR R. E. ENGLE, USN	Jun.	1967	— Jun.	1969
CDR D. F. LIMROTH, USN	Jun.	1969	— Sep.	1972
CDR H. E. MARXER, USN	Sep.	1972	— Nov.	1975
CDR T. E. HUTT, JR, USN	Nov.	1975	— Apr.	1977
CDR D. E. WATKINS, USN	Jan.	1979	— Sep.	1981
CDR W. M. SHERER, USN	Sep.	1981	— Dec.	1983
CDR M. P. McBRIDE, USN	Jul.	1987	— Mar.	1990
CDR K. J. CARROLL, USN	Mar.	1990	—	

KEEL LAID: 18 AUGUST 1962

★ ★ ★

LAUNCHED: 2 NOVEMBER 1963

★ ★ ★

COMMISSIONED: 17 JULY 1964

★ ★ ★

BUILT BY:
GENERAL DYNAMICS
ELECTRIC BOAT DIVISION

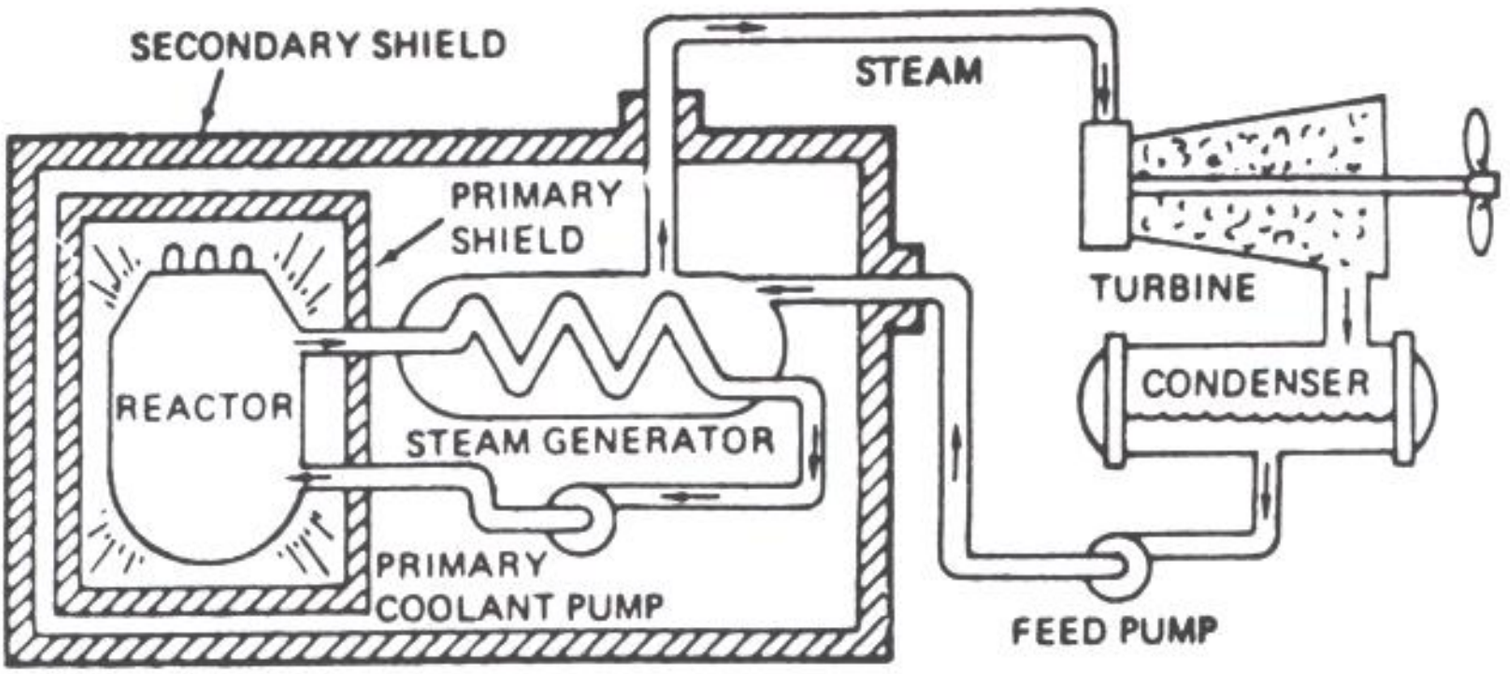
★ ★ ★

POSEIDON CONVERSION COMPLETED:
IN 1971 BY
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD

★ ★ ★

SPONSOR:
MRS. DAVID W. GRIFFITHS
GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF PRESIDENT GRANT

THE POWER PLANT



The power plant of a nuclear submarine is based upon a nuclear reactor which provides heat for the generation of steam. This, in turn, drives the main propulsion turbines and the ship's turbo-generators for electric power.

The primary system is a circulating water cycle and consists of the reactor, loops of piping, primary coolant pumps and steam generators. Heat produced in the reactor by nuclear fission is transferred to the circulating primary coolant water which is pressurized to prevent boiling. This water is then pumped through the steam generator and back into the reactor by the primary coolant pumps for reheating in the next cycle.

In the steam generator, the heat of the pressurized water is transferred to a secondary system to boil water into steam. This secondary system is isolated from the primary system.

From the steam generators, steam flows to the engine room where it drives the turbo-generators, which supply the ship with electricity, and the main propulsion turbines, which drive the propeller. After passing through the turbines, the steam is condensed and the water is fed back to the steam generators by the feed pumps.

There is no step in the generation of this power which requires the presence of air or oxygen. This fact alone allows the ship to operate completely independent from the earth's atmosphere for extended periods of time.

During the operation of the nuclear power plant, high levels of radiation exist around the reactor and personnel are not permitted to enter the reactor compartment. Heavy shielding protects the crew so that the crew member receives less radiation on submerged patrol than he would receive from natural sources ashore.

STATISTICS

Length	425 Feet
Surface Displacement	7300 Tons
Submerged Displacement	8000 Tons
Weapons Battery	16 Missile Tubes
	4 Torpedo Tubes
Complement (each crew)	14 Officers, 135 Enlisted
Propulsion Plant	Nuclear Power
Cruising Range	Unlimited
Submerged Endurance	Unlimited
Speed	Greater than 20 Knots
Depth	Greater than 400 Feet

THE WEAPONS SYSTEM

USS ULYSSES S. GRANT'S primary mission is to serve as a launching platform for the Navy's Poseidon Weapons System. With almost unlimited range of endurance limited only by its crew, the FBM submarine is capable of extended operations in all parts of the world. Free of the need to surface, the FBM system provides the United States with its strongest deterrent to those who might consider global war.

The Polaris/Poseidon system has been operational since 1960 when the USS GEORGE WASHINGTON (SSBN-598) first deployed on an operational patrol. The first generation Polaris submarines carried the 1200 nautical mile A-1 missile. Newer classes carry the 2500-mile C-3 Poseidon.

The ship's crew is trained and ready to monitor on all onboard missiles and can accomplish at-sea repairs if necessary. The missiles are launched by a gas ejection system which forces the missile from its launching tube and propels it up through the water to the surface. At that point the rocket ignites and sends it on its way. The missile's inertial guidance system puts the missile on correct course and automatically computes a new correct course should the missile deviate from its path. At the precise instant required the guidance system shuts off the rocket motors and triggers separation of the reentry body from the missile. The reentry body then follows a ballistic trajectory to the target.

As a secondary mission, GRANT is assigned the task of seeking out and destroying enemy submarines. A sophisticated sonar and fire control system provides the information and guidance to the torpedoes fired from the tube nest located in the submarine's bow.

Using these two weapons systems, ULYSSES S. GRANT may be employed in both strategic and tactical situations.

POSEIDON C-3 MISSILE

To improve the effectiveness of the Navy's Fleet Ballistic Missile (FBM) weapons system as a deterrent to the outbreak of nuclear war, the Navy's Strategic Systems Project Office developed the Poseidon C-3 Missile.

Poseidon, which has its roots in Polaris technology, is a two stage, solid propellant missile, launched from a submerged FBM submarines. It is two feet longer than the 32 foot Polaris A-3 and is 30,000 pounds heavier. Yet, despite this increase in size, the growth potential of the FBM submarine allows Poseidon missiles to fit into the same 16 missile tubes that held Polaris.

Poseidon can be fitted with multiple warheads, each of which can be separately targeted. This capability, known as Multiple Independently Targetable Reenetry Vehicles, or MIRV, helps assure Poseidon's ability to penetrate any enemy defenses.

The first launch of Poseidon from a submerged submarine was made on 3 August 1970, by USS JAMES MADISON while cruising about 30 miles east of Cape Kennedy, Florida.

Like Polaris, Poseidon acts as a deterrent to nuclear aggression by inexorable nuclear retaliation of an unacceptable level to a nuclear aggressive act against the United States.

Length:	34 Feet
Diameter:	74 Inches
Weight:	65,000 Pounds
Power Stages:	Two
Motor Case Materials:	Fiber Glass
Nozzles:	One per Stage
Controls:	Single Movable Nozzle Actuated by a Gas Generator
Propellant:	Solid 1st Stage — Composite 2nd Stage — Double Base
Guidance:	All Inertial
Range:	About 2500 Nautical Miles
Warhead:	Nuclear

THE SUBMARINER

Only a submariner realizes to what extent the entire ship depends on him as an individual. To a landsman this is not understandable and sometimes it is even difficult for us to comprehend, but it is so!

A submarine at sea is a different world in herself and in consideration of the protracted and distant operations of submarines. The Navy must place responsibility and trust in the hands of those who take such ships to sea.

In each submarine there are men who, in the hour of emergency or peril at sea, can turn to each other. These men are utlimately responsible to themselves and each to the other for all aspects of operation of their submarine. They are the crew — they are the ship.

This is perhaps the most difficult and demanding assignment in the Navy. There is not an instant during his tour as a submariner that he can escape the grasp of responsibility. His privileges in view of his obligation are almost ludicrously small, nevertheless, it is the spur which has given the Navy its greatest mariners — the men of the submarine service.

It is a duty which most richly deserves the proud and time honored title of Submariner.

ULYSSES S. GRANT

ULYSSES S. GRANT was born on April 27, 1822 at Point Pleasant in Clermont County, Ohio. He attended school in Georgetown, Ohio, receiving an appointment to West Point in 1839 where he particularly excelled in horsemanship. Following his graduation from West Point in 1843, he served in various garrisons until 1854, at which time he resigned his commission and returned to civilian life. Responding to President LINCOLN's call for volunteers at the outbreak of the War Between the States, GRANT accepted a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-First Illinois Volunteers. Shortly thereafter, he was promoted by President LINCOLN to the rank of Brigadier General in the Regular Army. His record during the War Between the States was one of perseverance in the face of adversity, frequently resulting in brilliant victories. In recognition of this record, he was appointed to the rank of Lieutenant General of the Armies on February 29, 1864, and placed in command of all Union forces in the field. In this capacity it was said of him that, "Once he decided on a course of action, he would not turn back, no matter how great were the obstacles to victory."

His magnanimous treatment of and consideration for confederate combatants at the cessation of hostilities was most sigificant in limiting further deterioration of relationships between opposing forces. Following the close of the War Between the States, his abilities as a tactician and leader of men were again recognized when on July 25, 1866 he was appointed to the newly created four-star rank of General of the Armies.

During the difficult Reconstruciton Period, GENERAL GRANT gained a reputation as a steadfast advocate of firm, but fair, administrative action; an attitude which won him respect and admiration and was greatly responsible for his unanimous nomination as a presidential candidate in the election of 1868.

Grant took the oath of office as our Nation's eighteenth President on March 4, 1869, and began a tenure of two terms.

ULYSSES S. GRANT died at Mount McGregor near Saratoga, New York, on July 23, 1885. He reposes in a magnificent tomb, dedicated in 1897, on Riverside Drive in New York City.

"Lord God, our power ever more
Whose arm doth reach the ocean floor,
Dive with our men beneath the sea;
Traverse the depths protectively.
O hear us when we pray, and keep
them safe from peril in the deep."

Submariner's Stanza
Eternal Father, Strong to Save.

WELCOME ABOARD

United States Ship
Ulysses S. Grant

SSBN 631

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In 1977, after patrol 42, GRANT entered Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company for an extensive overhaul. With completion of overhaul, the crew's families moved to New London, Connecticut, while GRANT began an extended shakedown period leading toward deployment from Holy Loch, Scotland as a member of Submarine Squadron FOURTEEN.

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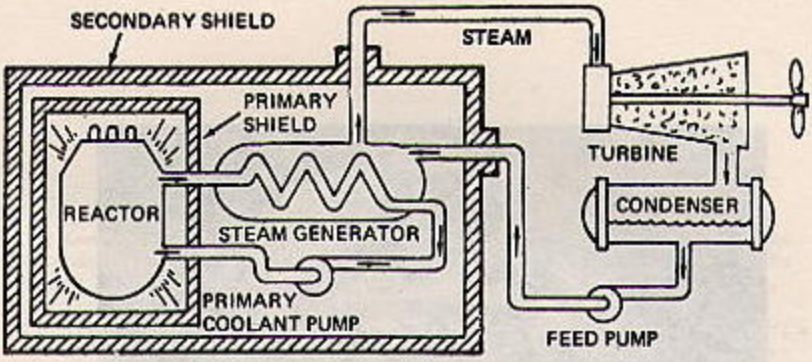
HOW NUCLEAR POWER OPERATES A SUBMARINE



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COMMANDER CHARLES T. WEAVER
UNITED STATES NAVY

Commander Charles T. Weaver was born in Noblesville, Indiana. He attended Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, graduating in August 1963, and he earned his commission through the NROTC program.

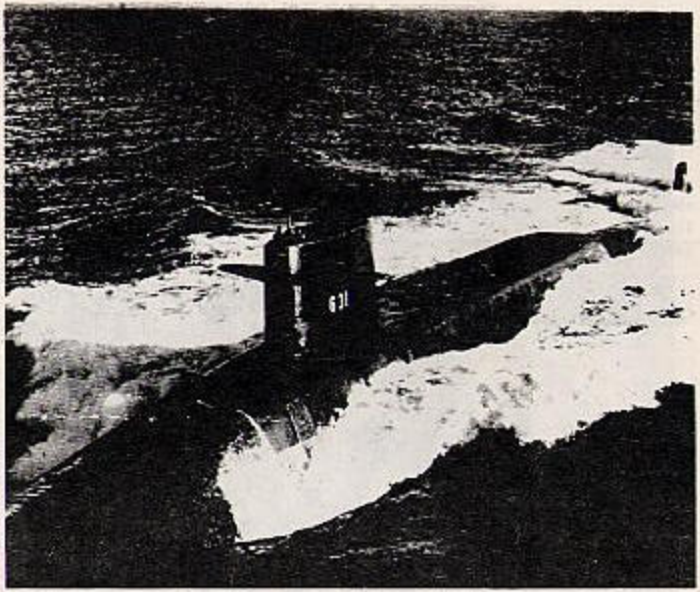
After completing Submarine School at New London, Connecticut, Commander Weaver attended Nuclear Power Training at Vallejo, California and at Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Commander Weaver reported to the Pre-commissioning Unit, USS SIMON BOLIVAR (SSBN641) in May 1965, where he served as Assistant Electrical Officer. Following the ship's commissioning he served in the BLUE Crew as Communications and Sonar Officer and Main Propulsion Assistant.

Following this tour, Commander Weaver completed Polaris Weapons Officer training at Guided Missile School, Dam Neck, Virginia. In August 1968, he was assigned as Weapons Officer on USS MARIANO G. VALLEJO (SSBN658) GOLD where he served for three years. This duty was followed by a two-year tour as Director, Enlisted Department, Naval Nuclear Power School, Mare Island, Vallejo, California.

In August 1974, Commander Weaver reported to USS SAM HOUSTON (SSBN609) BLUE where he served as Executive Officer for over three years. Following Prospective Commanding Officer Training, Commander Weaver reported to USS ETHAN ALLEN (SSBN608) BLUE in December 1978 for duty as Commanding Officer. After seventeen months with the ALLEN, he detached upon crew combination of that ship. He then assumed command of USS PATRICK HENRY (SSBN599) BLUE in July of 1980. In June 1981, he became Commanding Officer of USS ULYSSES S. GRANT (SSBN631) BLUE.

Commander Weaver has completed twenty-one Polaris deterrent patrols and has been awarded the Navy Achievement Medal, the Meritorious Unit Commendation, and the National Defense Service Medal.



STATISTICS

Length	425 Feet
Surface Displacement	7300 Tons
Submerged Displacement	8000 Tons
Weapons Battery	16 Missile Tubes
	4 Torpedo Tubes
Complement (each crew)	14 Officers, 135 Enlisted
Propulsion Plant	Nuclear Power
Cruising Range	Unlimited
Submerged Endurance	Unlimited
Speed	Greater than 20 Knots
Depth	Greater than 400 Feet

COMMANDING OFFICERS
USS ULYSSES S. GRANT (SSBN631)

BLUE

CAPT J. L. FROM, JR., USN	JUL 1964 - JUN 1965
CDR R. L. DICKIESON, USN	JUN 1965 - SEP 1965
CDR W. J. HERNDON, JR., USN	SEP 1965 - MAR 1968
CDR T. U. SISSON, JR., USN	MAR 1968 - NOV 1972
CDR R. W. ADLER, USN	NOV 1972 - DEC 1975
CDR F. N. JERDING, USN	DEC 1975 - FEB 1979
CDR W. G. ELLIS, USN	FEB 1979 - JUN 1981
CDR C. T. WEAVER, USN	JUN 1981 -

GOLD

CDR C. A. K. McDONALD, USN	SEP 1964 - JUN 1967
CDR R. E. ENGLE, USN	JUN 1967 - JUN 1969
CDR D. F. LIMROTH, USN	DEC 1970 - SEP 1972
CDR H. E. MARXER, USN	SEP 1972 - NOV 1975
CDR T. E. HUTT, JR., USN	NOV 1975 - APR 1977
CDR D. E. WATKINS, USN	JAN 1979 - SEP 1981
CDR W. M. SHERER, USN	SEP 1981 -

COMMANDER WESLEY M. SHERER
UNITED STATES NAVY

Commander Mike Sherer was born in Freeport, Illinois in 1945. He attended high school in Fremont, Nebraska and entered the U.S. Naval Academy in 1963. He graduated and was commissioned in 1967, having earned a Bachelor of Science degree.

Commander Sherer attended Nuclear Power School training and Submarine School immediately upon graduation from the Naval Academy and then reported to the Pre-commissioning Crew of USS BERGALL (SSN667) in New London. In 1972 Commander Sherer reported to COMSUBPAC Staff for duty with the first MK48 Torpedo Training and Certification Team. As tour as Operations Officer and Navigator aboard USS GUARDFISH (SSN612) followed from 1974 through 1977. Two years of this tour were spent in Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California.

In 1977, Commander Sherer reported to USS BILLFISH (SSN676) as Executive Officer where he served until November 1980. After Prospective Commanding Officer Training, he assumed command of USS ULYSSES S. GRANT (SSBN631) GOLD in September 1981.

Commander Sherer is authorized to wear the Navy Commendation and Achievement Medals both with Gold Stars in lieu of second awards, Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon, Navy Expeditionary Medal, Battle Efficiency Medal, Battle Efficiency "E" Ribbon with second "E" award, National Defense Service Medal, and Navy Sea Service Ribbon with Bronze Star.

Commander Sherer is married to the former Mary Elizabeth Fingerhut of Honolulu, Hawaii. They have one child, Elizabeth Grace, and live in Salem, Connecticut.

THE WEAPONS SYSTEM

USS ULYSSES S. GRANT's primary mission is to serve as a launching platform for the Navy's Poseidon Weapons System. With almost unlimited range and endurance limited only by its crew, the FBM submarine is capable of extended operations in all parts of the world. Free of the need to surface, the FBM nuclear submarine remains hidden by the ocean and ready to launch within minutes of receiving the command. Mobile, hidden, ready for instant action, the FBM system provides the United States with its strongest deterrent to those who might consider global war.

The Polaris/Poseidon system has been operational since 1960 when the USS GEORGE WASHINGTON (SSBN598) first deployed on an operational patrol. The first generation Polaris submarines carried the 1200 nautical mile A-1 missile. Newer classes carry the 2500 mile C-3 Poseidon.

The ship's crew is trained and ready to monitor all onboard missiles and can accomplish at-sea repairs if necessary. The missiles are launched by a gas ejection system which forces the missile from its launching tube and propels it up through the water to the surface. At that point the rocket ignites and sends it on its way. The missile's inertial guidance system puts the missile on correct course and automatically computes a new correct course should the missile deviate from its path. At the precise instant required the guidance system shuts off the rocket motors and triggers separation of the reentry body from the missile. The reentry body then follows a ballistic trajectory to the target.

As a secondary mission, GRANT is assigned the task of seeking out and destroying enemy submarines. A sophisticated sonar and fire control system provides the information and guidance to the torpedoes fired from the tube nest located in the submarine's bow.

Using these two weapons system, ULYSSES S. GRANT may be employed in both strategic and tactical situations.

POSEIDON C-3 MISSILE

To improve the effectiveness of the Navy's Fleet Ballistic Missile (FBM) weapons system as a deterrent to the outbreak of nuclear war, the Navy's Strategic Systems Project Office developed the Poseidon C-3 Missile.

Poseidon, which has its roots in Polaris technology, is a two stage, solid propellant missile, launched from a submerged FBM submarine. It is two feet longer than the 32 foot Polaris A-3 and is 30,000 pounds heavier. Yet, despite this increase in size, the growth potential of the FBM submarine allows Poseidon missiles to fit into the same 16 missile tubes that held Polaris.

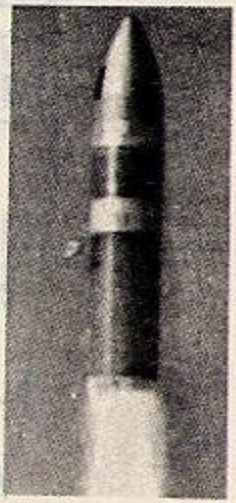
Poseidon can be fitted with multiple warheads, each of which can be separately targeted. This capability, known as Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry Vehicles, or MIRV, helps assure Poseidon's ability to penetrate any enemy defenses.

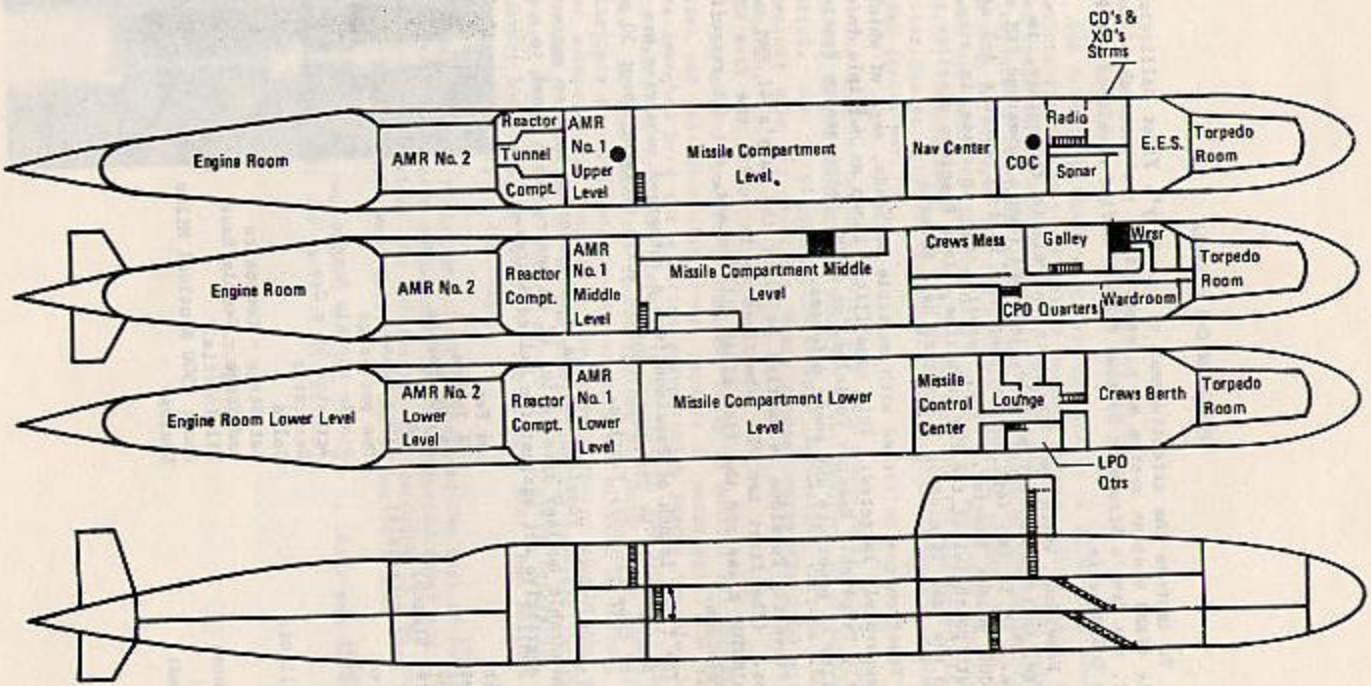
Presently Poseidon is carried by 31 of the Navy's 41 FBM submarines. (The first ten FBM submarines to be built, the five GEORGE WASHINGTON class and the five ETHAN ALLAN class, are not retrofitted to Poseidon.)

The first launch of Poseidon from a submerged submarine was made on 3 August 1970, by USS JAMES MADISON while cruising about 30 miles east of Cape Kennedy, Florida.

Like Polaris, Poseidon acts as a deterrent to nuclear aggression by inexorable nuclear retaliation of an unacceptable level to a nuclear aggressive act against the United States.

Length:	34 Feet
Diameter:	74 Inches
Weight:	65,000 Pounds
Powered Stages:	Two
Motor Case Materials:	Fiber Glass
Nozzles:	One per Stage
Controls:	Single Movable Nozzle Actuated by a Gas Generator
Propellant:	Solid 1st Stage - Composite 2nd Stage - Double Base
Guidance:	All Inertial
Range:	About 2500 Nautical Miles
Warhead:	Nuclear




CO's &
XO's
Strms
Engine Room
AMR No. 2
Reactor
Tunnel
Compt.
AMR
No. 1
Upper
Level
Missile Compartment
Level
Nav Center
COC
Radio
Sonar
E.E.S.
Torpedo
Room
Engine Room
AMR No. 2
Reactor
Compt.
AMR
No. 1
Middle
Level
Missile Compartment Middle
Level
Crews Mess
Galley
Wrsr
Torpedo
Room
CPO Quarters
Wardroom
Engine Room Lower Level
AMR No. 2
Lower
Level
Reactor
Compt.
AMR
No. 1
Lower
Level
Missile Compartment Lower
Level
Missile
Control
Center
Lounge
Crews Berth
Torpedo
Room
LPO
Qtrs

The Grant seal is a reflection of the man and the ship. The shield and four stars attest to Ulysses S. Grant's rank as Commander in Chief of the United States Forces during the War Between the States. The eagle and banner are symbolic of his tenure as the eighteenth President of the United States from 1869 until 1877.

The ship is represented by the background and stars. The dual colored background is representative of the Blue and Gold crews manning ULYSSES S. GRANT (SSBN 631). The stars encircling the main body of the seal are for each of the twenty-three fleet Ballistic Missile Submarines which preceded the Grant.