

*Commanding Officer
U.S.S. Razorback (SS 394)
Change of Command
Ceremony*



*Friday 11 March 1966
On Board
U.S.S. Razorback (SS 394)
Mare Island Division
San Francisco Bay Naval Shipyard
Vallejo, California*



Biography of LCDR SEARS

Lieutenant Commander Glen R. SEARS reported to USS RAZORBACK from the Staff of Commander Submarine Flotilla Two and assumed command in April 1964.

Lieutenant Commander SEAR's first duty after he was commissioned at the United States Naval Academy in June of 1951 was in the cruiser USS MACON. After graduation from Submarine School in December 1953, he served in submarines RAZORBACK and POMODON as Gunnery Officer and Operations Officer, respectively. Before his command tour in RAZORBACK, Lieutenant Commander SEARS was the Executive Officer of USS SABLEFISH. He also has served on the staff of Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet and as Advanced Tactics Instructor at Submarine School, U.S. Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut.

Upon detachment, Lieutenant Commander SEARS will report to duty on the staff of Commander in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor.



Biography of LCDR BROWN

Lieutenant Commander Kenneth R. BROWN is reporting to USS RAZORBACK from the staff of Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet where he was the Force Representative for distribution of enlisted personnel to submarines in the Pacific. Prior to serving in this capacity, Lieutenant Commander BROWN served in submarines COMFRET as Engineering Officer and RASHER as Operations Officer. Before attending Submarine School in July of 1955, he served in the cruiser USS SAINT PAUL and at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, as Assistant to the Training Officer.

Lieutenant Commander BROWN is a native of Los Angeles. He graduated from the University of Southern California and received his commission in June of 1953 under the NROTC program.



Program

Music by Twelfth Naval District Band

National Anthem

Invocation by

*Lieutenant William J. Cox,
CHC, U.S. Navy*

Remarks and Orders by

*Lieutenant Commander Glen R. Sears,
U.S. Navy*

Commanding Officer, U.S.S. Razorback (SS-394)

Orders by

*Lieutenant Commander Kenneth R. Brown,
U.S. Navy*

Prospective Commanding Officer

Lieutenant Commander Brown

relieves

Lieutenant Commander Sears

Benediction

USS RAZORBACK (SS 394)

The U.S.S. RAZORBACK (SS 394) started making Naval History in January 1944 when she and three sister submarines participated in the first quadruple launching at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

In April the RAZORBACK was commissioned and shortly afterwards, underwent an extensive training period and shakedown cruise in the Atlantic. She reported for duty to Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet in July.

During her short period of wartime service, the RAZORBACK completed five successful war patrols, claiming her share of Japanese shipping, capturing three Japanese prisoners, and rescuing five downed American pilots from a watery grave.

Again the RAZORBACK was privileged to share in the making of Naval History when she was present in Tokyo Bay for the signing of the unconditional surrender by the Japanese aboard the battleship MISSOURI.

With the world at peace the RAZORBACK returned to Submarine Squadron ONE at Pearl Harbor. She participated in various fleet exercises and simulated war patrols before being transferred to Submarine Squadron SIX at Norfolk, Virginia, in April 1950 for similar duty.

In August 1952 the RAZORBACK was decommissioned at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H., incidental to her conversion to a GUPPY II-A type, which gave RAZORBACK a greater underwater capability including a snorkel system.

The RAZORBACK was recommissioned in January 1954 and reported to Submarine Squadron TEN at New London, Conn. for a shakedown cruise and training prior to being deployed to the West Coast.

RAZORBACK joined Squadron THREE in May 1954 where she has remained until the present. Her operations included many trips to the Western Pacific, and various local operations, all designed to bring the ship's readiness up to a maximum. In August 1963, while returning from the Western Pacific, she saved seven lives as she picked up Vice Admiral Bogen, USN (Ret.) and six other crew members from the sinking yacht FREEDOM II.

RAZORBACK returned in February 1966 from a Western Pacific deployment with the U.S. SEVENTH Fleet.