

U.S.S. Jallao (SS 368)

Keel Laid - September 29, 1943

Launched - March 12, 1944

Commissioned - July 8, 1944

Sponsor - Mrs. C. R. Kirk, wife of Lt. Cdr. Oliver G. Kirk U.S.N.

Jallao arrived at Pearl Harbor September 22, 1944 where she joined the submarine force, Pacific Fleet. She departed Pearl on her first war patrol in company with the Pintado and the Atule in a wolf pack known as Clarey's Crushers. Tradition called for the torpedoing of a light cruiser on a submarine's maiden patrol, Jallao did not ignore the custom. She sent the light cruiser "Tama" to the bottom. She left the Luzon Straits area November 28 arriving in Majuro on December 10, 1944 for refit.

Jallao sailed from Majuro on January 6, 1945 to conduct her second war patrol in the Yellow Sea. She made three torpedo attacks on a total of eleven ships, and on March 5 while making an attack the number one periscope was hit by the screw of an escort passing over the boat. Jallao departed the area on March 7 for Midway, arriving on the 26th.

Jallao left Midway for her third war patrol on April 20, 1945 and arrived off Marcus Island on the 30th for lifeguard duty. She retrieved five airmen and departed for Saipan, arriving on May 12. The majority of the time was spent off Kii Suido. She departed the area June 2, 1945 and arrived at Pearl Harbor on the 13th. Her fourth patrol was conducted in the Sea of Japan in August 1945. She returned to Guam on September 28, 1945.

The U.S.S. Jallao earned four battle stars and the Asiatic-Pacific Area Service Medal.

The U.S.S. Jallao sank the Japanese Light Cruiser TAMI on her first war patrol and was credited with sinking a 5,795 ton freighter on her last patrol.

Jallao recorded almost 8,000 dives in her 30 year career with the Navy, and in June of 1974 was transferred to the Spanish Navy.

U.S.S. Kete (SS 369)

Keel Laid - October 25, 1943

Launched - April 9, 1944

Commissioned - July 31, 1944

Sponsor - Mrs. Edward S. Hutchinson

248 South Church Street, Paris, Texas

wife of Captain Edward S. Hutchinson, U.S. Navy

Departed Manitowoc for New Orleans, Louisiana via the Mississippi River on August 20, 1944, arriving at the Naval Operating Base, New Orleans, Louisiana on August 28, 1944. Left New Orleans August 31 enroute for the Panama Canal, reaching her destination on September 5, transited the Canal on September 9th. On September 28 the Kete departed and arrived at Pearl Harbor, T. H. on October 15, 1944.

Kete left Pearl Harbor on October 31, 1944 bound for her first War Patrol. On November 19 she developed engine trouble and had to head for Saipan for repairs. On December 24, 1944 Kete departed Saipan to continue her first patrol. She arrived at her first patrol area December 28, 1944 patrolling in the vicinity of Yoron Jima-Okinoyerabus Jima Pass. She was ordered to patrol Lifeguard Station approximately 60 miles S. E. of Okinawa and operated at this station until ordered to Guam where she arrived on January 1945. No enemy targets had been sighted. Kete departed Guam on March 1, 1945 headed for her second patrol in the vicinity of the Nansec Shoto Island Chain. On the night of March 9, 1945 Kete sank three medium-sized freighters. She departed her station on March 20 and on this date sent a special weather report from position latitude 29 degrees - 38'N, Longitude 130 degrees - 02'E. Kete was not heard from again. It is thought that Kete was sunk by a Japanese Submarine.

Kete sank three ships with a total tonnage of 6,881 tons.

The U.S.S. Kete (SS 369) earned the following medals:

Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal.

1 Star/Okinawa Operation-Assault and occupation of Okinawa Gunto March 6 - March 16, 1945.



U.S.S. Kraken (SS 370)

Keel Laid - December 14, 1943

Launched - April 30, 1944

Commissioned - September 8, 1944

Sponsor - Mrs. John Z. Anderson - Wife of Honorable John Z. Anderson,
Member of Congress from California.

On September 27, 1944 Kraken departed Manitowoc to steam by way of Chicago to Lockport, Illinois where she entered a floating drydock for towing down the Mississippi River to the Naval Station of Algiers, Louisiana, which she reached October 4. Kraken received fuel, provisions and ammunition and got underway four days later for intensive training in the Gulf of Panama while based at Balboa. She cleared Balboa on November 4 and arrived at Pearl Harbor on November 21, 1944.

U.S.S. Kraken departed Pearl Harbor for her first war patrol on December 12, 1944. After topping off with fuel at Saipan on the 23rd she set course the next morning for the coast of Hainan Indo-China, where her principle service was to maintain lifeguard station in support of Third Fleet carrier strikes. U.S.S. Kraken rescued the pilot of a damaged Hellcat Fighter which crashed in heavy seas.

U.S.S. Kraken is credited with sinking a Japanese tanker on her second patrol. The Kraken earned 1 Battle Star during her 4 war patrols. U.S.S. Kraken returned to Mare Island for inactivation on February 4, 1946. She was placed out of Commission May 4, 1946 in reserve, remaining in reserve status until September 18, 1958 when she was assigned to Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard for activation overhaul preparatory to transfer to the Government of Spain October 24, 1959.