

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.