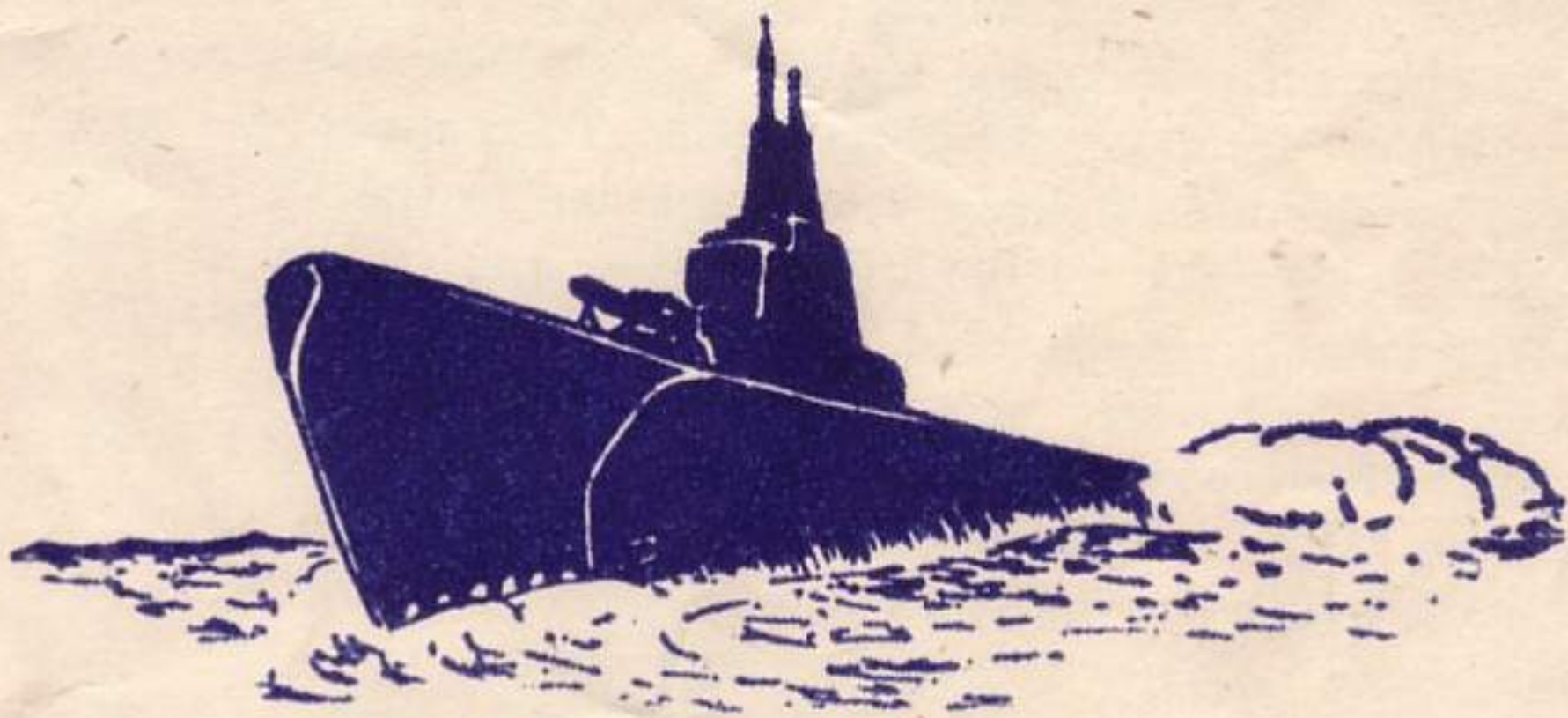


# U. S. S. Flying Fish

(SS-229)







The Submarine Combat Insignia is awarded to all personnel who have completed a successful War patrol

## SUBMARINES AT WAR

The Submarine offensive record for World War II is one of which all "Submariners" are justly proud. Of the total tonnage of Japanese merchant marine losses, our submarines are credited with almost two-thirds. Of the total Jap naval vessels sunk they are credited with almost one-third. Coupled to this record, also, the annals of the war show many other accomplishments which demonstrate the versatility of the submarine force. Submarines scouted enemy-held islands of the Pacific and Japanese home waters, conducted photographic reconnaissance, and landed pre-invasion scouting parties. They supported guerrillas and Allied fighters who remained in the Philippines after Corregidor by landing supplies, equipment, and reinforcements. They aided in the evacuation of Corregidor and other encircled outposts. They rescued 504 U. S. and Allied fliers who had been shot down or forced into the water. They aided our Pacific anti-submarine war by tracking down and sinking Japanese submarines. They laid mine fields in Japanese home waters.

You are now on board a submarine which operated against the Japanese during the recent war which is a representative of the submarines of the Pacific Fleet which constituted the most powerful and effective submarine force in the world during the war.





The submarine Insignia is Authorized to be worn by all personnel qualified in submarines.

## SUBMARINES AT PEACE

The mission of submarines in time of peace is the preparation of material and personnel for operations of war. The devastating effectiveness of our submarines during the war is a source of pride to all "Submariners" equal to that to be found in any single branch of the U. S. Armed Forces. It is their intent to maintain that effectiveness continuously and thus guard jealously their reputation.

Submarines are now, and will be, engaged in an extensive program of training both ashore and afloat. In order to have a safe efficient boat, it is said about submarine personnel, everybody must know everything about everything. "Valve twisting" by inexperienced personnel will almost certainly endanger the ship and thus cause failure in the mission assigned.

Other peace time assignments include the development of equipment installed, the test and installation of new equipment, and the improvement of operating procedures, hence the reliability of the boat itself. Submarines operate as school boats for new personnel, assist other forces in anti-submarine training and tests for their equipment as may be required from time to time. Submarines make extended cruises to further diplomatic relations in foreign ports and are stationed in outlying posts to represent and protect U. S. interests.

This then is your Submarine Force— ready and willing to protect and support you who are visiting us today.



# U. S. S. FLYING FISH (SS229)

## SHIP'S HISTORY

The U.S.S. FLYING FISH was commissioned on 10 December 1941 at the U.S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the first submarine commissioned after the declaration of war with Japan. Her first commanding officer was G. R. DONAHO, then Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy, who commanded her on her first five and the seventh war patrols. The then Lieutenant Commander R. D. RISSER took command for the last five war patrols.

The FLYING FISH made twelve war patrols, only one of these, the eleventh, being unsuccessful. Patrols were made off Midway, the Solomon Islands, Okinawa, Seishin, and in the Sea of Japan. She sank 20 ships, for 93,842 tons, and damaged 12 ships for 107,599 tons. She spent 633 days on patrols, 245 of which were submerged, and cruised 125,447 miles. The 5th war patrol was the most successful and ranks high in point of tonnage sunk and damaged in the list of all submarine patrols of the war. Six successful attacks were made resulting in the sinking of four large freighters and the damaging of others. This patrol was conducted off the East coast of Honshu and all attacks were made within ten miles of shore. While patrolling submerged eight miles from the North pass to Truk on her second patrol she sighted a Kongo Class Battleship. Two torpedoes hit the battleship but they did not sink her. The next few days were spent in evading Jap destroyers. One of them was sunk by a torpedo but the others gave her such a going over with depth charges that it was necessary to clear the area for repairs.

The war's end found the FLYING FISH departing on her Thirteenth War Patrol. The Flying Fish then proceeded to New London, Connecticut where she has operated as a unit of Submarine Squadron Two, under two commanding officers; Commander John R. MIDDLETOWN, U.S. Navy, and Lawrence V. JULIHN, Commander, U.S. Navy.