

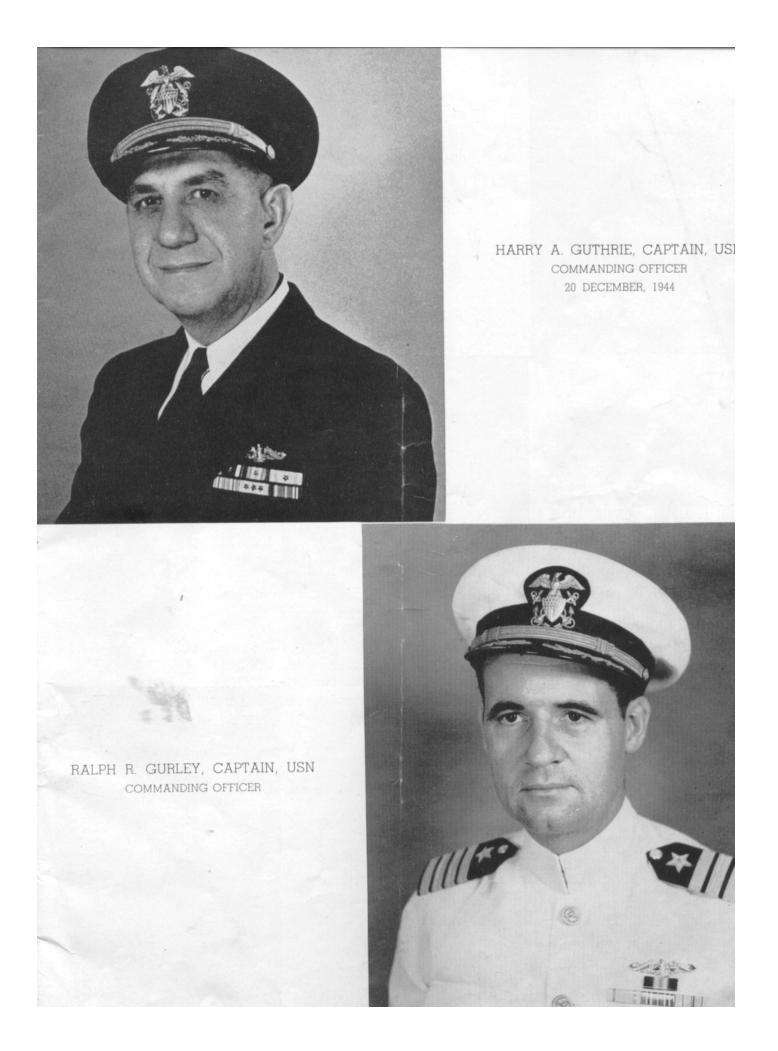
foreword ...

In the war that has been so recently finished, a great deal of credit and glory has been given to various participants. The great bulk however, of both working and fighting was done by masses of sweating and fighting men whose names reached no newspapers, and who wear no medals.

One of the most significant forces in reducing Japan to the position where she was vulnerable for the final attack which brought on her surrender, was the American submarines. These deadly underseas craft hunted out and destroyed ship by ship the vital links that connected the home islands with her ill gotten outposts, and in the end even destroyed the communications from island to island in the home group.

Back of these forces was another group: the Submarine Tenders. Here the skill and sweat of the hundreds of American artisans kept the submarines in action. Electricians, machinists, torpedomen, and dozens of other trades worked and struggled to get their fighting arm back into the hunt. The tremendous success of the submarines is a tribute to their work. It was not an easy job. Often it was difficult to see the importance of their work. It was hard to see the preference going so often to combat men. But the work was done and the majority are now at home. It is to these unsung heroes that we dedicate this book with our best wishes and a hearty thanks for a job Well Done!

Staccato ring of steel on steel, The flash of flame, the whir of wheel, Where stalwart crews in denim clad, Do sweat and strain like demons mad. While dark and silent lie the subs And 'gainst the dock the tender rubs, The tender crew in labors skilled, Will through the night the boats rebuild. Boat crews relax, patrol at end, Repairmen work, the boats to mend. The shops are lighted through the night As men turn to until dawn's light. The roaring forge makes metal glow The blacksmith shapes it blow by blow Bright molten metal glows like gold, As founders pour it to the mold. While on the sub mechanics test The Diesel engines to their best; Electricians check the monsters' nerves, Installing wires in crazy curves; Prismatic eyes and crystal ears Are carefully tuned as sailing nears, To overhaul a submarine, Most every craft is on the scene, Theirs not the glory of the kill, The tale to which the people thrill, Theirs but the pride in work well done And peace of mind when war is won. Their motto "Do the job in hand, Forget the fanfare and the band." In shop and ship with forthright skill These men gird subs to make the kill. All hail! These men in dungarees, Whose skill creates our victories.





John McCutchen, Comdr., USN FIRST EXECUTIVE OFFICER

John L. Detar, Comdr., USN SECOND EXECUTIVE OFFICER





Andrew F. Jensen, Lt. Comdr., USN THIRD EXECUTIVE OFFICER

THE EPIC OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP EURYALE (AS-22)

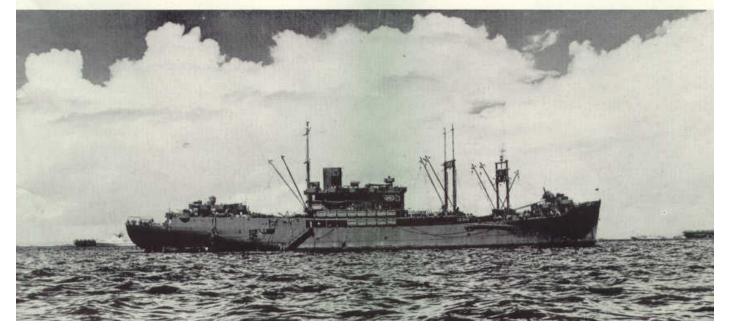
This is the story of a submarine tender and her crew. It is not the story of rattling guns and booming salvos, of shrapnel and smoke-filled skies, of sinking ships and drowning men, of heroism under fire or self-sacrifice in combat. It is the story of American industry and mechanical skill transplanted by ship to far places; of the roaring forge and electric furnace; of the cymbal clash of sheets of steel bent to a mighty will; of technical skill and scientific knowledge converted to the ends of war at the ends of the earth.

There is the story of the U.S.S. EURYALE, a merchantman converted to a floating industrial plane complete with federal housing and cafeteria. A sturdy ship equipped to carry a small cross-section of U.S. industry and mechanical skill to the far corners of the Pacific to repair and service our submarines, which throughout the conflict carried the war to the very shores of Japan.

Destined to play an important part in our vigorous and successful submarine campaign against Japan, the EURYALE was commissioned at New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, on 2 December, 1943, under the capable command of Captain Harry A Guthrie, U.S. Navy, of 1510 Illinois St. Vallejo, California. Shortly thereafter, she departed for the southwest Pacific to take up her duties with the Seventh Fleet submarines.

Her green crew had hardly had time to familiarize themselves with the ship and their individual duties before she arrived at Milne Bay. New Guinea. As soon as the anchor was down submarines came alongside for repair and EURYALE was launched on her career as a submarine tender. Her bulkheads resounded to the metallic blow of sledge and the clatter

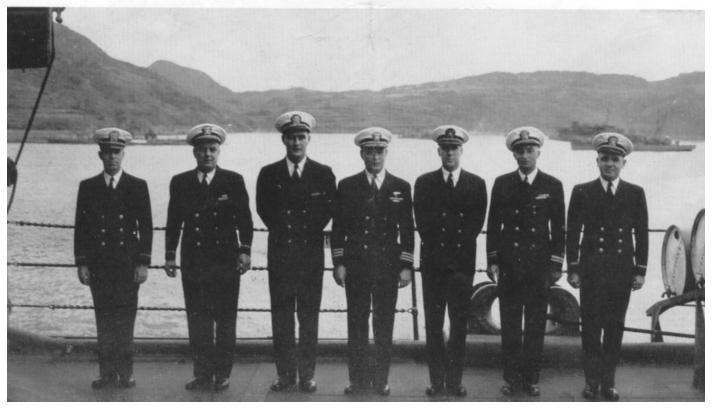
USS EURYALE AT GUAM 9-16-45





CAPTAINS INSPECTION, 11TH DIVISION, 6 OCTOBER, 1945

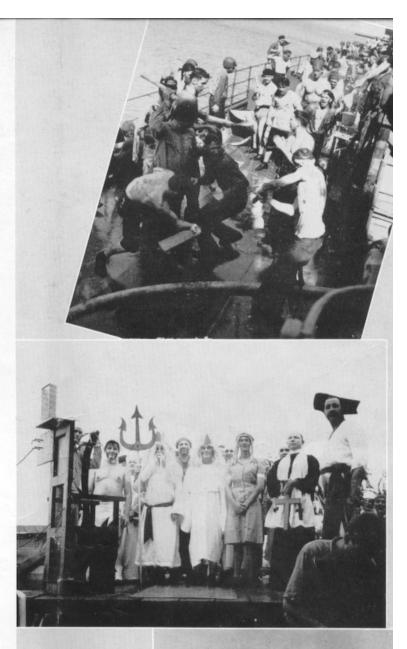
ORIGINAL OFFICER PLANK OWNERS ABOARD IN SASEBO, JAPAN, 12-1-45

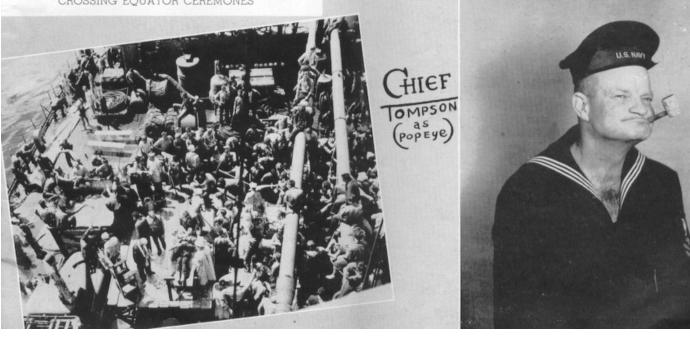


of mechanical activity in her repair shops; electric furnaces belched smoke and flame and molten metal glowed as it was poured to the mold. Sweating sailors whose glistening torsos danced in the eerie light, pranced about the foundry floor and conjured up fantastic metal shapes to test the genius of the Machine Shop crew. The squealing plaint of the metal-cutting tools made a ribald symphony where alert machinists tended spinning lathes and slow-turn-ing boring mill. Day and night, night and day this living, vibrant cacophony gave form and substance to parts required to prepare the sub-marines for their next foray. In other shops no sound heralded the progress of repairs; only the clear eyed study and analysis of intricate equipment followed by quiet, dextrous manipulation of mysterious and sometimes almost infinitesimal parts was evidence of the tireless efforts of the tender crew.

After sixty days on patrol every subma-rine required a thorough checkup on her main and auxiliary engines—yet this was only a portion of the work required. Pumps, motors, electric switch boards and panels, batteries, torpedoes, torpedo tubes and guns all come in for a share of attention. Radio, radar, sound equipment and periscopes, binoculars and navigational equipment required routine checks and often extensive repairs. New equipment designed and built back home to meet the demands of our war experience had to be installed in the field in order to take best advantage of the momentary superiority it would give us over the enemy. The installation of this equipment which almost invariably called for the coordination of all the trades represented on the ship was the severest test of the EURYALE and the other tenders. The advantage gained by this program in our sub-marine campaign against Jap shipping was readily apparent in the tonnage sunk. In this matter alone the submarine tenders paid their way.

CROSSING EQUATOR CEREMONES







FIRST DIVISION DECK

SECOND DIVISION DECK

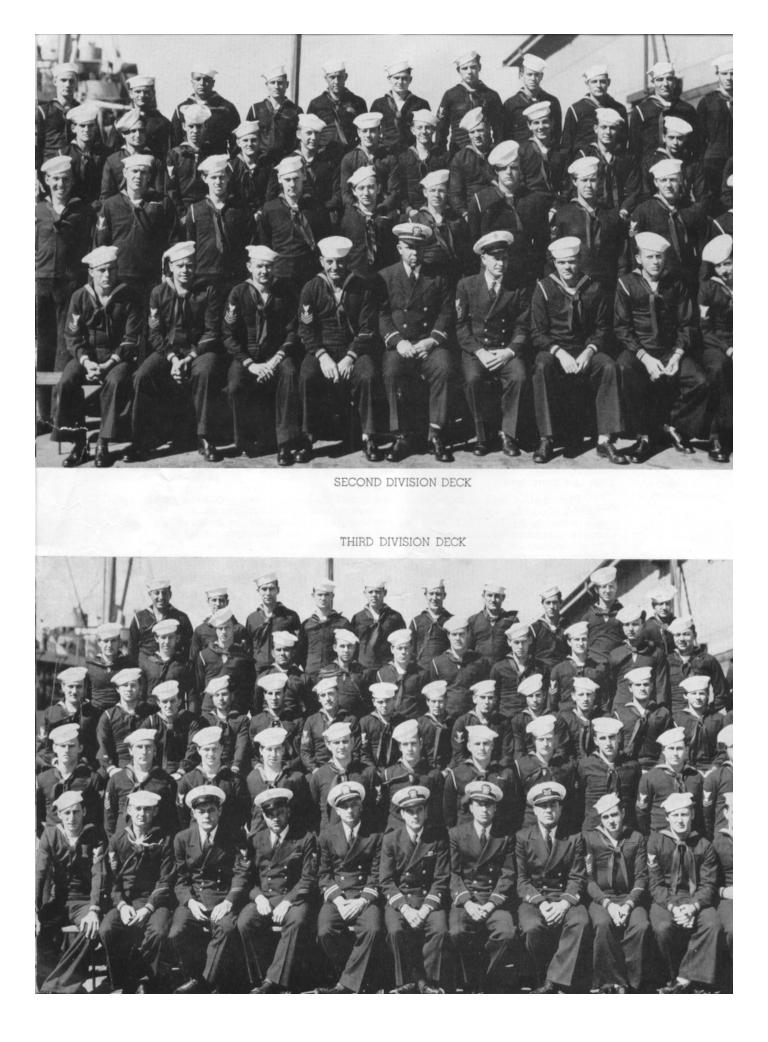




Tasks, which before the war would have been considered only within the scope of navy yard facilities, time and time again were performed on the EURYALE. About 60% of her personnel were reserves. Side by side with their regular navy shipmates they tackled job after job which under other circumstances would have been considered impossible with the facilities on hand. But perseverance and ingenuity invariably found a solution which would permit the submarine to return to her patrol area better equipped than before—better able to dispose of Jap ships and better able to evade their counter measures.

Personnel as well as material of these hard hitting submarines required rehabilitation after each arduous patrol. Where normal civilian facilities were not available the EURYALE built and maintained rest camps on the beach where submarine officers and men could get away from their boats for a brief recuperation period. Every available welfare feature was exploited to the utmost for the benefit of the submarine crews.





No effort was spared to create confidence among the submarine crew that the tender would do for them everything possible to put their boat in first-class shape and to make them comfortable and free from worry during their rehabilitation period. A tender's reputation among the submarine men was apt to depend more on the promptness with which the mail was delivered, the manner in which cigarettes and cigars were rationed and the general attitude of the ship's crew toward submarine men than on the quantity and quality of work performed. Many a submarine crew who had not gotten all the work done just the way they asked for it went on patrol perfectly happy because they knew that the tender had gladly done the best it could with the facilities and material at hand. This does not mean that inferior work was palmed off on the submarines; rather, mutual understanding of each others' problems and a mutual confidence in each others' abilities led to improved coordination of effort and improved morale-vital factors in a game which involves so much mental strain as wartime submarining.

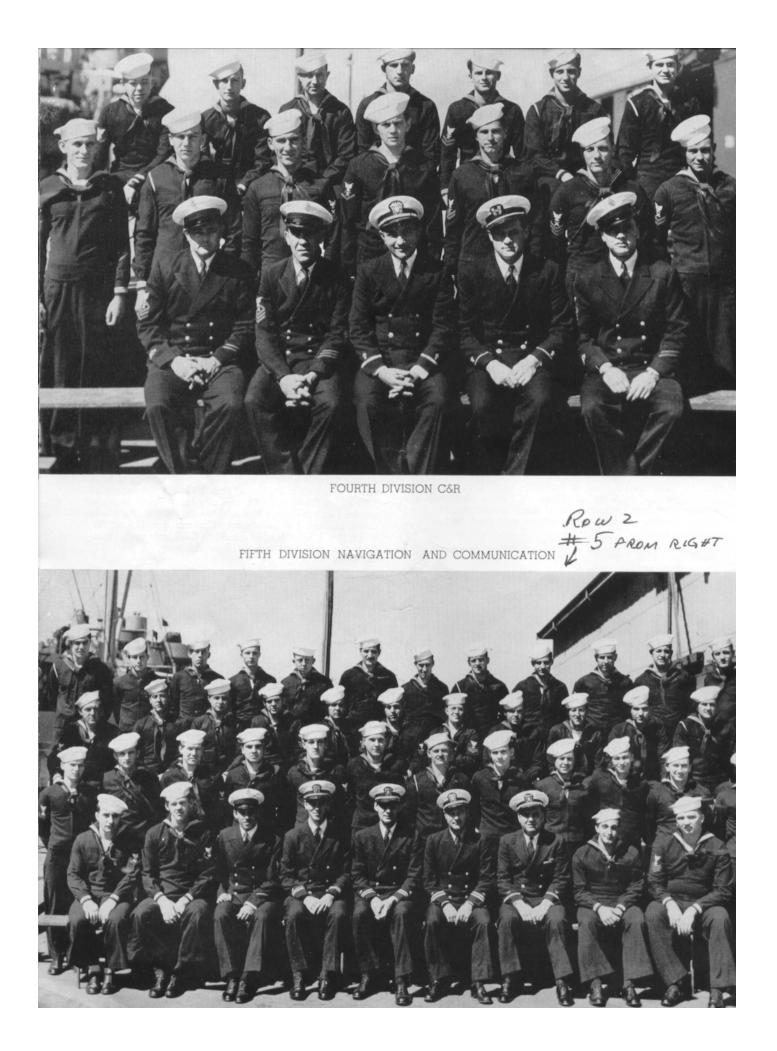
In the EURYALE'S work emphasis is placed on coordination of effort rather than individual performance. The very nature of the work requires the utmost of cooperation from all departments of the tender. An outstanding tender is a line example of good old American teamwork. It was this teamwork which characterized the efforts of the EURYALE throughout her service and which earned for her an enviable reputation as a submarine tender. A list of officers and crew credited with outstanding performance of duty would include at one time or another every officer and man in the crew.

Such was the nature of the work which occupied

the talents of the EURYALE'S crew at Milne Bay, New Guinea, Manus in the Admiralties and Perth. Western Australia, between February, 1944, and April, 1945. At Perth on 20 December, 1944, Commander (now Captain) Ralph R. Gurley, U. S. Navy, of 417 E. Washington Blvd., Grove City, Pennsylvania, relieved Captain Guthrie as commanding officer. From April to August, 1945, the EURYALE served submarines at Pearl Harbor. In the midst of this heavy schedule of submarine repair work the EURYALE found the time, energy and talent while at Perth in December, 1944, to set up and equip an enormous play ground and stage a Christmas party for 60,000 Australian children This party, carried out under the energetic supervision of the Executive Officer of the ship, Commander John L. DeTar, U. S. Navy, of 20A Wynnewood Park Apts., Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, was a huge success and contributed greatly to the cementing of relations between the Australians and the Americans.

In all the EURYALE performed 132 relits of submarines in the course of her 18 months of war service. In spite of all of the activity which this work entailed the ship also found time to develop an excellent soft ball team under the leadership of Lieutenant Andy F. Jensen U. S. Navy, of 905 West Third St., Long Beach, California: a very fine orchestra and a good brass band under the leadership of Lieutenant Richard W. Norton, USNR, of 2811 Linwood Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, and an outstanding basketball team, organized and coached by Lieutenant (jg) Lance Flanagan, USNR, of 121 E. No. Oak St., Santa Paula, California, who also played on the team. Occasionally local talent was organized into a Happy Hour. This was most successfully accomplished by Lieutenant Commander Robert W. Hunt, (MC), USNR, of 23 So. First St., Duquesne, Pennsylvania, who had a Bob Hope delivery.





Upon the termination of hostilities the EUR-YALE was ordered to Japanese waters to assist in the demilitarization of the Japanese submarines and to take over the housing and feeding of prize crews assigned to bring Jap subs back to the United States if and when the United Nations should decide who could take what. In the meanwhile the once potent Repair Force of the ship had dwindled under the demobilization program as had the remainder of the ship's organization and the ship was hard pressed to perform the reduced services now required of her. But she had had her day.

On twelve January having been relieved by the USS Nereus she sailed finally for the United States escorting two of the Japanese submarines which were to be taken to Pearl Harbor for study, experimentation and final disposition.

In December she had refitted and sent on their way also to Pearl Harbor, three of the Aircraft carrying Japanese Submarines.

Leaving Sasebo in high hopes it was soon discovered that the Japanese submarines were not quite equal to the task. Breakdown after breakdown was experienced till finally the little convoy reached Guam where it tied up for a few days to attempt more extensive repairs.

A few days later, however, the convoy started again. This time one of the submarines was towed by the tug which accompanied the group. Even under this arrangement seven and eight knots was the best that could be made till Eniwetok was reached. From Eniwetok the Euryale took the other submarine in tow as far as Pearl Harbor.

Finally late in February the Euryale reached the United States after twenty six months of useful service outside the continental limits of the United States.

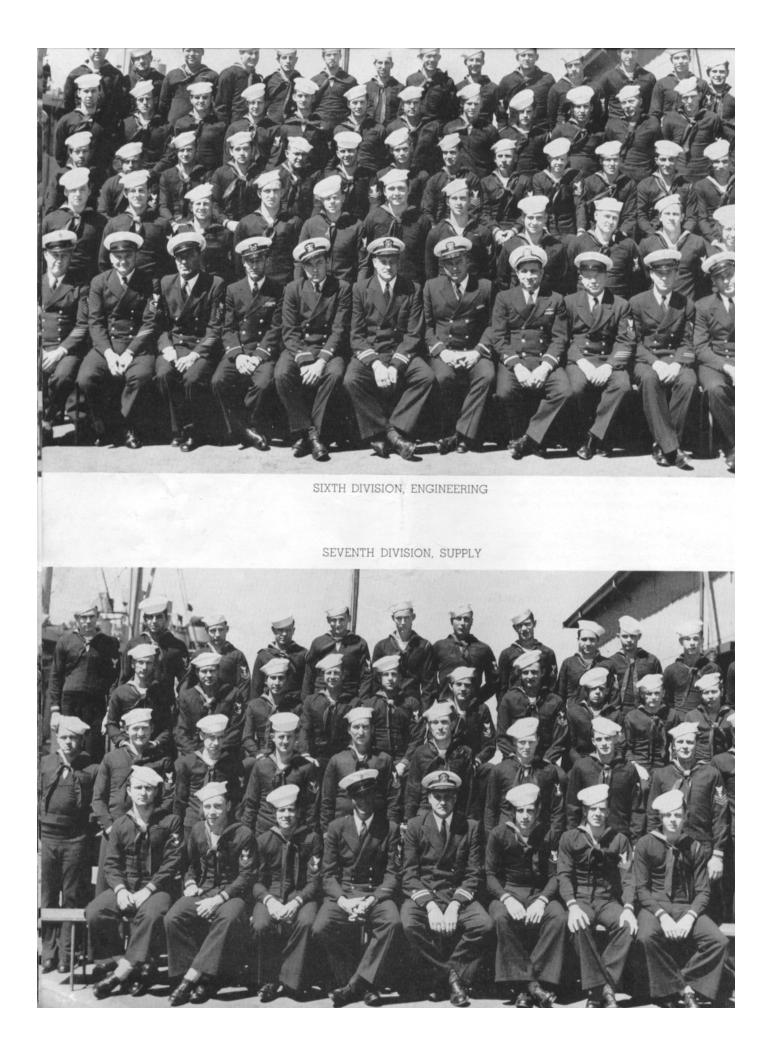
She now lies at rest at the docks of the Mare Island Group of the Nineteenth Fleet. Whether or not she will ever again see active service with the submarine fleet lies in the lap of the future. The men who made the epic of her accomplishments so great are now for a large part civilians. The job was well done. May the threat of her potentialities like that of her sister ships in the reserve fleets of our Navy forestall any necessity of the job being done again.

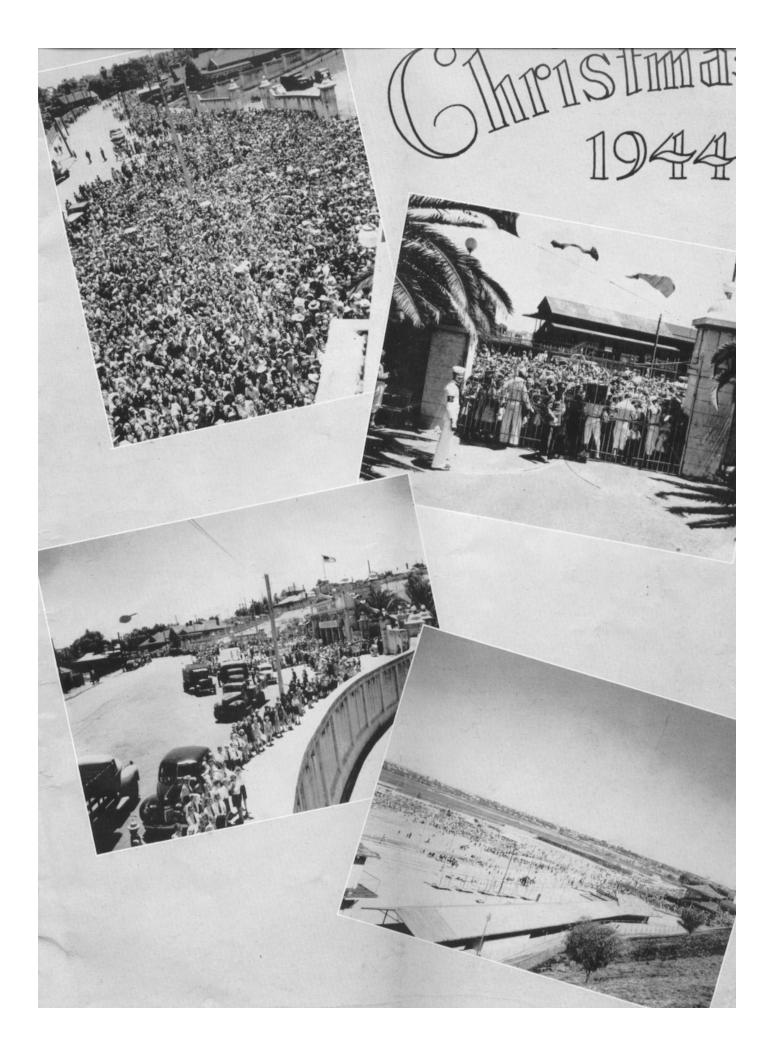


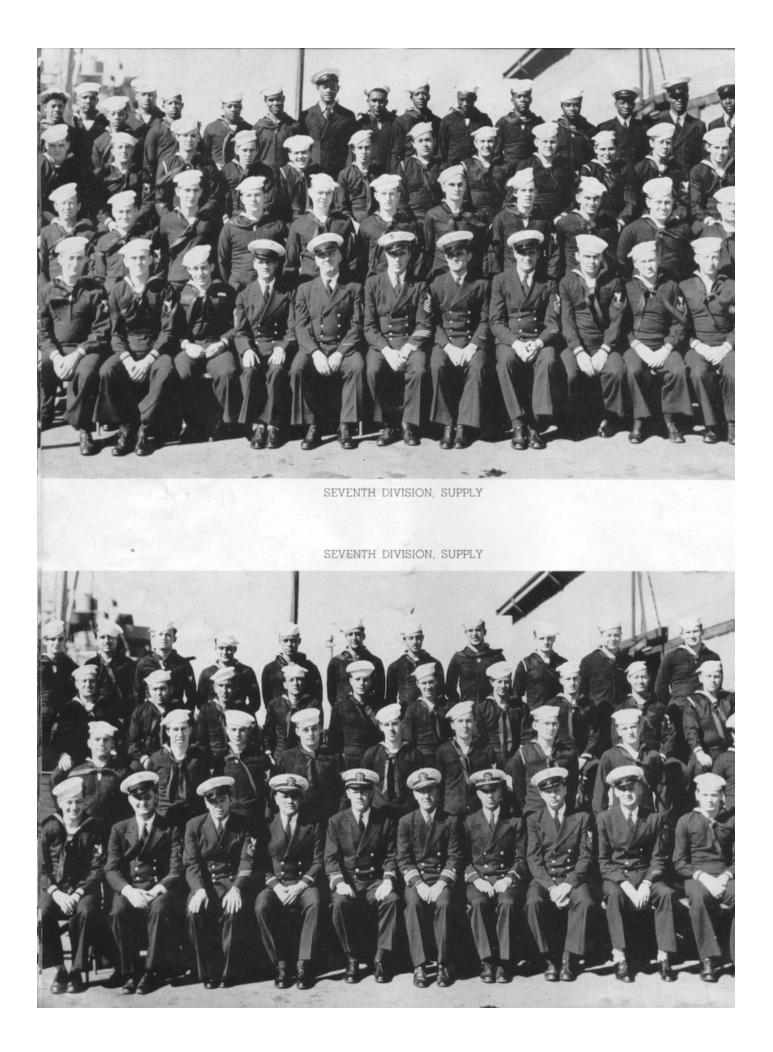
COMDR. DETAR AND LT.COMDR. SULLIVAN ON BRIDGE

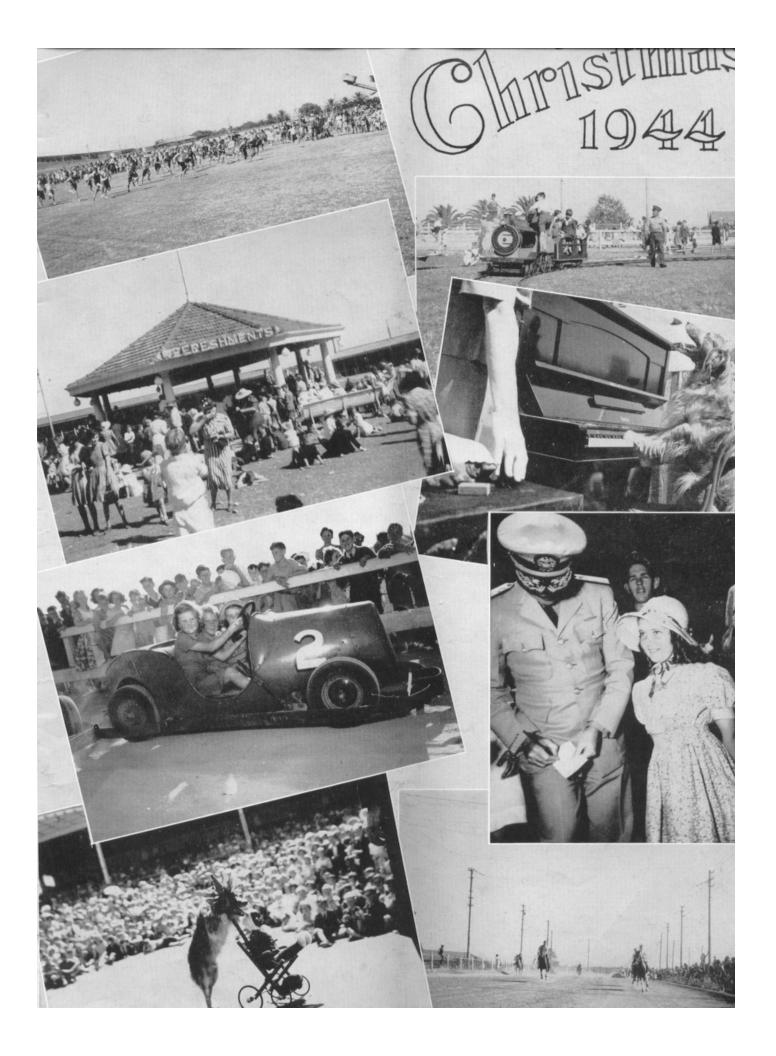


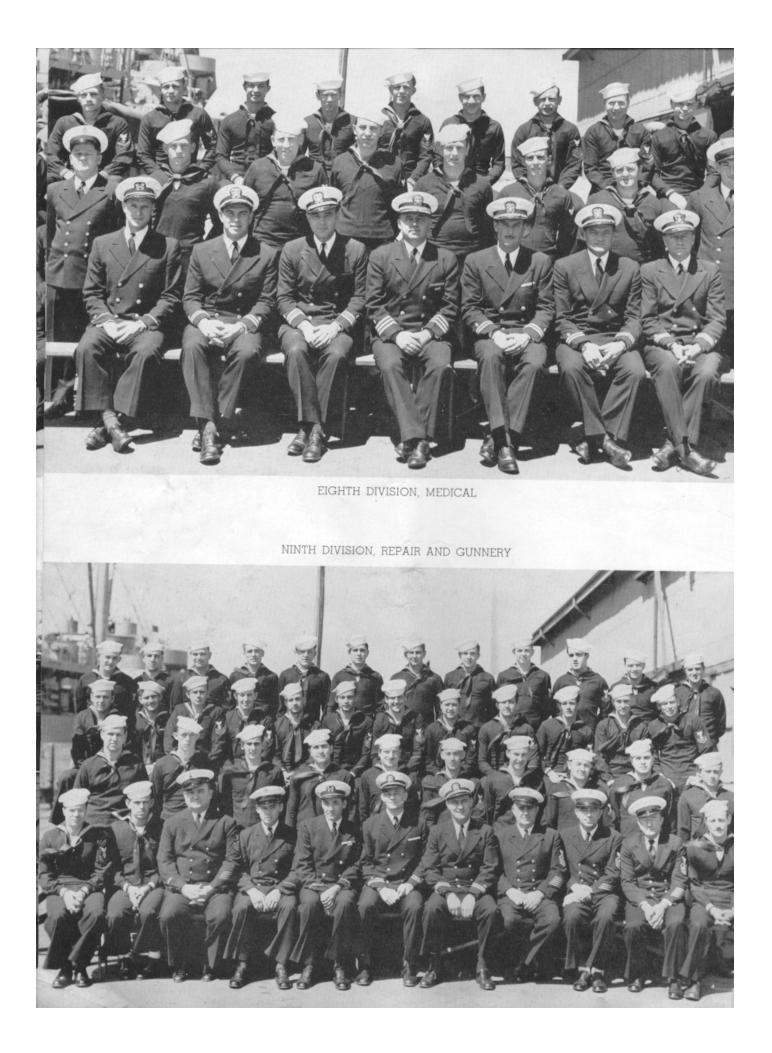
LOADING STORES

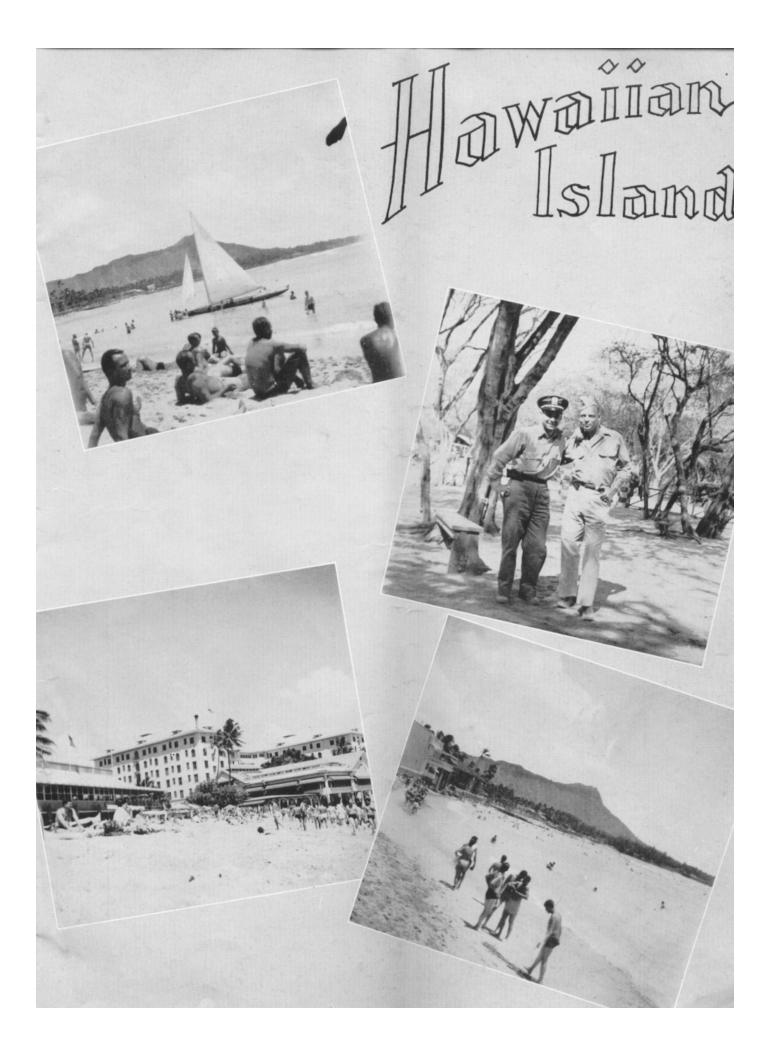


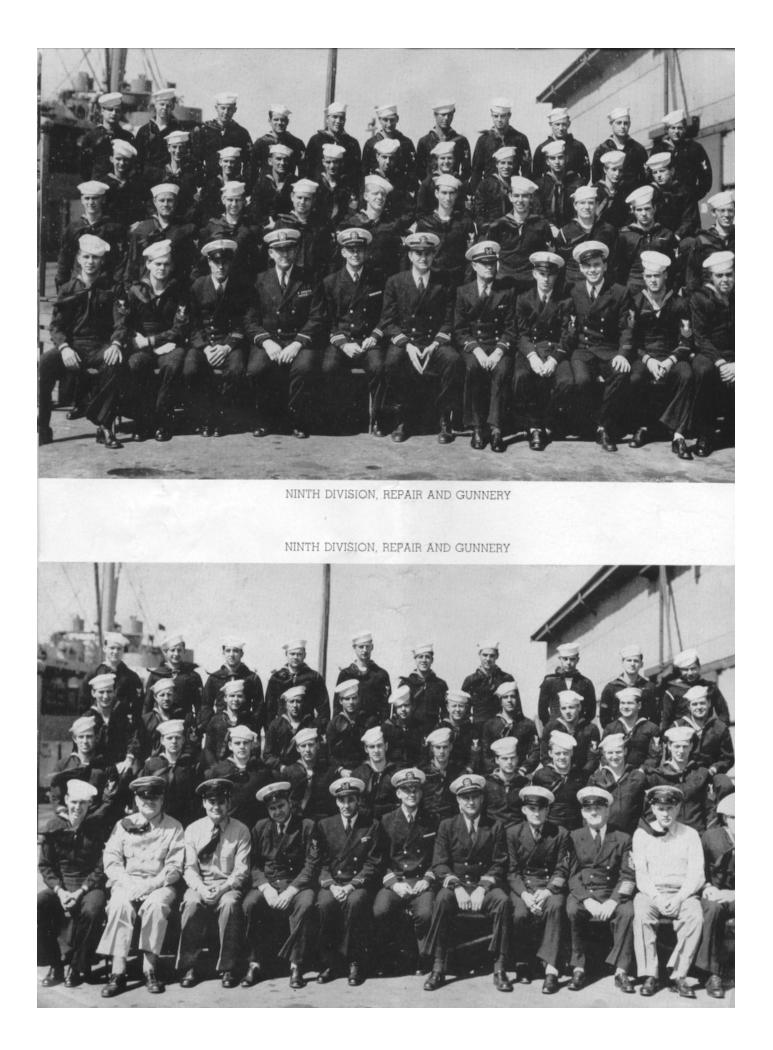


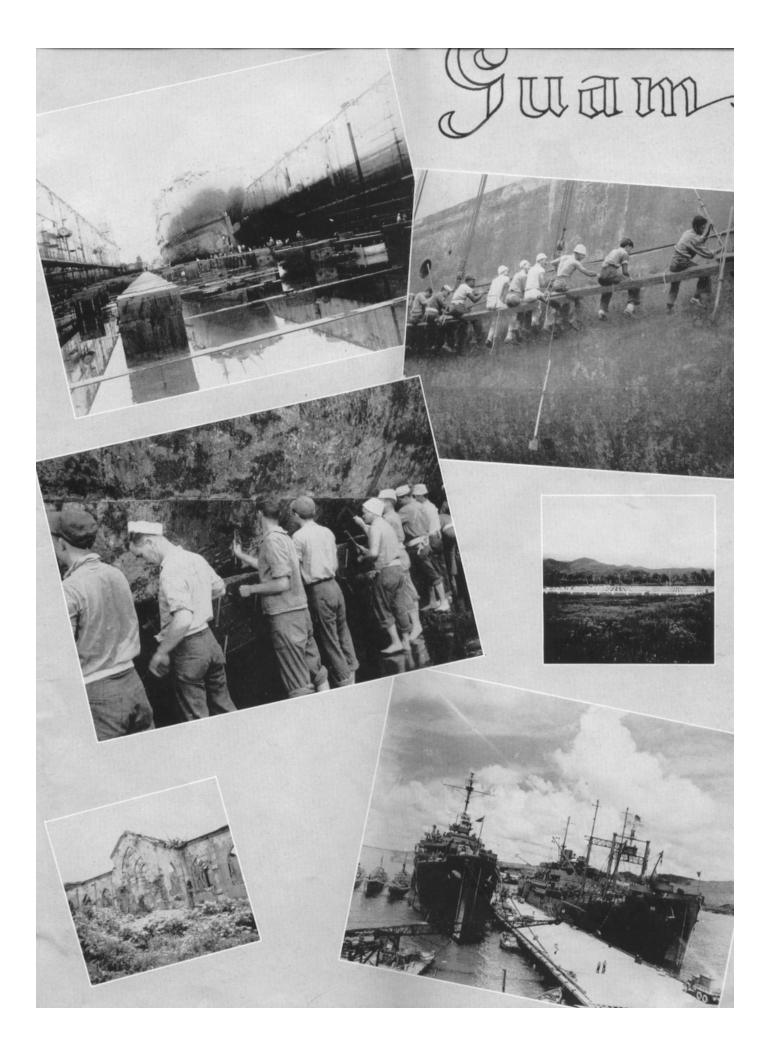


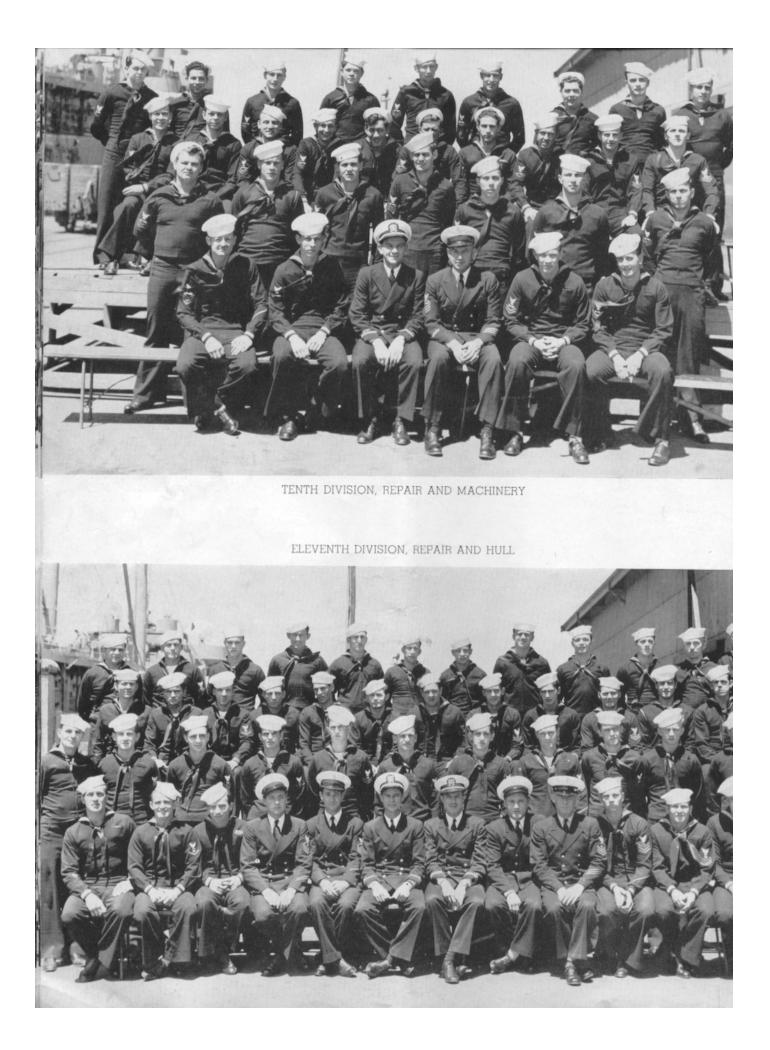




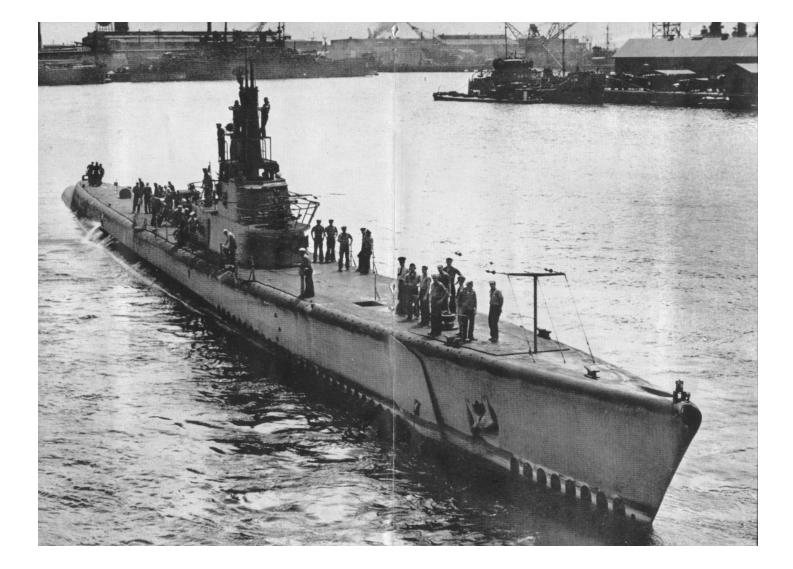


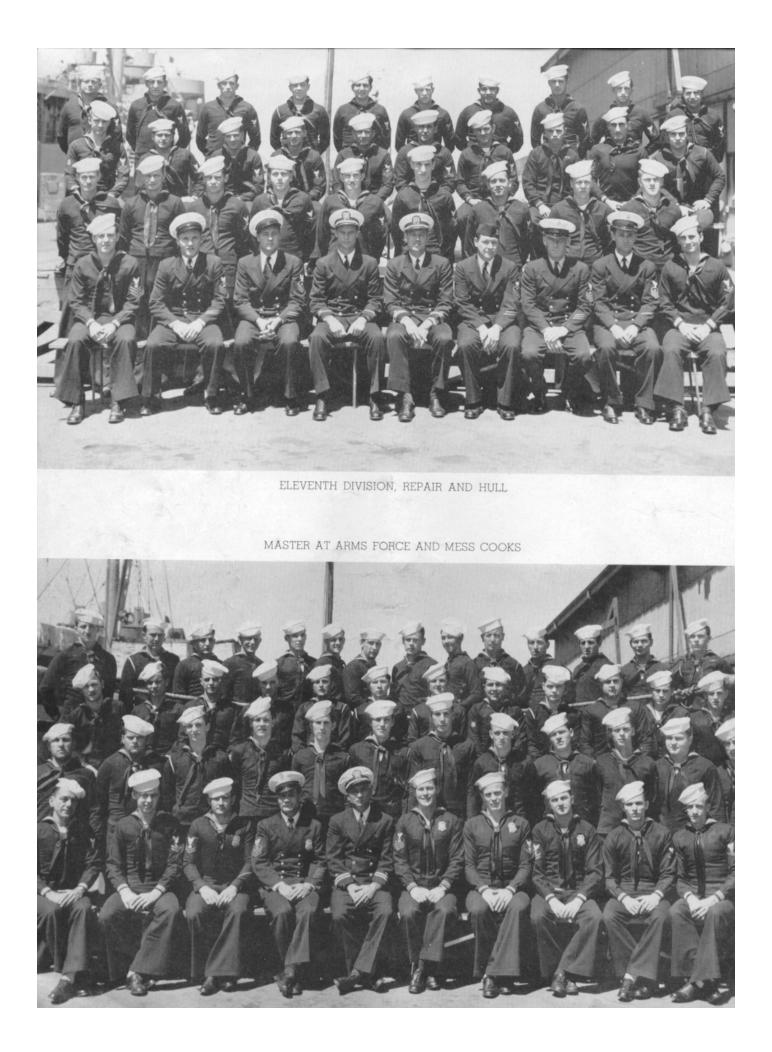




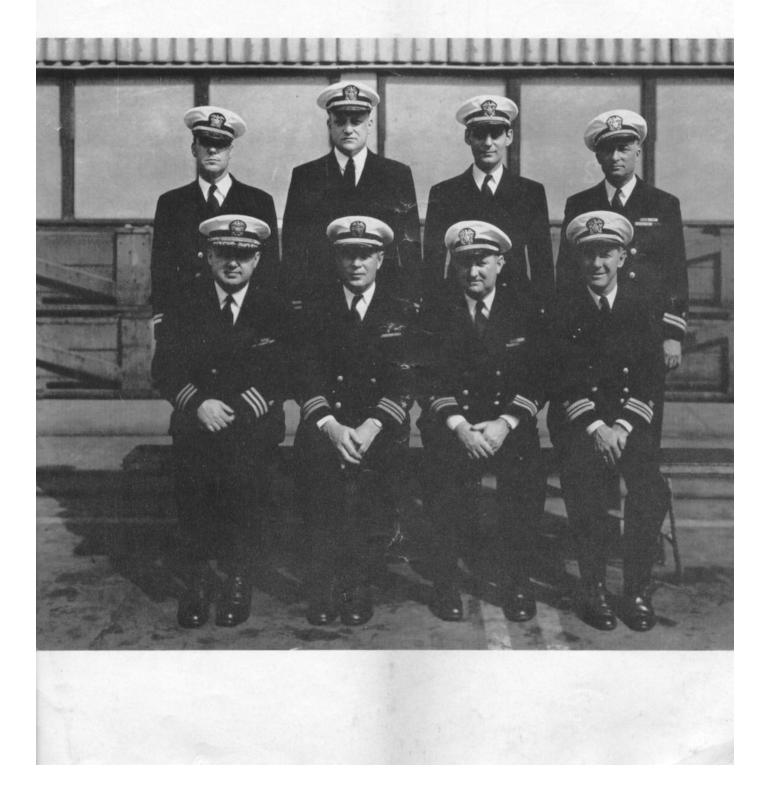


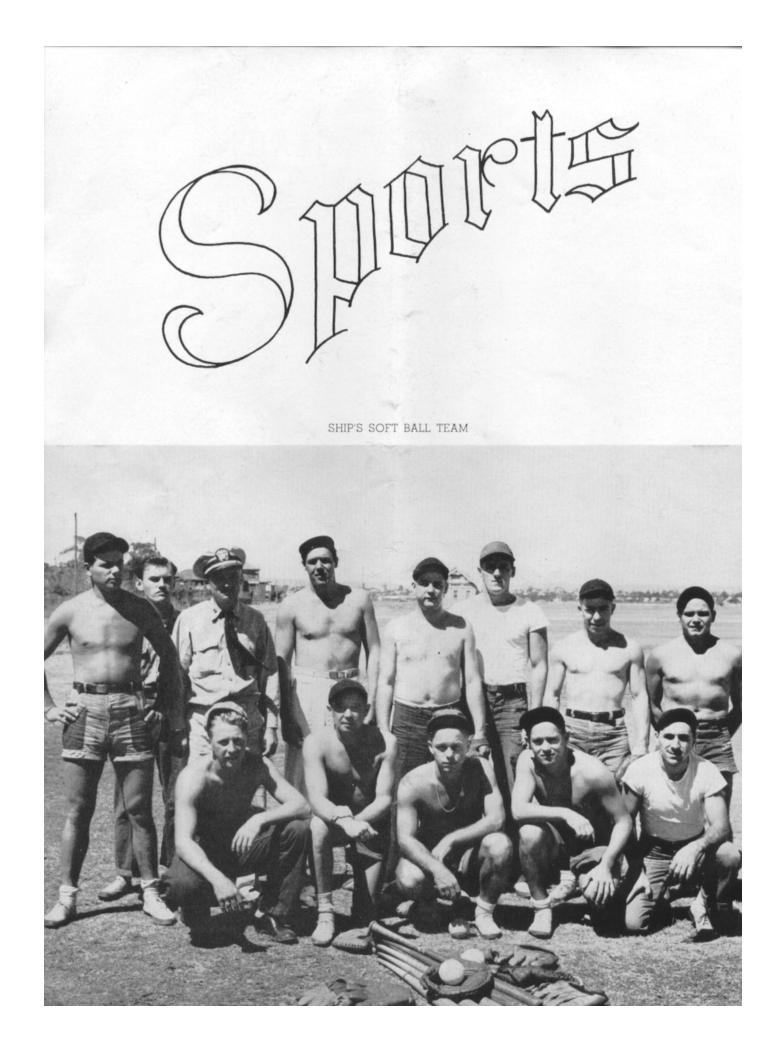


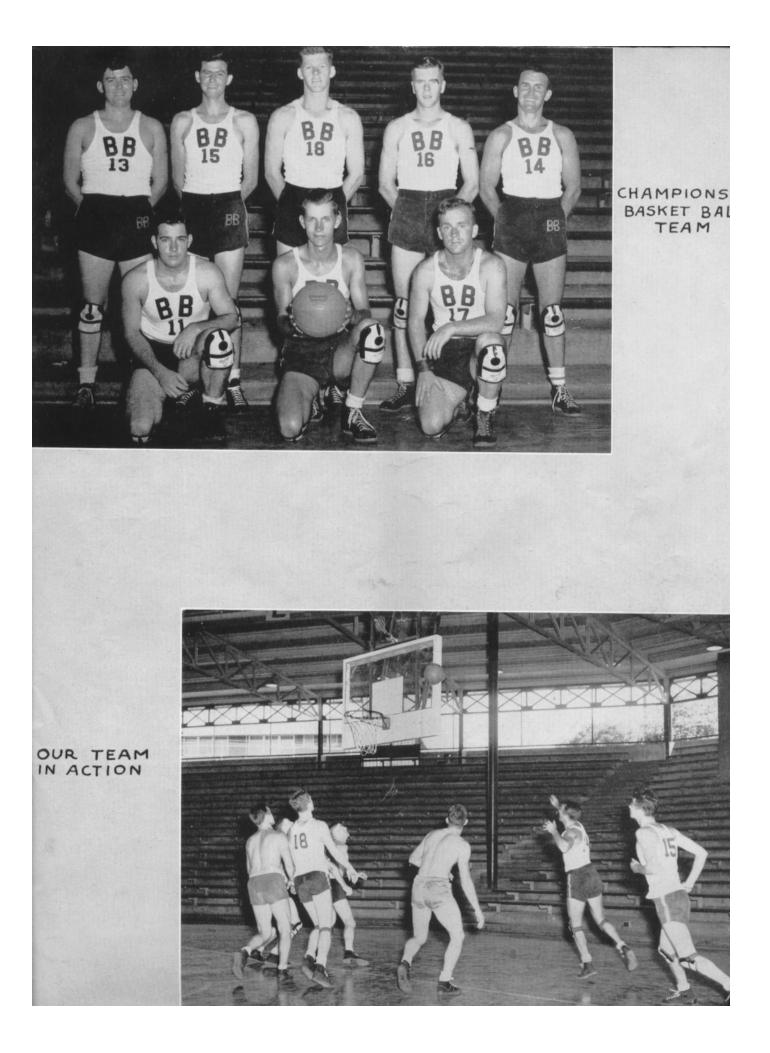


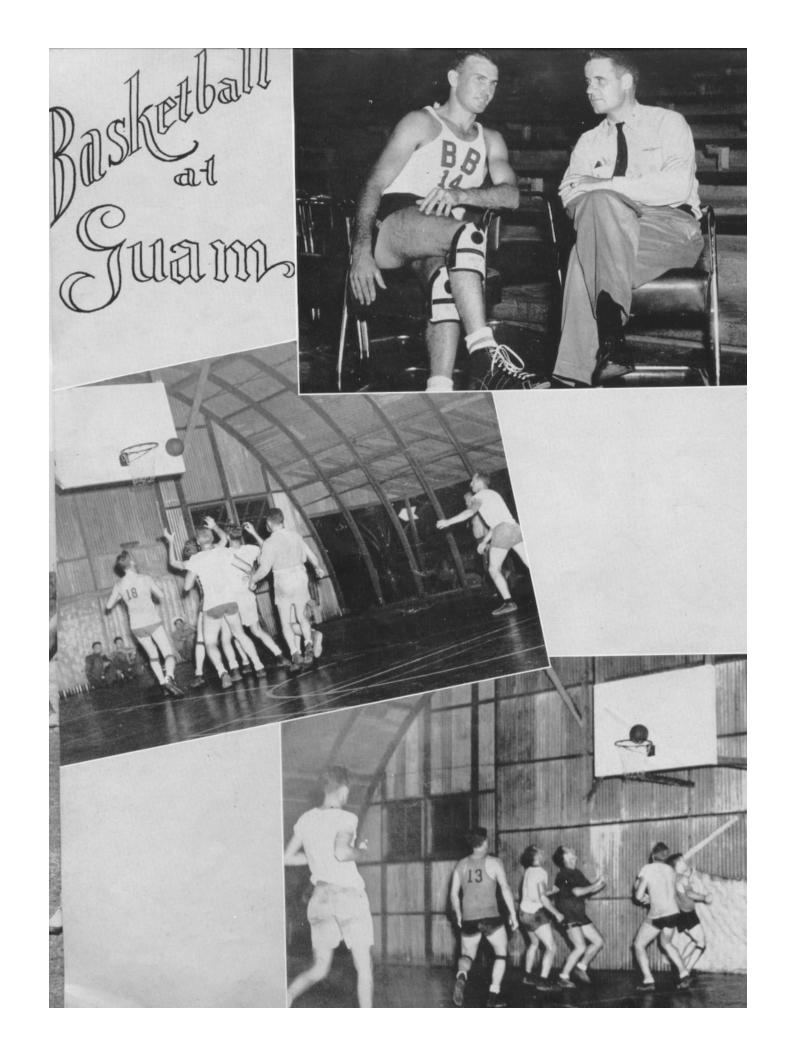


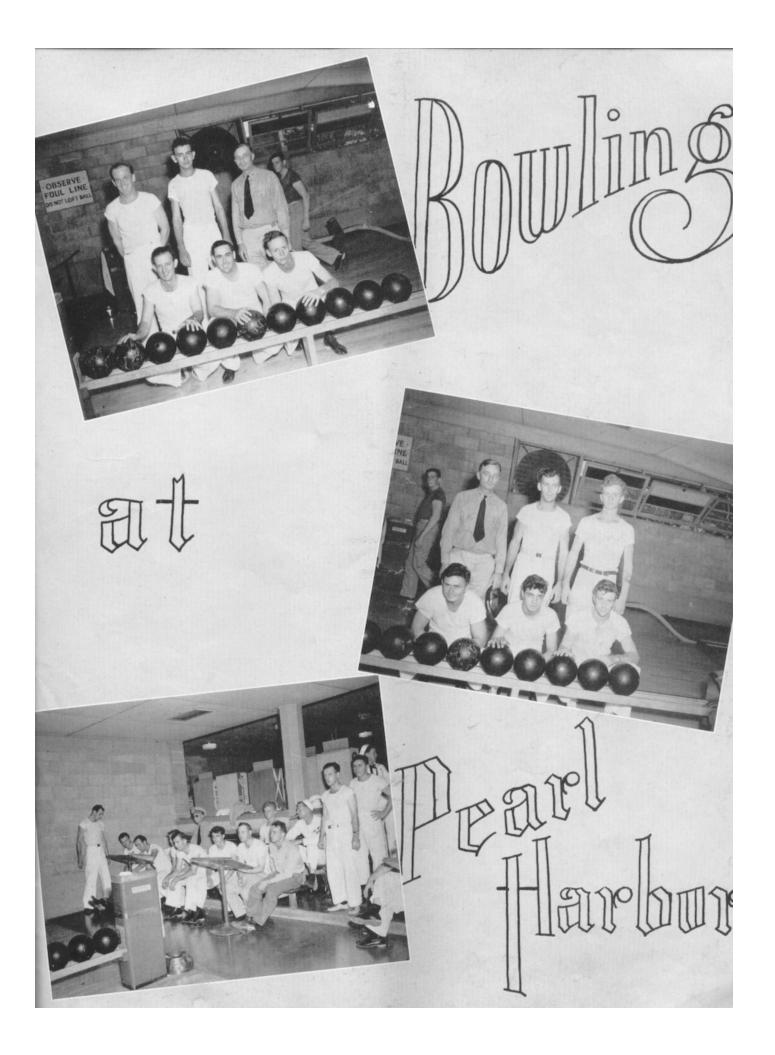
DEPARTMENT HEADS



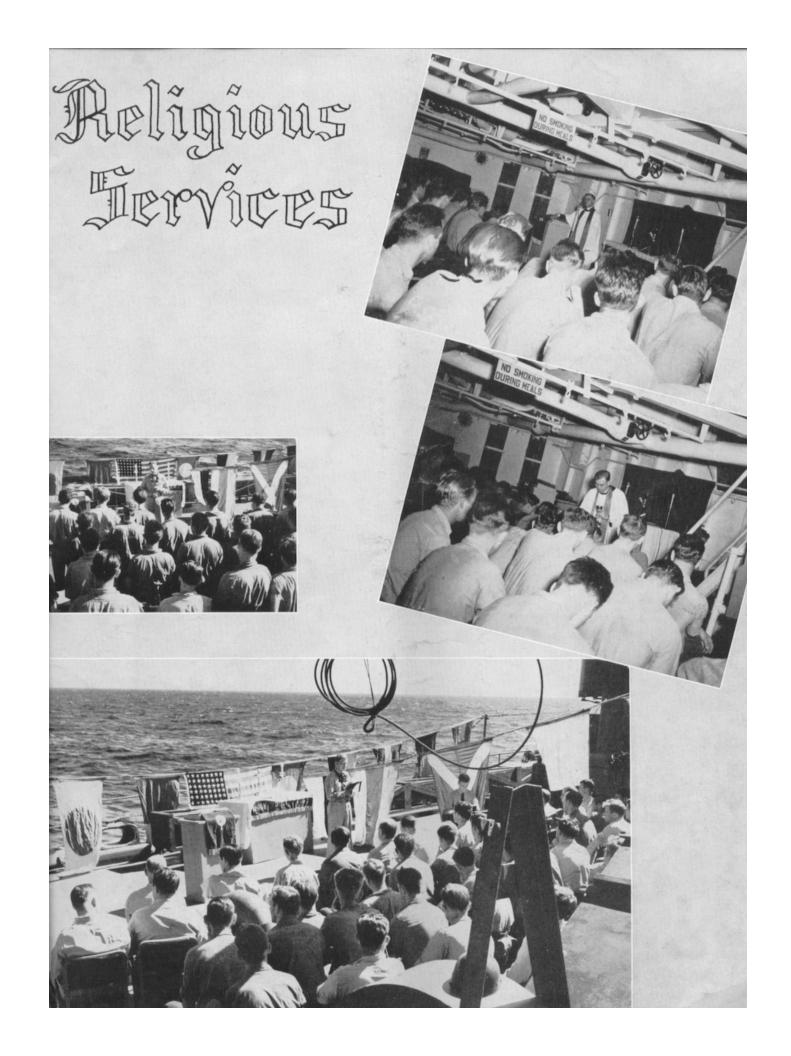


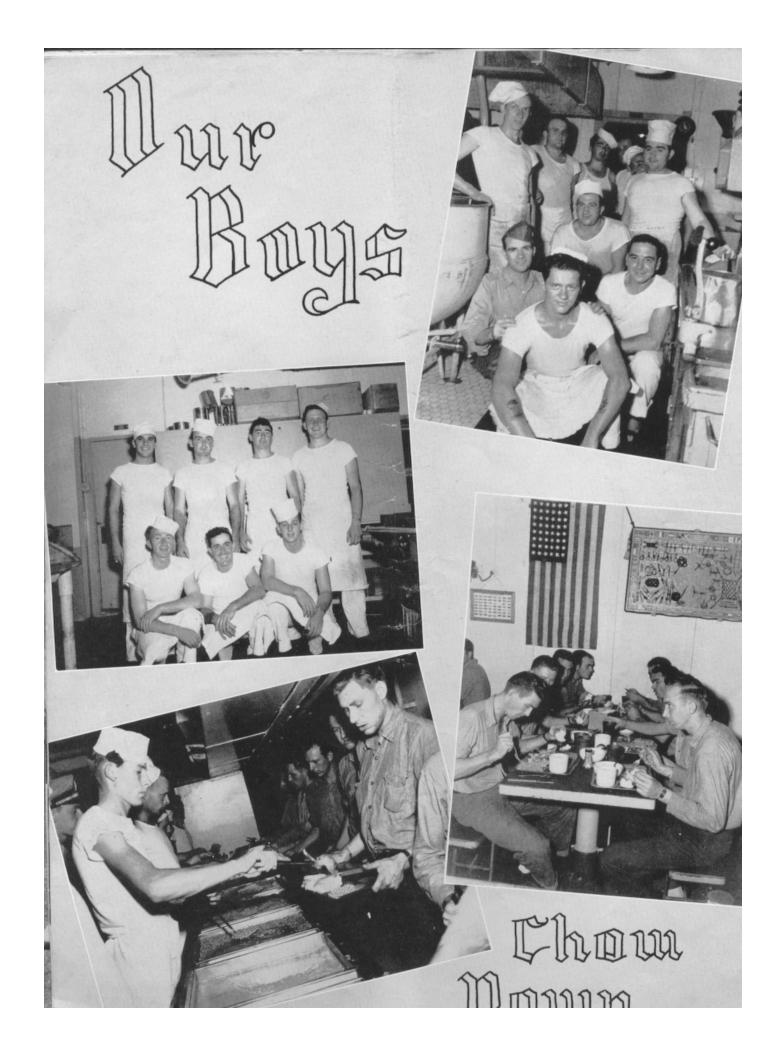








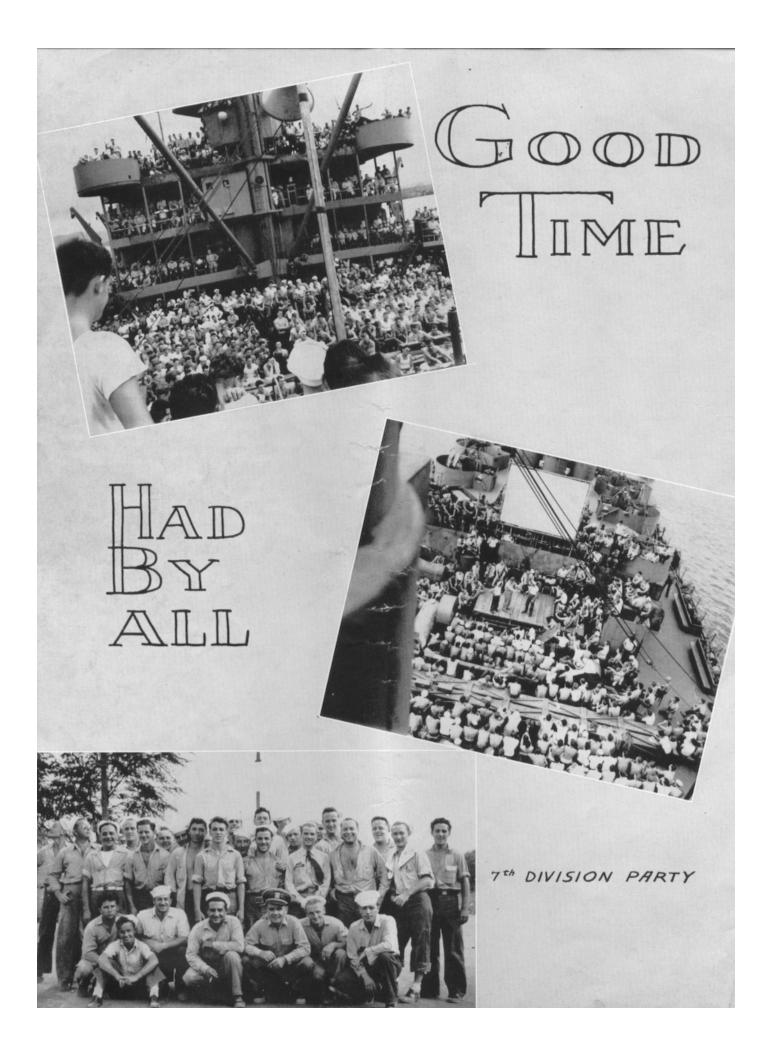


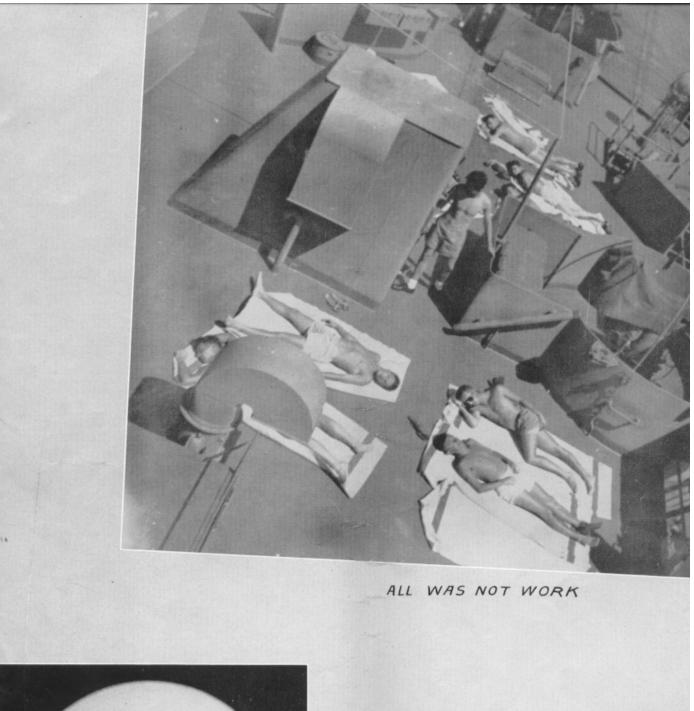














JAPANESE SUBMARINE

