



MANITOWOC SUBMARINES

At the outbreak of World War II in 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt called upon America to rearm. Increasing the number of submarines became a goal. Because existing shipbuilders could not meet production schedules, the U.S. Navy approached Charles C. West, president of the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company, and requested that his firm build submarines.

Government contracts led to the expansion and modernization of the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company facilities. Workers and engineers rapidly developed innovative construction methods, including side-launching of submarines. Ultimately, the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company employed some 7,000 workers in three shifts, seven days a week.

U.S.S. *Peto*, launched in 1942, became the first of twenty-eight fleet submarines built at Manitowoc. The submarines were towed to New Orleans via the Illinois-Mississippi Waterway using a special floating dry dock. U.S.S. *Rasher*, a Manitowoc submarine, sank 99,901 tons of Japanese shipping, the second highest total for an American submarine. Four Manitowoc submarines *Golet*, *Kete*, *Lagarto*, and *Robalo* along with 336 officers and enlisted men were lost during the war.



Erected 1989



USS COBIA (SS 245)



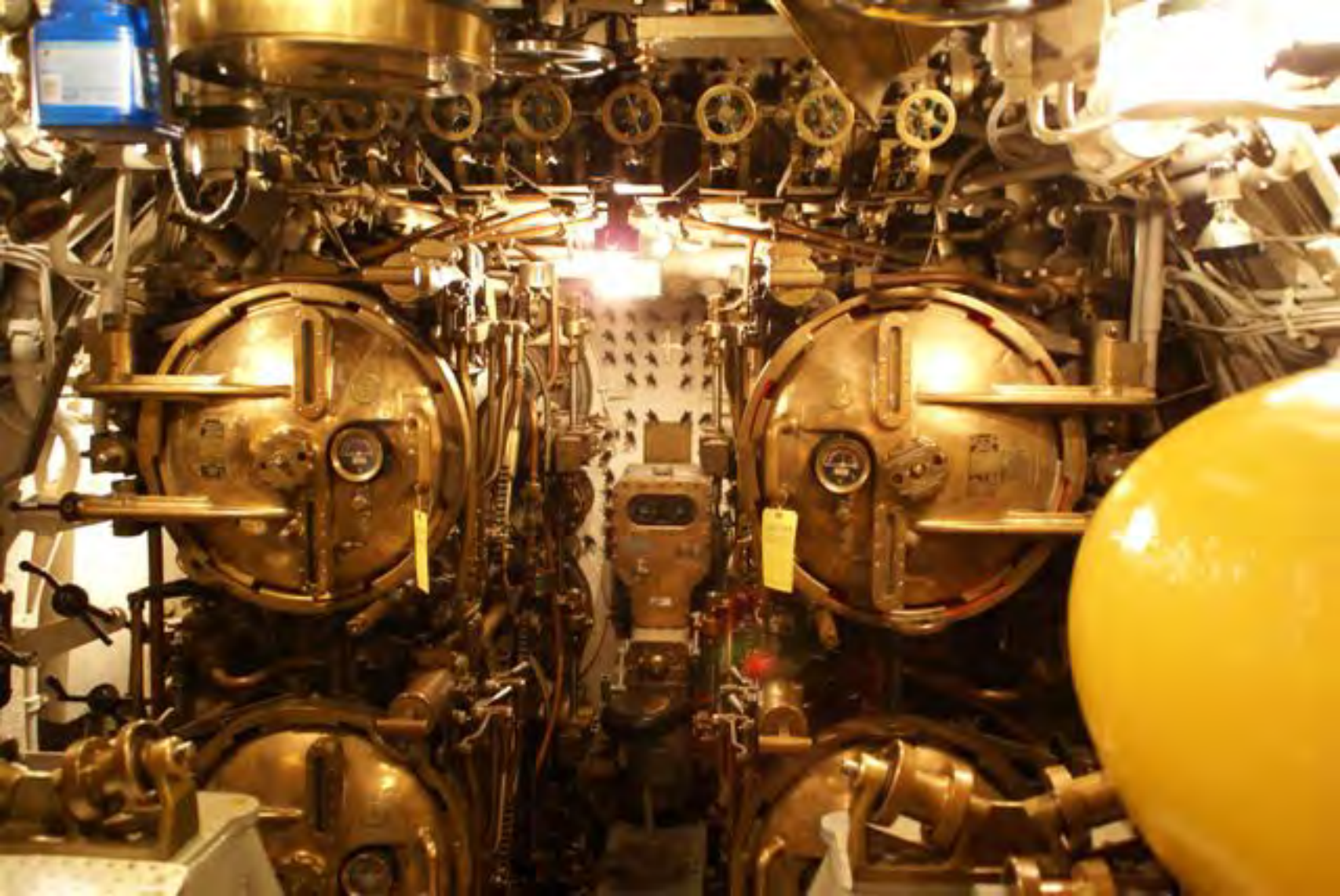




RALPH CLARK
HUSTON JR
S1/C USNR 20MM LOADER
KILLED BY JAPANESE
GUNFIRE DURING
SURFACE ATTACK BY
COBIA 2-27-43 REMAINS
COMMITTED TO THE DEEP
LAT 06-02S LONG 114-00E









































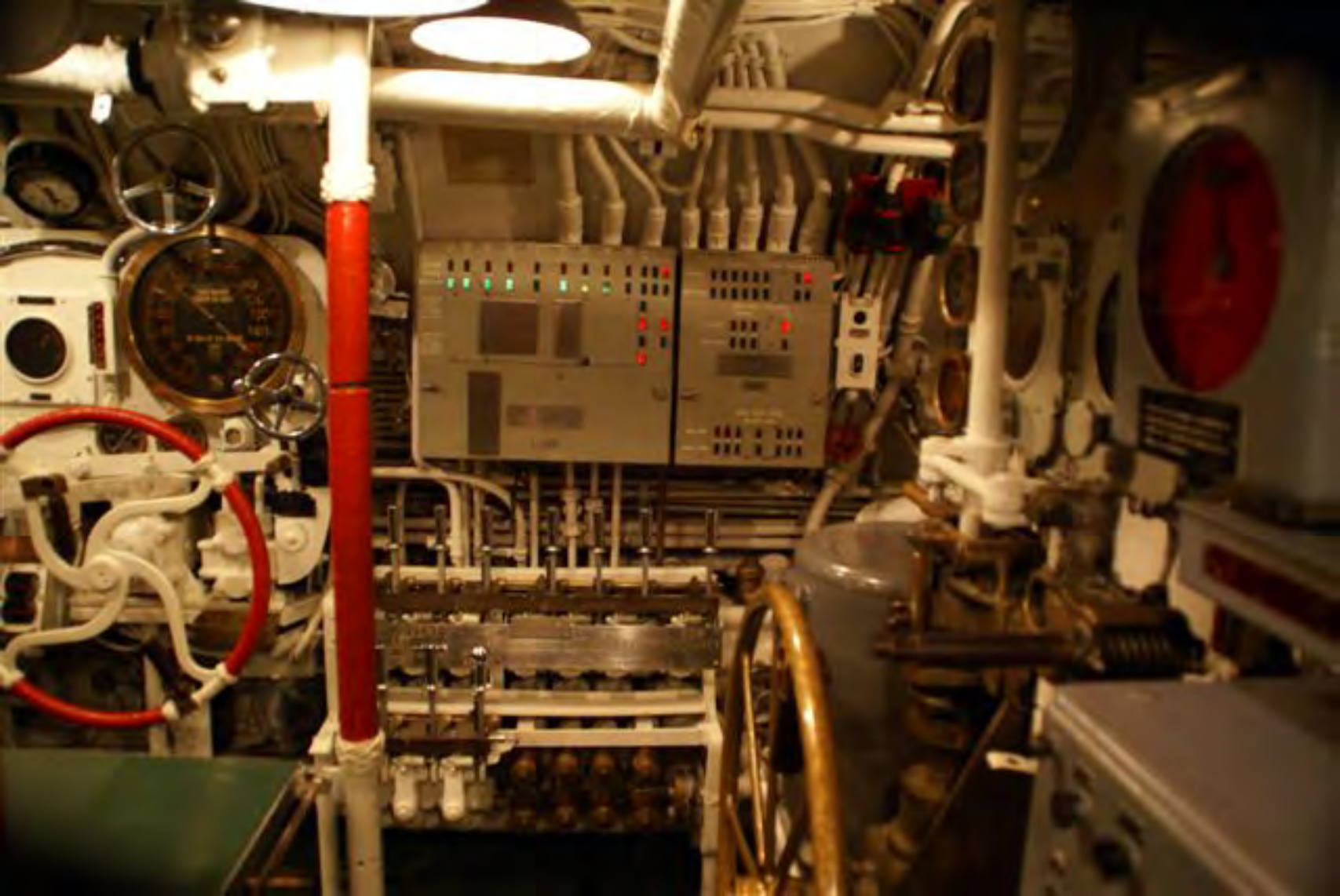


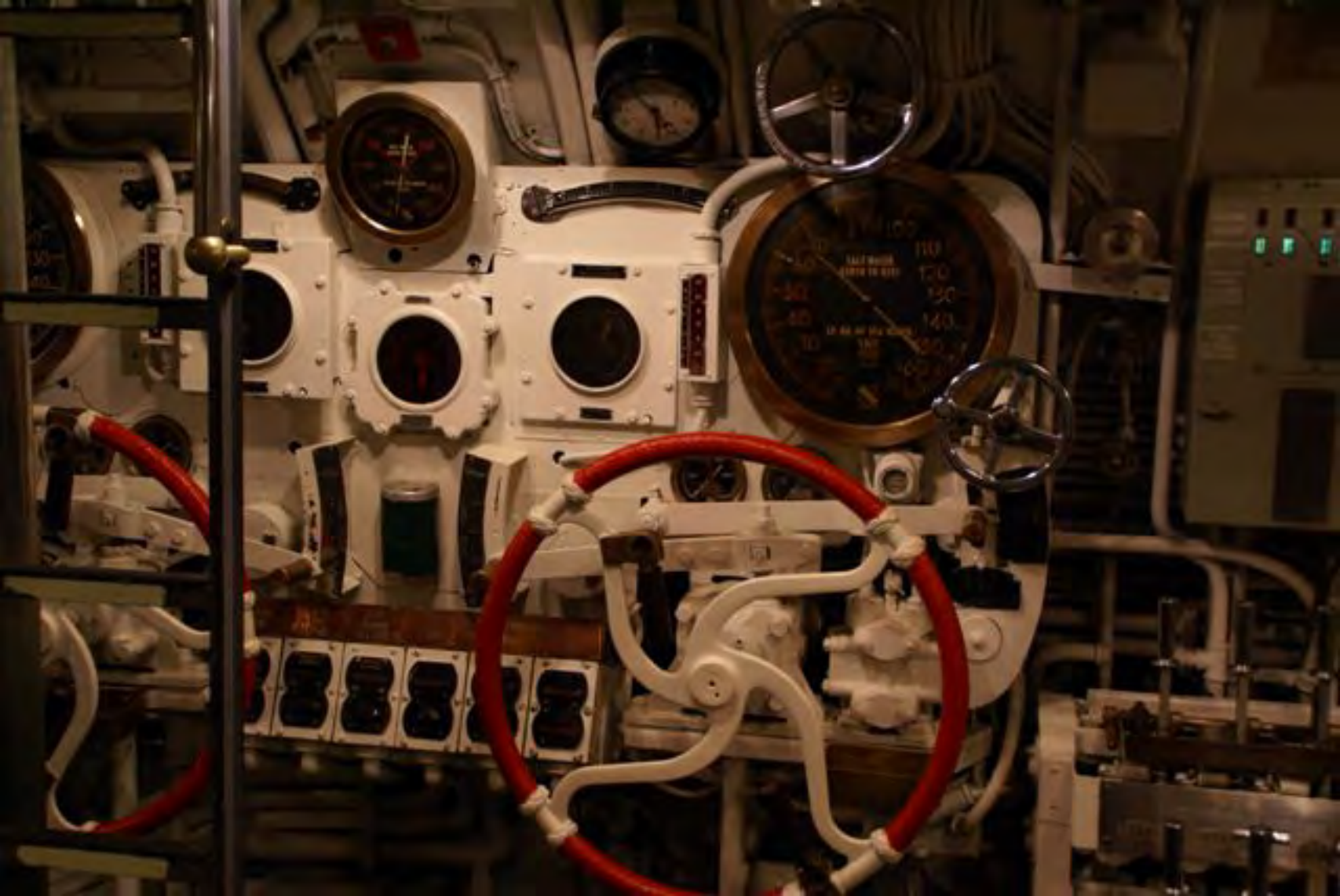


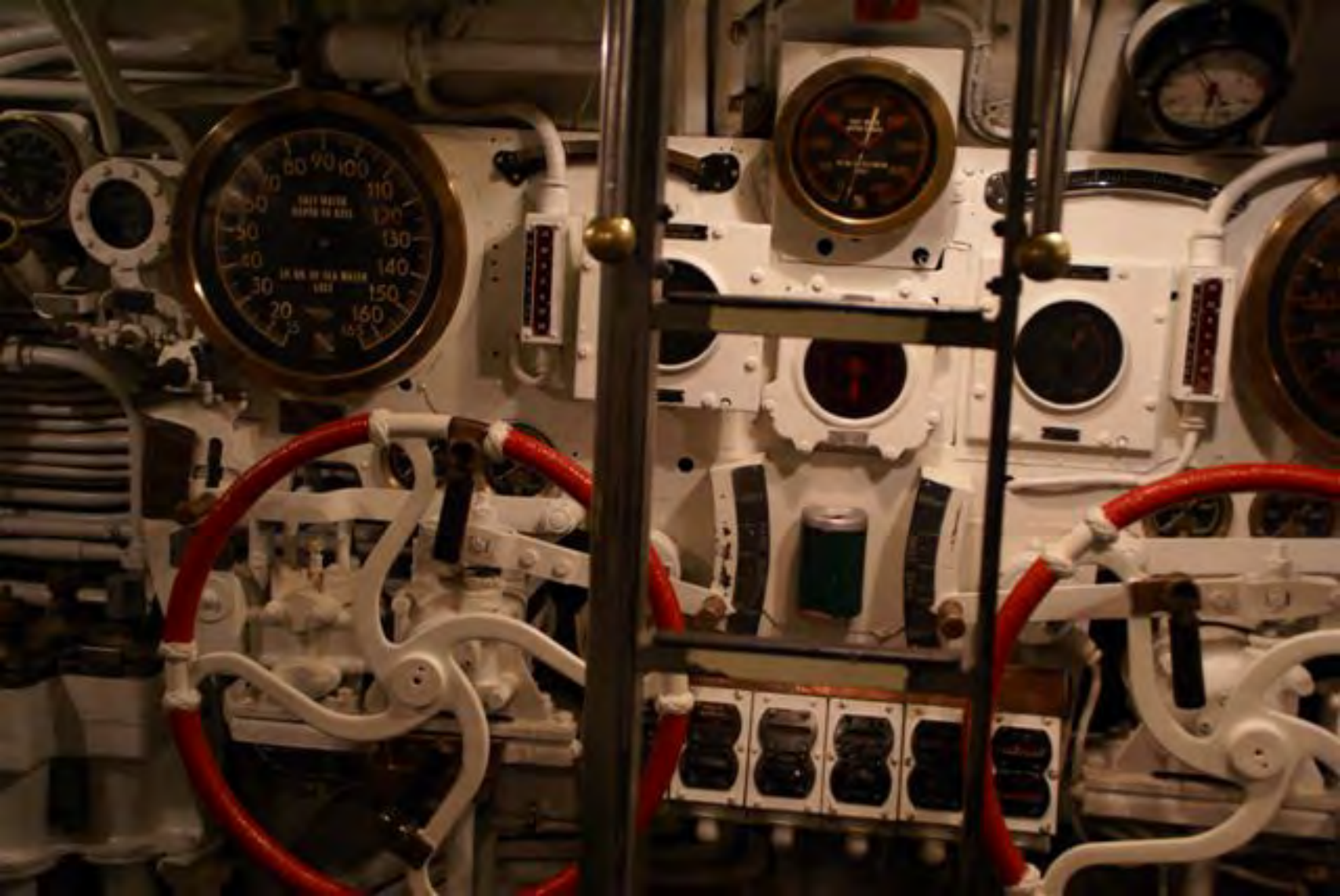




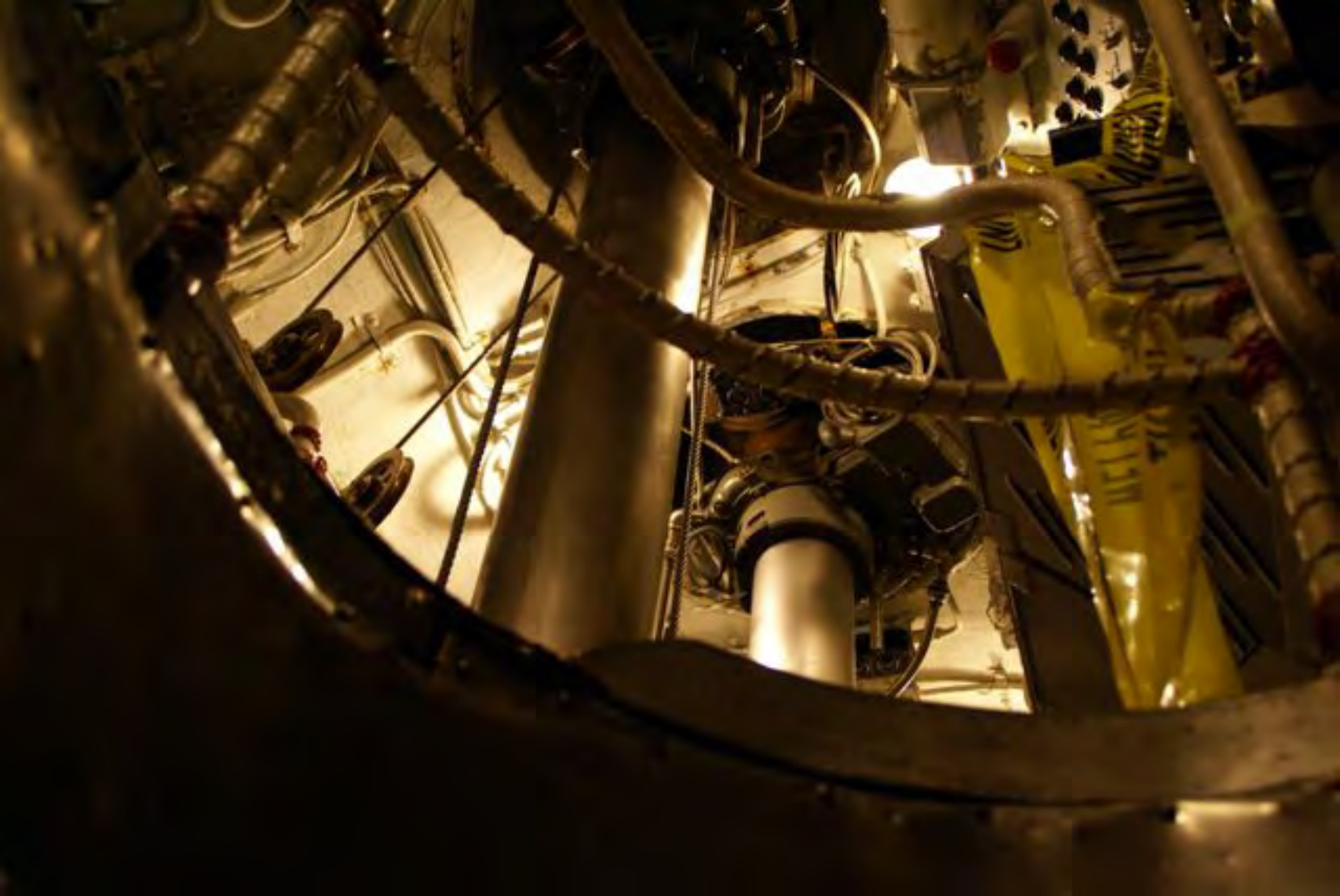




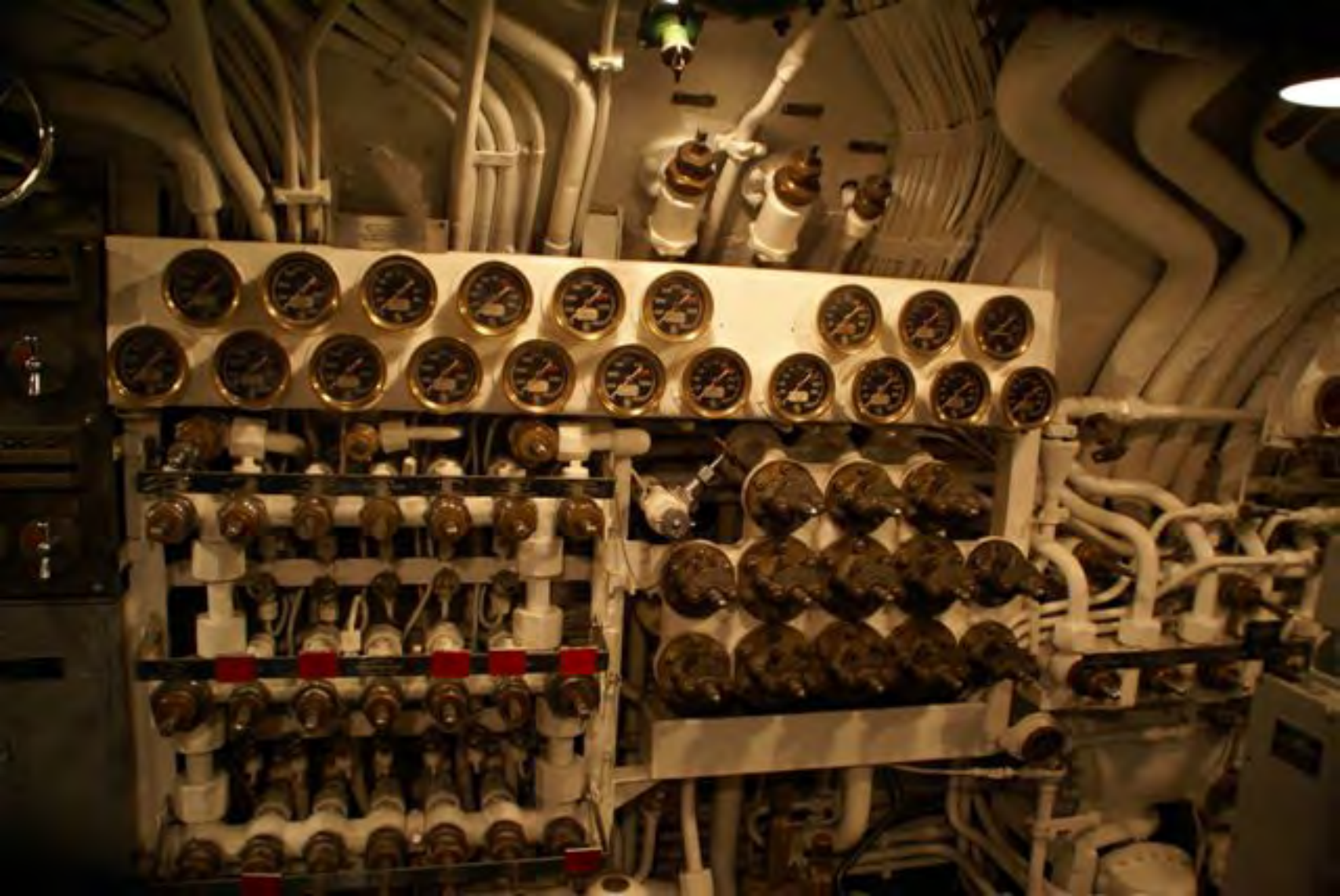




















TYPE UNIFORM-1
RADAR TRANSMITTER

TYPE UNIFORM-1
RADAR TRANSMITTER

MODEL 30-A
RADAR EQUIPMENT



















The engine room of the USS Intrepid











USS Cobble
(SSN-581) - Reno
Club (RBQV)











EMERGENCY TRIP
BATTERY #2
CIRCUIT BREAKER

The image shows a mechanical emergency trip circuit breaker mounted on a white, textured surface. A red handle is visible at the top left, connected to a brass-colored metal arm. The arm has a circular opening at its base. A brass-colored metal bracket is attached to the arm, and a red cable is connected to it. The cable has a brass-colored metal fitting at the end. The background is a white, textured surface with some small, square, white marks.

TO TRIP-GRIP & TURN COUNTER-CLOCKWISE
RETURN TO NEUTRAL AFTER TRIPPING





























