

*USS Wahoo (SS) was a Gato-class submarine, the first United States Navy ship to be named for the www.nxgvision.comuction started before the U.S. entered World War II, and she was commissioned after entry.*

If anyone has reason to believe that William Thomas was not lost on Wahoo, please contact me at info on eternalpatrol. C R Hinman I suggest a rewrite. If you have a specific accusation to make, make it. It was copied, with attribution: Mush Morton, of course, is very noteworthy. It just sounds mighty familiar. I went to the site. So much for ethics. What actually occurred remains in dispute by the participants. Were his actions a crime? He documented in his log the actions taken, he made no attempt to cover up the fact that he surfaced and shot at lifeboats. Is it or is it not a war crime to machine gun and shell life-rafts from a sunken ship? Machine gunning lifeboats is clearly wrong and against the treaties of the time. They committed a crime. One could argue that putting the first 4" shell into the largest of the boats there were boats of a range of sizes could be defensible as there are a range of sizes between "lifeboat" and "ship". One could argue that returning the pistol or machine gun fire to destroy the largest boat or two that were shooting back at them is defensible. If targeting the life boats is in fact a war crime, then include a reference to the law and let the facts speak for themselves. Is it really acceptable to condemn someone of war crime in a reputable encyclopedia without due process? If you still feel strongly about it, perhaps a more thorough approach would be to create a Wikipedia entry on war crimes with respect to submarines and do a general survey. There was no explicit mentioning of the Japanese shipwrecked being in them. I was confused by a few things though: The torpedo hit the engine room Even so, you can find him on List of military figures by nickname. The boat went down with personnel still on the bridge. At the time of his death, his claimed sinkings exceeded those of any other submarine skipper: This left Morton, in terms of individual ships sunk, one of the top three skippers in the U. Navy in World War II. Before Wahoo left Brisbane on her third war patrol, her first under Morton, the skipper gave the crew a flaming pep talk: We will take every reasonable precaution, but our mission is to sink enemy shipping I am giving him verbal authority now to transfer anyone who is not a volunteer Nothing will ever be said about your remaining in Brisbane. No one asked for a transfer, and this speech inspired a new spirit amongst the crew, a feeling of "confidence in the capabilities and luck" of Wahoo and the thought that she was "capable of performing miracles. George Grider, a junior officer, commented: There is no doubt it is an excellent theory, and it worked beautifully for him, but few captains other than "Mush" ever had such serene faith in a subordinate that they could resist grabbing the scope in moments of crisis. This came at a time when the issue over defective torpedoes and exploders between the submarine commanders and the Bureau of Ordnance was nearing a showdown, and the blame was laid by his division and squadron commanders on his tactic, unique to this patrol, of foregoing torpedo spreads for single shots, despite the fact that Morton was their most successful commander. If anybody thinks any of this is worthy of preserving, move it. Also, this is scarcely encyclopedic in tone. As for the torpedo commentary, that belongs on a Mark XIV torpedo page. It is likely, had the U. First, sinking lifeboats expressly violated the pertinent treaties. Second, Donitz was prosecuted for far less. She then conducted two days of training and was drydocked at the Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor , on 21 February. It seems fairly even-handed to me. Xyl 54 talk All of the massacres described were in wartime--any side contravening Geneva would have to expect the same bad treatment of shipwrecked guys on their side. And the issue from a WP point of view is whether the article is better or worse for it. Personally, I found it useful to compare the incidents, the one with another, to gain a perspective. In answer to your specific points: Start an article about submarine atrocities and fire away. There are sides to the Wahoo story that are never described in most circles, in the zeal to brand Morton a war criminal. Thus the language used here "never held responsible", comparison to a Nazi who alleged he used ordnance only to "scatter debris" etc is in itself POV as well as inbalanced. Other points of view, equally supported and equally neutral in tone, are welcomed. There is a discussion at Talk: Unterseeboot 47 Crew. Do you want to say what you object to here, before dispensing with the civilities? This is the same excuse as Eck! It is controversial, and it is alleged he deliberately targeted survivors. So what is it here you object to? On pages tp he has several junior officers of

USS Wahoo describe what was going on. The two agree the "water was thick with enemy soldiers" in rafts and lifeboats, who Morton ordered being shot at with the deck guns resulting in return fire in the form of pistol bullets. One junior officer said Morton had "an overwhelming biological hatred for the Japanese", Morton himself is quoted: Markus Becker02 talk LCdr Morton decided to fire for over one hour at them with gun and machine gun before they leave. And it is enough to record the two sides of the story, with sources, as has been done already, in order to maintain NPOV. This should be primarily about the boat; detail about the incident would fit better on a specific page. A page on Buyo Maru is on my to do list, but if you know about it, go ahead. Anyway the website you are using is already here; I put it in External Links in December, partly to balance the highly sympathetic site that was here already. Lockwoods statemant more a weak attempt to sugarcoat a war crime. To my mind, it is enough to record here that the incident occurred, and point readers to a fuller account elsewhere; this is what I did a while ago with U, and what I started to do with the Torbay article; I suggest we do the same here. For example, "the deck gun was located abaft the conning tower". I realize that "ahead of" is always the correct usage. The divers felt this was consistent with an aerial bomb strike. Click the right handle of the "periscope" icon to page through. As a minor note, the propellers where intact, disputing the Japanese report of seeing a propeller blade come up during depth charging. Dr John Christensen â€”Preceding unsigned comment added by When the Russians dove on her in , they were not on location for that long 15 minutes maybe. So a full survey of the damage was not possible. Bryan MacKinnon talk I agree that this article would benefit with more detail. However Japanese records do not listed it as a marine casualty. Please take a moment to review my edit. I made the following changes: As of February , "External links modified" talk page sections are no longer generated or monitored by InternetArchiveBot. No special action is required regarding these talk page notices, other than regular verification using the archive tool instructions below. Editors have permission to delete the "External links modified" sections if they want, but see the RfC before doing mass systematic removals. If you have discovered URLs which were erroneously considered dead by the bot, you can report them with this tool. If you found an error with any archives or the URLs themselves, you can fix them with this tool.

Chapter 2 : USS Wahoo SS | Universal Ship Cancellation Society

*The following men were lost while serving on USS Wahoo (SS). If you are a relative or a friend of any man lost on this boat, please contact us.*

Please use this if you spot mistakes or want to improve this ships page. Notable events involving Wahoo include: Kennedy departed from San Francisco for Pearl Harbor. Kennedy arrived at Pearl Harbor. Kennedy departed from Pearl Harbor for her 1st war patrol. She was ordered to patrol in the Caroline Islands area. Kennedy ended her 1st war patrol at Pearl Harbor. Kennedy departed from Pearl Harbor for her 2nd war patrol. She was ordered to patrol in the Solomon Islands area. Kennedy ended her 2nd war patrol at Brisbane, Australia. Morton departed from Brisbane for her 3rd war patrol. She was ordered to patrol off Palau. Morton ended her 3rd war patrol at Pearl Harbor. Morton departed from Pearl Harbor for her 4th war patrol. She was ordered to patrol in the Yellow Sea. Morton topped up with fuel at Midway. Morton ended her 4th war patrol at Midway. Morton departed from Midway for her 5th war patrol. She was initially ordered to patrol off the Kuril Islands. Morton ended her 5th war patrol at Pearl Harbor. She was now ordered to proceed to the Mare Island Navy Yard for a major overhaul. Morton arrived at Pearl Harbor. Morton departed from Pearl Harbor for her 6th war patrol. She was ordered to patrol in the Sea of Japan. Morton ended her 6th war patrol at Pearl Harbor. Morton departed from Pearl Harbor for her 7th war patrol. Once again she was to patrol in the sea of Japan. Morton sank Japanese merchant cargo ship Masaki Maru No.

**Chapter 3 : Uss Wahoo Ss - - www.nxgvision.com**

*Wahoo's patrols established a record not only in damage inflicted on the enemy for three successive patrols, but also for accomplishing this feat in the shortest time on patrol: a total of 93, tons sunk and 30, damaged in only 25 patrol days. First patrol (August - October ) Stalked.*

Construction[ edit ] Wahoo prior to launching. She was launched on 14 February sponsored by Mrs. Following fitting out and initial training along the California coast which took her as far south as San Diego , Wahoo departed Mare Island on 12 August for Hawaii. She arrived at Pearl Harbor on 18 August and underwent exercise training until 21 August. First patrol, August - October [ edit ] On 23 August Wahoo got underway for her first war patrol, seeking Japanese shipping in waters west of Truk , particularly in the area between the Hall Islands and the Namonuito Atoll. On 6 September, her third day in the area, Wahoo fired three Mark 14 torpedoes at her first target, a lone freighter ; all missed, and the ship turned toward Wahoo, apparently with the intent to ram. The submarine dodged, fearful of counterattack from the air. She continued to patrol the Truk area until 20 September, when she decided to leave the southwest part of the patrol area and explore south of the Namonuito Atoll. Under a bright moon and clear sky, the submarine sighted a freighter and her escort. Wahoo fired three torpedoes; all missed. A fourth hit the target, which was thought to take a port list and settled by the stern. Four minutes later, a series of three underwater explosions wracked the freighter. Wahoo was chased by the escort but escaped by radically changing course in a rain squall. Wahoo continued her patrol and sighted several airplanes, a patrol boat, and a tender but was unable to close on any possible targets. On 1 October , the submarine extended her patrol to Ulul Island , where she sighted several fishing boats. Within the next few days, Wahoo missed two of her best targets of the war. The first was Chiyoda listed as a seaplane tender , she was in fact a mother ship to midget submarines [5] , sailing without escort; Wahoo proved unable to reach a firing position. Due to an approach lacking aggressiveness and skill, the target sailed away untouched. Two days later, Wahoo departed the patrol area. On 16 October, she made rendezvous with her escort and proceeded to Pearl Harbor, where she ended her first patrol on 17 October She commenced refit the following day alongside submarine tender Sperry. Wahoo then shifted to Submarine Base Pearl Harbor for overhaul. She arrived at her assigned area in the Solomon Islands, keeping Bougainville and Buka Islands in sight. This proved fruitless, and Wahoo returned to her former hunting grounds, the Buka-Kilinau Channel. On 10 December, while making her return trip, Wahoo ran across a convoy of three heavily loaded cargo ships escorted by a destroyer. She chose the destroyer as the first target, but proved unable to attain a firing position. The destroyer got too close and Wahoo started down before another attack could be launched. Rather than use the new SJ radar to mount a second attack, which might well sink the freighter then stopped to pick up survivors [6] , and possibly even the destroyer, Wahoo let them go on a northeasterly course and moved into a new area. Four days later, a hospital ship was sighted headed for the Shortland Islands. On 31 December , Lt. Kennedy was relieved as commanding officer; Morton replaced him. Third patrol, January - February [ edit ] Cdr. She performed sonar tests in Moreton Bay with the destroyer Patterson before beginning her third war patrol. Three days later, the submarine passed into Vitiaz Strait en route to her patrol area. There was one large problem: Wahoo had no charts of the harbor. It had a map of New Guinea with a small indentation labeled "Wewak". With that as a reference, a blowup of the Navy chart was made. She sighted the Japanese destroyer Harusame with RO-class submarines nested alongside. Another torpedo was fired, which the destroyer avoided by turning away, [11] continuing through degrees of a circle and headed straight for Wahoo, whose position was marked by the wakes of the steam torpedoes. Despite heavy damage, Harusame was beached and repaired. On 26 January, the submarine sighted the smoke of two ships. Wahoo obtained a position, launched two torpedoes at the leading ship and, 17 seconds later, two at the second ship. The first two torpedoes hit the Fukuei Maru. The third passed ahead of the second freighter, the fourth hit. Upon observing the damage, Wahoo discovered there were two more ships; a huge transport, Buyo Maru , and a tanker. Fukuei Maru was listing badly to starboard and sinking by the stern; the second ship was headed directly for Wahoo, at a slow speed. Ignoring this, Wahoo fired a

three-torpedo spread at the transport; the second and third hit and stopped her. Turning her attention to the second target, which was still headed for her, Wahoo fired two bow tubes "down the throat" to stop him. The second torpedo hit, but the target kept coming and forced the submarine to turn hard left at full speed to avoid being rammed. There followed so many explosions that it was hard to tell what was happening. Returning to periscope depth, Wahoo observed Fukuei Maru had sunk; the second target was still moving, evidently with steering trouble; and Buyo Maru was stopped but still afloat. Wahoo headed for the transport and fired a bow tube; the torpedo passed directly under the middle of the ship but failed to explode. The sub then fired another torpedo which headed right for the stack and blew the target apart midships. The submarine then headed for the crippled freighter, which had formed up with a tanker, and both ships were moving away. Wahoo decided to let these two ships get over the horizon, while she surfaced to charge her batteries and attack the shipwrecked Japanese now sitting in about twenty lifeboats. Vice Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, then COMSUBPAC, asserts that the survivors were army troops and turned machinegun and rifle fire on Wahoo while she maneuvered on the surface, and that such resistance was common in submarine warfare. The broom indicates the oceans were "swept clean". The pennant reads, "Shoot the sunza bitches". She decided to attack the tanker first since she was as yet undamaged. With only four torpedoes left, the submarine fired two at the tanker, the second hitting her just abaft of midships, breaking her back; she went down almost instantly. Wahoo then turned her attention to the freighter and fired her last two torpedoes without a spread. Fifteen minutes later, the freighter sank, having absorbed four hits from three separate attacks. Wahoo then set a course for Fais Island. On 27 January, Wahoo made contact with a convoy of eight ships, including two freighters and a tanker. Morton proposed a novel attack. The tanker was unarmed and appeared to be having trouble maintaining convoy speed. Morton decided to surface astern of this ship, which would panic the convoy and cause it to scatter. After the convoy broke up, Wahoo would use her deck gun to sink the tanker. She surfaced and the convoy scattered, but before Morton could have the deck gun manned a Japanese destroyer escort charged out of a rain squall onto the scene, forcing Wahoo to run for it. The submarine had no option but to retreat since she had previously expended all torpedoes. After coming into firing range and opening fire on Wahoo, forcing her under, the persistent destroyer escort dropped six depth charges, none close. Destroyer gunning, Wahoo running". Prior to entering the naval base, Wahoo donned topside embellishments to celebrate her victory. A straw broom was lashed to her periscope shears to indicate a clean sweep. From the signal halyard fluttered eight tiny Japanese flags, one for each Japanese ship believed to have been sunk by Wahoo to that point in the war. On 15 February, refit was completed, and the submarine was declared ready for sea on 17 February. She then conducted two days of training and was drydocked at the Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, on 21 February. Fourth patrol, February 23 - April 1 [ edit ] On 23 February, Wahoo got underway for Midway Island, where she arrived four days later, topped off her fuel tanks, and headed for her patrol area. While en route to her patrol area, she conducted training dives, fire control drills, and battle surface drills. She had the unique experience of making the entire passage to the East China Sea without sighting a single aircraft, thus making most of the trip surfaced. On 11 March, Wahoo arrived in her assigned area along the Nagasaki - Formosa and Shimonoseki -Formosa shipping routes. On 19 March, the shooting began with a freighter identified as Zogen Maru. A single torpedo hit broke the target in two; the aft end sank immediately, and the bow sank two minutes later. There were no survivors. Four hours later, Wahoo sighted another freighter, Kowa Maru, and launched two torpedoes. The second torpedo hit amidships, but it was a dud and did not explode. Two more torpedoes were fired, but the freighter maneuvered to avoid them. The Japanese freighter Nittsu Maru sinks by the bow after being torpedoed by Wahoo. Wahoo then patrolled off the Korean coast, just south of Chinnampo. On 21 March, she sighted a large freighter identified as Hozen Maru. She launched three torpedoes; the third hit the target amidships. She went down by the bow, sinking in four minutes, leaving approximately 33 survivors clinging to the debris. Four hours later, Wahoo sighted the freighter Nittsu Maru. The submarine fired a spread of three torpedoes; two hit, one under the bridge and the other under the mainmast. The ship went down in three minutes. Four survivors ignored all efforts to rescue them. After collecting a few souvenirs from the scattered wreckage, Wahoo commenced a surfaced patrol, heading for Shantung Promontory. The following day, as Wahoo patrolled Laotiehshan Channel also known

as " Sampan Alley" , she found herself surrounded by targets.

**Chapter 4 : USS Wahoo (SS) Attack Submarine - United States**

*USS Wahoo (SS) alongside a pier at Naval Air Station Alameda, California, 2 August Photo is taken from off the submarine's starboard quarter and shows her just off the pier, either casting off or just about to tie up.*

Wahoo prior to launching. She was launched on 14 February sponsored by Mrs. Following fitting out and initial training along the California coast which took her as far south as San Diego , Wahoo departed Mare Island on 12 August for Hawaii. She arrived at Pearl Harbor on 18 August and underwent exercise training until 21 August. First patrol, August 1942 - October 1942 On 23 August Wahoo got underway for her first war patrol, seeking Japanese shipping in waters west of Truk, particularly in the area between the Hall Islands and the Namonuito Atoll. On 6 September, her third day in the area, Wahoo fired three torpedoes at her first target, a lone freighter ; all torpedoes missed because the ship turned toward Wahoo, apparently with the intent to ram. The submarine dodged, fearful of counterattack from the air. She continued to patrol the Truk area until 20 September, when she decided to leave the southwest part of the patrol area and explore south of the Namonuito Atoll. Under a bright moon and clear sky, the submarine sighted a freighter and her escort. Wahoo launched three torpedoes; all missed. A fourth hit the target, which was thought to take a port list and settled by the stern. Four minutes later, a series of three underwater explosions wracked the freighter. Wahoo was chased by the escort but escaped by radically changing course in a rain squall. Wahoo continued her patrol and sighted several airplanes, a patrol boat, and a tender but was unable to close on any possible targets. On 1 October , the submarine extended her patrol to Ulul Island , where she sighted several fishing boats. Within the next few days, Wahoo missed two of the best targets of the war. The first was Chiyoda listed as a seaplane tender , she was in fact a mother ship to midget submarines [5] , sailing without escort; Wahoo proved unable to reach a firing position. Due to an approach lacking aggressiveness and skill, the target sailed away untouched. Two days later, Wahoo departed the patrol area. On 16 October, she made rendezvous with her escort and proceeded to Pearl Harbor, where she ended her first patrol on 17 October She commenced refit the following day alongside submarine tender Sperry. Wahoo then shifted to Submarine Base Pearl Harbor for overhaul. She arrived at her assigned area in the Solomon Islands, keeping Bougainville and Buka Islands in sight. This proved fruitless, and Wahoo returned to her former hunting grounds, the Buka-Kilinailau Channel. On 10 December, while making her return trip, Wahoo ran across a convoy of three heavily loaded cargo ships escorted by a destroyer. The destroyer got too close and Wahoo started down before another attack could be launched. Rather than use the new SJ radar to mount a second attack, which might well sink the freighter, and possibly even the destroyer, Wahoo let them go on a northeasterly course and moved into a new area. Four days later, a hospital ship was sighted headed for the Shortland Islands. On 31 December , Lt. Kennedy was relieved as commanding officer for being unproductive; he returned to surface warfare, later commanding a destroyer during the Normandy Invasion with distinction. Morton, an uncommonly talented and aggressive submarine officer, replaced him. Third patrol, January 1943 - February 1943 Cdr. Morton Wahoo was ready for sea again on 16 January She performed sonar tests in Moreton Bay with the destroyer Patterson before beginning her third war patrol. Three days later, the submarine passed into Vitiaz Strait en route to her patrol area. There was one large problem: Wahoo had no charts of the harbor. It had a map of New Guinea with a small indentation labeled "Wewak". With that as a reference, a blowup of the Navy chart was made. Harusame torpedoed by Wahoo. She sighted the Japanese destroyer Harusame with RO-class submarines nested alongside. Another torpedo was fired, but the destroyer avoided by turning away,[ citation needed ] then circled and headed for Wahoo. Wahoo had no difficulty escaping the area. Despite heavy damage Harusame was beached and repaired. The next day, Wahoo changed course for Palau. On 26 January, the submarine sighted the smoke of two ships. Wahoo obtained a position, launched two torpedoes at the leading ship and, 17 seconds later, two at the second ship. The first two torpedoes hit the Fukuei Maru. The third passed ahead of the second freighter, the fourth hit. Upon observing the damage, Wahoo discovered there were two more ships; a huge transport, the Buyo Maru, and a tanker. The Fukuei Maru was listing badly to starboard and sinking by the stern; the second ship was headed directly for Wahoo, at a slow speed. Ignoring this, Wahoo

fired a three-torpedo spread at the transport; the second and third hit and stopped her. Turning her attention to the second target, which was still headed for her, Wahoo fired two bow tubes "down the throat" to stop him. The second torpedo hit, but the target kept coming and forced the submarine to turn hard left at full speed to avoid being rammed. There followed so many explosions that it was hard to tell what was happening. Returning to periscope depth, Wahoo observed the Fukuei Maru had sunk; the second target was still moving, evidently with steering trouble; and the transport, Buyo Maru, was stopped but still afloat. Wahoo headed for the transport and fired a bow tube; the torpedo passed directly under the middle of the ship but failed to explode. The sub then fired another torpedo which headed right for the stack and blew the target apart midships. The submarine then headed for the crippled freighter, which had formed up with a tanker, and both ships were moving away. Wahoo decided to let these two ships get over the horizon, while she surfaced to charge her batteries and attack the shipwrecked Japanese now sitting in about twenty lifeboats. Vice Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, the contemporary COMSUBPAC, asserts that the survivors were army troops and turned machinegun and rifle fire on Wahoo while she maneuvered on the surface, and that such resistance was common in submarine warfare. She decided to attack the tanker first since she was as yet undamaged. With only four torpedoes left, the submarine fired two at the tanker, the second hitting her just abaft of midships, breaking her back; she went down almost instantly. Wahoo then turned her attention to the freighter and fired her last two torpedoes without a spread. Fifteen minutes later, the freighter sank, having absorbed four hits from three separate attacks. Wahoo then set a course for Fais Island. A broom on the periscope on return to Pearl Harbor, The broom indicates the oceans were "swept clean". Efforts to gain a position were foiled by a persistent destroyer escort who dropped six depth charges. The submarine had no option but to retreat since she had previously expended all torpedoes. It was on this occasion that Morton transmitted the famous message: Destroyer gunning, Wahoo running". Prior to entering the naval base, Wahoo donned topside embellishments to celebrate her victory. A straw broom was lashed to her periscope shears to indicate a clean sweep. From the signal halyard fluttered eight tiny Japanese flags, one for each Japanese ship believed to have been sunk by Wahoo to that point in the war. On 15 February, refit was completed, and the submarine was declared ready for sea on 17 February. She then conducted two days of training and was drydocked at the Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, on 21 February. Fourth patrol, February 1942 - April 1942 Edit On 23 February, Wahoo got underway for Midway Island, where she arrived four days later, topped off her fuel tanks, and headed for her patrol area. While en route to her patrol area, she conducted training dives, fire control drills, and battle surface drills. She had the unique experience of making the entire passage to the East China Sea without sighting a single aircraft, thus making most of the trip surfaced. On 19 March, the shooting began with a freighter identified as Zogen Maru. A single torpedo hit broke the target in two; the aft end sank immediately, and the bow sank two minutes later. There were no survivors. Four hours later, Wahoo sighted another freighter, Kowa Maru, and launched two torpedoes. The second torpedo hit amidships, but it was a dud and did not explode. Two more torpedoes were fired, but the freighter maneuvered to avoid them. On 21 March, she sighted a large freighter identified as Hozen Maru. She launched three torpedoes; the third hit the target amidships. She went down by the bow, sinking in four minutes, leaving approximately 33 survivors clinging to the debris. Four hours later, Wahoo sighted the freighter Nittsu Maru. The submarine fired a spread of three torpedoes; two hit, one under the bridge and the other under the mainmast. The ship went down in three minutes. Four survivors ignored all efforts to rescue them. After collecting a few souvenirs from the scattered wreckage, Wahoo commenced a surfaced patrol, heading for Shantung Promontory. The following day, as Wahoo patrolled Laotiehshan Channel also known as "Sampan Alley", she found herself surrounded by targets. Wahoo sighted a medium-size ship, apparently a freighter, the collier Katyosan Maru, and launched one torpedo. This hit the target just under her bridge, immediately enveloping the target in a screen of coal dust. Wahoo set course for a point to the northeast of Round Island disambiguation needed, off Dairen.

**Chapter 5 : Navy Says Wreck Found Off Japan is Legendary Sub USS Wahoo**

*U.S.S. Wahoo (SS): American Submarine War Patrol Reports [J.T. McDaniel] on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. The American fleet type submarine may well have been the single most effective naval weapon of World War II.*

Four months after this picture was taken she was lost with all hands while attempting to exit the Sea of Japan after sinking four ships for a total of 13, tons. Her wartime total was 60, tons. Following initial training and shakedown along the California coast, Wahoo departed for Hawaii, arriving at Pearl Harbor on 18 August. Wahoo set out on her first war patrol on 23 August, heading for Truk. She made her first attack on 6 September, firing three torpedoes at a solitary Japanese freighter. The torpedoes missed, and the freighter turned toward Wahoo, probably intending to ram. Kennedy elected to creep away submerged, fearful of Japanese aircraft. USS Wahoo remained in the area until 20 September, when she moved to a different part of her patrol area. An attack on a freighter appeared to produce a single hit with four torpedoes. The rest of her first patrol produced no further hits. Kennedy missed his chance at Chiyoda, as well as at an unidentified target, which Kennedy had presumed to be the aircraft carrier Ryujo. Ryujo was already on the bottom at that time. Her deck gun was replaced by a heavier 4-inch gun, and a pair of millimeter anti-aircraft guns were added. USS Wahoo departed on her second war patrol on 8 November. On 10 December, Wahoo fired a four-torpedo spread at the tanker Kamoi Maru. Three hit, though it took two hours for the target to sink. An escorting destroyer forced Wahoo down, causing minor damage with her depth charges. In a situation not at all unusual in the early part of the war, the younger, more aggressive officers were dissatisfied with a commander they believed to be excessively cautious. On 14 December, a hospital ship was sighted. Despite a declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare—which allowed the cruiser rules to be ignored, and enemy ships sunk without warning—some of the rules were still followed, and hospital ships remained immune from attack. Kennedy was credited with sinking the sub during the war, but the sinking was disallowed by JANAC post-war. USS Wahoo ended her patrol in Brisbane. Arguably, it was actually the most effective system, but few other commanders were willing to give up the periscope. USS Wahoo departed on her third war patrol on 16 January. Ordered to reconnoiter Wewak, Morton improvised a chart and slipped into Victoria Bay. Finding a destroyer and a nest of Japanese submarines, Morton hit the destroyer with a down the throat shot at yards after missing with his first four torpedoes. Morton believed the destroyer was sunk but was not credited with the kill. Only two ships were initially observed. Wahoo hit the first with two torpedoes and the second with a single torpedo, missing with the fourth. She then fired a three-torpedo spread at the transport, which brought her to a stop. Hit with another torpedo, the ship continued to come on and Wahoo had to turn away at full speed to avoid being hit. At that point, things got very confusing. The first target had sunk, the second was still moving. The transport was stopped but not yet in a sinking condition, so Wahoo put another torpedo into her amidships. Another failed to explode. He surfaced to recharge batteries, at the same time going after the surviving troops from the transport Buyo Maru with gunfire. Unfortunately, most of the troops in the water were actually Indian prisoners of war, along with a number of Japanese garrison troops. A total of Indians were killed, along with 87 Japanese—this includes those killed in the torpedo attack and sinking—out of 1, men aboard. It was presumed that combat troops remained legitimate targets as long as they were in a position to resist, were actively doing so, and were likely to be able to resume the fight. In a sinking close to enemy-held islands, leaving the boats intact would arguably have meant the troops would be able to do just that. Also, it was reported that the Japanese were shooting at Wahoo. She had used all of her torpedoes and was forced to give up on a possible gun action against the convoy. Wahoo went in for refit. USS Wahoo departed on her fourth war patrol on 23 February, topping off at Midway, then continuing on to make the first American submarine patrol in the northern Yellow Sea. On 19 March Wahoo sank Zogen Maru with a single torpedo. An attack on Kowa Maru some four hours later failed due to a defective torpedo and some sharp maneuvering on the part of the damaged freighter. The four survivors refused to be rescued. By the end of her fourth patrol, Wahoo had been credited with a total of eight targets sunk for 36, tons. JANAC later increased

the number of sinkings to nine, but reduced the total tonnage to 20, USS Wahoo concluded her patrol at Midway, undergoing a refit at the submarine base there. She departed on her fifth war patrol on 25 April. This would be a frustrating patrol. While Wahoo made ten attacks on eight targets during a ten-day period, she was able to sink only three ships. Still a few months away from the final solution to the Mark 14 torpedo problem, the obstinate refusal of BuOrd to listen to the commanders and fix the problems with the Mark 6 exploder probably cost Morton another three or four targets on this patrol. Despite the torpedo problems, Morton received a second Navy Cross for the patrol. She was there, undergoing repairs and testing, until 21 July, when she departed for Hawaii, arriving at Pearl Harbor on 27 July. Tang, SS If anything, this patrol was even more frustrating. Entering the Sea of Japan, Morton found a dozen targets within four days, attacking nine of them with no results. Ten torpedoes broached, ran erratically, or hit their targets without exploding. Morton was ordered back to Pearl Harbor after reporting his torpedo problems. Postwar investigation credited Morton with four ships, for 13, tons. With Japanese surface vessels joining the attack, the submarineâ€™presumed to be Wahoo, as no other American submarine was in that area at that timeâ€™never regained the surface.

**Chapter 6 : SS, USS Wahoo - Fleet Submarine - History of WW2 Submarines**

*SS, projected as a Corsair-class fleet submarine, was originally assigned the name Wahoo. However, her construction was canceled on 29 August ; and the name Wahoo was reassigned to another projected Corsair-class fleet boat, SS*

The back has the following quote: WAHOO returned to Pearl Harbor from her sixth war patrol on 29 August with the dejected air peculiar to a highly successful submarine who suddenly could not make her torpedoes run true. In twenty-eight days away from port, seven of them spent in her assigned area in the Sea of Japan, WAHOO had expended ten torpedoes in nine attacks without inflicting any damage on the enemy. Morton, returned to port to have the torpedoes changed or checked, and requested that WAHOO be sent back to the Japan Sea for her seventh patrol. She topped off with fuel at Midway and left there on 13 September heading for the dangerous but important Japan Sea. She was to head south and remain below 43 degrees north after 23 September, and below 40 degrees north after 26 September. She had orders to clear her area not later than sunset 21 October , and to report by radio after passing through Kurile Island chain en route to Midway. This report was expected about 23 October, but Midway waited in vain. Although no transmission was received from WAHOO after her departure on patrol, the results of one of her attacks became known to the world via Tokyo broadcast. The missile stabbed the flank of a Jap steamer. Said the Tokyo radio: Upon them in crusty Admiral Togo smashed the Russian Fleet. Presumably the submarine knocking at the door last week was American. Indicates that an antisubmarine attack was made in La Perouse Strait on 11 October She sank 27 ships, totaling , tons, and damaged two more, making 24, tons, in the six patrols completed before her loss. Her patrolling career began in August in the Carolines. Her second patrol was in the Solomons, and she sank a freighter. She sank two large freighters, a transport, a tanker, and an escort vessel. In addition, she entered Wewak harbor, on the north coast of New Guinea, seriously damaged a destroyer, which was later found beached there, and obtained reconnaissance data. Here she sank eight freighters, a tanker, a patrol craft and two sampans in March Going to the Kurile chain for her fifth patrol, WAHOO sank two freighters and a large tanker, also doing damage to another freighter and a large 15,ton aircraft transport. Commander Morton was considered one of the topnotch officers in the submarine force, and the loss of this ship was in irreparable blow to the Service. WAHOO was the only submarine who could have sunk these ships. The vessel is at a depth of feet. Her identity has been confirmed by the U. Would make an excellent addition to your collection or for your favorite sailor! Collect the entire series! Please note that the actual coin looks MUCH better than the scan shows. List your items fast and easy and manage your active items. Shipping and handling This item will ship to Germany, but the seller has not specified shipping options. Contact the seller- opens in a new window or tab and request a shipping method to your location. Shipping cost cannot be calculated. Please enter a valid ZIP Code. This seller offers shipping discounts on combined purchases for eligible items. Jacksonville, Missouri, United States Shipping to: Worldwide No additional import charges at delivery! This item will be shipped through the Global Shipping Program and includes international tracking. Learn more- opens in a new window or tab Quantity: There are 7 items available. Please enter a number less than or equal to 7. Select a valid country. Please enter 5 or 9 numbers for the ZIP Code.

Chapter 7 : Talk:USS Wahoo (SS) - Wikipedia

*USS Wahoo (SS) was a Gato-class submarine, the first United States Navy ship to be named for the wahoo, a dark blue food fish of Florida and the West Indies.. Construction started before the U.S entered World War II, and she was commissioned.*

Pacific Fleet declared Oct. Gary Roughead, the U. This brings closure to the families of the men of Wahoo - one of the greatest fighting submarines in the history of the U. Wahoo was last heard from Sept. Under strict radio silence, Morton and his crew proceeded as ordered. No such contact was made. Following an aerial search of the area, Wahoo was officially reported missing Nov. At the time, the loss of Wahoo was believed due to mines or a faulty torpedo. But Japanese reports later stated that one of its planes had spotted an American submarine in the La Perouse Strait Oct. These reports indicate a multi-hour combined sea and air attack involving depth charges and aerial bombs finally sunk Wahoo. Kazuo Ueda assisted the group with providing historical records from the Imperial Japanese Navy that identified the location where Wahoo was sunk. We would also like to send our thanks to the U. For the patrol, Morton was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross " his fourth. Morton is credited with sinking 19 ships totaling nearly 55, tons during his four patrols in command of Wahoo; his total was second only to his own executive officer, Richard H. In , electronic surveys sponsored by a major international energy company The Sakhalin Energy Investment Corporation identified the likely site. Officials with the Pacific Fleet Submarine Force reviewed analysis and photos provided by the Bowfin Museum and agreed the wreck is Wahoo. The wreck had several characteristics consistent with Wahoo, and the submarine was found very near those reported in Imperial Japanese Navy records. Photographs are available at warfish. Wahoo is believed to be near the site of the Russian submarine L, possibly sunk by mines in late August after Japan had surrendered. Based on the information made available to them by The Wahoo Project Group, the Russian team wished to confirm the site was Wahoo and not the L According to The Wahoo Project Group Web site, the group has offered continued assistance to the Russian government in finding that submarine as well. In addition to the ceremony to be held in Pearl Harbor, U. Navy officials are planning an at-sea, wreath-laying service sometime next year to pay tribute to Wahoo. If it can be arranged, a combined service with the Russians and Japanese to honor Wahoo and the Russian submarine L, as well as the respective Japanese losses, is also a possibility. The Navy has no plans to salvage or enter the Wahoo wreck. Naval tradition has long held that the sea is a fitting final resting place for Sailors lost at sea. The Sunken Military Craft Act protects military wrecks, such as Wahoo, from unauthorized disturbance. Much of our submarine force heritage, and many of our traditions, can be traced back to their legacy. Jay Donnelly, deputy commander, U. Chester Nimitz who, after the war, said: We shall never forget our submariners that held the lines against the enemy while our fleets replaced losses and repaired wounds. It became clear at that time the submarine fleet would take the fight to the enemy. Pacific Fleet submarines, like Wahoo, accounted for 54 percent of all enemy shipping sunk during the war. E-mail this story to a friend Send a comment about this story 9: I have a set of original photos taken from the periscope of Japanese cargo and naval ships being sunk. Some members of my family are hoping there will be a memorial with the surviving family members. Any idea on that? Bryan, Great site, my great uncle was on the Wahoo when she went down. Is there a planned public memorial? Brian, Thanks for the update. We are so happy to finally know the whereabouts of the Wahoo. My Aunt is still alive and her brother was lost on the Wahoo. Is there going to be a family memorial at Pearl? Doug Ehrle flygunz64 hotmail. Folks, There is a memorial planned at Pearl Harbor next October to honor the crew. The best place to look is at www. Donald, who apparently went to bat for him, and helped get him his commission. I have posted images of the letter here:

**Chapter 8 : USS Wahoo SS Submarine Challenge Coin | eBay**

*USS Wahoo remained in the area until 20 September, when she moved to a different part of her patrol area. An attack on a freighter appeared to produce a single hit with four torpedoes. An attack on a freighter appeared to produce a single hit with four torpedoes.*

The namesake of the USS Wahoo is a large fast-moving food and game fish, *Acanthocybium solandri*, of tropical seas, especially of Florida and the West Indies. The Wahoo was ordered to enter the Sea of Japan on or about September 20, , to search for and destroy enemy shipping. Nothing further was ever heard from the Wahoo after she left Midway on September 13th. The Wahoo was announced overdue on December 2, and stricken from the Navy list on December 6, Submarine Wahoo is overdue and must be presumed to be lost. The next of kin of personnel in the Wahoo have been so informed. Japanese records reviewed after the war indicated that she sank four ships during her final patrol. The report discloses the following information: A second bomb brought up more oil. Aircraft number two arrived and dropped four small bombs which brought up more oil. It dropped nine depth charges followed by seven more. Morton submerges and continues on course. The battery commander calls for air support. About an hour later, an E13A1 "Jake" anti-submarine floatplane No. At , the Jake detects a widening oil slick, then sees the conning tower of a submarine. Two more E13A1s of the same unit arrive and drop a total of six depth-charges. At , the first floatplane directs CH to the scene. At , the submarine is located and CH drops two series of nine and seven depth-charges. Among the debris thrown up by explosions is a metal object that resembles the propeller blade of a submarine. At , CH drops a single depth-charge, then is relieved by CH At , CH drops six depth-charges. At , auxiliary minesweeper Wa arrives. In all, sixty-three bombs and depth charges and forty smaller bombs were dropped on her. The Japanese believed the Wahoo had probably struck a mine when forced to submerge under gunfire from the shore battery, thus causing the critical damage and oil leaks which resulted in her final destruction. Her JANAC score is 60, tons sunk in twenty enemy vessels, including the four she downed on her final patrol. The Alden-McDonald score for the Wahoo is twenty-four vessels sunk for 59, tons and nine vessels damaged for 35, tons. Her SORG score is twenty vessels sunk worth , tons and three damaged for 30, tons. Commander Morton was awarded a fourth Navy Cross posthumously.

Chapter 9 : Category:USS Wahoo (SS) - Wikimedia Commons

*Gary Roughead, commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet, declared that the sunken submarine recently discovered by divers in the Western Pacific is the World War II submarine USS Wahoo (SS).*

Pacific Fleet declared Oct. Gary Roughead, the U. This brings closure to the families of the men of Wahoo - one of the greatest fighting submarines in the history of the U. Wahoo was last heard from Sept. Under strict radio silence, Morton and his crew proceeded as ordered. No such contact was made. Following an aerial search of the area, Wahoo was officially reported missing Nov. At the time, the loss of Wahoo was believed due to mines or a faulty torpedo. But Japanese reports later stated that one of its planes had spotted an American submarine in the La Perouse Strait Oct. These reports indicate a multi-hour combined sea and air attack involving depth charges and aerial bombs finally sunk Wahoo. Kazuo Ueda assisted the group with providing historical records from the Imperial Japanese Navy that identified the location where Wahoo was sunk. We would also like to send our thanks to the U. For the patrol, Morton was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross - his fourth. Morton is credited with sinking 19 ships totaling nearly 55, tons during his four patrols in command of Wahoo; his total was second only to his own executive officer, Richard H. In , electronic surveys sponsored by a major international energy company The Sakhalin Energy Investment Corporation identified the likely site. Officials with the Pacific Fleet Submarine Force reviewed analysis and photos provided by the Bowfin Museum and agreed the wreck is Wahoo. The wreck had several characteristics consistent with Wahoo, and the submarine was found very near those reported in Imperial Japanese Navy records. Photographs are available at warfish. Wahoo is believed to be near the site of the Russian submarine L, possibly sunk by mines in late August after Japan had surrendered. Based on the information made available to them by The Wahoo Project Group, the Russian team wished to confirm the site was Wahoo and not the L According to The Wahoo Project Group Web site, the group has offered continued assistance to the Russian government in finding that submarine as well. In addition to the ceremony to be held in Pearl Harbor, U. Navy officials are planning an at-sea, wreath-laying service sometime next year to pay tribute to Wahoo. If it can be arranged, a combined service with the Russians and Japanese to honor Wahoo and the Russian submarine L, as well as the respective Japanese losses, is also a possibility. The Navy has no plans to salvage or enter the Wahoo wreck. Naval tradition has long held that the sea is a fitting final resting place for Sailors lost at sea. The Sunken Military Craft Act protects military wrecks, such as Wahoo, from unauthorized disturbance. Much of our submarine force heritage, and many of our traditions, can be traced back to their legacy. Jay Donnelly, deputy commander, U. Chester Nimitz who, after the war, said: We shall never forget our submariners that held the lines against the enemy while our fleets replaced losses and repaired wounds. It became clear at that time the submarine fleet would take the fight to the enemy. Pacific Fleet submarines, like Wahoo, accounted for 54 percent of all enemy shipping sunk during the war. Fifty-two submarines were lost, and nearly 3, submariners remain on "Eternal Patrol.