

## US. Navy GATO-CLASS Submarine

Nachdem die US. Pazifikflotte bei "Pearl Harbor" empfindlich geschwächt worden war, lastete zu Beginn des Krieges im Pazifik ein Großteil der Verantwortung im Kampf gegen die japanischen Expeditionstruppen auf den Schultern der amerikanischen U-Bootfahrer.

1941 verfügte die US Navy nur über wenige Boote moderner Bauart. Dies war Fluch und Segen zugleich. Die modernen Boote erwiesen sich zu Kriegsbeginn nämlich als ähnlich "zahlos", wie es schon die deutschen Boote 1939/40 oftmals waren. Den Grund dafür lieferten auf amerikanischer Seite die modernen Torpedos vom Typ Mark XIV, deren Magnetzündspolsten oft versagten und die schon sicher geglaubte Versenkung eines gegnerischen Schiffes vereitelten. Nur die Autschlagzunder der, auf den älteren U-Boottypen verwendeten, Mark X-Torpedos funktionierten einwandfrei. Dennoch war es klar, dass es vieler neuer U-Boote mit großer Reichweite bedurfte, um der Bedrohung durch die Japaner Herr zu werden.

Die Langstreckenboote der "Gato"-Klasse, die direkt aus der "Tambor"-Klasse hervorgegangen waren, sollten die Hauptlast des U-Bootkrieges im Pazifik tragen. 77 Boote dieses Typs wurden zwischen 1941 und 1944 mit den Nummern SS-212 - SS-284, sowie SS-361 - SS-364 in Dienst gestellt. Zu ihnen gesellten sich die 122 Boote des "Balao" genannten Typs. Diese Boote waren im Grunde kampfwertigere "Gatos" und äußerlich kaum von Booten der "Gato"-Klasse zu unterscheiden, denn tatsächlich lag der Hauptunterschied, ein verstärkter Druckkörper für größere Tauchtiefen, unter der Außenhaut verborgen.

Für den Einsatz in den Weiten des Pazifiks entwickelt, war das "Gato" deutlich größer als beispielsweise das deutsche Typ VI U-Boot. Es war 95 m lang, 8,20 m breit und hatte einen Tiefgang von 4,60 m. Seine Verdrängung betrug 1825 t über Wasser und 2410 t getaucht. Der Dieselantrieb ermöglichte eine Geschwindigkeit von 20,75 Knoten im Überwassermarsch. Der batteriebetriebene Elektroantrieb ermöglichte, getaucht, immerhin 8,75 Knoten. Die Hauptbewaffnung bestand aus zehn Torpedorohren (sechs vorne, vier achtern) für die 24 Torpedos mitgeführt werden konnten, sowie einem Decksgeschütz, dessen Kaliber im Laufe des Krieges zwischen 7,6 cm, 10,2 cm und 12,7 cm variierte. Hinzu kamen Maschinengewinne vom Kaliber 50 und einer variablen Anzahl von 20-40 mm Flakwaffen. Es bot auf zwei Decks ausreichenden Raum für rund 85 Mann Besatzung, 4 Diesel- und 2 Elektromotoren und eine Tankmenge von 20766 l Dieselöl, die eine nonstop Einsatzdauer von max. 75 Tagen ermöglichte.

Solch lange Einsätze überstanden die Besatzungen in deutlich besserer körperlicher Verfassung als die deutschen U-Bootfahrer, denn das "Gato" war vergleichsweise luxuriös ausgestattet. Es gab Kojen für alle, niemand mußte in einer Hängematte zwischen Torpedos oder Nachschubgütern schlafen und es gab Waschräume mit Duschen. Ein Kühlraum sorgte lange Zeit für frische Lebensmittel, so dass Mangelkrankungen ausblieben.

Die Boote standen pausenlos im Einsatz und wurden nach jeder Feindfahrt nicht nur überholt, sondern auch den neuesten Anforderungen angepasst und umgebaut, was dazu führte, dass kaum ein Boot dem anderen glich.

Die ständigen Einsätze der Boote forcierten aber auch einen hohen Blutzoll. 20 der 77 Boote gingen zumeist mit der gesamten Besatzung verloren.

Demgegenüber stehen außerordentliche Erfolge. Die U-Boote der "Gato"-Klasse versenkten nicht nur eine große Zahl der für Japan unersetzlichen Frachter und Tanker, sondern dezimierten auch die kaiserliche Kriegsflotte um ebenfalls unersetzliche Schiffe. USS Albacore (SS-218) gelang es, den großen Flottenträger Taiho zu versenken. Auf das Erfolgskonzept von USS Cavallo (SS-244) geht der Flottenträger Shokaku, USS Barb (SS-222) konnte den Träger Unyo verbrennen und USS Rasher (SS-269) versenkte den Begleitträger Taiyo. Weitere schwere Verluste stellten für die Japaner die Versenkungen der schweren Kreuzer Maya (USS Dace, SS-247) und Atago (USS Dartar, SS-271) dar. Hinzu kommen eine Vielzahl von versenkten Zerstörern, kleineren Begleitschiffen und U-Jägern, die den Japaner keine Chance ließen, den Krieg in den Weiten des Pazifik für sich zu entscheiden.

Nach dem Krieg wurden viele Boote abgewrackt oder an andere Marinen verliehen bzw. verkauft. Auch Japan übernahm einen der Gegner vom einst. Andere Boote wurden in die Reserveflotte übernommen oder zu Testzwecken umgebaut. Heute existieren noch sechs "Gatos" und können als Museumsboote von Jedermann besichtigt werden.

## US. Navy GATO-CLASS Submarine

After the devastating attack at Pearl Harbor that considerably weakened the US Pacific Fleet at the start of the Pacific War, a large proportion of the weight of responsibility in the fight against the Japanese Expeditionary Force rested on the shoulders of the American submariners.

In 1941 the US Navy had only a few modern submarines at their disposal. This turned out to be a curse and a blessing at the same time. The modern submarines proved to be similarly as "toothless" as the German U-Boats of 1939/40. On the American side the reason for this lay with the modern type XIV torpedo's whose magnetic detonators often failed to ignite and therefore thwarted what was thought to be the certain sinking of enemy ships. Only the contact detonator used on the Mark X torpedo's in the old submarines operated faultlessly. That said it was clear that to master the threat of the Japanese Fleet, many new submarines with a much longer range would also be needed.

The long range submarines of the Gato Class, direct descendants of the Tambor Class were to carry the main responsibility for the submarine war in the Pacific. Seventy seven of these submarines carrying the registration SS-212 - SS-284, as well as SS-361 - SS-364 entered service between 1941 and 1944. They were accompanied by 122 submarines of the so called "Balao" Class. These were in effect a more combat effective Gato and differed little externally from that Class. The main difference was a strengthened pressure hull hidden under the external skin which allowed them to dive to greater depths.

Designed for use in the Pacific, the "Gato" was significantly bigger than for instance the German Type VII submarines. It was 95 m (312 ft) long, 8.20 m (27 ft) wide and had a draught of 4.60 m (15 ft). Her displacement was 1825 tons surfaced and 2410 tons submerged. The diesel engines enabled a speed of 20.75 knots on the surface and the battery powered electric motors produced a commendable 8.75 knots submerged. The main armament consisted of 24 torpedo's which were fired from ten torpedo tubes, six in the bow and four in the stern and also a deck gun whose calibre varied during the course of the war between 7.6 cm, 10.2 cm and 12.7 cm. There were also 50 calibre machine guns and an indefinite number of 20mm to 40mm anti-aircraft weapons. The two decks offered plenty of room for the 85 man crew, 4 diesel engines, 2 electric motors and fuel tanks carrying 20766 litres (4570 gals) of diesel oil enabling a non-stop deployment of 75 days.

The crews were able to withstand the hardships of such lengthy deployments significantly better than the German submarine crews then the "Gato's" were in comparison luxuriously equipped. There were bunks for all, no one had to sleep in a hammock (torpedo's or supplies and there were toilets with showers). Provisions were kept fresh in refrigerated stores and thus deficiency sickness' were unknown. The submarines were continually on operations and were not only serviced but also modified to the latest equipment standards after each mission which led to no two submarine's being the same.

The continual deployment of the submarine's took a high toll. 20 of the 77 boats were lost, mostly with the entire crew.

In contrast there were also extraordinary success'. The submarines of the "Gato" Class not only sank a large number of what were for Japan irreplaceable freighters and tankers but also decimated the Imperial Fleet sinking many irreplaceable warships. The USS Albacore (SS-218) succeeded in sinking the large Aircraft Carrier "Taiho" and the USS "Cavallo" (SS-244) accounted for the Fleet Carrier "Shokaku". The USS Barb (SS-222) booked the Carrier "Unyo" and the USS Rasher (SS-269) sank the Escort Carrier "Taiyo". The Japanese took further heavy losses with the sinking of the heavy cruiser's "Maya" (USS Dace, SS-247) and "Atago" (USS Dartar, SS-271). A large number of destroyer's, smaller escort vessel's and anti-submarine frigate's were also sank which left the Japanese with no chance of success in the wide area's of the Pacific War. After the war, many submarine's were scrapped or lent or sold to other Navy's. Japan also took delivery of it's one time enemy. Other submarine's were taken into the Reserve Fleet or modified for test purposes.

Six "Gato's" still exist today as Submariner Museum's for everyone to see.





## Benötigte Farben/Used Colours

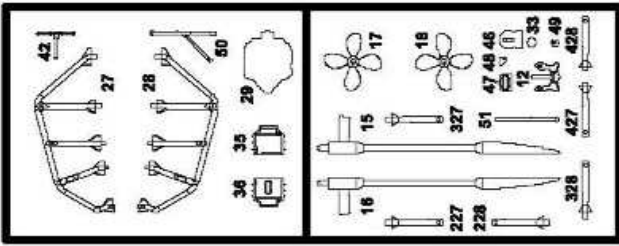
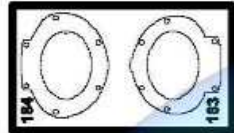
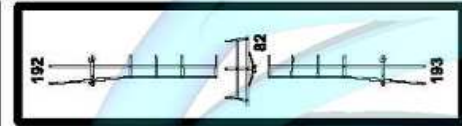
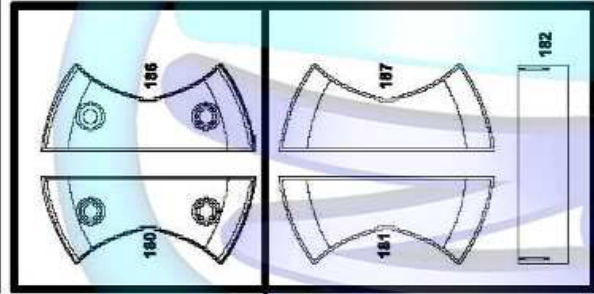
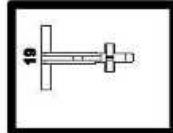
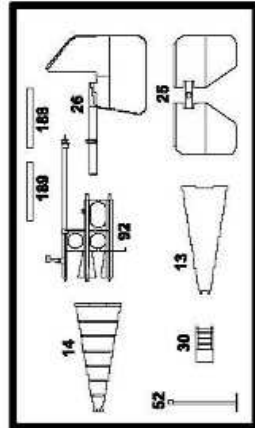
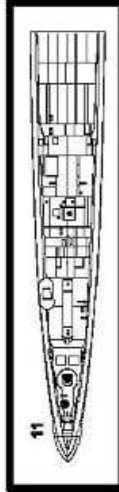
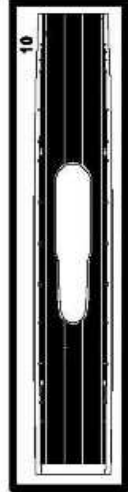
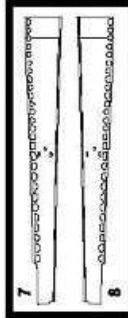
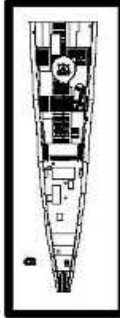
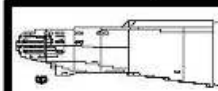
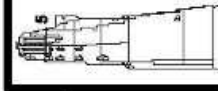
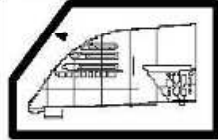
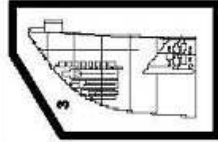
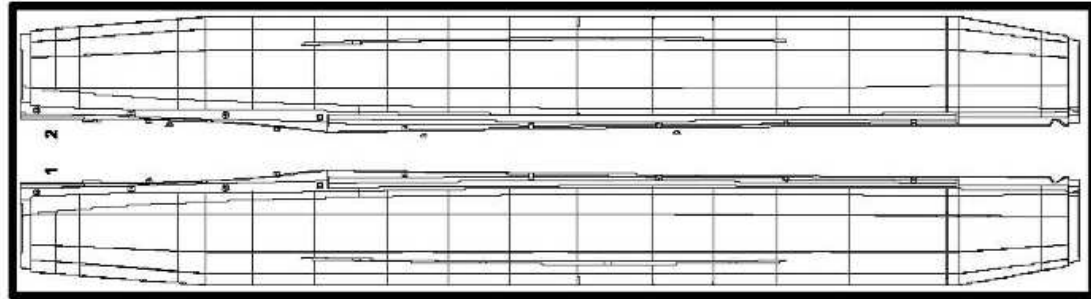
Benötigte Farben Required colours	Pinuras necessaries Tintas necessarias	Cobori necesarii Anvânduri necesare	Tarvitukai väli Du bęngeri lõigutega värgid	Hektörölego värgid Hektörölego värgid	Potrzebne kolory Ανατολίμενα χρώματα	Genetiki renkler Potřebné barvy	Szükséges színek Potřebné barvy
<b>A</b> <=	<b>80%</b> <=	<b>20%</b> <=	<b>D</b> <=	<b>E</b> <=	<b>F</b> <=	<b>G</b> <=	
<b>schwarz, matt 8</b> black, matt noir, mat zwart, mat negro, mate preto, fosco nero, opaco svart, mat musta, himmeä sort, mat sort, mat черный, матовый czarny, matowy μωρο, ματ siyah, mat černá, matná fekete, matt črna, mat	<b>grau, matt 9</b> anthracite grey, matt anthracite, mat anthracit, mat anthracite, mate anthracite, fosco anthracite, opaco anthracit, mat antraciții, himmeä koksgrå, mat antisciti, mat антрацит, матовый антрацит, матовый ανθρακί, ματ антрацит, мат антрацит, матná антрацит, matt tanno siva, mat	<b>weiß, matt 5</b> white, matt blanc, mat wit, mat bianco, mate branco, fosco bianco, opaco vit, mat valkoinen, himmeä hvid, mat hvit, mat белый, матовый biały, matowy λευκό, ματ beyaz, mat bílá, matná fehér, matt bela, mat	<b>staubgrau, matt 77</b> dust grey, matt gris poussière, mat stoftgris, mat cincento, mate cincento de pó, fosco grigio sabia, opaco dammgrå, mat pölyharmaa, himmeä staigrå, mat staigrå, matt szary kurz, matowy χρυσά σκόνης, ματ toz grisi, mat prachové šedá, matná porszürke, matt prah siva, mat	<b>geschützgrau, matt 74</b> gunship grey, matt gris canon, mat gebet gris, mat cañon gris, mate cincento-cañón, mate grigio cannone, opaco karongrá, mat arnesjågrå, mat karongrá, mat karongrá, matt оружийно-серый, матовый арматни szary, matowy Γκρι στρατιωτικό, ματ askeri gri, mat hadhigó szürke, matt olovné šedivá, matná zaščitnosiva, brez leska	<b>aluminium, metallic 99</b> aluminium, metallic aluminium, metalique aluminium, metallic aluminio, metalizado aluminio, metalico aluminium, metallic alumi, metalikilo aluminium, metalak aluminium, metallic алюминиевый, металлик aluminium, metaliczny αλουμινίου, μεταλλικό aluminium, metalik híniková, metaliza aluminium, metáll aluminium, metalik	<b>schwarz, seidenmatt 302</b> black, silky-matt noir, satiné mat zwart, zijdelmat negro, mate seda preto, fosco seboso nero, opaco seda svart, seidenmatt musta, silkihimmeä sort, silketmat sort, silketmat черный, шелковисто-матовый czarny, jedwabisto-matowy μωρο, μεταλωτό ματ siyah, hedvábne matná fekete, seymematt črna, svila mat	

75% <=	H <=	25% <=	75% <=	I <=	25% <=	75% <=	J <=	K <=	95% <=	L <=	5% <=
<b>messing, metallic 92</b> brass, metallic latón, metalique messing, metallic latón, metalizado latón, metalico ottone, metallic messing, metallic messinki, metalikilo messing, metalak messing, metallic латунный, металлик mosiég, metaliczny ορεχάλκου, μεταλλικό pirint, metalik moszná, metaliza sárgaréz, metáll messing, metalik	<b>messing, metallic 92</b> aluminium, metallic aluminium, metalique aluminium, metallic aluminio, metalizado latón, metalico ottone, metallic aluminium, metallic alumiñi, metalikilo aluminium, metalak aluminium, metallic алюминиевый, металлик aluminium, metaliczny αλουμινίου, μεταλλικό aluminium, metalik híniková, metaliza aluminium, metáll aluminium, metalik	<b>weiß, matt 5</b> white, matt blanc, mat wit, mat bianco, mate branco, fosco vit, mat valkoinen, himmeä hvid, mat hvit, mat белый, матовый biały, matowy λευκό, ματ beyaz, mat bílá, matná fehér, matt bela, mat	<b>rot, klar 731</b> red, clear rouge, clair rood, helder rojo, claro vermelho, claro rosso, chiaro rood, klar punainen, kirjas rood röd красный czereńci κόκκινο, διαυγές kirmizi, şeffaf červená, čirá piros, áttisző rdeča, jasna	<b>eisen, metallic 91</b> steel, metallic colours fer, metalique ijzerkleur, metallic ferroso, metalizado ferro, metalico ferro, metalico járnárg, metallic ferrosvalmian, metalikilo jern, metalak jern, metallic стальной, металлик żelazo, metaliczny σιδηρού, μεταλλικό demir, metalik železná, metaliza vas, metáll železná, metalik	<b>rot, klar 731</b> red, clear rouge, clair rood, helder rojo, claro vermelho, claro rosso, chiaro rood, klar punainen, kirjas rood röd красный czereńci κόκκινο, διαυγές kirmizi, şeffaf červená, čirá piros, áttisző rdeča, jasna	<b>farbios, glanzend 1</b> clear glass incoloro, brillant clear glas, glanzend incoloro, brillante incolor, brilhan transparente, lucide lárglis, blak vártón, kltészé larveles, skinnendá kér, blak бесцветный, блестящий bezbavny, byszczy αχρωμο, γυαλιστερό renksz, parlak bezbarevná, lesklá színtelen, fényes brezbarvna, bleskačosa	<b>rot, klar 731</b> red, clear rouge, clair rood, helder rojo, claro vermelho, claro rosso, chiaro rood, klar punainen, kirjas rood röd красный czereńci κόκκινο, διαυγές kirmizi, şeffaf červená, čirá piros, áttisző rdeča, jasna	<b>farbios, glanzend 1</b> clear glass incoloro, brillant clear glas, glanzend incoloro, brillante incolor, brilhan transparente, lucide lárglis, blak vártón, kltészé larveles, skinnendá kér, blak бесцветный, блестящий bezbavny, byszczy αχρωμο, γυαλιστερό renksz, parlak bezbarevná, lesklá színtelen, fényes brezbarvna, bleskačosa	<b>farbios, glanzend 1</b> clear glass incoloro, brillant clear glas, glanzend incoloro, brillante incolor, brilhan transparente, lucide lárglis, blak vártón, kltészé larveles, skinnendá kér, blak бесцветный, блестящий bezbavny, byszczy αχρωμο, γυαλιστερό renksz, parlak bezbarevná, lesklá színtelen, fényes brezbarvna, bleskačosa	<b>seegrün, matt 48</b> sea green, matt vert d'eau, mat zeegroen, mat verde mar, mate verde-mar, fosco verde lago, opaco hansgrün, mat merenvihreä, himmeä hansgrün, mat slaggrün, mat зелен морской, матовый zelen morská, matowy πράσινο λιμνής, ματ göl yeşil, mat morska zelená, matná tengerzöld, matt morsko zelena, mat	

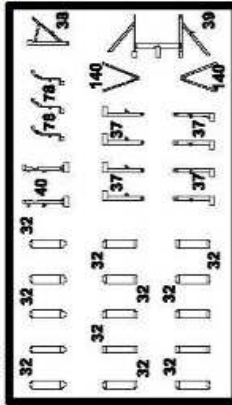
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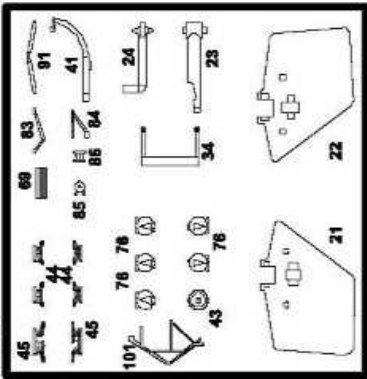
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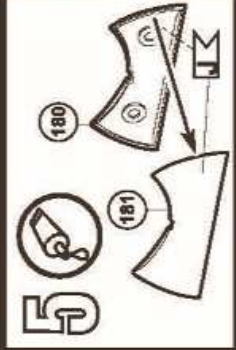
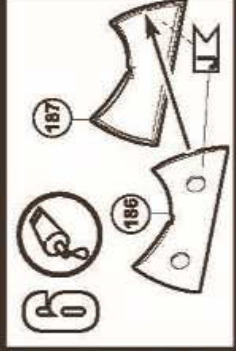
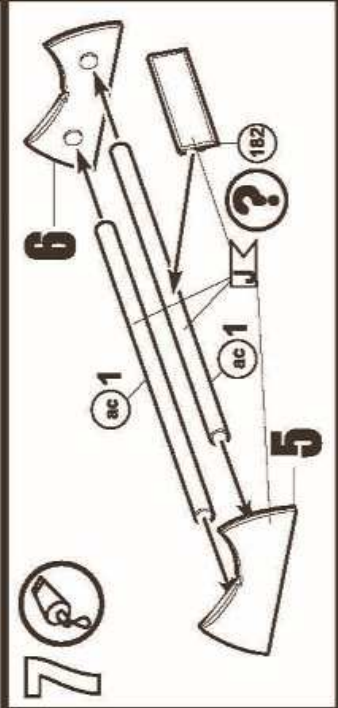
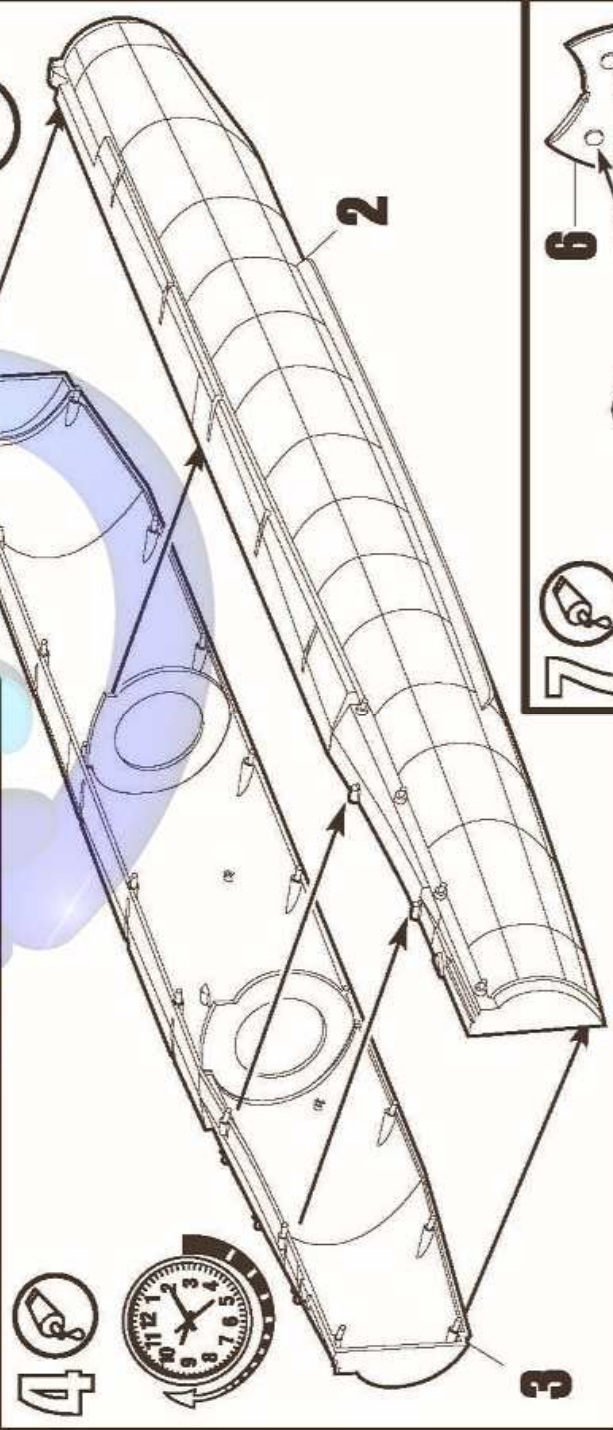
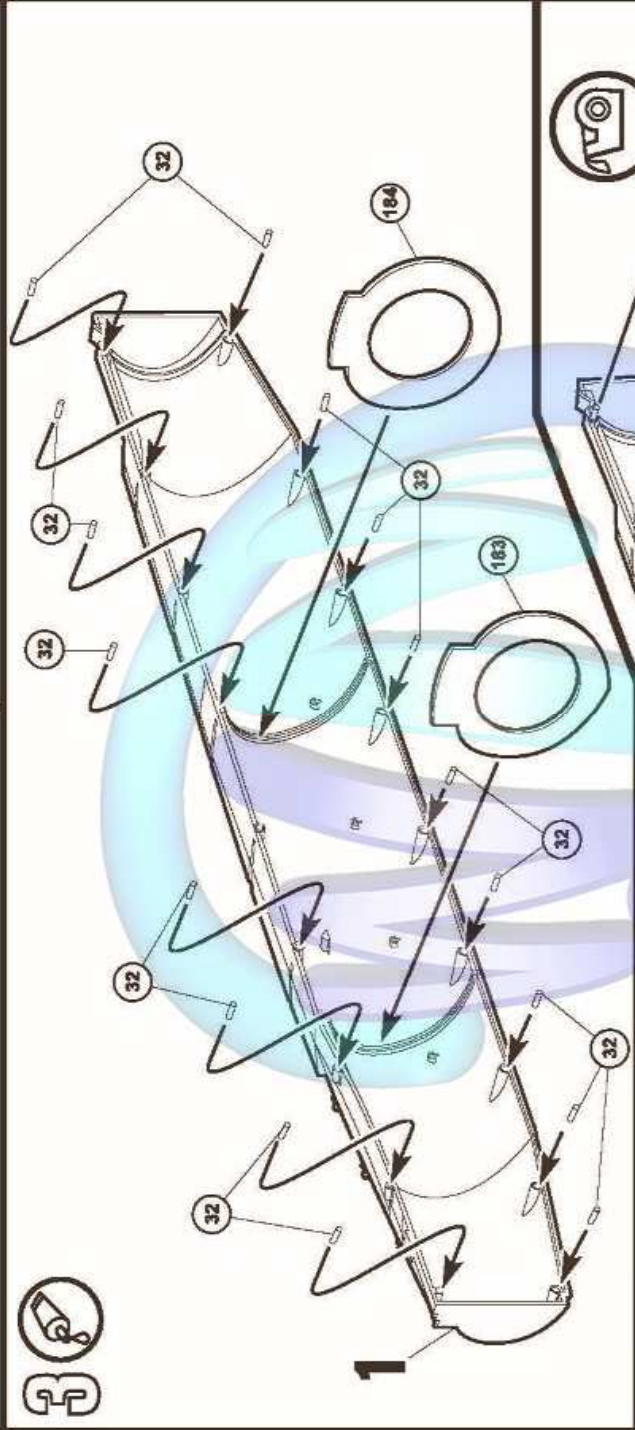
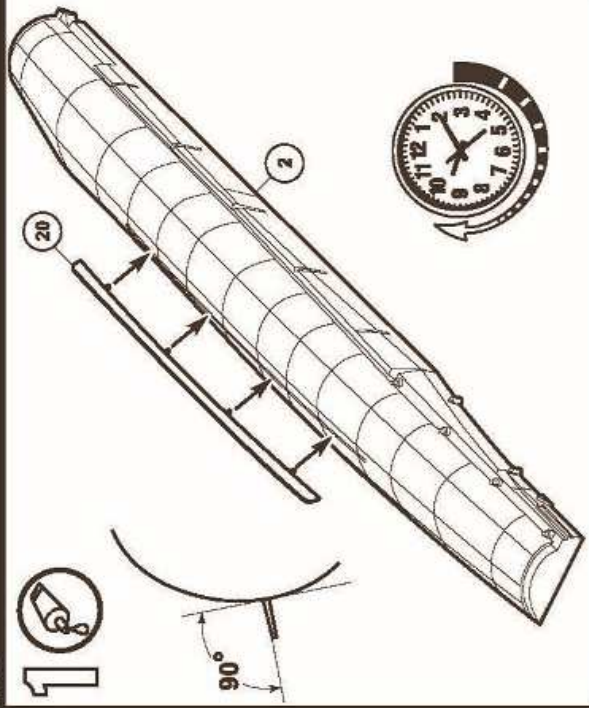
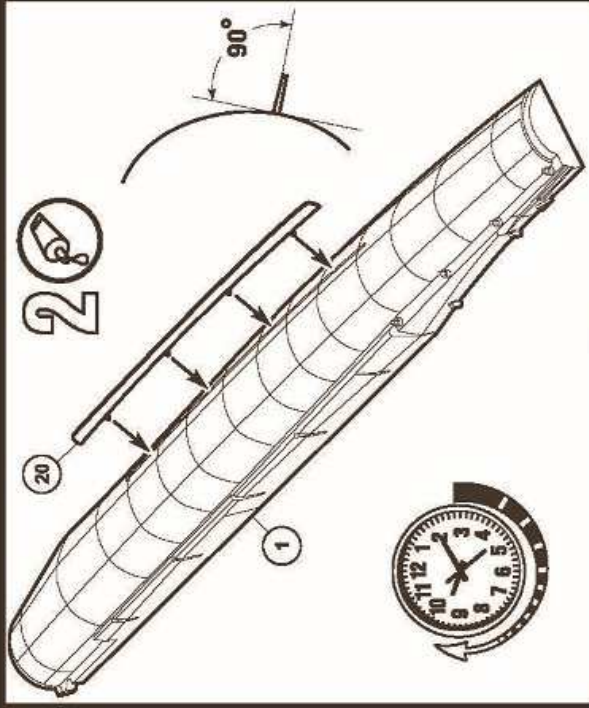


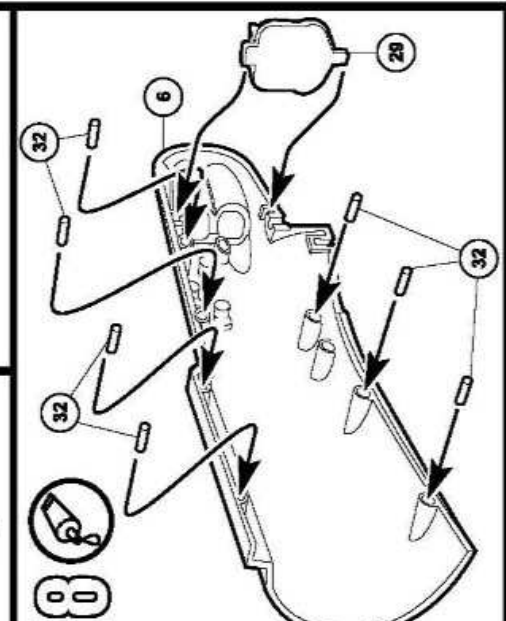
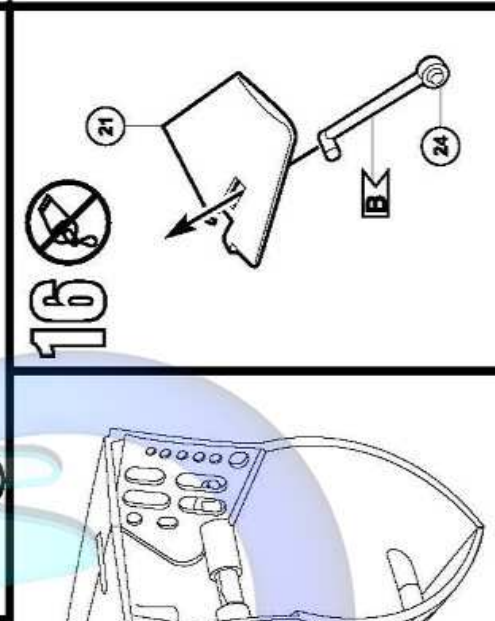
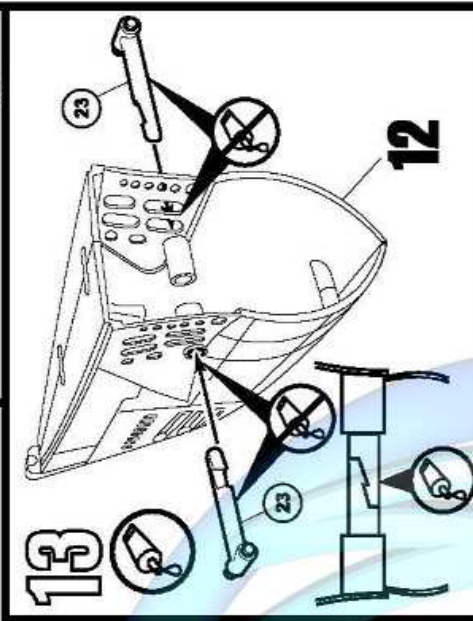
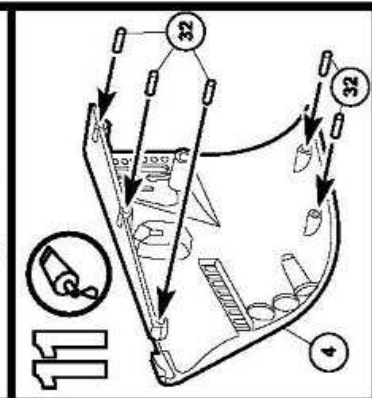
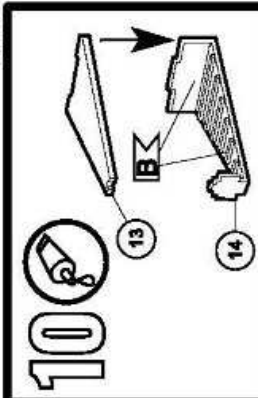
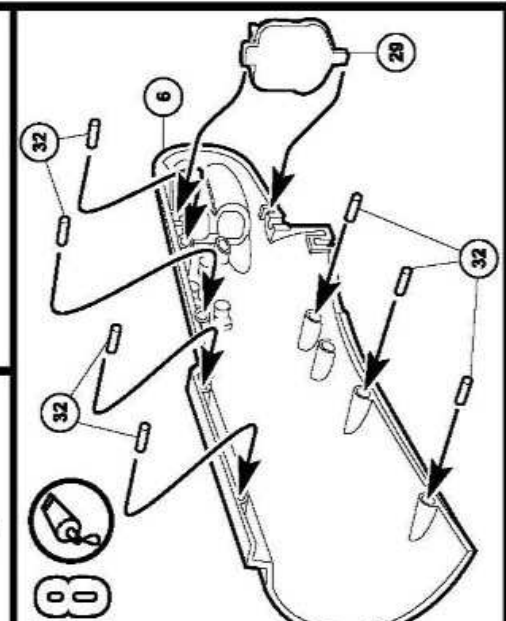
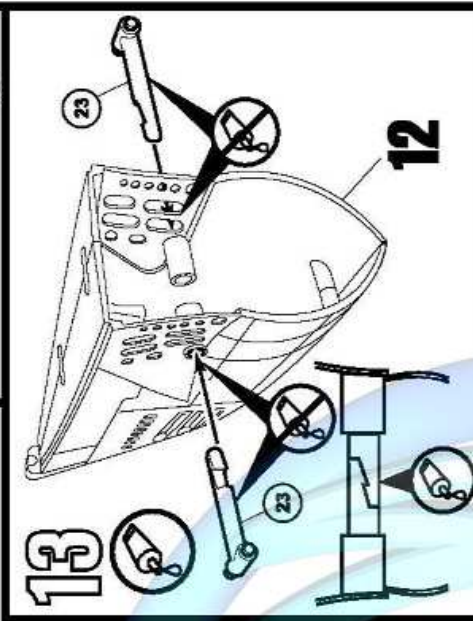
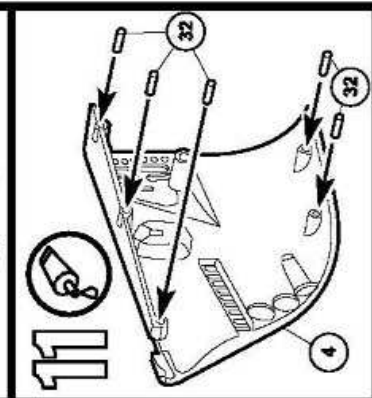
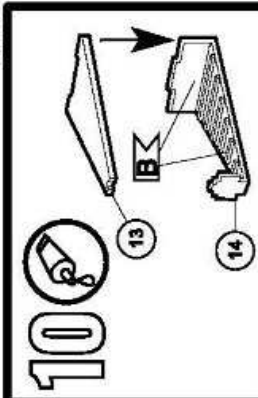
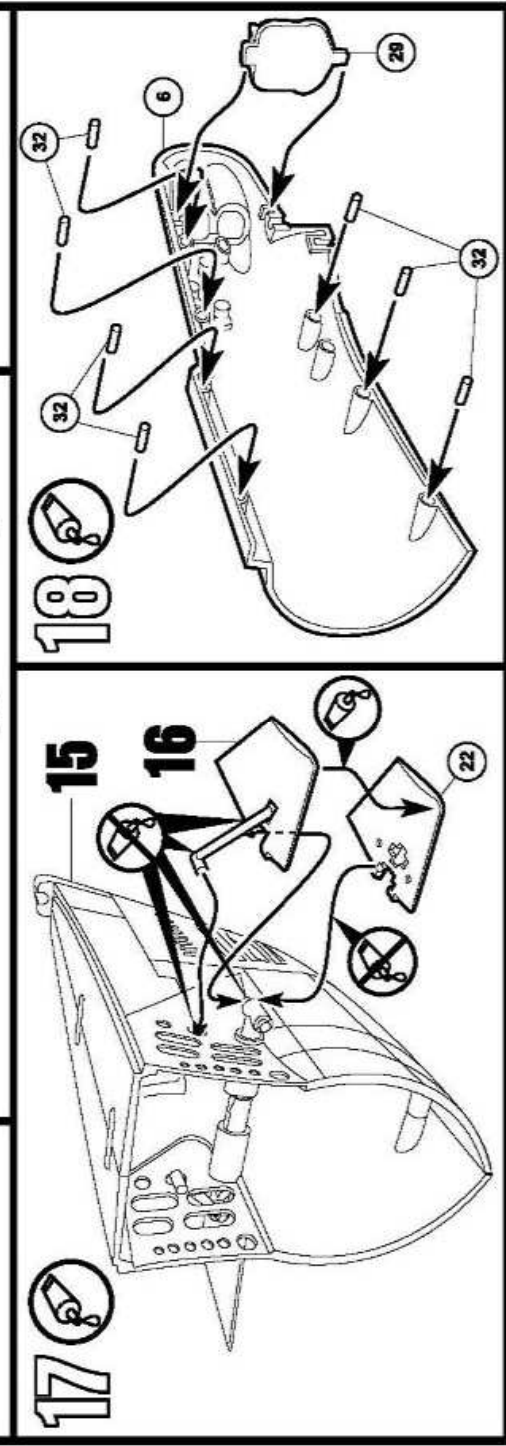
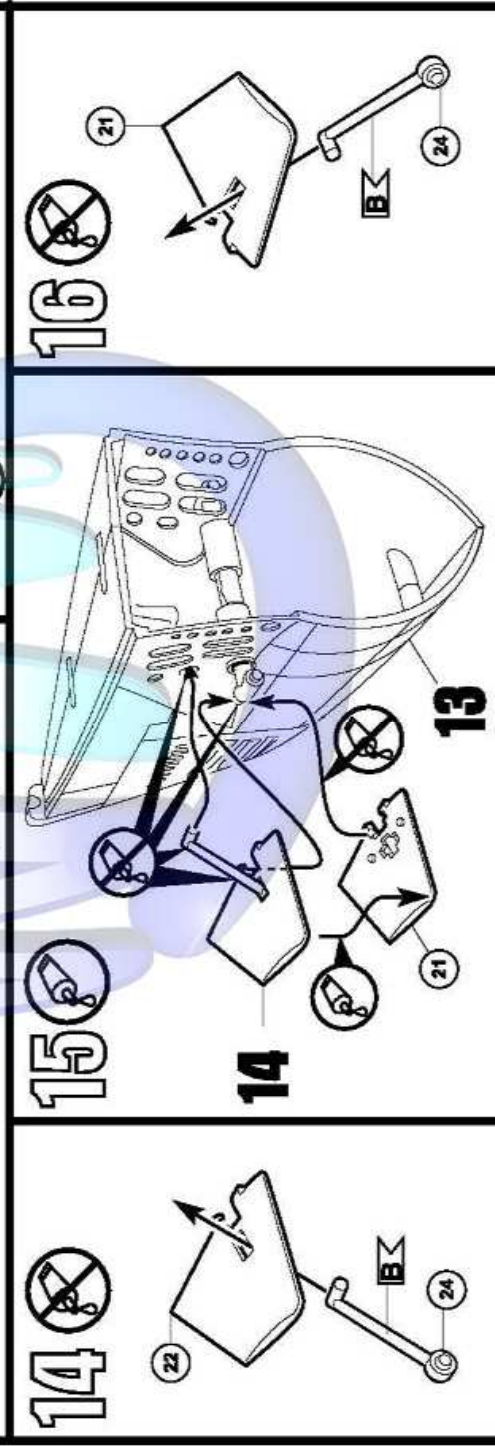
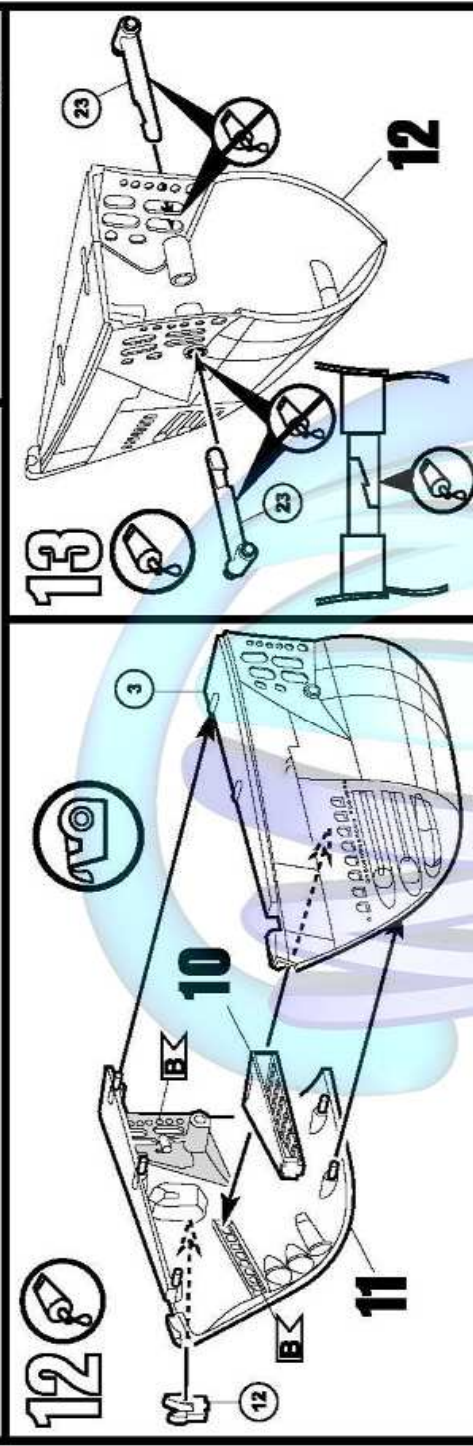
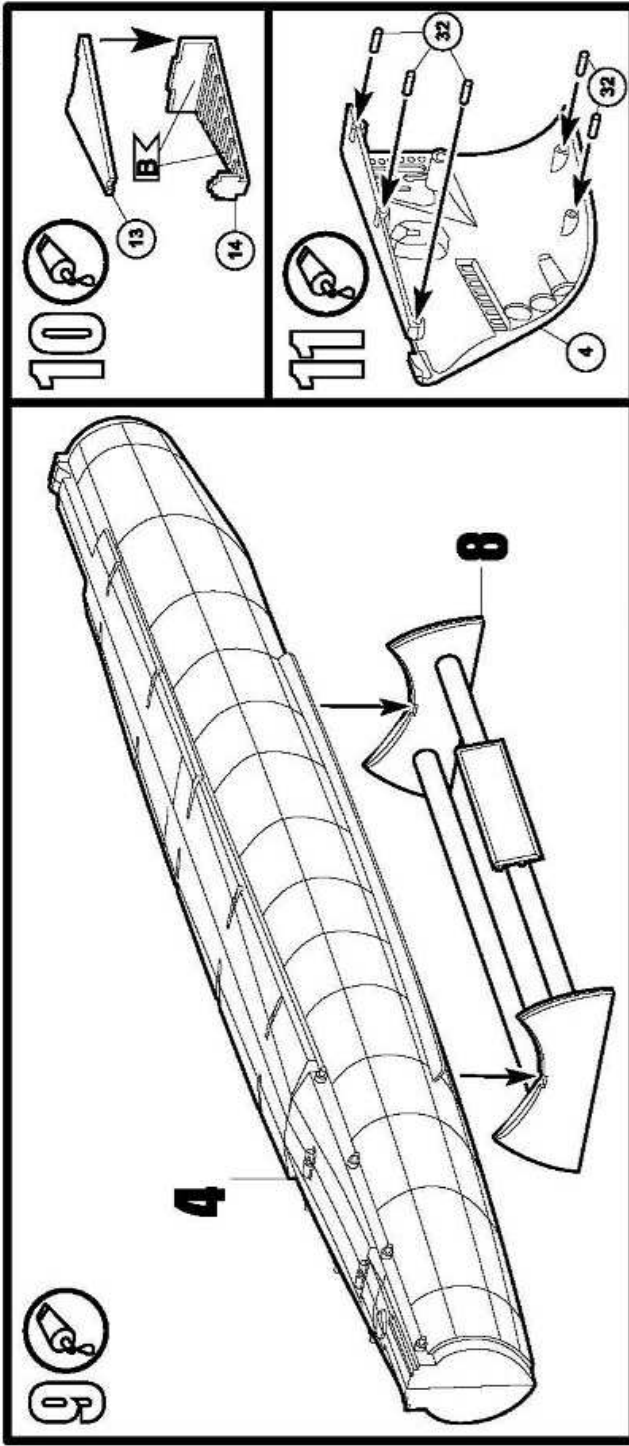
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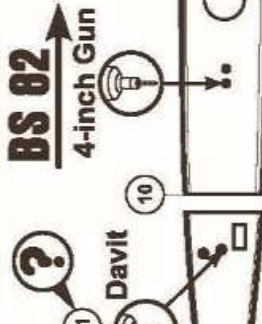
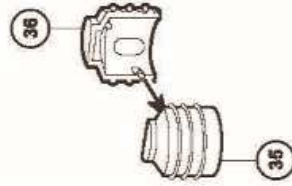
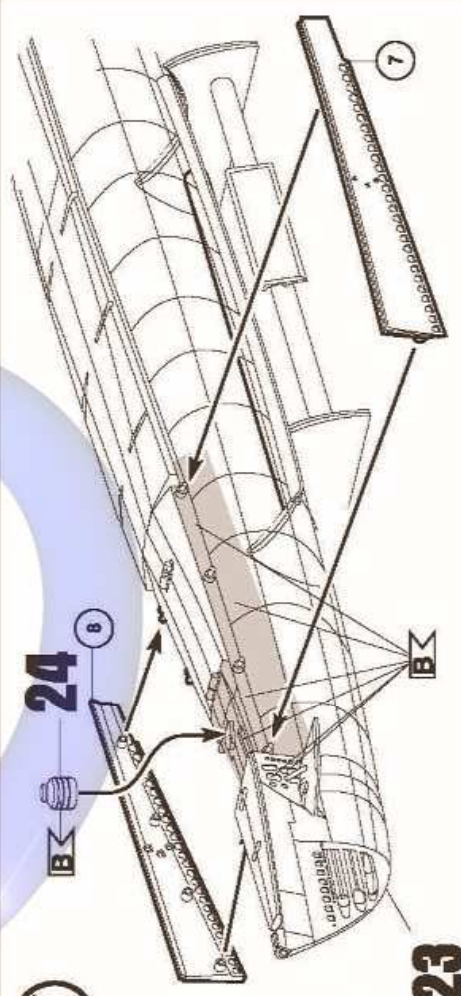
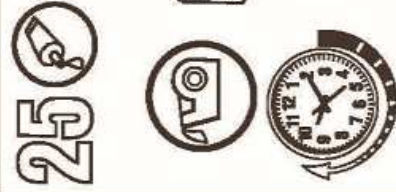
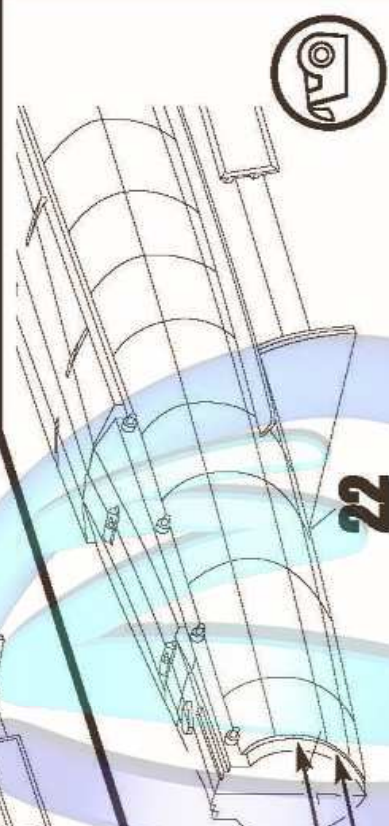
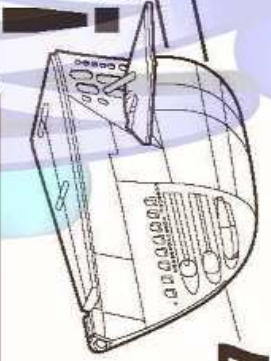
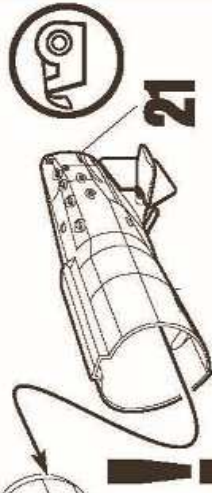
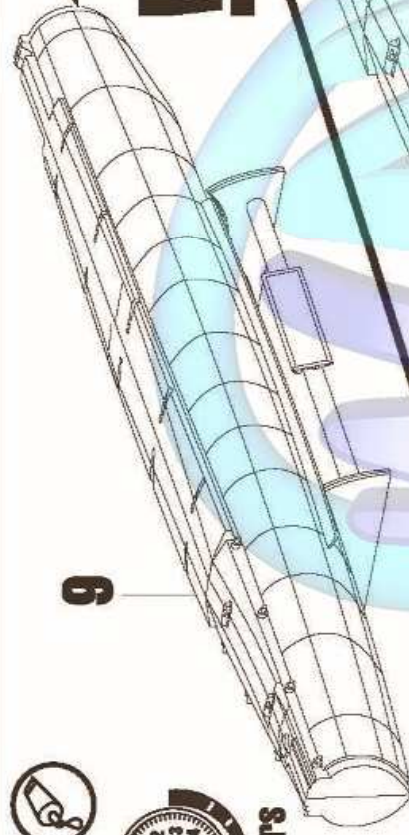
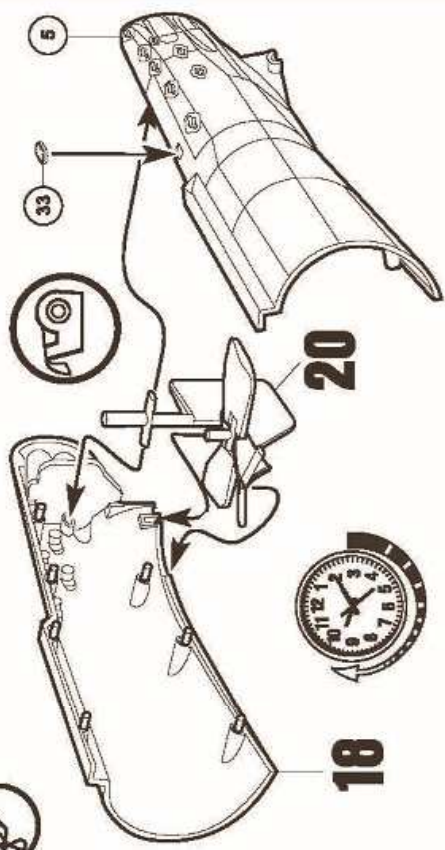
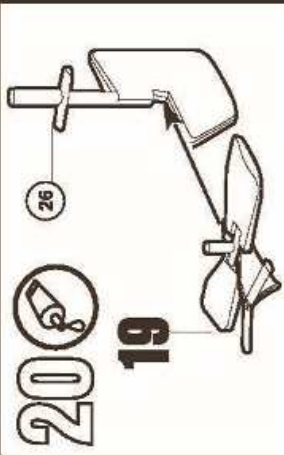
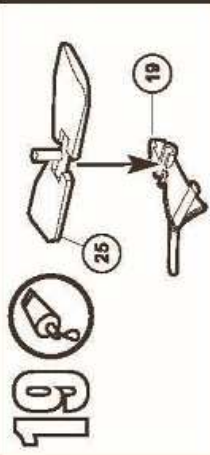


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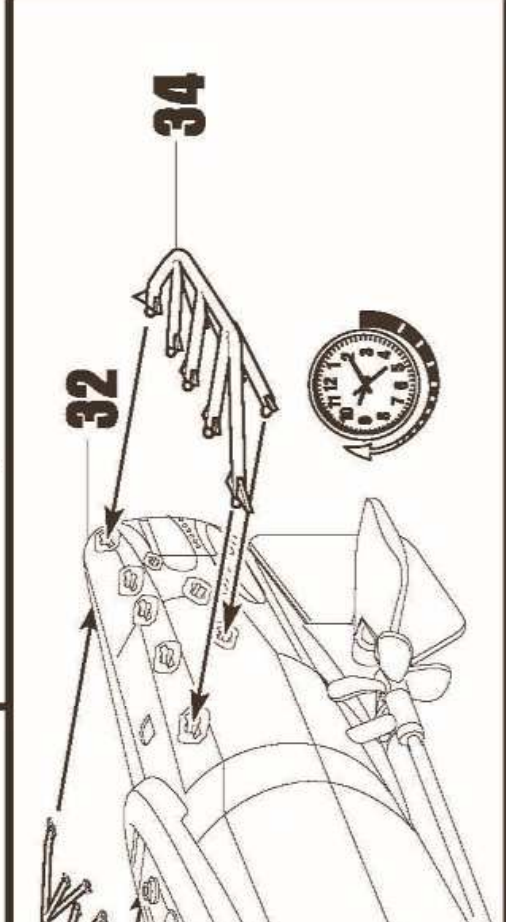
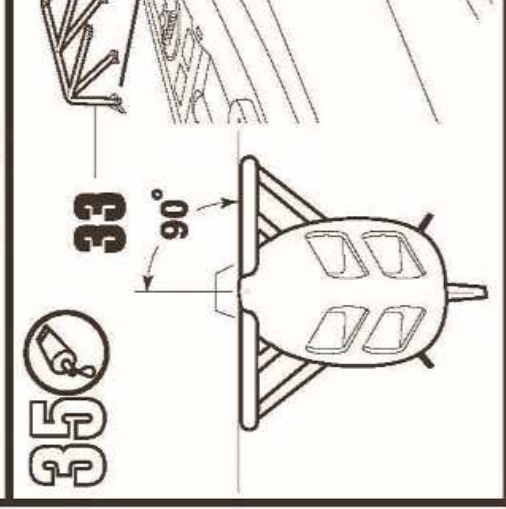
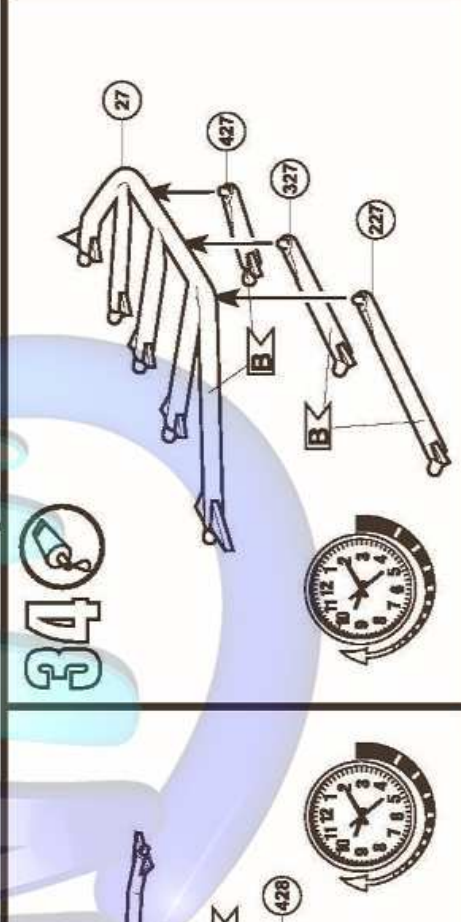
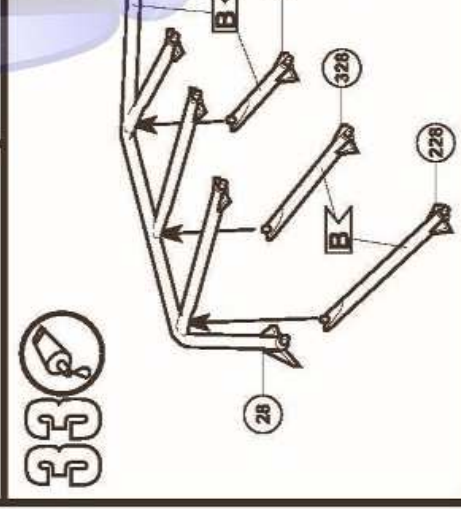
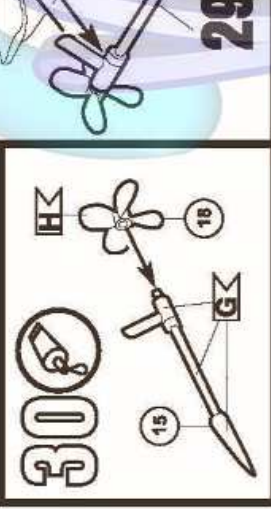
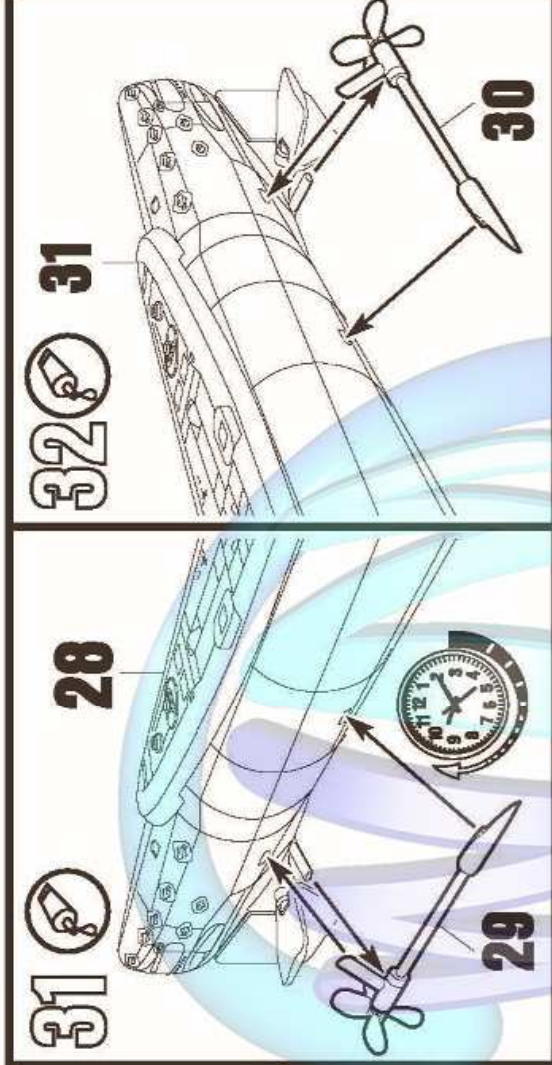
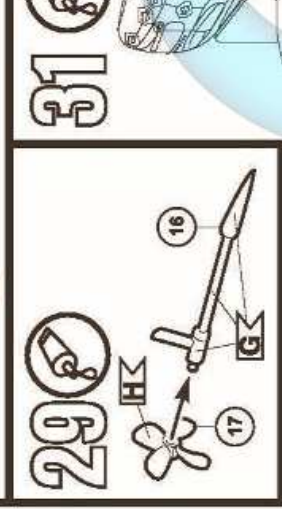
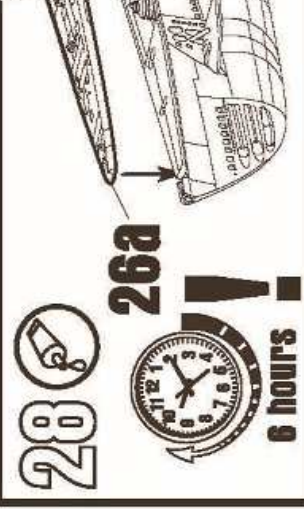
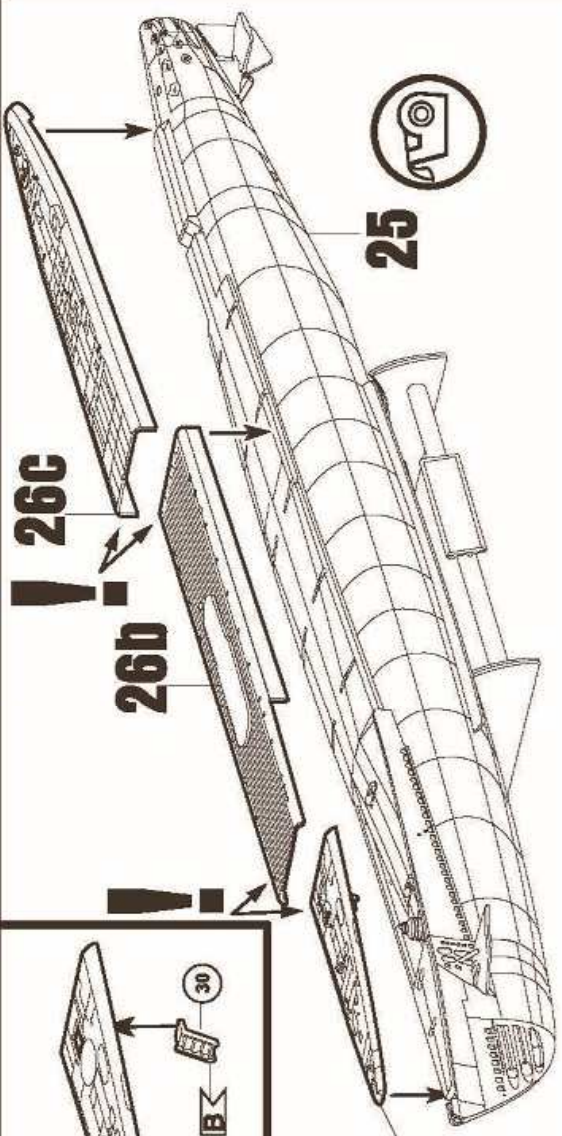
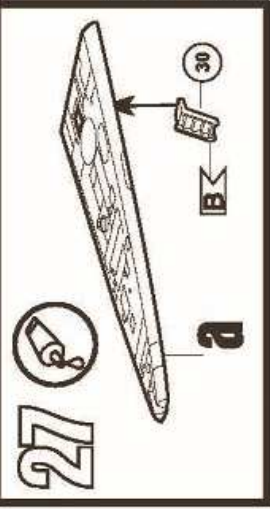


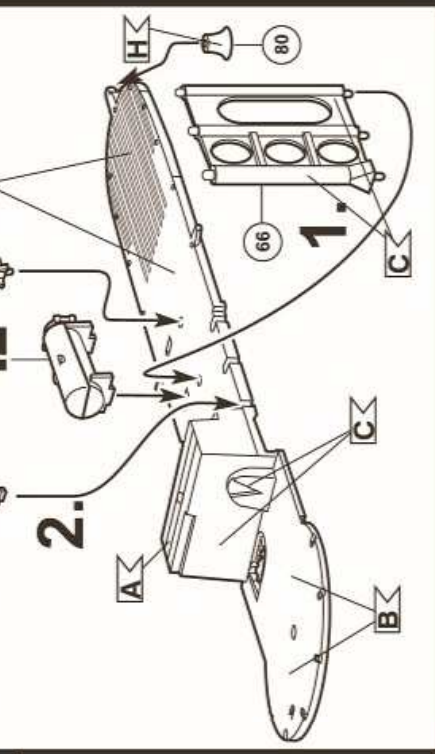
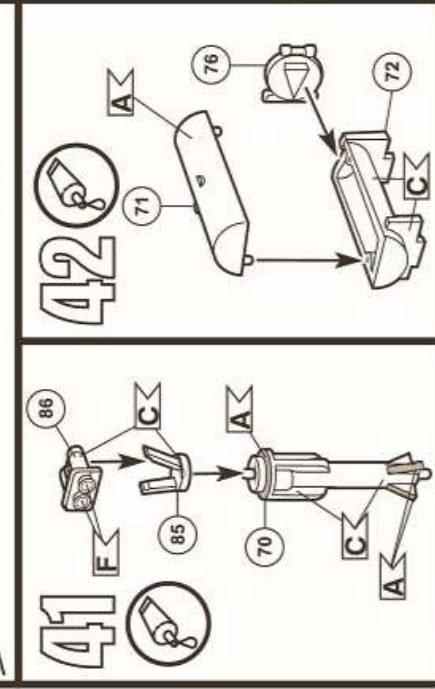
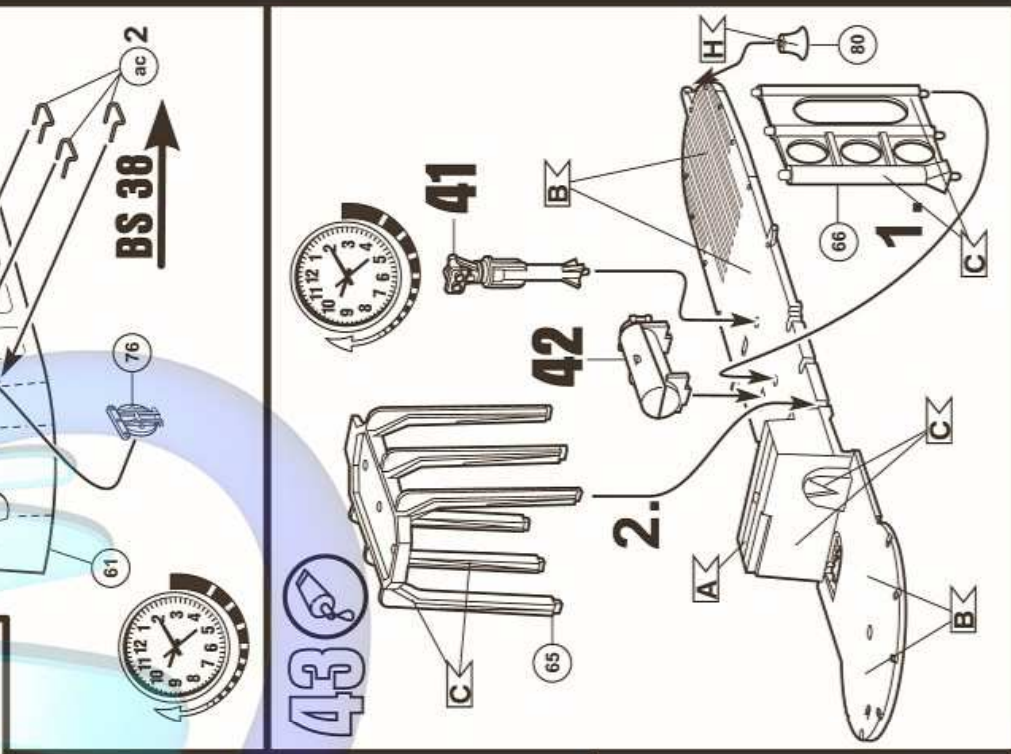
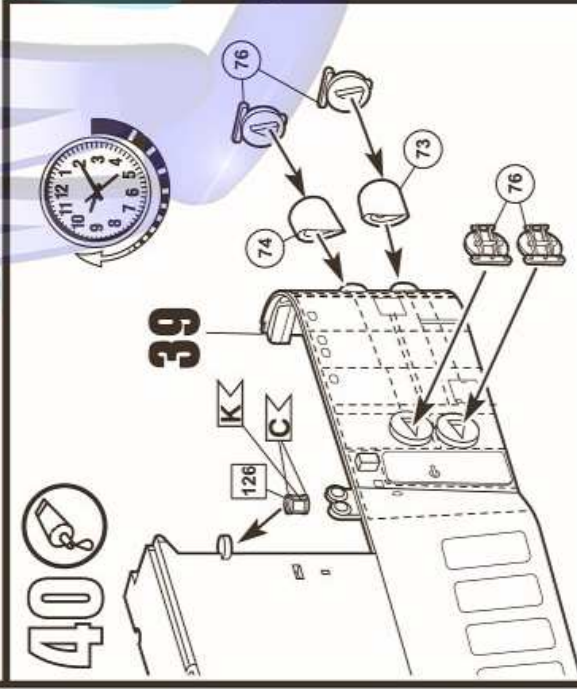
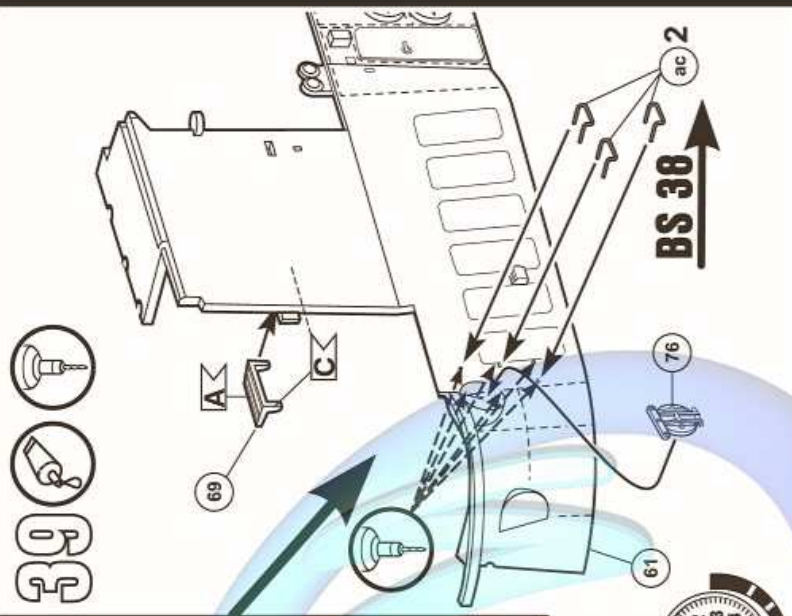
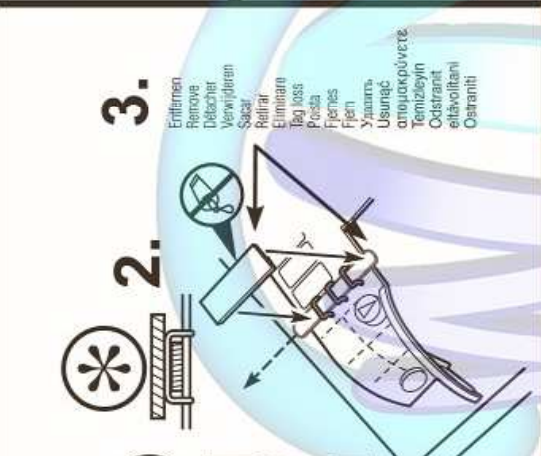
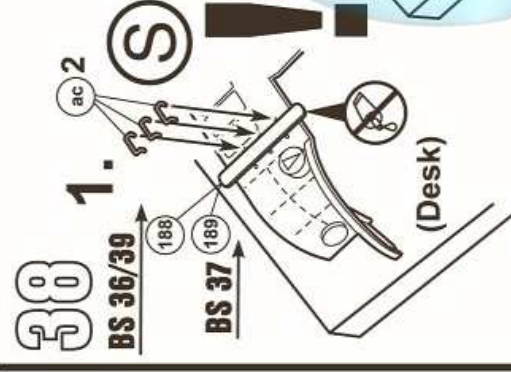
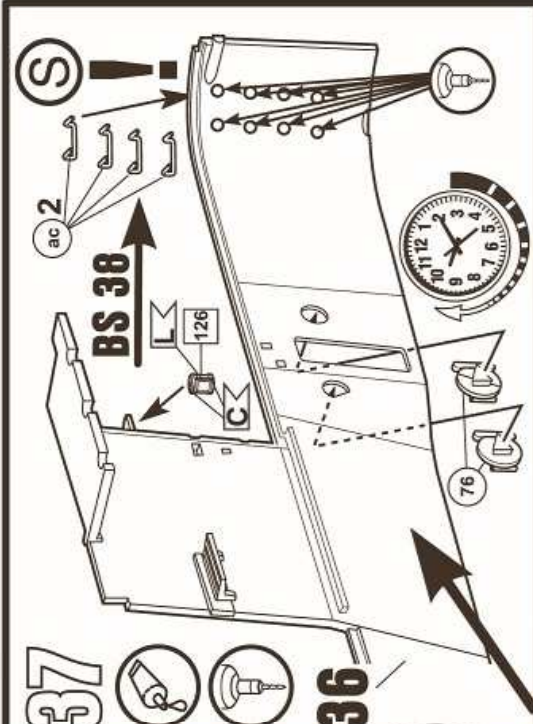
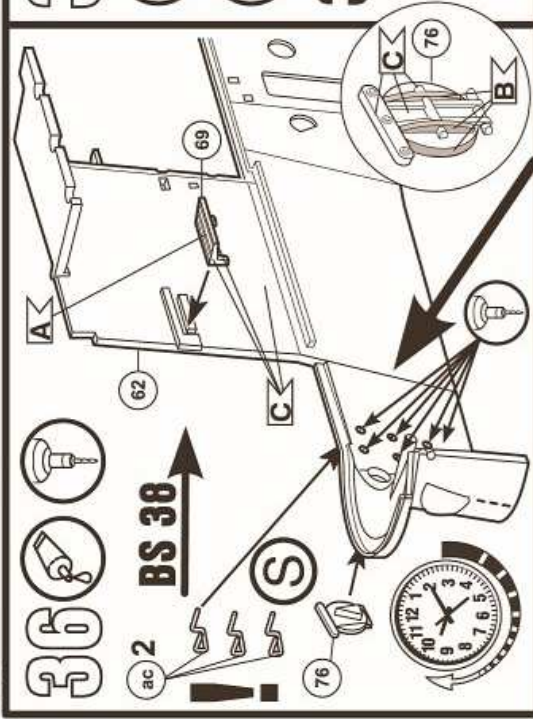




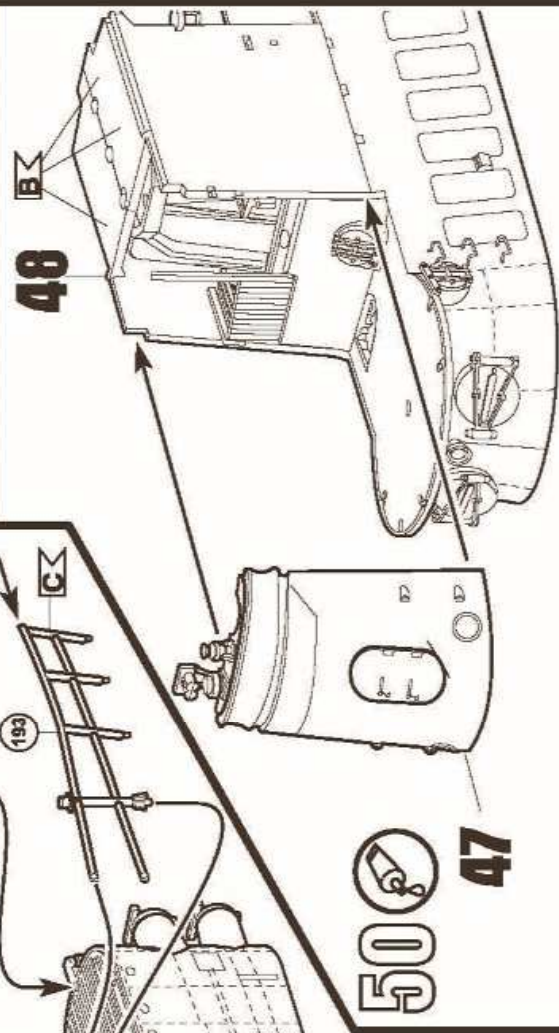
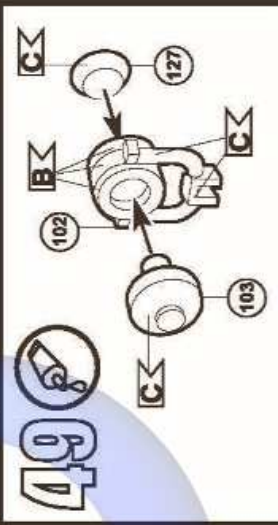
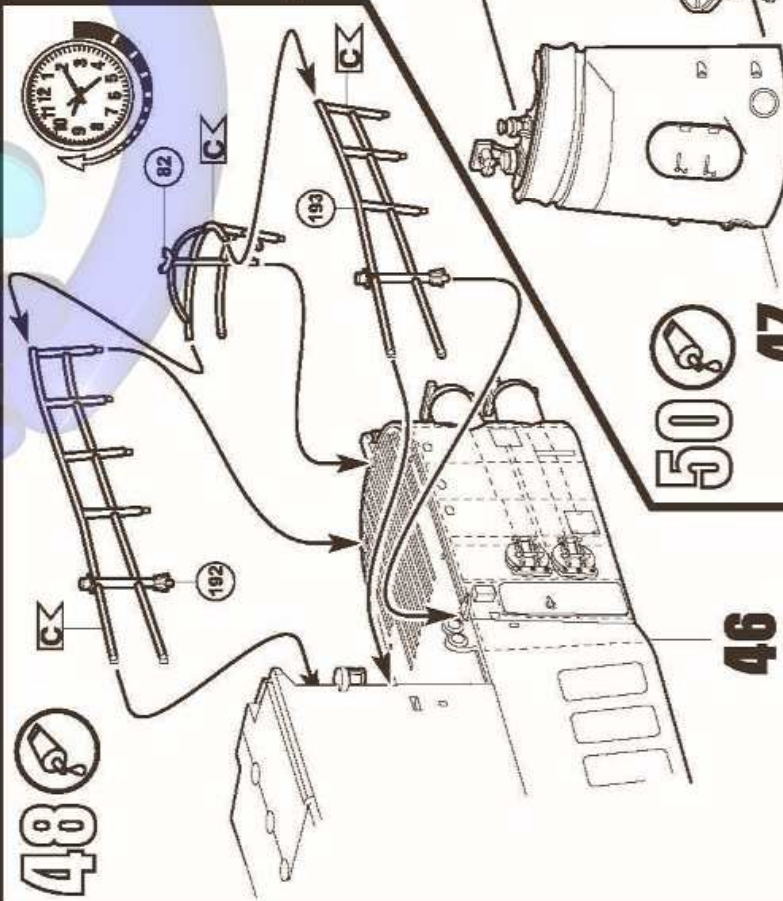
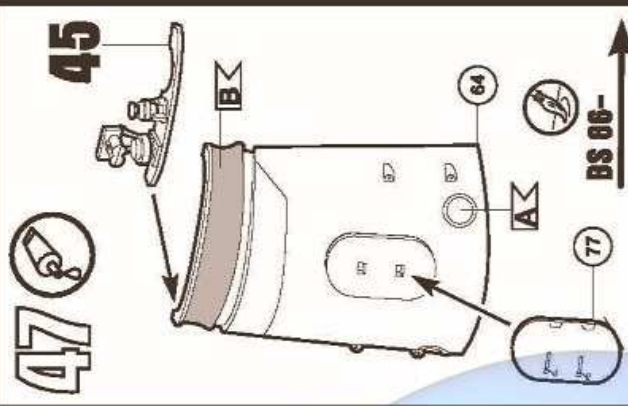
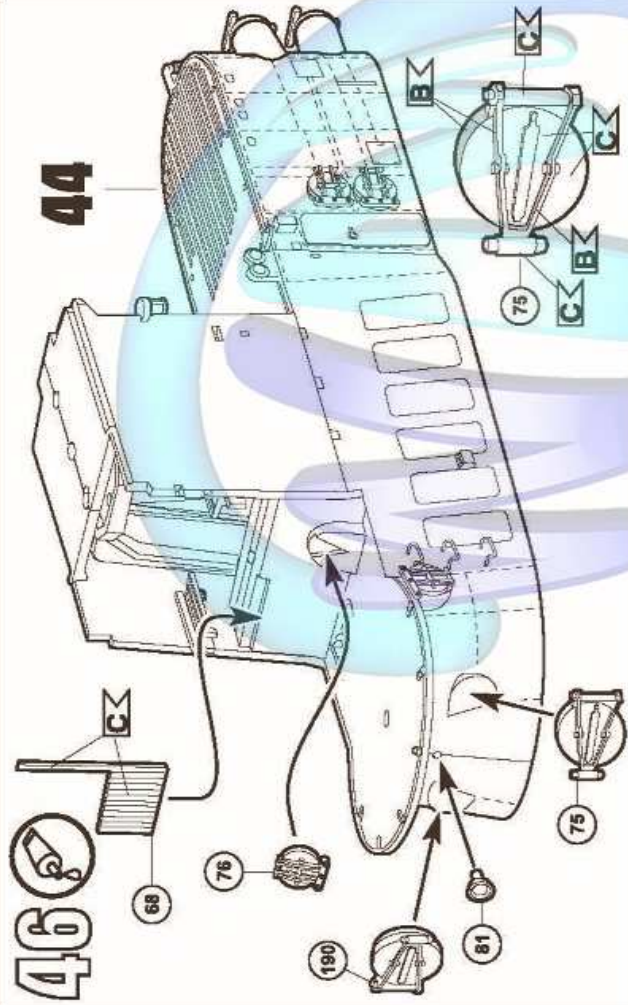
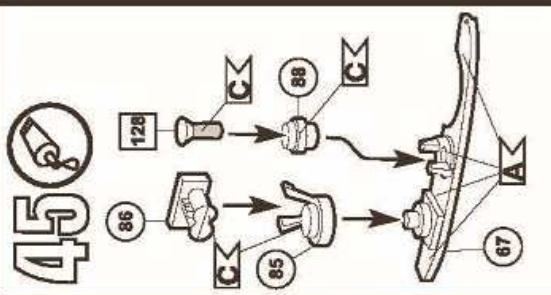
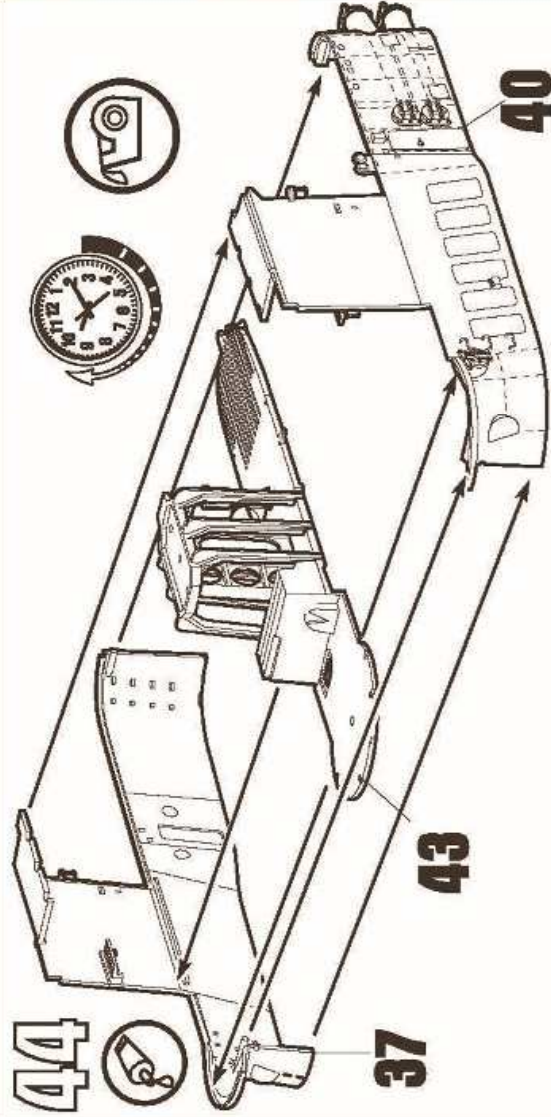


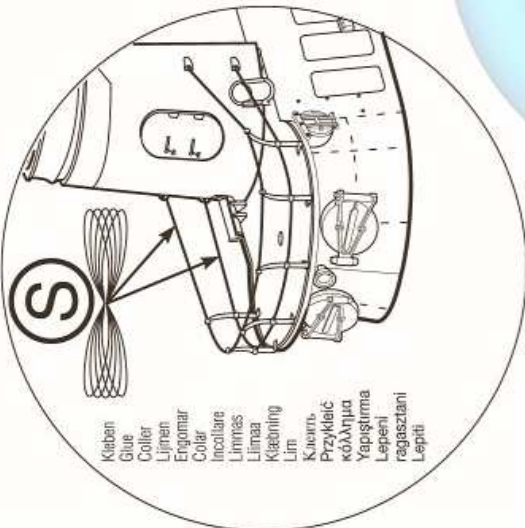
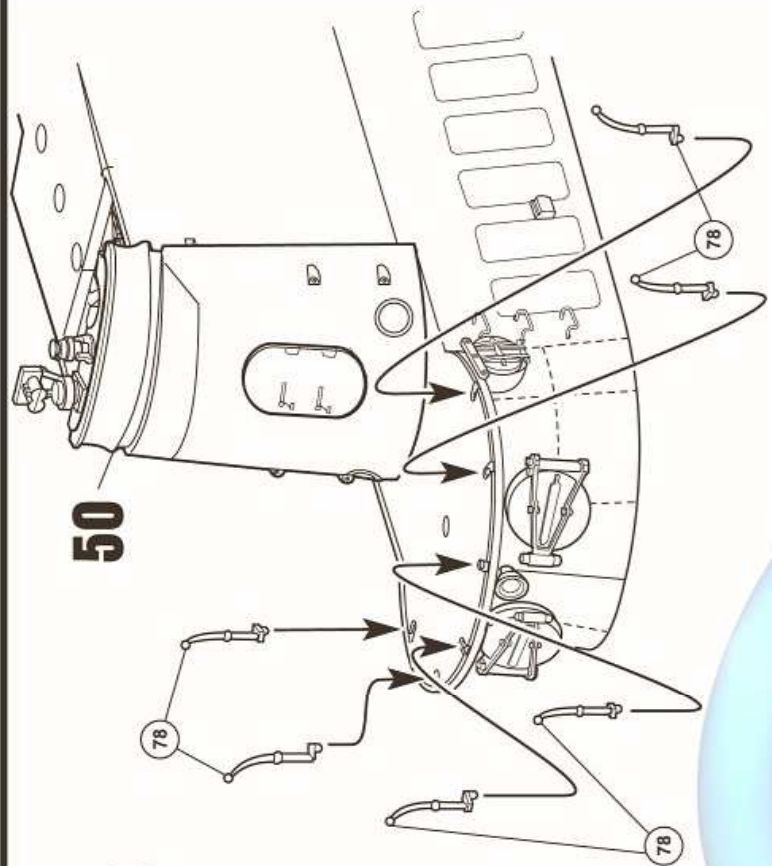




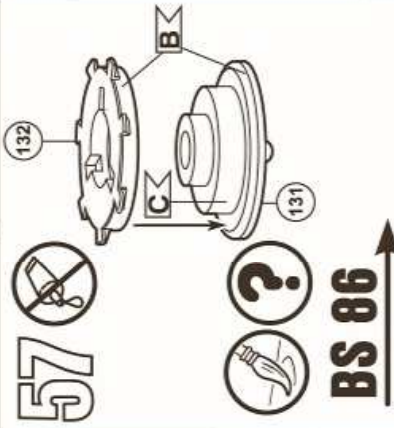
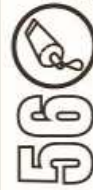
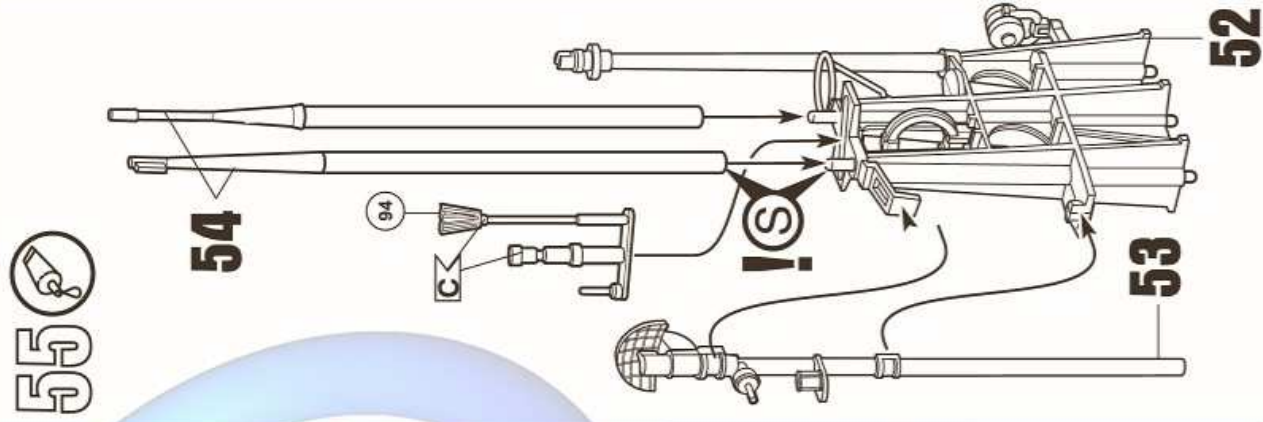
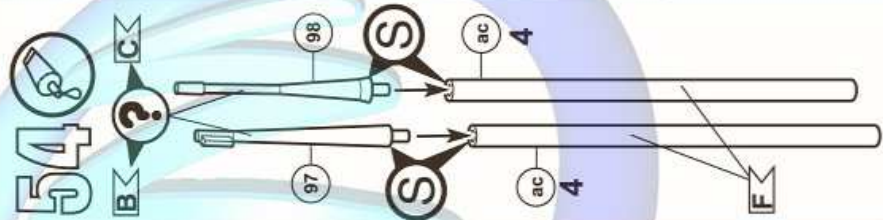
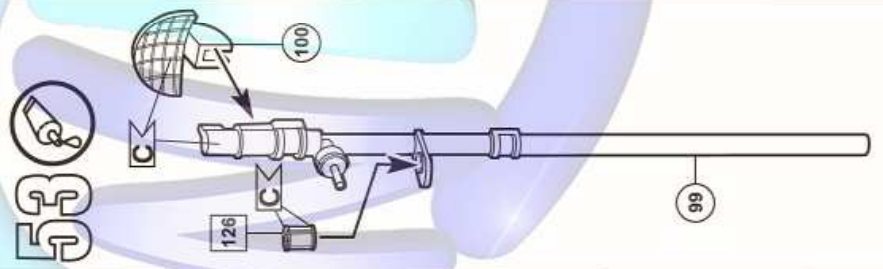
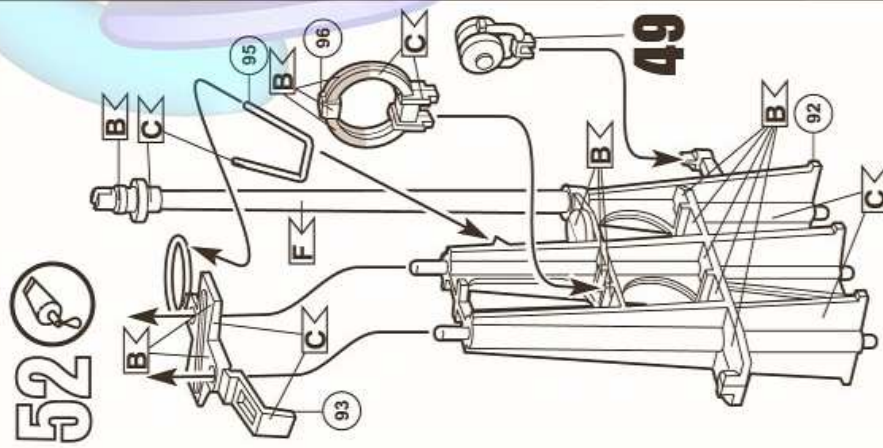


3.  
 Entfernen  
 Remove  
 Döşerler  
 Vervrijfden  
 Sacar  
 Rafillar  
 Eliminar  
 Bag loss  
 Poada  
 Flejes  
 Flamm  
 Yınamak  
 Usunmaq  
 ampuşakpövrte  
 Temizleyin  
 Odstranit  
 eikavolitanii  
 Ostraniti





Kleban  
Glue  
Coller  
Lijmen  
Epoxyamat  
Color  
Incollare  
Limmas  
Limaa  
Klebrning  
Lim  
Клей  
Przykleić  
κόλλημα  
Yapıştırma  
Leperni  
ragasztani  
Lepti

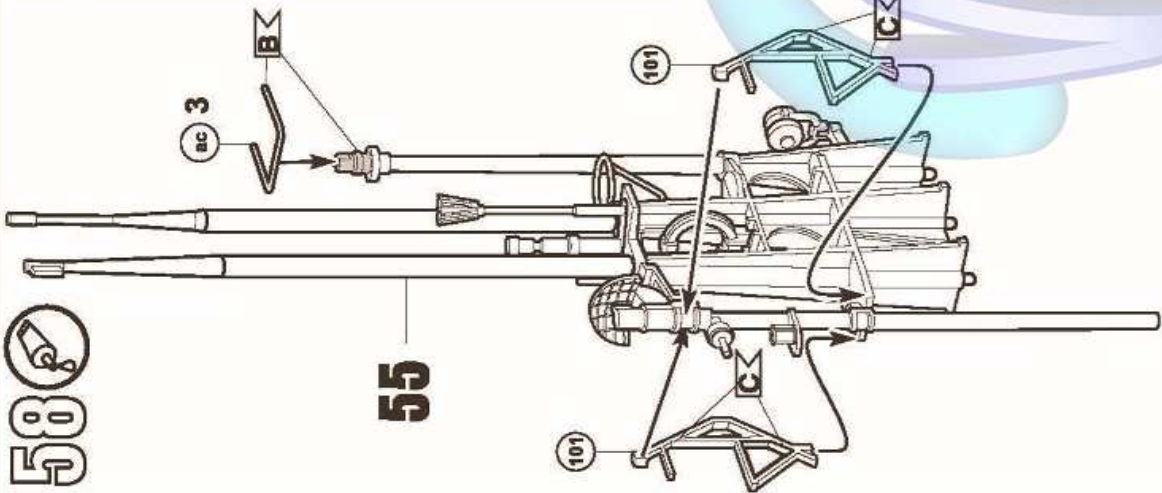


**BS 86**



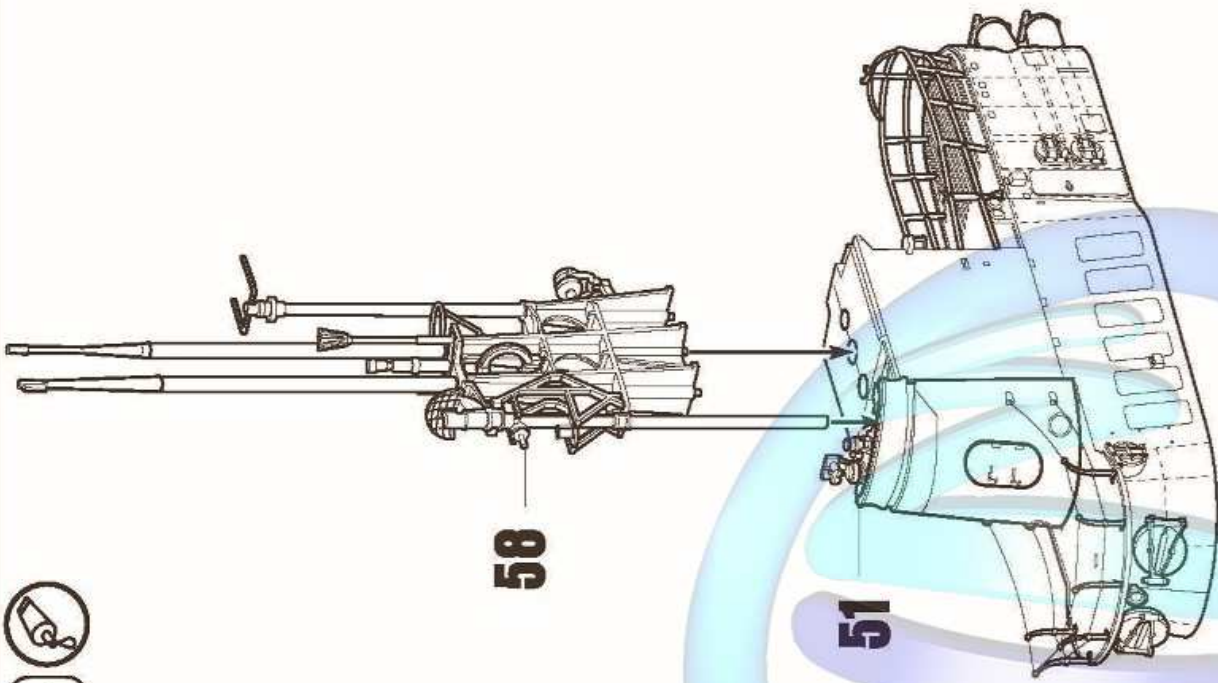
**BS 86**

58



55

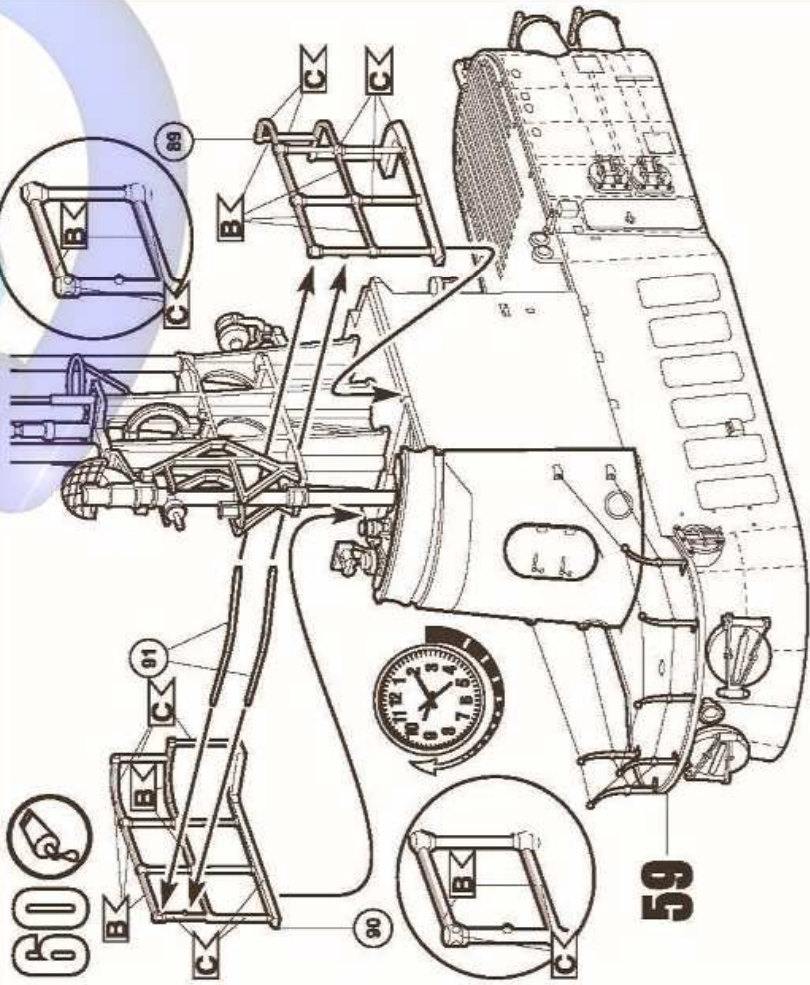
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58

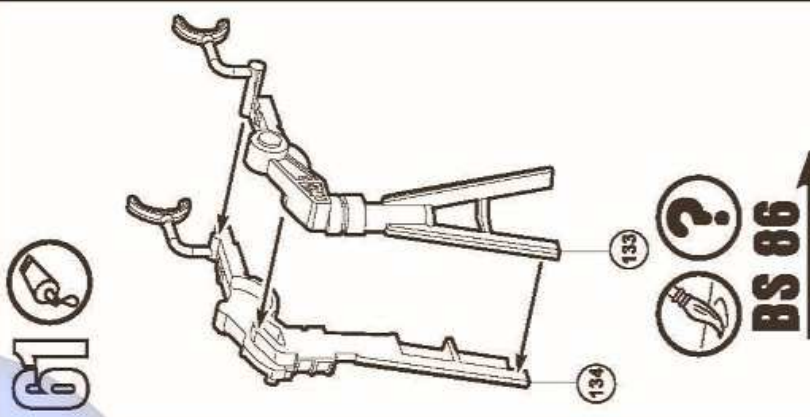
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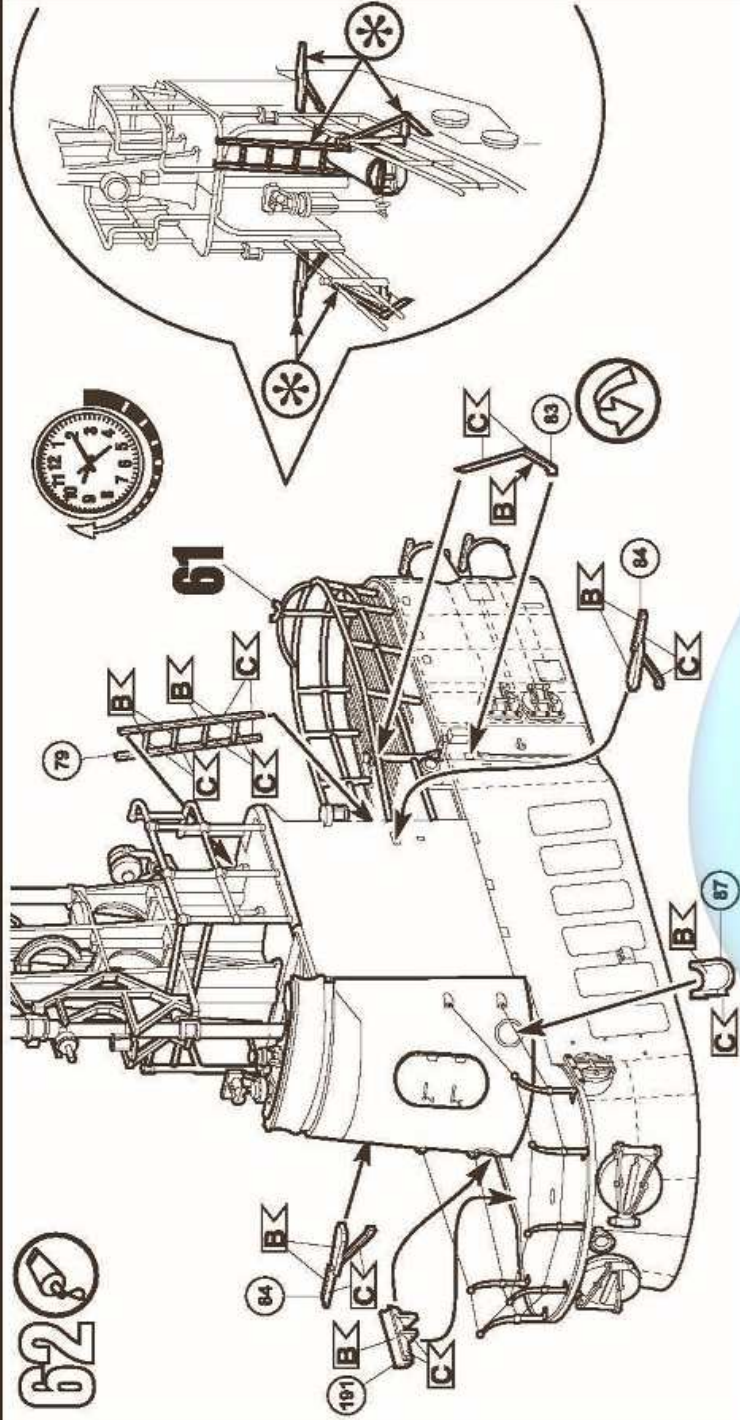
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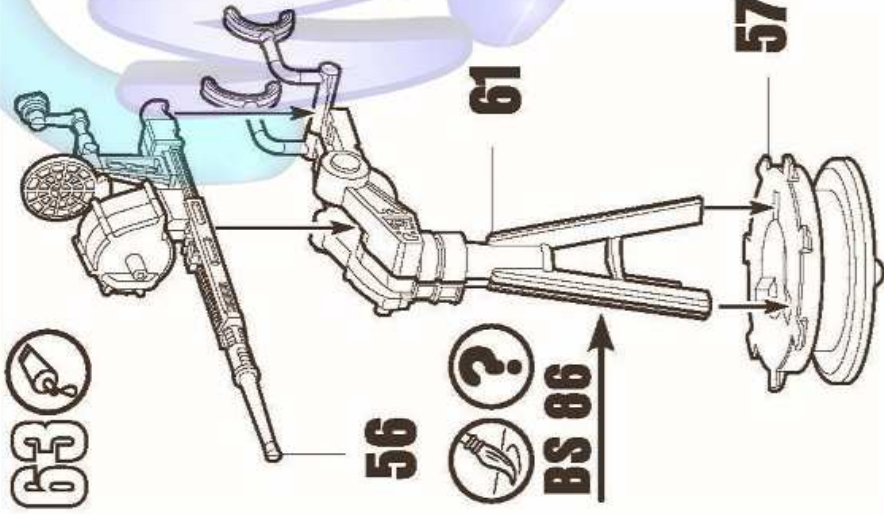


BS 86

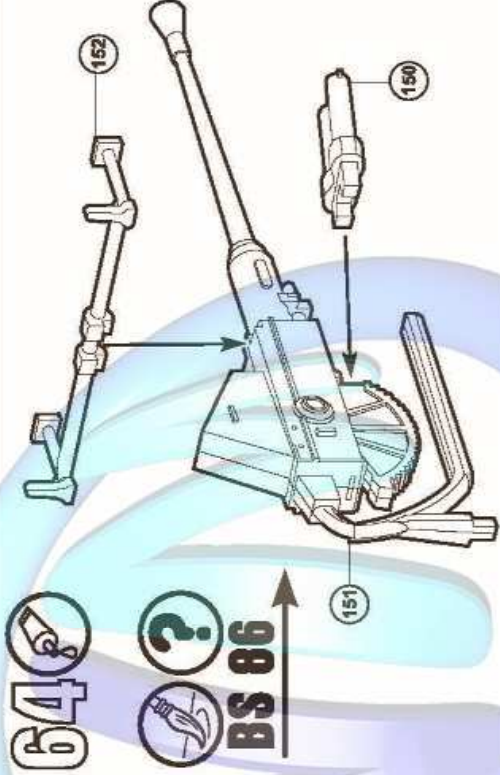
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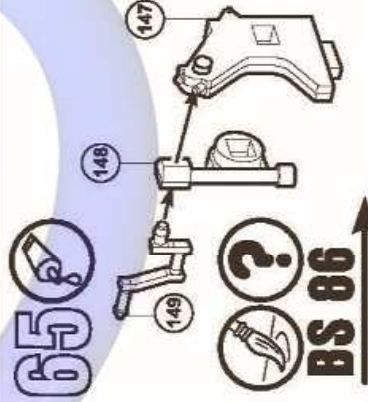
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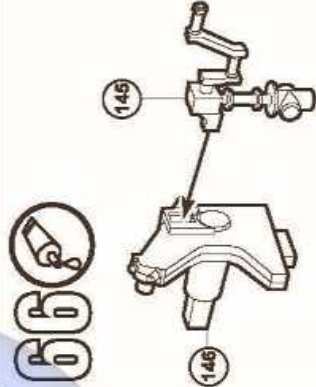
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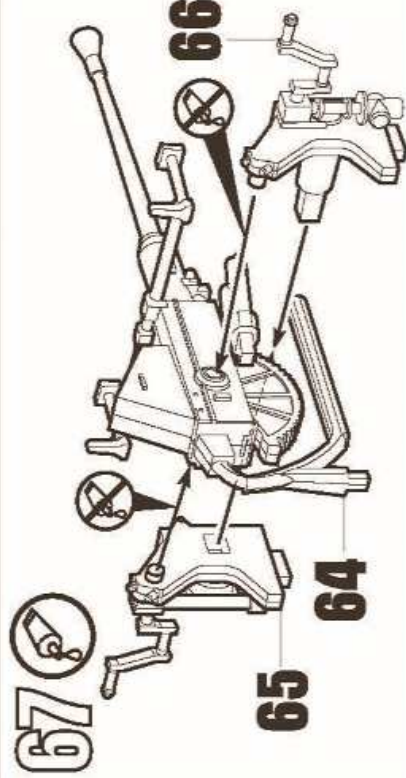
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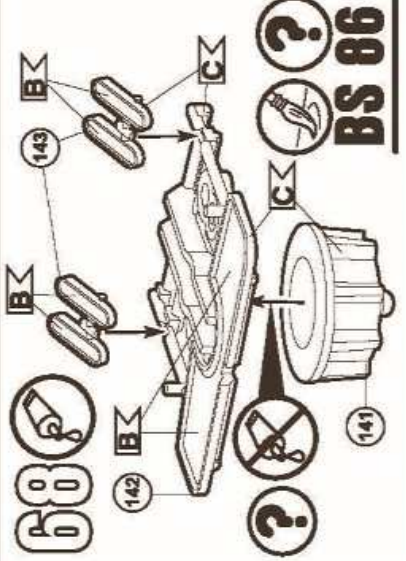
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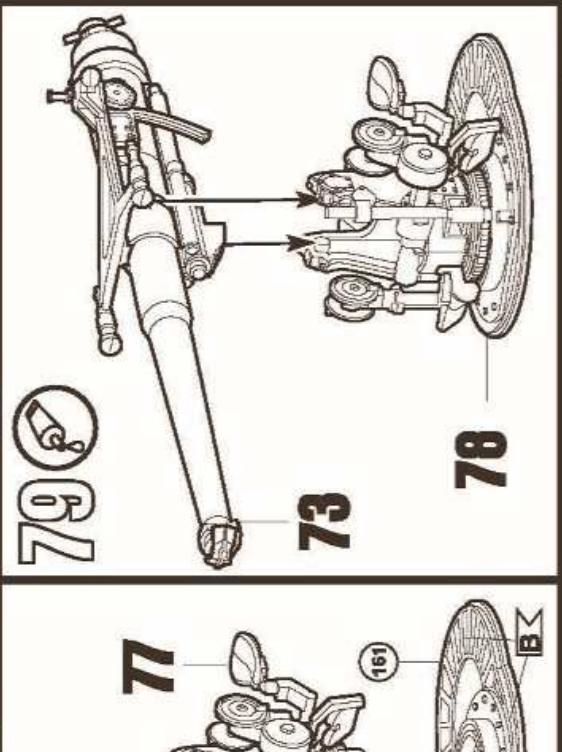
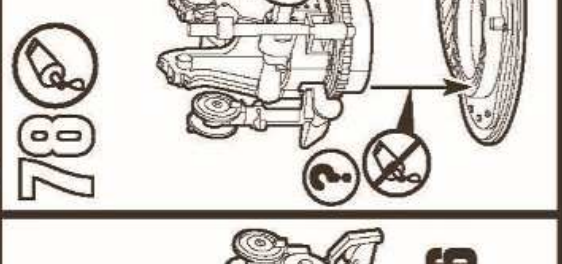
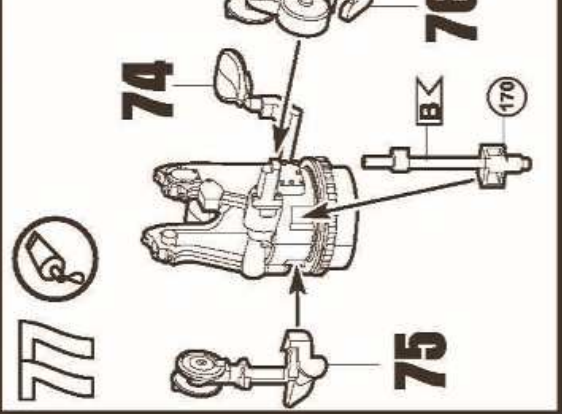
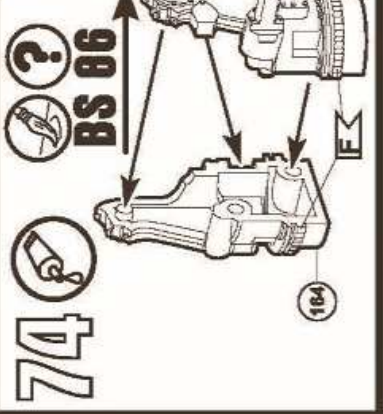
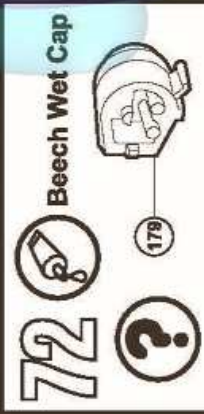
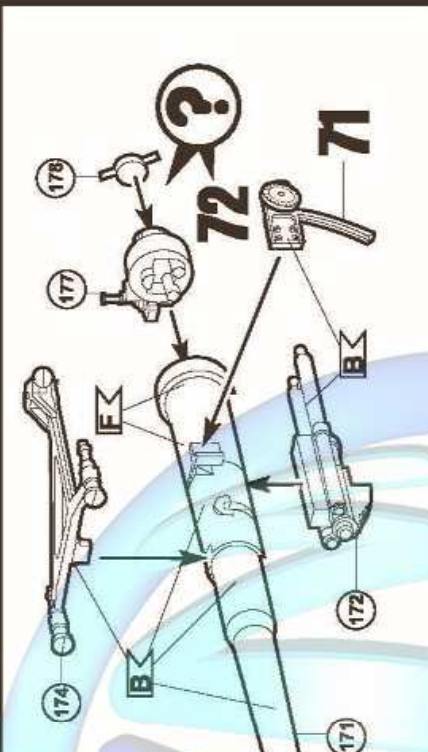
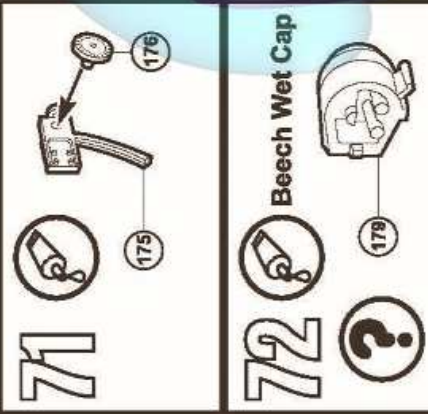
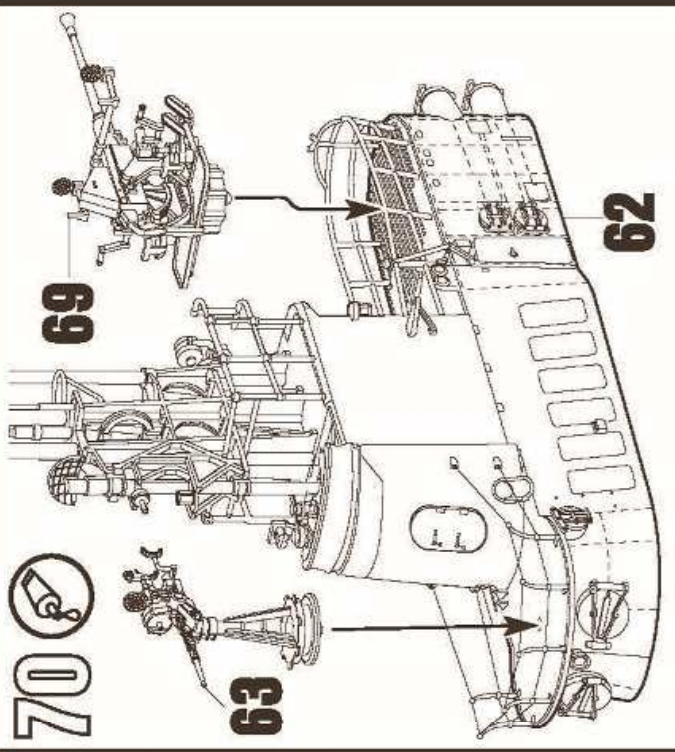
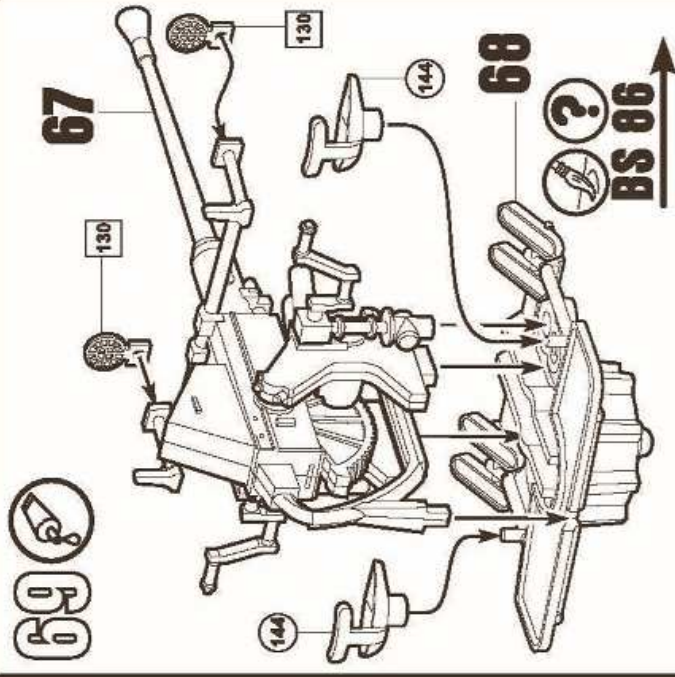


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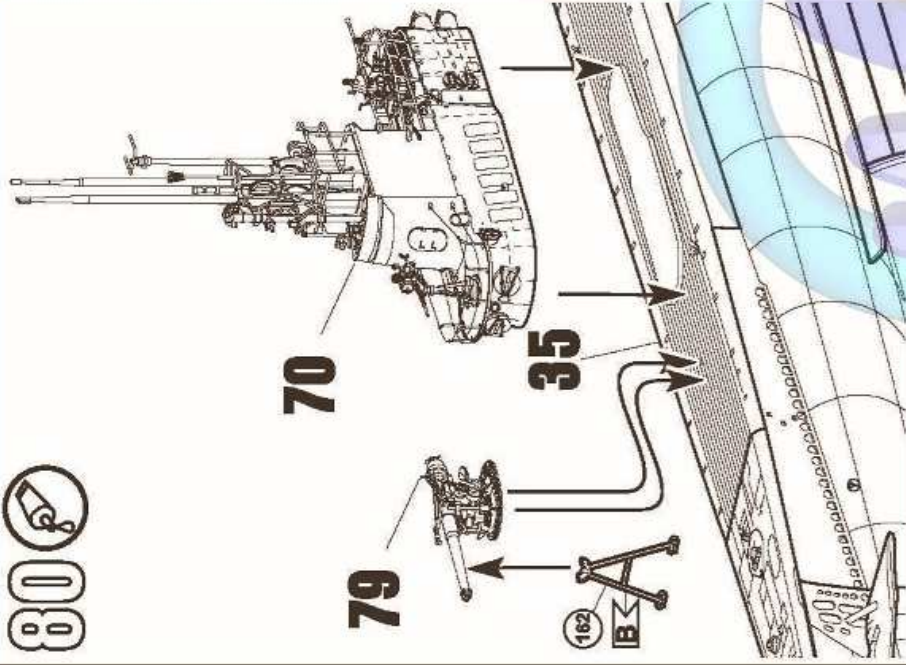


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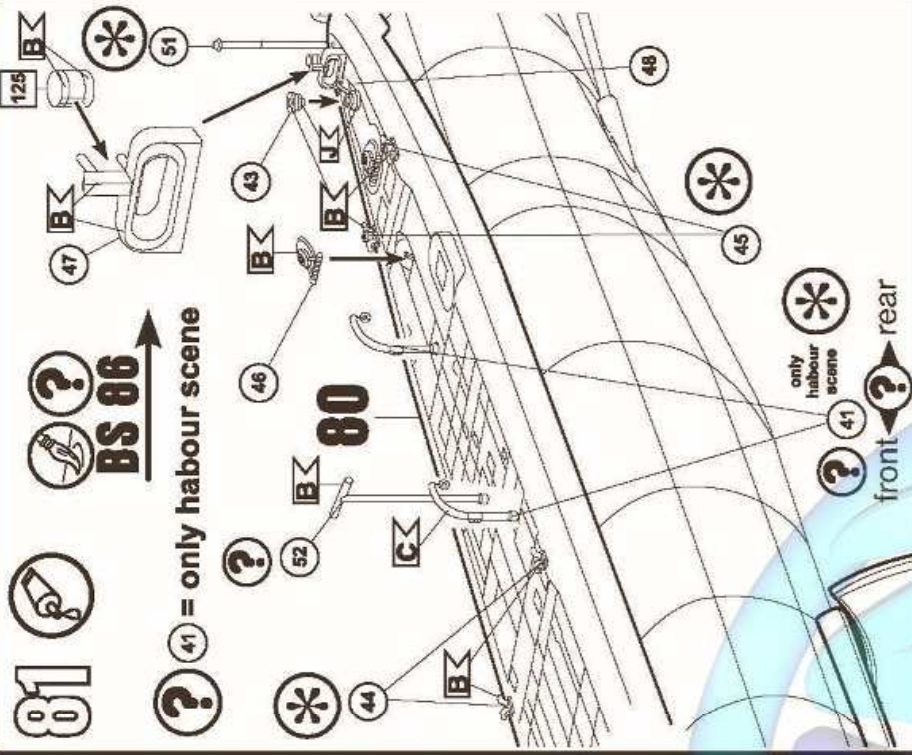




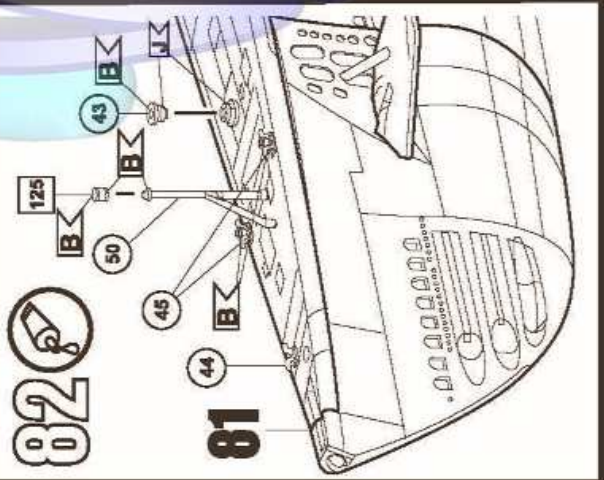
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81



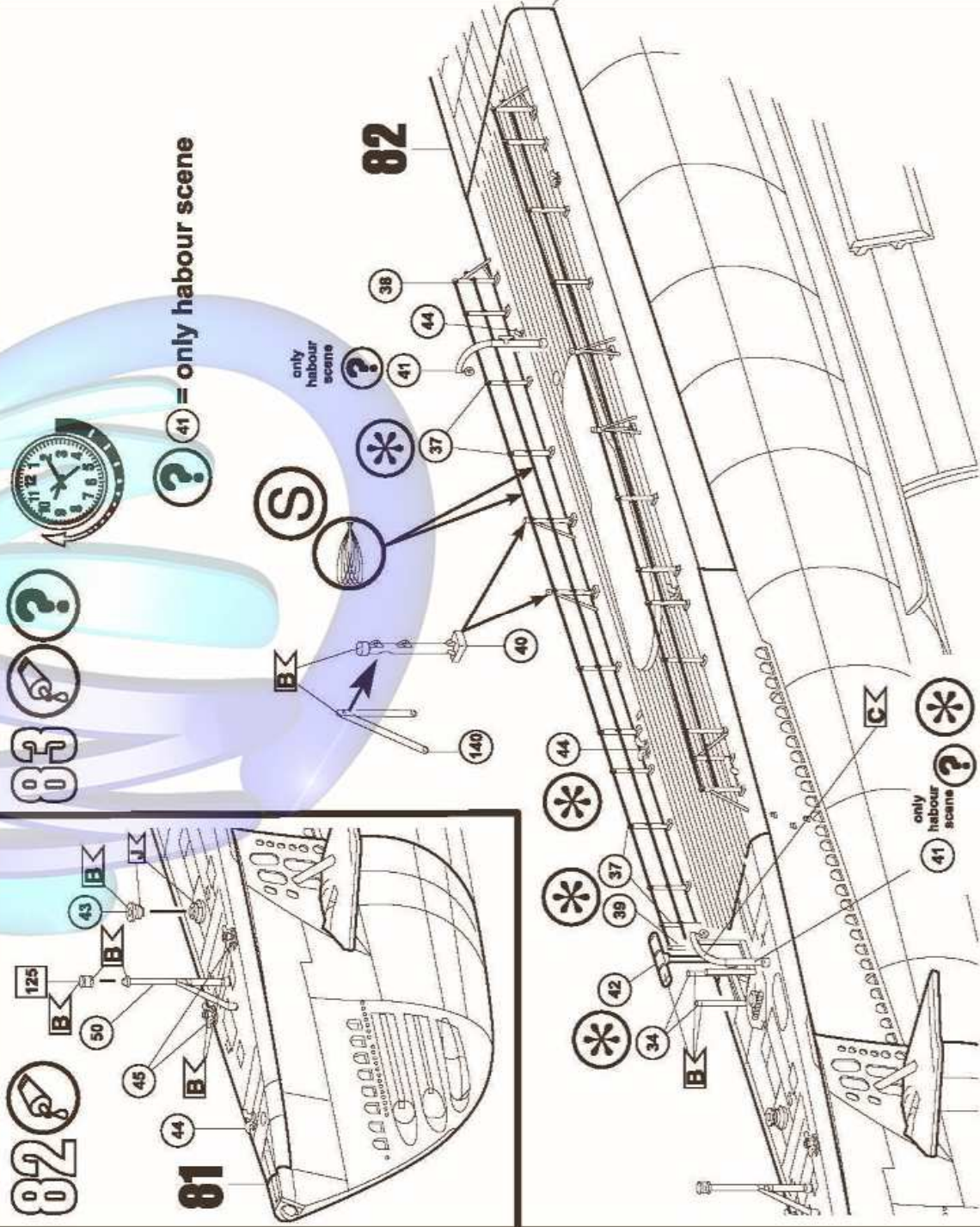
82



81



83



82

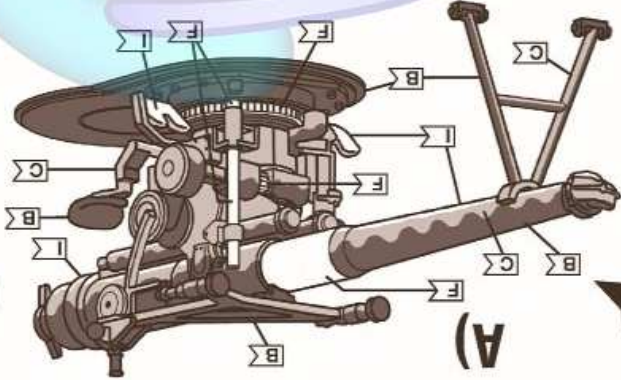
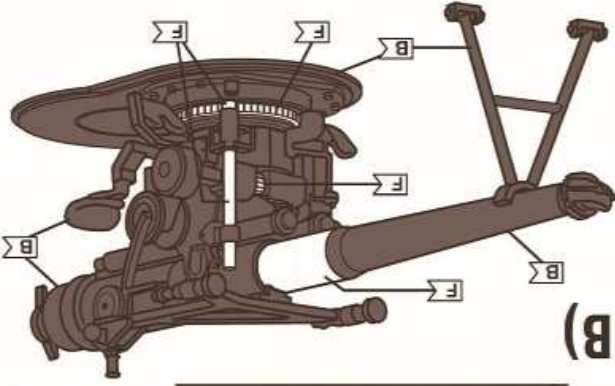




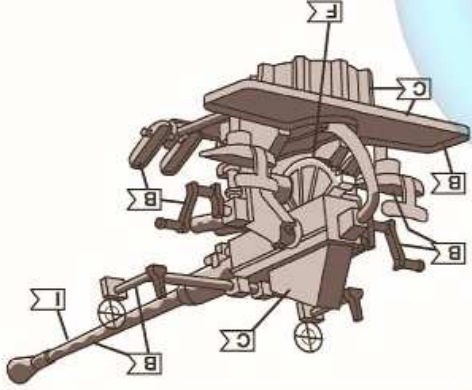
86



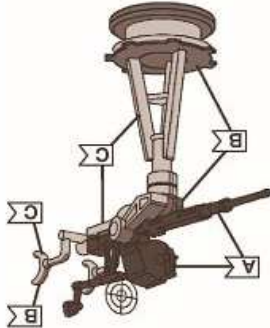
general / all versions / alle Versionen



4-inch-gun / 10,2 cm Kanone



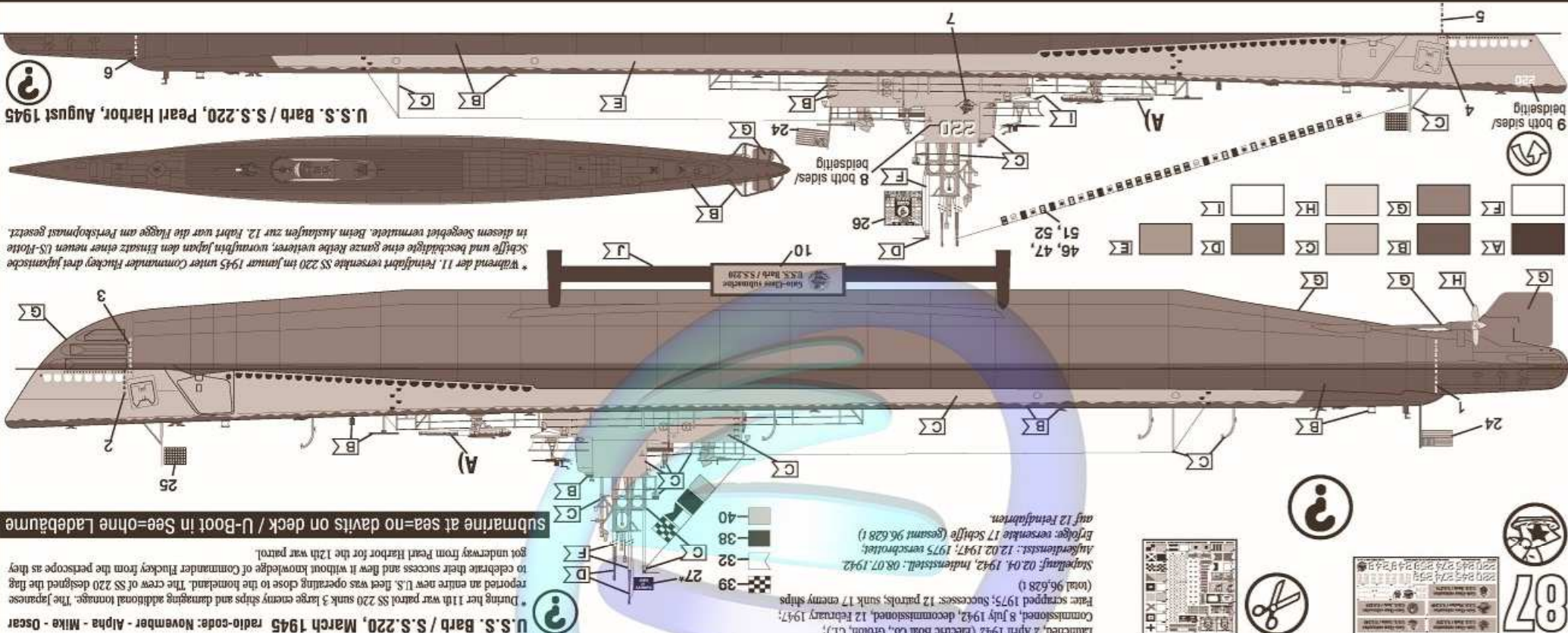
40-mm-AA-gun / 40-mm-Flak



20-mm-AA-gun / 20-mm-Flak



87

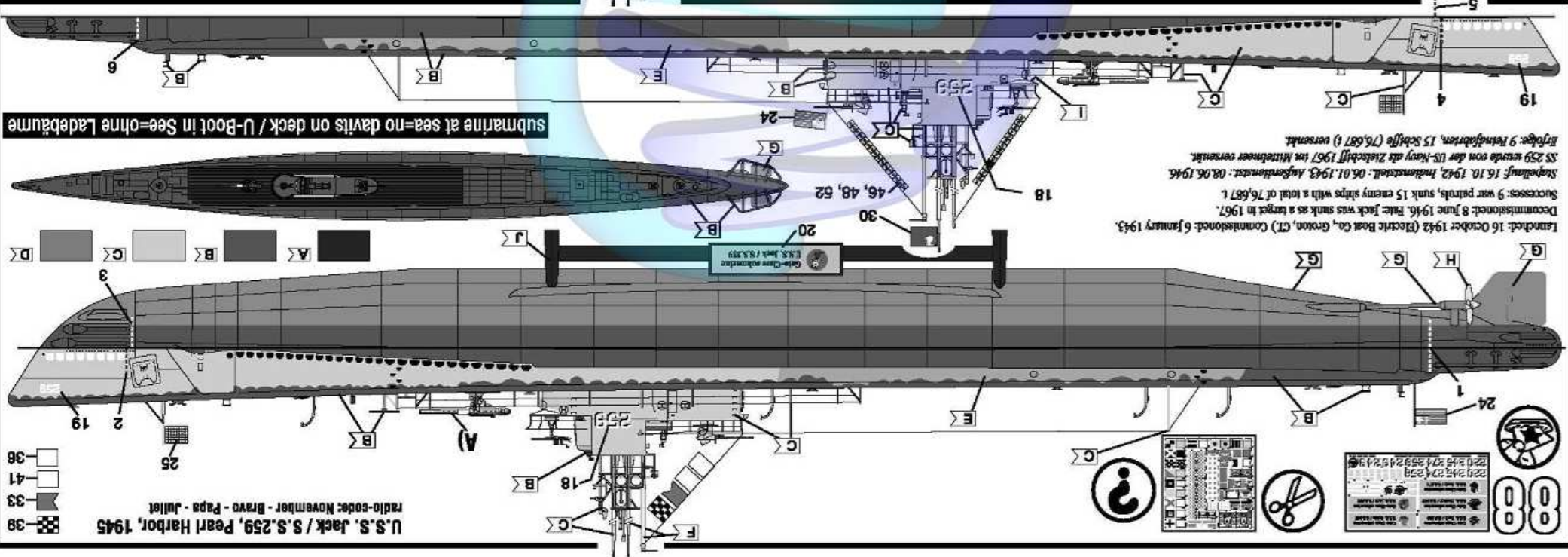
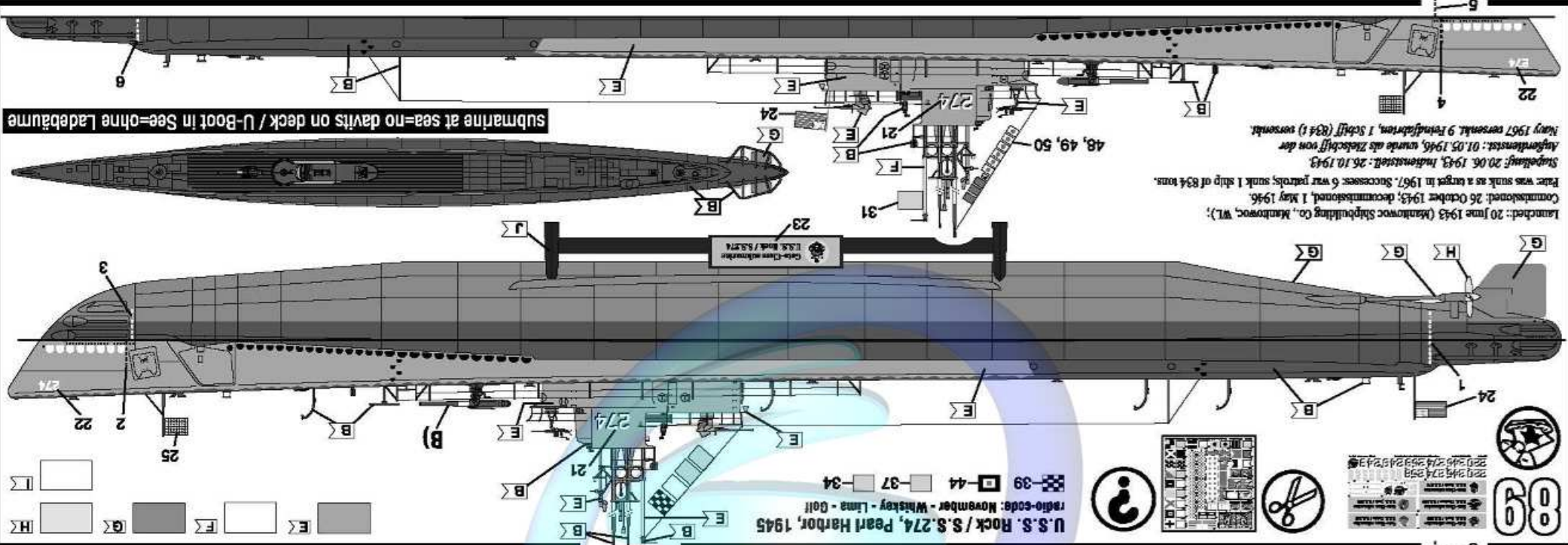


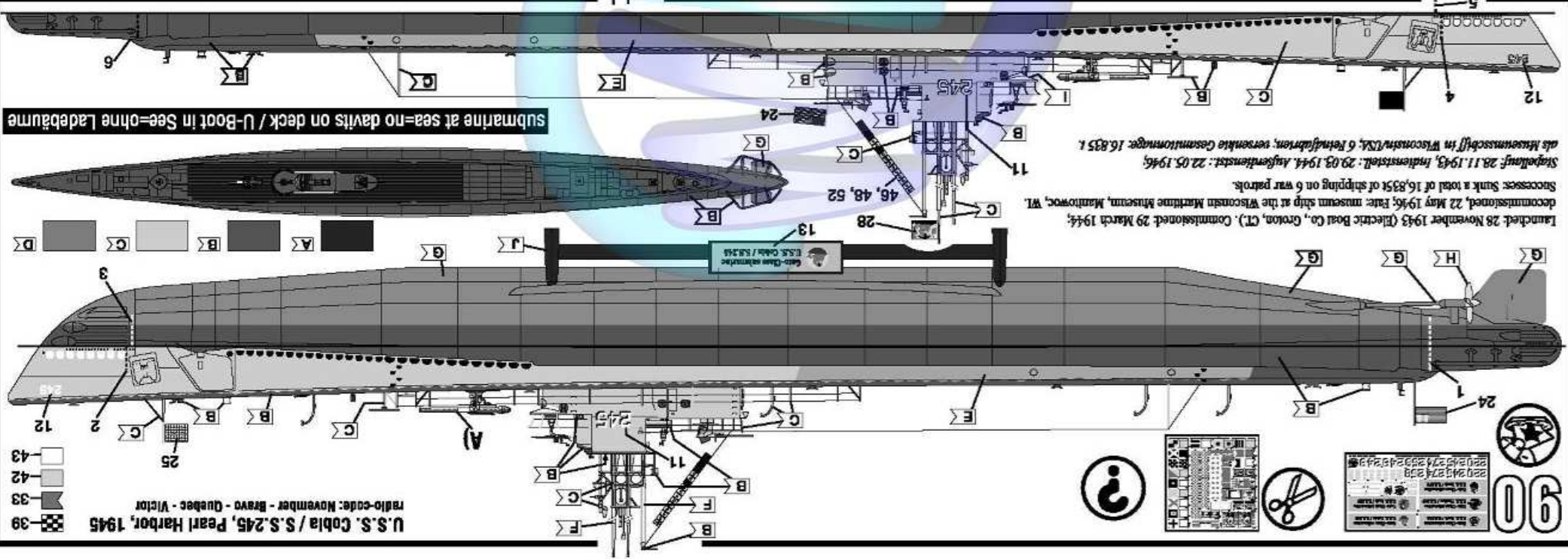
Launched, 2 April 1942 (Electric Boat Co., Groton, CT);  
 Commissioned, 8 July 1942, decommissioned, 12 February 1947;  
 Fate: scrapped 1975; Successes: 12 patrols, sunk 17 enemy ships  
 Aufgebotslist: 12.02.1947; 1975 verschrottet;  
 Stapellang: 02.04.1942, Indienstell.: 08.07.1942  
 Erfolge: versenkte 17 Schiffe (gesamt 96.628 t)  
 auf 12 Feindfahrten.

U.S.S. Barb / S.S. 220, March 1945 radio-code: November - Alpha - Mike - Oscar  
 During her 11th war patrol SS 220 sunk 3 large enemy ships and damaging additional tonnage. The Japanese reported an entire new U.S. fleet was operating close to the homeland. The crew of SS 220 designed the flag to celebrate their success and flew it without knowledge of Commander Fluckey from the periscope as they got underway from Pearl Harbor for the 12th war patrol.  
 submarine at sea=no davits on deck / U-Boot in See=ohne Ladebäume

\* Während der 11. Feindfahrt versenkte SS 220 im Januar 1945 unter Commander Fluckey drei japanische Schiffe und beschädigte eine ganze Reihe weiterer, woraufhin jagten den Einsatz einer neuen US-Flotte in diesem Seegebiet vermutete. Beim Auslaufen zur 12. Fahrt war die Flagg an Periskopmast gesetzt.

U.S.S. Barb / S.S. 220, Pearl Harbor, August 1945



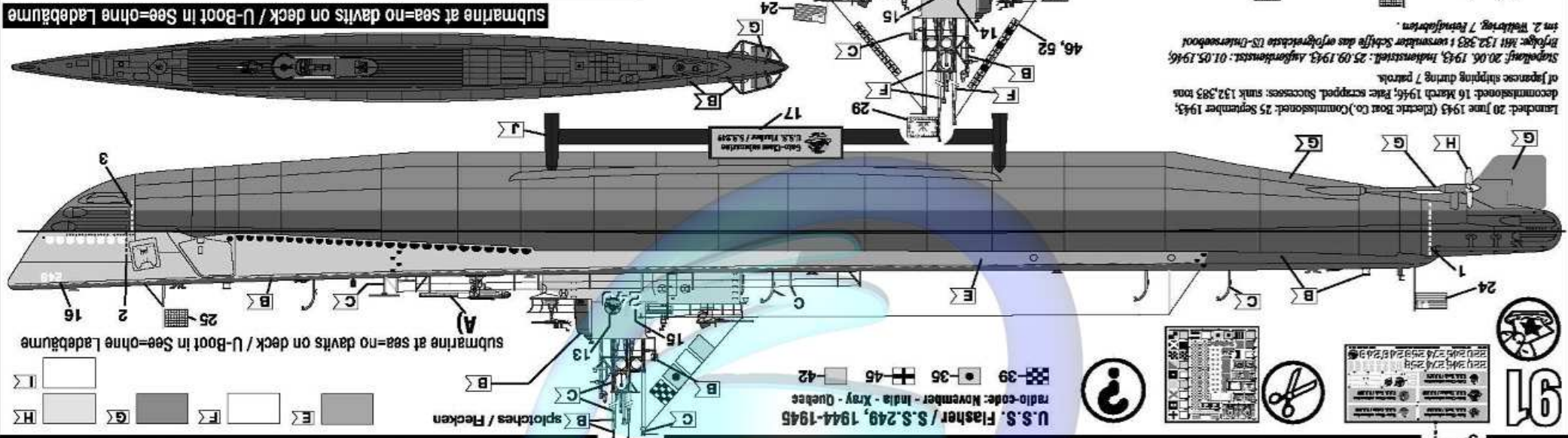


U.S.S. Cobia / S.S. 245, Pearl Harbor, 1945  
radio-code: November - Bravo - Quebec - Victor, 1945

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Launched: 28 November 1943 (Electric Boat Co., Groton, CT). Commissioned: 29 March 1944; decommissioned, 22 May 1946; Fate: museum ship at the Wisconsin Maritime Museum, Manitowoc, WI. Successes: Sunk a total of 16,835t of shipping on 6 war patrols.

Stapelung: 28.11.1943, Indienststellung: 29.03.1944, Außerdienststellung: 22.05.1946; als Museumschiff in Wisconsin/USA, 6 Feindjagdpatrouillen, versenkte Gesamttonnage: 16.835 t.

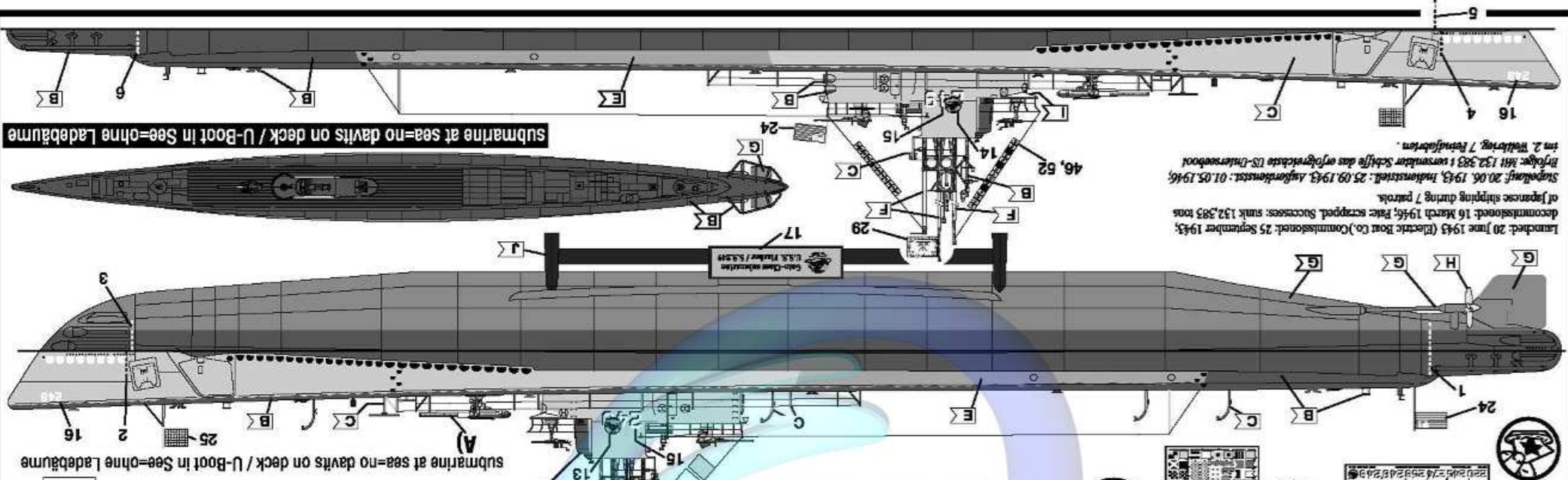


U.S.S. Flasher / S.S. 249, 1944-1945  
radio-code: November - India - X-ray - Quebec

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Launched: 20 June 1943 (Electric Boat Co.)/Commissioned: 25 September 1943; decommissioned: 16 March 1946; Fate: scrapped. Successes: sunk 132,383 tons of Japanese shipping during 7 patrols.

Stapelung: 20.06.1943, Indienststellung: 25.09.1943, Außerdienststellung: 01.03.1946; Erfolge: mit 132.383 t versenkter Schiffe das erfolgreichste US-U-Bootsboot im 2. Weltkrieg, 7 Feindjagdpatrouillen.



U.S.S. Flasher / S.S. 249, 1944-1945  
radio-code: November - India - X-ray - Quebec

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