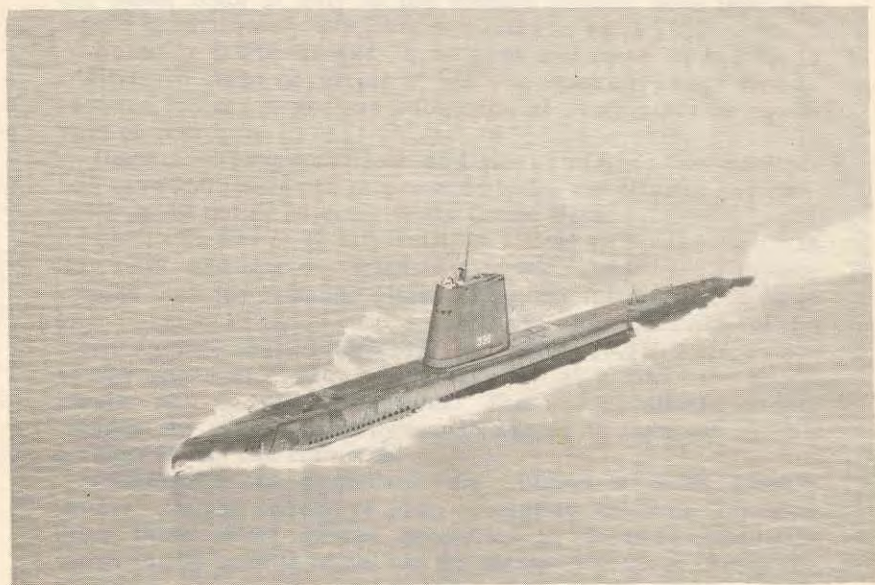


Welcome Aboard



U.S.S. CATFISH (SS339)



From the Commanding Officer:

It is a pleasure to welcome you on board this fine ship. The officers and crew join me in wishing you an enjoyable visit. Please feel free to ask any questions that you may have.

USS CATFISH (SS-339) SHIP'S HISTORY

The U.S.S. CATFISH (SS-339) was built by the Electric Boat Company at Groton, Connecticut, and commissioned at the U.S. Naval Submarine Base at New London, Connecticut, on 18 March 1945. CATFISH was on her first War Patrol in the Far East when World War II ended. Since the war, she has been home ported in San Diego, California. At the outbreak of the Korean conflict, CATFISH was at Guam, enroute to Japan on a training cruise. She remained in the Far East until late 1950. CATFISH made an Alaskan training cruise in August of 1952. Additional six month tours of duty in the Western Pacific have been assigned approximately every eighteen months since 1952.

Normally 8 officers and 74 enlisted men serve on board. In addition to being an expert in his own specialty, each man is required to have a working knowledge of every piece of equipment on board.

Despite varying conditions of diving, surfacing, and snorkeling, over 250 meals are prepared daily for the officers and crew in the small galley adjacent to the Crews Mess.

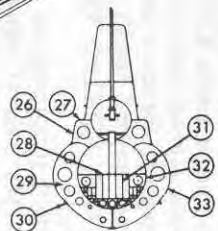
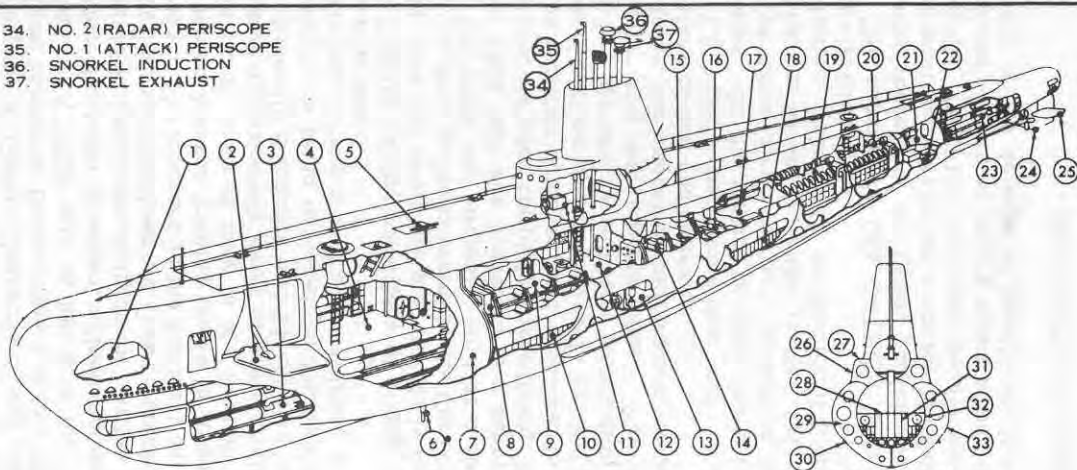
CATFISH was originally built as a fleet type submarine. In May 1949, she was converted to a guppy submarine. The conversion included complete streamlining, the installation of large high capacity batteries, and a snorkel to allow operation of the diesel engines while submerged. In 1960 CATFISH again changed her appearance with the installation of a new streamlined plastic sail and superstructure. The use of plastic greatly reduces the amount of maintenance needed to fight the age old problem of rust and corrosion.

CATFISH's two propellers are rotated by large electric motors. On the surface or when snorkeling, the diesel engines drive three direct current generators to generate electricity which can be used to either run the electric motors or charge the batteries. Submerged, the electrical energy of the batteries turn the electric motors.

The mission of USS CATFISH is to seek out and destroy enemy vessels of all types, particularly submarines. This is accomplished employing a variety of sensors and torpedoes. In addition, CATFISH can plant deadly mine fields. She is truly capable of striking telling blows at any enemy, anywhere in the world, in the defense of the United States and allied nations.

STANDARD SUBMARINE COMPARTMENTATION

- 34. NO. 2 (RADAR) PERISCOPE
- 35. NO. 1 (ATTACK) PERISCOPE
- 36. SNORKEL INDUCTION
- 37. SNORKEL EXHAUST



CROSS SECTION

- 1. BOW BUOYANCY TANK
- 2. BOW PLANE
- 3. SIX TORPEDO TUBES
- 4. FORWARD TORPEDO ROOM
- 5. JT SOUND HEAD
- 6. PITOMETER LOG
- 7. MAIN BALLAST TANK NO. 1
- 8. PANTRY
- 9. OFFICERS' QUARTERS
- 10. FORWARD BATTERY
- 11. CONNING TOWER
- 12. CONTROL ROOM

- 13. PUMP ROOM
- 14. RADIO ROOM
- 15. GALLEY
- 16. CREW'S MESS
- 17. CREW'S QUARTERS
- 18. AFTER BATTERY
- 19. FORWARD ENGINE ROOM (NO. 1 AND NO. 2 MAIN ENGINES)
- 20. AFTER ENGINE ROOM (NO. 3 AND NO. 4 MAIN ENGINES)
- 21. MANEUVERING ROOM
- 22. MOTOR ROOM (4 MAIN MOTORS)

- 23. AFTER TORPEDO ROOM (FOUR TORPEDO TUBES)
- 24. RUDDER
- 25. STERN PLANE
- 26. SUPERSTRUCTURE
- 27. MAIN DECK
- 28. PLATFORM DECK
- 29. BALLAST TANKS
- 30. BILGE KEELS
- 31. BATTERIES
- 32. INNER HULL
- 33. OUTER HULL