

U.S.S. JALLAO  
C/O Fleet Post Office  
San Francisco, California

15 November

From: Commanding Officer  
To: The Secretary of the Navy

Subj: U.S.S. JALLAO (SS368) - ship's history

Ref: (a) ALPac 202  
(b) ComSubsPacAd ltr. FF12-10(A)/A12 Ser. 3199 of 24 Sept

Encl: (A) Ship's History

1. Enclosure (A) is submitted herewith in accordance with instructions contained in references (a) and (b).

J. B. ICENHOWER

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CincPac  
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## U.S.S. JALLAO -- SHIP'S HISTORY

### PRE-COMMISSIONING AND COMMISSIONING DATA

Construction was started on the U.S.S. JALLAO at Manitowish, Wisconsin, on 29 September 1943. She was launched on 12 March 1944 sponsored by Mrs. C.R. Kirk, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin. The commissioning ceremony took place at Manitowoc on 2 July 1944. Commanding Officer at the time of commissioning was Lieutenant Commander Joseph Bryan Icenhower of Parkersburg, West Virginia.

### PRE-WAR PERIOD

The period between 8 July 1944 and 26 July 1944 was spent in loading stores and equipment, completion trials, independent exercises and in the training of officers and men. On 26 July 1944 the ship departed Manitowoc for Chicago, from where she was floated down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, Louisiana, in a dry dock.

Departure from New Orleans was on 6 August 1944. The ship transited the Canal on 12 August and the period from 14 August to 22 August was spent in training and torpedo firing. Approaches, sound tests and exercises were made during this period. The ship departed Panama on 5 September and arrived at Pearl Harbor on 22 September where she joined the 7th Fleet, Pacific Fleet.

### WAR NARRATIVE

After a period of approximately two weeks of training and repairs, the JALLAO, with Commander J.B. Icenhower, U.S.Navy, as Commanding Officer, departed Pearl Harbor on 9 October 1944 for her first patrol company with the U.S.S. PINTADO and U.S.S. ATUIE in a wolf pack designated as "Clarey's Crushers." On 25 October 1944 radar contact was made with a ship which was later determined to be a NATORI class light cruiser. The ship was sunk with four torpedo hits. On 28 November 1944, departure was made for the patrol area. The ship arrived in Majuro, Marshall Islands, on 1 December 1944, where her first post-patrol refit was effected by Submarine Squadron 221 in HOWARD W. GILMORE. The award of the Submarine Combat Incentive Medal was authorized for this patrol. For the damage inflicted on this patrol the following awards were made to members of the crew:

Commander J.B. Icenhower, U.S.N.-----Navy Cross  
Lt. Comdr. R.R. Managhan, U.S.N.-----Silver Star  
Lieut. H.M. Hayden, U.S.N.-----Letter of Commendation  
Lieut. D.N. Merritt, U.S.N.R.-----Bronze Star  
Lieut. D. Hume, U.S.N.R.-----Bronze Star  
Lt(jg) H.A. Gieseck, U.S.N.R.-----Letter of Commendation  
Lt(jg) L. Thompson, U.S.N.-----Silver Star  
Lt(jg) G.A. Graham, U.S.N.R.-----Letter of Commendation  
Lt(jg) J.B. Weinstein, U.S.N.R.-----Letter of Commendation

After a normal refit, the JALLAO departed Majure, Mars Islands, on 6 January 1945, with Commander J.B. Icehower, U.S.N continuing as Commanding Officer. Departure was made in company SPADEFISH, U.S.S. ATUIE, and U.S.S. POMPON. On 14 January the s arrived at Saipan, Marianas Islands, where it was decided to pe alteration on the bow planes before departing on patrol. This a was accomplished by Submarine Division 81. The majority of the six days, required to complete the alteration, in Camp Dealey, t and recuperation camp on Guam. Departed Saipan on 28 January 19 rived in the Yellow Sea on 3 February. Three torpedo attacks we on a total of eleven ships. Fourteen torpedoes were fired but resulted. On the night of 5 March, while making an attack on a consisting of one tanker, one freighter, and two large escorts, one periscope was hit by the screw of one of the escorts while p the ship. The escort was unaware she had hit the JALLAO and two were fired as she was retting, with no results. Departed the ar 1945 for Midway via Saipan. Arrived Midway on 26 March where th refit was performed by Submarine Advanced Training and Relief Cr The award of The Submarine Combat Insignia was not authorized fo

Departed Midway for third patrol on 20 April 1945, wit J.B.Icenhower, U.S.Navy, as Commanding Officer. Arrived off Ma for lifeguard duty on 30 April 1945, where word was received of conditional surrender of the Germans on 7 May. After repeated b the island with no opportunity to pack up survivors, on 9 May re of survivors in a raft north of the island. While rescuing fi of VPB 108 the ship was shelled by shore batteries. Five shells to hit the water with errors of from twenty-five feet to seventy before the ship was able to submerge. On 10 May departed for S transfer the rescued aviators. Arrived Saipan on 12 May and de for lifeguard station off the east coast of Japan. The majority was spent off Kii Suido but no opportunities presented themselve rescue of survivors. Departed station on 2 June and arrived Pea 13 June where post-patrol refit was conducted by Submarine Squad Award of the Submarine Combat Insignia was authorized for this p Commanding Officer was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Lieuten U.S.Navy, and SHARP, Richard M., CPhM(AA), U.S. Naval Reserve, w Letters of Commendation with Commendation Ribbons for this patro

Departure for the fourth war patrol was made on 16 Jul Commander J.B. Icehower, U.S.Navy, was Commanding Officer. The from 29-30 July was spent at Guam, where advanced training on th was received. Departed Guam on 31 July and entered the Sea of 8 Augsut. On 11 August a torpedo attack was made on a ship of 6,000 tons. This ship was sunk after three torpedo hits. Cease action against Japan at 2130 on 15 August 1945 in accordance wit Departed area on 1 September and arrived at Guam on 9 September. Guam on 10 September and arrived at San Francisco on 28 Septembe of the Submarine Combat Insignia was authorized for this patrol. Commanding Officer was awarded a gold star in lieu of a second E Medal for this patrol and HENIZE, Wilson C., QM2c, U.S.Naval Re

SUMMARY OF PATROL RESULTS

Number of Patrol:	Number and Type of Ships Sunk	Total Tonnage of Ships Sunk	:	Number and Type of Ships Damaged	Total Tonnage of Ships Damaged
1	: NATORI CL	6,000	:	NONE	:
2	: None	:	:	NONE	:
3	: None	:	:	NONE	:
4	: TIMOKO MARU	6,000	:	NONE	:
Total:					
For					
War	: Two	: 12,000	:	NONE	:

BRIEF WAR HISTORY

U.S.S. JALLAO (SS 368)

The JALLAO was commissioned at Manitowoc, Wisconsin on 1944. She departed on her first patrol on 9 October 1944 under command of J.B. ICENHOWER, USN.

FIRST PATROL The first patrol was conducted in the Luzon Strait coordinated attack group. Two attacks were made, one resulting in sinking a NATORI class cruiser.

SECOND PATROL This patrol was conducted in the Yellow Sea area. Three attacks were made but unfortunately none were successful. The propeller of a screening destroyer struck and severed. No 1 periscope during one attack.

THIRD PATROL The third patrol was conducted off Marcus Island, Suido. Five naval aviators were rescued, being taken aboard. The submarine was under accurate gunfire from shore installations.

FOURTH PATROL The fourth patrol was conducted in the Sea of Japan. Although the JALLAO had only seven days in the area before the cessation of hostilities, one large ship was sunk.

TOTAL TONNAGE SUNK AND DAMAGED

SUNK

DAMAGED

2 Ships 9200 tons

2 Ships 12000

USS JALLAO

(SS368)

Built by

Manitowoc Shipbuilding Co., Manitowoc, Wis.

Keel Laid.....29 September 1943

Launched.....12 March 1944

Commissioned.....2 July 1944

Sponsor Mrs. C.R. Kirk

Completed 4 War Patrols 3 of Which Were Successful

Served in

**SERVED IN THE PACIFIC AREA**

Tonnage Sunk.....9,200 Tons

Tonnage Damaged.....0 Tons

Total 2 Ships for.....9,200 Tons

Placed in Commission in Reserve on 21 June 1945