

#40 - Navy Summaries

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Map Room  
Box 38

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FOR THE PRESIDENT

THE NAVAL SITUATION  
13-14 December, 1941.

FOR THE PRESIDENT

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

THE NAVAL SITUATION  
13-14 December, 1941.

The situation at Hong Kong is obscure, with conflicting claims as to which side holds the Kowloon Peninsula. The island and harbor of Hong Kong have been bombed by planes and bombarded by gunfire. Yesterday the Admiralty received a message from the government at Singapore saying that a letter had been received from the Japanese Commander in Chief asking the governor to enter into negotiations for the surrender of Hong Kong. The governor refused. Other information from Singapore reports the sighting of a large Japanese convoy off the China coast. While the position and date of the sighting are not exactly known the number of ships and the composition of the convoy would support the belief that it might be the movement of the six divisions known to be available in Japan as reinforcements for the operations already underway in either Malaya or the Philippines.

The U.S. Naval Observer, Singapore, reports Dutch submarines sank four Jap transports off the coast of Malaya.

From Manila, Admiral Hart reports that enemy air control will soon be absolute over the Philippines and consequently the practicability of continuing to base submarines on Manila can not be counted upon for much longer. He will continue these operations from Manila as long as possible with the primary objective of damaging important enemy ships, and supporting the defense of Luzon.

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He has constituted Task Force 5 consisting of the HOUSTON, MARBLEHEAD and eight destroyers under Rear Admiral Glassford to operate in the eastern part of the Netherlands East Indies, and eventually along the general line Surabaya-Darwin. U.S. Desdiv 57, which had arrived Singapore to act as anti-submarine escorts for the PRINCE OF WALES and the REPULSE, has been directed to Surabaya to join Task Force 5. The Japanese Navy announces the sinking of a U.S. submarine off Luzon. Admiral Hart has imposed radio silence on U.S. submarines, and we expect no reports on their operations until their return to port.

Wake has been subjected to repeated bombing but not to assault. A moon-light attack at 4:30 a.m. Wake time on Friday did no damage to the landing field. The attack was made by three four-engine sea planes. On the following midnight another bombing attack by 41 Jap planes, which resemble B-18s, destroyed one fighter on the ground and killed two men. Two of the attackers were brought down by gunfire and others were damaged. Wake continues to receipt periodically for radio traffic which is sent blind. We are also in radio communication with the Philippines, Midway, Samoa, Johnston and Palmyra.

No new developments have occurred at Hawaii. Admiral Kimmel reports that submarine activity near the Islands is greatly reduced, that the enemy submarines have been vigorously attacked, and that there are indications that those northeast of Oahu are

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proceeding toward the coast. Some, he believes, are stationed along the great circle course from Honolulu to San Francisco. This is borne out by a clipper sighting a submarine at the mid point of this route at noon on the 13th.

From recovered aircraft materials and documents it appears that the planes attacking Pearl came from the four aircraft carriers AKAGI, KAGA, SORYU and HIRYO; also that two other carriers may be operating in the mid-Pacific. The planes from these carriers are apparently organized in two wings, each containing four scout bomber squadrons and two torpedo plane squadrons and probably fighters. ✓

A submarine contact five miles north of Crescent Bay in the straits of Juan de Fuca was reported at dusk the 13th by a Coast Guard plane, which attacked. The Navy has no confirmation of the presence of submarines in this area.

The general submarine situation in the Atlantic is obscure. It is known that there are a few between Iceland and the British Isles, 6 to 10 to the westward of Portugal and about 6 in the Cape Verdes Island Area.

A patrol vessel in the Florida Straits reports sighting and depth charging a submarine. Contact was subsequently lost; the search is continuing by patrol craft and aircraft. This contact is considered doubtful.

Because of the increased danger to shipping in the open waters between Bermuda and the east coast our shipping, destined for

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Capetown, which has been proceeding by independent sailings direct from New York to Trinidad and thence onward, is now being routed more closely along the coast and through the Old Bahama Channel or the Yucatan Channel, through the Caribbean to Trinidad. United Kingdom shipping for Australia and New Zealand has resumed its routing via the Panama Canal.

The successes of the British Navy in the Mediterranean have been further confirmed. Two Italian cruisers are reported sunk, and one destroyer disabled. The State Department despatch reports that survivors and dead from this action litter the beach at Cap Bon.

FLASH.

A despatch from Admiral Kimmel states four enemy submarines were sighted in Hawaiian waters yesterday, and that one is believed damaged. In addition, one miniature submarine which entered Pearl Harbor was destroyed by a depth charge. ✓

The two men killed at Wake were Sergeant Garr and Corporal Double, U.S.M.C.

*R. K. Turner.*

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FOR THE PRESIDENT

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library THE NAVAL SITUATION  
DECLASSIFIED 12-13 December, 1941.

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

In a summary of the attacks on the REPULSE and the PRINCE OF WALES, the Admiralty has advised through Spenavo that two attacks were made on the REPULSE. The first attack was by high level bombers <sup>and</sup> made hits near the mainmast, the second was by 9 torpedo planes which scored two or three hits. Thereafter the REPULSE turned over and sank in a few minutes. In the case of the PRINCE OF WALES there were four attacks. The first and second were made by 9 torpedo planes; each attack scored several hits. The third attack was by high horizontal bombers; one 1000 pound bomb hit was made. The fourth attack by torpedo planes made one hit. The PRINCE OF WALES then heeled over to port and capsized in about 20 minutes. Seven attacking aircraft were believed to have been shot down. The U.S. Naval Observer at Singapore reports the ships were without air protection, a squadron of RAF fighters detailed to this duty having failed to make contact.

Admiral Hart reports that 7 patrol planes were burned on the water at Olongapo (Subig Bay), upon return from an attack mission. They shot down 2 enemy fighters. Twelve U.S. patrol planes remain operable and he plans to conserve them. U.S. submarines at sea by orders are delaying reports of their actions until return. He urgently recommends that the British and Dutch governments be pressed to follow his recommendation to destroy all Borneo oil fields except those at Balikpapan and to destroy that one later.

*action*

It seems increasingly probable that  
Boson has been accepted by the  
Japanese as no communication has  
been had for nearly 3. Weeks.

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There is a British report that demolition measures have been taken on oil installations at Sarawak.

New Zealand naval sources report the presence of enemy subs in the Gilberts and confirm Japanese landings on Tarawa and Makin.

The capture of Guam by Japan is confirmed by failure for three days to establish communication with the island either by radio or cable.

Further reports on the damage suffered on the 7th in Pearl Harbor from naval commanders there state that damage came from both bombs and torpedoes launched from planes. <sup>Some</sup> ~~one~~ of the bombs appear to have been converted 15-inch Army piercing shells. One of these pierced the turret top of the WEST VIRGINIA and set planes on fire, <sup>but did not explode.</sup> It is possible that a similar hit on a forward turret of the ARIZONA caused her forward magazine to explode. At least two 40 to 50-foot, two-man submarines took part in the action, one of them having been destroyed in the harbor before attacking. It entered although the anti-submarine net was closed. *Like a submarine (HR)* Admiral Kimmel reports the PENNSYLVANIA ready for sea; that the MARYLAND and TENNESSEE will be ready in 48 hours; and that he plans to use these vessels on ocean escort duty based on the West Coast.

Air reconnaissance flights have failed to locate heavy enemy naval forces previously reported off the California coast. An Army B-25 of the 89th reconnaissance squadron (Spokane) reports having dropped three 100-pound bombs near a submarine awash 120

  
miles off Astoria, Oregon. Results are unknown.

U.S. planes in the Gulf of Nicoya (west coast of Costa Rica) by bombing, turned back the U.S. flag fishing vessel ALERT. On board were 7 Japs and 10,000 gallons of Diesel Oil. The Japs were taken in <sup>to</sup> custody on return to port.

Yesterday's reports that the BARFLEUR had left Fort de France were incorrect. Naval blockade vessels are now in position.

An alarm resulted from a USS TEXAS report of sighting a dirigible in the Casco Bay Area. It developed that a U.S. Navy dirigible from Lakehurst was the cause of the report.

The general submarine situation in the Atlantic remains unchanged. The NOA reported a sound contact and subsequent depth charge attack, just south of Long Island. The U.S. submarine S-29, escorted by a DD, is reported to have been about 30 miles northeast (proceeding south) of the NOA's contact position.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT

THE NAVAL SITUATION  
11-12 December, 1941.

No further word has been received of the naval actions in the Philippine Area. There are, however, late reports of Army origin that strong enemy naval forces (5 heavy ships, 11 DD) were sighted off Zambales and that the enemy had effected a landing at Legaspi on the East. Parachute troops previously had captured the airfield at Ilagan. Admiral Hart has corrected his previous report of bomb hits on a heavy cruiser, and states now that the hits were made on a Kongo class battleship. The vessel was seriously injured. In the same message he mentions bomb hits by Army planes on a battleship of the same class, stating that this ship was left heavily hit and afire. The implication is that serious damage was inflicted on two Kongo class battleships. Press reports notwithstanding, there is no direct evidence, that either of these ships sank. <sup>However,</sup> The Japanese Navy has admitted the loss of the HARUNA off Luzon.

Further analysis of radio traffic indicates that the flag ship of the enemy Third Fleet (assorted light craft), the NAGARA, was in a location bearing generally to the south of Corregidor on the 10th. This may mean that she was off Palawan or off the oil ports of northeast Borneo.

At 0511 today we were still in radio communication with Johnston, Palmyra, Tutuila and Cavite. Honolulu was sending blind to Wake and Midway with some assurance that traffic would be receipted for later. New Zealand Navy sources have confirmed

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a landing of Japanese on Tarawa and Makin Islands. These are in the Gilbert Group. One cruiser and two destroyers were sighted at Tarawa.

The sole action in the Hawaiian Area was the sighting and bombing by aircraft of three to five submarines on the surface 150 miles northeast of Oahu. Admiral Kimmel reports that one of the submarines was undoubtedly sunk. The attacking plane was a scout bomber of the ENTERPRISE.

The many reports of varying credibility concerning concentrations of enemy naval forces off the California coast indicate definitely the presence of a force, including a carrier, in an area between the Latitudes of San Francisco and Cape Mendocino. This conclusion arises out of a series of RDF indications and the sighting of one carrier type dive bomber 400 miles West of Mendocino City by an Army B-24 from March Field at 1752 PST yesterday. This may be the same raiding force that attacked Oahu. The Chief of Naval Operations expects a raid on either Puget Sound or Mare Island Navy Yard today between 9 and 11 a.m. Washington time. Dispositions of available Army and Navy forces have been made accordingly.

Further north in the straits of Juan de Fuca off Crescent Beach (20 miles West of Port Angeles) three submarines were sighted and reported by the Coast Guard Unit at Port Angeles. Admiral Freeman, Northern Pacific Naval Coastal Frontier, states that of all the other varying reports of enemy forces off the

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Aleutians one carries sufficient credibility to permit the conclusion that an enemy submarine was near the entrance of Akutan Bay on 9 December. Akutan Bay is on the eastern side of the island of that name which lies just to the eastward of Dutch Harbor.

Analysis of other radio bearings gives evidence of the possible presence of Japanese forces in the vicinity of the Galapagos Islands.

There have been no important changes in the submarine situation in the Atlantic. The U.S. destroyer BABBITT reports a reliable sound contact which she depth charged in a position 400 miles east of Belle Isle Strait. The BABBITT was on escort duty.

*False report*  
Aerial reconnaissance at daybreak today showed the French armed merchant vessel BARFLEUR missing from Martinique. Naval Forces in the area have been directed to locate this vessel and capture or destroy her unless she immediately returns to Martinique.

Close watch is being kept on the locations of the heavy German naval vessels. The British Admiralty reports that most of them are in home waters and at Brest. In that port the SCHARNHORST and <sup>-Prince Eugen-</sup>~~CHIEFENAU~~ are now reported ready for sea. Night before last the RAF bombed Brest, reporting hits on or near these vessels. The British Admiralty also mentions the receipt of persistent reports to the effect that Vichy is ceding her bases at Bizerta, Bona, Phillipville and Mers el Kebir to the Germans.

**FLASH!!!**

Despatch just received from Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, that several enemy submarines were sighted northeast of the Island of Hawaii, Latitude 27 30 North, Longitude 148 West. Naval airplanes bombed two of these and depth charged one. In all of three cases oil slicks were observed after the attack, and in one case heavy air bubbles.

*HRS*

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FOR THE PRESIDENT

THE NAVAL SITUATION  
10-11 December, 1941.

Aircraft carriers have taken a forward role in the war thus far. They probably will continue to do so for these early stages. It is to be noted that American carrier building facilities are concentrated largely in New Port News.

The Japanese carriers, ten in number, all belong to a "Carrier Fleet", although individual units serve with Task Forces operating in widely separated theatres. They may now be tentatively accounted for as follows:

- 6 - in the Pacific probably in several groups east of longitude of Wake. These constitute a continuing menace to the Pacific Fleet, Hawaii, Alaska, and the West Coast.
- 1 - South China Sea (RYUJO).
- 2 - in area eastward of Philippines.
- 1 - vicinity of Formosa (AKAGI) (Apparently planes from this carrier made the first attack on Clark Field)

Japanese general dispositions, given below, are estimated from an evaluation by Naval Intelligence specialists here and in the Far East of radio traffic, observation and combat reports, and knowledge of Japanese practice in organization. The general dispositions appear to be approximately as follows:

(a) In the South China Sea, supporting troop operations against Malaya, Thailand, and Hong Kong: 1 battleship (Kongo class), 1 carrier, about 15 cruisers, 30 destroyers and

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torpedo boats, seaplane carriers, about 10 submarines, mine-  
layers, some small craft, and 40 to 50 transports and freight  
vessels.

(b) In the Formosa-Philippines Area, supporting troop  
operations against the Philippines: probably some battleships  
from the First Fleet, several cruisers, a considerable number  
of destroyers, one or two carriers, 8 or 10 seaplane tenders,  
submarines, minelayers, small craft, and 40 to 50 troop  
transports and cargo vessels.

(c) In home waters or to the eastward in position for  
offensive operations in the Mid-Pacific: an undisclosed number  
of battleships, about 12 to 14 heavy cruisers, 20 to 40 des-  
troyers, 5 or 6 carriers, about 8 light cruisers, about 40  
submarines; minelayers, several seaplane tenders, small craft,  
and 50 to 60 transports and freight vessels.

(d) The naval forces and troops operating in the Mandates  
and to the eastward appear to be organized into several de-  
tached striking forces, possibly supported by a fairly strong  
battleship concentration. Separate striking forces have  
operated against the Hawaiian Islands, Midway, Wake, the  
Gilbert Islands, and the Phoenix Islands. The Hawaiian group  
may be in position to strike the West Coast or Alaska. The  
task forces operating against Midway, Wake, and the South Sea  
Islands appear to be comparatively weak, and are accompanied  
by troops. Those in the South Sea Islands constitute a threat  
to Samoa.

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Singapore announces the arrival of reinforcements: the Dutch cruiser JAVA, 3 Dutch VB squadrons and our own Desdiv 57 have arrived there. Damage from bombing was of a minor character; the dock yard is intact.

Fighting is in progress on Luzon. Japan holds air superiority. Army sources state the enemy succeeded in effecting a landing at Aparri and is attempting to work his way up the Cagayan Valley. His attempts to land at Vigan, San Fernando, and Lingayan on the West Coast are reported partially repulsed with heavy loss. Japanese press reports admit the loss of "a warship", 2 APs, and damage to two others, <sup>possibly all</sup> in this Area. One Japanese heavy cruiser was hit by two bombs from a Navy patrol plane. The Army reports making 3 bomb hits on a Japanese battleship.

The Manila Area passed through more bombing. Admiral Hart reports that in these attacks the industrial facilities, power plant and supply depot of Cavite have been completely wrecked. The submarine the SEA LION was lost, and the submarine SEA DRAGON, the DDs PEARY and PILLSBURY slightly damaged. He reports further that the OTUS (submarine tender), 2 DDs and 5 small auxiliaries are moving South. Patwing 10 (VPBs) has made several attacks on enemy naval vessels.

At 2100 the 10th EST, Wake and Midway were still resisting. Midway has been shelled once and bombed several times but casualties are few. Wake had been subjected to shell fire and four bombing attacks. Two APs with light craft escort had appeared to the Southwest. One enemy CL and one DD had been sunk in the attack on Wake and 7 to 10 enemy planes shot down. We had two submarines,

12 VPBs, 12 Marine VF, and a Marine Defense Battalion at Wake.

Most of the VPBs have been lost. Three Marine VF remain.

Casualties have been few. The garrison is fighting hard, and has very high morale. The Navy Department is in communication by ~~radio~~ <sup>radio</sup> with Johnston, Palmyra, Tutuila and Cavite, and by commercial cable with Midway and Wake.

Admiral Kimmel has reported that most of the damage to our heavy ships at Pearl Harbor was inflicted by aerial torpedoes, ~~dropped from a height of 40 feet.~~

Nothing more definite has developed from RDF and various rumors as to Japanese Naval or air forces off our West Coast and the Canal.

In the Atlantic, action has been taken to contain the French units in the West Indies. Late reports indicate that the projected visit of the BEARN has been cancelled. Extensive coastal patrols have been instituted by Navy and Army forces, acting in cooperation. Normal convoy operations continue. A submarine was depth charged by the USS GLEAVES just eastward of Newfoundland.

A rumor that Nantucket light vessel had been attacked may have arisen from a collision of the USS NEW MEXICO and the U.S. Flag Vessel OREGON at this location. The NEW MEXICO is proceeding to Norfolk Navy Yard for docking this morning. Her peak tanks and forward port blisters are flooded. Repairs can probably be completed in two weeks. *The Oregon later sank.*

There is new evidence that submarines are again moving into the Grand Banks. Four to six are still south of Iceland,

three west of Gibraltar and two to four to the east. Those off the Cape of Good Hope region continue Northward.

The U.S. convoy with British troops for the Middle East arrived at Cape Town.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT

THE NAVAL SITUATION  
9-10 December, 1941.

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The British Admiralty has confirmed the loss by air action of the PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE off the east coast of the Malay Peninsula between the hours of 1130 and 1450 local time on Wednesday.

One or more Japanese aircraft carriers seem to be operating in the South China Sea. It is possible that another is enroute there from the North. One carrier has been operating against Luzon.

U.S. Army sources in Manila have announced that enemy landing operations are in progress at Aparri (the northern tip of Luzon) and at Vigan on the northwest coast of Luzon, about 200 miles above Manila. U.S. Army air fields are in the north of Luzon. It is possible that these landings are for the purpose of securing control of these fields in the support of the major landing effort. The Army reports sinking three enemy AP's by bombing.

The Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet has announced the establishment of a "strategic area" of operations off the southeastern coasts of the Asiatic continent, as shown in red on the attached chart. Admiral Hart has made a brief report that Cavite has been extensively damaged by air bombing.

Fifteen U.S. submarines of the Asiatic Fleet are on patrol missions.

The U.S. Naval Observer at Wellington reports explosions and heavy gunfire east of the British island of Nukunono, which is

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300 miles north of Samoa. The Japanese apparently have small forces pushing forward in the central part of the South Seas.

Japanese press sources report the seizure of 80,000 tons of foreign shipping, including the U.S. flag vessel SS HARRISON. This vessel was enroute to Chingwangtao to evacuate the North China Marine Force.

The U.S. Navy Radio Station at Honolulu reported an air raid alarm at Pearl Harbor at 1700 local time on the 9th. The all clear was given one hour and fifteen minutes later. No details are available, but since good radio contact has existed throughout with Radio Honolulu and no reports have been made by responsible authorities, it appears that no air attack occurred at that time.

Radio direction finder bearings by the Navy's west coast net indicate the possible presence of Japanese surface forces in the Aleutian Island Area. Some corroboration of this possibility is given by the mention of "Aleutian" as well as "Midway" and "Hawaii" on a cipher card taken from personnel of a crashed Japanese plane in Oahu.

Radio bearings show further that there may be an enemy naval force operating to the westward of the Panama Canal. Precautions have been taken by the War and Navy Departments. Reports of enemy planes having been off the California coast yesterday have not been substantiated. *at.g. concluded 12/21 Dist believe it is correct.*

In the Atlantic, submarines continue toward the area immediately south of Iceland. About six are now thought concentrated

there. Six to eight are still in the Western approaches to the straits of Gibraltar. No submarines are definitely known to be in the Western Atlantic Area.

The Admiralty has rearranged the routing of ships for Australia and New Zealand so that it now proceeds via the Cape of Good Hope instead of via the Panama Canal.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
WASHINGTON  
FOR THE PRESIDENT

THE NAVAL SITUATION  
Dec. 8-9, 1941.

Radio traffic analysis Far East indicates a strong Japanese Naval Task Force in Philippine area. This may presage attack in force on Luzon.

Guam was attacked three times by aircraft subsequent to the original attacks. Last attack was centered on Agana. Civilians were machine gunned in the streets. The hospital compound was machine gunned also. Building in which Japanese nationals are confined was bombed. Radio communication with Guam was lost at 5:58 Washington time.

Apparently Wake has been attacked by landing forces and ships. Tokyo claims its capture, as well as that of Guam. Radio communication with Wake was lost at 5:58 Washington time.

On Sunday the War and Navy Departments alerted their forces on the west coast of the United States and Panama. On Monday urgent despatches were sent to Army and Navy commanders on the West Coast and Alaska to stand by for air raids on the West Coast, the battleships at Puget Sound, including the British Warspite, and the Boeing Aircraft Plant, being indicated as high priority objectives. They were also

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warned against submarines inside harbors. Full defensive measures were ordered on all ships. The Army yesterday transferred aircraft and antiaircraft units to the threatened points. Yesterday the Navy directed Battleships, Division Three, the YORKTOWN, nine destroyers, and three patrol plane squadrons, transferred to the Pacific Fleet. Arrangements were made through civil authorities for blackouts of cities and airway beacons and for cessation of radio, ship, and aircraft navigation lanes, and for suspension of commercial radio broadcasts as might be necessary.

The Japanese are reported as operating in two task groups. The first Task Group, in the Malaya area, consists of 1 BB, 1 CV, 4 CA, 4 CL, 23 DD, 40 fast AP, 9 SS. This force is assisted by planes based on shore in Formosa, Indo China, and the Pelews.

A second Task Group of 3 BB (probably old but fast former CC'S of the Kongo class,) 4 CA, 3 CV, 1 XCV, 24 DD, 12 SS, 3 CL, is reported in the Mandate Island area and eastward to the vicinity of Hawaii. Some units of this force appear to be off the California coast today. It is possible that other task groups of cruisers and carriers of the First Fleet may be approaching the Puget Sound and San-Diego areas or Canal Zone.

Two flights of unidentified planes were reported over San Francisco area between six and seven last night. Fort Barry,

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opened fire and reported planes too high for searchlights. Three patrol planes sent in search of enemy carrier. Apparently no bombs dropped.

Early this morning two flights of enemy planes were recorded approaching San Francisco from seaward. The Navy has not yet been informed as to the results of this attack. Weather offshore was indicated as thick, with considerable haze throughout the San Francisco Area.

No air raids were reported at Oahu today, although apparently a raiding force, including at least one carrier, was reported at 340°, 750 miles from Pearl Harbor at 4:00 P.M. yesterday, local time. A two-man submarine went aground off Bellew's field; one officer was captured and indicated he had run in from 100 miles off the coast. All available Pacific Fleet forces are at sea with orders to intercept the enemy; dispositions of the Fleet are guided by a determined intention to make a maximum effort to locate and destroy the enemy forces. The U.S.S. SARATOGA, fully loaded with planes, left San Diego yesterday; it is possible she may be directed to participate in the action off San Francisco. A convoy of Army troops and freight vessels, en route for Hawaii, was turned around Sunday for return to San Francisco; it is due in San Francisco late today. It is escorted by Navy patrol planes. Considerable concern is felt as to its safety, as it ~~MAY~~ be in the general vicinity of the Japanese raiding force off

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San Francisco. Three submarines, unidentified, were reported off San Pedro yesterday.

It is estimated that the enemy raiding forces between Hawaii and the West Coast might be maintained in that general station for a considerable period of time, by refuelling from supply vessels. The Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, is fully alive to this possibility. Salvage material and personnel are being loaded now in transports to proceed to Oahu to assist the repair personnel in salvage work on damaged ships. The transfer of the wounded ships to West Coast yards as soon as possible is being ordered. It appears essential to reduce shipping in Pearl Harbor until such time as the defenses are increased to a satisfactory degree. Both the War and Navy Departments are mobilizing available antiaircraft and airplane squadrons for the defense of the West Coast, the Canal Zone, and Panama.

In the Atlantic, four German submarines are reported moving toward the Newfoundland Area.

A report was received that a Navy patrol plane crashed yesterday at the North end of Halifax, but details are not available.

