MR 203(16), Sec. 1-A -- SUMMARY OF NAVY DEPARTMENT DISPATCHES (Atlantic)

22 November 1942 - 19 March 1945

(Pages 21 - 178)
Southeast of NOVA SCOTIA destroyer escorts, on 18 March, attacked a target which was believed to be a bottomed enemy submarine. As a result of several heavy explosions, large quantities of paper and wood appeared on the surface. Official Nazi papers and oil samples were recovered, as well as some debris and human remains.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

9 At 17 March 1945

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

The LANCETFISH (SS-295) sank at a pier in the Navy Yard, Boston, Massachusetts, at 11:08 PM on 15 March. The bottom was resting on the bottom with all compartments flooded. Improper operation of the torpedo tube doors caused the flooding. There were no personnel casualties and salvage activities have begun.

On the night of 9 and 10 March, PT's 304, 308 and 313 attacked an enemy convoy of 8 lighters in the northern MEDITERRANEAN. 3 lighters were sunk and one probably sunk. No damage was sustained by our forces from enemy gunfire, but PT 308 was damaged in a collision with PT 304.
ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

It is now reported that the USS HEARN was also badly damaged in the bow as a result of a collision with the USS ANDREW (afternoon summary 13 March). Both ships, escorted by the Eustis W. Olson (DD-766), are proceeding to Ponta Delgada, Azores, 83 U. S. Army personnel and one Navy enlisted man are missing from the USS ANDREW, while 4 seamen were lost from the FRENCH ship. The 83 Army (15-1977) and 4 Army recovered 13 Army personnel after a prolonged search in the high seas.
At 3:15 AM (zone plus 2 time) 13 March, the USAT J. W. McANDREWS was rammed by the FRENCH auxiliary carrier BEARN, while in convoy about 300 miles northwest of the AZORES. The McANDREWS was seriously damaged and holed forward and is proceeding to Horta, AZORES, escorted by the BALE K. OSEEN (DE-765). The BEARN suffered small damage. A preliminary report of casualties indicates one man killed aboard the McANDREWS and 7 men from the carrier were picked up from the water by escorting ships.
ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

At 10:26 AM, 11 March, a U. S. Navy patrol plane sank a U-boat near BISHOP ROCK, off CORNWALL, ENGLAND. 37 survivors were picked up.
ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

An enemy force composed of 5 craft were detected on the night of 8 March enroute from the Island of JERSEY toward the FRENCH COAST. Defense forces on the west coast of NORMANDY were alerted. FC-564 was notified of the enemy movement.

Shortly after midnight, FC 564 attacked the enemy and sustained heavy damage and personnel casualties. FC 564 is now aground at CASCALED REACH on the BAY of MONT ST. MICHEL on the BRITTANY COAST.

There is no indication of the damage that may have been sustained by the enemy. A force of about 100 of the enemy landed in GRANVILLE. GRANVILLE is about 45 miles southeast of the Island of JERSEY on the west coast of the province of MANCHE in northern FRANCE. The enemy landing force damaged installations and ships in the harbor and left for the Island of JERSEY about 3 AM on 9 February.

Regraded Unclassified
The USS BALDER (DD-216) reports that an internal explosion in the paint locker caused serious damage forward while she was at sea 350 miles north of PUERTO RICO. She is proceeding to SAN JUAN.
On 17 February, PT-605 hit a submerged object at OSTEND and sank. There were no casualties.
The EDISON (DD-439) collided with a British tanker, the HENEDICK, at 11:27 A.M., 16 February. No personnel on the EDISON were injured and the tanker is apparently undamaged. The EDISON was hit forward on the portside and the hull was ruptured from the forecastle to below the waterline. The tanker's bow penetrated the hull to a depth of six feet.
9 a.m., 14 February 1945

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

On 11 February, the DD LANAHAN (DD-615) was damaged by two near-misses from large caliber shore battery guns while withdrawing from a bombardment mission off SAN EMIDIO, GULF OF GENOA. Casualties are one dead, two critically wounded and six with slight injuries. The ship received minor damage aft.
4 p.m. 29 December 1944.

**ATLANTIC (Cont'd)**

On 24 December at 5:54 p.m. the Belgian merchant vessel SS LEUVENLOEUVE (11,000 tons) was damaged by an underwater explosion and sank at 8:30 p.m. about 15 miles north of CHERBOURG.

The following is a tabulation of casualties to personnel aboard:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Survivors</th>
<th>Dead</th>
<th>Unaccounted for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Army</td>
<td>1,774</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crew</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ship was escorted by four destroyer escorts which searched the area with negative results.
At 10:26 a.m., 20 December, LST 359 was torpedoed about 440 miles southwest of Cape Finisterre. 105 survivors have been recovered.
At 1021 a.m., 20 December, the destroyer escort FOOG (DE 57) was torpedoed about 440 miles southwest of CAPE FINISTERRE. She is being towed to the AZORES.
The U.S.S. HURON (PF-19) collided with the merchant vessel JAMES PENNIMORE COOPER, at about 8:20 a.m., 8 December, about 670 miles northeast of BERMUDA. The HURON lost all her power and is reported to be in a sinking condition.
9 a.m. 18 November 1944

ATLANTIC

At 5:52 a.m., 18 November, the destroyer escort CAMP (DE 251), operating in United Kingdom waters, collided with the tanker SANTA CRUZ. The bow of the CAMP has been sheared off and one man is reported missing. Further details not available at this time.

Regraded Unclassified
Regrouped 1974
The U.S.S. FRAGHT (DE-677), while escorting the Italian submarine LUIGI SETTEMBRINI (797 tons), collided with and sank her shortly after midnight 15 November, 685 miles west of GIBRALTAR.

Although damaged herself, the FRAGHT is remaining in the vicinity of the disaster and rescuing survivors.

In a late report, it is indicated that sight of the submarine's personnel have been picked up, including the commanding officer.
ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

The U.S.S. Coast Guard cutter EASTWIND has arrived in WÖCHSTETTER BAY, with the U.S.S. EASTBREEZE, the ex-German weather ship EKSTROMYNE or EKSTROMYNE. It is expected that the prize will be sent to REYKJAVIK, ICELAND.
The U.S. Coast Guard cutter EASTWIND has repaired the captured German weather ship EXTREME TIME and has succeeded in getting her into a lake within the ice. After steam has been raised, an attempt will be made to get her clear of the heavy Arctic pack. A prize crew of four officers and 30 men have been put on her by the EASTWIND and since this ship actually made the seizure and salvaged the German ship, it has unofficially been christened the U.S.S. EASTWIND.
ATLANTIC

During the night of 15-16 October, the U. S. Coast Guard cutters EASTWIND and SOUTHWIND attacked the German weather ship EXTERNSTEINE in the vicinity of CAPE BORGEN, which is on the north coast of SHANNON ISLAND, KIND WILLIAM LAND, east coast of GREENLAND. After three salvoes, the German ship, with 20 prisoners, was captured. We suffered no casualties.

The German ship is in fair condition, but in solid ice and storms and the EASTWIND is attempting to salvage her. Ice has damaged one of the two screws each of the SOUTHWIND and EASTWIND.
ATLANTIC (Cont'd)

Prior to dawn, 5 October, a two platoon company from the
Coast Guard Cutter EAST WIND landed on LITTLE HOLYKEY, GREENLAND,
(76.41 N., 18.50 W.) captured the GERMAN weather station and
twelve prisoners (three officers, nine men). In addition, much
radio and scientific equipment, ordnance and supplies were
captured.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

9 a.m. 27 September 1944.

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

At 2:30 p.m., 25 September, the minelayer NZANTANOMAH (CM-10), struck a mine and sank near the entrance to LE HAVRE. Further information is not available at this time.
The auxiliary store ship YUKON (AP-9) was damaged by a mine or torpedo about 43 miles west of REYKJAVIK, ICELAND. The vessel has her No. 1 hold flooded and is proceeding towards REYKJAVIK.
Sixty-nine survivors from the USS WASHINGTON (DD-383), including the commanding, executive and one other officer, have been recovered. Forty-five bodies have been picked up. Search and rescue operations continue.
At 0155 a.m., 15 September, the auxiliary provision store ship HYADES reported that she was picking up survivors from the destroyer WASHINGTON (DD-383), which capsized in heavy weather at an estimated position of 275 miles east southeast of GREAT ABACO ISLAND, HAVANA ISLAND.

A later despatch, originated at 12:15 p.m., by CNO 22, 5 (2 CVE, 5 DE), informed that 64 survivors and 18 bodies were recovered. An estimated total loss of life has not been obtained. Rescue and search operations are continuing.

SKIPPER: RA. DAVIES
LT. Cm

[Signature]

22 Aug

COMANCHE FILE

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

4 p.m. 15 September 1944.
At 4:00 p.m., 1 September, YMS-21 struck a moored mine in TOULON HARBOR and sank in 5 fathoms of water. Two men are reported missing, three injured.
The Coast Guard cutter NORTHLAND sank, by gunfire, a trawler type enemy vessel off the northeast coast of GREENLAND.
At 8:10 p.m. 27 August, USS LST 327, enroute CHERBOURG to SOUTHAMPTON, was mined and damaged. The following casualties were reported: dead 3, wounded 23, missing 13.
On 18 August, the United States General Communications Ship, CATOCTIN (AGC-5), operating in support of amphibious operations on the south coast of France, sustained 2 bomb hits which caused 44 casualties. Further details are not available at this time.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

20 August 1944

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

The U.S.S. LST-391 sank after striking a mine in CHERBOURG HARBOR. Eight of the crew members received minor injuries.

As a result of enemy action on the early morning of 9 August, between JERSEY and GUERNSEY ISLANDS, PT-509 is still missing with all hands.
UNITED STATES FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. 16 August 1944.

ATLANTIC

At 5:00 p.m., 14 August, USS LST-921 was torpedoed, probably by a sub-
marine, about 11 miles southwest of HARTLAND POINT, on the southwest coast
of ENGLAND. 75 survivors have been recovered, including many injured. No
further information is available at this time.

Regraded Unclassified
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. 3 August 1944

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

The U. S. destroyer escort FISKE (DE-143) was torpedoed and sunk eight hundred miles east of CAPE RACE. The FISKE, operating with a CVE anti-submarine group, was making an approach on a submarine when struck.

Newfoundland.

From a total of 213 officers and men on board, four are reported dead, 26 missing and 55 seriously injured.
The U.S.S. SVENGE, (AM-121), was sunk by a mine explosion about 16 miles northwest of NETTUNA, ITALY.
At 3:19 a.m., 8 July, U.S.S. LST-364, moored at DEPTFORD, ENGLAND, was struck by a robot bomb and sustained serious damage. LST-312, moored alongside, was seriously damaged by the same bomb. The following casualties resulted: Killed 5 officers, 5 enlisted, injured 3 officers, 11 enlisted, missing 1 officer, 2 enlisted.
The YMS-350 was mined and sunk on or about 2 July, off the CHERBOURG breakwater. MTB-460 was also mined and sunk.
On 25 June, an ALLIED naval task force, under command of Rear Admiral Dayo, U.S. Navy, bombarded the port of CHERBOURG, FRANCE. Several of the ALLIED ships were struck by shells from the coastal defense batteries and the following United States Navy ships were hit: The CBB TEXAS, DD BARTON (722), DD O'BRIEN (725) and the DD LAFPEY (724). The TEXAS and O'BRIEN sustained considerable damage although not of a major caliber. Personnel casualties on the O'BRIEN were 12 killed, 7 missing and 1 wounded and on the TEXAS, 1 killed and 11 wounded.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. 18 June 1944.

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

YMS-279 and the YMS-377, operating in the ENGLISH CHANNEL area, were damaged by mines.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. 14 June 1944

ATLANTIC (Cont.)

A later report on the damage to the United States destroyer NELSON (DD623), operating with the Western Naval Task Force, indicates that a torpedo from an E-boat hit her on the starboard quarter. The No. 4 gun and all structure aft of frame 173 is missing. A good proportion of her compartments aft are also flooded. She is being towed to PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND.
The U. S. destroyer NELSON (No. 623), operating with the WESTERN NAVAL TASK FORCE, was torpedoed and damaged. The date and location of the attack and the extent of the damage has not been reported.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m., 12 June 1944.

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

The United States tug PARTRIDGE (AT138), was torpedoed and sunk off the north FRENCH coast, at 2:20 a.m., 11 June.
The following additional ship casualties, in the ENGLISH CHANNEL Area, have been reported:

**SUNK**

- LST's 314 and 376

**DAMAGED**

- LST's 2, 209, 229, 536

The United States destroyer HEREDIT (DD726), previously reported damaged, is now sunk.

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**Classified**

DoD 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 8(D) or (K)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

KHP, NASA DUR - JAN 7 1974
United States Fleet
Headquarters of the Commander in Chief
Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

4 p.m., 10 June 1944.

Atlantic

The following supplements the recapitulation of U.S. ship casualties submitted in this morning's summary:

Sunk

G LENNON (DD-620)

Damaged

VVERDOOTH (DD-726)

Reclassified
R.O. 11662, Sec. 2(K) and 8(D) or (2)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NASA Date: JAN 1 1974

-137-
The following is a recapitulation of U. S. ship casualties in the ENGLISH CHANNEL Area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sank</th>
<th>Damaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CORRY (DD463)</td>
<td>HAROLD (DD625)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEREDITH (DE726)</td>
<td>OSPREY (AM56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICH (DE695)</td>
<td>PHEASANT (AM65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIDE (AM34)</td>
<td>YMS 406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUSAN B. ANTHONY (AF72)</td>
<td>LST's 25, 375, 981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC-1261</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LST-499</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* It has not been definitely established whether this vessel sank or is badly damaged and afloat.
The following additional ship casualties in the ENGLISH CHANNEL Area have been reported: BERNHARD (DD726) mined, possible loss; RICH (DE695) mined and sunk; GLENNON (DD620) mined, possible loss (previously reported mined).
The U. S. transport SUSAN B. ANTHONY (AP-72), previously reported damaged in the ENGLISH CHANNEL Area, sank at 10 a.m. 7 June, after striking a mine. There were about 6 casualties.

The U. S. Destroyer GLENNON (DD-620), operating off the northern coast of FRANCE, was mined. Further details are not available.
The United States destroyer HARDING (DD625), operating off the northern coast of FRANCE, sustained damage to her propellers after striking a submerged object.
The following ship casualties occurred in the ENGLISH CHANNEL Area:
Sunk: PC 1261; Damaged: OSPREY (AM 56), SUSAN B ANTHONY (AP 72), LST 375.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. 6 June 1944.

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

The United States destroyer COKY (DD-443), operating in the English Channel area, was sunk. Further details are not available.
It is stated that the six fighter planes that were airborne at the
time of the disaster to their ship, the aircraft carrier escort BLOCK
ISLAND, have arrived together over PALMA ISLAND, CANARY ISLANDS. They
circled a village on the west side of the island to attract attention and
landed together on the water about five miles west of the shoreline. Nothing
further has been reported. It is said that five other pilots, from the BLOCK
ISLAND, have not been seen or heard of since her sinking.
The aircraft carrier escort BLOCK ISLAND, at 6:48 p.m. on 29 May, was struck by three enemy submarine torpedoes, 560 miles southwest of PONTA DEL GADA, AZORES ISLANDS. She sank at 8:20 p.m. Two torpedoes, in succession, hit her, one on the starboard bow and one on the starboard quarter, and ten minutes later, a third on the starboard quarter. No torpedo wakes were sighted.

The destroyer escort BARR, on escort duty with the BLOCK ISLAND, also received a torpedo hit in her stern five minutes after the third hit on the latter. The BLOCK ISLAND was launching aircraft at the time of the attack, and it is stated that the periscope was sighted off the starboard quarter just before the third torpedo struck her. Another destroyer escort, the EUGENE S. EMORY, sighted the periscope at the same time and immediately attacked with depth charges, obtaining three underwater explosions, which were later followed by a heavy explosion. It is stated that the attacking submarine was sunk. Six of the BLOCK ISLAND’s fighter planes, which were in the air, headed for TENERIFE or MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS. It has been impossible as yet to obtain a final tally of the casualties on the BLOCK ISLAND, but it is reported that 851 have been accounted for out of a total of 936. The destroyer escort BARR has 12 killed and 32 injured, of which 20 are serious. The destroyer escort PAINE has taken the BARR in tow and is proceeding CASABLANCA.
ATLANTIC

At 4:35 a.m. 23 May, the light cruiser PHILADELPHIA and the destroyer LAUB collided 20 miles southwest of NETTUNO, ITALY. The PHILADELPHIA is flooded forward for 60 feet. Both after-engineering spaces of the LAUB were flooded and the vessel was unable to use her main engines. The LAUB was taken in tow by the destroyer BOYD and is enroute to NAPLES. Two members of the destroyer's crew are missing and several injured. There were no personnel casualties on the PHILADELPHIA.
On 16 May, at 2:43 p.m., the non-rigid airship K-5 crashed into the Number One airship hangar, Naval Aviation Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, while making an authorized practice landing. The pilot and five other student officers were killed, as were four enlisted personnel. The eleventh member of the crew is in a critical condition.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

At 4:20 a.m., 9 May, PC-558, was torpedoed and sunk, 28 miles northeast
by north of PALERMO, SICILY. Details regarding survivors have not been re-
ceived.
The destroyer escort HUCKLEY sustained damage when coming in contact with an enemy submarine, in an engagement about 390 miles west of CAPE VENDE ISLANDS, on the early morning of 6 May. The vessel suffered no personnel casualties but the damage reduced her speed to 10 knots. The enemy submarine was sunk, and 32 prisoners recovered.
At 9:00 a.m., 3 May, the United States destroyer escort DONNELL (DE-56), while engaged in screening a convoy, was torpedoed 450 miles southwest of CAPE CLEAR, IRELAND. An incomplete count indicates 27 of the personnel missing or dead and 15 wounded. The vessel is afloat and under tow.

During the night of 2-3 May, the United States destroyer escort MENGES (DE-320), was torpedoed off BOUGIE, ALGERIA. The vessel is in tow for ALGERS. Further details are not available at this time.

204 survivors 17 men dead 7 missing 16 injured

Inclement weather kept both units at sea.
A report on the sinking of the U.S.S. LST-507, which was torpedoed by an enemy E-boat, off PORTLAND BILL, ENGLAND, on 28 April, indicates casualties to Navy personnel as follows: 47 dead, 24 missing, 94 rescued, five of whom are hospital patients. Casualties to Army personnel indicate 131 dead or missing, and 151 rescued, 19 of whom are hospital cases.
At 2:30 a.m. 28 April, USS LST 507 and 531 were sunk by enemy E-boats. USS LST 289 sustained damage. These vessels were in a convoy off PORTLAND HILL, ENGLAND, when attacked. Between 330 and 350 survivors have been recovered. Preliminary reports indicate loss of life to have been heavy.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. 22 April 1944.

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

The U. S. destroyer LANSDALE (426) was sunk on the night of 20 April when twenty enemy aircraft attacked a convoy, about 15 miles northeast of ALGIERS. Approximately 230 survivors from the LANSDALE have reached port.
On 16 April, at approximately 0906 a.m., the SS PAN-PENNSYLVANIA, an oil tanker of 11,077 gross tons, was hit by a torpedo from an enemy submarine 30 miles southeast of NANTUCKET SHOALS lighted buoy. The ship was abandoned by her crew.

An hour later, the destroyer escorts JOYCE, GANDY and PETERSON, sank an enemy submarine near the wreck of the PAN-PENNSYLVANIA. While engaging the submarine, shells from the destroyer escorts set on fire the PAN-PENNSYLVANIA, and it is believed that she is a total loss. Of the oil tanker's crew, about 50 have been rescued. There are eight survivors from the enemy submarine, including three officers, one of which is the captain. During the engagement, it is stated that the GANDY was rammed and damaged. It was believed that another U-boat was lurking in the vicinity, but it has been reported that this contact turned out to be negative.
The United States destroyer escort HOLDER was hit by a torpedo on the night of 11-12 April during enemy air attack on one of our convoys thirty-five miles northeast of ALGIERS. All engine room personnel were believed to have been killed, plus seven others injured.
The U.S. destroyer CHAMPLIN sustained damage when coming in contact with an enemy submarine under attack by the CHAMPLIN and other vessels attached to an escort carrier task force operating against submarines 380 miles southeast of CAPE SABLE.

The U-boat was subsequently sunk and 28 survivors were recovered.
A later report received relating to the torpedoing of the destroyer escort LEOPOLD (DE-319) indicates that the vessel broke into two sections with the stern section sinking at 1:45 a.m. 10 March. The bow section was later sunk by gunfire from the destroyer JOYCE, as salvage was considered impossible.

With the exception of 28 survivors and 3 dead, the remainder of the vessel's complement, including all commissioned officers, is missing.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. 10 March 1944.

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

At 9:00 p.m., 9 March, the United States destroyer escort LEOPOLD (DE-319), was torpedoed 660 miles west of SCOTLAND. Further details are not available.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. 4 March 1944

ATLANTIC (Cont'd)

U.S.S. LST 349 was sunk on 26 February in the MEDITERRANEAN Area. Further details are not available.

DECLASSIFIED
R.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 3(D) or (M)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972

RHP, NASA Date JAN 7, 1974
At 3:00 a.m., 20 February, an LST (U.S.), was torpedoed and sunk by a U-boat forty miles south of NAPLES.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. 20 February 1944.

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

On 16 February, LST-418 sank off PONZA ISLAND, sixty miles east of NAPLES, following an underwater explosion.
On 15 February, the destroyer H. P. JONES, operating in the ANZIO Area, ITALY, sustained light damage due to near misses by glider bombs.
On or about 8 February, the United States destroyer LUDLOW was struck by a shore battery, while operating in the Mediterranean Area. The commanding officer was wounded. Although the extent of the damage has not been definitely determined, it is believed to be light.
9 a.m. 7 February 1944.

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

Two Liberators, from ASCENSION ISLAND, attacked and apparently sunk an enemy U-boat, 560 miles southwest of that island. After two bombing runs, fifteen to twenty survivors were seen on the surface and the planes dropped life rafts to them. A surface force unit is being sent to pick up the enemy survivors.
A later report indicates that the United States rescue tug ATR-1 was damaged in a bombing attack near ANZIO, ITALY, and not sunk as reported in the morning summary of 31 January.
United States Fleet
Headquarters of the Commander in Chief
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

9 a.m. 31 January 1944.

Atlantic (Cont'd.)

In a night bombing attack a United States rescue tug (ATR-1) was sunk, apparently in the ANZIO Area, ITALY. Further details are not available at this time.
On 28 January, the submarine chaser SC 534 was damaged by a near bomb miss while operating in the ANZIO Area, ITALY. The vessel proceeded to NAPLES.
At 5:20 a.m., 26 January, LST-422, operating in the ANZIO Area, ITALY, was mined and gutted by fire.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. 27 January 1944.

ATLANTIC (CONT’D.)

Apparently the destroyer JARVIS was under bombing attack in the
ANZIO Area, ITALY operation. The vessel has successfully reached port with
no casualties. The EMS-30 was mined and sunk, with few survivors. The
LGI(L)-32 was mined and sunk. Thirty-two survivors were recovered.

These casualties are in addition to those previously reported.
Further details are not available at this time.
ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

The United States destroyer MAYO, while acting as a fire support ship, in the operations off ANZIO, ITALY, was damaged by a waterline explosion of unknown origin, but from appearances of the casualty believed to be a torpedo. The bulkhead between the after fire room and the after engineering has been ruptured. The main deck has been severely bulged up with minor ruptures in the vicinity of the explosion. Her after fire room and after engineering are flooded. She is unable to proceed under her own power. One of the contributing causes is that her starboard shaft is broken. She is under tow to NAPLES. One officer and six men are missing, while one officer and twenty-five men are injured; none seriously.

It is reported that at dusk, 24 January, in the ANZIO, ITALY area, during a two hour enemy air attack, the destroyer PLUNKETT was hit amidships, but is able to proceed, under her own power, to PALERMO, SICILY.

The auxiliary minesweeper PREVAIL was damaged by a near miss, presumably during the same air attack. She is proceeding to NAPLES.
On 24 January, it was reported that the U. S. destroyer BANCROFT had been mined in the ANZIO, ITALY operations. A late despatch indicates that it was HMS PALOMARES, a fighter director ship, which had suffered the casualty.
While participating in the ANZIO, ITALY operations, 22 January, the United States destroyer BANCROFT and the United States minesweeper PORTENT, were mined. The destroyer is proceeding to NAPLES in tow. The latter, as previously indicated, capsized and sank.
On 22 January, the minesweeper PORTENT (AM106) struck a mine, capsized and sank. Casualties are estimated to be about seven.

LCI-20 was struck by a bomb, burned and beached. Casualties are not known.

Both vessels were attached to the 8th FLEET and the disasters apparently occurred in the MEDITERRANEAN area, although further details are not available at this time.
At 6:45 p.m., 16 January, two planes from the escort aircraft carrier GUADALCANAL, operating against submarines in the ATLANTIC, sank two U-boats, 285 miles west northwest of FLORES ISLAND. A minimum of twenty survivors were seen.
15 January 1944.

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

Unidentified aircraft sank a submarine four hundred ninety-five miles west northwest of CAPE FINISTERRE, SPAIN. Forty-three survivors were recovered by destroyers of the Destroyer Group.

The destroyers PARROTT and BULMER probably sank a submarine on the night of 13 January five hundred and sixty miles west northwest of CAPE FINISTERRE, SPAIN.
The escort carrier BLOCK ISLAND, on 11 January, at 0340, local time, sank a large U-boat three hundred and thirty miles northwest of the AZORES ISLANDS.
At 11:27 p.m. 6 January, the patrol vessel-gunboat ST. AUGUSTINE (PG-54) sank after colliding with the tanker CAMAS MEADOWS (10,750 gross tons), seventy-three miles south southwest of CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY. Rescue vessels are standing by to pick up the survivors.
An amplifying report received identifies the blockade runner, sunk on 4 January by the OMAHA and JOUETT, as the RIOGRANDE, 6,095 gross tons. This vessel was carrying a large amount of crude rubber, lard and a considerable amount of vegetable oil.

At 5:55 p.m., 5 January, the light cruiser OMAHA and the destroyer JOUETT, sunk by gunfire a GERMAN blockade runner, identified as the BURGENLAND, 7,320 gross tons, six hundred and seventy miles west southwest of ASCENSION ISLAND. The enemy vessel set off her demolition charges and her crew abandoned ship. No survivors were recovered.
ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

At 9:26 a.m. 4 January, the light cruiser OMAHA and the destroyer JOUETT sank, by gunfire, an unidentified blockade runner six hundred and forty-five miles west southwest of ASCENSION ISLAND. The enemy vessel set off her demolition charges and her crew abandoned ship. No survivors were recovered.
Although complete details are not available, it appears that the German blockade runner WESSERLAND, enroute from JAPAN to GERMANY, was located by aircraft and sunk by the destroyer SOMERS, at 12:30 a.m., 3 January, about five hundred and ninety-five miles south southwest of ASCENSION ISLAND. One hundred and thirty-four prisoners, including ten officers, are aboard the SOMERS, which is returning to RECIFE, BRAZIL.
At 6:15 a.m. 3 January, the destroyer TURNER exploded, caught fire and sank in the swept channel about three miles north of AMBROSE LIGHTSHIP. Three additional explosions occurred at 7:16 a.m., 7:35 a.m. and 7:51 a.m. Fifty survivors are at SANDY HOOK, NEW JERSEY, and apparently an unknown number at TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND. The cause of the explosion is not known at present.
The destroyers BULMER and PARROTT, operating with the escort carrier
BLOCK ISLAND, against submarines in the ATLANTIC, sank a U-boat four hundred
and fifty miles, north northeast off PONTA DELGADA.

"hold down" tactics for over 24 hours.
ATLANTIC ACTION (Cont'd.)

An enemy blockade runner was fired by bombing approximately four hundred miles northwest of CAPE FINISTERRE, SPAIN. The ship sank 27 December, at 4:15 p.m. At six o'clock that evening, seventy survivors were seen in life boats in the vicinity of the sinking.

Avenger planes, from the escort carrier U.S.S. BLOCK ISLAND, confirmed the burning and sinking. On return from the sighting of the blockade runner, one of the BLOCK ISLAND's planes, which had drawn ahead of her flight, disappeared and apparently made a water landing, four hundred and eighty miles northwest of CAPE FINISTERRE.
ATLANTIC ACTION (Cont'd.)

It is now reported that only fifty-six survivors from the old destroyer LEARY, which was sunk by a torpedo on 24 December, have been rescued.

Another old destroyer, the SCHENCK, operating in the group which contained the LEARY and the escort carrier (CVE) CARD, attacked five U-boats and probably sank two of them. It is estimated that six underwater marauders are still operating in the vicinity of this Task Group.
ATLANTIC ACTION (Cont'd.)

At 3:04 a.m., 24 December, the old destroyer LEARY, operating against U-boats in the ATLANTIC, with the escort carrier (CVE) CARD, was torpedoed and sunk five hundred and eighty-five miles west northwest of CAPE FINISTERS, SPAIN.

No further details are available at present.

The Card stated that 4 - 6 boats were present in the area, and requested surface assistance. A British surface escort group is being diverted to support the Card.
At 7:35 p.m., 16 December, the United States destroyer WOOLSEY, sank a U-boat thirty-five miles north northwest of ORAN, ALGERIA, in a coordinated attack with the destroyers TRIPPE and EDISON.
In the vicinity where several BRITISH destroyers were sunk in the MEDITERRANEAN, on 12 December, the United States destroyer WAINWRIGHT and the destroyer H.M.S. CALPE, attacked a U-boat during the afternoon of 13 December. In a position fifty miles north of DJINELLI, or one hundred and fifty miles northeast of the CITY OF ALGIERS, the U-boat was forced to the surface after a depth charge attack and then brought under gunfire. Subsequently, the U-boat personnel scuttled their ship and forty-five members of the crew were taken prisoners.
ATLANTIC ACTION (Cont'd.)

On 13 December, at 10:21 a.m., local, the United States aircraft carrier escort, BOGUE, escorted by three United States auxiliary seaplane tenders, the CLEMSON, OSMOND INGRAM, and GEORGE E. BADGER, sunk a U-boat six hundred and sixty miles west southwest of the CANARY ISLANDS. Forty-six survivors of the underwater raider are on board the escorts. The submarine was brought to the surface by the CLEMSON and then attacked by fighter planes from the BOGUE and gunfire from the CLEMSON, OSMOND INGRAM and GEORGE E. BADGER. No material damage was done to our ships, but one man was killed on the OSMOND INGRAM. The destruction of the U-boat was made after a thirty-hour operation.
At 2:20 p.m. 2 December, LCT 242 was struck by a circling torpedo in the NAPLES AREA, ITALY. The vessel was beached and attempts are being made to salvage the two forward sections. The stern is considered a total loss. All hands were lost. Further details are not at present available.
4 p.m. 25 November 1943.

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

At 9:45 a.m. 25 November, a Liberator, operating from ASCENSION ISLAND, attacked and sank a U-boat five hundred and forty miles northeast of ASCENSION ISLAND.
The following additional details have been received in connection with the sinking of the United States destroyer BEATTY and the steamships SANTA ELENA and MARNIZ VAN ALLEGONDA:

Enemy aircraft attacked the convoy at about 6:05 p.m., 6 November in a position thirty-two miles northwest of PHILLIPPEVILLE, TUNISIA, at which time the destroyer BEATTY was torpedoed. This vessel broke up and sank at 11:04 p.m. Twelve men are reported missing and one man died of wounds or injuries. One officer and six enlisted men were wounded.

The SANTA ELENA and the MARNIZ VAN ALLEGONDA were also hit, damaged and taken in tow. The steamship MARNIZ VAN ALLEGONDA sank at 6:10 p.m., 7 November in four hundred fathoms of water, six and one-fourth miles east of CAPE BOUGARONI LIGHT, TUNISIA. The SANTA ELENA sank at 6:00 p.m., 7 November in thirty fathoms of water in the PHILLIPPEVILLE outer harbor.
At 6:30 p.m., 6 November, enemy aircraft attacked a convoy in the Mediterranean and sank the U.S. destroyer HEAVY and the S.S. MIRION, "3,300 T. VAN ST ALBROCHES and damaged the SANTA ELENA. The SANTA ELENA was taken in tow and arrived at PHILIPPIVILLE.

Convoys KNF 25a

37.11 N 06.07 E

Aerial torpedo
On 5 November, in a position four hundred and eighty miles southwest of ASCENSION ISLAND, two Army and four Navy planes sank a 1,250 ton U-boat after completing ten attacks. A total of thirty-three depth bombs and twelve demolition bombs were dropped.
9 a.m. 3 November 1943.

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

The destroyer BORIE which injured herself by ramming the second U-boat she had encountered, was sunk by her own forces on 2 November. Her crew had been removed previous to this but twenty-nine have not been accounted for as yet.
The United States destroyer BORIE, during the night of 31 October-1 November, sank two subs about one thousand miles east of CAPE RACE, NEWFOUNDLAND. At the time of the engagement, she was acting as an escort ship for the auxiliary aircraft carrier U.S.S. CARD, both ships being on patrol in the NORTH ATLANTIC. In the process of ramming the second sub, the BORIE received many holes in her hull. As a result of this, her power plant was immobilized, and she went out of commission, falling off into the trough of the sea. The CARD is unable to tow her, having no towing engine available and because the BORIE was forced to jettison her anchor chain. An attempt was made to assist her in controlling the rise of the water which she was taking, but this was not successful. Under the circumstances, the commanding officer of the BORIE feared she would capsize during the night, and the ship was abandoned one-half hour before sunset 1 November. The destroyers GOFF and BARRY picked up all but twenty-two of her crew. The balance is not accounted for as yet. The last report indicates that salvage is impracticable.

\[ \text{Post} \quad 50^\circ 00' N \\
\text{30^\circ 42' W} \]

**DECLASSIFIED**

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, RARS Date JAN 7 1974

- 78 -
The Commander Caribbean Sea Frontier reports that the United States Airship K-94, while enroute from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to San Juan, Puerto Rico, caught fire and crashed at 2230, 31 October, thirty-five miles north of POINT BORINQUEN, PUERTO RICO.

The airship at 1600, 31 October, reported its position in the vicinity of the disaster. Later in the night at 2230, a white light and a red light were sighted by the light stations at POINT BORINQUEN and POINT JIGUERO. Ten minutes later, at 2240, the sub chaser 1304 sighted, in the vicinity of the airship's position, flares in the sky, which were followed by clouds of smoke. She proceeded to the scene, but all she picked up were burned parts of an aircraft spare parts box. It was reported that a strong odor of gasoline and oil permeated the air at the scene of the disaster.

An Army Mitchell medium bomber and a crash boat were despatched from POINT BORINQUEN and proceeded to the scene. At one o'clock in the morning of 1 November, this plane crashed into the sea about seven miles south of the airship's reported position. Later two life rafts and a parachute from the plane were picked up in the water. No survivors from the plane have been recovered as yet, although there is an unconfirmed report that another life raft not belonging to the plane has been sighted.

Three planes and three surface craft are continuing to search the area, and the latter are picking up debris.
ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

Aircraft from the Aircraft Escort Carrier BLOCK ISLAND, operating in the NORTH ATLANTIC, sank one five-hundred and seventeen ton submarine in Lat. 48-53N, Long. 33-30W, and probably sank another of seven-hundred and forty tons in company with the first submarine.

(700 miles N.W. azores)
9 a.m., 25 October 1943.

ATLANTIC (Cont'd.)

The tanker BULKOIL (8,073 tons, U.S. Registry) collided with the destroyer MURPHY instead of the tanker VULCAN, as previously reported.

The report of this collision was included in the summary of 22 October.
UNITED STATES FLEET
Headquarters of the Commander in Chief
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

4 p.m. 24 October 1943.

ATLANTIC ACTION (Cont'd)

Aircraft attached to the escort aircraft carrier CORE (CVE), operating in the NORTH ATLANTIC, scored the following successes:

Sank one submarine at 3:45 p.m. 20 October in Lat. 47°46N, Long. 28°27W.

Sank one submarine at 8:45 a.m. 21 October in Lat. 46°57N, Long. 29°09W.

On 7 October an explosion occurred aboard the light cruiser CONCORD, while off NUKUHIVA ISLAND, MAQUESAS ISLANDS.

The cause of the explosion was attributed to a leaking gasoline tank, located in the after part of the ship. One officer and twenty-three enlisted men were lost. The strength and water-tight integrity of the ship were not impaired.
ATLANTIC ACTION (Cont'd)

At 9:12 p.m., 21 October, the United States destroyer MURPHY was in collision with the tanker VULCAN two-hundred and sixty-five miles east southeast of AMBROSE LIGHTSHIP, New York. The MURPHY was cut in two. The forward section sank and the after section was taken under tow for New York. The United States destroyer GLENNON picked up fourteen officers and one-hundred and ninety-five men surviving the disaster.

The cause of the collision is not at present known. The MURPHY was part of a convoy escort and had gone out to divert the VULCAN clear of the convoy.
At 7:08 p.m. 20 October, the United States destroyer, COWIE, collided with the American steamship, CRAIGSMERE, in New York Harbor. The COWIE sustained damage to her bow above the water line and returned to New York. Extent of the damage to the steamship, CRAIGSMERE, is at present unknown.
UNITED STATES FLEET

Headquarters of the Commander in Chief
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

4 p.m., 14 October 1943

ATLANTIC ACTION (Cont’d)

Aircraft from the Aircraft Escort Carrier CARD (CVE) achieved the following results against enemy submarines in the NORTH ATLANTIC:

At 10:23 a.m. 12 October sank a five-hundred ton submarine in Lat. 49-23N, Long. 30-00W.

At 12:51 p.m. 12 October probably sank a five-hundred ton submarine in Lat. 49-20N, Long. 30-07W.

At 3:59 p.m. 12 October sank a five-hundred ton submarine in Lat. 49-50N, Long. 28-24W.

At 7:35 a.m. 13 October, sank a seven-hundred and fifty ton submarine in Lat. 49-06N, Long. 29-47W.

At 10:20 a.m. 13 October sank a five-hundred ton submarine in Lat. 48-56N, Long. 29-41W.

At 4:01 p.m. 13 October probably sank a five-hundred ton submarine in Lat. 50-14N, Long. 27-17W.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. 14 October 1943

ATLANTIC ACTION (Cont'd.)

The following additional information has been received in connection with the sinking of the destroyer BRISTOL, reported in the afternoon's summary of 13 October:

The BRISTOL was sunk probably by a German submarine while escorting a fast convoy from NAPLES, ITALY to ORAN, ALGIERES.
The U.S.S. destroyer BRISTOL was sunk by an explosion of unknown origin at 4:25 a.m., 13 October 1943, seventy miles West Northwest of BONE, ALGERIA.
UNIVERS STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

4:00 p.m., 11 October 1943.

ATLANTIC ACTION (Cont'd.)

The following additional details have been received in connection with the sinking of the destroyer, BUCK, on 9 October:

The BUCK was attacking a radar contact on the starboard bow when a violent explosion blew off her bow at a point aft of the sound device. The bridge, mast and stack disappeared. The stern section sank in about five minutes, followed by the portion of the vessel forward of the bridge, accompanied by one underwater explosion. The bow section was sunk by gunfire thirty-two hours later.

Four officers and ninety-seven men surviving were picked up by the destroyers PLUNKETT, GLEAVES, HMS DELHI and HMS LCT-170. Thirteen dead were also recovered.
At 1100 a.m. 9 October, the destroyer BUCK, while investigating a radar contact, was torpedoed and sunk south of the GULF of SALERNO, ITALY. The destroyers GLEAVES and PLUNKETT are in the vicinity recovering survivors. About twenty survivors are enroute to PALERMO aboard a British LCT.
On Saturday, October 2, the aircraft carrier RANGER, the heavy cruiser TUSCALOOSA, accompanied by the HMS DUKE OF YORK and ANSON, and the light cruiser HMS BELFAST, with eight British and five United States destroyers, sailed from SCAPA FLOW to attack shipping targets in the BODO area, NORWAY, with the air striking group from the RANGER. The BODO area is in sixty-seven degrees, seventeen minutes north and fourteen degrees, twenty-three minutes west, and is so-named because of BODO BAY, which is situated on the northern side of the entrance to SALTFJORDEN, NORWAY.

The air strike on the shipping in the LEADS or ROADS (the waters in the vicinity of BODO) was initiated at 7:30 in the morning on October 4, from a point about one hundred and forty miles from BODO.

A preliminary report states that hits were made on nine merchant craft, ranging from three to ten thousand tons, one of which ships was an 8,000 ton tanker. Hits or near misses were scored on two small vessels. Flak shot down three of our aircraft, but it is possible some of the crews may have been captured. The enemy had no aircraft in the air, in the BODO area, but two enemy planes, shadowing the Task Force, were shot down by aircraft from the RANGER. The Admiralty states that the mission was a highly successful operation.
ATLANTIC ACTION (Cont'd)

As a result of a collision with the Destroyer BLACK on October 1, at 5:10 p.m., in Elizabeth River channel, Norfolk, Virginia, the escort carrier BLOCK ISLAND (CVE), sustained damages which were temporarily repaired and considered adequate until next scheduled Navy Yard availability period. The BLOCK ISLAND's stem was bent to port two inches for a distance of two to about five feet above the waterline. The skin of the ship's hull was opened three feet at Frame 4, about five feet above the waterline, and from Frames 1 to 4, the covering plates, between sixteen to twenty-six feet above the keel, were crushed inward about three inches or less.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

9 a.m. 2 October 1943.

ATLANTIC ACTION (Cont'd.)

The U.S.S. Destroyer BLACK while backing from Pier 5,
Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, crossed in front of and collided
with the escort carrier BLOCK ISLAND (CVE). The BLACK sustained
material damage but no personnel casualties. Damage to the
carrier, if any, has not been reported.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. 26 September 1943

ATLANTIC ACTION (Cont'd.)

At about 11:52 a.m. September 25th, the U. S. S. SKILL (mine layer) sank in the gulf of SALERNO, ITALY. The vessel was probably attacked by a submarine. Further details are not at present available.

Regraded Unclassified

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date JAN 7 1974
The destroyer, ROWAN, was sunk by a torpedo hit believed to have been launched by an enemy "E" boat, thirty miles south southeast of NAPLES, ITALY. The destroyer, BRISTOL, rescued eleven officers and sixty enlisted men, one of whom died later.

The U.S. light cruiser, PHILADELPHIA, sustained damage when a German bombing plane shot down by fighters crashed into the vessel.

A later report informs that a more complete investigation disclosed that the damage may have been caused by a possible directional rocket bomb.
On the morning of September 11th, the United States light cruiser, SAVANNAH, was damaged by a direct bomb hit in SALERNO HARBOR, ITALY and is returning to MALTA.
The United States destroyer KENDRICK, while part of a convoy escort, was struck by an aerial torpedo one hundred miles northeast by east of ORAN, ALGIERS. The vessel is returning to ORAN.

Casualties to the submarine chaser personnel have not been determined but they are believed to be high. It is stated that the air raid also killed five men and wounded eleven on the auxiliary tug U.S.S. HARVARD and the fire party.

Two enemy bombers were destroyed by our fighter planes and two were shot down by anti-aircraft fire.
On August 23 at 4:05 A.M., the submarine chasers 694 and 698 blew up as the result of a bombing attack by twenty Junkers-88 on the harbor and city at PALERMO, SICILY.

Casualties to the submarine chasers personnel have not been determined as yet but they are believed to be high. It is stated that the air raid also killed five men and wounded eleven on the auxiliary tug U.S.S. NARRAGANSETT and the fire party.

Two enemy bombers were destroyed by our fighter planes and two were shot down by anti-aircraft fire.
9 a.m. 24 August, 1943.

ATLANTIC ACTION (Cont'd.)

Planes from the escort carrier CARD sank a sub 720 miles southwest of the AZORE ISLANDS. It is reported there are 20 enemy survivors in the water and an escort is being sent to rescue them.
UNITED STATES FLEET
Headquarters of the Commander in Chief
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

9 a.m. 21 August 1943.

ATLANTIC ACTION (Cont'd.)

In an attack by fifty enemy planes on BIZERTE, TUNISIA, the LCI (L)1 was sunk. All of the crew was rescued.
On the afternoon of August 9th, planes from the escort aircraft carrier, (CVE) CARD, attacked a surfaced submarine five hundred and seventy miles west of FAYAL, AZORES. Despite anti-aircraft fire from the submarine, fifteen of her crew were killed by strafing and the sub sunk by bombs and depth charges. Forty survivors were seen in the water. Enemy gunfire inflicted slight damage on three of our planes, but there were no personnel casualties.
Later reports now indicate that a fighter and bomber from the escort aircraft carrier (CVE) CARD, attacked the two surfaced U-boats on 8 August at 6 a.m., four hundred and fifty miles northwest of the AZORES ISLANDS.

A hit was scored on one sub but both the planes were shot down.

No word was sent to the CARD about the attack. When the planes failed to return, the CARD made a seven hour search and recovered the bomber pilot and one man. She is now seeking the submarines and her missing personnel.
9 a.m. 8 August 1943.

ATLANTIC ACTION (Cont'd.)

Aircraft operating from the escort aircraft carrier (CVE) CARD, sank one and probably another submarine, four hundred and forty miles west northwest of the AZORES.
ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

At 5:35 p.m. August 5th, the U.S. Patrol Vessel PLYMOUTH (the former yacht ALVA) was either mined or torpedoed one hundred and twenty miles southeast of CAPE HENRY, and sank immediately.

DECLASSIFIED
R.O. 11862, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) de (R)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date: JAN 7 1974
ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

On the morning of August 4th, the United States destroyer, SCHUBRICK, was damaged in a bombing attack on PALERMO, SICILY.
On the morning of July 31, a Navy patrol plane sank an enemy submarine, seventy miles south of RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL. Survivors of the submarine were observed in the water.
9 a.m. 31 July, 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

17/10 E

At 2:16 p.m. July 30th, a Navy Ventura plane attacked a surfaced enemy submarine, three hundred and ten miles south of NATAL, BRAZIL. Four bombs were dropped and a violent explosion was observed aft of the conning tower. The submarine then sank, and a large oil slick and air bubbles appeared. The U-boat resurfaced twice and, subsequently, sank with her stern at a sixty degree angle.

11 25 5

34 55 W

DECLASSIFIED
R.O. 11662, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
by RHJ, NARS Date JUN 7 1974

Regraded Unclassified
ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

At 5:27 p.m. July 30th, a Navy Ventura plane sank an enemy submarine twenty miles east of RECIFE, BRAZIL. Thirty survivors of the submarine were observed in the water.
3 p.m. 28 July 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

With reference to the MAYRANT, a dispatch, which was late in transmission, states that she was subject to attack by dive bombers around 9:28 a.m. on 26 July off PALERMO, SICILY. Six near misses put her out of commission and she had to be towed into PALERMO.
9 a.m. 28 July, 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

Late 26 July, the destroyer MAYRANT was damaged off PALERMO, SICILY by an enemy dive bomber.

A bomb hit on the starboard side partially flooded the after fire room and both engineering rooms. She is now tied up at the dock at PALERMO, where preparations are under way to make examinations (underwater) of her hull. The nature of the attack caused the MAYRANT, previous to her entry into port, to dispose of her torpedoes, ammunition and other heavy ship's gear.

No report has been received of personnel casualties, if any.
ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

On July 23rd, aircraft from the escort aircraft carrier (CVE) BOGUE attacked and sank a submarine one-hundred and eighty miles southwest of AZORES. The auxiliary seaplane tender CLEMSON (escorting the BOGUE) recovered thirteen survivors.

Earlier that day the auxiliary seaplane tender G.E. BADGER (escorting the BOGUE) sank another submarine in approximately the same area.
9 a.m. 23 July, 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

A plane, operating from the auxiliary aircraft carrier CORE, sank a German submarine 1,080 miles east southeast of BERMUDA on July 16th. Three surviving prisoners are aboard the tanker MERRIMACK.
ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

The PC 562 (patrol craft) struck a mine off PORT EMPEDOCLE, SICILY and has been seriously damaged. Attempts to salvage the vessel are under way.
9 a.m. 18 July, 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

The following additional casualties have been reported in connection with the SICILIAN OPERATION:

DESTROYED

LST 158 (tank landing ship) destroyed by enemy action while beached 7 miles east of LICATA.

DAMAGED

U.S.S. STAFF (minelayer) struck a mine, while maneuvering to avoid enemy aircraft fire.
9 a.m. 17 July, 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

The following casualties have been reported in connection with the SICILIAN operation:

SUNK

U.S.S. SENTINEL (minelayer) by bombs.
U.S.S. MADDOX (destroyer) by dive bombers.
LST 313 (tank landing ship) destroyed on the beach by bombs.

DAMAGED

U.S.S. ORIZABA (troop transport) by near miss of bomb.
U.S.S. BARNETT (attack troop transport) by bomb.
U.S.S. ROE (destroyer) by collision.
U.S.S. SWANSON (destroyer) by collision.
P.C. 543 (sub-chaser) by internal explosion.
U.S.S. BETELGEUSE (attack cargo vessel), damaged cause not reported.
U.S.S. BROOKLYN (light cruiser) by mines, apparently in own mine field.
S.S. ROBERT ROWIN (cargo vessel) by bomb.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

by RHP, NARS Date JAN 7 1974
9 a.m. 13 July, 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Continued).

On 10 July, the minesweeper SENTINEL was sunk by enemy action 22 miles off LICATA, SICILY. There are ninety-one survivors. Of the dead, nine have been identified.
9 a.m. 11 July, 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS ACTION (Cont'd.)

It is reported that the destroyer MADDOX, engaged in the SICILY operation, has been sunk by enemy aircraft. About seventy of her crew have been picked up. The destroyers ROE and SWANSON were damaged by collision.
4 p.m. 24 June, 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

At 1:30 p.m. June 24th a Liberator attacked and sank an enemy submarine 370 miles south southwest of HEYKJAVIK, ICELAND. A number of survivors were observed in the water.
ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

During the night of June 22nd, LST 333 and 387 were torpedoed off DELLYS (60 miles east of ALGIERS). The LST 333 has been beached 6 miles east of DELLYS and is probably a total loss. The LST 387 has been towed to DELLYS HARBOR.
9 a.m. 21 June, 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

At 6:43 a.m. 20 June, a PBY-5A plane sighted a U-Boat on the surface 490 miles southwest of REYKJAVIK. The plane dropped three depth charges and then engaged the enemy with machine-gun fire. The submarine returned the fire with her 50 calibre machine-gun. As the firing continued, a number of hits were scored on the conning tower. The enemy then submerged and was attacked twelve seconds later with another depth charge. A stream of bubbles was observed and the U-Boat was then seen to rise slowly, stern first, until about fifty feet of the hull was visible.

Upon observation, it was noted that the rudder and propeller was missing and the interior of the after compartment was clearly visible. After remaining on the surface for about seven minutes, the submarine settled slowly. It sank out of sight in about nine minutes after surfacing.

Although much wreckage and oil was visible, there was no sign of survivors.

Regaded Unclassified
9 a.m. 13 June 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd)

At 12:20 p.m., 12 June, the U.S. submarine R-12 sank in about 100 fathoms, 11 1/2 miles Southeast of KEY WEST LIGHT.

The cause of the sinking is unknown. According to the Commanding Officer and four other survivors, the submarine was proceeding on the surface when the collision alarm sounded and the vessel took a 45° down angle by the bow and sank with the conning tower hatch open.

It is the opinion of the Commanding Officer that the vessel broke up and the remaining members of the crew are lost. However, sound listening searches are being conducted together with a search of the area for possible survivors.

U.S. Coast Guard Cutter ESCANABA sank at 8:15 a.m., 13 June, Greenwich Time, from an unknown cause 180 miles West of NARSSASUAK, in DAVIS STRAIT, GREENLAND. Further details are not at present available.
4 p.m. May 17, 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Continued).

On May 17th., in SOUTH ATLANTIC waters, the Destroyers MOFFETT and JOUETT sank an enemy submarine by gunfire. Fifty of its complement have been taken prisoners.
9 a.m. May 11, 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

The destroyer MADDOX attacked and probably sank an enemy submarine 195 miles northwest of MADEIRA ISLAND. The second attack blew the submarine to the surface causing about 75 feet of the submarine's keel to be exposed and subsequently to roll over and sink at an angle of 130 degrees. Two more attacks were executed and depth charges were dropped on the oil patch seen after the sinking. No survivors were recovered.

The MADDOX was screening a convoy bound from CASABLANCA to the UNITED STATES in which is included the damaged combat cargo vessel ALMAACK under tow. The ALMAACK was torpedoed west of GIBRALTAR on November 15, 1942 and subsequently towed to GIBRALTAR where temporary repairs were effected.
ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

A German submarine was attacked by aircraft apparently operating from an auxiliary aircraft carrier covering a convoy enroute to the United States from the United Kingdom in a position 700 miles northeast of CAPE RACE, NEWFOUNDLAND. The U-boat was later sunk by H.M.S. PATHFINDER. Six enemy officers and forty-three enlisted men have been rescued.
ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

A Royal Air Force Liberator sighted and attacked a 700-ton surfaced submarine 260 miles east of CAPE FAREWELL, GREENLAND. After receiving two attacks, the submarine was abandoned by its crew and observed to sink stern first.

A German party, armed with machine guns and jury guns captured three American sailors in that submarine. One American escaped; one was killed, and one remains a prisoner.

The story has established a depot at ATLANTIC SAN (Latitude 74° 30', Western Longitude 10° 29', West).
9 a.m. April 19, 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

The following details have been received in connection with the enemy encounter at ESKIMONAES Radio Station, GREENLAND, mentioned in the afternoon Summary of March 27th, 1943:-

A German party, armed with machine guns and tommy guns captured three American soldiers in that encounter. One American escaped, one was killed, and one remains a prisoner.

The enemy has established a depot at AKOHANSA BAY (Latitude 74 - 37, North; Longitude 18 - 48, West).
ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

The United States Coast Guard Cutter SPENCER, screening Convoy HX-233 (New York to United Kingdom) at 10:50 a.m. April 17, attacked and captured the German U-Boat 175, 690 miles west of USHANT, FRANCE. The submarine later sank from depth charge and gunfire damage sustained in the engagement prior to its capture. 44 survivors of a crew of 57 have been taken as prisoners of war.

The U.S. Coast Guard Cutter TAMPA developed a sound contact at 4:07 a.m. April 17, 55 miles southeast of CAPE SABLE, NOVA SCOTIA. A subsequent depth charge attack is believed successful.

The following day, at 6:15 a.m., the TAMPA attacked a submarine 45 miles southwest of CAPE SABLE (200 miles east of position in which submarine was attacked on the 17th.). This attack resulted in the submarine going to the bottom and losing motion. Oil slicks on the surface appeared. The TAMPA expended her depth charges and the Canadian Corvette KITCHENER or MOOSEJAW has been despatched to assist.
4 p.m. April 16, 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

At 3 p.m. April 15th, two of our patrol planes bombed, strafed, and sank an enemy submarine 305 miles northeast of RECIFE, BRAZIL. The planes dropped rubber boats to about 50 survivors seen in the water.
Reconnaissance has established that the four destroyers and one merchant ship attacked by the U.S. submarine SHAD on April 1st in the BAY OF BISCAY have reached the port of BORDEAUX, FRANCE. The merchant vessel is, apparently, the Italian blockade runner PIETRO ORSELO (6,600 tons) and is reported badly damaged.

This action was mentioned in the afternoon summary of April 12th wherein it was reported that the SHAD sank two destroyers; damaged and probably sank one destroyer and one merchant vessel.
4 p.m. April 12, 1943.

**ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)**

The Submarine SHAD, returning from patrol of the BAY OF BISCAY, FRANCE, reports attacking a formation of four enemy destroyers and one merchant vessel on April 1st. with the following results:

- Sank two destroyers;
- Damaged and probably sank one destroyer and one merchant vessel.

The Submarine HERRING, returning from the same patrol, reports sinking a U-Boat.

Both submarines returned without damage.

These reports are subject to further confirmation.
9 a.m. April 12, 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

The German blockade-runner SILPAPLANA (ex-Norwegian HOEGH SILVER STAR) scuttled herself and sank 240 miles west of CAPE FINISTERE, SPAIN upon being intercepted by H.M.S. ADVENTURE (minelayer). One hundred forty-six survivors were rescued.
A sledge patrol armed with rifles encountered a small enemy party at the ESKIMONAES RADIO STATION (southern coast of CLAVERING ISLAND, GREENLAND). Enemy machine gun fire forced the patrol to withdraw to a concealed emergency radio where communication was established with SCORESBY, GREENLAND.
4 p.m. March 15, 1943.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

A brief despatch informs that on March 10th an enemy blockade runner (KOTA NOPAN) sank after blowing up 400 miles west northwest of ASCENSION ISLAND. Eight members of the destroyer EBERLE's boarding party were lost in the explosion. Seventy-two prisoners were taken.
In the Caribbean on March 8th, one of our patrol planes swiftly darting out of the sun pounced upon a surfaced 200-ft. U-Boat. The plane's first two bombs hit within ten to fifteen feet of the U-Boat's conning tower. Smoke and water geysered thirty feet in the air, the sub lifted, and broke in two and sank. The plane dropped a two-man life raft, which, when last seen, had five survivors clinging to it. Strenuous efforts are being made to rescue these survivors.
UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

10 a.m. November 22, 1942.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS

At 6:52 a.m. November 21, Greenwich Time, 420 miles east of ST. PAUL ROCK, a blockade runner scuttled herself upon the approach of the U.S.S. MILWAUKEE. Although the muster roll reads ANNELIESE ESSBURGER the vessel's identity is still questionable.