

Chapter 1 : Mystery as wrecks of three Dutch WWII ships vanish from Java seabed | World news | The Guardian

List of United States Navy and Coast Guard ships lost during World War II, from 31 October to 31 December , sorted by type and name.. See also List of ships of the United States Navy.

Facebook Twitter Images Used Clockwise from top left: Wikipedia has accumulated an incomplete list of around major military ships of WWII with displacement of 1, tons or more. That list is prepared excluding oilers, landing crafts, troopships. War ships, such as- German U-boats which are known by numbers are not listed individually either. There are more listed warships of WWII with less than tons displacement. There is also another incomplete list of ships which were sunk by submarines during WWII with death toll surpassing Titanic. Such was the intensity of the 6 year long global warfare. Titanic sank in and remained undiscovered on the ocean floor for 73 years until These carriers had a length of Carriers larger than Casablanca class had extensive armor. Due to limited armors in the form of splinter plating, 5 of these carriers including Gambier Bay were lost to enemy attacks during WWII. The remaining 45 carriers were scrapped after the war by s. She carried troops embarked for Pearl Harbor on February 7, escorted by destroyer Norman Scott. Off the Marshalls, She flew 84 replacement aircraft to the fleet carrier called Enterprise and then returned to San Diego with aircraft needing repairs. Shortly after this, while US commanders were unaware of the movement of Japanese Center Force during night time, the four Japanese battleships, two light cruisers, 6 heavy cruisers and 11 destroyers had slipped undetected through the coast of Samar. US pilots tried to destabilize the Japanese formation with bombs, torpedoes and strafing and smoke was laid down to break up the enemy formation. However, Gambier Bay was fired on and hit by several Japanese warships. With her only mm gun, Gambier Bay fired at one enemy cruiser that was shelling her. The destroyers Heermann and Johnston also made an effort to save her, but all in vain. Her main engine room was flooded and she capsized and sank within an hour. Sharks killed many drifting combatants and survivors were rescued after 2 days. Though US forces suffered significant losses including 3 more warships and many more damages, the Battle of Samar ensured a retreat of a crippled Japanese Navy. Images Used From Left: She was the lead ship among two of her kind ever built. Lexington had a displacement of 37, tons, length of ft Aircraft from Yorktown and Lexington attacked 16 Japanese ships in the area and damaged several vessels. Lexington was then ordered to return to Pearl Harbor. The combined Allied forces moved into the Coral Sea off the northeast coast of Australia in May, In the attack, Japanese carrier Shokaku was badly damaged and Zuikaku escaped with minor damages. In a Japanese counterstrike on May 8, Lexington and Yorktown was attacked and Lexington sustained two torpedo hits at around Though Lexington took down two aircraft, she was hit by two bombs. Within an hour, the leaking aviation fuel tank caused a massive explosion and two hours later another explosion occurred. And finally at US admirals sank her themselves to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Japanese. Both sides suffered significant losses in the battle of the Coral Sea and it is considered as a tactical victory for the Japanese, at the same time, a strategic victory for the Allies. Initially, the Japanese forces managed to bombard US forces on the atoll. Only 39 men survived as after 4 hours, she sank with bodies of men.

Chapter 2 : NOAA Locates U.S. Navy Ship Sunk in World War II Battle

This is a List of US Navy ships sunk or damaged in action during World War II. it also list US Coast Guard losses: US Navy Warships Battleship (BB) USS Pennsylvania.

SM Robinson becomes director. Two carrier task forces Vice Adm. WF Halsey and Rear Adm. FJ Fletcher and a bombardment group Rear Adm. Carrier-based aircraft from two task groups Rear Adm. JJ Clark and Rear Adm. United States naval vessel damaged: Task force including 4 battleships, 2 escort carriers and destroyers Rear Adm. Submarine Angler SS evacuates 58 persons including women and children from the west coast of Panay, Philippine Islands. France opens northern Indochina to Japanese military mission and supporting troops. French-German armistice is signed at Compiègne, France. Prince Konoye forms new Japanese cabinet with Gen. France signs armistice with Italy. Aircraft from fast carrier force Rear Adm. MA Mitscher begin series of strikes to destroy Japanese air power and shipping in the Marshall Islands. Attacks continue daily until 6 February Submarine Bowfin SS lays mines off southeastern coast of Borneo. Landings are made on the beaches of Normandy, France, following pre-invasion minesweeping and bombardment by Allied warships, and under cover of Allied aircraft and naval gunfire. The invasion fleet of thousands of naval vessels, merchant ships, and landing craft under the command of Adm. Surrender is accepted on board the destroyer escort Levy DE Two Japanese submarines surrender He also had access to various U.

Chapter 3 : List of United States Navy losses in World War II - Wikipedia

Sunken World War II aircraft carrier found by deep-sea expedition Known for deep-sea exploration efforts uncovering military ships in the past, Paul Allen's personal search team has helped to.

The total of 47 ships sunk has the most support, but different assumptions and criteria used to determine ships sunk by kamikaze aircraft can result in slight differences in the total number. NavSource June 8, However, Inoguchi , includes Sonoma in his listing of ships sunk by kamikaze aircraft. The bombs detonate in the water between the two ships, and the exploding suicider sets Sonoma afire. The Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships has the following account, which does not state specifically whether or not the Japanese bomber was a kamikaze: On the morning of the 24th, she opened fire on several enemy planes with her starboard guns. As she cast off from merchant freighter Augustus Thomas, next to whom she had been moored, a flaming enemy bomber crashed Sonoma on the starboard side amidships. Two explosions followed immediately, and she began taking water at an alarming rate. LCI and Chickasaw ATF came alongside the stricken tug, extinguished the fires on her starboard side, and removed casualties. Chickasaw then made an unsuccessful attempt to beach her on Dio Island. That afternoon, Sonoma sank in 18 feet of water off Dio Island. A flaming Betty, with a crew of seven, crashed amidships on the tug Sonoma just as the little ship was casting off from a merchant freighter, the Augustus Thomas. The Sonoma gave a heavy lurch to port, and a wave of flame passed over the entire midship section bridge. The Sonoma lost headway, lying dead in the flat, calm water and burning furiously. The Japanese plane had gone straight through the deckhouse. The Sonoma sank in eighteen feet of water. Warner , 94 states, "The Sonoma and LCI share the dubious honor of being the first ships sunk by kamikazes in the war. LCI , enveloped in smoke and flame and lying alongside an ammunition ship, hit what she thought was a Sally. Major John Strake, an Australian close ground support bombardment officer making an overnight stop on the LCI, saw the Japanese plane coming straight for him and went overboard as the plane crashed. The Sally sliced through the LCI, which sank within minutes. One officer and six men killed, five men missing. Nine severely [sic] burned survivors brought aboard APA44, one later died from burns. The above account gives the impression that the plane did not originally plan to crash into any ship but rather was hit by gunfire and then ended up crashing into LCI L There is no mention of the disposition of LCT, and there is no indication that she sank as a result of the attack. Lo was sunk by Japanese aircraft on October 25, , but there is no mention of kamikaze. However, several sources e. Lo when a Zero carrying a bomb hit the escort carrier. Warner , gives the date of the sinking as April 6, LCS L 33 fared no better. Under attack by three kamikazes, she downed the first one and had a close miss by the second, which took off her radio antenna before crashing into the sea. Unfortunately, this was not to be her day. A Val struck the starboard side of the 33, setting her on fire. The call to abandon ship was made and the crew went into the water. Number 33 continued to circle slowly to port before she blew up and sank in front of her crew. Barry was towed to the anchorage at Kerama Retto 28 May and found too extensively damaged to warrant repair or salvage. Stripped of useful gear, she was decommissioned 21 June Later in the day she was towed from the harbor of Kerama Retto to be used as a decoy for the kamikazes. While under tow she was attacked by Japanese suicide planes and sunk along with her escort, LSM The USS Barry was an old four-stacker Destroyer commissioned around and modernized and converted into a high-speed troop transport and reclassified as an APD. It took some hits and was intentionally run up on the beach to avoid sinking in deep water and it spent sometime just sitting there. The High Command was experimenting with methods of defending against the relentless kamikaze attacks by the Japanese pilots and it was decided to use the Barry as a decoy to attract the suicide pilots. Since Barry was stripped of all usable equipment its hulk was expendable. It was hoped the sealed containers would act as flotation gear and make the Barry less vulnerable to sinking from direct hits. The Barry was fitted with remote controlled flashing lights that looked like anti-aircraft gun muzzle flashes from the air. It also had smudge pots placed at strategic locations and remotely controlled to simulate stack smoke and damage from attacks. From the air it looked like a fully operational Destroyer and it was intended to draw the kamikaze pilots to it and away from the nearby manned vessels. To our dismay, the

first attacking Japanese plane slammed into the small LSM 59 and hit it directly amidships. The resultant explosion blew the ship into the hereafter and there was not one recognizable part left floating and at least sixty sailors met their demise. I was a gunner on the 40mm and we gave him all we had, shooting off his wings and setting him afire. Nevertheless, he was able to slam into the Barry and hit her right on the bridge. We could not save her so we tried to tow her to Ie Shima. In the middle of the night the Barry started to sink and was pulling our old "Green Dragon" down by the stern. However, Foster , makes clear in his book on Callaghan that the kamikaze plane hit and the ship sank in the early morning of July 29, The account by Parkin , confirms this date. Chronological List of U. Ships Sunk or Damaged during and Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships. Department of the Navy, Naval Historical Center. Bombs, Torpedoes and Kamikazes. I Was a Kamikaze. Translated from the French by Nina Rootes. Tokubetsu kougekitai no kiroku rikugun hen Record of special attack corps Army. Fictitious special attack myths. Blood on the Sea: Mighty Midgets At War: Fire From the Sky: Surviving the Kamikaze Threat. Tokubetsu Kougekitai Special Attack Corps. Kyokugen no tatakai no subete Special attacks: Everything about extreme warfare. Kamikaze tokkoutai Kamikaze special attack corps. Edited by Kengo Tominaga.

Chapter 4 : USS Juneau: Warship Sunk by Japan in World War II Discovered Two Miles Beneath Pacific

U.S. Merchant Ships Sunk or Damaged in World War II According to the War Shipping Administration, the U.S. Merchant Marine suffered the highest rate of casualties of any service in World War II.

Messenger Seventy five years ago this month, Australia, the UK, US and the Netherlands suffered a series of disastrous naval defeats against Japan in the narrow straits and seas around Indonesia. The warship wrecks in the Java Sea and the Sunda Strait are the final resting place for thousands of Allied sailors. The sites are considered war graves by survivors and their descendants, following a long maritime tradition of respecting human remains on shipwrecks. So it was with shock and deep disappointment that an international team surveying the Java Sea wrecks in November found that at least four Dutch and British shipwrecks - and one American submarine whose entire crew was captured alive - had simply vanished from the seabed some 70 metres below. The ships were enormous – the HMS Exeter, for example, was a metre heavy cruiser, longer than three Olympic-sized swimming pools. Other Allied ships in Indonesian waters have also been damaged. The evidence suggests that the missing ships were stolen, or salvaged, for the valuable metal now sitting on the sea floor. Australian War Memorial History repeating The recent desecration of the Java Sea naval wrecks was unsurprising to those familiar with the state of underwater cultural heritage in Indonesia. Last year, Inside Indonesia reported on measures being taken to mitigate damage to two other Allied wrecks in Indonesia: These naval ships were attacked by a Japanese fleet in the early hours of March 1 , sinking with over a thousand lives lost between them. In , reports emerged of salvage barges removing scrap metal from the sites. Although Indonesian authorities were not identified as participating in the salvage operations, they were criticised for not doing more to protect the wrecks. Well-meaning recreational divers have also been implicated. Why steal a ship? Naval shipwrecks mean huge amounts of scrap metal, with huge potential re-sale value. The bronze propellers alone are worth tens of thousands of dollars each. It is unlikely that the salvage was conducted in complete secrecy. Salvage operations in southeast Asia appear to have become increasingly sophisticated. Boats disguised as fishing vessels have been used elsewhere in the region. But my conversations with people close to the issue suggest that the Java Sea wrecks were likely removed using a major surface platform known as a claw barge. This reduces the need to rely on large numbers of divers, and, if operated together with specialist imaging equipment such as a sonar scanner, would maximise the efficiency of the salvage. It is also believed that the crew were armed. The salvagers gave little-to-no consideration to objects of historical or archaeological significance. Silent witnesses The removal of propellers and trumpets is one thing. But the desecration of submerged war graves is undoubtedly the most troubling aspect of this story. The presence of human remains on the wrecks does not deter illicit salvagers from their nefarious activities. However, the legal status of underwater war graves is ambiguous. There is no international consensus on military human remains on sunken warships, and the onus is on states to make appropriate provisions for war grave recognition. Under Indonesian legislation, objects older than 50 years can be considered as cultural heritage. However, none of the wrecks mentioned in this article have been officially recognised – in fact, not a single underwater site has been heritage listed. Shifting responsibility The international community has condemned the disappearance of the Java Sea wrecks, with the Dutch launching an immediate investigation. The Dutch government cannot blame the Indonesian government because they never asked us to protect those ships. As there was no agreement or announcement, when the ships go missing, it is not our responsibility. The Indonesian navy cannot monitor all areas all the time. Rather than trading diplomatic blows, Indonesia and the nations that the ships belong to must work together. Reducing vulnerabilities Indonesian researchers have been working on the HMAS Perth since , assessing its condition and vulnerability. The results confirm that the wreck has been damaged by salvagers. There are other threats too, including overly-enthusiastic recreational divers, sea sand mining operations, shipping traffic, and marine pollution from coastal development in nearby Banten Bay. Last year , researchers conducted local sessions to raise awareness of the sites, which they believe is key to reducing damage to the site. The project team is also considering introducing a maritime conservation area around the HMAS Perth site. Other suggestions include public

display signs and expanding commemoration activities to include coastal communities. There are also efforts being made to increase awareness within the broader population. So far underwater cultural heritage is not on the agenda. It is up to UN members to ensure that these issues, and not just marine life, get their time in the spotlight. Sunken warships have both historical and emotional significance. They must be valued for more than the sale of their parts.

Chapter 5 : U.S. Merchant Ships Sunk or Damaged in World War II

World War II-era shipwrecks containing the remains of hundreds of British sailors and civilians are now being plundered by pirates scrounging for scrap metal in Southeast Asia, prompting calls for.

Hadley DD seriously damaged by an aircraft bomb and two kamikaze aircraft, 11 May , off Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, and not repaired after the end of the war. Probably sunk by the Japanese submarine I, 30 July Rowell DE off Morotai, 3 October Tropez, France, 15 August Augustine PG sunk after collision with S. PT damaged by Japanese warships, beached, and destroyed to prevent capture on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, 11 January PT grounded in enemy waters and destroyed to prevent capture, off Vella Lavella, Solomon Islands, 7 September PT grounded in enemy waters and destroyed to prevent capture, Mindiri, New Guinea, 4 January PT damaged by Japanese shore batteries or wild shot from U. PT grounded in enemy waters and destroyed to prevent capture, near Hardenberg Point , New Guinea, 23 November PT grounded, 27 January , and destroyed as a result of grounding, not in enemy waters, Semirara Island , Philippine Islands, 31 January PT destroyed by U. PT grounded in enemy waters and destroyed to prevent capture, near Tagalasa , Halmahera, Netherlands East Indies, 19 September Maryann converted yacht destroyed to prevent capture at Corregidor, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 5 May Perry converted small patrol vessel destroyed to prevent capture at Corregidor, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 5 May YP sunk by collision, 6 September YP sunk in collision off Atlantic coast, 28 April YP destroyed by grounding, 18 February YP destroyed by grounding off Monterey, California, 30 June YP destroyed by grounding on the west coast of Hawaii, 12 January YP destroyed by grounding, 1 November YP destroyed by undetermined explosion in the Gulf of Mexico, 1 April YP destroyed by grounding, 30 June YP scuttled to avoid capture east of Hawaii, 23 May YP foundered in heavy weather off Townsville, Australia, 5 September YP foundered in heavy weather, 9 January YP foundered in heavy weather, 23 March YP destroyed by grounding in the Delaware River, 23 February YP sunk south-east of Midway Island, 31 October YP sunk by surface ships in the South Pacific, 9 September YP sunk by collision, 24 November YP sunk by collision, 20 May YP destroyed by undetermined explosion in the Caribbean Sea, 20 November YP destroyed by grounding off New Caledonia. YP destroyed by grounding, 16 December YP destroyed by grounding in the Bahama Islands, 15 April YP sunk by collision off east Florida, 8 January YP destroyed by undetermined explosion in the Great Lakes, 23 January

Chapter 6 : 47 Ships Sunk by Kamikaze Aircraft

The USS Lexington, sunk in World War II, has been found off the coast of Australia. The ship had been discovered by a search team led by Microsoft co-founder Paul Allen. The aircraft carrier was.

Chapter 7 : Download [PDF] Sunken Ships World War II Free Online | New Books in Politics

Sunken Ships of World War II is truly one of the greatest compendiums of naval history that has ever been put together. Not only does it give an exhaustive chronology of events and actions of the United States Navy, it also contains listings of the Allies (American and English) and of the Axis (Japanese, German and Italian) naval losses wherever they took place.

Chapter 8 : List of US Navy ships sunk or damaged in action during World War II - Wikipedia

A U.S. World War II Navy ship that sunk in was discovered on St. Patrick's Day, thanks to the efforts of an American billionaire. The USS Juneau was discovered by the expedition crew of.

Chapter 9 : Top 10 Undiscovered Shipwrecks of WWII

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