Security Information States

AEC. 533

12337

The Cinited States

# NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

DECLASSIFIED BY I. therpin IAW CNO LTR 6/16/76 SUBJ: DEPT OF THE BUNY INFO ORIG BETWEEN 773,000 AND 11/3

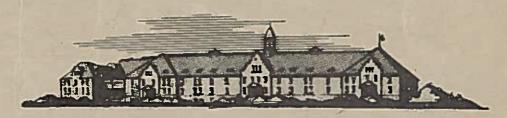
### STRATEGIC EMPLOYMENT OF ALLIED NAVAL FORCES

IN THE ATLANTIC IN WORLD WAR II

Lecture by

Vice Admiral Francis S. Low, USN

Naval War College 18 December 1952



This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 18 U.S.C., 793 and 794. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

This document is to be returned to the Archives, Mahan Hall when no longer required for use.

SECRET

Security Information

DEPARTMENT OF INTELLIGENCE

ADDRESS BY VICE ADMIRAL FRANCIS S. LOW, USN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (LOGISTICS)

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

Newport, Rhode Island

18 DECEMBER 1952

1100

THE STRATEGIC EMPLOYMENT OF ALLIED NAVAL FORCES IN THE ATLANTIC

IN WORLD WAR II

SEGRET

- THE SUBJECT ASSIGNED ME BY YOUR PRESIDENT IS OF SUCH SCOPE THAT

  Challenge Me to deal will it adequately

  IT STANDARD IN THE TIME

  AVAILABLE.
- WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO OUR OWN NAVAL FORCES, THE DEVELOPMENT
  OF A PATTERN OF STRATEGIC DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEAR
  PRECEDING OUR ENTRY INTO THE WAR IS MOST IMPORTANT.
- THIS PATTERN CAN BEST BE TRACED THROUGH THE OPERATION PLANS
  OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET, BEGINNING WITH OP-PLAN 3-41 OF
  18 APRIL 1941 AND CONCLUDING WITH OP-PLAN 8-41 OF
  20 DECEMBER 1941.
- I SHALL REFER ONLY TO THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS WHICH REVEAL THE PROCESS OF THOUGHT AND DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN THESE TWO DATES.
- TO DEVELOP THESE MATTERS TO THE TIME ALLOTTED
- WHEN ADMIRAL KING TOOK OVER IN THE ATLANTIC IN DECEMBER 1940,
  IT WAS ONLY A MATTER OF TIME, IN HIS OPINION, UNTIL THE
  SITUATION WOULD DETERIORATE INTO WAR.
- THEREFORE, EVERY ATLANTIC FLEET OPERATION PLAN DRAFTED BETWEEN
  DECEMBER 1940 AND DECEMBER 1941 WAS PREDICATED ON THAT
  ASSUMPTION.
- THAT IS WHY YOU WILL SEE LATER THAT THE FINAL OPERATION PLAN
  ISSUED IN DECEMBER 1941 WAS STRATEGICALLY SO FUNDAMENTALLY
  SOUND THAT ONLY MINOR VARIATIONS WERE REQUIRED DURING THE
  COURSE OF THE WAR.

SEGRET

- THIS SHOULD BE A LESSON TO ALL OF US IN THE VIRTUES OF ADVANCED PLANNING AND THINKING.
- THE OPERATION PLAN OF 18 APRIL 1941 CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING GUIDANCE:
- "(A) THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE EXTENDS FROM APPROXIMATELY 26°W.

  WESTWARD TO THE INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE AND, IN THE ATLANTIC,

  INCLUDES ALL OF GREENLAND, ALL OF THE ISLANDS OF THE AZORES,

  THE WHOLE OF THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, THE BAHAMA ISLANDS,

  THE CARIBBEAN SEA AND THE GULF OF MEXICO.
- "(B) ENTRANCE INTO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE BY NAVAL SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT OF BELLIGERENTS, OTHER THAN OF THOSE POWERS HAVING SOVEREIGNTY OVER TERRITORY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, IS TO BE VIEWED AS POSSIBLY ACTUATED BY AN UNFRIENDLY INTEREST TOWARD SHIPPING OR TERRITORY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.
- "(C) ANY BELLIGERENT WAR VESSEL OR AIRCRAFT (OTHER THAN OF THOSE POWERS WHICH HAVE SOVEREIGNTY OVER WESTERN HEMISPHERE TERRITORY) WHICH APPROACHES WITHIN TWENTY-FIVE MILES OF ANY WESTERN HEMISPHERE TERRITORY, EXCEPT OF THE AZORES, IS TO BE VIEWED AS ACTUATED BY AN INTENTION IMMEDIATELY TO ATTACK SUCH TERRITORY.
- "THIS FLEET WILL, IN COOPERATION WITH THE ARMY, WITHIN THE
  WESTERN HEMISPHERE, WARN WESTERN HEMISPHERE POWERS AGAINST
  IMPENDING DANGER AND DEFEND WESTERN HEMISPHERE TERRITORY
  AND UNITED STATES FLAG SHIPPING AGAINST ATTACK."

- THE OPERATION PLAN OF 21 APRIL 1941 (ONLY THREE DAYS LATER)
  CONTAINS THESE EARLY SIGNS OF THE TIMES:
- "(A) THE POSSIBLE EARLY INTENSIFICATION OF THE LIMITED NATIONAL EMERGENCY REQUIRES THE MAINTENANCE OF MATERIAL AND PERSONNEL IN APPROPRIATE READINESS."
- "THIS FLEET WILL MAINTAIN FULL READINESS TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS

  OF AN INTENSIFIED EMERGENCY, AND, IN COOPERATION WITH THE

  ARMY AND WITHIN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, WARN WESTERN

  HEMISPHERE POWERS AGAINST POSSIBLE IMPENDING DANGER AND

  DEFEND UNITED STATES FLAG SHIPPING AGAINST ATTACK."
- THE OPERATION PLAN OF 15 JULY 1941 CONTAINS THIS NEW STATEMENT:
- "(B) THE OCCUPATION OF ICELAND BY A POWER OTHER THAN ONE WHICH
  HAS SOVEREIGNTY OVER WESTERN HEMISPHERE TERRITORY WOULD
  CONSTITUTE A SERIOUS THREAT AGAINST GREENLAND AND THE
  MORTHERN PORTION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT AND
  OUTLYING ISLANDS, AGAINST ALL SHIPPING IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC,
  AND AGAINST THE STEADY FLOW OF MUNITIONS TO BRITAIN."
- THE OPERATION PLAN OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1941 REFERS TO THE NEUTRALITY

  ZONE AND REPEATS REFERENCE TO THE UNLIMITED EMERGENCY IN

  THESE WORDS:
- "(A) A NEUTRALITY ZONE DESCRIBED IN THE DECLARATION OF PANAMA,
  AND DULY PROCLAIMED, COMPRISES ALL WATERS WITHIN THE LIMITS
  SET FORTH HEREAFTER EXCEPT THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF CANADA
  AND OF THE UNDISPUTED COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS OF EUROPEAN
  COUNTRIES WITHIN THESE LIMITS, NAMELY . . ."

- "(E) THE EXISTENCE OF AN UNLIMITED EMERGENCY WAS DULY PROCLAIMED BY THE PRESIDENT ON MAY 27, 1941."
- THE OPERATION PLAN OF 22 SEPTEMBER 1941 INJECTS THESE TWO NEW THOUGHTS:
- "(C) THE PRESENCE WITHIN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC AREA OF GERMAN
  OR ITALIAN VESSELS OF WAR (SURFACE, SUBMARINE OR AIRCRAFT)
  IS DEEMED TO THREATEN THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES
  AND THE DEFENSE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.
- "(D) THE UNITED STATES IS NOT AT WAR IN THE LEGAL SENSE AND
  THEREFORE DOES NOT HAVE ANY OF THE SPECIAL BELLIGERENT
  RIGHTS GENERALLY ACCORDED UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW TO STATES
  WHICH ARE FORMALLY AT WAR. THE EXISTENCE OF AN UNLIMITED
  EMERGENCY WAS DULY PROCLAIMED BY THE PRESIDENT ON MAY 27, 1941."
- FINALLY, OPERATION PLAN NO. 8-41 OF 20 DECEMBER 1941 BRINGS US
  INTO THE WAR IN THESE TERMS:

### SLIDE 1 - APPENDIX A

- "(A) THE UNITED STATES AND ASSOCIATED POWERS ARE AT WAR WITH GERMANY, ITALY, AND JAPAN."
- "(C) NAVAL OPERATING BASES NEWFOUNDLAND, BERMUDA AND ICELAND ARE ASSIGNED AS TASK GROUPS OF THE U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET, FOR BOTH TASK AND ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES..."
- "(D) THE NAVAL COASTAL FRONTIER FORCES OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC,
  UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE COMMANDERS, OPERATE IN SUPPORT OF
  THE OPERATIONS OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET."

## STEAT

- "3. (A) TASK FORCE ONE (PRIMARILY FOR DUTY AS TROOP CONVOY ESCORTS) WILL MAINTAIN READINESS:
  - (1) FOR OFFENSIVE ACTION AGAINST HOSTILE SURFACE RAIDERS
    BY KEEPING APPROPRIATE DETACHMENTS AT ARGENTIA AND IN
    ICELAND;
  - (2) TO PROVIDE BATTLESHIP AND/OR CRUISER ESCORT FOR TROOP
    OR OTHER CONVOYS AS MAY BE REQUIRED;

INSTRUCTIONS WHICH WILL BE ISSUED;

- (4) BY USING ARGENTIA AND ICELAND AS ADVANCED BASES; CASCO BAY AND BOSTON AS HOME BASES.
- "(B) TASK FORCE TWO WILL, NORMALLY IN THREE STRIKING GROUPS OF CARRIERS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS AT ARGENTIA, BERMUDA, AND HAMPTON ROADS, MAINTAIN READINESS TO SUPPORT TASK FORCES ONE, THREE, AND FOUR. ADVANCED BASES AT ARGENTIA AND BERMUDA; HOME BASE AT HAMPTON ROADS.
- "(C) TASK FORCE THREE WILL, NORMALLY IN NOT LESS THAN THREE

  DETACHMENTS, AND WITH AVAILABLE PATROL PLANES BASED IN

  EASTERN BRAZIL EXERCISE SURVEILLANCE OVER THE TRADE ROUTES

  AND TRADE FOCI OF THE EQUATORIAL ATLANTIC WITH ESPECIAL

  ATTENTION TO THE SEA LANES CARIBBEAN EASTERN BRAZIL,

  AND THE LINE BRAZIL CAPE VERDE ISLANDS. ADVANCED BASES

  AT RECIFE, BAHIA, NATAL, MACEIO, TRINIDAD; HOME BASES

  GUANTANANO BAY, SAN JUAN CULEBRA AREA.

#### "(D) TASK FORCE FOUR WILL:

- (1) ESCORT CONVOYS AND OTHER SHIPPING AND PROVIDE PATROL
  PLANE COVERAGE THEREFOR IN THE NORTHERN NORTH ATLANTIC
  OCEAN.
- (2) WHEN AVAILABLE, DETAIL ONE OR MORE SUITABLE HUNTING

  GROUPS TO OPERATE IN CONNECTION WITH REPORTED SUBMARINE

  CONCENTRATIONS (This evaluable, did wit occur for alout 3445)
- (3) SUPPORT OPERATIONS IN THE LABRADOR GREENLAND AREA,
- (4) BE GUIDED BY A SEPARATE (AMPLITYING) LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS WHICH WILL BE ISSUED,
- (5) USE OPERATING BASES; AT ARGENTIA (CONTROL STATION FOR OCEAN ESCORTS); IN ICELAND AND AT SHELBURNE AS NECESSARY; HOME BASES CASCO BAY AND BOSTON.
- "(B) TASK FORCE FIVE CONTINUE INTENSIVE MATERIAL PREPARATION

  AND TRAINING IN READINESS FOR OPERATIONS FROM ADVANCED

  BASES. EMPHASIZE TRAINING OF RELIEF CREWS. MAINTAIN

  MINIMUM OF FOUR SUBMARINES AND APPROPRIATE TENDER SERVICES

  AT BERMUDA. PROVIDE SUBMARINE SERVICES AS REQUIRED FOR

  ANTI-SUBMARINE TRAINING FOR FORCES BASED ON CASCO BAY OR

  ELSEWHERE.
- "(F) TASK FORCE SIX TAKE ACTION AGAINST ENEMY VESSELS AND ACTIVITIES:
  - (1) NORTHERN PATROL IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC IN THE WATERS
    OF THE COASTAL FRONTIER.

- (2) GULF PATROL IN YUCATAN CHANNEL AND FLORIDA STRAITS,

  AND APPROACHES THERETO. UNITS ASSIGNED ARE PRIMARILY

  FOR FLEET SOUND SCHOOL BUT MAY, IN EMERGENCY, BE HADE

  AVAILABLE TO AUGMENT COASTAL FRONTIER FORCES.

  OPERATING BASE KEY WEST.
  - (3) CARIBBEAN PATROL IN THE APPROACHES TO THE CARIBBEAN SEA. MAINTAIN PLANE PATROL OF AREA WITHIN 300 MILES RADIUS FROM CULEBRA, ST. LUCIA, TRINIDAD AND EASTERLY TANGENTS THERETO. ASSIGNED UNITS ARE AVAILABLE FOR COASTAL FRONTIER AND DISTRICT PURPOSES UNTIL AND UNLESS CALLED UPON FOR FLEET TASKS. MAKE PRESCRIBED PLANE FLIGHTS TO OBSERVE MARTINIQUE. OPERATING BASES AT SAN JUAN. TRINIDAD AND GUANTANAMO BAY.
  - (4) PANAMA PATROL IN THE ATLANTIC APPROACHES TO THE

    PANAMA CANAL, SUBJECT TO SIMILAR EMPLOYMENT IN GULF

    OF PANAMA AND APPROACHES THERETO. ASSIGNED UNITS ARE

    AVAILABLE FOR COASTAL FRONTIER AND DISTRICT PURPOSES

    UNTIL AND UNLESS CALLED UPON FOR FLEET TASKS. MAINTAIN

    MINIMUM OF THREE SUBMARINES IN CARIBBEAN PATROL (BASED

    AT ST. THOMAS). OPERATING BASE AT COCO SOLO.
- "(G) TASK FORCE SEVEN. SENIOR OFFICERS PRESENT AFLOAT, IN
  ADDITION TO NORMAL FUNCTIONS OF SOPA SHALL EXERCISE SUCH
  CONTROL AS WILL FACILITATE OPERATIONS IN GENERAL AND
  COMMUNICATIONS IN PARTICULAR. MAINTAIN A FULLY REVISED
  AND UP TO DATE SOPA PORTFOLIO. SEE TO MAINTENANCE OF SWEPT
  AND MARKED CHANNELS AND OF OTHER LOCAL DEFENSE MEASURES.

- "(H) TASK FORCE EIGHT EXPEDITE EQUIPMENT, TRAINING AND OTHER
  READINESS OF PATROL SQUADRONS. EXERCISE GENERAL SUPERVISION
  OF CARRIER TRAINING SQUADRONS. MAINTAIN PATROL PLANE
  DETACHMENTS AT BERMUDA AND ELSEWHERE, AS ORDERED.
- "(I) TASK FORCE NINE FURNISH REQUIRED SERVICES OF ALL KINDS TO ALL TASK FORCES, (INCLUDING SUPPLIES TO ICELAND GARRISON)
  WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO NEEDS OF NORTHERN OUTLYING
  BASES AND OF TASK FORCES FOUR, ONE, TWO, THREE. PROVIDE
  FUEL AS NECESSARY IN ICELAND FOR BRITISH AND CANADIAN
  ESCORT UNITS, FOR COMMERCIAL VESSELS UNDER NAVAL CONTROL,
  AND TO U. S. ARMY AND MARINE FORCES BASED THERE.
- "(J) TASK FORCE TEN EXPEDITE TRAINING AND OTHER READINESS OF
  TROOPS TO CONDUCT AMPHIBIOUS LANDING OPERATIONS IN FORCE.

  KEEP AS MANY COMBAT TEAMS AS PRACTICABLE AND ASSOCIATED
  TROOPS TRAINED AND EQUIPPED FOR SERVICE EMBARKED."
- THIS, THEN, WAS THE UNITED STATES STRATEGIC DISPOSITION IN THE ATLANTIC, TOGETHER WITH BROAD TASKS, AS WE ENTERED THE WAR.

### SLIDE 2 - APPENDIX B

REFERRING TO PREVIOUS MENTION OF THE STRATEGIC SOUNDNESS OF
DISPOSITIONS IN DECEMBER 1941, THE SECOND SLIDE SHOWS THE
GENERAL STRATEGIC DISPOSITIONS AS PROMULGATED BY LANTFLT
OP-PLAN 3-42 OF 8 DECEMBER 1942.

SEC

- T.F. 21 TAKE OFFENSIVE ACTION ESCORT TROOP AND OTHER CONVOYS.

  BASES GUANTANAMO, BERMUDA, CASCO.
- T.F. 22 TAKE OFFENSIVE ACTION PARTICULARLY AGAINST HEAVY SURFACE RAIDERS. BASES ARGENTIA, CASCO.
- T.F. 23 EXERCISE SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL OVER TRADE ROUTES

  AND TRADE FOCI OF THE WESTERN ATLANTIC AREA BETWEEN 10°N

  AND 40°S. BASES BRAZIL, URUGUAY, TRINIDAD, GUANTANAMO,

  SAN JUAN.
- T.F. 24 COORDINATE AND SUPERVISE ESCORT-OF-TRADE CONVOY

  OPERATIONS; PROTECT SHIPPING MAINTAIN ICELAND SHUTTLE

  SERVICE DEFEND GREENLAND ASSIST ARMY AIRGRAFT FERRYING

  OPERATIONS BY SUPPLYING SECURITY SHIPS. MAINTAIN SERVICE

  OF ICE INFORMATION. BASES ARGENTIA, IRELAND, ICELAND,

  GREENLAND, SHELBURNE.
- T.F. 25 CONDUCT INTENSIVE TRAINING PROVIDE SS FOR TRAINING A/S SHIPS.
- T.F. 26 ESF GSF CARIB SF PANAMA SF BERMUDA GROUP 
  ICELAND GROUP NE AFRICA GROUP. NOB ORAN. MAINTAIN

  READINESS TO EXECUTE FLEET TASKS AS MAY BE REQUIRED TEMPORARILY

  AND FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES.
- T.F. 27 IN ADDITION TO SOPA DUTIES, EXERCISE SUCH CONTROL AS WILL FACILITATE OPERATIONS IN GENERAL.
- T.F. 28 EXPEDITE EQUIPMENT, TRAINING AND READINESS OF ALL UNITS.
- T.F. 29 FURNISH REQUIRED SERVICES OF ALL KINDS TO ALL TASK
  FORCES, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS OF OUTLYING
  BASES.

- T.F. 30 ORGANIZE AND TRAIN NAVAL PERSONNEL, SHIPS, AND LANDING CRAFT FOR AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS INCLUDING U.S. ARMY UNITS AND OTHER FORCES IN ACCORDANCE WITH AGREEMENTS.
- 31 LANTFLT FLAGSHIPS, COMINCH FLAGSHIP CERTAIN UNITS NOT UNDER OP-CONTROL OF LANTFLT COMDRS. A/S WARFARE UNIT.
- AT THIS POINT, IT WOULD BE WELL TO GO BACK AND EXAMINE BRIEFLY
  THE OVER-ALL ALLIED NAVAL POSITION IN THE ATLANTIC DURING
  THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.
- (A) THE AXIS SURFACE MENACE WAS SERIOUS, BUT COULD BE HANDLED.

  THERE WERE CERTAIN HEAVY AXIS FORCES OF THIS TYPE IN BEING

  AND THEY OF COURSE TIED DOWN CERTAIN COMPARABLE ALLIED

  NAVAL FORCES, PARTICULARLY BRITISH UNITS IN THE UNITED

  KINGDOM, AND THESE WERE AUGMENTED AT TIMES BY NEW UNITED

  STATES BBs, CAs, CVs, AND DDs.
- (B) THE AXIS U-BOAT THREAT WAS IMPORTANT AND INCREASING IN WEIGHT.
- (C) THE AXIS AIRCRAFT MENACE WAS ALSO IMPORTANT, AND THIS TIED

  DOWN IN THE PROTECTION OF SHIPPING (PARTICULARLY IN THE MED)

  IMPORTANT FORCES THAT OTHERWISE COULD HAVE BEEN SET AGAINST

  U-BOATS ALTHOUGH THESE UNITED STATES FORCES ACTUALLY

  DID PERFORM THE DUAL FUNCTION OF PROTECTING SHIPPING AGAINST

  AIR ATTACK AS WELL AS ASSISTING OUR ALLIES IN THE BATTLE

  AGAINST THE U-BOATS IN THE MED.

- FROM OUR ENTRY INTO THE WAR UNTIL ABOUT APRIL OF 1943, THE U-BOATS BECAME MORE AND MORE EFFECTIVE.
- IT WAS IN THE EARLY PART OF THIS SAME PERIOD THAT IT WAS DETERMINED TO BE ESSENTIAL TO STOP THE JAP SOUTHERN MARCH IN THE PACIFIC.
- THIS, YOU WILL RECALL, WAS ALSO THE PERIOD WHEN THE SHIPS WHICH
  HAD BEEN DAMAGED AT PEARL HARBOR WERE UNDER REPAIR AND
  WHEN OUR REMAINING MEAGER FORCES IN THE PACIFIC WERE
  SUFFERING HEAVY CASUALTIES IN THE GUADALCANAL CAMPAIGN.
- ALL IN ALL, AS ADMIRAL KING AT ONE TIME SUMMED IT UP, THERE WAS
  A GREAT DEAL OF BREAD TO BE COVERED AND PRECIOUS LITTLE
  BUTTER TO SPREAD ON THE BREAD. HOWEVER, THE SPREAD HAD
  TO BE MADE, AND MANY SHIPS SORELY NEEDED IN THE ATLANTIC
  WENT TO THE PACIFIC BECAUSE THEY WERE MORE SORELY NEEDED
  THERE AT THAT PARTICULAR TIME.
- THIS LATTER SITUATION, I THINK, COMBINED WITH THE FACT THAT AT THIS STAGE INDUSTRY HAD NOT BEEN ABLE (FOR LACK OF TIME)

  TO DELIVER THE TOOLS WE SO BADLY NEEDED, WAS ONE OF THE REASONS WHY OVERRIDING IMMEDIATE STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC MADE OUR STRATEGIC, BUT MORE PARTICULARLY OUR TACTICAL. SITUATION TEMPORARILY WEAK IN THE ATLANTIC.
- IT WAS WHY WE WERE GRATEFUL AT THIS TIME FOR THE LOAN OF SUCH TYPES AS TRAWLERS FROM THE BRITISH AND WHY WE HAD SO TO RELY ON ANTI-SUBMARINE ESCORTS OF LITTLE OR NO VALUE.

- IT WAS ALSO DURING THE EARLY PART OF THIS PERIOD THAT GREAT

  PRESSURES WERE BEING EXERTED TO EFFECT A LANDING OR

  LANDINGS IN EUROPE OR NORTH AFRICA WHICH FINALLY RESULTED

  IN THE TORCH OPERATION WHICH CULMINATED IN THE NORTH AFRICAN

  LANDINGS IN NOVEMBER 1942.
- HERE AGAIN CAPABILITIES IN THE ATLANTIC WERE STRETCHED TO THE BREAKING POINT.
- AS AT GUADALCANAL WHEN THE STRATEGIC GENIUS AND FORESIGHT OF
  ADMIRAL KING FORCED THE ISSUE AND TURNED THE TIDE AGAINST
  THE JAPS, SO IN NORTH AFRICA, THE TORCH OPERATION, WHICH
  WAS CARRIED OUT ON SOMETHING APPROACHING A SHOE STRING,
  GAVE NEW FORCE AND DIRECTION TO ALL ALLIED OPERATIONS IN
  THE ATLANTIC.
- ALLIED LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA, IN SICILY, ITALY, THE
  ALLIES HAD REACHED A POSITION OF RELATIVE STABILITY WITH
  RESPECT BOTH TO STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL NAVAL DISPOSITIONE.
- BY THIS I MEAN THAT THE ISSUE WAS CLEARLY DRAWN AND THE MISSIONS AND TASKS BECAME ALMOST AUTOMATICALLY WELL DEFINED.
- THE PRIMARY THREAT NOW WAS THE U-BOAT.
- HERE AGAIN THE NATURE AND DEGREE OF THE THREAT QUITE CLEARLY DETERMINED DISPOSITIONS.
- THERE WERE ONLY TWO BROAD PARTS TO THE PROBLEM, WHILE STILL FOLLOWING THE GENERAL STRATEGIC DISPOSITIONS OF THE FLEET FORCES ALREADY OUTLINED ON SLIDES 1 AND 2:

- THE ONE WAS THE ESSENTIAL PROTECTION OF SHIPPING, WHICH REQUIRED HEAVIER ESCORT FORCES, WHICH, IF PROPERLY EMPLOYED WOULD (AND DID IN FACT) INSURE MORE KILLS OF U-BOATS AT AND NEAR THE CONVOYS; AND THE SECOND WAS THE EMPLOYMENT OF OTHER ANTI-SUBMARINE FORCES, BOTH SURFACE AND AIR, IN THE KILLING OF U-BOATS BEFORE THEY REACHED THE CONVOYS.
- PRIME EXAMPLES OF THE LATTER ARE THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL BRITISH—
  CONTROLLED OPERATION IN THE BAY OF BISCAY, IN WHICH
  AIRCRAFT SATURATED U-BOAT TRANSIT LANES, AND THE HUNTER-KILLER
  OPERATIONS OF OUR OWN A/S GROUPS, IN WHICH SMALL CARRIERS
  SUPPORTED BY DESTROYERS AND DE'S, BASING THEIR OPERATIONS
  ON DF AND OTHER INFORMATION, MADE LIFE MISERABLE FOR U-BOATS
  IN ALL PARTS OF THE ATLANTIC.
- AS PREVIOUSLY STATED, THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE U-BOAT OFFENSIVE STARTED TO TAPER OFF IN THE SPRING OF 1943.
- ALL STRATEGIC DISPOSITIONS IN THE ATLANTIC WERE TAILORED,

  FIRST, TO INSURE THE SAFE ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND OF THE

  PERSONNEL AND MATERIAL THAT WERE OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE

  LANDINGS IN NORMANDY AND, SECOND, TO INSURE ADEQUATE NAVAL

  SUPPORT TO THAT OPERATION.
- A MORE DETAILED REVIEW OF DISPOSITIONS THAN OUR TIME HERE PERMITS
  WOULD SHOW THAT BEGINNING WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET OPERATION
  PLAN 8-41 OF 20 DECEMBER 1941, AND DISREGARDING VARIATIONS
  THAT OCCURRED FROM TIME TO TIME AS A RESULT OF UNFORESEEN OR
  UNANTICIPATED MOVEMENTS ON THE PART OF THE ENEMY, THE BASIC
  CONCEPT OF PLAN PROVED EFFECTIVE THROUGHOUT THE WAR.

SECHET

- A PRIME REASON FOR OUR BEING HERE TODAY AND FOR OTHERS LIKE US
  BEING HERE IN THE FUTURE IS TO TRY TO DEDUCE FROM WHAT
  HAS GONE BEFORE WHAT MAY FOLLOW.
- AS TO THE FUTURE, WE NEED HAVE LITTLE APPREHENSION OF ALLIED ABILITY TO CONTROL SURFACE OPERATIONS.
- IT WOULD APPEAR EVIDENT, THEREFORE, THAT STRATEGIC DISPOSITIONS
  IN THE ATLANTIC IN ANY FUTURE WAR MAY BE EXPECTED TO BE
  QUITE DIFFERENT THAN THOSE OF WORLD WAR II.
- THE U-BOAT MENACE IN A THIRD WORLD WAR, IF CONSIDERED IN

  NUMERICAL RATIO OF TEN NOW AGAINST THE GERMANS' ONE AT

  THE BEGINNING OF WORLD WAR II. APPEARS MOST SERIOUS.
- I THINK, THOUGH, THAT WE SHOULD NOT ACCEPT ANY SUCH NUMERICAL EVALUATION, FOR WHILE WE CAN NOT FACE THE PROBLEM WITH EQUANIMITY, IT IS HARD-HEADED AND COMPLETELY REALISTIC TO APPLY A DOWNWARD FACTOR (THE EXACT MAGNITUDE OF WHICH NO ONE KNOWS), BASED ON THE QUALITY TO BE EXPECTED OF RUSSIAN U-BOAT OPERATIONS AND U-BOATS AS COMPARED TO THOSE OF THE GERMANS, AS WELL AS THE FACT THAT THE NUMBER OF OCEAN-GOING RUSSIAN SUBMARINES IS ABOUT 83 RATHER THAN 300 ODD.

THE MINE IS POTENTIALLY A FAR MORE SERIOUS MENACE.

ASIDE FROM THE NORMAL DISPOSITIONS THAT PRUDENCE WOULD DICTATE

TO ENABLE US TO CARE FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES, IT WOULD APPEAR

THAT THE DISPOSITIONS FOR A NEXT WAR WOULD BE LARGELY

DETERMINED BY THE REQUIREMENTS TO OVERCOME THE SUBMARINE

AND MINE MENACES.

- HERE I USE THE WORD "LARGELY" RATHER THAN "PRIMARILY".
- THE ANTI-SUBMARINE AND ANTI-MINING DISPOSITIONS ARE OF COURSE
  VITAL, BUT HERE ENTERS THE UNKNOWN EQUATION OF THE EXACT
  NATURE OF THE NAVAL SUPPORT AND DISPOSITIONS OF THE
  MEMBERS OF NATO.
- THERE IS A PRIME OBLIGATION FOR SACLANT TO SUPPORT SACEUR.
- IT INVOLVES AN OVER-ALL SUPPORT, INCLUDING NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN FLANKS, AND ITS EXACT NATURE AND EXTENT CANNOT BE DETERMINED UNTIL SITUATIONS DEVELOP.
- FOR THIS REASON, AND PARTICULARLY IN THIS INSTANCE, THE SACLANT PLANS (AS IS CHARACTERISTIC OF ALL SOUND NAVAL PLANS) MUST PROVIDE FOR THE GREATEST OF FLEXIBILITY.
- THEY MUST BE OF A SCOPE THAT WILL, FIRST, SATISFY OUR PLANNED OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS; SECOND, ANSWER ANY AND ALL THREATS

   AND YET NOT BE BASED ON SPECIFIC PREJUDGED COURSES OF ENEMY ACTION.
- A STRATEGIC DISPOSITION AND AN OPERATION, THE NEED FOR WHICH WAS CLEARLY RECOGNIZED IN WORLD WAR II, HAD TO DO WITH ATTACKS AGAINST U-BOAT BASES AND BUILDING YARDS.
- FOR REASONS (AND NOT GOOD ONES) THAT IT IS UNNECESSARY TO GO
  INTO HERE, SUCH OPERATIONS WERE NOT UNDERTAKEN IN THE
  MANNER IN WHICH THEY SHOULD HAVE BEEN.
- IT FOLLOWS THAT MANY OF OUR STRATEGIC DISPOSITIONS IN WORLD WAR II IN THE ATLANTIC RESULTED FROM THIS FAILURE.

SIGNA

- FROM THIS IN TURN RESULTED DIVERSIONS AND HENCE WASTAGES IN SHIPS, WEAPONS, AND MEN THAT COULD AND SHOULD HAVE BEEN DIRECTED TO MORE FRUITFUL PURPOSES, BECAUSE IT IS AND ALWAYS WILL BE THE OPERATIONS AGAINST U-BOATS AT SEA THAT INVOLVE THE HUGE OVERHEAD FORCED ON US IN THE LAST WAR.
- THEREFORE, A PRIME LESSON THAT WE SHOULD ALL LEARN FROM WHAT
  HAPPENED IN THE ATLANTIC IN WORLD WAR II IS THAT IF WE
  STRIKE FIRST AND HARD AT BASES AND BUILDING YARDS, WHICH
  WILL MAKE IT UNNECESSARY TO SPATTER OUR EFFORTS OVER ALL
  OF THE OCEAN, WE WILL THEREBY BE RELIEVED OF MANY OF THE
  DIFFICULT SEAGOING PROBLEMS WITH WHICH WE WERE CONFRONTED
  IN WORLD WAR II.
- I AM WELL AWARE THAT THIS HAS BEEN SAID AND WRITTEN MANY TIMES BY MANY PEOPLE.
- IT BEARS CONTINUED REPETITION, HOWEVER, FOR THE VERY SIMPLE
  REASON THAT IN TWO WORLD WARS THE CORRECTNESS OF THE THEORY
  HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED AND ADVOCATED BUT NOT ADEQUATELY
  PRACTICED.

