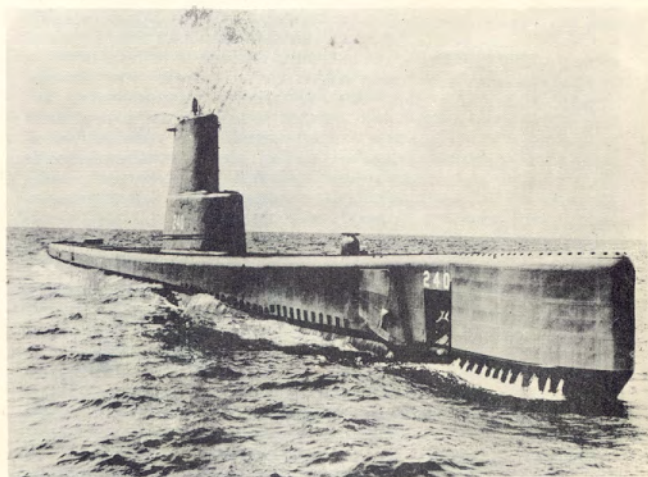


WELCOME ABOARD



U.S.S. ANGLER
(SSK-240)

WELCOME ABOARD



U.S.S. ANGLER

The U. S. S. ANGLER (SSK 240) was constructed by Electric Boat Co., Groton, Connecticut, and was commissioned on the first of October 1943. Lieutenant Commander Roger I. Olsen, USN, Assumed command of the submarine upon commissioning and served aboard her for the ship's first three war patrols.

On her first patrol, it appeared that the ANGLER was going to be a lucky submarine. No sooner had the ANGLER'S new and glistening bow ben thrust through the reef at Midway Island, then she was in the very middle of the enemy encampment. Before arriving in a patrol area, an enemy convoy was sighted and in a night surface attack, two ships were sunk and two damaged. A few days earlier a fifty-ton fishing boat felt her bite of the ANGLER'S guns. Because only half her torpedoes remained after this attack, the ANGLER returned to Midway Island to load torpedoes. Score for the ANGLER after only twenty-two days out of port: three enemy craft sunk, one damaged and one prisoner had been taken. After a short refit, the ANGLER again put to sea, intent on disrupting the enemy supply lines. After several weeks of fruitless searching a dispatch was received directing the ANGLER to proceed to Panay Island in the Philippines, for a special mission. Early one evening, the ANGLER proceeded into the beach on the surface and effected the rescue of fifty-eight men, women and children who had been eluded searching Jap patrols for several years. They were taken to Australia where the ANGLER received repairs in preparation for her third patrol.

In early May 1944, the ANGLER set out from Perth, West Australia, for Soenda Strait to conduct an offensive reconnaissance in conjunction with the bombing of Soerabaja by other units of the fleet. Patrolling in the shadow of the famous volcano Krakato, a medium transport was sighted accompanied by an escort. Four torpedoes were fired, sinking the transport. The escort turned on the ANGLER and opened up with depth charges, but she escaped undamaged. Prior to leaving on her fourth patrol Lieutenant Commander Olsen was relieved by Lieutenant Frankling G. Hess, USN, as Commanding Officer. The fourth patrol of the ANGLER was spent in the South China sea in company with the U. S. S. FLASHER and U. S. S. CREVALLE. A convoy of ten large cargo ships and escort carrier and numerous smaller escorts were sighted and trailed. Late that night the FLASHER made her first attack, sinking several of the transports and setting fire to the others. The carrier left the scene of attack and the ANGLER closed in on the remainder of the force. Attacking on the surface, the ANGLER sent another Jap ship to the bottom before one of the escorts sighted her in the light of early morning and began sending explosives in her direction. Submerging, the ANGLER sent another salvo of torpedoes into the enemy force and after the CREVALLE'S attack, only one of the original ten transports remained afloat.

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On her first patrol, it appeared that ANGLER was going to be a lucky submarine. No sooner had ANGLER'S new and glistening bow been thrust through the reef at Midway Island, than she was in the very middle of the enemy encampment. A few days prior to arriving in the patrol area, a fifty ton fishing boat felt the bite of ANGLER'S guns. Several days later, an enemy convoy was sighted, and in a night surface attack, two ship's were sunk and two more damaged. Because only half of her torpedoes were remaining after this attack, ANGLER returned to Midway Island to reload. Score for ANGLER after only twenty-two days out of port: three enemy craft sunk, one damaged, and one prisoner had been taken. After a short refit, ANGLER again put to sea, intent on disrupting the enemy supply lines. After several weeks of fruitless search, a message was received directing ANGLER to proceed to Panay Island in the Philippines for a special mission. Early one evening, ANGLER proceeded to the beach, on the surface, and effected the rescue of fifty-eight men, women and children who had eluded JAPANESE patrols for several years. They were taken to Australia where ANGLER received repairs in preparation for her third patrol.

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It was on her sixth patrol in the South China Sea that the ANGLER was informed that the U. S. S. BERGALL, another U. S. submarine, had been damaged during a night surface encounter with two Jap cruisers, and was unable to submerge. The BERGALL was less than a hundred miles from Singapore, and over a thousand miles from the nearest allied forces. The ANGLER was ordered to contact the BERGALL, remove her crew and torpedo her to prevent capture by enemy forces. It was December of 1944 that the ANGLER contacted the BERGALL and removed all but thirty of her crew. The Captain felt his submarine could be saved and decided to run the gauntlet of the Jap held islands with the ANGLER standing by in case of trouble. Never out of sight of enemy held islands, through Karimata Strait the Java Sea, Lombo Strait, and on down to Australia, always fearful of spying eyes from enemy aircraft or surface ships, the crippled sub and her escort pulled safely into friendly waters, where the BERGALL was repaired and lived to sting the enemy again.

Shortly following this patrol, the ANGLER began her long trek back to San Francisco for a much needed overhaul. She set out again for the Western Pacific on 18 May 1945. In the latter part of June, the ANGLER departed from Guam in company with seven other submarines, enroute to conduct anti-shipping sweeps in advance of the Third Fleet, permitting the Fleet to approach the coast of Honshu undetected. After completion of this duty, the ANGLER selected as its next target, an enemy radar and army installation on the island of Kinkasan off the coast of Honshu. The first shell fired went right into the front door of the administration building of the Nip's army headquarters. After such success in this first bombardment the ANGLER turned to Tomakomi, of the administration building of the Nip's army headquarters. After such success in this first bombardment the ANGLER turned to Tomakomi, a city of 30,000 population on the island of Hokkaido, fifty rounds of high explosives were scattered through the manufacturing section of this town with devastating results. Early in August of 1945, the ANGLER made rendezvous with two other U. S. subs, the THORNBAC and SEA POACHER and formulated plans for joint bombardment of several towns on the southern coast of Hokkaido. Several towns were shelled but soon all ammunition was expended and the ANGLER departed for Midway Island and there celebrated the end of the war.

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SHIP'S HISTORY (Summary)

Launched - 4 July 1943

Delivered - 1 October 1943

Sponsor - Mrs. Patrick H. Drewery

WAR PATROLS

1st 10 Jan. 1944 to 4 Feb. 1944
2nd 15 Feb. 1944 to 9 April 1944
3rd 3 May 1944 to 29 May 1944
4th 21 June 1944 to 23 Aug. 1944
5th 18 Sept. 1944 to 9 Nov. 1944
6th Dec. 1944 to 15 Feb. 1945
7th 12 June 1945 to 9 Aug. 1945

COMMANDING OFFICER

LCDR. R. I. OLSEN
LCDR. R. I. OLSEN
LCDR. R. I. OLSEN
LCDR. F. G. HESS
LCDR. F. G. HESS
LCDR. H. BISSELL JR.
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- January 1947 Placed out of commission.
- April 1951 Recommissioned
Commanding Officer LCDR. D. C. Peto, USN
- October 1952 Decommissioned for overhaul and conversion.
- September 1953 Recommissioned after conversion to SSK.
Commanding Officer LCDR. A. W. Newlon USN.
- 1954 Participated in operations Spring Board,
Lantsubex, and Lantfleetex.
- 1955 Participated in operations Asbex. On June 15th
LCDR. A. R. Trottier, USN relieved CDR. A. W.
Newlon, USN, as Commanding Officer.
- 1956 Completed first post-conversion overhaul at Portsmouth,
New Hampshire. Made type-training cruise to Carib-
bean. Participated in exercise Hourglass, Lantbex, Lant-
subex. Visited Northern European ports.
- 1957 LCDR. C. D. Grojean, USN relieved LCDR. A. R.
Trottier, USN, on March 7, 1957.
Participated in operation NATO FLEX.
Participated in operation Springboard and ASDEVEX.
- 1958 LCDR. W. C. Rae Jr., USN, relieved LCDR. C. D.
Grojean USN on July 24, 1958.
In November 1958, the ANGLER entered the Porta-
mouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
to commence a regular overhaul.
- 1959 LCDR. C. H. Cushman, Jr., USN, relieved LCDR.
W. C. Rae, Jr., USN, on June 13, 1959.

ANGLER SHIP'S HISTORY

Launched - 4 July 1943

Commissioned - 1 October 1943

Sponsor - Mrs. Patrick H. Drewery

January 1944	First War patrol.
August 1945	Final War patrol.
January 1947	Placed out of commission.
April 1951	Recommissioned.
October 1952	Decommissioned for overhaul and conversion.
September 1953	Recommissioned after conversion to SSK.

As an SSK, ANGLER participated in a wide variety of fleetwide exercises, and was awarded a Navy "E" as Outstanding Submarine of LANTFLT in 1955. In 1959, ANGLER was redesignated SS, and continued her valuable activities in both U.S. and NATO operations. Visits to Northern Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Caribbean, as well as to numerous ports on the U.S. East Coast have been included in ANGLER's thousands of miles of peacetime cruising. The designation AGSS was given ANGLER in 1963, and by the end of that year she had completed dive number 8000. A well-seasoned veteran, ANGLER continues today to fulfill an important roll in our peacetime Navy, both in providing services for submarine training and in maintaining her efficiency as a fighting ship. *