



Length: 533 feet; Beam: 75 feet Armament: 2 5-inch guns, 2 quad 40mm, 10 twin 40mm Complement: 1,080 men; Aircraft: F6F, TBM, SB2-C - Total: 30 Class: Sangamon

Early in the war the U.S. seeing the need for smaller carriers began converting some support ships to Escort Aircraft Carriers (CVEs). The CVEs planes proved extremely effective in protecting U.S. convoys against submarines, as well as providing air cover for amphibious landings. Because the U.S. Navy kept its anti-submarine warfare program secret, the little carriers didn't get the public recognition many felt they deserved. By wars end, over one hundred were in service, lighting all over the world. The Suwannee, converted from a Cimarron Class Oller (AO-33), was commissioned in September 1942. After supporting the invasion of North Africa she was assigned to the Pacific. Beginning in January 1943 her string of battles included Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Kwajalein, Saipan and Guam. As part of Taffy-1 the Suwannee was fighting in the Leyte Gulf in October 1944. In the first kamikaze attacks of the war she suffered heavy damage and casualties from two suicide plane hits. Ordered back to the U.S. for repair, the Suwannee was back in the war by April 1945 fighting at Okinawa. The Suwannee earned 13 battle stars for WWI service. She was

