**Flight 19 Bermuda Triangle**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

|  |
| --- |
| FLIGHT 19 |
| Illustration of the five [TBM Avengers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TBF_Avenger) involved.Front to rear: FT-28, FT-36, FT-81, FT-3 and FT-117. |
| **Occurrence summary** |
| **Date** | December 5, 1945 |
| **Type** | Disappearance |
| **Site** | Off the eastern coast of [Florida](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida), United States (Bermuda Triangle) |
| **Crew** | 14 |
| **Fatalities** | 14 |
| **Survivors** | None |
| **Aircraft type** | Five [TBM Avengers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TBF_Avenger) |
| **Operator** |  [United States Navy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Navy) |
| **Destination** | [NAS Fort Lauderdale](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Air_Station_Fort_Lauderdale) |

**Flight 19** was the designation of five [TBM Avenger](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TBF_Avenger) [torpedo bombers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torpedo_bomber) that disappeared on December 5, 1945, during a [United States Navy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Navy)-authorized overwater navigation training flight from [Naval Air Station Fort Lauderdale](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Air_Station_Fort_Lauderdale), [Florida](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida). The assignment was called "Navigation problem No. 1", a combination of bombing and navigation, which other flights had or were scheduled to undertake that day.

All 14 airmen on the flight were lost, as were all 13 crew members of a [PBM Mariner](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PBM_Mariner) [flying boat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flying_boat) assumed to have exploded in mid-air while searching for the flight. Navy investigators could not determine the cause for the loss of Flight 19 but said the aircraft may have become disoriented and ditched in rough seas after running out of fuel.

[*Argosy* magazine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argosy_%28magazine%29) published an account of the incident using elements first described in [*American Legion Magazine*](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=American_Legion_Magazine&action=edit&redlink=1). Subsequently, writers on the [paranormal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paranormal) such as [Charles Berlitz](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Berlitz) and [Richard Winer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Winer) used these sources and their own research to associate the incident with the [Bermuda Triangle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bermuda_Triangle). The flight also features in the 1977 science fiction film [*Close Encounters of the Third Kind*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Close_Encounters_of_the_Third_Kind).

**Authorized overwater navigation training flight**

On December 5, 1945, Flight 19 undertook a routine navigation and combat training exercise in [VTB-type aircraft](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torpedo_bomber). The flight leader was [United States Navy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Navy) [Lieutenant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lieutenant) Charles Carroll Taylor who had about 2,500 flying hours, mostly in aircraft of this type, while his trainee pilots had 300 total, and 60 flight hours in the Avenger. Taylor had recently arrived from NAS Miami where he had also been a VTB instructor. The student pilots had recently completed other training missions in the area where the flight was to take place. They were [US Marine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Marine_Corps) [Captains](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Captain_%28land%29) Edward Joseph Powers and George William Stivers, US Marine [Second Lieutenant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Lieutenant) Forrest James Gerber and USN [Ensign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ensign_%28rank%29) Joseph Tipton Bossi.

The Avengers flight comprised four TBM-1Cs, BuNo *45714*, 'FT3', BuNo *46094*, 'FT36', BuNo *46325*, 'FT81', BuNo *73209*, 'FT117', and one TBM-3, BuNo *23307*, 'FT28'.

Each aircraft was fully fueled, and during pre-flight checks it was discovered they were all missing clocks. Navigation of the route was intended to teach [dead reckoning](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dead_reckoning) principles, which involved calculating among other things elapsed time. The apparent lack of timekeeping equipment was not a cause for concern as it was assumed each man had his own watch. Takeoff was scheduled for 13:45 local time, but the late arrival of Taylor delayed departure until 14:10. Weather at NAS Fort Lauderdale was described as "... favorable, sea state moderate to rough." Taylor was supervising the mission, and a trainee pilot had the role of leader out front.

Called "Naval Air Station, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, navigation problem No. 1," the navigation exercise involved three different legs, but the actual flight should have flown four. After takeoff, they flew on heading 091° (almost due east) for 56 [nmi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nautical_mile) (64 [mi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mile); 104 [km](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kilometre)) until reaching Hen and Chickens Shoals where low level bombing practice was carried out. The flight was to continue on that heading for another 67 nmi (77 mi; 124 km) before turning onto a course of 346° for 73 nmi (84 mi; 135 km), in the process over-flying [Grand Bahama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Bahama) island. The next scheduled turn was to a heading of 241° to fly 120 nmi (140 mi; 220 km) at the end of which the exercise was completed and the Avengers would turn left to then return to NAS Ft. Lauderdale.

Map of Flight 19's navigation exercise and final position on December 5, 1945.   **D.** 100 nautical miles (190 km) **0.** The Bermuda Triangle   **1.** Start exercise at [NAS Fort Lauderdale](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Air_Station) 14:10.   **2.** Drop bombs at Hen and Chickens shoals until around 15:00.   **3.** Proceed on new heading 346° for 73 nautical miles (140 km). **4.** Fly on third heading 241° for 120 nautical miles (220 km) to point north of NAS Fort Lauderdale. **5.** Return to NAS Fort Lauderdale [26°N 80°W﻿ / ﻿26°N 80°W﻿ / 26; -80](http://toolserver.org/~geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Flight_19&params=26_N_80_W_) **6.** 15:00–17:50 exact position unknown.   **7.** 17:50 radio triangulation establishes flight's position to within 100 nautical miles (190 km) of [29°N 79°W﻿ / ﻿29°N 79°W﻿ / 29; -79](http://toolserver.org/~geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Flight_19&params=29_N_79_W_) and their last reported course, 270°.   **8.** PBM-5 (BuNo 59225) takes off from NAS Banana River 19:27.   **9.** 19:50 PBM-5 explodes near [28°N 80°W﻿ / ﻿28°N 80°W﻿ / 28; -80](http://toolserver.org/~geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Flight_19&params=28_N_80_W_).   **10.** The Florida Keys, where Taylor thought he was.

Radio conversations between the pilots were overheard by base and other aircraft in the area. The practice bombing operation was carried out because at about 15:00 a pilot requested and was given permission to drop his last bomb. Forty minutes later, another flight instructor, Lieutenant Robert F. Cox in FT-74, forming up with his group of students for the same mission, received an unidentified transmission.

A male voice asked Powers, one of the students, for his compass reading. Powers replied: "I don't know where we are. We must have got lost after that last turn." Cox then transmitted; "This is FT-74, plane or boat calling 'Powers' please identify yourself so someone can help you." The response after a few moments was a request from the others in the flight for suggestions. FT-74 tried again and a man identified as FT-28 (Taylor) came on. "FT-28, this is FT-74, what is your trouble?" "Both of my compasses are out", Taylor replied, "and I am trying to find Fort Lauderdale, Florida. I am over land but it's broken. I am sure I'm in the Keys but I don't know how far down and I don't know how to get to Fort Lauderdale."

FT-74 informed the NAS that aircraft were lost, then advised Taylor to put the sun on his [port](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_%28nautical%29) wing and fly north up the coast to Fort Lauderdale. Base operations then asked if the flight leader's aircraft was equipped with a standard YG ([IFF](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Identification_friend_or_foe) transmitter), which could be used to triangulate the flight's position, but the message was not acknowledged by FT-28. (Later he would indicate that his transmitter was activated.) Instead, at 16:45, FT-28 radioed: "We are heading 030 degrees for 45 minutes, then we will fly north to make sure we are not over the Gulf of Mexico." During this time no bearings could be made on the flight, and [IFF](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Identification_friend_or_foe) could not be picked up. Taylor was told to broadcast on 4805 [kilocycles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hertz). This order was not acknowledged so he was asked to switch to 3,000 kilocycles, the search and rescue frequency. Taylor replied – "I cannot switch frequencies. I must keep my planes intact."

At 16:56, Taylor was sent another request to turn on his transmitter for [YG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secondary_surveillance_radar) if he had one, with no acknowledgment. A few minutes later he was heard calling to his flight "Change course to 090 degrees (due east) for 10 minutes." At about the same time, two others in the flight were heard to say "Dammit, if we could just fly west we would get home; head west, dammit." Later this difference of opinion would lead to questions about why the students did not simply head west on their own. It has been explained that this can be attributed to military discipline.

As the weather worsened, radio contact became intermittent, and it was believed that the five aircraft were actually by that time more than 200 nmi (230 mi; 370 km) out to sea east of the Florida peninsula. Taylor radioed "We'll fly 270 degrees west until landfall or running out of gas" and requested a weather check at 17:24. By 17:50 several land based radio stations had triangulated Flight 19's position as being within a 100 nmi (120 mi; 190 km) radius of [29°N 79°W﻿ / ﻿29°N 79°W﻿ / 29; -79](http://toolserver.org/~geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Flight_19&params=29_N_79_W_); Flight 19 was north of the Bahamas and well off the coast of central Florida, but nobody thought to transmit this information on an open, repetitive basis.

At 18:04 Taylor radioed to his flight "Holding 270, we didn't fly far enough east, we may as well just turn around and fly east again". By that time, the weather had deteriorated even more and the sun had since set. Around 18:20, Taylor's last message was received. He was heard saying "All planes close up tight ... we'll have to ditch unless landfall ... when the first plane drops below 10 gallons, we all go down together." At the same time, in the same area, [SS *Empire Viscount*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SS_Empire_Viscount), a British-flagged [tanker](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tank_ship), radioed that she was in heavy seas and high winds northeast of the Bahamas, where Flight 19 was about to ditch.

**PBM-5 (BuNo 59225)**

|  |
| --- |
| PBM-5 (BuNo 59225) |
| [PBM-5 Mariner](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Mariner) VP-50 Blue Dragons (BuNo 59256) in April 1956-similar to BuNo 59225. (Note: "BuNo" stands for Bureau Number.) |
| **Occurrence summary** |
| **Date** | December 5, 1945 |
| **Type** | Presumed mid-air explosion |
| **Site** | [28°35′N 80°15′W﻿ / ﻿28.59°N 80.25°W﻿ / 28.59; -80.25](http://toolserver.org/~geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Flight_19&params=28.59_N_80.25_W_) |
| **Crew** | 13 |
| **Fatalities** | 13 |
| **Survivors** | none |
| **Aircraft type** | [PBM-5 Mariner](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Mariner) |
| **Operator** |  [United States Navy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Navy) |
| **Flight origin** | [NAS Banana River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Air_Station_Banana_River) |
| **Destination** | NAS Banana River |

Earlier, as it became obvious the flight was indeed lost, several air bases, aircraft, and merchant ships were alerted. A [PBY Catalina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PBY_Catalina) left after 18:00 to search for Flight 19 and guide them back if they could be located. After dark, two [PBM Mariner](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PBM_Mariner) seaplanes originally scheduled for their own training flights were diverted to perform square pattern searches in the area west of [29°N 79°W﻿ / ﻿29°N 79°W﻿ / 29; -79](http://toolserver.org/~geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Flight_19&params=29_N_79_W_). PBM-5 BuNo 59225 took off at 19:27 from Banana River Naval Air Station (now [Patrick Air Force Base](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrick_Air_Force_Base)), called in a routine radio message at 19:30 and was never heard from again.

At 19:50, the tanker SS *Gaines Mills* reported seeing a mid-air explosion, then flames leaping 100 ft (30 m) high and burning on the sea for 10 minutes. The position was [28°35′N 80°15′W﻿ / ﻿28.59°N 80.25°W﻿ / 28.59; -80.25](http://toolserver.org/~geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Flight_19&params=28.59_N_80.25_W_). Captain Shonna Stanley, reported searching for survivors through a pool of oil, but found none. The escort carrier [USS *Solomons*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Solomons_%28CVE-67%29) also reported losing radar contact with an aircraft in the same position and time.

**Investigation**

A 500-page Navy board of investigation report published a few months later made several observations.

* Taylor had mistakenly believed that the small islands he passed over were the Florida Keys, so his flight was over the Gulf of Mexico and heading northeast would take them to Florida. It was determined that Taylor had passed over the Bahamas as scheduled, and he did in fact lead his flight to the northeast over the Atlantic. The report noted that some subordinate officers did likely know their approximate position as indicated by radio transmissions stating that flying west would result in reaching the mainland.
* Taylor, although an excellent combat pilot and officer with the Navy, had a tendency to "fly by the seat of his pants", getting lost several times in the process. It was twice during such times that he had to ditch his plane in the Pacific and be rescued.
* It wasn't Taylor's fault because the compasses stopped working.
* The loss of PBM-5 BuNo 59225 was attributed to a mid-air explosion.

This report was subsequently amended "cause unknown" by the Navy after Taylor's mother contended that the Navy was unfairly blaming her son for the loss of five aircraft and 14 men, when the Navy had neither the bodies nor the airplanes as evidence.

Had Flight 19 actually been where Taylor believed it to be, landfall with the Florida coastline would have been reached in a matter of 10 to 20 minutes or less, depending on how far down they were. However, a later reconstruction of the incident showed that the islands visible to Taylor were probably the Bahamas, well northeast of the Keys, and that Flight 19 was exactly where it should have been. The board of investigation found that because of his belief that he was on a base course toward Florida, Taylor actually guided the flight further northeast and out to sea. Further, it was general knowledge at NAS Fort Lauderdale that if a pilot ever became lost in the area to fly a heading of 270° west (or in evening hours toward the sunset if the compass had failed). By the time the flight actually turned west, they were likely so far out to sea they had already passed their aircraft's fuel endurance. This factor combined with bad weather, and the ditching characteristics of the Avenger, meant that there was little hope of rescue, even if they had managed to stay afloat.

It is possible that Taylor overshot [Castaway Cay](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castaway_Cay) and instead reached another land mass in southern [Abaco Island](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abaco_Island). He then proceeded northwest as planned. He fully expected to find the [Grand Bahama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Bahama) Island laying in front of him as planned. Instead, he eventually saw a land mass to his right side, the northern part of Abaco Island. Believing that this landmass to his right was the Grand Bahama Island and his compass was malfunctioning, he set a course to what he thought was southwest to head straight back to Fort Lauderdale. However, in reality this changed his course further northwest, toward open ocean.

To further add to his confusion, he encountered a series of islands north of Abaco Island, which looks very similar to the [Key West](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Key_West) Islands. Eventually, to Taylor's horror, he was still in the middle of the ocean instead of over Fort Lauderdale. The control tower then suggested that Taylor's team should fly west, which would have taken them to the landmass of Florida eventually. Instead of following his compass, Taylor headed for what he thought was west, but in reality was northwest, almost parallel to Florida.

After trying that for a while and no land in sight, Taylor decided that it was impossible for them to fly so far west and not reach Florida. He believed that he might have been near the Key West Islands. What followed was a series of serious confusions between Taylor, his team and the control tower. Taylor was not sure whether he was near Bahama or Key West, and he was not sure which direction was which due to compass malfunction. The control tower informed Taylor that he could not be in Key West since the wind that day did not blow that way. Some of his teammates believed that their compass was working. Taylor then set a course northeast according to their compass, which should take them to Florida if they were in Key West. When that failed, Taylor set a course west according to their compass, which should take them to Florida if they were in Bahama. If Taylor stayed this course he would have reached land before running out of fuel. However, at some point Taylor decided that he had tried going west enough. He then once again set a course northeast, thinking they were near Key West after all. Finally, his flight ran out of fuel and may have crashed into the ocean somewhere north of Abaco Island and east of Florida.

**Avenger wreckage**

In 1986, the wreckage of an Avenger was found off the Florida coast during the search for the [wreckage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/STS-51-L) of the [Space Shuttle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space_Shuttle) [*Challenger*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space_Shuttle_Challenger). [Aviation archaeologist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aviation_archaeology) Jon Myhre raised this wreck from the ocean floor in 1990. He was convinced it was one of the missing planes, but positive identification could not be made. In 1991, the wreckage of five Avengers was discovered off the coast of Florida, but engine serial numbers revealed they were not Flight 19. They had crashed on five different days all within 1.5 mi (2.4 km) of each other.

Records showed training accidents between 1942 and 1945 accounted for the loss of 95 aviation personnel from NAS Fort Lauderdale In 1992, another expedition located scattered debris on the ocean floor, but nothing could be identified. In the last decade, searchers have been expanding their area to include farther east, into the Atlantic Ocean. It has been determined through Navy records that the various discovered aircraft, including the group of five, were declared either unfit for maintenance/repair or obsolete, and simply disposed of at sea.

**Bermuda Triangle**

Main article: [Bermuda Triangle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bermuda_Triangle)

An article in the June 1973 edition of *Naval Aviation News* describes the baseline Flight 19 disappearance story:

Five Avengers are airborne at 1400 on a bright sunny day. The mission is a routine two-hour patrol from Fort Lauderdale, Fla. due east for 150 miles [241 km], north for 40 miles [64 km] and then return to base. All five pilots are highly experienced aviators and all of the aircraft have been carefully checked prior to takeoff. The weather over the route is reported to be excellent, a typical sunny Florida day. The flight proceeds.

At 1545 Fort Lauderdale tower receives a call from the flight but, instead of requesting landing instructions, the flight leader sounds confused and worried. "Cannot see land," he blurts. "We seem to be off course." "What is your position?" the tower asks. There are a few moments of silence. The tower personnel squint into the sunlight of the clear Florida afternoon. No sign of the flight.

"We cannot be sure where we are," the flight leader announces. "Repeat: Cannot see land."

Contact is lost with the flight for about 10 minutes and then it is resumed. But it is not the voice of the flight leader. Instead, voices of the crews are heard, sounding confused and disoriented, "more like a bunch of boy scouts lost in the woods than experienced airmen flying in clear weather." "We can't find west. Everything is wrong. We can't be sure of any direction. Everything looks strange, even the ocean." Another delay and then the tower operator learns to his surprise that the leader has handed over his command to another pilot for no apparent reason.

Twenty minutes later, the new leader calls the tower, his voice trembling and bordering on hysteria. "We can't tell where we are ... everything is ... can't make out anything. We think we may be about 225 miles [362 km] northeast of base ..." For a few moments the pilot rambles incoherently before uttering the last words ever heard from Flight 19: "It looks like we are entering white water ... We're completely lost."

Within minutes a Mariner flying boat, carrying rescue equipment, is on its way to Flight 19's last estimated position. Ten minutes after takeoff, the PBM checks in with the tower ... and is never heard from again. Coast Guard and Navy ships and aircraft comb the area for the six aircraft. They find a calm sea, clear skies, middling winds of up to 40 miles per hour [64 km/h] and nothing else. For five days almost 250,000 square miles [647,000 km²] of the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf are searched. Yet, not a flare is seen, not an oil slick, life raft or telltale piece of wreckage is ever found.

Finally, after an extensive Navy Board of Inquiry investigation is completed, the riddle remains intact. The Board's report is summed up in one terse statement: "We are not able to even make a good guess as to what happened."

This version, and its offshoots can be traced to an April 1962 issue of *American Legion* Magazine, in which author [Allan W. Eckert](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allan_W._Eckert) first wrote the "popular" story about Flight 19's disappearance. Among its assertions, that Taylor had been heard saying "We are entering white water, nothing seems right. We don't know where we are, the water is green, no white". It was also said that the Navy board of inquiry stated the planes "flew off to Mars". Eckert's article, "The Lost Patrol", was the first to connect the supernatural with Flight 19. It would take another author, [Vincent Gaddis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vincent_Gaddis), writing for [*Argosy*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argosy_%28magazine%29) Magazine to put Flight 19 together with other mysterious disappearances and coin a new catchy name in "The Deadly Bermuda Triangle" for a 1964 issue.

He would build on that article with a more detailed book (*Invisible Horizons*) the next year. Others later followed with their own works: John Wallace Spencer (*Limbo of the Lost*, 1969); [Charles Berlitz](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Berlitz) ([*The Bermuda Triangle*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Bermuda_Triangle_%28book%29), 1974); [Richard Winer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Winer) (*The Devil's Triangle*, 1974), and many others, all keeping to some of the same supernatural elements outlined by Eckert. Berlitz, grandson of a distinguished linguist and author of various additional books on anomalous phenomena, attributed the loss of Flight 19 to unexplained forces, despite lack of evidence supporting his claim.

**Men of Flight 19 and PBM-5 BuNo 59225**

**Charles Carroll Taylor**

The flight leader, [Lieutenant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lieutenant) Charles Carroll Taylor (born October 25, 1917), graduated from [Naval Air Station Corpus Christi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Air_Station_Corpus_Christi) in February 1942 and became a flight instructor in October of that year.

|  |
| --- |
| **The men of Flight 19 and PBM-5 BuNo 59225** |
| **Aircraftnumber** | **Pilot** | **Crew** | **Series Nr.** |
| **FT-28** | Charles C. Taylor, Lieutenant, USNR | George Devlin, AOM3c, USNRWalter R. Parpart, ARM3c, USNR | 23307 |
| **FT-36** | E. J. Powers, Captain, USMC | Howell O. Thompson, SSgt., USMCRGeorge R. Paonessa, Sgt., USMC | 46094 |
| **FT-3** | Joseph T. Bossi, Ensign, USNR | Herman A. Thelander, S1c, USNRBurt E. Baluk, JR., S1c, USNR | 45714 |
| **FT-117** | George W. Stivers, Captain, USMC | Robert P. Gruebel, Pvt., USMCRRobert F. Gallivan, Sgt., USMC | 73209 |
| **FT-81** | Robert J. Gerber, 2nd LT, USMCR | William E. Lightfoot, Pfc., USMCR\* | 46325 |
| **BuNo 59225** | Walter G. Jeffery, Ltjg, USN | Harrie G. Cone, Ltjg, USNRoger M. Allen, Ensign, USNLloyd A. Eliason, Ensign, USNCharles D. Arceneaux, Ensign, USNRobert C. Cameron, RM3, USNWiley D. Cargill, Sr., Seaman 1st, USNJames F. Jordan, ARM3, USNJohn T. Menendez, AOM3, USNPhilip B. Neeman, Seaman 1st, USNJames F. Osterheld, AOM3, USNDonald E. Peterson, AMM1, USNAlfred J. Zywicki, Seaman 1st, USN | 59225 |
| \* This particular plane was one crew member short. The airman in question, Marine Corporal Allan Kosnar, had been given special permission not to fly that day. |