



In 1776, the Continental Congress set forth a declaration that, in its summation, stated the desire of its members and their constituents to become a free nation.

RANGER

Our country's fore-fathers, however, were well aware that such freedom would only be won after a flerce war for independence. They created forcest they hoped would be capable of securing for the new-born pation the independence site longed for. Those forces included the Continental Navy and, joining, the fleet in the autumn of 1777, a ship_called Ranger.

This 18-gun Continental frigate, named in honor of the Portamouth, N.H., militia Roger's Rangers, was to play a leading role in the development of the new nation. Weighing in at 308 tons, she carried aboard her 140 crewmen and the pride of the American fleet, commanding officer Cavitan John Paul Jones.

Under his command, Ranger sailed for France on her malden voyage. In 1778, while bearing the new nation's colors, she was the first American vessel to receive a salute from a foreign powr, on Valentine's Day from a French flotfila.

In the years that followed, Ranger triumphed uany times over British forces. The men-of-war IIMS Drake, carrying 20 guns and HMS Holderness sporting 22, met their fates under the onslaught of Ranger's 18 guns along the Atlantic Coast.

But the Ranger of John Paul Jones' day was only the first in a series of vessels whose crew dedicated themselves to living up to the legacy left by her.

The second Ranger, an armed schooner, served a more modest purpose then Jones'. She was

HISTORY

used as a lookout vessel in Chesapeake Bay during the war of 1812.

The third Ranger, a brigantine of 14 guns, served also during the War of 1812 with Cmdr. Isaac Chauncey's squadron.

The fourth Ranger was of a new design whose tion hull and steam-powered engines heraided the Navy's emergence into the 20th century. This Ranger was, perhaps, the first to truly show America's resolve at protecting her national interests worldwide. She was assigned to the Asiatic flaet, leaving New York May 21, 1871 to eventually take up her position on the Alatic station, resdy to defond American interests and policy in the Far East.

The fifth Ranger protected America's interests much closer to home. She was a coastal minosweeper in the Sixth Naval District, serving during World War 1.

aunity with Ranger could truly be called the father of our modern. Yerry Lady for the was the first they of the Navy to be designed and built from the keel up as an aircraft earlier. This rection following ber conget sensities there of 1934. She was the only large carties in the Atlantic Fleet when the led a task force comprised of benefit and four Sangaron class secont carriers towards German-dominated French Morecoo for an amphibious invasion on November 8, 1942. In the darkness of the early dawn, the launched her aircraft against the forces stationed at Rabat and the Rabat and Rabat-Sile airdomet, elestroying aven planes and 14 bombers without the low of a single Ranger aircraft. The carrier launched

(Ranger history continued)

496 combat sorties in the three-day operation. Following her victories there, Ranger sailed for Norwegian waters to attack German shipping for Norwegian waters to attract on positions off in the area. Reaching her launch positions off Vestfjord undetected, she lauched 20 dauntiess dive bombers and an escort of eight Wildcat fighters. They severily damaged a 10,000-ton tanker and a small troop transport. All in all, during her tour in those embattled watern, Ranger sank more than 40,000 tons of German shipping.

For her courage and daring, Ranger received two battle stars during her World War II service.

And the pages of history turn towards the most recent Ranger to serve the interests of our nation. At the time of her commissioning, August 10, 1957, Ranger was the most modern warship in the world. At 80,000 tons and a length of 1,070 feet in length, she was certainly the most impressive ship to sail from her birthplace of Newport News Ship building and Drydock Company in Newport News, Va. After arriving at her first homeport of Naval

Air Station Alameda, Ca., Ranger made four cruises to the Western Pacific in the five years that followed.

Visiting many exotic lands as an ambassador of goodwill, Ranger played host to a wide variety of dignitaries and diplomats from various nations. In times of war, she proved the strength and power at her command was more than enough to protect America's vital world interests.

It was on her fifth cruise beginning August 5, 1964 that Ranger was called upon to prove through combat our nation's determination to defend freedom. It was then that President Johnson directed our naval forces to strike at bases used by the North Vietnamese naval crafts that launched unprovoked attacks against the U.S. Navy ships Maddox (DD-731) and Turner Joy (DD-951). During the decades that followed, Ranger com-pleted seven combat deployments to Southeast Asia. For her service, Ranger earned 13 battle stars during the Vietnam War.

On June 15, 1975, Ranger shifted homeports to San Diego. After a brief familiarization period, she deployed once again to the Western Pacific on January 30, 1976. Even though this was not a wartime cruise, the second since the end of Vietnam. Ranger carried the same mission: to maintain a balance of power and to keep the shipping lanes open for all nations

On February 9, 1977, Ranger left for Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton, Wash., for a one-year extensive overhaul period. This was her first major overhaul since 1971. After extensive renovation, Ranger returned to San Diego on March 25, 1978, prepared to continue her honorable service to her nation.

On February 21, 1979, Ranger departed San Diego for a 14th deployment, returning seven months later. This was her last cruise with F-4 jets.

On her 15th cruise, which began on September 10, 1980, Fanger spent more than 130 days in the Indian Ocean and was on station in the Persian Gulf for the release of the 52 American hostages held in Iran.

Currently, Ranger is serving her 16th cruise in the often troubled region of the Indian Ocean. And though, now, Ranger serves as a symbol of the reach and power of our country, she stands prepared to continue the legacy of John Paul Jones - to fight for our nation wherever the need arises, to protect her national interests and maintain the freedom of the seas with all the power, courage and determination that is at her command.



ENDURES

LEGACY

THF

Ranger Improves With Age

As incomprehensible as the USS Ranger (CV-61) would be to the crewmembers of the Continental ship that originally bore the name, perhaps this massive aircraft carrier's eventual successor will be evidence of an even more advanced technology. And in the final equation, Ranger may have done no more than what was expected of her.

However, Ranger is far from adding another star to her bold insignia's seven predecessors. Instead, symbolically, she begins her second quarter-century steam ing a vast ocean, proclaiming her strength, in the performance of her mission. Since her commissioning, 25 years ago today, in peace and in battle, Ranger has become an 80,000-ton ideal; peace and prosperity through strength. Born of the strength of a nation, she pro-claims her right to freedom throughout the oceans of the world.

On her silver anniversary Ranger joins only four other aircraft carriers that have achieved this milestone. In this, as a United States ship, she has become a source of inspiration. Through the



dedication and spirit of the officers and men who have served on her, she has blazed her wake in history, and kept her name proud.

Now, the Top Gun of the Pacific Fleet presses on, steaming into a new age. And perhaps Ranger's lifespan will prove somewhat insignificant in the ultimate balance. But she is 25 years young and constantly improving challenges of the modern Navy. As Capt. John Paul Jones might have said--she has only begun to fight--for her rightful place in history.



25 Years of Pride In Profile



RANGER HONOR ROLL

Captain	Charles C. Booth II	10	Aug	1957	-	5	MAR	1958
Captain	Paul D. Buie	5	MAR	1958	-	23	MAY	1959
Captain	Noel A.M. Gaylor	23	MAY	1959	-	4	JUN	1960
Captain	Donald Gay, Jr.	4	JUN	1960	-	5	MAY	1961
Captain	William N. Leonard	5	MAY	1961	-	7	MAY	1962
Captain	George C. Duncan	7	MAY	1962	-	20	MAY	1963
Captain	William E. Lemos	20	MAY	1963	-	28	MAY	1964
Captain	Alton B. Grimes	28	MAY	1964	-	10	MAY	1965
Captain	Leo B. McCuddin	10	MAY	1965	-	7	JUN	1965
Captain	William M. Harnish	7	JUN	1965	-	20	OCT	1966
Captain	William E. Donnelly, Jr.	20	OCT	1966	-	27	MAR	1968
Captain	William H. Livingston	27	MAR	1968	-	28	JUN	1969
Captain	Joe P. Moorer	28	JUN	1969	-	20	JUN	1970
Captain	Joseph L. Coleman	20	JUN	1970	-	3	SEP	1971
Captain	Henry P. Glindeman, Jr.	3	SEP	1971	-	21	MAY	1973
Captain	Allen E. Hill	21	MAY	1973	-	22	NOV	1974
Captain	John L. Nicholson, Jr.	22	NOV	1974	-	17	SEP	1976
Captain	Douglas R. McCrimmon	17	SEP	1976	-	17	JUN	1978
Captain	Thomas G. Moore	17	JUN	1978	-	22	MAY	1979
Captain	Roger E. Box	22	MAY	1979	-	20	OCT	1980
Captain	Dan A. Pedersen	20	OCT	1980	-	11	JUN	1982

Captain A. A. Less 11 JUN 1982 COMMANDING OFFICER She has been built, and she rides under us here today for great purpose. To protect in time of war, and to be, wherever she sails, ever an expression to all, of dignity and purpose... Admiral Arthur Radford