

Welcome

Aboard

"Freedom's Flagship"

USS Independence (CV-62)



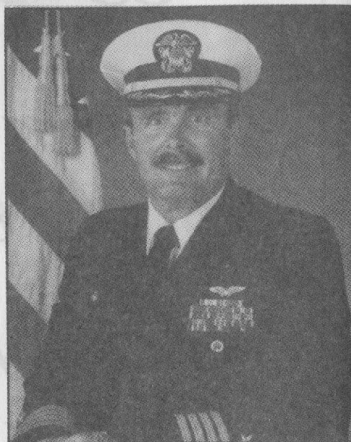
From the Commanding Officer Captain Mark R. Milliken

On behalf of the more than 5,000 Sailors and Marines serving on INDEPENDENCE, the U.S. Navy's oldest active-duty ship, "Welcome Aboard Freedom's Flagship!" USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62) is the United States Navy's only forward deployed aircraft carrier and flagship for Commander, Carrier Group FIVE/Battle Force SEVENTH Fleet in Yokosuka, Japan.

A mobile airfield that's able to travel more than 500 miles (800 kilometers) a day, INDEPENDENCE is a completely self-contained city with aircraft repair centers, electric and steam power plants, medical and dental facilities and even a radio and television station. More than 70 aircraft of Carrier Air Wing FIVE provide INDEPENDENCE with awesome striking power and tactical flexibility, making her one of the most powerful weapons systems in the world today.

What we hope you remember most after your visit is that it takes well trained people with exceptional skills to bring this mass of steel to life. Young, dedicated, hardworking Sailors and Marines are Indy's lifeblood. They have volunteered to serve their country, and are proud of the role they play in the United States Navy and Marine Corps.

It is a pleasure to have you aboard. Enjoy your visit.



Mark R. Milliken
CAPT USN

Captain Mark R. Milliken

Commanding Officer USS Independence (CV-62)

Captain Mark R. Milliken was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Upon graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy, Class of 1975, he was assigned to NAS Pensacola, Florida, as a student Naval Flight Officer in September 1975.

Following his initial training at VT-10, and advanced training in Airborne Tactical Data Systems in the E-2C Hawkeye, Captain Milliken was designated a Naval Flight Officer in October 1976 and assigned to the "Steeljaws" of VAW-122. While at VAW-122, he deployed on USS KITTY HAWK (CV 63) and USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62).

In 1980, Captain Milliken was assigned to the "Greyhawks" of VAW-120 as an instructor and model manager of the E-2C. During his tour, he was selected as the Hawkeye of the Year.

From 1983 through 1985, Captain Milliken served as the Operations Officer with the "Tigertails" of VAW-125 deploying on USS SARATOGA (CV 60). During his tour, he was selected as the NAVAL AIR FORCES ATLANTIC FLEET Naval Flight Officer of the year.

In September 1985, Captain Milliken reported as the Personal Aide to the Vice Chief of Naval Operations in Washington D.C. In March 1987, he served as the Flag Lieutenant and Personal Aide to the Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces Southern Europe and Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe.

Captain Milliken reported to the "Bluetails" of VAW-121 as the Executive Officer in October 1988 and assumed duties of Commanding Officer the following year. During his command tour, the "Bluetails" were awarded the Battle "E", Airborne Early Warning Excellence Award, Meritorious Unit Citation, and flew as the Airborne Early Warning platform deployed on USS DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (CVN 69) during Operation DESERT SHIELD.

From February 1991 through January 1992, Captain Milliken served as the Commanding Officer of Carrier Airborne Early Warning Weapons School. He assumed the position of Executive Officer of USS CONSTELLATION (CV 64) in June of 1992.

From February 1994 until November 1994, Captain Milliken served as the Chief of Staff for Commander Carrier Airborne Early Warning Wing Pacific. In December 1994, he assumed command of USS LASALLE (AGF 3), the Sixth Fleet Flag/Command ship, homeported in Gaeta, Italy. In May 1996, Captain Milliken was assigned as the Commander Seventh Fleet Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations.

Captain Milliken is married to the former T. Elizabeth Zingarelli of Apalachicola, Florida. They have one daughter, Emily.

Command History

USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62) was commissioned as a "Forrestal Class" attack aircraft carrier (CVA 62) at the Brooklyn Naval Shipyard, New York, on January 10, 1959. She is the fifth U.S. Navy ship to bear the name INDEPENDENCE.

Since commissioning, "Freedom's Flagship" has been on the cutting edge in projecting naval air power and protecting U.S. national interests around the globe. Called on by President John F. Kennedy during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, INDEPENDENCE provided a strong, visible reminder of U.S. determination and resolve as a key participant in the U.S. blockade of Cuba.

In 1964 the ship deployed for more than seven months, including 100 days in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam. In 1973, President Richard M. Nixon delivered his annual Armed Forces Day address from the decks of INDEPENDENCE.

In 1982, the ship provided critical support to the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon. In 1982, aircraft from the embarked air wing flew missions in support of Operation URGENT FURY, the action to liberate the Caribbean nation of Grenada. Returning to Lebanon that same year, the ship's air wing conducted air strikes against Syrian positions.

In June 1988, INDEPENDENCE completed the Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. It was fitting that the ship should be rejuvenated in Philadelphia, home of the Revolutionary War's "Liberty Bell," recognized worldwide as a symbol of liberty and freedom. Later in 1988 the ship transited around the tip of South America and arrived at her new homeport of San Diego, California.

In August 1990 with Carrier Air Wing FOURTEEN embarked, INDEPENDENCE acted to deter Iraqi aggression during Operation DESERT SHIELD. She was the first carrier to enter the Arabian Gulf since 1974.

INDEPENDENCE changed homeports again on September 11, 1991 - this time to Yokosuka Japan, embarking Carrier Air Wing FIVE and becoming the Navy's only forward deployed aircraft carrier and Flagship for Commander, Carrier Group FIVE.

On June 30, 1995, the 36-year-old INDEPENDENCE became the oldest ship in the Navy's active fleet. With that distinction, Indy, the first aircraft carrier to hold the honor, is entitled to fly the Revolution-era First Navy Jack commonly called the "Don't Tread On Me" flag from her bow.

In March 1996, Indy ensured peaceful free elections in Taiwan when she moved to the South China Sea to monitor Chinese missile exercises off the coast of Taiwan.

On April 18, 1996, President Clinton visited INDEPENDENCE in Yokosuka, Japan.

This past year, INDEPENDENCE made a four month "Southern Swing" deployment, covering several major exercises and seven ports of call. Included in these ports of call were two historic port visits. The first was on February 28 to the island territory of Guam. Indy was the first aircraft carrier to pull into Guam in 36 years.

The second, two months later, was to Port Klang, Malaysia. Indy became the first aircraft carrier in the world to make a port visit to Malaysia.

Before sailing back to Yokosuka, Japan, INDEPENDENCE made its last port call of the deployment in May to Hong Kong. Indy's port visit was the last U.S. Naval port visit to the territory before its revision to China on July 1, 1997.

インディペンデンスへようこそ！！



挨拶

米海軍最古参の軍艦、空母インディペンデンスに勤務する五千余名の海軍兵、海兵隊員に代わりまして、「自由の旗艦」に皆様を歓迎いたします。空母インディペンデンスは、日本の横須賀に前方配備された米国の航空母艦であり、第五空母戦闘群司令官兼第七艦隊戦闘群司令官の旗艦でもあります。

一日に500マイル(900km)もの距離を航行できる移動空港である本艦は、艦載機の整備施設、発電所、蒸気機関、医療歯科診療施設、そしてラジオ局、テレビ局までも備えた一つの都市です。70機以上の第五航空団艦載機の圧倒的な戦闘力と戦術的柔軟性を備えた空母インディペンデンスは、現在世界でも屈指の強力戦闘システムです。

本日皆さまが見学を終えられるとき、素晴らしい乗組員がいるからこそ、この大きな鉄の塊に生命が与えられるという感想を持って頂ければ幸いです。インディペンデンスの活力源となっているのは、若くて献身的で勤勉な海軍兵と海兵隊員です。彼らは国に尽くすために志願し、この軍艦に誇りを持ち、又、海軍と海兵隊に貢献することを大きな誇りにしています。

本日はご来艦頂きましてありがとうございます。どうぞごゆっくりお楽しみ下さい。

空母インディペンデンスの艦歴

空母インディペンデンスは、フォレスト級攻撃空母インディペンデンスとして、1959年1月10日ニューヨーク州ブルックリン海軍造船所で就役した。本艦は、インディペンデンスと名付けられた第5代目の軍艦である。

就役以来この「自由の旗艦」は、世界中でアメリカの国益を守り、海軍戦力を投射する先陣を務めてきた。1962年のキューバ・ミサイル危機では、ケネディ大統領の命令を受け、海上封鎖作戦の中心的役割を務めつつアメリカの威信と決意を体現してきた。

1964年本艦は、南シナ海のベトナム沖での連続100日を含む7カ月の作戦を遂行した。1973年ニクソン大統領は、本艦で国防記念日の演説を行った。

1982年本艦は、レバノンに展開した多国籍平和維持軍のための支援で中心的な役目を果たした。1983年にはカリブ海のグレナダ解放のためのアージェント・フェアリー作戦に参加し、艦載航空団が出撃した。同年再度レバノンに戻り艦載航空団はシリア国内の拠点を攻撃した。

1988年6月フィラデルフィア海軍造船所で艦齢延長工事を終えたが、フィラデルフィアで本艦が若がえったことは、自由の象徴として世界中に知られている独立戦争を記念する「自由の鐘」があることから意義深いと言える。同年後半南アメリカ南端を周り、新しい母港であるカリフォルニア州サンディエゴに到着した。

1990年8月本艦は第14空母航空団を搭載し、イラクの侵略を抑止するために砂漠の盾作戦に参加した。本艦は1974年以来アラビア湾に展開した初めての空母であった。本艦は90日以上も哨戒活動を続け、米海軍の存在を再構築し湾岸地域で即応戦力を提供した。

1991年9月11日第5空母航空団を搭載した本艦は横須賀に到着し、米海軍の空母の中で唯一海外に前方展開した空母となり、第5空母航空群の旗艦となった。

本艦はその後3度アラビア湾に展開しサザンウォッチ作戦に参加し、又、ハワイ沖のリムパック演習を含む多くの2国間及び多国間演習に参加した。空母インディペンデンスは1995年6月30日をもって米海軍の現役最古参の軍艦となり、ネービージャック旗を掲げる栄誉を得た。更に本艦は、1996年初めに台湾と中国の緊張が高まった時や、クリントン大統領が日本を公式訪問中に本艦を訪れたときには報道関係者の注目を浴びた。

第五空母航空団 <CARRIER AIR WING FIVE>

機動力に富んだ強力な戦力

空母インディペンデンスの打撃の中心になるのは空母航空団であり、如何なる危機や紛争にも即応できる8個の飛行隊と2個の分遣隊で構成される。

F-14A TOMCAT

一個の飛行隊が、乗員2、エンジン二基搭載の戦闘機F-14Aトムキャットを運用する。トムキャットは、機動性を高める為可変翼を装備している。長距離対空要撃力があり、搭載したAWG-9レーダー火器管制システムにより24の目標を同時に追尾し、各種の対空ミサイル、または20ミリ機関砲により破壊することができる。

F/A-18C HORNET

乗員1、エンジン二基搭載のF/A-18Cホーネットの戦闘攻撃飛行隊は、三個ある。ホーネットは戦闘及び攻撃能力があるので、指揮官は柔軟性のある作戦を遂行できる。対空ミサイル、対地ミサイル、レーダー誘導爆弾、20ミリ機関砲を搭載する。

EA-6B PROWLER

乗員4の電子戦機を擁する飛行隊は1個ある。ブラウラーは高性能受信機をもって敵のレーダーを探知し、電子妨害によって欺瞞し、HARMミサイルによって破壊することができる。

SH-60F/HH-60H SEAHAWK

1個のヘリコプター飛行隊がシーホークを運用する。4人の乗組員が対潜機器及び二基のMk-46魚雷を使用し、敵の潜水艦を探知破壊することができる。戦闘捜索救難能力を持つHH-60Hは、余分の人員搭載や後方支援能力もある。

E-2C HAWKEYE

E-2Cホークアイを擁する空中早期警戒飛行隊は1個あり、5人の乗組員を搭載し、強力な捜索レーダーと空中戦術データ・リンク・システムを搭載し、同様のシステムを搭載した他の航空機、艦船等と交信ができる。

C-2A GRAYHOUND

C-2Aグレイハウンドは艦載輸送機である。空母用の予備品、郵便物、人員等の輸送にあたる。搭載能力は最大4、500Kgである。

S3-B VIKING/ES-3A SHADOW

乗員4でターボファン2基のS-3を原形とする2種類の改造型がある。S-3Bバイキングは、対潜、水上監視、機雷戦等の任務を担い、魚雷とハーブーンミサイルを搭載する。ES-3Aシャドウは、戦闘群に対し、長距離電子偵察支援を提供する。

空母インディペンデンス諸元 <by the numbers...>

就役	1959年1月10日(昭和34年)
造船所	ニューヨーク州海軍造船所
全長	326メートル
飛行甲板	4.1エーカー//約4870坪
艦底よりマスト頂点までの高さ	70メートル
満載排水量	80,000トン
スクリュウ4基	各直径6.4メートル
錨2基	各30トン
錨チェーン(重さ)	総重量122トン(一個162キロ)
最高速度	30ノット以上
ボイラー	8基
主機	4基
出力	30万馬力
艦載機用エレベーター	各49.5トン
洗濯量	1月90トン
真水交換能力	1日144万リットル
航海時の燃料消費量	1日45万リットル
食事	1日15,000食以上
電話	2300台以上
病院	ベッド50床、手術室、検査室、レントゲン室

最初の海軍首旗

1775年秋、米海軍がデラウエア州で戦闘態勢に入ったとき、エセック・ホプキンス准将は艦隊通信信号を発令した。交戦開始の信号は、「縞の艦首旗と海軍機を揚げよ」であった。その最初の海軍首旗には、13本の紅白の横縞を背景にガラガラ蛇が斜めに這っていて、「私を踏み付けるな」という言葉が書かれていた。

1977年海軍長官は、現役最古参の軍艦のみこの海軍艦首旗を掲揚せよと命令し、その軍艦が退役するか又は非現役扱いとなる時には、次に古い軍艦に適宜儀式を挙行しその旗を引き渡すこととした。米海軍最古参の軍艦がこの旗を掲げることは、これまでの働きに敬意を払い、乗組員の自尊心を高揚させ、士気を向上させ、そして海軍の伝統に貢献するものである。

空母インディペンデンスは、この荣誉にあずかる最初で唯一の航空母艦である。

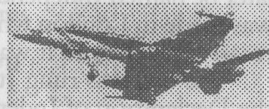
Carrier Air Wing FIVE

The main striking power of USS Independence (CV 62) is the carrier air wing, composed of eight squadrons and two detachments ready to respond at all times to any crisis or conflict.

One squadron flies the F-14A Tom-cat, a two-seat, twin-engine fighter, featuring adjustable wings for increased maneuverability. Capable of long range air-to-air intercepts, the Tomcat can track up to 24 targets simultaneously with its advanced weapons control system, destroying them with a variety of air-to-air missiles or 20 mm cannon.



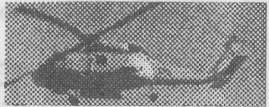
There are three strike fighter squadrons embarked flying the single-seat, twin-engine F/A-18C Hornet. The Hornet offers operational commanders flexibility by allowing them to employ the aircraft in either its fighter or attack role. Weapons include air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles, laser-guided bombs and 20 mm cannon.



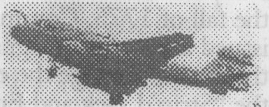
The Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron flies the E-2C Hawkeye. With a crew of five, the Hawkeye is equipped with a powerful search radar and airborne tactical data link to send and receive information between similarly equipped aircraft or ships.



The embarked helicopter squadron flies the SH-60F/HH-60H Seahawk. The crew of four can use their sophisticated anti-submarine (ASW) suite and two Mk-46 torpedoes to locate and destroy enemy submarines. The HH-60H provides CSAR (Combat Search & Rescue) capability as well as extra passenger and logistics capabilities.



One tactical electronic warfare squadron is embarked and flies the four-seat EA-6B Prowler. The Prowler uses sophisticated receivers which scan for enemy radars, confusing them with electronic jamming or destroying them with HARM missiles.



The C-2A Greyhound is the Carrier Onboard Delivery (COD) aircraft. C-2As provide a means to transport spare parts, mail and people to and from the ship. This aircraft can carry up to 10,000 pounds or 4,500 kgs of supplies at a time.



Two variants of the four-seat, twin-turboprop S-3 are flown. The S-3B Viking missions include anti-submarine warfare, surface surveillance and mine warfare. A variant, the ES-3A Shadow, provides the battle group with long-range electronic surveillance.



The Command Crest

The crest consists of an image of the famous "Liberty Bell" over a red background, a banner bearing the name of the ship and the 13 stars representing the United States' original 13 colonies emblazoned on a blue background, surrounded by a golden rope.

The Liberty Bell is a beloved symbol of freedom to Americans everywhere. The bell's production was commissioned in 1751 by the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly to hang in what would later be named Independence Hall in Philadelphia. It was made in London where it cracked for the first time during testing, and was recast twice before it was delivered and placed in the hall in June of 1753.

The bell was rung July 8, 1777, to celebrate the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence. Shortly after, the bell was removed and hidden when British troops moved in and occupied Philadelphia.

After the Revolutionary War, the bell was returned to Independence Hall and tolled for the final time in 1846 in celebration of George Washington's 114th birthday. At that time, it suffered the famous irreparable crack. The bell now rests in a pavilion near Independence Hall and bears the inscription, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land to the inhabitants thereof."

For more than 38 years, USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62), the fifth U.S. Navy ship to bear the name, has proudly worn the Liberty Bell on her crest, taking it to every corner of the world.



First Navy Jack

As the first ships of the Continental Navy readied in the Delaware River during the fall of 1775, Commodore Esek Hopkins issued a set of fleet signals. His signals for the fleet to engage the enemy provided for the "Strip'd Jack and Ensign at their proper places." Thus, the First Navy Jack was a flag consisting of 13 horizontal alternating red and white stripes bearing diagonally across them a rattlesnake in a moving position with the motto "Dont Tread On Me."



In 1977, the Secretary of the Navy directed that the ship in an active status with the longest total period of active service shall display the first Navy Jack until decommissioned or transferred to inactive service, at which time the flag shall be passed to the next ship in line with appropriate honors.

USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62) is the first and only aircraft carrier to hold this honor.

INDEPENDENCE

by the numbers . . .

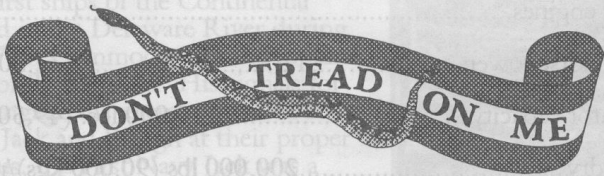
Commissioned.....	10 January 1959
Builder.....	New York Naval Shipyard
Length.....	1,070 feet (326 meters)
Flight Deck area.....	4.1 acres (9,940 tatami)
Height from keel to mast top.....	229 feet (70 meters)
Displacement.....	80,000 tons (73,000 metric tons)
Propellers.....	Four, 21 feet (6.4 meters) in diameter
Anchors.....	Two, 30 tons (27 metric tons) each
Anchor chain length.....	Two, 188 fathoms (344 meters) each
Chain weight.....	122 tons (111 metric tons) each
Chain links.....	an average link weighs 360 lbs. (162 kgs)
Top speed.....	30+ knots (50+ kilometers) per hour
Boilers.....	Eight
Main engines.....	Four
Shaft horsepower.....	300,000
Elevator capacity.....	110,000 lbs. (49,500 kgs)
Laundry.....	200,000 lbs (90,000 kgs)/month
Fresh water produced daily.....	380,000 gallons
Average daily fuel consumption (underway).....	120,000 gallons
Meals served daily.....	15,000+
Telephones.....	2,300+
Hospital.....	50 beds, operating room, full lab, x-ray suite

INDEPENDENCE

The crest consists of an image of the famous "Liberty Bell" over a banner bearing the name of the ship representing the United States' original 13 colonies emblazoned on a blue background.



First Navy Jack



USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62) is the first ship in the Navy to have a "Don't Tread on Me" First Navy Jack. The ship's name is also written on the ribbon.