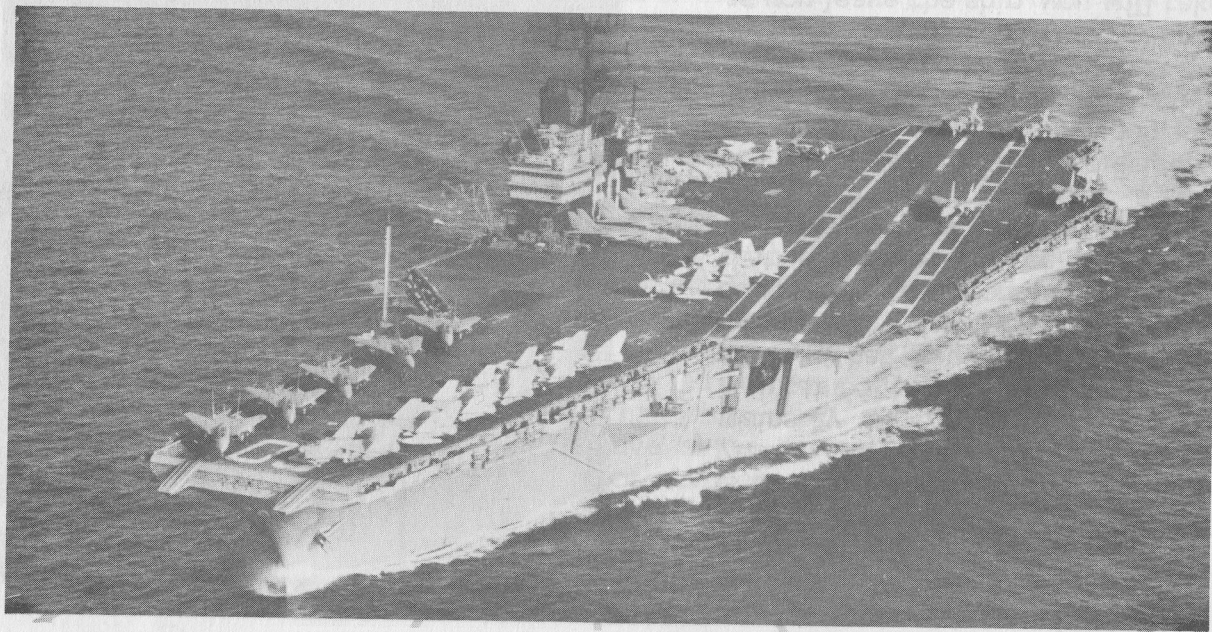
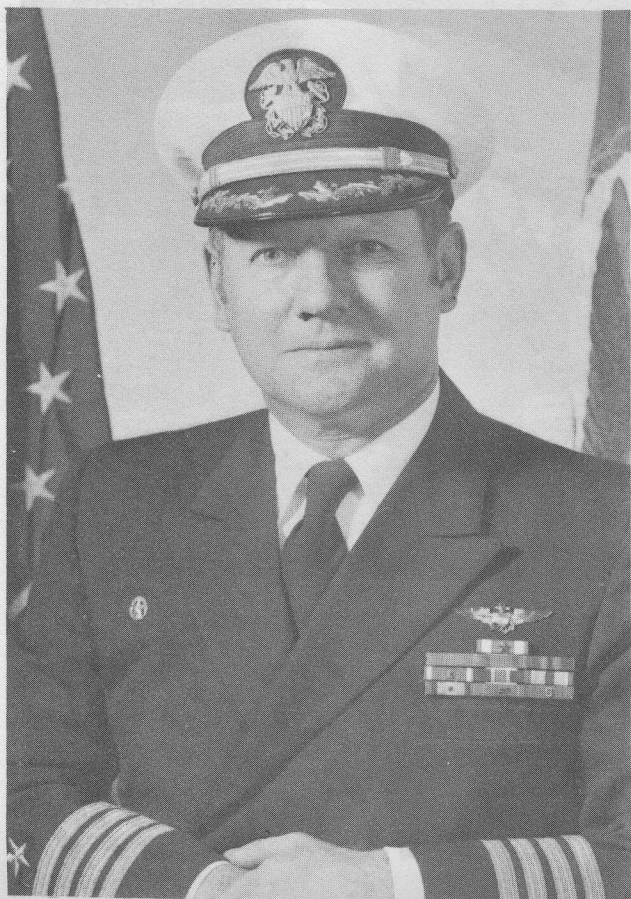


WELCOME ABOARD!

USS SARATOGA (CV-60)





Welcome Aboard. The USS SARATOGA is an aircraft carrier that for more than 27 years has been proven an invaluable mainstay in the mutual defense posture maintained by the United States and her allies. What you will see and experience during your visit aboard SARATOGA is a completely self-contained miniature city that comprises one of the most powerful weapons systems in the world today. The officers and men represent a cross section of the finest young Americans, molded together in purpose and joined with the great ship to form an invincible fighting team. We hope that your visit with us is a memorable and exciting experience and that as you leave the ship, you will take with you a sense of the pride in country and service shared by the crew of SARATOGA.

Sincerely

J. K. Ready

J. K. Ready
Captain, U.S. Navy
Commanding Officer

A Little History on the Fighting Cock....



A fighting cock—its spurs bared, its stance one of irate defiance—has been the symbol of five U.S. Navy ships bearing the name SARATOGA.

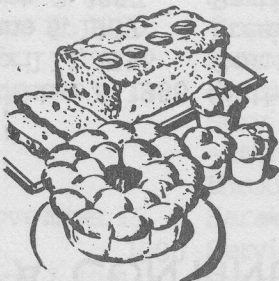
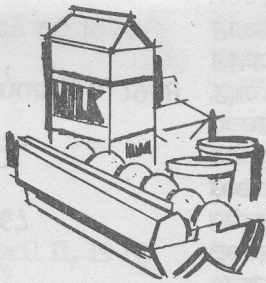
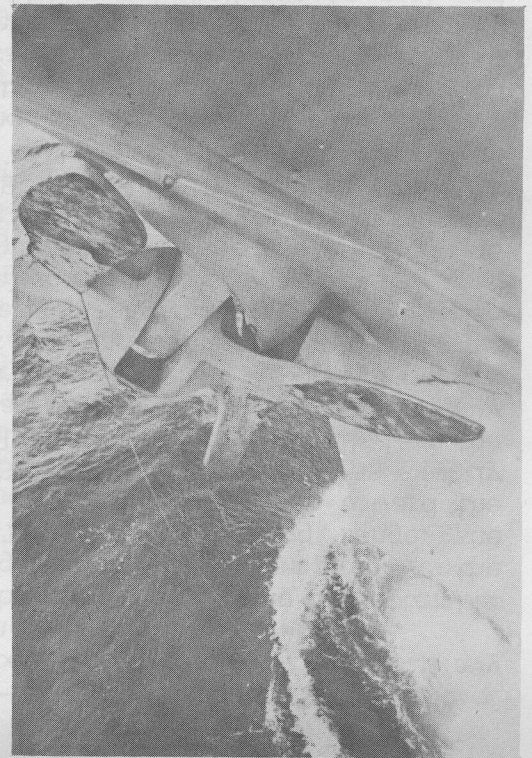
The symbol was born on the morning of September 11, 1814 on Plattsburg Bay on Lake Champlain. As the British brig LINNET approached firing range, she opened fire with a volley of solid shot toward the American flagship, SARATOGA. LINNET was slightly out of range, and only one of her cannon balls flew the distance, bounding across the ship's deck. The only casualty was a poultry cage which broke open, loosing a crewman's gamecock. The indignant rooster took to his wings landing on the ship's rigging. Facing the British warships, the cock called out his challenge to battle.

It was at this point that Commodore MacDonough aimed the first American cannonade toward the British flagship CONFiance and pulled the lanyard. The first shot cut the anchor cable of CONFiance, ripping up her deck and smashing her helm.

It was a combination of defiance and determination that led the American inland navy to victory on Lake Champlain. Five generations of SARATOGA sailors have since carried the same challenge to real and potential enemy powers. 'Invictus Gallus Gladiator' or 'Invincible Fighting Cock,' symbolizes the spirit and determination of the men of SARATOGA.

A few facts on our Super Sara....

Built: Brooklyn Navy Yard
Commissioned: 14 April 1956
LOA: 1,063 feet (990 feet at water line)
Beam: 252 feet
Height: 186 feet above water line (222 feet total)
Displacement: 78,000
Speed: 30+ knots
Aircraft: 70 - 95
Crew: 2,790 (with Airwing 4,940+)
Catapults: 4
Anchors: 2 - 30 tons each
Anchor Chains: 2 - 180 fathoms each (each link: 350 lbs.)
Armament: Sea Sparrow missiles, Close-In Weapons System
Shaft Horsepower: 280,000
Arrived PNSY (SLEP): 30 September 1980
Departed PNSY (SLEP): 2 February 1983
Homeport: Mayport, Florida



The keel of the USS SARATOGA was laid on 16 December 1952, at the New York Naval Shipyard. She was launched on 8 October 1955.

The SARATOGA contains more than 100 miles of piping and more than a thousand miles of wiring in her hull.

There are six complete dining facilities on the SARATOGA; two of which feed meals an average of 23 hours a day. The dining facilities for enlisted men will serve 15,000 meals each day.

A typical menu on the SARATOGA includes: 40 gallons of chicken soup, 2000 pounds of flour, 1500 pounds of chicken, 80 gallons of gravy, 1000 pounds of mashed potatoes, 600 pounds of sugar, 120 pounds of butter, 500 pounds each of green peas and white corn, 200 dozen cookies, 1500 pounds of fresh vegetables, 600 gallons of fresh milk, 240 gallons of cold drink, 400 pounds of bread, and all of it seasoned with 60 pounds of salt and 12 pounds of pepper.

The USS SARATOGA has two escalators which travel between levels four stories apart at the rate of 90 feet per minute.

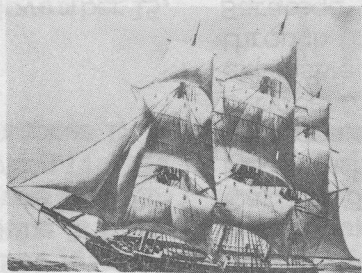
The SARATOGA has four steam-driven catapults. Each catapult can take a 70,000 pound airplane from a standing start to 150 miles an hour in less than three seconds. The Shuttle then stops in less than five feet (150 miles per hour to 0 miles per hour). The catapults have the power to launch a Cadillac automobile through mid-air for more than a mile.

A CONTINUING NAVAL LEGEND

THE CV-60 HISTORY

- October 8, 1955 Sixth Saratoga launched at Brooklyn, N.Y.
- April 14, 1956 Com missioned USS Saratoga (CVA-60)
- June 6, 1957 President Dwight D. Eisenhower visits.
- Sept. 3, 1957 Participation in NATO's Operation "Strike back" in Norwegian Sea.
- June 16, 1958 Host to King Paul and Queen Fredericka of Greece.
- July 14, 1958 Called to troubled waters during Jordanian crisis.
- December 1962 Patrolled off Cuba and Guantanamo Bay during Cuban missile crisis.
- 1963 Saratoga receives new equipment making her the first in the world capable of receiving direct transmission of photographic data from the TIROS weather satellite. Evaluation of sea-borne weather forecasting continued throughout the year and included reception of information from both TIROS and the second generation weather satellite, NIMBUS.
- 1964 Saratoga in New York City as the Navy's major representative for Armed Forces Day. More than 200,000 visitors come onboard. 100,000th aircraft lands on Saratoga's flight deck.
- 1967 Saratoga's eighth Mediterranean cruise. During this time tension in the Middle East reaches crisis proportions. When the Arab-Israeli confrontation grew into the full-blown conflict known as the "Six Days' War," Saratoga moved into the troubled area. On station near the danger zone, she remained in the area until the short war had ended.
- January 8, 1968 The ship undergoes first major overhaul of her career at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. Fitting Saratoga with the newest equipment which cost approximately \$40-million.
- May 14, 1969 President Richard Nixon arrives onboard by helicopter to mark Armed Forces Day some 12 years after President Eisenhower made a similar visit.
- 1970 Saratoga present off the coast of Lebanon during the Jordanian Civil War.
- September 28, 1970 The ship moves to waters off the coast of Italy to coincide with President Nixon's visit to Europe. Serving as host ship for the President's unique at-sea stop with Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, Saratoga marked her third presidential visit. The President commends crewmen for their duty during the Jordanian crisis.
- 1971 Saratoga tests CV concept, and the success in combining a mix of power projection and anti-submarine warfare aircraft convinces the Navy to give the go-ahead for conversion of all other carriers
- April 11, 1972 Saratoga deployed to Tonkin Gulf for ten months during Vietnam conflict. Saratoga's embarked air wing, flew nearly 15,000 combat missions and averaged over 100 carrier landings per day. During the deployment, Saratoga's air wing expended more than 14,000 tons of explosives on enemy positions in Southeast Asia.
- 1976 Port call in Split, Yugoslavia. First by U.S. carrier in 17 years. Positioned in eastern Mediterranean for possible evacuation of American citizens from Beirut during Lebanese Civil War. 200,000th landing made on Saratoga.
- 1977 14th Mediterranean deployment.
- 1978 15th Mediterranean deployment. Saratoga receives the Admiral James H. Flatley Award for Naval Aviation Safety.
- 1980 16th Mediterranean deployment.
- June 3, 1980 Saratoga visited by Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Thomas B. Hayward.
- June 21, 1980 Captain James H. Flatley, Saratoga's Commanding Officer, establishes Naval Aviation history when he becomes the first to record 1500 carrier landings.
- October 1, 1980 Saratoga sails into Philadelphia Naval Shipyard becoming the first ship to undergo the CV Service Life Extension Program (SLEP). The \$549 million, 28 month program is the most extensive overhaul ever undertaken by the Navy designed to keep the SARA operating through the year 2000.
- November 15, 1980 Saratoga is placed in an "Out of Commission-Special" status while undergoing the CV Service Life Extension Program in Philadelphia.
- Sept 1, 1981 Saratoga recom missioned to active status.
- Feb 2, 1983 Saratoga sails from Philadelphia to rejoin the fleet.

Two Centuries of Saratoga Fighting Ships

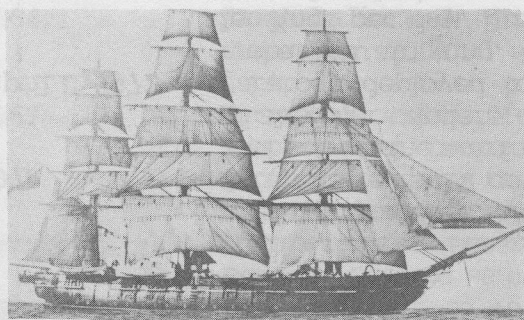
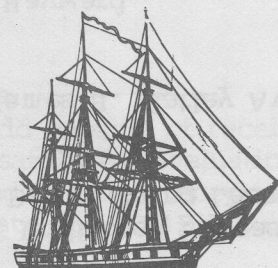


Continental Sloop Saratoga

The first SARATOGA, a 68-foot Sloop-of-War, was launched from the Wharton and Humphries Shipyard of Philadelphia on April 10, 1780. Her men and officers, a combined complement of 68 Continental sailors, were commanded by Captain John Young.

Corvette Saratoga

The keel of the second SARATOGA was laid down on March 7, 1814. The 26-gun Corvette was launched a little over a month later on April 11.

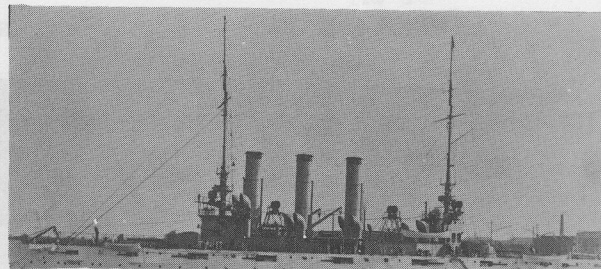


U.S. Sloop Saratoga

The third SARATOGA was laid down as a Sloop-of-War in the Summer of 1841 at the Portsmouth Navy Shipyard in New Hampshire. She was launched on July 26, 1842, and commissioned in January of the following year under the command of Commander Josiah Tattnall.

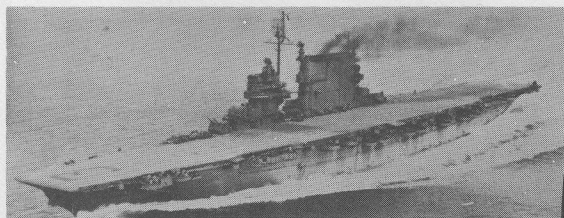
Cruiser Saratoga

The fourth vessel to be named SARATOGA was an armored cruiser. She was launched on December 2, 1891, as the cruiser USS NEW YORK from the William Cramp and Sons Shipyard at Philadelphia.



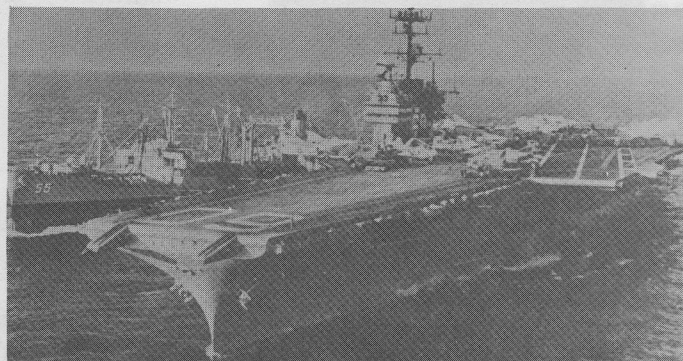
U.S. Carrier Saratoga (CV-3)

The fifth SARATOGA was laid down on September 25, 1920 as battle cruiser number three by the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N.J. The battleship was ordered converted to an aircraft carrier and reclassified CV-3 on the first of July in 1922.



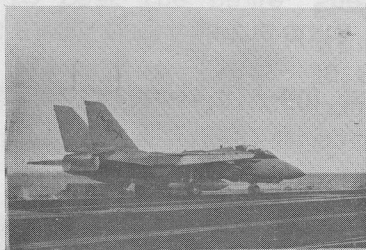
U.S. Carrier Saratoga (CV-60)

USS SARATOGA is the sixth United States Naval vessel to bear the name. She was laid down on December 16, 1952 at the New York Naval Shipyard, and launched on October 8, 1955 with Captain R. J. Stroh in command. On December 1956, SARATOGA was underway to her homeport at Mayport Naval Station in Florida.

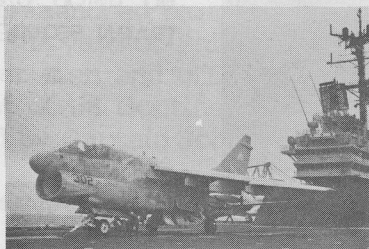


THE AIRCRAFT OF

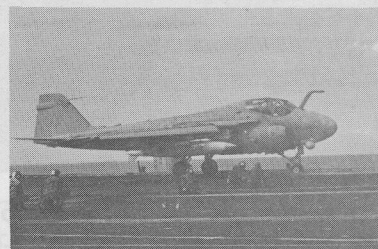
CARRIER AIRWING 17



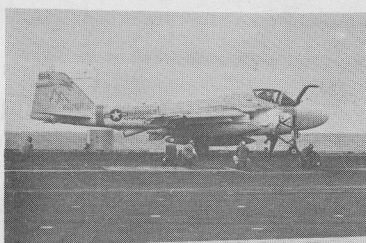
F-14 Tomcat
VF-74/VA-103



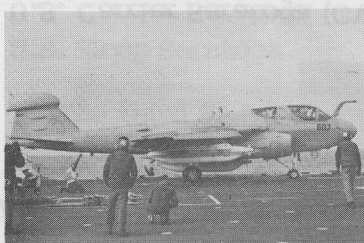
A-7 E Corsair II
VA-83/VA-81



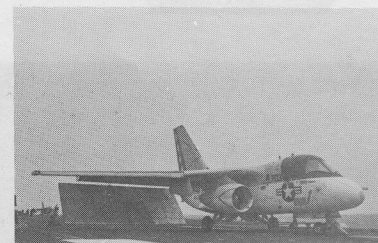
A-6 Intruder
VMA(AW)-533



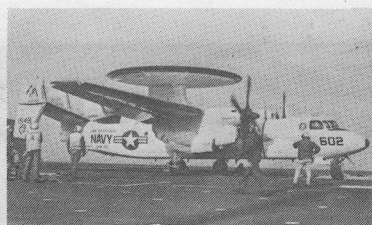
KA-6D Tanker
VMA(AW)-533



EA-6B Prowler
VMAQ-2



S-3 Viking
VS-30



E-2C "Hawkeye"
VAW-125

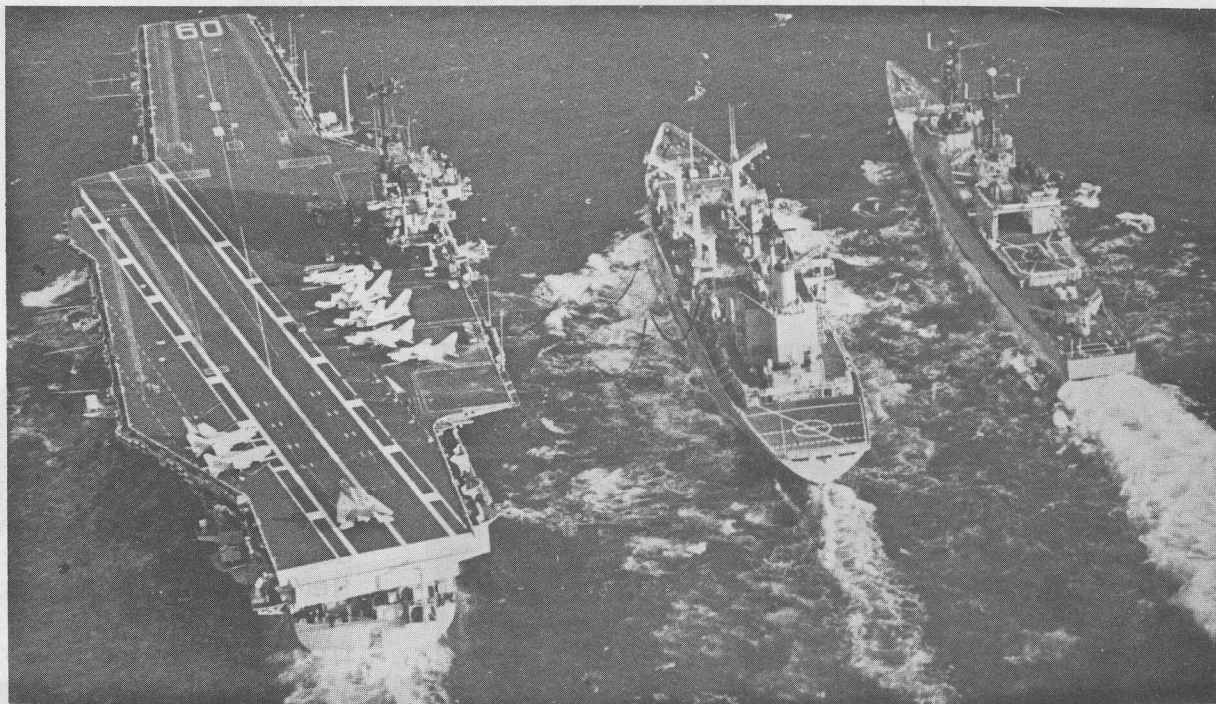


SH-3H Sea King
HS-3



C-1A Trader
"Miss Sara"

One of the most welcome sights for officer and sailor alike is "Miss Sara," shown here departing from the flight deck. Her cargo usually contains several hundred pounds of mail from family and friends back home. Besides her namesake Miss Sara, she is also known by the crew as the "COD" for Carrier On Board Delivery.



United States Ship SARATOGA (CV-60) takes on fuel while underway.

Printed by the CV60 Print Shop. Photos by CV60 Photo Lab. Editor—AK3 R. F. Pailthorpe.