

**WELCOME ABOARD**

**USS INTREPID**

**CVS-11**

**Flagship of**

**ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE GROUP FOUR**





# Welcome ....

We are proud to take this opportunity to welcome you aboard the USS INTREPID -- the oldest aircraft carrier in active service today.

From her World War II battles with the Japanese to her three deployments to Vietnam, "The Fighting I" has served with pride. At 29-years-old, she is still roaming the seas on her mission as an Anti-submarine Warfare (ASW) carrier.

We hope your visit will be interesting and informative. Our officers and men are all proud of their jobs and skills and will be more than willing to answer any questions you may have.

Enjoy your visit on INTREPID.



*C. S. Williams, Jr.*  
CAPT C. S. WILLIAMS, JR.  
COMMANDING OFFICER  
USS INTREPID (CVS-11)



*G. L. Casell*  
RADM G. L. CASSELL  
COMMANDER  
ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE  
GROUP FOUR

## What is Anti-submarine Warfare?

ASW is similar to a guerrilla war—at sea. The submarine and the guerrilla operate in small groups over wide areas. They strike in stealth; their mobility and initiative require that very much larger forces are necessary to defeat them. Antisubmarine warfare is the job of detecting, classifying, tracking, and/or attacking an enemy submarine, in time of war or limited hostilities. It is pursued by using specially adapted aircraft, helicopters, ships and submarines, each designed to work with and complement the other members of the team in the overall task of detecting the location of a submarine by sonar or other listening devices, and then destroying the enemy by use of a depth charge, rocket, torpedo, or other weapon.

## How Does ASW Work?

The task of conducting antisubmarine warfare involves many different ships and aircraft, as well as highly trained radar and sonar operators and a fast reliable communications system. A typical ASW Hunter-Killer Group exercise would begin with carrier-launched aircraft patrolling far ahead of the carrier and searching, with special equipment, for the location of the submarine. The submarine may be sighted visually, but more often than not its general location is found by using precision sonic and radar devices. Once the submarine is located, its position is radioed to the ships of the Group. Destroyers proceed to the area, as do helicopters with listening devices that can be lowered into the water to pinpoint the original contact. Once the submarine has been positively identified as an enemy ship, and its position and course confirmed, the attack begins. The submarine could either be forced to the surface, or destroyed by using torpedoes, depth charges, antisubmarine rockets or other similar weapons. Another addition to the ASW arsenal is the ASROC -- Antisubmarine Rocket -- which is fired from destroyers into the air for a short flight, then enters the water and seeks out the enemy submarine.

## Why is ASW Important?

The most profound change in the history of warfare has been the inland reach of Seapower from the seas. Today, submarines pose one of the most dangerous threats to the economic strength and military security of free nations. To protect the ocean highways and the free world against such a threat, the United States Navy has formed a highly effective ASW force. The Atlantic Fleet ASW Hunter-Killer group is designed to protect the United States and the free world from possible enemy attack—whether nuclear or conventional—by submarines in the Atlantic. United States ASW forces work closely with ASW forces of other Allied Nations, frequently conducting joint exercises, to assure the free world maximum protection against any submarine threat.

## The End Result:

The ASW job is not an easy one, and the work is always difficult and demanding. But without a good, skilled and highly trained antisubmarine deterrent our nation would leave itself open to attack. The advantages of having a number of Navy forces such as this Hunter-Killer Group are obvious. Our ASW team is a good one and we are proud of its capabilities. The keystone of successful ASW is, however, effective teamwork between all members of the group—whether they be sailors, pilots or submariners. Without this teamwork the ASW mission cannot be accomplished.

# INTREPID'S MISSION

Maintaining the sea lanes of the world open to the free passage of allied vessels is the traditional role of the Navy. Should the sea lanes be closed, our forces abroad and our economy at home would suffer. The raw materials necessary to maintain our nation are economically transported by a single, world-wide route: the sea. This is as true today as it was in the days of sailing ships, the atomic age notwithstanding.

Antisubmarine carriers such as INTREPID play a vital role in executing the overall mission of the Navy. Incorporating the advantages of mobility and versatility, INTREPID is a completely equipped floating air base. Rather than acting as a fixed target, easily plotted on any map, INTREPID roams the oceans of the world. Capable of changing her position hundreds of miles in a single day, INTREPID peacefully protects herself from attack.

INTREPID and her sisters are capable of serving as the nucleus of a concentrated, professional team of ships, aircraft and their associated weapons systems. Such a team is capable of being

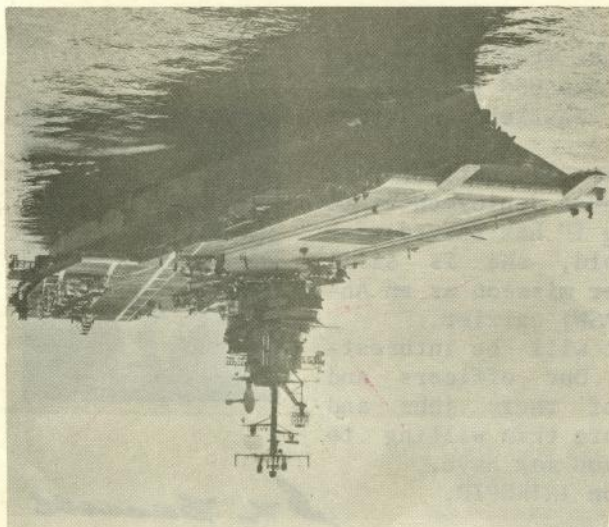
a continuous reminder for restraint by a potential enemy, as well as protecting our sea lanes for defense. This we accomplish while remaining free from the political temperament of a fixed base.

Versatile and mobile, INTREPID serves as a base for patrol, search and localization as well as attack, if the need arises, against a potential submarine threat. INTREPID can protect a convoy, evacuate civilians, search for downed aircraft or ships in distress, defend an amphibious landing site against submarines or serve as a disaster control center. Such versatility enables INTREPID to be used in a potentially dangerous situation where she can apply discrete but continuous pressure in order to cool the situation. Her mobility and versatility enable INTREPID to provide confident strength to our allies and somber reflection to a potential enemy.

The recognized defensive and offensive capabilities of INTREPID are used in support of our national policy. INTREPID serves as a powerful deterrent to war and a force for world peace.



# ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE GROUP FOUR



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## WELCOME ABOARD

### The Ships of an ASW Group

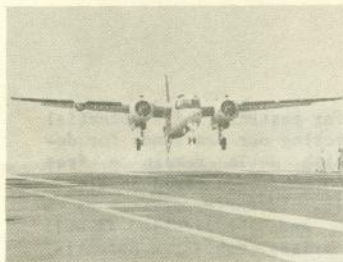


Fast, Highly maneuverable and well-armed, the destroyer plays an integral part in the over-all ASW operation. In addition to detecting enemy submarines with her electronic equipment, the destroyer can provide the attacking power necessary to complete the-kill or force the enemy to the surface. In normal cruising formation, the destroyers are dispersed around the carrier to screen her from possible hostile submarines, aircraft or surface ships.

Submarines, such as the conventionally-powered one shown above, are used in antisubmarine operations to seek out the enemy under water, and attack either enemy submarines or surface ships. It also serves as a training target submarine for the ships and aircraft of the Group during ASW exercises.

Destroyer escorts, cruisers and an oiler may also be included in an ASW Group.

### The Aircraft of CVSG - 56



The three aircraft pictured above are of the type flown by INTREPID's Air Group, CVSG-56. From left to right, they are the Grumman S-2E "Tracker", the Sikorsky SH-3D "Sea King" helicopter, and the Grumman E-1B "Tracer". The "Tracker" is capable of detecting, tracking and attacking enemy submarines; the "Sea King" is used primarily to localize submarine contacts. The "Tracer" provides distant, advanced radar platforms, far ahead of the ships of the ASW Group.

Jet planes, such as the Douglas A-4E "Skyhawk" are often included as extra protection for the ship.