

Sunken aircraft carrier rediscovered off California coast

April 17 2015, byPaul Elias



In this July 1946 file photo is the USS Independence near Bikini Atoll. Scientists have rediscovered a mostly intact World War II aircraft carrier the U.S. Navy scuttled off the Northern California coast decades ago. The U.S.S. Independence was located and video recorded as part of a National Oceanic and Atmospheric mission to locate and map an estimated 300 historic shipwrecks in the waters outside San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge. Images captured by a remotely controlled miniature submarine showed the Independence sitting upright about 30 miles west of the coast and near the Farallon Islands. (AP Photo/Clarence Hamm, File)



Scientists have rediscovered a mostly intact World War II-era U.S. aircraft carrier used in atomic bomb tests and then sunk at a secret location off the Northern California coast decades ago.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration located and recorded video of the U.S.S. Independence as part of a mission to map an estimated 300 historic shipwrecks in the waters outside San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge.

Images captured by a remotely controlled miniature submarine showed the Independence sitting upright about 30 miles (50 kilometers) off the coast near the Farallon Islands. A plane is visible in a hangar.

The Independence operated in the Pacific during the war and served as a target ship for two Bikini Atoll atomic bomb tests in 1946.

"This ship fought a long, hard war in the Pacific, and after the war, was subjected to two atomic blasts that ripped through the ship," NOAA scientist James Delgado said.

Despite the damage incurred, the Independence continued to float. The Navy used the ship to study nuclear decontamination while it was moored in San Francisco.

The Navy towed the Independence out to sea in 1951 and scuttled it out of concern the damaged ship would sink near the city. The military branch kept the site of the ship's sinking secret.

The contamination poses little danger to public health because of the ship's isolation 2,600 feet (800 meters) underwater and far from the coast, scientists say. Neither the submarine nor tools used to examine the ship showed any signs of increased radiation, Delgado said.



Kai Vetter, a University of California, Berkeley, nuclear engineering professor, said the ship posed a serious risk to workers at the San Francisco shipyard where the ship was moored after the atomic tests.

"But the risk to the public now is extremely small," Vetter said. "Water is a very efficient shield."

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