



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

USS REEVES (CG-24)

FPO SAN FRANCISCO 96677-1148

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5750

Ser CG24-PAO/0988

9 October 1985

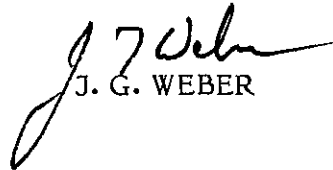
From: Commanding Officer, USS REEVES (CG-24)
To: Director of Naval History (OP-09BH), Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374

Subj: COMMAND HISTORY

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12C

Encl: (1) Commanding officers of USS REEVES (CG-24)
(2) Summary of operations
(3) Narrative of major events

1. The history of USS REEVES (CG-24) for the period 01 January - 31 December 1984 is chronicled in enclosures (1), (2), and (3) and is submitted in accordance with reference (a).


J. G. WEBER

Copy to:
COMNAVSURFPAC (Code 021)

COMMANDING OFFICERS
OF
USS REEVES (CG-24)

Captain Wynne A. STEVENS, Jr.	May 64 - Jul 65
Captain Ralph S. WENTWORTH	Jul 65 - Aug 66
Captain Gordon R. HOPWOOD	Aug 66 - Feb 68
Captain Wilton L. ATKINSON	Feb 68 - Apr 69
Captain William S. MAYER	Aug 70 - May 72
Captain Lee BAGGETT, Jr.	May 72 - Nov 73
Captain Richard K. FONTAINE	Nov 73 - Jan 75
Captain Jerry A. DICKMAN	Jan 75 - Apr 77
Captain Ming E. CHANG	Apr 77 - Jun 79
Captain James W. EGERTON	Jun 79 - Aug 81
Captain Jerome F. SMITH	Aug 81 - Aug 83
Captain James G. WEBER	Aug 83 - PRESENT

ENCLOSURE (1)

1984 OPERATIONS SCHEDULE - USS REEVES (CG-24)

1-22 JAN INPORT YOKOSUKA, JAPAN FOR UPKEEP. SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCTED TRAINING READINESS EVALUATION, AND COMMENCED COMBAT SYSTEMS SHIP QUALIFICATION TEST (CSSQT).

23 JAN-4 FEB ENROUTE PEARL HARBOR, HI. CSSQT PRELIMINARIES IN PROGRESS.

5-12 FEB INPORT PEARL HARBOR, HI FOR CSSQT.

13-17 FEB UNDERWAY IN PEARL HARBOR OPAREAS. COMPLETED SHIP'S SELF RADIATION NOISE MEASUREMENT, FLEET OPERATIONAL READINESS ACCURACY CHECK, AND WEAPON SYSTEMS ACCURACY TEST. SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED 2 RTT AND 1 SVTT.

18-21 FEB INPORT PEARL HARBOR. CONTINUED CSSQT.

22 FEB-3 MAR UNDERWAY IN PEARL HARBOR OPAREAS. CONTINUED CSSQT. 15 MISSILE FIRINGS OF WHICH 12 WERE SUCCESSFUL; THE REMAINING 3 WERE EVALUATED AS MISSES DUE TO MISSILE AIRFRAME PROBLEMS. PARTICIPATED IN COMPTUEX 84-3 (1 SM-1, 1 RTT, 1 SVTT LAUNCH).

4-9 MAR INPORT PEARL HARBOR. CONDUCTED MAGNETIC SILENCING.

10-21 MAR ENROUTE YOKOSUKA, JAPAN. CONDUCTED PHASE II OF MTT AND INTENSIVE DAMAGE CONTROL TRAINING IN PREPERATION FOR REFTRA.

21MAR-4 APR INPORT YOKOSUKA, JAPAN FOR UPKEEP.

4-6 APR SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED OPPE.

7-10 APOR INPORT YOKOSUKA, JAPAN FOR UPKEEP.

11-15 APR ENROUTE SUBIC BAY, RP.

16-22 APR SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCTED NWAT, AND RECEIVED 3-M ASSIST VISIT WHILE INPORT SUBIC BAY, RP.

23 APR-11 MAY UNDERTOOK REFTRA WITH A FINAL GRADE OF SATISFACTORY.

12-15 MAY INPORT SUBIC BAY, RP FOR UPKEEP.

16-18 MAY ENROUTE TO HONG KONG, BCC.

18-21 MAY INPORT HONG KONG, BCC. RECEIVED VISIT BY THE UNDERSECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

22-24 MAY ENROUTE KAGOSHIMA, JAPAN, VIA TAIWAN STRAITS.

ENCLOSURE (2)

25-27 MAY INPORT KAGOSHIMA, JAPAN, SERVED AS FLAGSHIP OF CINCPACFLT DURING ADMIRAL TOGO FESTIVAL.

28 MAY ENROUTE CHINHAE, ROK.

29 MAY-2 JUN COMPLETED Nwai WHILE INPORT CHINAE, ROK.

3-7 JUN ENROUTE SASEBO, JAPAN AS PART OF MIDWAY BATTLEGROUP.

8-11 JUN INPORT SASEBO, JAPAN.

11-12 JUN ENROUTE YOKOSUKA, JAPAN AS PART OF MIDWAY BATTLEGROUP.

13 JUN-4 JUL INPORT YOKOSUKA, JAPAN FOR UPKEEP AND COMMAND INSPECTION.

5-21 JUL UNDERWAY FOR OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AND PHILIPPINE SEA TO PARTICIPATE IN READIEX 84-2, WHICH INCLUDED 2 CARRIER BATTLEGROUP OPERATIONS.

21-24 JUL INPORT MANILA, RP.

25-29 JUL ENROUTE YOKOSUKA, JAPAN.

30-31 JUL INPORT YOKOSUKA, JAPAN FOR UPKEEP.

1-6 AUG INPORT YOKOSUKA, JAPAN FOR UPKEEP.

7-8 AUG OPERATION NORTHERN JAPAN.

8-14 AUG INPORT YOKOSUKA, JAPAN FOR UPKEEP.

15-20 AUG OPERATIONS NORTHERN JAPAN AND EAST CHINA SEA WITH TG 70.1.

21-23 AUG INPORT SASEBO, JAPAN.

24 AUG-4 SEP OPERATIONS SEA OF JAPAN AND EAST CHINA SEA WITH TG 70.1.

5-12 SEP INPORT YOKOSUKA, JAPAN FOR UPKEEP.

13-28 SEP OPERATIONS NORTHERN JAPAN AND EAST CHINA SEA WITH TG 70.1 PARTICIPATED IN ANNUALEX 59G, ASWEX 84-3JA, AND BEACH CREST 84-2.

29 SEP CONDUCTED DEPENDENT'S CRUISE.

30 SEP-14 OCT INPORT YOKOSUKA, JAPAN FOR UPKEEP.

15-25 OCT OPERATIONS PHILIPPINE SEA AND SOUTH CHINA SEA WITH TG 70.1. PARTICIPATED IN MISSILEX 85-1.

26-27 OCT INPORT SUBIC BAY, RP.

ENCLOSURE (2)

28-29 OCT OPERATIONS IN SUBIC OPAREAS.

30 OCT-3 NOV INPORT SUBIC BAY, RP., UPKEEP. ENGINEERING MOBILE TRAINING TEAM CONDUCTED ASSIST VISIT.

4 NOV-4 DEC OPERATIONS SOUTH CHINA SEA, PHILIPPINE SEA, NORTHERN JAPAN, AND SEA OF JAPAN WITH TG 70.1. PARTICIPATED IN FLEETEX 85-1 WITH USS CARL VINSON AND USS MIDWAY BATTLE GROUPS AND ASWEX 85-1JA.

5-9 DEC INPORT PUSAN, KOREA - PORT VISIT.

10-12 DEC ENROUTE YOKOSUKA, JAPAN.

13-31 DEC INPORT YOKOSUKA, JAPAN UPKEEP.

Enclosure (2)

NARRATIVE HISTORY - USS REEVES (CG-24)

The New Year saw USS REEVES (CG-24) inport Yokosuka, Japan preparing for a year which would be devoted to intensive training, material upkeep, and improvement as the ship became ready for a year of operational commitments in a dynamic environment. In 1984, REEVES' officers and men met a series of milestones that were designed to test the combat readiness of this forward deployed ship.

The first major challenge in 1984 was the successful completion of the Combat Systems Ship Qualifications Trials (CSSQT) and the associated Weapons Systems Accuracy Tests (WSAT). The purpose of CSSQT was to bring the ship's crew and its combat systems up to a high level of combat readiness. REEVES' crewmembers were required to demonstrate, through maintenance and operation of their equipment, the capability to deliver each weapon carried onboard to its respective target. The CSSQT team members from the Naval Ship Weapons Systems Engineering Station, Point Hueneme, CA required the proper demonstration of the NTDS (Naval Tactical Data System), all electronic warfare equipment, all search radars, the anti-air missile fire control systems, the anti-shipping missile system, and the anti-submarine warfare weapons system. In short, REEVES was required to physically demonstrate her primary missions of Anti-Air Warfare, Anti-Submarine Warfare, and Anti-Surface Warfare.

By late February, WSAT had been completed with a successful run of the FORACS Range at Pearl Harbor. Additionally, both the ASROC (Anti-Submarine Rockets) and SVTT (Surface Vessel Torpedo Tube) had successfully launched exercise weapons and hits had been recorded against underwater targets.

CSSQT concluded the week of 3 March when REEVES transited to the Pacific Missile Range near Kauai, HI to conduct live firings of Standard (Terrier) Missiles at drones which would be launched from the shore facility at Barking Sands. In order to successfully complete CSSQT, each of REEVES' four AN/SPG-55B MOD 9 Missile Fire Control Systems were required to obtain evaluated 'hits' on targets with missiles in each of the available modes. While on the range, REEVES obtained 12 successful hits out of 15. The three misses were evaluated as missile airframe problems. Due to cost restraints, there were no test launches of the HARPOON Missile; however, the HARPOON Anti-Shipping Weapon System was certified fully operational during the final week of CSSQT.

Following CSSQT, REEVES participated in COMPTUEX 84-3, in which she conducted a number of Anti-Submarine Warfare operations in conjunction with U.S. Coast Guard vessels USCG MONROE and USCG JARVIS. REEVES also successfully fired 1 SVTT, 1 ASROC, and 1 Terrier Missile. The firings were graded by Fleet Training Group, Pearl Harbor as part of intensive preparations for upcoming Refresher Training. Immediately following COMPTUEX, REEVES was a major participant in COPE CANINE 84-1 with the 326th Air Division, PACAF, providing extensive Anti-Air Warfare protection.

The next major challenge facing REEVES was the Operational Propulsion Plant Examination (OPPE). Final preparations for OPPE took place during the two months following CSSQT. In April 1984, the COMNAVSURFGRU Mobile Training Team provided REEVES with assistance in training, casualty control, safety programs, and other administrative requirements. The Mobile Training Team came aboard in late March for a final assist visit to REEVES .

ENCLOSURE (3)

The Operational Propulsion Plant Examination was conducted the week of 4 May by the COMNAVSURFPAC Propulsion Examining Board. OPPE commenced while still in port with a material inspection of all the main spaces by the PEB. This was followed by an administrative review of departmental tag-out programs, and the ship's hearing conservation, heat stress, and electrical safety programs. After the administration of written exams and oral boards, the PEB observed the ship underway during two full days of casualty control drills, a full power run, boiler flexes, and a main space fire drill. OPPE came to a successful conclusion when the PEB announced the ship had received a final evaluation of Satisfactory .

The months of April and May were devoted to Refresher Training (REFTRA). The purpose of REFTRA was to evaluate and improve the combat organization and readiness of the ship. The crew of REEVES was subjected to an exhaustive series of drills by personnel from Fleet Training Group Yokosuka, Japan from 23 April, when REFTRA actively commenced, until its conclusion on 11 May, almost three weeks later. REEVES was underway almost daily. Among the areas subjected to intense scrutiny were: deck seamanship, damage control, engineering (main propulsion) casualty control, electronics casualty control, NBC warfare preparedness, first aid procedures, and ship control (coordination of the Bridge, Navigation, and CIC watchstanders in directing the ship as a team). During the three weeks of training, major improvements were noted, particularly in damage control and ship control. REEVES successfully completed REFTRA with a score of Satisfactory or better in all areas.

Towards the latter half of May, REEVES made two major port visits to Hong Kong, BCC and Kagoshima, Japan. In Hong Kong, REEVES flew her colors proudly for a visit by the Undersecretary of the Navy. In Kagoshima, REEVES acted as the flagship for CINCPACFLT during the Admiral Togo Festival. While in Chinhae, ROK, REEVES was faced with another major hurdle, the Nuclear Weapons Acceptance Inspection (Nwai). This inspection evaluated REEVES in the areas of nuclear weapons handling, nuclear weapons security, and ability to handle and contain any possible nuclear weapons accidents/incidents. REEVES received a satisfactory evaluation for the Nwai held on 29 May - 2 June.

From 5 - 21 July, REEVES was underway in the South China Sea and Philippine Sea for participation in READIEX 84-2, which included two Carrier Battlegroups.

During the summer and fall of 1984, REEVES spent her time in port for upkeep or underway for local operations. In September, she spent fifteen days participating in ANNUALEX 59G, ASWEX 84-3JA, and BEACH CREST 84-2. On 29 September, many of the crew's family and friends were able to ride the ship for the first time and thus experienced the exhilaration of a day at sea. This idyllic weekend late in September, blessed with perfect weather and the beautiful scenery of Japan, was for many the most memorable of the year.

REEVES wound up operations in 1984 with FLEETEX 85-1 with the USS CARL VINSON (CVN-70) and USS MIDWAY (CV-41) Battle Groups in an operation in the South China Sea, Philippine Sea, Northern Japan Sea, and the Sea of Japan.

At year's end, REEVES found herself a strong contender for the Battle 'E' competition cycle ending 31 December. She was a ship in excellent condition with a well-trained crew, ready in all respects to meet the various demands placed on a forward-deployed cruiser. The crew decorated REEVES for the holiday season and held a Christmas party for the orphans of Kobo Cottage. All hands were proud of their ship and its accomplishments during 1984.

ENCLOSURE (3)