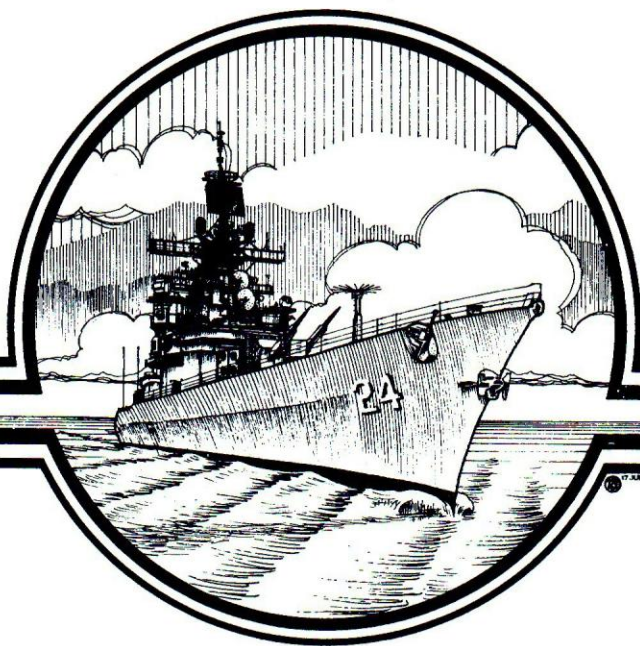
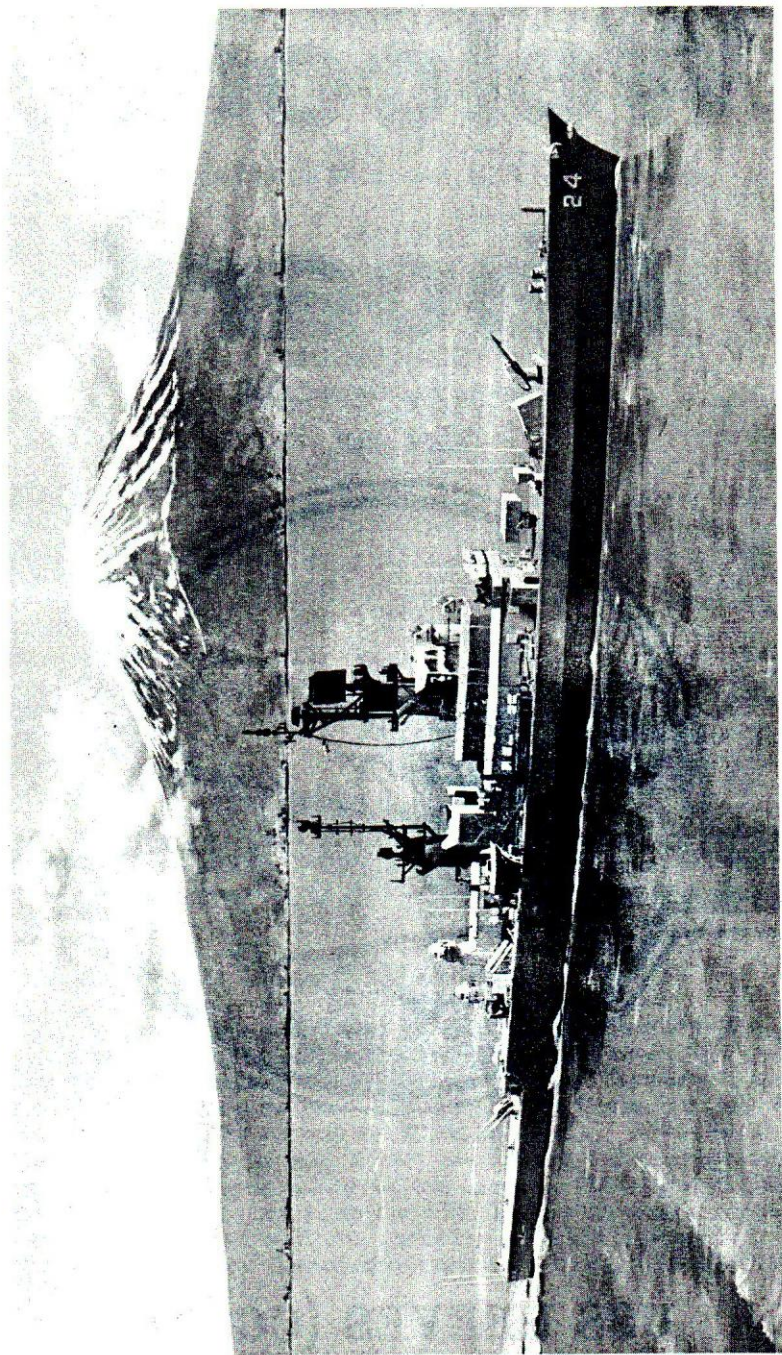


Welcome Aboard



USS REEVES (CG-24)



HISTORY OF THE USS REEVES (CG-24)

The Guided Missile Cruiser REEVES is named in honor of Admiral Joseph M. Reeves (1872-1948) whose naval career spanned 52 years and three wars. Throughout these years of dedicated service, Admiral Reeves held many positions of significant leadership and responsibility, including Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet from 1934-1936.

USS REEVES was commissioned on 15 May 1964, as a Guided Missile Frigate and designated DLG-24. On 1 July 1975, REEVES was redesignated a Guided Missile Cruiser (CG-24) and is the last ship of nine LEAHY-class Guided Missile Cruisers.

During the period 1973-1978, following a major combat systems upgrade, REEVES made two Western Pacific deployments and underwent two overhauls at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. In February 1979, REEVES set a fleet record and made Terrier Missile history by recording 10 hits out of 11 attempts during missile firing exercises in Hawaiian waters. REEVES deployed to the Western Pacific in January 1980, which included an 86-day continuous underway period in the Indian Ocean.

On 4 August 1980, REEVES departed her homeport of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and arrived 14 August in Yokosuka, Japan, which is now her permanent base of operations under the Overseas Family Residency Program (OFRP). During the period February-June 1981, REEVES operated in the Indian Ocean as part of USS MIDWAY (CV-41) Battle Group and in the Persian Gulf as a radar picket cruiser (COMMIDEASTFOR embarked). In her most recent operations from September to October 1982, REEVES served as anti-air warfare commander in Northern Pacific and Sea of Japan exercises with the MIDWAY and ENTERPRISE combined Battle Groups.

On 8 November 1982, REEVES began her Baseline Overhaul (BOH) at Ship Repair Facility, Yokosuka, involving major modernization of her combat systems and communications facilities, installation of several new weapons and electronics packages, and programmed repairs to the propulsion plant—truly the most extensive cruiser overhaul ever undertaken in the Far East.

**UNITED STATES SHIP REEVES
GUIDED MISSILE CRUISER TWENTY FOUR**

**NAMED FOR
Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, USN (1872-1948)**

**BUILT BY
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard
Bremerton, Washington**

**MODERNIZED BY
Bath Ironworks Corporation**

Bath, Maine

Keel Laid 1 July 1960
Launched 12 May 1962
Commissioned 15 May 1964
Decommissioned 10 April 1969
Recommissioned 29 August 1970

Length Overall 533 Feet
Beam 53 Feet
Displacement 7800 Tons
Speed In excess of 30 Knots
Armament Two Standard Guided Missile Launchers
(Anti-aircraft Missiles)
One ASROC Launcher (Anti-submarine Rockets)
Two Harpoon Missile Launchers (Anti-shipping Missiles)
Two Triple Tube Torpedo Mounts (Anti-submarine Torpedoes)
Two Close-in Weapon System Mounts (Anti-missile Defense)

SHIP'S INSIGNIA

The Reeves insignia was created by the United States Army Institute of Heraldry and is composed of various heraldic symbols which have appeared repetitively on the coats of arms of the Reeves family. The pheons symbolize the bearing of arms and the flame trailing from them further indicates Reeves' missile capability. The chevron is, of course, a military device whose wavy upper edge represents the sea. Reeves' strength and her capability to strike beneath the sea is represented by the scallop shell. The eagle symbolizes the United States, and its place above the shield signifies the guardian role of our Naval forces. The mermaids also symbolize the seas, the operating medium of the Reeves. Admiral Reeves' rank is illustrated by the four stars appearing on each side of the border.