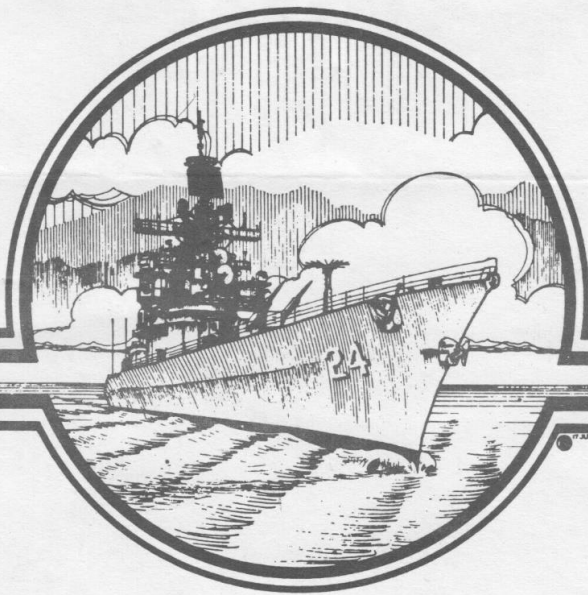
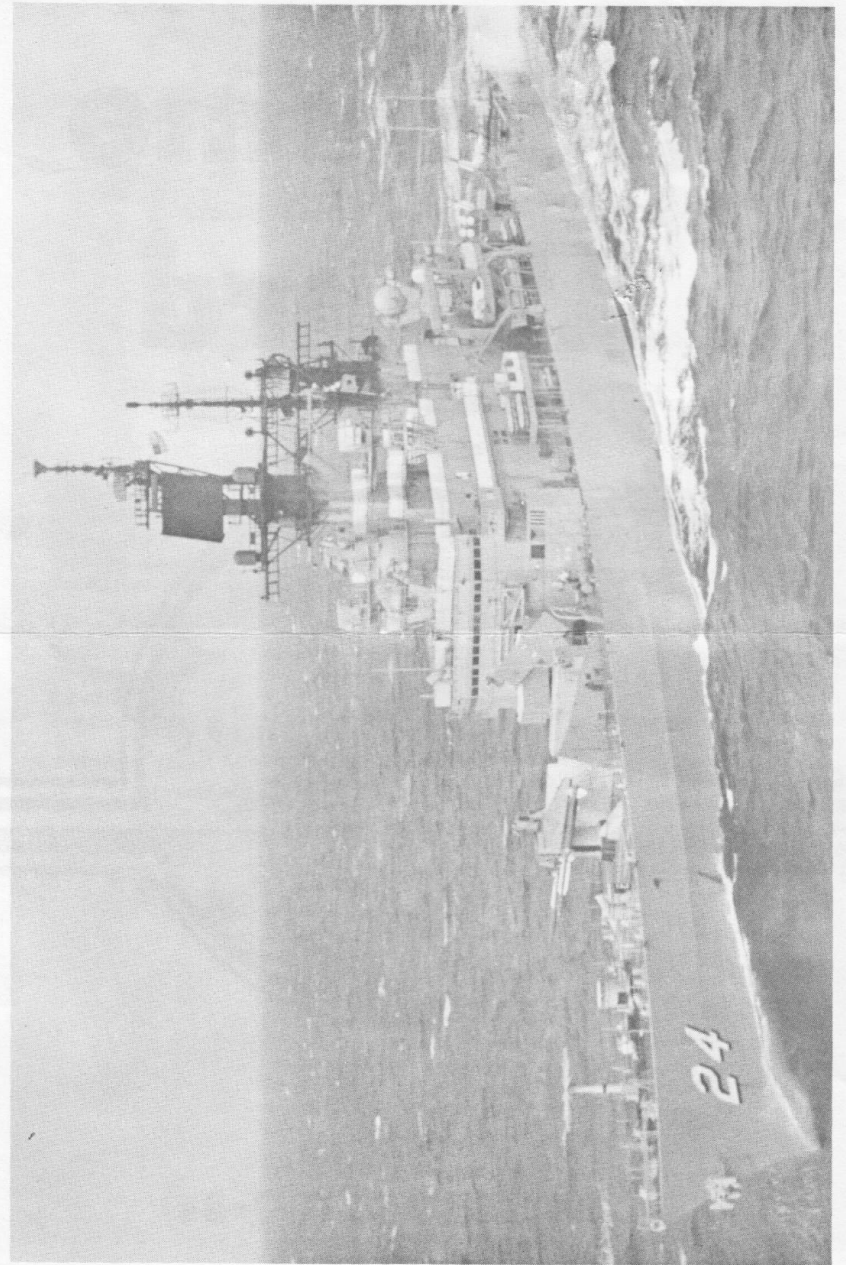


Welcome Aboard



USS REEVES (CG-24)



HISTORY OF 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, U.S. Pacific Fleet from 1934-1936.

USS REEVES was commissioned on 15 May 1964, as a Guided Missile Frigate and designated DLG-24. From 1965-1969, REEVES deployed several times to the Western Pacific for operations off the coast of Vietnam. In 1969, she was decommissioned for installation of a sophisticated electronics package to enhance her anti-airwarfare capabilities. REEVES was recommissioned on 29 August 1970. 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 a missile firing exercise in Hawaiian waters. REEVES deployed to the Western Pacific in January 1980, which included an 86 day underway period in the Indian Ocean.

REEVES departed her homeport of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on 4 August 1980 en route to Yokosuka, Japan, which is now her base of operations under the Overseas Family Residency Program.

On 17 March 1981, while steaming towards the Indian Ocean through the Straits of Malacca, REEVES rescued all 27 crewmembers of the SS GOLDENROD, a sinking merchant vessel that had collided with a sea-going tanker. REEVES underwent Baseline Overhaul at Ship Repair Facility, Yokosuka, involving significant modernization of her combat systems and communications facilities. The overhaul was completed ahead of schedule in October 1983.

Since overhaul, REEVES has returned to Hawaii for Combat Systems Qualifications tests, conducted numerous operations in the Western Pacific, and participated in a deployment to the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf filling the role of anti-air warfare picket cruiser for Battle Group ALFA, comprised of USS MIDWAY (CV-41) and her escorts. Port calls have included Australia, Diego Garcia, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, Republic of the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. In November of 1986, REEVES, in company with USS OLDENDORF (DD-972) and USS RENTZ (FFG-46), was the first U.S. Naval vessel to make a port visit to the People's Republic of China in 37 years. During the week long visit, "The China Squadron" was instrumental in opening new avenues of military and diplomatic relations with the PRC.

REEVES and her crew of 'Ironmen' take great pride in the highest possible state of readiness as evident in clean sweeps of the Fiscal Year 1979, 1984, and 1985 Battle Efficiency Awards and Departmental Excellence Awards. REEVES was also the winner of the CINPACFLT Golden Anchor Award for retention for Fiscal Year 1986.

The officers and crew of REEVES are pleased to welcome you aboard.

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-shiping Missiles)
Two Triple Tube Torpedo Mounts (Anti-submarine Torpedoes)
Two Close-in Weapon System Mounts (Anti-missile Defense)