



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
USS REEVES (DLG 24)  
FPO SAN FRANCISCO 96601

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From: Commanding Officer, USS REEVES (DLG 24)  
To: Director of Naval History (OP-09B9)

17 MAR 1972

Subj: Command History, 1971, USS REEVES (DLG 24)

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12B

Encl: (1) Command Organization  
(2) Summary of Operations

1. The USS REEVES (DLG 24) Command History for calendar year 1971 is submitted to ensure the annual compilation and preservation of information of historical significance concerning activities of this command.

  
W. S. MAYER

Copy to:  
CINCPACFLT  
COMCRUDESPEC  
COMDESFLOT FIVE

## COMMAND ORGANIZATION

1. Captain William S. MAYER, USN, assumed command at recommissioning ceremonies on 29 AUG 1970, and remained as REEVES Commanding Officer throughout 1971.
2. Missions and functions of REEVES did not change in 1971.
3. On April 1, 1971 REEVES was removed from the administrative control of COMDESRON 11 and was assigned to the administrative control of COMDESFLOT FIVE.

In accordance with OPNAVINST 5400.27A, REEVES Communications Department was established. LTJG E. C. SWANSON, USN, the Communications Officer became head of the new department.

4. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, remained REEVES homeport throughout 1971.

Enclosure (1)

## SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

The opening days of 1971 found REEVES alongside Bravo Piers in her homeport, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; her crew enjoying the holiday leave period.

During the first three weeks of January, preparations were completed for our upcoming Post Shakedown Availability Yard Period. Ammunition, fuel and missiles were offloaded and the ship entered Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard on January 21st, 1971. For the next two months REEVES was reworked correcting faults found during post shipyard checkouts. Teams from Naval Ships Missile Systems Engineering Station and Naval Ordnance Systems Support Organization Pacific Fleet took part in systems checkouts and certified the ordalts installed by the shipyard. The Combat Information Center was reconfigured for more effective space utilization, new electronic equipment was installed, and the ship was converted to burn distillate fuel. March 21 marked the end of our shipyard period and REEVES successful sea trials.

On April 1, 1971 a change in the administrative chain of command took place, REEVES transferred from COMDESRON 11 to the direct administrative control of COMDESFLOT 5.

Modified Refresher Training also took place in April. Fleet Training Group, Pearl Harbor, came aboard on the 19th of April to begin two weeks of training. This was a period of extensive drills and exercises for both ship and crew. Our final battle problem was successfully completed on 30 April, marking the end of REFTRA.

On May 10, 1971 COMPUTEX 6-71 began. This multithreat exercise saw REEVES sail north to the Pacific Missile Range, Barking Sands, Kauai, Hawaii. All hands were severely tested by the numerous problems, drills and demands of the vigorous exercises. By the end of COMPUTEX, REEVES had fired 6 missiles including one warhead.

Exercises behind her, REEVES got down to the business of preparing for Deployment. During the month of June, REEVES left the Pacific Missile Range, Kauai where we had been firing missiles, this time bound for the Western Pacific. We crossed the International Dateline on July 3, 1971.

July 7 marked the arrival of REEVES in the WESTPAC area as USS REEVES (DLG 24) chopped to Commander, U. S. SEVENTH FLEET.

On 9 July, USS REEVES (DLG 24) arrived at Guam for a fuel stop. Three days later we arrived at Subic for installation of a Naval Security Group Quick Van and other equipment. Typhoon Jean has ideas of her own and interrupted our stay after 2 days, forcing us to get underway to evade. By 16 July we had returned to Subic, the storm gone, and completed the necessary preparations.

Enclosure (2)

Six days later we left Subic in company with USS ORISKANY (CVA 34) enroute to Yankee Station. Continuing northward after our arrival in the Gulf of Tonkin, REEVES relieved USS PREBLE (DLG 15) of Northern Search and Rescue (NSAR) Station duties.

October 1 marked the end of this Yankee Station period and REEVES headed toward Kaohsiung, Taiwan, our next liberty port. We arrived on October 5, after 43 days at sea.

On October 10th, we left Taiwan heading for Subic, arriving there four days later after avoiding Typhoon Faye. REEVES spent nine days in Subic and returned to NSAR on October 30. Relieved by USS KING (DLG 10) after 6 days, REEVES proceeded to Hong Kong.

On 17 November, REEVES returned to Yankee Station escorting the USS CONSTELLATION (CVA -64). On 5 December we left Yankee Station for Subic Bay to join with the USS KEPPLER (DD765) and start the transit to Pearl Harbor.

Due to mechanical problems on KEPPLER, REEVES sailed home alone with a brief stop at Guam on the 12th of December 1971. Outchop from Commander, U. S. SEVENTH FLEET was on 15 December with arrival at Pearl Harbor on 20 December 1971. REEVES remained in Pearl Harbor through the rest of 1971, in a post-deployment standown period.

Enclosure (2)