



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
USS GRIDLEY (CG-21)
FPO, SAN FRANCISCO 96666

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From: Commanding Officer, USS GRIDLEY (CG 21)
To: Director of Naval History (OP-09BH) Washington Navy Yard, Washinton DC
20374

Subj: Command History

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12C

Encl: (1) USS GRIDLEY (CG 21) Chronology of Events, 1983
(2) USS GRIDLEY (CG 21) Basic Narrative, 1983
(3) Welcome Aboard Pamphlet

1. In accordance with reference (a), enclosures (1) through (3) are forwarded for calender year 1983.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. R. Peterman", is positioned above the printed name.

R. R. PETERMAN

COMMAND HISTORY 1983
USS GRIDLEY (CG 21)

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

January

01 Drydocked at Long Beach Naval Shipyard Drydock #3 in the third month of a scheduled one year Baseline Overhaul.

February

2 Human Relations Management and Survey (HRMS) conducted
10 Undock from Drydock. Moored at Pier 3.

March

23 Human Relations Management Survey (HRMS) results returned.

April

Ship Material Inspection (SMI)
Conducted aft engine room

May

3 SMI conducted, aft fireroom
13 SMI conducted, forward engine room
26 SMI conducted, forward fireroom
27

JUNE

16 Final SMI conducted, after engine room
21 FSMI conducted, after fireroom
30 FSMI conducted, forward engine room

July

6 FSMI conducted, forward fireroom
13 Production cutoff, after plant
19/20 LOE aft

August

8/9 LOE forward
8/22 Visit by Senator Pete Wilson (D-CAL)
8/25 Crew Certification Phase II completed
29/31 First Sea Trails

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS (Cont'd)

September

1-2 Continue First Sea Trails
20-22 Second Sea Trails

October

6 Complete BOH; 1 month ahead of schedule
6 Commence early CSSQT
6 Depart LBNSY for Homeport San Diego
14 Aviation Certification
14 Aviation Readiness Evaluation
26 WSAT Completion, ASW Weapons Firings
27 Arrive San Diego

November

2 Economy Run, Social OPERA
15-17 CSSQT Missile Firings
17 Complete early CSSQT

December

1 GRIDLEY hosted Christmas Dinner Dance for crew , Harbor Island
Hotel
8 New Executive Officer - LCDR R. R. PETERMAN relieved CDR K. D.
SLAGHT
5 3M Assist Visit
16-31 Holiday Standown
29 Hull Cleaning conducted

**COMMAND HISTORY 1983
USS GRIDLEY (CG 21)**

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

GRIDLEY started in 1983 in drydock at Long Beach Naval Shipyard, in the third of month of a scheduled one year overhaul period. She undocked on 10 February after a successful overhaul of both shafts. Shipboard Material Inspections (SMI) commenced in mid-April and continued through late May in the four main engineering spaces. With the results of all four being very encouraging.

On 27 May, GRIDLEY celebrated her twentieth birthday with a dinner dance for the crew at the El Adobe Restaurant in the San Juan Capistrano. At the celebration, twenty-one personnel re-enlisted in the Navy to make the occasion even more special.

June and July were spent preparing for the first Light-Off Examination (LOE) which occurred on 19-20 July in the aft engineering spaces. Once again, GRIDLEY came through with an routine exceptional job for the LOE. This was followed up by a successful LOE forward on 8-9 August.

The entire crew displayed their training during a highly successful Crew Certification the last week of August, and this was the final step required before the First Sea Trails from 29 August to 2 September. No major problems were encountered and the Second Sea Trails were held in the Southern California Operating Area from 20-22 September.

With nothing but successful sea trails and inspections behind them. The GRIDLEY completed overhaul one month ahead of schedule on 06 October, a fete never accomplished by a cruiser on the West Coast. Along with the early overhaul completion, GRIDLEY became the prototype ship for commencing Combat Systems Qualification Testing (CSSQT) immediately upon leaving the shipyard vice waiting six to 12 weeks. The Prototype CSSQT was completed on 17 November upon the successful firing of required missiles on the Pacific Missile Test Center Range.

Weapons System Accuracy Trials (WSAT) was completed on 26 October with firing of both an ASROC and an over the side torpedo.

A TYCOM 3M Assist Visit was held on 5 December which was evaluated as outstanding. On 8 December, LCDR R. R. PETERMAN relieved CDR K. D. SLAGHT as the Executive Officer of the "World's Greatest Cruiser".

USS GRIDLEY (CG-21)

USS GRIDLEY (CG-21), the third main-of-war named for Captain Charles V. GRIDLEY, has a superb reputation to uphold. The name of GRIDLEY is noted both for Captain GRIDLEY's heroic bravery and devotion to duty and for the distinguished records of two previous ships which bore the name.

The present GRIDLEY (CG-21), was commissioned on May 26, 1963 at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, and was assigned to the U. S. Pacific Fleet. In March of 1964, GRIDLEY deployed to the Western Pacific as a unit of the U. S. Seventh Fleet and was part of Task Group 77.6 during the Gulf of Tonkin crisis in August of that year. She was awarded the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and The Navy Unit Commendation for services in support of successful air strikes and counter attack operations against North Vietnamese torpedo boats and supporting facilities.

As a unit of the U. S. Pacific Fleet, GRIDLEY again deployed to the Western Pacific in 1965, 1966 and 1968 where she served in the South China Sea and the Tonkin Gulf.

On July 22, 1968, GRIDLEY departed her home port of Long Beach, California bound for the Bain Iron Works operation, Bath, Maine, and was decommissioned prior to undergoing an extensive anti-air warfare modernization conversion. During her shipyard period, GRIDLEY was fitted with the Naval Tactical Data System (NTDS) which provides rapid communications and information displays, enabling ship and force commanders to make decisions in coping with hostile threats in today's highspeed warfare.

After commissioning on January 17, 1970, GRIDLEY returned to her homeport of Long Beach, California, from November 1970 to May 1971 and again during 1972. GRIDLEY served in Japanese and Vietnamese waters.

In February of 1973, GRIDLEY entered Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California, for overhaul. During this period she received an Anti-Missile Defense System and outfit with highly sophisticated electronic equipment to help her meet changing operational commitments. GRIDLEY sailed to her new homeport, San Diego, California, in December of 1973.

In 1975, GRIDLEY again deployed to the Western Pacific. During this seven and one half month deployment, GRIDLEY provided air traffic control and on station support during operations Frequent Wind, the evacuation of Persons from South Vietnam. GRIDLEY also was on station as air traffic controller during the MAYAGUEZ incident off the coast of Cambodia.

After a short 10 months back in her homeport, GRIDLEY returned to the Western Pacific in July of 1976. There she operated in Task Group 77.4 and participated in various fleet exercises, the augmentation of U. S. Forces in Korea and transit of the Sea of Japan. The ship visited ports in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and the Philippines.

In March of 1979, GRIDLEY entered Long Beach Naval Shipyard for update and repairs to her Missile Fire Control System and installation of the Harpoon Cruise Missile. Her electronic and communication suites were also updated and repaired. Upon completion of the yard period, GRIDLEY returned to San Diego and underwent refresher training in preparation for the next WESPAC deployment.

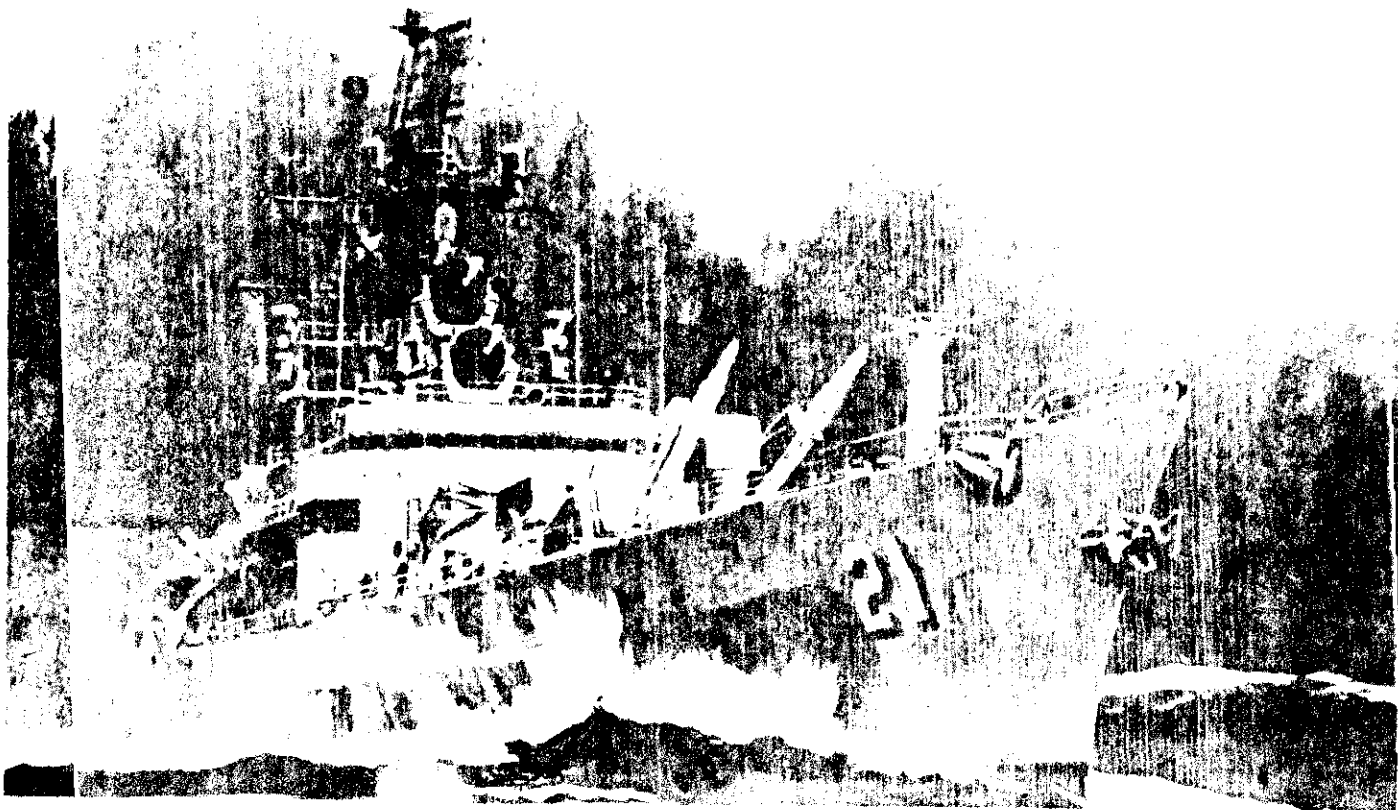
In 1979, the GRIDLEY was deployed to the Far East and as a result of the Iranian crisis, participated in Indian Ocean contingency operations until mid 1980. During this deployment she visited Madagascar and Somalia. GRIDLEY's good will visit did much for opening diplomatic relations in this strategic area. GRIDLEY returned to San Diego in July 1980 and participated in various Southern California training operations until almost 1981 when she returned again to WESPAC.

During the next seven months GRIDLEY performed AAW Picket and AAW Commander duties while assigned to the Coral Sea Battle Group. She again operated in the Indian Ocean and was called upon to perform various tasks in the Northern Sea of Japan in early 1982. In addition to port visits in Japan, Hong Kong, and the Philippines, GRIDLEY visited Papeete Beach, Tahiti.

Upon returning to San Diego in March 1982, GRIDLEY was once again operating in Southern California waters until October when she returned to Long Beach Naval Shipyard for an extensive update of the Combat and Search Radar, installation of new anti missile Close In Weapons System, Electronic Warfare and Communicational Suites, and overhaul of all the Engineering Machinery. GRIDLEY returned to the operational fleet in October 1983.

GRIDLEY is equipped with the extended range (over 4000 miles) Air Missile System, Anti-Satellite Rocket, Torpedoes, Harpoon Cruise Missile, Close In Weapons System and a capability of operating helicopters from her flight deck. She is 341' in length, has a beam of 54 feet, 30 masts and disposes 800 tons. Her complement consists of 260 crew members, she carries a crew of 300 enlisted and 24 officers.

Since her commissioning in 1963, GRIDLEY has had a total of twelve commanding officers who have carried on the famous Captain Charles V. GRIDLEY traditions. Currently in command is Captain Robert T. Reimann, USN.



Welcome Aboard

COMMANDER NAVAL SURFACE FORCE
U.S. PACIFIC FLEET

The Naval Surface Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet (NAVSURFPAC) is commanded by a Vice Admiral with headquarters at the Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, California.

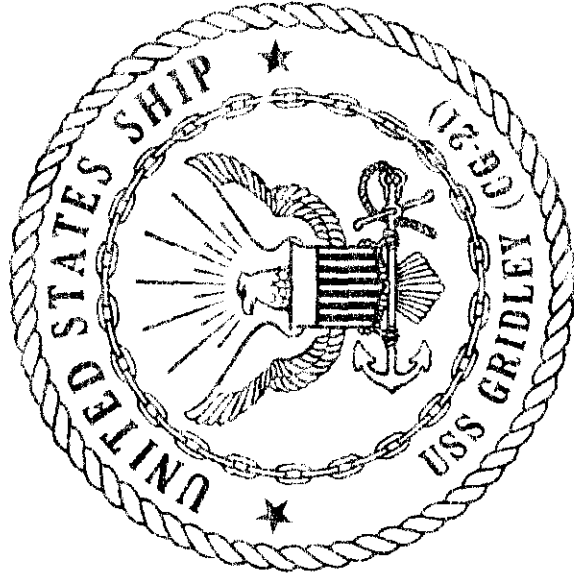
The primary mission of the Commander, Naval Surface Force, is to provide combat-ready ships and men to the Commanders, U.S. Third and Seventh Fleets. The Navy's area of responsibility in the Pacific encompasses about 85 million square miles.

The Commander is also responsible for the training, readiness, discipline and morale of his forces.

With the exception of the Submarine and Naval Air Forces, COMNAVSURFPAC commands all other surface ships in the Pacific Fleet.

While deployed, these ships and men may be engaged in anti-submarine warfare exercises, search and rescue missions, provide gunfire support, take part in fleet and amphibious exercises, or may visit other countries on good-will missions.

When in their homeports, ships' crews enjoy leave and liberty, conduct refresher training, make necessary repairs, perform routine upkeep of their ships and train new men for duty in today's Navy.



COMMANDER NAVAL SURFACE FORCE

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET