



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

USS CAPE ST. GEORGE (CG 71)

FLEET POST OFFICE

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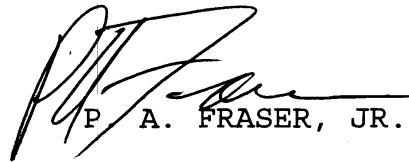
From: Commanding Officer, USS CAPE ST. GEORGE (CG 71)
To: Chief of Naval Operations (N09BH)

Subj: COMMAND HISTORY FOR 1995

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12E

Encl: (1) Command Chronology

1. In accordance with reference (a), enclosure (1) is forwarded with pleasure.


P. A. FRASER, JR.

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1. CAPE ST. GEORGE conducted the following events in 1995:

a. January 1995

(1) CAPE ST. GEORGE opened 1995 in Naples, Italy. From 1 January to 6 January, the officers and crew relaxed after having spent several weeks in the Adriatic Sea (including Christmas) in support of Operations SHARP GUARD and DENY FLIGHT.

(2) Following the port visit to Naples, the ship traveled to Palermo, Italy for an Intermediate Maintenance Availability (IMAV).

(3) CAPE ST. GEORGE was underway again, heading to the Aegean Sea, north of Crete, to participate in the NATO Missile Firing Installation live missile firing exercise. From 26 January to 27 January, CAPE ST. GEORGE fired SM-2 missiles and conducted various surface gunnery exercises with 5"/54 and .50 caliber.

b. February 1995

(1) In early February, CAPE ST. GEORGE traveled to Ismir, Turkey for a liberty port. After a few days inport, CAPE ST. GEORGE participated in Exercise DOGFISH 95 (a multi-national Anti-Submarine Warfare Exercise) with the French, Germans, and Italians.

(2) CAPE ST. GEORGE traveled to Corfu, Greece for a well-deserved liberty call. Underway for the Adriatic Sea and the troubled former Yugoslavia, CAPE ST. GEORGE acted as RED CROWN and, again, supported Operations SHARP GUARD and DENY FLIGHT, enforcing United Nations sanctions on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(3) CAPE ST. GEORGE traveled to Limassol, Cyprus for some rest and relaxation.

c. March 1995

(1) CAPE ST. GEORGE proceeded west of Israel and participated in SIXTHFLTEX from 8 March to 16 March. This exercise involved all elements of the EISENHOWER Battlegroup and included simulated TOMAHAWK strikes, surface gunnery exercises, and anti-air warfare exercises.

(2) From 20 March to 24 March, CAPE ST. GEORGE proceeded to Valletta, Malta for a three-day liberty port visit.

d. April 1995

(1) Following the Anti-Submarine Warfare Exercise SHAREM 111, CAPE ST. GEORGE stopped for a port call in Benidorm, Spain from 1 April to 5 April.

(2) After six months of exercises, operational commitments, and separation from loved ones, CAPE ST. GEORGE got underway and headed west, enroute Norfolk, Virginia. CAPE ST. GEORGE arrived in homeport on 14 April and commenced a post-deployment standdown.

e. May 1995 - June 1995

(1) Standdown ended on 16 May and the ship shifted to six section duty.

(2) On 1 June, CAPE ST. GEORGE was underway, enroute Houston, Texas. Stewart-Stevenson Engineering invited the ship to a Gas Turbine Exposition, during which it would display its Stewart-Stevenson built Gas Turbine Generators. The week-long port visit was both business and

pleasure as officers and crew gave tours of the ship and and enjoyed Houston by taking in an Astros game and an old-fashioned barbecue.

(3) The transit back to homeport (from 10 June to 14 June) enabled CAPE ST. GEORGE to host its first "Tiger Cruise" where male friends and family could ride the ship and spend a few days underway.

(4) On 15 June, CAPE ST. GEORGE began an Intermediate Maintenance Availability (IMAV). During this IMAV, much needed maintenance and upkeep was performed.

f. July 1995

(1) On 14 July, CAPE ST. GEORGE again took to the seas, heading to the Caribbean Sea for Counter Drug Operations.

(2) CAPE ST. GEORGE was ordered to proceed west and investigate suspicious activity in the Pacific Ocean. This was a rare opportunity for an Atlantic Fleet cruiser to transit the Panama Canal.

(3) After a few days in the South Pacific, the U.S. Coast Guard Detachment assigned to CAPE ST. GEORGE boarded and searched a possible smuggler. Three days of searching led to the seizure of 12.1 tons of cocaine with a street value of over \$543 million.

(4) The seizure was the largest in Maritime history and CAPE ST. GEORGE escorted the suspect vessel to Panama where it handed it off to a West Coast frigate for further transfer to San Diego. The ten suspect crewmembers face ten years in U.S. Federal prison.

g. August 1995

(1) Another transit of the Panama Canal on 1 August put CAPE ST. GEORGE on the Atlantic side of Central America again. CAPE ST. GEORGE returned to homeport on 9 August.

(2) Hurricane Felix screamed up the eastern seaboard, terrorizing Cape Hatteras and threatening Hampton Roads. CAPE ST. GEORGE was underway with the rest of the Atlantic Fleet on 15 August and returned from its hurricane evasion on 19 August.

(3) After a few days at home, CAPE ST. GEORGE was underway again on 29 August, enroute the Gulf of Mexico for the All Services Combat Identification and Evaluation Team (ASCIET) 95.

h. September 1995

(1) From 4 September to 15 September, the AEGIS Cruisers CAPE ST. GEORGE and ANZIO tested their Cooperative Engagement Capability (CEC) and Joint Tactical Information and Display System (JTIDS or LINK 16) in a joint environment with Air Force F-15s, F-16s, an Army Patriot Missile Battery, a Marine Tactical Air Operations Center, a Hawk Missile Battery, and Air Force Control and Reporting Center.

(2) CAPE ST. GEORGE and ANZIO developed new techniques and technology to properly identify friendly and hostile aircraft, preventing fratricide in the future.

(3) From 8 September to 10 September, CAPE ST. GEORGE visited Pascagoula, Mississippi where she came to life in 1993.

(4) On the transit back to homeport, CAPE ST. GEORGE spent 18 September to 21 September in Port Everglades, Florida. After four days in sunny Fort Lauderdale, CAPE ST. GEORGE arrived in homeport on 23 September.

i. October 1995

(1) The next several weeks were spent inport working up for some upcoming inspections. From 2 October to 5 October, a Cruise Missile Tactical Qualification Assist Visit was conducted. From 11 October to 12 October and 17 October to 19 October, CAPE ST. GEORGE was underway operating in the Virginia Capes in preparation for her second Operational Propulsion Plant Examination (OPPE).

(2) From 23 October to 26 October, CAPE ST. GEORGE conducted a Shipboard Explosive Safety Inspection (SESI), during which the ship earned outstanding results and was designated as a role model for other ships on the waterfront to emulate due to impeccable material conditions of shipboard spaces and ammunition/explosive ordnance handling administration.

j. November 1995

(1) During the week of 6 November, CAPE ST. GEORGE hosted its second Logistics Management Assessment (LMA) and, once again, the ship earned outstanding results. From 16 November to 17 November, CAPE ST. GEORGE had its Cruise Missile Tactical Qualification and demonstrated superb efficiency in employing TOMAHAWK cruise missiles, HARPOON anti-ship missiles, and Standard Missiles in a coordinated multi-theat environment.

(2) Immediately prior to a brief Thanksgiving vacation, CDR Edward L. Brownlee was relieved by LCDR Charles J. Neary as the Executive Officer on 15 November.

(3) On 27 November, CAPE ST. GEORGE was underway again, enroute Newport, Rhode Island. CAPE ST. GEORGE spent a week in Newport at the Surface Warfare Officer School Command as "school ship."

k. December 1995

(1) On 2 December, CAPE ST. GEORGE was underway again, enroute homeport. During the transit back, the ship conducted its second "Tiger Cruise."

(2) Upon return to homeport, CAPE ST. GEORGE had its Christmas Party on 5 December and began holiday leave and standdown from 15 December to 4 January.

2. CAPE ST. GEORGE earned the following awards during 1995:

- a. Her second consecutive Battle Efficiency Award.
- b. The SIXTH FLEET "Hook 'Em Award" for Anti-Submarine Warfare excellence.
- c. The USS ARIZONA Memorial Trophy which is awarded by the CNO to the ship which maintained the highest state of combat readiness in a two-year time span.
- d. The Joint Meritorious Unit Award for the Navy/Coast Guard team's intercept of the NATALY I, which led to the largest cocaine seizure in maritime history.
- e. The Meritorious Unit Award as part of the EISENHOWER Battle Group.
- f. Nominated as Runner-Up for the Golden Anchor Award.