

rec'd 7/23/90



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

U.S.S. HARRY E. YARNELL (CG-17)

FLEET POST OFFICE

NEWYORK 09594

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7 JUN 1990

From: Commanding Officer, USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17)
To: Director of Naval History (OP 09BH), Washington Navy Yard,
Washington, D. C. 20374-0571

Subj: COMMAND HISTORY 1989

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12D

Encl: (1) USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17): COMMAND 1989
(2) Welcome Aboard Pamphlet
(3) Commanding Officer's Biography and Photo

1. In accordance with reference (a), enclosures (1) through (3) are submitted.



G. W. ZWIRSCHITZ

USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17) 1989

The year 1989 was a highly successful and operationally dynamic year for HARRY E. YARNELL. After spending portions or all of the preceding two years at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, undergoing receipt of the state-of-the-art "New Threat Upgrade" combat systems package, USS HARRY E. YARNELL took to the seas with an anxious and enthusiastic crew, ready to take the "World's Finest Warship" throughout the world.

Soon after the crew of over 400 sailors returned from holiday leave and upkeep, USS HARRY E. YARNELL was underway, taking part in a "VANALEX" missile exercise in the Virginia Capes operating area. This quick start to the new year would be a sign of things to come for HARRY E. YARNELL, as she would face a challenging underway schedule throughout 1989 and into the turn of the decade. Upon completion of "VANALEX", the ship proceeded south, to the Puerto Rican operating area for type training and of ship's noise measurement then on to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba for rigorous, in-depth Refresher Training for about one month.

After a brief stopover in Mayport, Florida, USS HARRY E. YARNELL returned to her homeport of Norfolk, Virginia in early March, where she remained for most of the month while taking advantage of an Intermediate Maintenance Availability (IMAV). Near the end of March the ship was underway for type training/AUTEC. The USS HARRY E. YARNELL returned home on the second of April remaining for fifteen days.

USS HARRY E. YARNELL participated in FLEETEX 3-89 18 April through 1 May, taking part in exercises with the USS FORRESTAL Battle Group, including a surface to air MISSILEX.

The crew was then treated to an outstanding port visit on the beautiful island of St. Lucia, in the town of Castries.

Later in May, USS HARRY E. YARNELL got underway enroute to Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, and continued operations and exercises in the Puerto Rican operating area. Events included the Combat Systems Qualification Test (CSSQT), a MISSILEX, and Type Training. On 18 May, USS HARRY E. YARNELL commenced the transit to Norfolk, returning on 21 May and remaining there until the 30th.

On 02 June 1989, Captain Gary W. Zwirschitz, USN, relieved Captain William T. Shiffer, USN, of command in a ceremony held at Naval Station Norfolk, VA.

The next week was spent alternating between inport time and Virginia Capes operating area training, leading up to an INSURV Inspection from 7-9 June. USS HARRY E. YARNELL utilized another

Enclosure (1)

USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17) 1989

IMAV from 30 June - 24 July, along with making preparations for the historic visit of the Soviet SLAVA Class Warship, "MARSHALL USTINOV" to Norfolk the last week of July. USS HARRY E. YARNELL sailors played host to their Soviet counterparts, taking them shopping at local malls, sightseeing, and on a very enjoyable and memorable trip to Busch Gardens. The well publicized event saw the sailors from the two countries not only exchange goodwill, but also uniform items and other souvenirs.

In early August, the ship got underway for weapons onload at Yorktown, Virginia. Six days after the completion of the onload, USS HARRY E. YARNELL set sail, 17 July, for the Puerto Rican operating area following type training CSSQT pase III, and still more type training. USS HARRY E. YARNELL took part in FLEETEX 4-89, again operating in conjunction with the USS FORRESTAL Battle Group. Noteworthy in the FLEETEX, in addition to the outstanding performance of the USS HARRY E. YARNELL in a HARPOON MISSILEX, was the presence of an embarked "Scientist at Sea", Dr. Janice Canon-Bowers, who was researching the "effects of tactical decision-making under stress".

Upon return to Norfolk on 10 September, USS HARRY E. YARNELL commenced a month of POM (Preparation for Overseas Movement) leave and upkeep, and on 12 October USS HARRY E. YARNELL deployed in Mediterranean 1-90. The ship transited the Atlantic without USS FORRESTAL and escort USS THORN after a tragic and untimely fire rendered the carrier unable to get underway on time. USS HARRY E. YARNELL in-chopped the Mediterranean Sea on 24 October, subsequently commencing Western Mediterranean Operations until 13 October.

USS HARRY E. YARNELL anchored with ships from both the incoming and outgoing battle groups as part of a training anchorage in Pollensa Bay, Spain on the 31st of October. The ship then spent the first three days of November in the Western Med.

On 4 November, USS HARRY E. YARNELL made it's first port visit, anchoring off Port Mahon, on the isle of Menorca, Spain. While in Port Mahon, USS HARRY E. YARNELL Sailors took active part in a community relations project, maintaining and upkeeping a U. S. Cemetery.

The ship got underway on 8 November arriving in Naples, Italy on the 11th. The ship remained in Naples for 16 days, 14 of which were spent in an IMAV alongside the USS Yosemite. Highlights of the Naples visit included a visit from a group from the distinguished Royal Defense College, headed by Air Marshall Sir Michael Armitage, a ship's picnic at Carney Park, numerous

USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17) 1989

athletic events, and a very popular program set by the USO which provided sailors with the opportunity to enjoy Thanksgiving Dinner with local American Families.

USS Harry E. Yarnell left Naples on 28 November and was underway in the Central Mediterranean until 4 December, when the ship pulled into La Spezia, Italy, an Italian Naval Base. The ship was visited by the Commander, Northern Tyrrhenian Naval District. Upon completion of the port visit, USS HARRY E. YARNELL participated in Western Mediterranean operations and then headed for Malaga, Spain. In Malaga, the crew enjoyed outstanding liberty, with the area having much to offer the sailors. Many wives visited the ship and several Christmas parties were held onboard. One, for the crew with gifts and grabbags supplied by thoughtful people at home in the United States under the auspices of the Adopt-a-Ship Program and another which was put on by the crew for the benefit of a young girls' orphanage.

Thus wound down a year of vigorous activity for HARRY E. YARNELL, with the crew looking ahead to the completion of deployment Mediterranean 1-90 and ready to take on whatever challenges the new decade might present.

USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17) 1989
CHRONOLOGY

01 - 09	January	Completion of Holiday Leave and Upkeep
10		Underway, Virginia Capes
11		Missilex "VANDALEX", Virginia Capes
12 - 17		Underway to Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico
18 - 19		Inport, Roosevelt Roads
20		Underway, Type Training, Puerto Rican Oparea
20		Ship's Self-Noise Measurement, Puerto Rican Oparea
21		Underway to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
22		Inport, Guantanamo Bay
23 - 24	February	Refresher Training, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
25 - 27		Underway to Mayport, Florida
28 - 01	March	Inport Mayport, Florida
02 - 05		Underway to Norfolk, Virginia
06 - 27		Inport Norfolk, Virginia
06 - 24		Intermediate Maintenance Activity Availability
28 - 29		Underway to AUTEK
30		Type Training, AUTEK
31 - 01	April	Underway to Norfolk, Virginia
02 - 17		Inport Norfolk, Virginia
18 - 01	May	FLEETEX 3-89
02 - 03		Surface to Air Missilex, Puerto Rican Oparea
03		Underway to Castries, St. Lucia
04 - 07		Inport Castries, St. Lucia
08 - 09		Underway to Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico
10		Inport Roosevelt Roads
11 - 16		Type Training, Puerto Rican Oparea
11 - 16		Combat Systems Qualification Test Phase II
17		Missilex, Puerto Rican Oparea
18 - 20		Underway to Norfolk, Virginia
21 - 30		Inport Norfolk, Virginia
31 - 01	June	Type Training, Virginia Capes
02 - 05		Inport Norfolk, Virginia
06		UMI, Virginia Capes
30 - 24	July	Repair Availability, Norfolk Virginia

USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17) 1989
CHRONOLOGY

24 - 28 Host Ship for Visit of Soviet Naval Vessel MARSHAL USTINOV

03 - 24 July Repair Availability, Norfolk Virginia
24 - 28 Host Ship for Visit of Soviet Naval Vessel MARSHAL USTINOV

07 August Inport Norfolk
07 - 09 INSURV
08 - 09 Inport Norfolk, Virginia
10 - 11 Weapons Onload, Yorktown, Virginia
12 -16 Inport Norfolk, Virginia
17 - 20 Underway to Puerto Rican Oparea
21 - 24 Type Training, Puerto Rican Oparea
25 - 28 Type Training, Westlant

29 - 10 September FLEETEX 4-89, Dr. Janice Canon-Bowers of "Scientists at Sea" to study "Tactical Decision making under stress"

10 - 11 October Leave and Upkeep prior to Overseas Movement
12 Underway for Mediterranean Deployment 1-90
12 - 23 Transit across Atlantic
24 - 30 Underway OPS, WESTMED
31 - 01 November Training Anchorage, Polensa Bay, Spain
01 - 03 Underway Ops, WESTMED
04 - 07 Port Visit, Port Mahon, Menorca Spain
Harry E. Yarnell's Sailors assist in Upkeep of U. S. Navy Cemetery
08 - 10 Underway Ops, WESTMED
11 Underway to Naples, Italy
12 Arrive Naples, Italy
13 - 27 Port visit Naples, Italy. Visit from Royal Defense College, led by Air Marshall Sir Michael Armitage.
14 - 26 Intermediate Maintenance Activity Availability

28 - 03 December Underway Ops, CENTMED
04 - 09 Port visit, La Spezia, Italy. Visit by Commander, Northern Tyrhenian Naval District
10 - 19 Underway Ops, WESTMED
20 - 07 January Port visit, Malaga Spain. Harry E. Yarnell hosted Christmas Party for children's orphanage.

Captain
GARY W. ZWIRSCHITZ
U. S. Navy

Captain Gary W. Zwirschitz graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1964 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics. After graduation he reported to Officer Candidate School in Newport, Rhode Island where he was commissioned an Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve on 19 June 1964.

Captain Zwirschitz reported to the USS SERRANO (AGS 24) homeported in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii where he served as Operations and Hydrographic Officer through June 1966. From July 1966 to September 1968 he served as Aide and Flag Lieutenant to Commander, Naval Base, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines. He then reported for duty as Operations Officer, USS STICKELL (DD 888) where he served until May 1971. From June 1971 until May 1972 he served as Commanding Officer USS OBSERVER (MSO 461) homeported in Charleston, South Carolina. Thereafter, he attended George Washington University and received his MBA in Financial Management followed by a tour as SCN program analyst at Headquarters, Naval Material Command.

In the fall of 1975 Captain Zwirschitz attended the Naval Warfare College Command and Staff Course and graduated with distinction in June 1976. His next assignment was Executive Officer, USS ELMER MONTGOMERY (FF 1082) from September 1976 until May 1978. From June 1978 until February 1981 Captain Zwirschitz was Financial Management Officer on the Staff of Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, followed by a tour as Commanding Officer, USS CONYINGHAM (DDG 17) from September 1981 until September 1983. His next assignment was Chief Staff Officer, Commander Destroyer Squadron TWO until January 1986. His last assignment was Fleet Comptroller on the staff of Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Captain Zwirschitz is a designated Surface Warfare Officer and is proven subspecialist in Financial Management. His personal decorations include the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal with two stars, and the Navy Commendation Medal. He is married to the former (b) (6) of (b) (6). They have two children. (b) (6)



**Captain
GARY W. ZWIRSCHITZ
United States Navy**

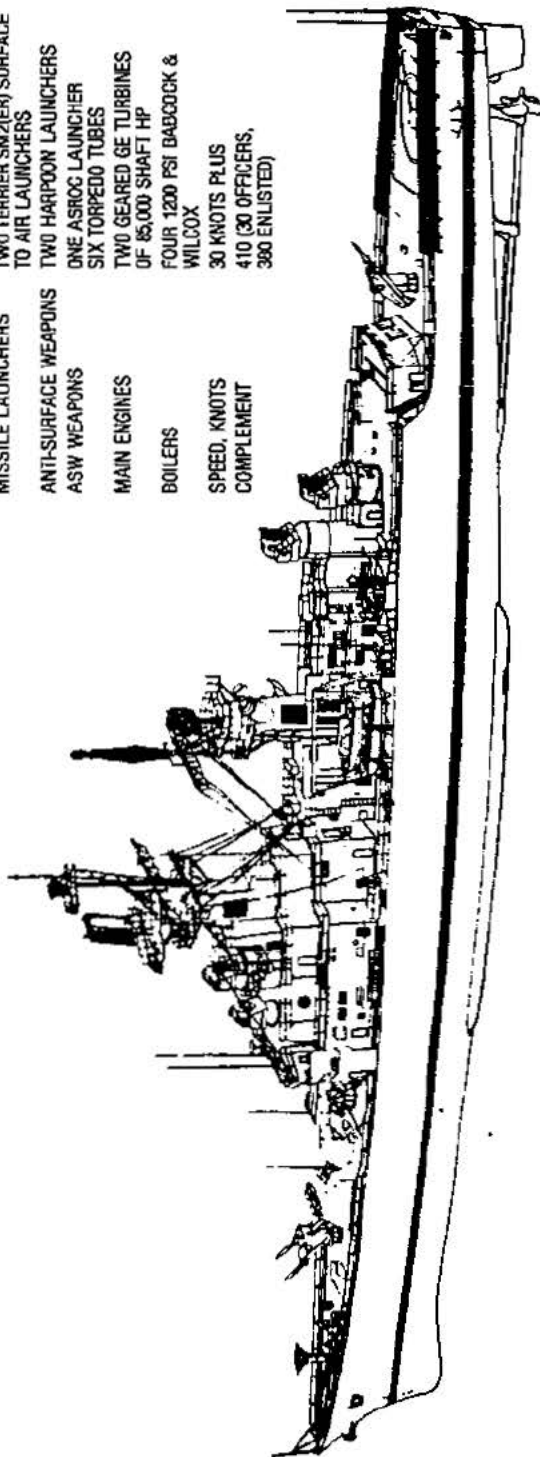
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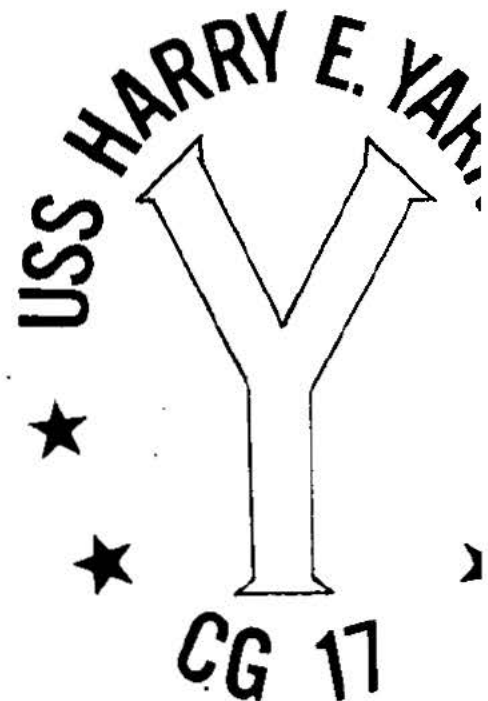
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USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG-17)
 DISPLACEMENT 8100 TONS
 LENGTH, FEET (METERS) 533 (162.5)
 BEAM, FEET (METERS) 54 (16)
 DRAFT, FEET (METERS) 26.5 (8.1)
 MISSILE LAUNCHERS TWO TERRIER SM/2IER SURFACE TO AIR LAUNCHERS
 ANTI-SURFACE WEAPONS TWO HARPOON LAUNCHERS
 ASW WEAPONS ONE ASROC LAUNCHER SIX TORPEDO TUBES
 MAIN ENGINES TWO GEARED GE TURBINES OF 45,000 SHAFT HP
 BOILERS FOUR 1200 PSI BABCOCK & WILCOX
 SPEED, KNOTS PLUS 30
 COMPLEMENT 410 (30 OFFICERS, 380 ENLISTED)



**WELCOME
ABOARD**



**USS
HARRY E. YARNELL
CG-17**

SHIP'S HISTORY

USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17) was built at Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine, and honors Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, USN, who was born in Iowa in 1875. Following graduation from the Naval Academy in 1897, Admiral Yarnell had an illustrious career during World War I and retired from the Navy in 1939 after having served as Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet. He was recalled to active duty during World War II and subsequently retired permanently in 1944. He died at Newport, Rhode Island, on July 7, 1959.

Harry E. Yarnell was launched in 1961 and commissioned on February 2, 1963 as a guided missile frigate (DLG 17). YARNELL made her maiden deployment to the Mediterranean in 1966 and returned again in 1967 prior to representing the United States at the Canadian Naval Assembly in Halifax, Nova Scotia. From 1968 to mid-1969 YARNELL was placed out of commission in Bath, Maine, for a major overhaul during which time a modern computer system and advanced electronics systems were installed. On July 12, 1969 YARNELL was recommissioned in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1970, YARNELL served as flagship for Commander, South Atlantic Force for the UNITAS XI cruise around South America. YARNELL was assigned to the Mediterranean SIXTH Fleet in late 1971 and returned in June 1972. In August 1973 YARNELL deployed to the Mediterranean for the fifth time and played a key surveillance role during the Middle East crisis. YARNELL entered the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard in January 1974 for a one year complex overhaul to update her missile systems and engineering plant.

During 1975 and early 1978 YARNELL was involved in various Atlantic Fleet exercises prior to her deployment to the Mediterranean for the sixth time in April. During this deployment, YARNELL participated in both NATO and SIXTH Fleet exercises as well as surveillance of Soviet naval units, including the maiden voyage of CVHG KIEV. YARNELL entered the Black Sea in September 1976, visiting Constanta, Romania, the second U.S. warship to do so in 30 years. In September 1977, YARNELL deployed to Northern Europe as the flagship of Commander, SECOND Fleet/Commander Striking Fleet Atlantic and participated in the NATO exercise Ocean Safari '77 in October. YARNELL began her seventh Mediterranean deployment in April 1978, conducting operations in the Black Sea and participating in the NATO exercise National Week, Dawn Patrol and Display Determination. YARNELL also hosted a cruise for guests that included the Royal Family of Monaco before returning to Norfolk in October.

In January 1979, YARNELL entered the Charleston Naval Shipyard for an extensive overhaul that upgraded engineering and combat systems, returning to Norfolk in February 1980. In September YARNELL participated in COMTUEX 5-80, a multi-threat exercise and then departed Norfolk for the Indian Ocean, operating with Commander Carrier Group EIGHT embarked in USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62). YARNELL returned to Norfolk in June 1981. In March 1982 YARNELL deployed to the Mediterranean as flagship for Commander Cruiser Destroyer Group Two. Returning to Norfolk in June 1987, Harry E. Yarnell entered Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia for an extensive overhaul that included installation of the New Threat Upgrade to Combat Systems. Yarnell returned to the fleet in August 1988 and began post-overhaul trials, and intensive training. Yarnell successfully completed Refresher Training at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba in February 1989. After a Basic Fleet Exercise in May 89, YARNELL served as host ship for the historic Norfolk visit of the Soviet ship MARSHALL USTINOV in July 1989. USS HARRY E. YARNELL then participated in an Advanced Fleet Exercise in August 1989, prior to commencing a Mediterranean deployment in October 1989.

USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG-17)

USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG-17) is a double ended TERRIER SM-2(ER) Missile Cruiser. She is designed to provide long range anti-air warfare for carrier battle groups. Her two anti-air warfare batteries consist of two AN/SPG-55B fire control radars and twin rail MK 10 missile launchers fore and aft. Long range initial aircraft detection is provided by the AN/SPS-49(V)5 two dimensional radar and AN/SPS-48(E) electronic search radar. The SLQ-32(V)3 electronic warfare suite provides her with multi-dimensional EW capabilities. In addition to her anti-air warfare capability, YARNELL is equipped with a sophisticated anti-submarine warfare suite consisting of the AN/SQQ 23(B), sonar, and anti-rocket launcher and twin batteries of torpedo tubes. Antisurface warfare capability is provided by the dual HARPOON missile launchers. Propulsion is provided by four 1200 psi steam Babcock and Wilcox boilers driving two propulsion shafts and 14,000 pound propellers capable of 85,000 shaft horsepower each for speeds in excess of 30 knots. The crew of over 400 officers and men, services provided include medical facilities and a pharmacy, a ship store, barber shop, laundry, closed circuit television and radio systems.

FORMER COMMANDING OFFICERS

Commodore E. NELSON, USN 02 FEB 63 - 06 JUN 64
 Captain E. LEAVITT, USN 06 JUN 64 - 30 JUL 65
 Captain Les L. ROTHERMEL, USN 30 JUL 65 - 30 DEC 66
 Captain Irich J. KELLEY, USN 30 DEC 66 - 09 FEB 68
 RECOMMISSION - MODERNIZATION 09 FEB 68 - 12 JUL 69
 Captain Ter G. LESSMAN, USN 12 JUL 69 - 18 JUL 70
 Captain M. BOWEN, USN 18 JUL 70 - 28 JUL 72
 Captain Bert D. DUNCAN, USN 28 JUL 72 - 07 SEP 74

Captain Roger L. BUCK, USN 07 SEP 74 - 27 MAR 76
 Captain Richard C. AVRIT, USN 27 MAR 76 - 22 DEC 77
 Captain Eugene A. SPADONI, USN 22 DEC 77 - 16 JUL 80
 Captain Howard F. BURDICK, USN 16 JUL 80 - 24 AUG 81
 Captain Robert E. GREER, USN 24 AUG 81 - 29 JUL 83
 Captain Carl J. ALBRECHT, USN 29 JUL 83 - 12 JUL 85
 Captain Thoms M. McNICHOLAS, Jr., USN 12 JUL 85 - 20 JUN 87
 Captain William T. SHIFFER, Jr., USN 20 JUN 87 - 02 JUN 89
 Captain Gary W. ZWIRSCHITZ, USN 02 JUN 89 - Present



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

U.S.S. HARRY E. YARNELL (CG-17)

FLEET POST OFFICE

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18 Jan 1991

From: Commanding Officer, USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17)
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Washington D.C. 20374-0571

Subj: COMMAND HISTORY

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12D

Encl: (1) USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17): 1990

(2) Welcome Aboard Pamphlet

1. Enclosures (1) and (2) are submitted in accordance with
reference (a).



G. W. ZWIRSCHEITZ

USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17): 1990

The start of the new year found USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17) inport in Malaga, Spain during the second half of her ninth Mediterranean Deployment. Arriving in the Med in November as part of the USS FORRESTAL Battle Group, commanded by RADM Allen, YARNELL participated in numerous Mediterranean exercises, conducted training with regional countries, and provided a naval presence in Mediterranean littoral countries.

Service to others was characteristic of YARNELL's port visits throughout the deployment, as her crew renovated an orphanage in Malaga and served several meals to its children. The ship hosted an outdoor picnic and an on-board Christmas party for the orphans as well. The long IMAV period also left time for tours to Seville and skiing trips to the Sierra-Nevada Mountains. YARNELL underway once more to conduct Battle Group operations in the Western Mediterranean.

The FORRESTAL Battle Group conducted mutual ASW training exercises with French, British, Italian and Spanish naval units from 11-14 January. YARNELL took part in Battle Force Training Week between 12 and 16 January before the advanced coordinated ASW battle problem in the Central Med, at the training anchorage in Augusta Bay, Sicily on 15 January. While in Augusta Bay, the ship held a memorial service in observance of Martin Luther King day. YARNELL got underway the next morning enroute to Marseille, France, where she pulled in for a three week tender availability with USS YOSEMITE (AD 19).

The ship continued its string of service projects while in Marseille, including painting The Little Sisters of the Poor retirement home in nearby Aux-en-Provence. Outside Marseille, an all-day party was hosted for YARNELL sailors by the French "Welcome U.S. Navy" program which allowed several crewmembers to visit with host families in their homes to get a taste of daily life in France. Pierside, YARNELL hosted the Sixth Fleet Ambassadors show band, which played for the crew's Party On The Pier two consecutive nights. Several crewmembers took the time to visit Paris, while many others took in the sights of Marseille and the surrounding countryside.

On the 8th of February, the ship got underway for a short trip to Menton, a French coastal city on the border of Italy. Many crewmembers took the opportunity to visit the nearby casinos of Monaco, while others helped decorate parade floats for the region's Citrus Festival. The visit ended as YARNELL left to conduct four days of AAW exercises and a Junior Officer competition in flaghoist, semiphore and formation maneuvering. The ship returned to France and spent three days in St. Tropez before getting underway for continued Carrier Task Group Operations.

Enclosure (1)

Rough seas and heavy weather confronted YARNELL before it arrived in Alexandria, Egypt, on 26 February to participate in the presail conference for BOSTON 1-90, an integrated naval and air force exercise with Eastern Mediterranean allies. This annual event included surface to surface and air to surface units. YARNELL exchanged naval observers with the Egyptian units ABU QUIR, EL SUEZ and RAMADAN. The highlight of BOSTON 1-90 was the War-at-Sea Strike (WAS) in which YARNELL, posed as part of the Blue forces, performed impressively in over the horizon targeting and in AAW support vs. Orange Egyptian air (F-16) and combined surface forces.

After successful completion of BOSTON 1-90, YARNELL spent three days in Alexandria, and as no visit to Egypt is complete without a visit to the Pyramids, the crew took full advantage of numerous sightseeing trips during the three day port visit. After departing from Alexandria, the ship traveled north to take part in subsequent exercises with the Turks. The PASSE around Gokova Bay, included several combined allied submarine exercises, and tested New Threat Upgrade's capabilities in a restricted, near-land and over-land environment against Turkish Air Force simulated air strikes. NTU performed impressively under these conditions.

After these exercises, Yarnell again pulled into port, this time in Haifa, Israel. Accomplishing much preservation and resupplying in a short period, the crew still had time for tours of Jerusalem and Northern Galilee, as well as two charity runs, one hosted by the USO for a local charity and another by USS BOWEN (FF 1079) for the Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters in Norfolk.

Underway again for final OPS before National Week, YARNELL participated in several AAW and ASUW exercises 18-22 March before engaging in the final battle problem. National Week 90, a dual carrier Battle Group exercise conducted in the central Mediterranean involved assets from CTG 60 and the incoming battle group. Starting as opposing forces and ending the week in dual carrier Battle Group operations, both battle groups received valuable training on a full multi-threat scale. National Week 90 included a four ship missile shoot, and Battle Group warfare between blue and Orange forces. CTG 60 (BLUE) came out judged "victorious" and Orange forces "surrendered" at the Training Anchorage in Augusta Bay, on March 28th. Following National Week, the units of the USS FORRESTAL Battle Group completed their turnover to the USS DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER Battle Group and began their return transit to the United States.

With the mantle passed, CTG 60 headed west, conducting single Battle Group exercises until it passed through the Straits of Gibraltar and outchopped on April 2nd. Nine days later, YARNELL would return home to a joyous crowd of family and friends after a very successful OPPE during the trans-Atlantic transit.

After a six-week leave and upkeep period, preparations were made to get underway again for the Baltic Seas as Flagship during BALTOPS '90. BALTOPS is an annual NATO exercise designed to provide training, show a commitment to NATO, and emphasize freedom of the seas. These operations would provide valuable learning opportunities for all participants, including allied forces from Denmark, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Federal Republic of Germany. In addition to YARNELL, U.S. units were USS KAUFFMAN (FFG 59), MONONGAHELA (AO 178), USS BRISCOE (DD 977), and USS PHARRIS (FF 1084).

On May 25th YARNELL left Norfolk, this time as a flag ship for Admiral Thomas Paulsen, Commander Cruiser-Destroyer Group TWO. The transit to Northern Europe took nine days and was slowed by heavy Atlantic Seas and ice floes.

On June 7th YARNELL arrived in Aarhus, Denmark to be welcomed by the Flag Officer Denmark, FOD, the Danish chief naval officer. After exchanging official calls with FOD and several other military dignitaries, the Staff and Wardroom of YARNELL conducted the pre-sail brief for BALTOPS '90. The joint naval exercise solidified allied mine countermeasures procedures, exercised fast patrol boat defense measures in coastal seas and included intense shallow water ASW operations, and low level war at sea strikes.

After a mutually rewarding experience with the armed forces of NATO's northern rim, YARNELL set out on a goodwill tour of West Germany, Denmark, Poland, and Ireland. YARNELL arrived on June 15th to represent the United States in "Kieler Woche" or Kiel Week, Germany's international maritime festival, commemorating the completion of the Kiel Canal which connects the North and Baltic Seas. Naval vessels and sailing ships from around the world made a stop for the week of waterfront festivities. YARNELL sailors had the opportunity to visit Berlin in its last weeks as a divided city. The crew was busy again hosting shipboard tours for thousands of visitors. YARNELL and BRISCOE received a tip of the hat from USDAO Bonn Germany for "the smoothest, most cooperative, and best coordinated USN port call made to the Federal Republic of Germany in recent memory."

After Germany, YARNELL moved on to Copenhagen, Denmark. Berthed a stone's throw away from the city's world famous bronze statue of Hans Christian Anderson's character "The Little Mermaid," YARNELL sailors were within easy walking distance of downtown. They were able to enjoy the sights and shopping of one of one of the world's oldest pedestrian malls, lunches at outdoor cafes which lined the city's canal, and the numerous lush gardens and fountains found scattered throughout the city.

On Midsummers's Eve, the longest day of the year, the sun set at 2230 and rose at 0330. According to local legends, this was the day to burn the witches, since their power was weakest. YARNELL sailors were lucky enough to participate in this year's "witch burning" festivities.

After the visit to Denmark, YARNELL transited the densely trafficked "Great Belt" 25-26 June, spending long hours at navigation detail. On the morning of 27 June, YARNELL made history as the first U.S. Naval vessel to enter Poland since 1927. YARNELL exploded a 21 gun salute, her and KAUFFMAN, were welcomed by a military band, and over ten thousand Polish citizens. RADM Paulsen, joined the U.S. Ambassador to Poland, Mr. John Davis, and YARNELL Captain Gary Zwirschitz, greeted the crowd during the stately pierside welcome. YARNELL's historic visit included numerous calls on Polish officials, and onboard press conference, a call by Solidarity leader Mr. Lech Walesa, two service projects, and goodwill social and sporting exchanges with the Polish navy.

Thousands of Poles stood in line for up to five hours, in thunderstorms at times for a chance to come aboard the United States ships. Crewmembers were treated like celebrities; signing autographs on welcome aboard brochures, giving tours of their ships and getting to meet the inquisitive Polish people.

YARNELL received accolades from the U.S. Ambassador to Poland for a most successful three day port visit. YARNELL's visit paved the way for future visits and helped ensure that the affection demonstrated by the Polish people will continue to grow and deepen this rekindled relationship.

Passing the legendary White Cliffs of Dover on her way through the English Channel, YARNELL sailed for Cobh, Ireland, where she would spend Independence Day. Cobh, a small fishing village just south of Cork, was the point of debarkation for thousands of Irish emigres destined for America at the beginning of this century. Traditional Irish hospitality greeted Admiral Paulsen and Captain Zwirschitz during official calls on the town's officials, and the crew felt equally welcome in the streets and taverns of Cobh and nearby Cork. The crew took advantage of trips through the beautiful Irish countryside to Blarney Castle, home of the Blarney Stone.

On 7 July, YARNELL headed for homeport and continued to train with ships in company throughout the transit. Earning her nickname as CG \$17,000. The final collection for YARNELL's Navy Relief drive totaled \$17,599. YARNELL would later contribute \$17,000 to the CFC in October, an all-time giving record for the ship.

Following a brief standown period, YARNELL conducted a Dependent's Cruise enroute Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, for a weapons offload prior to SRA and IMAV which would keep the ship inport until 3 October.

On October 4th, YARNELL moved down the pier and out of the water as it underwent minor renovations in SUSTAIN (AFDM 7), a floating drydock. While in drydock YARNELL underwent hull cleaning, shaft work, and interior space painting. YARNELL left SUSTAIN on 3 November and conducted a weapons onload again at Yorktown in preparation to get underway for Counter-Narcotics Operations in the Caribbean.

Immediately following Thanksgiving, YARNELL got underway for the Caribbean which would carry her through the remainder of the year, spending Christmas in port in Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico. Being away for Christmas did not stop YARNELL sailors from having fun. Welfare and Recreation organized a Christmas beach party which included sea kayaking, beach volleyball and plenty of food. Trips to San Juan were also well attended by the crew.

While underway in the Caribbean Sea, YARNELL boarded a Flagship record of 10 vessels. Her superb AAW tracking ability was instrumental in the successful interdiction of three air targets involved in drug trafficking. Her constant presence on ready patrol deterred countless other narcotics trafficking efforts. YARNELL served as flagship for Commander Task Group 4.1, Rear Admiral Tom Lynch and Rear Admiral J.D. Pearson, and Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Caribbean Squadron.

Thus ended another busy and fruitful year for YARNELL, a Silent SAM shooter the Mediterranean and a flagship extraordinaire in the Baltic and Caribbean.

Rec'd 9/18/91

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

U.S.S. HARRY E. YARNELL (CG-17)

FLEET POST OFFICE

NEW YORK 09594-1141



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Ser PAO/381-91

01 September 1991

From: Commanding Officer, USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17)
To: Director of Naval History, Attn: OPO9BH, Washington Navy
Yard, Washington, DC 20374-0571

Subj: COMMAND HISTORY

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12 (series)
(b) CNO ltr 5757 Ser o9bh/sh/506758 of 25 Jul 91

Encl: (1) USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17) 1990 Command History
(2) Welcome Aboard Brochure (2)
(3) Ship's Photograph
(4) Supporting Documentation

1. In accordance with references (a) and (b), enclosures (1) through (4) are submitted.


K. H. LARSON

COMMAND HISTORY
USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17)

1. The Norfolk-based Leahy Class Guided Missile Cruiser, USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17) is designed to provide long range anti-air defense to carrier battle groups. YARNELL is a New Threat Upgrade, or NTU, cruiser, which wields SM-2(ER) Standard Missiles from forward and aft double launchers. Supported mission areas include Electronic Warfare, Anti-Surface and Anti-Submarine Warfare.

HARRY E. YARNELL's immediate senior is Commander Cruiser-Destroyer Group EIGHT, Norfolk, Virginia. The ship served as flagship for Commander Cruiser Destroyer Group TWO and Commander Task Group 4.1 during 1990.

2. Chronology:

01DEC-03DEC Operations Central Mediterranean
04DEC-09DEC LA SPETZIA, ITALY
10DEC-19DEC Operations Western Mediterranean
20DEC-07JAN MALAGA, SPAIN
08JAN-14JAN Operations Western Mediterranean
15JAN-16JAN Training Anchorage: AUGUSTA BAY
17JAN-25JAN Operations Mediterranean
26JAN-07FEB MARSEILLE, FRANCE
08FEB-14FEB MENTON, FRANCE
15FEB-18FEB Operations Western Mediterranean
19FEB-21FEB ST TROPEZ, FRANCE
22FEB-26FEB Operations Mediterranean
27FEB-02MAR Operations Eastern Mediterranean
02MAR-05MAR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT
06MAR-11MAR Operations Eastern Mediterranean
11MAR-17MAR HAIFA, ISRAEL
18MAR-27MAR Operations Mediterranean Sea
28MAR Training Anchorage: AUGUSTA BAY
29MAR-01APR Operations Mediterranean Sea
02APR-10APR ENROUTE NORFOLK
11APR-24MAY NORFOLK
25MAY-04JUN ENROUTE BALTIC
05JUN-06JUN BALTOPS '90
07JUN AARHUS, DENMARK
08JUN-14JUN BALTOPS '90
15JUN-19JUN KIEL, W. GERMANY
20JUN-24JUN COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

Enclosure (1)

25JUN-26JUN ENROUTE GYDNIA, POLAND
27JUN-28JUN GYDNIA, POLAND
29JUN-02JUL ENROUTE COBH, IRELAND
03JUL-06JUL COBH, IRELAND
07JUL-16JUL ENROUTE NORFOLK
17JUL-25JUL Inport NORFOLK
26JUL-27JUL Dependents Cruise, Weapons Off-Load, Yorktown, VA
28JUL-30OCT SRA, NORFOLK
04OCT-29NOV Drydock, USS SUSTAIN (AFDM 7)
30NOV-22DEC Counter-Narcotics Operations, Caribbean
23DEC-26DEC INPORT ROOSEVELT ROADS, PUERTO RICO
27DEC-31DEC Counter-Narcotics Operations, Caribbean

Enclosure (1)