DECEMBENTIAL

DDG-21/REM;ht

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Sem: 04-74

11 MAR 1974

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From: Commanding Officer, USS COCHRANE (DDG-21)

To: Commander Cruiser Destroyer Force, U. S. Pacific Fleet

Subj: Command history for calendar year 1973; forwarding of

Ref: (a) COMCRUDESPACINST 5000.3E (ART A3117)

Encl: (1) USS COCHRANE (DDG-21) Command History Chronology of Gutstanding Events

(2) USS COCHRANE (DDG-21) Command History Marrative

(3) Havy Unit Commendation Citation

1. In accordance with reference (a), enclosures (1), (2) and (3) are forwarded.

J. E. BOLAND

COPY to: CINCPACYLT COMCRUDESPACHEP PEARL COMDESSON TWENTY-PIVE

DECLARATION OF THE

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Classified by: OPHAVINST 5750.128 Ceclassified: 31 December 1980 IN-Executive Order 11652

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	SCHEDULE OF EASIAND
1-15 JAN 73	Attached to CTU 77.1.1 for Linebacker Operations
1 JAN 73	On station, Station "W", Non La Surveillance Area, off the coast of North Vietnam. Plag-
	ship for CTU 77.1.1 and Linebacker Operations
2 JAN 73	Refueled from USS HASSAYAMPA (AO-145)
5 JAH 73	Rearmed from USS MAUNA KEA (AE-22), refueled from USS CACAPON (AO-52)
S JAN 73	Refueled from USS CACAPON (A0-52), rearmed from USS MAUNA REA (AE-22)
10 JAN 73	CAPT. CRAVEN, Chief of Staff for CTF 77, came aboard for a visit
ll JAN 73	CAPT. CRAVEN departed. Rearred from USS MAUNA KEA (AE-22), refueled from USS TOLEVANA (AO-64)
14 JAN-73	Refueled from USNS TALUGA (AO-62), rearmed from USS FLINT (AE-32). Replenished from USS NIAGARA FALLS (AFS-3)
15 JAN 73	Relieved by USS GOLDSBOROUGH (DDG-20). Proceeded to "Y" station north and plane guard duty for USS RANGER (CVA-61)
15-24 JAN 73	Attached to CTG 77.7 for plane guard operations
17 JAN 73	Sighted Communist Chinese luxury liner YACHUA, close aboard during flight ops. Refueled from USS WICHITA (AOR-1)
20 JAN 73	Sefueled from USS MILWAUKEE (AOR-2)
21 JAN 73	Ranger loses A-3 overhoard, commenced search for survivors.
22 TAN 73	Abandoned search, no survivors.

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41 11 1 Y	23 JAN	73	REFERENCE FROM USS MILWAUKEE (AOR-2)
	24 JAN	73	Relieved on station by USS CONE (DD-866) Commenced transit to Kaohsiung, Taiwan
1	26 JAN	73	Moored starboard side to USS BRYCE CANYON (AD-36), Kaohsiung harbor for upkeep
	6 FEB	73	Underway for Buckner Bay, Okinawa
in the second se	7 FEB	73	Moored port side to pier Buckner Bay, Okinawa
	9 FEB	73	Underway for Yokosuka, Japan. Conducted air tracking exercises, gunshoots, and man overboard drills in Okinawa operations area
	12 FEF	1 73	Moored to ammunition buoy #1, Yokosuka, Japan. Commenced offload of 5"/54 caliber ammunition Shifted to pier 6, outboard USS DIXIE (AD-14) and USS PREBLE (DIG-15).
	17 FEE	73	Underway for Pearl Harbor in company with COMDESRON TWENTY-FIVE, USS PREBLE (DLG-15), USS RATHBURNE (DE-1057), and USS BRONSTEIN (DE-1037)
	22 FEE	73	Brief stop for fuel at Midway Island
	25 FEE	3 73	Moored starboard side to berth 8-254, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Commenced leave/liberty standdown
	12 MAR	73	Commenced READIMP
	14 MAF	₹ 73	Shifted berths to B-26
	28 MAF	t 73	Shifted berths to B-20
	18 APF	2 73	Shifted berths to W-1, NAD, Cahu, offloaded all ammunition in preparation for upcoming complex shipyard overhaul. Later shifted to H-2 to offload fuel
	19 APF	73	Shifted berths to B-15, U. S. Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor
William Control	25 APF	t 73	Shifted berths to B-18

Enclosure (1)



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4 MAY 73	Commenced pre-overhaul restricted availability
18 MAY 73	COMCRUDESPAC, RADM Mark V. WOODS, case aboard for a visit
19 MAY 73	Shifted berths to B-1
4 JUN 73	Commenced complex overhaul, U. S. Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
12 JUN 73	CDR R. K. U. KIHUNE, USH, was relieved by LCDR J. E. BOLAND, USH, as Commanding Officer.
13 JUL 73	Shifted to Drydock #4
28 AUG 73	Departed drydock, moored portside to B-1
27 SEP 73	COMCRUDESPAC, RADM Mark V. WOODS, Came aboard for a visit
20-21 NOV 73	Passed Propulsion Examining Board Light Off Examination Forward
17-18 DEC 73	Passed PES Light Off Examination Aft: Engineering plant certified for light off forward and aft.
18 DEC 73	Shifted berths to 5-17



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The year 1973 began with a bang for COCHRANE. She lay quietly conducting surveillance operations in Station "W", bon La Surveillance Area off the coast of North Vietnam on a warm, sunny morning. Suddenly she found herself the target of heavy and accurate hostile fire from the beach and was forced to retire to seaward at flank speed, simultaneously silencing the enemy gum emplacements with fire from her after mount.

From 1-15 January CGCHRANE served as flagship for CTU
71.1.1 and together with two other destroyers conducted Linebacker operations. Linebacker units served a dual mission;
by day keeping tabs for higher intelligence on the CHICOM
merchant shipping in the Hon La area of Morth Vietnam and by
night conducting coordinated, high speed raids on military
targets along the coast of North Vietnam, frequently receiving
highly accurate hostile fire for their efforts.

During this period COCHRANE, with COMDESROW TWENTY-PIVE embarked as CTU 77.1.1 led thirty-one night strikes upon fuel dumps, supply depots, and various other military targets in North Vietnam. COCHRANE expended approximately 2000 rounds during the raids and received over 600 rounds of enemy fire.

On the afternoon of 10 January, Captain CRAVEN, CTF 77's Chief of Staff came aboard COCHRANE to observe first hand what she could do. He was duly impressed with the professionalism and efficiency of COCHRANE's crew as she conducted two night strikes along the coast of North Vietnam.

On the morning of 15 January COCHRANE received the news that GOLDSBOROUGH (DDG-20) was enroute to relieve. It was the end at last for port and starboard watches, combat missions in the middle of the night, and air and surface shell bursts close aboard. She reported later in the day to CTG 77.7 in "Y" station north for rescue destroyer duty with USS RANGER (CVA-61).

During a quiet 20-24 watch on 21 January, COCHRANS was holding lifeguard station astern of RANGER while the carrier launched her aircraft. Suddenly the watch observed that an aircraft had failed to gain the required altitude after launch and plunged into the water. Seconds later a report from RANGER confirmed that an A-3 with three crewmembers aboard had gone fown. Rescue teams from COCHRANE and the carrier immediately

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began an intensive search of the launch area but the next morning revealed only assorted wreckage and no survivors. The search was reluctantly abandoned.

After nine days of carrier operations COCHRANE was relieved by USS CONE (DD-866) and set a course for a well deserved rest in the popular port of Kaobsinng, Talwan, where she moored in the early afternoon of 25 January. On 28 January the Vietnam war officially, ended and each member of COCH-RANE was justifiably proud that his efforts had played a signi-Ficant role in bringing about the long awaited cessation of hostilities. She was later to receive the Navy Unit Commendation for her work during the war. (See enclosure (3)) After eleven days in port during which COCHRAME took the opportunity to accomplish much needed upkeep, she steamed to Buckner Bay, Okinawa, arriving on 7 February. COCHRANE spent a day and a half taking in the sights in Okinawa before she got underway 9 February for Yokosuka, Japan and outchop. Enroute Yokosuka she got in some quarterly training qualifications by conducting air tracking exercises and air quanery shoots in the Okinawa operations area.

COCHRANE arrived in Yokosuka on 12 February and officeded several hundred rounds of 5"/54 caliber ammunition at ammo buoy \$1 before shifting to pier 6 outboard USS DIXIE (AD-14) and USS PREBLE (DLG-15). The crew took maximum advantage of the exchange facilities in Yokosuka to stock up for the last time before going home. Many men took time to go up to the thriving and exotic capital city of Tokyo and tour the beautiful countryside in this part of Japan. Early on 17 February, all lines were taken in and COCHRANE headed for home, in company with COMDESRON TWENTY-FIVE, USS PREBLE (DLG-15), USS RATEBURNE (DE-1057), and USS BRONSTZIN (DE-1037). During a brief stop for fuel at Midway Island on 22 February, COMDESRON TWENTY-FIVE shifted his pennant from PREBLE to COCHRANE and ensured his Linebacker flagship would enter Pearl first.

COCHRANE arrived home at 0845 Sunday, 25 February and moored starboard side to berth B-25%. The ship was greeted joyously by dozens of relatives, loved ones, and friends as she concluded a particularly arduous seven month deployment. She settled down to a hard-earned, well deserved period of leave and liberty.

On 12 March readiness improvement was implemented. The true spirit of READIMP was to significantly upgrade the material condition and training readiness of all ships of the Pacific Fleet now that the hostilities in Southeast Asia and concurrent

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heavy ships operations had ceased. COCHRANE attacked this vastly different task with the same vigor with which she had excelled in combat.

On 18 April, COCHRANE got underway for the last time in 1973 under her own power to proceed to NAD, West Loch and offload all ammunition aboard, except some rounds of .45 caliber. After the offload she proceeded to berth H-2 to offload her remaining fuel and thus prepare for the rapidly approaching complex shipyard overhaul. The following day she was moved to berth B-15 in the shipyard. 4 May saw the official beginning of the pre-overhaul restricted availability and an acceleration in the pace of overhaul preparations. The men began to tear down and prepare to overhaul much of the valuable equipment which had served COCHRANE so well in WESTFAC. COCHRANE shifted berths to B-1, which was to be her home for almost two months, on 19 May.

The complex shippard overhaul commenced officially on 4 June. This was scheduled to be the most comprehensive, costly, and beneficial overhaul COCHRANE would receive since her commissioning in 1964. Radio Central and CIC were to be completely torn out. The new COMM Center would have the most modern communications equipment and the new CIC would have the Junior Participating Tactical Data System and a completely new and computerized weapons interface. The OMEGA navigation system would replace LORAN-A. The Mark 10 5"/54 guns would be installed. The main propulsion plant was earmarked for over five million dollars in modification, maintenance and general repair. Numerous other equipments and systems were scheduled for complete overhaul either by the shipyard or by ship's force.

On 12 June, LCDR Joseph E. BOLAND, USN, relieved CDR Robert K. U. KIHUNE, USN, as Commanding Officer. CDR KIHUNE was ordered to COMTHIRDFLT for duty. LCDR BOLAND came from USS JOSEPH STRAUSS (DDG-16) where he had been Executive Officer.

COCHEANE moved to Drydock #4 on 13 July, and remained there until 28 August. During this period her hull was completely sandblasted, primed and painted. She also received extensive work on her sonar dome, propellers, and starboard rudder. She was shifted from the drydock to berth B-1 where she was to remain until 18 December.

On 20-21 November, COCHRANE successfully passed a Light Off Examination of her forward propulsion plant conducted by the Propulsion Examining Board. This board is composed of four officers whose mission is to examine 1200 PST steam engineering plants for satisfactory material condition, training readiness, proper administration and records. No plant is

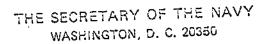


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certified for light off without the approval of this extremely thorough board. COCHRANE responded to the challenge
posed by PEB in typical fashion, backing the engineers as a
team. The all-hands effort resulted in yet another milestone
for the ship in her history. The PEB examined the after plant
on 17-18 December, and at that time certified both of our
engineering propulsion plants ready for light-off.

COCHRAME shifted to berth B-17 on 18 December and remained there for the last weeks of 1973, a year of success and achievement for a fine ship and her fine crew.

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The Secretary of the Navy takes pleasure in presenting the NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION to

USS COCHRANE (DDG-21)

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

For exceptionally meritorious service while assigned to the United States SEVENTH Fleet and participating in combatoperations in Southeast Asia from 8 August 1972 to 28 January 1973. Assigned as a Naval gunfire support unit off the coast of the Republic of Vietnam, USS COCHRANE provided exceedingly accurate and effective gunfire support which destroyed or severely damaged numerous enemy troop and logistic facilities, and on one occasion, saved a friendly forces position from being overrun. Additionally, COCHRANE was distinguished by her most effective participation in numerous high-speed naval gunfire strikes against important military targets along the heavily fortified coast of North Vietnam. During these strikes, while subjected to intense and Accurate hostile fire, the officers and men of USS COCHRANE displayed exceptional courage and calm professionalism while successfully completing every assignment. By her consistently outstanding performance throughout this period, USS COCHRANE contributed significantly to the achievement of United States objectives in Southeast Asia and upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

Secretary of the Navy

Enclosure (3)