

WELCOME
ABOARD



UNITED STATES SHIP CHICAGO
(CG-11)

INSIGNE OF USS CHICAGO (CG-11)

The Ship's insigne symbolizes the heritage and progress of the United States Navy, as now carried forward by the guided missile cruiser CHICAGO (CG-11).

The stripes and the sheaf of wheat are taken from the municipal seal of the City of Chicago, representing the national spirit of Chicago in the environment of activity and plenty.

The seven anchors depict the traditions of the Navy encompassing the Seven Seas.

The electron orbits and the missile in flight symbolize the electronic technology and the computerized weapons systems which make the CG-11 the guardian of peace through strength.

The four stars indicate the four commissioned careers of USS CHICAGO:

protected cruiser (1889-1923)
heavy cruiser CA-29 (1930-1943)
heavy cruiser CA-136 (1945-1947)
guided missile cruiser CG-11 (1964-)

This, then, is the voyage foretold:

USS CHICAGO (CG-11), in her new missile might, honoring the name of a great American city, continues to uphold the traditions of the United States Navy, to protect the freedom of the Seven Seas, and to defend the liberty of the Free World.

Greetings from the Commanding Officer

The officers and crew join me in welcoming you aboard USS CHICAGO (CG-11), the newest and mightiest guided missile cruiser afloat. We hope you will be as proud of her as we are. She bel 0 ngs to all the people of the United States.

CG-11 is the third of a new class of missile-launching ships converted from heavy cruisers. Armed fore and aft, as well as starboard and port, with TALOS or TARTAR guided missiles, and housing ASROC rockets, 5-inch guns, and the NTDS computerized command and control system, CHICAGO's power for peace is enormous. She is a triple-threat member of the Navy team for anti-air, anti-submarine, and anti-surface warfare, and provides potent support for striking force operations and amphibious landings.

In peace or war, CHICAGO shares in the Navy's vital roles of furthering the national interests of the United States, supporting the national security policies, defending the liberty of the Free World, and maintaining freedom of the seas covering more than 70 percent of the earth's surface. CHICAGO typifies the Navy's unique mobility, flexibility, and versatility in projecting national power to the farthest reaches of the earth, and in applying any required degree of force to a well-defined objective. Her mere presence is a deterrent to aggression.

Our greatest asset is the skilled personnel who man this sea-going base, some 1200 dedicated sailors who alone can give intelligent direction and determination to our fantastic machines and instruments of warfare. Our Chaplain, Doctor, and Dentist go to sea with us; we have at hand all the means to improve ourselves spiritually, morally, mentally, and physically and to grow in the practices of good citizenship.

It is our hope and prayer that USS CHICAGO, in unison with all the Armed Forces of the United States, will ever be so alert and ready that she need never unleash her furies in the heat of battle. Our goal is to preserve freedom and peace with honor.

WELCOME ABOARD



CAPTAIN JOHN E. DACEY, UNITED STATES NAVY
COMMANDING OFFICER

Captain John E. Dacey, born in Biloxi, Mississippi, entered the Naval Academy on appointment from his native state, and graduated in 1938. Further education includes a Master of Science Degree in Nuclear Physics from M.I.T., Ordnance Engineering instruction at the Naval Postgraduate School, Annapolis, Maryland, and the course at the National War College in Washington, D.C.

Duty prior to WW II includes service aboard the USS NEVADA, USS SOMERS, and as Flag Lieutenant on the staff of Commander Battle Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet, attached to the Flagships PENNSYLVANIA, NEW MEXICO, and CALIFORNIA. He was on board the CALIFORNIA in Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked. WW II assignments were aboard the cruisers BIRMINGHAM and OKLAHOMA CITY.

Following WW II, he was attached to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, assigned duty at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and various Atomic Energy projects, tours in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and command of the USS DYESS (DDR-880).

In June 1958 he assumed command of Destroyer Division 212 and afterward was Research and Engineering Officer of the Bureau of Naval Weapons. Prior to reporting as Commanding Officer of the USS CHICAGO, he was Commander Destroyer Development Group TWO, based at Newport, R.I.

He is married to the former Constance DeFuniak of Louisville, Kentucky. They have one daughter, Dale.



COMMANDER GEORGE P. PEED, UNITED STATES NAVY
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Upon graduation from the Naval Academy in 1944, Commander George P. Peed was assigned duty aboard the USS ALBERT W. GRANT (DD-649). During this tour he participated in the Battle of Leyte Gulf. Following WW II, he was a student at the U.S. Naval Submarine School, New London, Connecticut.

From 1947 to 1957, Commander Peed was a member of the Submarine Service, first qualifying in USS CARBONERO (SS-337), and ending as Executive Officer in the USS SEA FOX (SS-402). His shore duty included a tour as Assistant Officer in Charge of Submarine Guided Missile Unit 51 at Yorktown, Virginia.

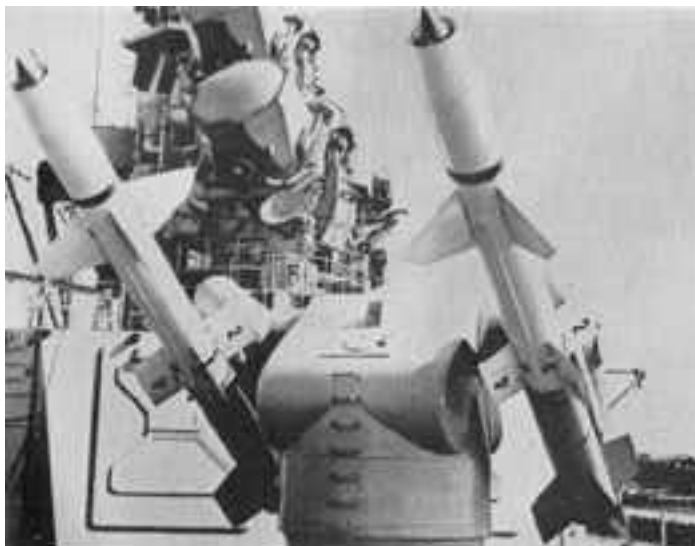
He then served as Executive Officer, USS FLETCHER (DDE-445), as Commanding Officer, USS BLAIR (DER-147), and as Officer in Charge, Guided Missile Unit 10. Prior to reporting as Executive Officer, USS CHICAGO, he was Commanding Officer, USS RADFORD (DD-446).

Commander Peed's wife is the former Elaine Hutchinson of Fairmont, West Virginia. They have three sons: George III, Brooks, and Robert.

OUR MISSION

The primary mission of the guided missile cruiser USS CHICAGO (CG-11) - equipped with surface-to-air TALOS missiles, surface-to-air TARTAR missiles, surface-to-subsurface ASROC rockets, two 5 inch 38 caliber guns, and two helicopters - is to operate offensively, independently or with Strike, Anti-submarine, or Amphibious Forces, against air, surface, or subsurface threats to the security of the nation in time of war. During peacetime CHICAGO maintains readiness and operates in support of the national security policies of the United States.

The specific tasks assigned to the guided missile cruiser USS CHICAGO (CG-11) are to destroy aircraft and provide area defense of a task force against airborne threats by means of guided missiles as part of a coordinated system; to destroy ships and shore targets at close, medium, and longer ranges; to detect and destroy submarines; to control aircraft; to provide command facilities and accommodations for a task group commander and staff; and to operate and support assigned helicopters.



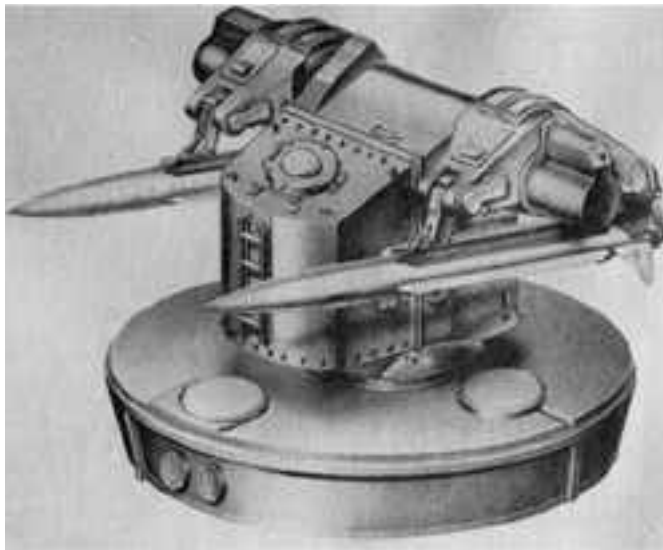
THE TALOS MISSILE

TALOS

The CHICAGO main battery is TALOS, named after the demigod in Greek Mythology who defended the island of Crete, ordained by Zeus himself. This is a weapon of great versatility, having a range in excess of 65 miles, effective against aircraft, ships, and shore targets.

There are two TALOS weapons systems on board, one forward and one aft. CHICAGO is one of the three ships of this class which carry such a dual battery. The two weapons systems each consist of two huge tracking radars, two smaller guidance transmitters, a launcher handling two missiles and associated fire control equipment.

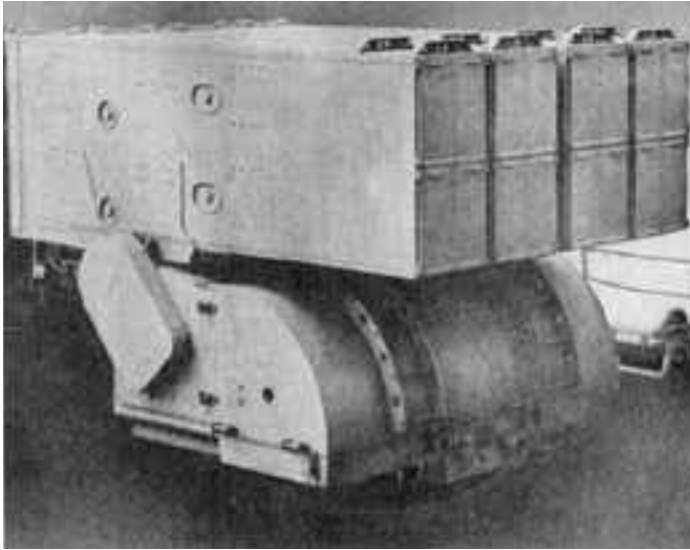
Each missile is approximately 30 feet long, 30 inches in diameter and weighs about 7,000 pounds. It is launched to supersonic speed by a solid propellant rocket booster. The missile then separates and is propelled toward the target by a 40,000 horsepower ram-jet engine which burns self contained jet fuel. The missile is steered to the target by orders from the guidance transmitter which is controlled by an elaborate fire control complex located below decks.



THE TARTAR MISSILE

TARTAR

TARTAR: A person of a violent or irritable temper - a person who proves too strong for his assailant ... thus is defined the name given this compact, highly intelligent missile designed for shipboard use in destroyers and cruisers. A unique feature of TARTAR is that its booster engine and sustainer engine are combined into one rocket engine. The TARTAR is about 15 feet long and weighs more than 1200 pounds. The rocket engine blasts the missile off its launcher, then provides the long sustained thrust necessary to carry the missile toward the distant target. TARTAR's homing guidance system is made up of several interrelated units. These units are constructed so they fasten together to form part of the basic airframe of the missile.



THE ASROC LAUNCHER

ASROC

ASROC (for ANTI-SUBMARINE ROCKET) is an integrated system consisting of four major parts: (1) sonar underwater detection equipment; (2) fire control computers; (3) a launcher holding eight missiles; and (4) the missiles themselves.

With ASROC, it is no longer necessary to close within a few hundred yards of an enemy submarine before launching an attack.

A sonar installation underneath the ship detects and tracks enemy submarines by bouncing short bursts of sound off the target. These echos are received and magnified aboard CHICAGO to reveal the target's range and direction. The Fire Control system calculates the course, speed and future position of the submarine. After making this computation, the Fire Control system gives launching orders.

The missile itself is 15 feet long, a foot in diameter not counting stabilizing fins, and weighs over 1,000 pounds. It consists of a solid fuel rocket motor, airframe, and the payload -- either a depth charge, or a torpedo that tracks its prey through a sonar system in the weapon.



AN NTDS COMPUTER

NTDS

It was once said that "The age of pushbutton warfare is upon us; we have a pushbutton." This statement is now no longer adequate. The Naval Tactical Data System, known as NTDS, adds to CHICAGO's warfare capability the newest, most advanced applications of automation and electronically-assisted human decisions, available at the touch of a button.

The button is one of the three components of the NTDS. It is the simplest part of the system, and a very important part; it is the means by which CHICAGO's technicians control the system and command it to serve them. The button exerts control over the amazing and complex digital computer, the instrument which has the effect of greatly speeding up the process of human thought.

The digital computer in itself is not a brain. It is incapable of independent thought and action. It is a fascinating electronic machine, so constructed that human thoughts can be stored within it. In solitude and silence, wise men and women carefully thought out the problems of CHICAGO's defense against enemy attack, and how best to solve them. The thoughts of these loyal Americans are stored in the computer, available in the heat of battle action, summoned instantly by pushing a button. The required answer to a complex tactical problem, which

might elude a man-o'-war's-man busy with the defense of his ship and his life, comes from the digital computer. The computer provides the answer through written text and dynamic pictures.

The instruments which produce the written and pictorial parts of the computer's answer are the third part of the NTDS. These are, like the computer which controls them, electronic machines. Through them, the computer gives substance to the thoughts stored within it, and communicates these thoughts to the men.

Which is the most important part of NTDS? The button? The digital computer? The text-and-picture machine? None of these. The CHICAGO sailor who controls the system, and the men and women who stored their thoughts for his use in battle, the people of the United States in whose name he fights and in whose defense he uses this incredible instrument, they are the most important part of NTDS and of ANY system.

THE CHICAGO STORY

The name CHICAGO has been borne by warships of the United States Navy since 1889, when the first USS CHICAGO, a protected cruiser, was commissioned. The second ship, the heavy cruiser USS CHICAGO (CA-29), commissioned in 1930, saw extensive action in the Pacific in WW II before being sunk by enemy torpedoes in 1943. The third ship to bear the name of the City of Chicago, Illinois was commissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on 10 January 1945. The USS CHICAGO (CA-136) saw limited act I on against the Japanese homeland before being decommissioned at Bremerton, Washington, on 6 June 1947, for a 12 year rest.

On 1 July 1959, the CA-136 commenced a five-year conversion to the guided missile cruiser USS CHICAGO (CG-11) at the San Francisco Naval Shipyard. Her superstructure, masts, and stacks were removed, and replaced by an all-aluminum superstructure with an enclosed bridge. The familiar masts and stacks gave way to a modern combination called MACKS, which combine the functions of both.

Her original eight-inch guns are gone with the rest of her conventional armament; her weapons now include TALOS and TARTAR - short, medium and long range guided missiles. Her anti submarine capabilities have been greatly advanced by the addition of the latest sonar equipment for detection of underwater threats, and the latest ASW armament: ASROC (anti-submarine rocket), torpedoes, and two ASW helicopters. To supplement her new missile systems, the FAST (Fleet Automatic Shuttle Transfer) equipment has been added to transfer missiles from an ammunition ship while at sea.

To improve her combat effectiveness and efficiency, the computerized NTDS (Naval Tactical Data System) has been installed.

The crew of the CHICAGO enjoys improved living too. With the exceptions of the main engineering spaces and galley, the interior of CHICAGO is completely air conditioned. Each crew member has an individual air conditioning outlet and a reading lamp for his bunk. To travel the eight levels between the main deck and the bridge, personnel assigned to ship control stations on the bridge may ride an elevator.

These are just a few of the many new improvements that have been designed into CHICAGO to make her a comfortable, modern, powerful, and effective unit of the Navy.

Highly trained crewmen are vital to perform her mission. Nearly 70 officers and over 1000 sailors, including specialists of many skills, operate her machinery and weapons systems to carry out the primary mission of helping to defend our country and the free world.

The officers and crew are divided into departments: Weapons, Engineering, Operations, Navigation, Communications, Deck, Supply, Medical and Dental. Each department is subdivided into divisions, each with its own specialty. Navigation is the responsibility of the Quartermasters, who are helped by Radarmen, the ship's "eyes". The communications-specialists are Radiomen and Signalmen. Yeoman and Personnelmen handle administrative and clerical duties. Storekeepers take care of supplies, Disbursing Clerks keep pay records, Stewards and Commissarymen prepare the ship's meals, while Hospital Corpsmen and Dental Technicians maintain good health.

Machinery is operated and maintained by Machinist's Mates, Machinery Repairmen, Enginemen, Bolleremen, Bolleremakers, Ship-fitters, and Damage Controlmen. Electrical and electronic equipment and telephones are kept in operating condition by Electrician's Mates, Electronic Technicians, and Interior Communications Electricians.

Ship's Servicemen are laundrymen, barbers, cobblers, tailors and ship's store operators. Other services are performed by Journalists, Lithographers, Photographer's Mates, Postal Clerks, and Aerographer's Mates.

The ship's missile systems are manned and serviced by the Missile Technicians, Gunner's Mates, and Fire Control Technicians, while Torpedomen's Mates and Sonarmen man our defenses against submarines. Data Systems Technicians operate and maintain the highly complex NTDS equipment. Boatswain's Mates are responsible for the traditional deck work and general maintenance of the ship and her boats.

Last but far from least, the Chaplain helps with all kinds of problems.

No matter what his job, each man of CHICAGO's crew is a part of the CHICAGO team, and plays an important role in the defense of our country.

FACTS AND FIGURES

More than 25 acres of blueprints were used in the conversion of CHICAGO from a conventional to a guided missile cruiser. 650,000 man-days of work were required.

Anchors weigh 16,000 pounds each.

From the keel to the top of the MACK is as tall as a 15 story building.

The main engines generate enough horsepower to drive 600 automobiles at top speed, approximately 120,000 horsepower.

The ship is a floating city for her crew. Like most modern communities the ship has a post office, a tailor shop, laundry, cobbler shop, barber shop, ship's store, soda fountain, its own radio entertainment system, and even a closed circuit television.

All berthing compartments and recreational areas are air-conditioned. All berths are provided with individual reading lamps.

The generators produce enough electrical power to light a city of 40,000 people.

Evaporator units make drinking water from sea water and constantly replenish the ship's fresh water supply. In one day the CHICAGO can produce enough fresh water to supply the average home for 4-1/2 years.

The medical and dental departments form a complete modern hospital equipped to handle any emergency that might arise.

More than 3,000 meals are produced daily on board.

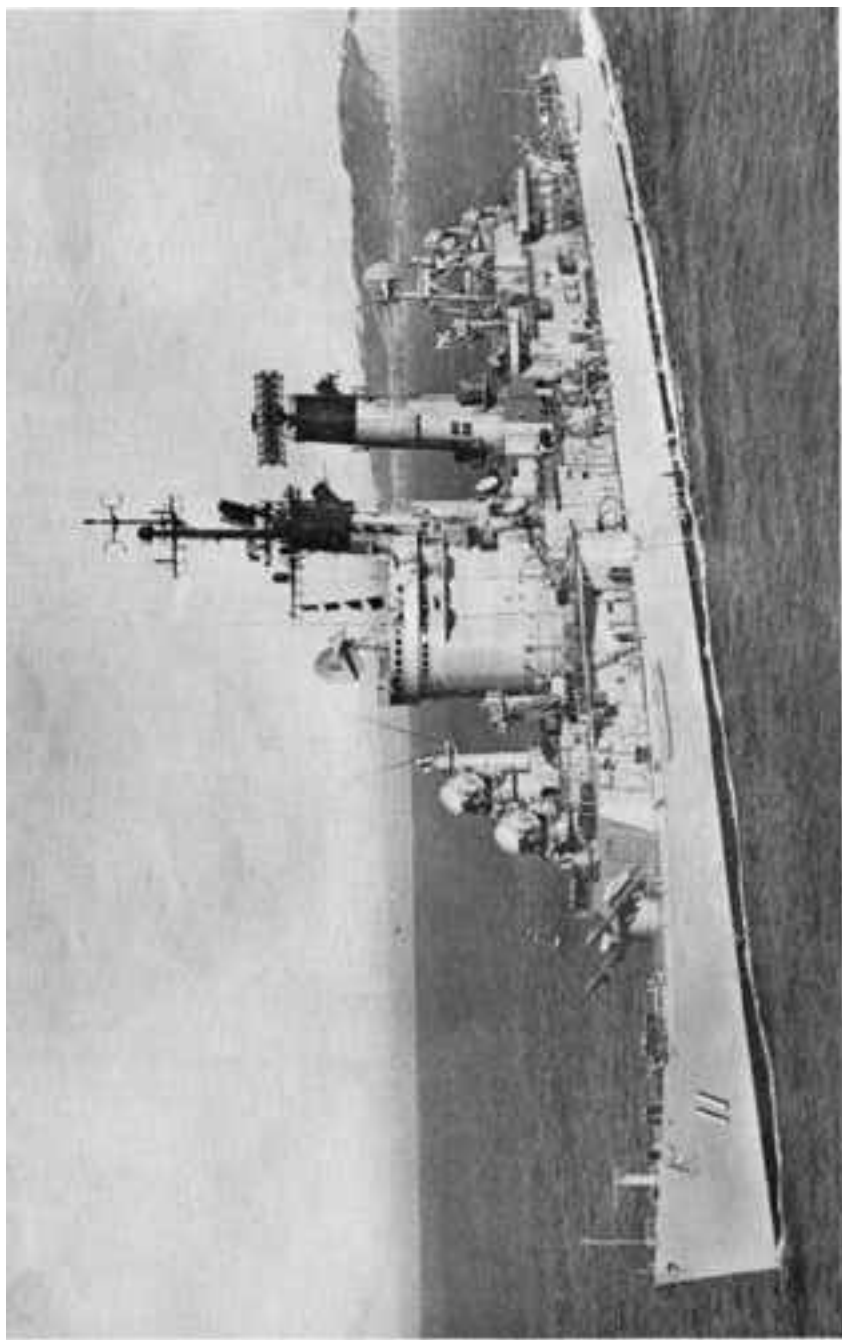
The galley bakes 1800 loaves of bread and 1900 pies weekly. Cooks prepare almost a ton of meat a day, and 8,000 pounds of potatoes weekly.

SHIP'S DATA

Built by	Philadelphia Naval Shipyard
Launched	20 August 1944
Commissioned	10 January 1945
Decommissioned	6 June 1947
Converted	1 July 1959 - 1 May 1964
Recommissioned	2 May 1964
Height (keel to highest antenna)	215 feet
Length	674 feet
Width	71 feet
Draft	26 feet
Complement	1,200 men
Displacement	18,000 tons
Armament	2 Twin TALOS Systems 2 Twin TARTAR Systems 1 ASROC System 2 Triple Torpedo Tubes 2 Five inch 38 Caliber Guns
Aircraft	2 ASW Helicopters
Homeport	San Diego, California
Homeyard	San Francisco NavShipYd

Assigned to Cruiser-Destroyer Flotilla NINE, U.S. Pacific Fleet

NOTES



USS CHICAGO (CG-11)