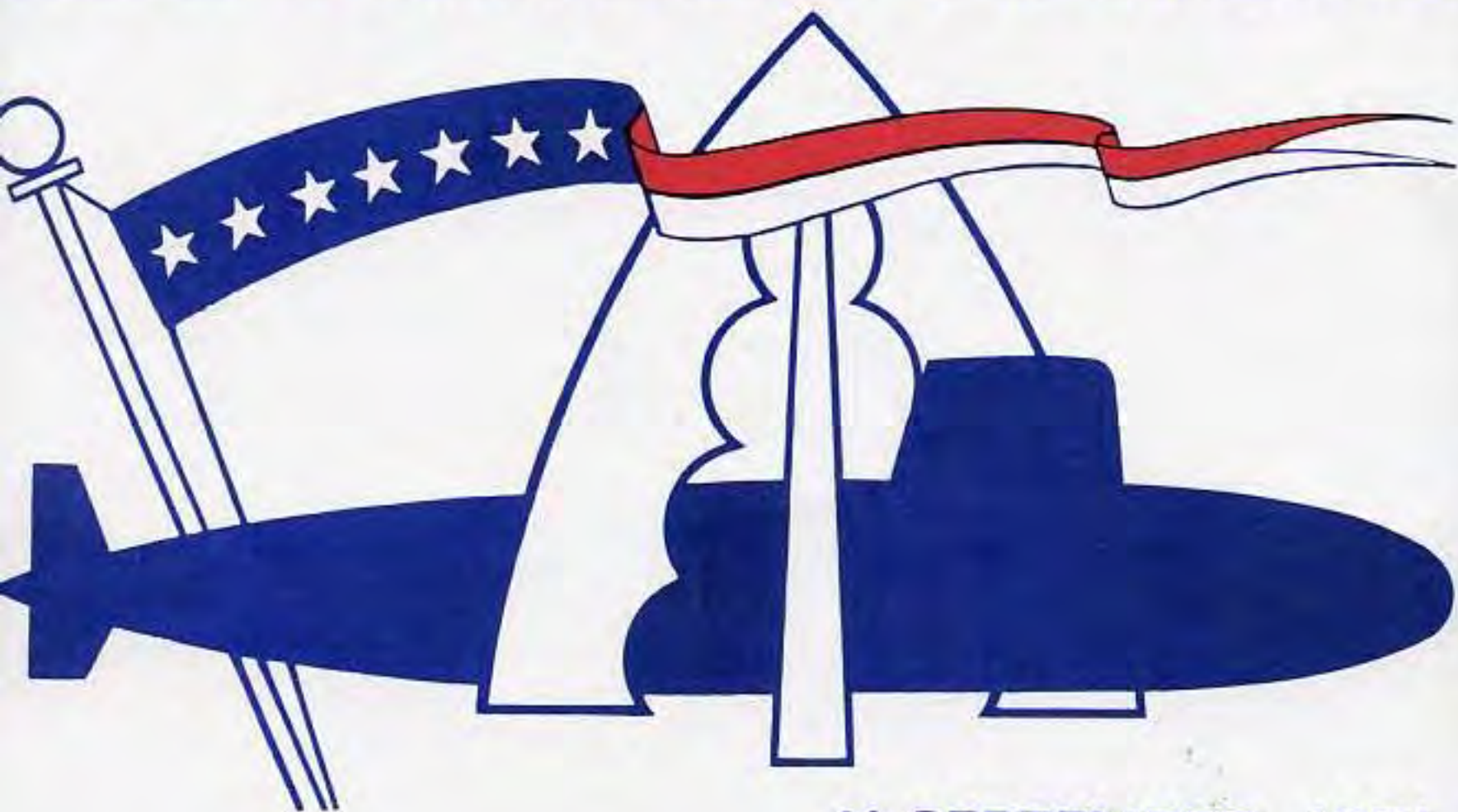


# USS PINTADO SSN672



11 SEPTEMBER, 1971

## USS PINTADO SSN 672 COMMISSIONING



Built by  
MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD  
Vallejo, California

Keel Laid:	October 1967
Launched:	August 1969
Commissioned:	September 1971

Sponsored by  
MRS. BERNARD A. CLAREY



## COMMISSIONING OF A NAVY SHIP

The commissioning ceremony marks the entry of a ship into the Operating Forces of the United States Navy. At the moment of breaking the commission pennant, USS PINTADO (SSN 672) becomes an active member of the Fleet. The Commanding Officer, together with the ship's officers and men, has the duty of making and keeping her ready for any service required by our nation in peace or war.

The commission pennant is believed to date from the 17th century. During the First Anglo-Dutch War the Dutch Admiral, Maarten Tromp, hoisted a broom at his masthead after his victory at Dungeness to signify his sweep of the English from the English Channel. This gesture was answered by the English admiral William Blake who hoisted a horse whip, indicating his intention to chastise the Dutch. The English were ultimately victorious and ever since, the narrow, or coach whip, pennant (symbolizing the original horse whip) has been adopted by many nations as the distinctive mark of a ship of war.

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CHRISTENED  
by Mrs. Bernard A. Clarey  
then launched . . . . .



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## UNITED STATES SHIP PINTADO (SSN 672)



As are all nuclear powered submarines, PINTADO is capable of operating independently of the earth's atmosphere for long periods of time. This characteristic is a result of power generation by a pressurized water reactor and associated steam plant which requires no oxygen supply or atmospheric exhaust. The power generated by the reactor provides propulsion and drives auxiliary turbine generators which provide the ship with all necessary light and electrical power. To support human life in this enclosed environment, the ship is completely air-conditioned and the atmosphere is highly

controlled to prevent buildup of any toxic substances hazardous to life or equipment.

PINTADO (SSN 672) is a Sturgeon Class submarine, 292 feet long with a beam of 31 feet and a displacement of 4800 tons submerged. Her mission is to seek out and destroy enemy ships — primarily other submarines. To accomplish this mission PINTADO has highly advanced electronic detection and ranging equipment and a computerized weapons control system. Combined with long range torpedoes and the SUBROC missile, these systems permit detection and destruction of enemy ships and submarines at great distances.

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## HISTORY OF THE U.S.S. PINTADO (SS 387)

The keel of the first U.S.S. PINTADO (SS 387) was laid on 7 May 1943 at the U.S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She was launched on 15 September 1943 with Mrs. Antonio PRINCE as sponsor. Lieutenant Commander Bernard A. CLAREY, U.S. Navy assumed command on 1 January 1944.

Following shakedown, training exercises, and a transit to Pearl Harbor, PINTADO sailed for her first patrol on 24 April 1944 to an area west of the Marianas. Operating with two other submarines against convoys off Saipan, PINTADO alone sank four freighters for a total of 31,000 tons and possibly damaged another of 6,300 tons before being forced to withdraw.

On her second patrol alone in the East China Sea, PINTADO sank the 5,400 ton SHONAN MARU and the ex-whale factory ship, TONAN MARU No. 2, the largest

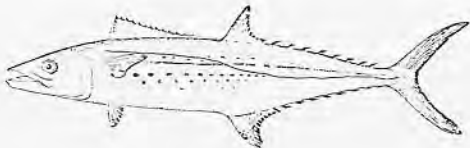
merchant ship sunk by a U.S. submarine during World War II.

The third and fourth patrols were no less successful as PINTADO accounted for another 19,000 tons of enemy shipping. Shortly before the fifth patrol, Commander Romondt BUDD, U.S. Navy took command. This patrol was spent on lifeguard station during which PINTADO rescued the entire crew of a downed B-29 bomber. The sixth and last patrol was terminated by the end of hostilities with Japan in 1945.

During her wartime career, PINTADO sank or damaged 132,900 tons of enemy shipping. She was awarded five battle stars for her war patrols and the Presidential Unit Citation for extraordinary heroism in action during the first, second, and third war patrols. PINTADO was decommissioned in March 1946 and assigned to the Pacific Reserve Fleet where she remained until struck from the Navy List on 1 March 1967.

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## PINTADO

The pinto is a member of the mackerel family and is known scientifically by the name *Scorbermorus Regalis*. An inhabitant of the high seas, the pinto is especially abundant in the western tropical Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico. It swims near the surface and feeds chiefly on other fish and squid.

The pinto is dark blue above and silver on the sides and below. It has orange or bronze spots on its sides and has lengthwise stripes that may be brown or black. It grows to a length of five feet, reaching a weight of 35 pounds. Like other swift swimmers of the mackerel family, the pinto has fins that fit into grooves in its spine, cutting down resistance when it swims fast.

The pinto is an important game fish, almost equalling the dolphin for spectacular movements and jumping ability. It strikes with power and gives a thrilling fight.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY  
THE HONORABLE  
JOHN H. CHAFEE



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THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
ADMIRAL  
ELMO R. ZUMWALT, JR.

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COMMANDER IN CHIEF  
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

#### ADMIRAL BERNARD A. CLAREY, UNITED STATES NAVY

Bernard Ambrose Clarey, a native of Oskaloosa, Iowa, graduated from the Naval Academy in May 1934. After graduation, he served in the cruiser MILWAUKEE before entering submarine training in January 1937. As a submariner, he served in submarines NAUTILUS and DOLPHIN, was Executive Officer on board DOLPHIN at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, completed two war patrols in AMBERJACK as Executive Officer in the Bougainville and Guadalcanal areas, and made one additional war patrol to the South Pacific as a Prospective Commanding Officer in the USS PETO. On January 1, 1944, he assumed command of the new submarine USS PINTADO at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and made four war patrols in the Western Pacific as her Commanding Officer. For his service during World War II, Admiral Clarey was awarded the Navy Cross with two Gold Stars in lieu of additional awards, and the Silver Star Medal. He is entitled to wear the Presidential Unit Citation, awarded the USS PINTADO for actions while under his command.

Following World War II, Admiral Clarey served as a member of the Secretary of the Navy's Committee on Reorganization, in the Office of the Naval Inspector General; and in the Submarine Assignment Desk of the Bureau of Naval Personnel. Later he served as Aide and Flag Secretary to the Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet before reporting to the Cruiser HELENA as Executive Officer in June 1951. For participating in operations against North Korean and Chinese Communist Forces during this tour Admiral Clarey was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V". Admiral Clarey was Commander, Submarine Division FIFTY TWO from May 1952 to July 1953 and then served in the Politico-Military Policy Division, Far East Branch, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. After a year of study at the National War College, he was assigned as Chief of Staff and Aide to Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet. In August 1956, he assumed command of the Fleet Oiler HASSAYAMPA and followed that tour as Director of Military Personnel Policy, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve). In July 1959 he was promoted to Rear Admiral.

In July 1962, Admiral Clarey reported to Pacific Fleet as Commander Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet. In that capacity, he was responsible for and directly supervised the preparation and implementation of plans for the first Polaris Submarines in the Pacific Fleet and furthered the development of the anti-submarine warfare capabilities of the Pacific Submarine Force. He envisioned the need for submarine employment with air and surface ASW units and directed the development of coordinated anti-submarine warfare tactics, doctrines, and procedures. For

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his accomplishments as COMSUBPAC from 1962-1964; he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

In June 1964, Admiral Clarey was promoted to Vice Admiral and reported as Deputy Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet and Chief of Staff and Aide to Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet. For his service in this position, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

In August 1966, Admiral Clarey became Commander U.S. Second Fleet and Commander Striking Fleet, Atlantic (NATO) and was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of the second Distinguished Service Medal for his performance in that billet.

Returning to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in June 1967, Admiral Clarey assumed the duties of Director, Navy Program Planning and in January 1968, he was appointed Vice Chief of Naval Operations and promoted to the rank of Admiral.

On December 5, 1970, Admiral Clarey returned to Pearl Harbor to his present assignment as Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

### **COMMANDER WILLIAM J. HOLLAND, JR., UNITED STATES NAVY**

Commander William J. HOLLAND, Jr., U.S. Navy, a native of Iowa City, Iowa, graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland in June 1955. After graduating Commander HOLLAND served in USS HAILEY (DD556), for two years, leaving her as the Gunnery Officer in 1957 and reporting to U.S. Submarine School, New London, Connecticut.

On graduation from Submarine School, Commander HOLLAND served in U.S.S. DARTER (SS576) until April 1959 when he reported to U.S. Naval Nuclear Power School, New London. This training was followed by additional schooling at the U.S. Naval Nuclear Power Training Unit, West Milton, New York. Upon completion of this training, Commander HOLLAND remained at West Milton to serve as Reactor Plant Chief Operator on the Submarine Advanced Reactor Prototype. In September 1960 Commander HOLLAND was ordered to U.S.S. SCORPION (SSN589) and served in her for two years.

Following his tour in SCORPION, Commander HOLLAND reported for duty as Chief Engineer, Submarine Reactor Prototype Plant, Windsor, Connecticut. This duty was followed by three and a half years as Executive Officer of U.S.S. GATO (SSN615). In 1968 Commander HOLLAND was ordered to the John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts and was awarded his Master's Degree from that institution in 1969. After completing training with the Naval Reactor's Branch, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., Commander HOLLAND was ordered as the Prospective Commanding Officer, U.S.S. PINTADO (SSN672).



**COMMANDING OFFICER  
USS PINTADO SSN 672**

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# P R O C

## **ARRIVAL OF OFFICIAL PARTY**

### **INVOCATION**

**Lieutenant William J. Klapps (CHC), USNR**

### **WELCOMING REMARKS AND INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMANDANT, TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT**

**Captain Willis C. Barnes, USN, Commander, Mare Island Naval Shipyard**

### **REMARKS AND READING OF THE COMMISSIONING DIRECTIVE**

**Rear Admiral Alfred R. Matter, USN, Commandant, Twelfth Naval District**

### **HOISTING OF THE COMMISSIONING PENNANT**

### **NATIONAL ANTHEM**

M  
TWELFTH NAV

# RAM

ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND AND SETTING OF THE WATCH  
Commander William J. Holland, Jr., USN

## HONORS

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER  
Commander William J. Holland, Jr., USN

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER  
Rear Admiral Edward W. Cooke, USN, Commander Submarine Flotilla One

ADDRESS  
Admiral Bernard A. Clarey, USN, Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet

BENEDICTION  
Lieutenant William J. Klapps (CHC), USNR

DISTRICT BAND

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## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT



Executive Officer  
LCDR J. F. Caldwell



ENS M. W. Gearhart  
Administrative Officer



STC(SS) G. H. Jones  
Ship's Progressman



YNC(SS) J. W. Hayden  
Personnel Officer



YN(SS) L. F. Twigg  
Ship's Yeoman



STCS(SS) C. E. Shaw  
Chief of the Boat  
During Construction



HMC(SS) J. O. Maybee  
Medical Department  
Representative



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# NAVIGATION/OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT



LTJG K. F. Schmid, Jr.  
Communicator



RMC(SS) A. R. Stewart  
Leading Radioman



ETC(SS) A. L. Montgomery  
Electronics Material Officer



ETI(SS) T. L. Allen  
Leading Electronics Technician



LCDR E. R. Ahlborn, Jr.  
Navigator



QMC(SS) C. Hart  
Assistant Navigator  
Commissioning  
Chief of the Boat



QMI(SS) W. Stout, Jr.  
Leading Quartermaster

# ENGINEERING



LCDR J. H. Cox  
Engineer Officer



LT W. R. Huntington  
Main Propulsion Assistant



LT K. R. Weigand, Jr.  
Electronic/Reactor Officer



LT C. A. Tsomes  
Damage Control Assistant



MM1(SU) B. J. Daldine  
Leading Engineering  
Laboratory Technician



IC2(SS) J. H. D'Elia  
Leading IC Division  
Petty Officer





## DEPARTMENT



LTJG G. S. Sara  
IC Division Officer



MMC(SS) L. J. Hoff  
Leading Auxiliaryman



ENCS(SS) J. Boyle  
Administrative Assistant



ICC(SS) F. T. Malinoski  
Leading Electrician



ET1(SS) R. R. Burleigh  
Leading RC Division  
Petty Officer



MM1(SS) R. F. Clark  
Leading Machinist's Mate

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## WEAPONS DEPARTMENT



LT J. M. Rushing  
Weapons Officer



LT L. W. Cook  
Sonar/Fire Control Officer



ENS R. E. Nelson  
Assistant Weapons Officer



FTGC(SS) G. B. Carlos  
Leading Fire Controlman



TMC(SS) I. R. Rogovin  
Leading Torpedoman



STC(SS) C. E. Whalley  
Leading Sonarman



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# SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

## SHIP'S ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS



ENS J. Parks  
Assistant Operations Officer



CS1(SS) R. E. Sparks  
Leading Commissaryman



SD2(SS) R. C. Fadrigio  
Leading Steward



LT G. L. Averett  
Supply Officer



ENS R. T. Hardee, Jr.  
Assistant Auxiliary  
Division Officer



SK2(SS) A. M. Wilson, Jr.  
Leading Storekeeper

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# CREW ROSTER

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

STC3(SS) C. E. SHAW  
YN3 J. D. McKOWN

YNC(SS) J. W. HAYDEN  
YN3 G. E. STOCKTON

HMC(SS) J. D. MAYBEE  
STC(SS) G. H. JONES

## NAVIGATION AND OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

### Navigation Division

QMC(SS) C. HART  
QM1 W. STOUT, JR.  
SN P. R. DAY  
SN R. J. GRAHAM, JR.  
QMSA H. R. EARLES

### ET Division

ETC(SS) A. L. MONTGOMERY  
ET1(SS) T. L. ALLEN  
ETR2 W. A. BEBINGER  
ETR2 J. F. BLOODWORTH  
ETR2 K. E. CUMMINS  
ETN3 D. M. JOHNSHOY  
ETR3(SS) B. D. WEIGEL

### Radio Division

RMC(SS) A. R. STEWART  
RM1(SS) S. HAYES  
RM2 F. JAMANILA  
RMSN(SS) R. A. MELLO

## WEAPONS DEPARTMENT

### TM Division

TMC(SS) I. R. ROGOVIN  
TM1(SS) J. W. RAINEY  
TMO2(SS) E. E. BRIND  
TMO2(SS) J. D. FRENCH  
TMO3 R. B. CARPENTER  
FN T. J. DAVIS  
SN R. G. DURBIN  
YNSN S. YBARRA  
FA R. W. HOGGATT  
FA B. C. SMITH

### FT Division

FTGC(SS) G. B. CARLOS  
FTG1(SS) A. F. WRIGHT  
FTG2(SS) J. L. HAWKS  
FTG2 D. R. O'BRIEN  
FTG2 D. L. STODDARD

### Sonar Division

STC(SS) C. B. WHATLEY  
ST1(SS) R. L. BEARD  
ST1(SS) M. L. DOLAMORE  
ST1(SS) R. H. HART  
ST1(SS) L. L. NOBLE  
STS2 A. CRUET  
STS2 J. M. FARRELL  
STS2(SS) B. R. HOKE  
STS2 R. E. SCHLEGEL  
STS2 J. E. WOODS  
STS3 S. D. FAVIGANO

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## ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

### A. Division

MMC(SS) L. J. HOFF  
MM1(SS) M. WALKER  
MM2(SS) H. R. NOBLES  
MM3(SS) W. W. RIDLEY  
MM2(SS) S. A. WILLIAMS  
MM3 D. M. SHAW  
MM3 M. E. THOMPSON  
MM2(SS) F. E. ZUPANIC  
MMFN R. C. HICKS

### R.C. Division

ET1(SS) R. R. BURLEIGH  
ET1(SS) B. A. MUNDY  
ET1(SS) W. W. NICHOLS  
ETV D. K. ROSS  
ET1(SS) W. J. BAZLAPP  
ETR2 C. P. SIAS  
ETN2 K. H. LANGE  
ETR2 J. W. MULVILLE  
ETR3 G. B. HETHERTON

### M. Division

ENC5(SS) J. BOYLE  
MM1(SS) R. F. CLARK  
MM1 B. J. DAIDINE  
MM1(SS) N. F. PHELPS  
MM1 T. L. SACCUS  
MM1(SS) J. L. BRUSEAU  
MM1 S. K. KEACH  
MM1 R. A. PARRISH  
MM2 W. J. BOSMA  
MM2 R. D. CHRISTENSEN  
MM2 W. E. GREEN, JR.  
MM2(SS) P. G. HANSON  
MM2 K. G. HOWELL  
MM2 M. J. JORGENSEN  
MM2 J. E. THOMAS

### E. Division

ICC(SS) F. T. MALINOSKI  
IC1(SS) V. L. ARMSTRONG  
IC1(SS) J. R. LOVETT, JR.  
IC2 A. J. BLOWKER  
EM1(SS) G. E. KRUCKKOW  
EM1 J. R. HOET  
EM1 F. D. LINKER  
EM2 L. L. CRANDALL  
EM2 W. G. HAMMERLE  
EM2 W. L. SEPOLEN, JR.  
EM2 D. M. WILLIAMS  
EM3 R. C. TRICKEY

### I.C. Division

IC2(SS) J. H. D'ELIA  
IC2 D. G. ADAMS  
IC2 R. R. JENSEN  
ICFN R. W. INGALLS

## SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

CS1(SS) R. E. SPARKS  
CS2(SS) F. O. HAWKINS, JR.  
CS3 R. E. ZIBULL  
CSSN D. E. WHITE

SD2(SS) R. C. FABRIGO  
TN R. W. BAKER  
SN T. E. SPEIR

SK2(SS) A. M. WILSON, JR.  
SN J. A. HUYSER  
FA M. D. BLAIR  
CSSA D. D. SULZER

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## IN RECOGNITION

The members of PINTADO's Pre-Commissioning Crew listed below who labored long and hard during the building of PINTADO are not present at Commissioning but are listed herein IN RECOGNITION of the significant contributions they made toward her final excellence. They are considered SHIPMATES.

LT R. C. BELLAS  
W-1 L. M. DURAN  
W-1 K. R. SCHROEDER  
EMC(SS) J. R. DAY  
EM1(SS) R. C. ZOFFKA  
TM1(SS) J. L. MORRIS  
TM1(SS) H. O. BROOKSHIRE  
EN2(SS) K. M. TAFT  
ETN2 R. I. DIXON  
RM3(SU) S. R. HURD  
RM3(SU) J. F. DOWDY

LT D. N. MORRIS  
W-1 D. J. CROOKS  
STCS(SS) C. E. SHAW  
SDC(SS) J. BROWN  
TM1(SS) D. E. FARMER  
MM1(SS) J. R. HOGG  
YN1(SS) L. F. TWIGG  
HM1(SS) D. J. HERBING  
EM2(SS) L. E. KENDALL  
SO3(SS) E. R. BEMBO  
YN3(SU) J. E. PHILLIPS

LT W. B. KAEPER  
W-1 W. G. KELLER  
SKC(SS) W. J. REESE  
IC1(SS) D. W. MOOERS  
ET1(SU) D. L. PITTMAN  
ETN2 I. O. DIEZ  
MM2(SS) J. W. KENNEDY  
QM2(SS) M. E. MAILING  
TM3(SS) D. N. JOSEPH  
QM3(SS) H. H. HENRY



### SHIELD

The three colors, scarlet, gold and blue, refer to the Presidential Unit Citation awarded the first U.S.S. PINTADO for her first three patrols during World War II. These patrols are further alluded to by the two barbs and shaft of the pheon, the heraldic fish spear in the center. The eight engrailed indents of the inner edges of the barbs on the pheon refer to the eight enemy vessels torpedoed and officially sunk during the operations. The pheon also simulates the torpedoes and the SUBROC missiles with which the present PINTADO is armed and is heraldic of the U.S.S. PINTADO's mission of seeking out and destroying enemy ships — primarily other submarines. The five blue "battlements" allude to the five battle stars and the four gold gaps between the "battlements" refer to the four Submarine Combat Insignia awarded the first U.S.S. PINTADO. The blue area represents the oceans of the world, the pheon

symbolizing the U.S.S. PINTADO lurking in the depths. This shield stands before crossed single barb harpoons, traditional weapons of American whalers and symbolic of the first U.S.S. PINTADO's success.

### CREST

The black chain represents the nine major bodies of water of the world's oceans. The whale's tail flukes symbolize the destruction of the tanker "TONAN MARU NUMBER TWO" during the second war patrol of the first U.S.S. PINTADO. This abnormally large oil tanker, known as "Whale," was the largest merchant ship sunk by a United States submarine during World War II.

### MOTTO

The motto, "AL MAS PINTADO," derives from a Spanish colloquial phrase meaning, "To the most able, to the wisest."

