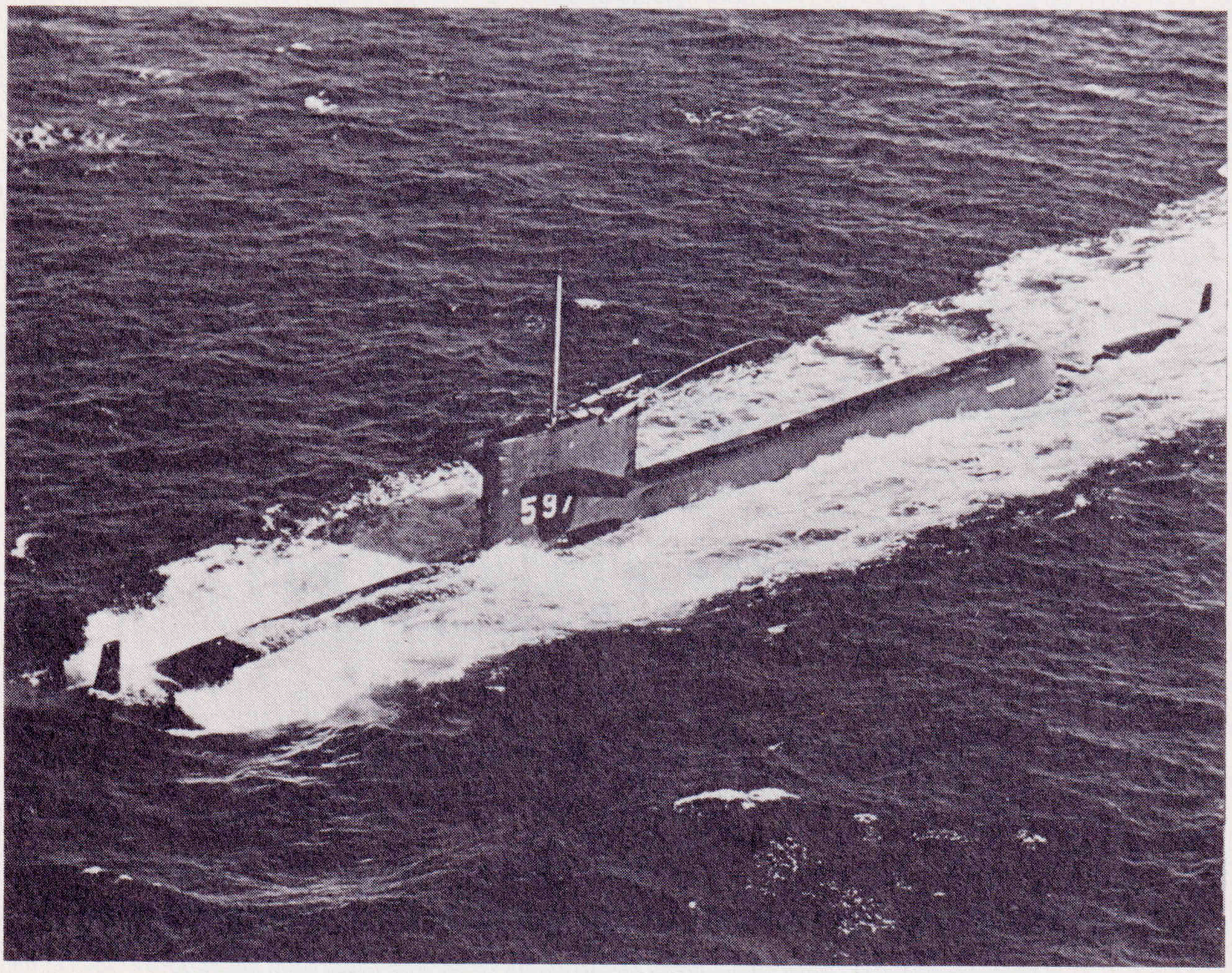
Change of Command



USS TULLIBEE

(SSN 597)

24 July 1979

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CHANGE OF COMMAND

A change of command is a unique military ceremony. It marks the moment when total accountability for a military unit shifts absolutely from one individual to another. It is a significant occasion which, more than any other, symbolizes the continuity of dedication and responsibility which is the keystone of the Naval service.

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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

ARRIVAL OF OFFICIAL PARTY
Honors

NATIONAL ANTHEM

THE REVEREND ERIC J. GOTHBERG
Invocation

CDR CHARLES S. ARNEST, USN
Remarks and Reading of Orders

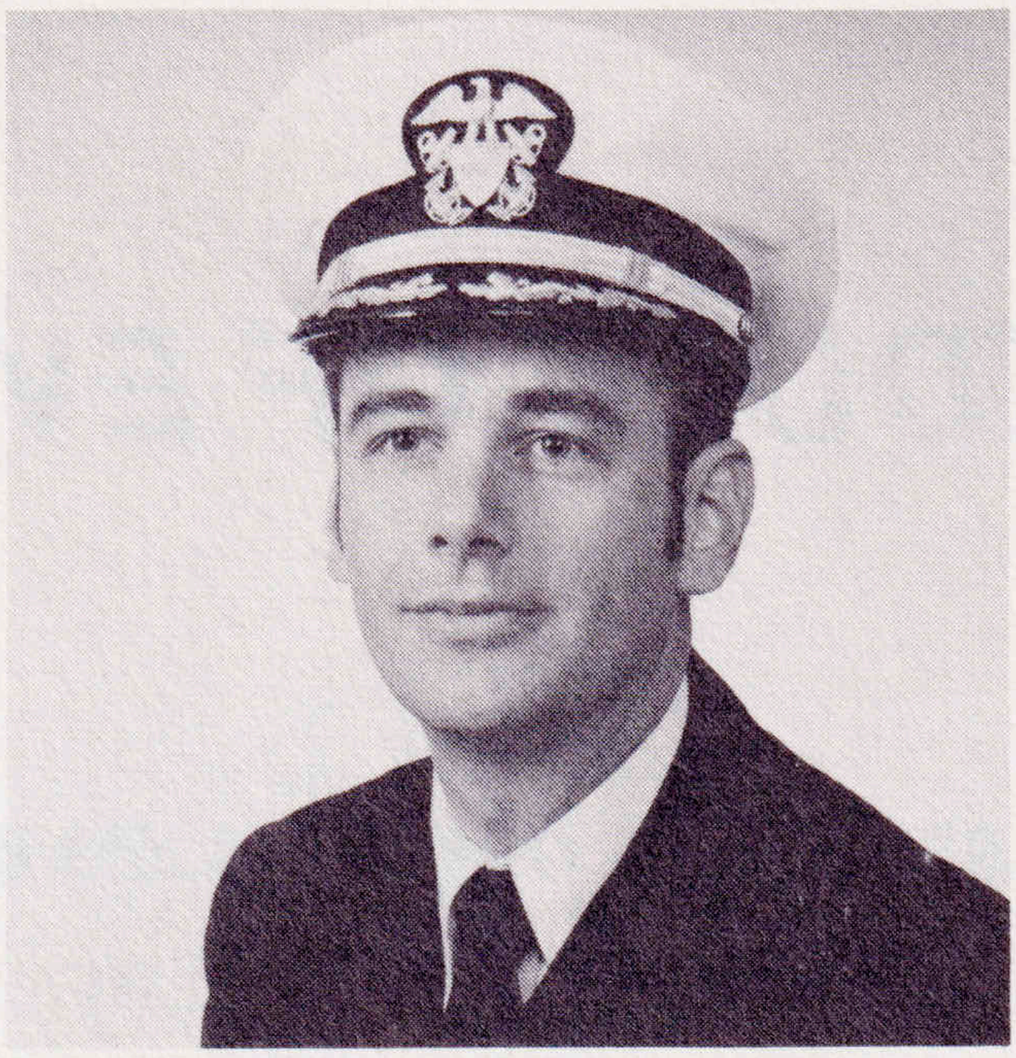
CDR DANIEL J. KOCZUR, USN
Reading of Orders, Relief of Command
and Remarks

CAPT BYRON H. COLLIER, USN
Commander Submarine Squadron TWO
Remarks

THE REVEREND ERIC J. GOTHBERG
Benediction

DEPARTURE OF OFFICIAL PARTY
Honors

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COMMANDER CHARLES S. ARNEST
UNITED STATES NAVY

Commander Charles Sherman ARNEST is a native of Sedalia, Missouri. He graduated with distinction from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1962 and reported to Nuclear Power School, Mare Island to commence 18 months of theoretical and practical nuclear power submarine training.

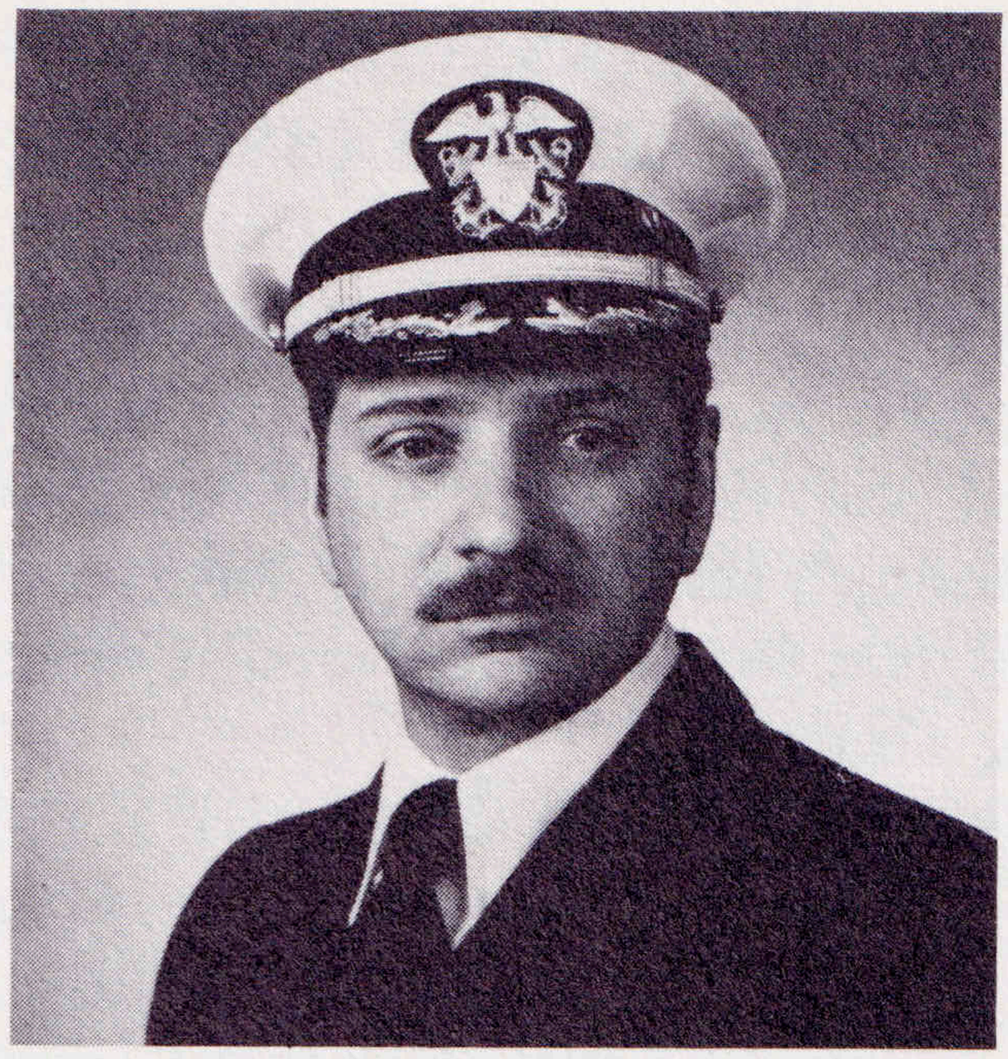
In February 1964 Commander ARNEST reported to USS SARGO (SSN 583) for duty. He subsequently was transferred in February 1966, to serve two years as instructor at Nuclear Power School, Bainbridge. He qualified as Engineer Officer at Bainbridge and returned to sea duty on USS NATHANAEL GREENE (SSBN 636), where he completed four patrols from Charleston, South Carolina and a refueling, Poseidon conversion at Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

In March 1972 Commander ARNEST reported to the staff Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, where he served as Force Radiological Controls Officer.

In December 1974 he reported for duty as Executive Officer, USS HALIBUT (SSN 587). Following decommissioning of HALIBUT in June 1976, Commander ARNEST commenced six months of theoretical and practical training at Naval Reactors and Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Commander ARNEST is married to the former Andrea Ritchie of Salem, Oregon. They and their three children, Erin, Brian, and Ritchie will reside in Springfield, Virginia following Commander ARNEST reporting for duty at the Chief of Naval Operations Office of Anti-Submarine Warfare Programs.

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COMMANDER DANIEL J. KOCZUR
UNITED STATES NAVY

Commander KOCZUR is a native of Buffalo, New York and graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1963. He attended Nuclear Power School in Vallejo, California and D1G Prototype in West Milton, New York.

After attending Submarine School in New London, Connecticut and the Polaris Navigation course at Dam Neck, Virginia, he reported to the USS WOODROW WILSON (SSBN 624) and completed five Polaris patrols. Subsequently, he served on the Commissioning crew of the USS SUNFISH (SSN 649) and then served as Engineer Officer of the USS BERGALL (SSN 667). Upon completion of that tour, he was assigned as the Material Officer on Commander Submarine Squadron Fifteen Staff in Guam, Mariana Islands. He then served as Executive Officer USS JACK (SSN 605).

Commander KOCZUR is married to Karen Ott of Buffalo, New York. Commander and Mrs. KOCZUR currently reside in Gales Ferry, Connecticut with their children Christopher, Jacqueline, and Teresa.

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HERITAGE AND HISTORY OF USS TULLIBEE (SSN 597)

The name "TULLIBEE" originates from a fresh water fish, scientifically known as COREGONUS NIPIGON (KOELZ). The word itself comes from the French Canadian word "TOULIBI". Although the adult fish rarely exceeds a length of about one foot, it is a food fish in North Central United States and neighboring Canada.

The first submarine, USS TULLIBEE (SS 284), was built by the Mare Island Shipyard and was launched 11 November 1942 under the sponsorship of Mrs. Kenneth C. HURD, wife of the Commanding Officer, USS SEAL (SS 183). The submarine was placed in commission on 15 February 1943 with Commander Charles F. BRINDUPKE, USN, in command.

The first TULLIBEE conducted three successful war patrols from July 1943 to February 1944, but was lost while conducting her fourth war patrol. Her fate was learned after the close of the war when her lone survivor, Gunner's Mate Second Class Charles W. KUYKENDALL, was liberated from a Japanese concentration camp. TULLIBEE was sunk by a circular run of one of her own torpedoes while conducting a night surface attack against a Japanese convoy on 26 March 1944.

The present TULLIBEE was constructed at Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics Corporation and was launched 27 April 1960 under the sponsorship of Mrs. John F. DAVIDSON, widow of Commander Charles F. BRINDUPKE, the first TULLIBEE's Commanding Officer. Upon commissioning on 9 November 1960, Commander Richard E. JORTBERG, USN, became the new TULLIBEE's first Commanding Officer. TULLIBEE then became the first nuclear powered submarine assigned to the Submarine Development Group TWO at Groton, Connecticut. During the next 12 years, interrupted by a three year overhaul in 1965, TULLIBEE participated extensively in the development of new sonar systems and Anti-Submarine Warfare techniques.

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In 1972, TULLIBEE was transferred to Commander Submarine Squadron TWO. Since 1972 TULLIBEE has undergone a second refueling overhaul and participated in many submarine operations, including three deployments to the Mediterranean since 1975.

TULLIBEE hosts a number of submarine "firsts". She was the first submarine specifically designed as an ASW weapon with a primary mission of detection and destruction of enemy submarines. Her motto "Venator-Necator" (Hunter-Killer) attests to this fact. TULLIBEE was the first submarine to be equipped with the then complex and highly sophisticated AN/BQQ series integrated sonar system. She was the first United States submarine to be designed with torpedo tubes amidships, freeing valuable bow space for sonar transducers and electronics. TULLIBEE's was the first and only shipborne pressurized water cooled nuclear reactor designed and constructed by Combustion Engineering, Inc. Furthermore, TULLIBEE was the first nuclear submarine to employ turbo-electric drive propulsion, a concept which makes her most suitable for quiet operation. TULLIBEE is 273 feet long, displaces 2,300 tons of sea water surfaced, and when commissioned had a complement of only 7 officers and a crew of 66. As a result, she is the smallest in the Nation's Commissioned Nuclear Submarine Fleet.

On 24 July 1979, Commander Daniel J. KOCZUR relieved Commander Charles S. ARNEST. TULLIBEE is scheduled to commence a refueling overhaul at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in August 1979.

COMMANDING OFFICERS

Commander R. E. JORTBERG (NOV 60—JAN 63)
Commander R. F. HALE (JAN 63—JUN 64)
Commander G. E. SYNHORST (JUN 64—JUN 66)
Commander T. W. FITZGERALD (JUN 66—JUL 70)
Commander L. S. WIGLEY (JUL 70—OCT 74)
Commander K. D. FOLTA (OCT 74—MAR 77)
Commander C. S. ARNEST (MAR 77—JUL 79)

COLLECTION OF SUBMARINE WARBOATS.ORG

USS TULLIBEE (SSN 597)

Officers

Executive Officer	CDR Steven J. Loucks
Engineer	LCDR Leonard A. Wiens
Prospective Engineer	LT Paul J. Ryan
Weapons/Operations	LT Bruce A. McCroskey
	LT Wayne P. Gambin
Communications/Sonar	LTJG John A. Schumacher
Reactor Controls	LTJG William S. Burns
Damage Control Assistant	LTJG George E. Manaskie
Main Propulsion Assistant	LTJG Jeffrey N. Lewis
Chemistry/Radiological Controls	LTJG Stephen J. O'Leary
Electrical Officer	LTJG Christopher L. Stathos
Supply	ENS Paul R. Brigham

Leading Petty Officers

MMCS Patrick L. Rowan (MCPOC)
STSCS Frank J. Brown
TMC Luther L. Peel
MMC David M. Banister
EMC Charles C. Thibault
MMC John G. Strong
MMC Gary D. Jackson
ET1 Stering W. F. Sanford
RM1 Dennis L. Irvin
MS1 Rafael D. Baluyut
IC1 John S. Mitchell
ET2 Edward P. Bader

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