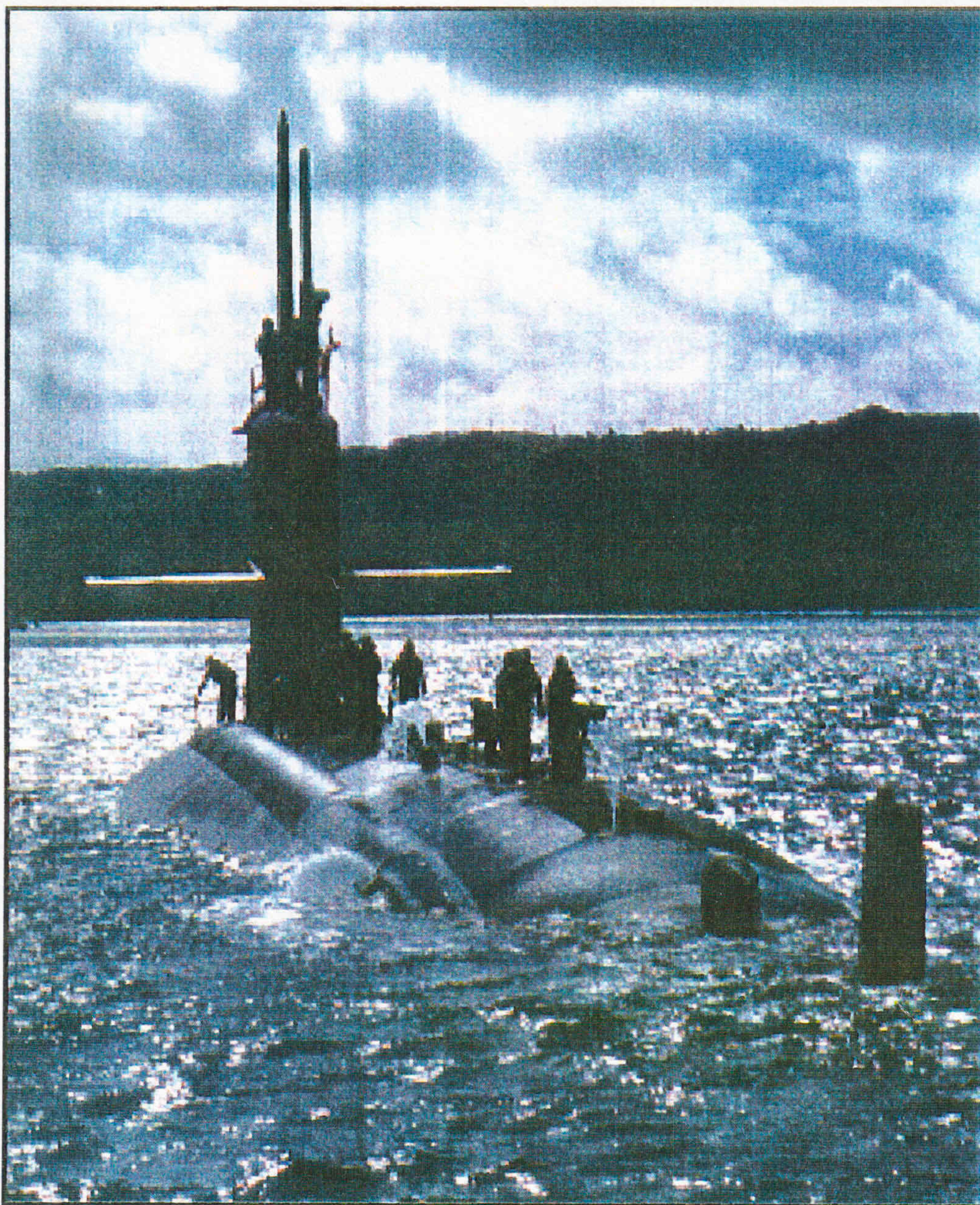


Inactivation Ceremony



United States Ship Pintado (SSN 672)

*September Twenty-Six
Nineteen Hundred and Ninety-Seven
Naval Submarine Base
Bangor, Washington*



USS Pintado (SSN 672)
Named for the Spanish Mackerel
Sponsor -- Mrs. Bernard A. Clarey

Built by Mare Island Naval Shipyard
Vallejo, California

Keel Laid	27 October 1967
Launched	16 August 1969
Commissioned	11 September 1971
Inactivated	26 September 1997
Decommissioning	March 1998

Deactivated by Puget Sound Naval Shipyard
Bremerton, Washington

Schedule of Events

Music

Farragut Brass Band

Arrival of the Official Party

Parading of the Colors

National Anthem

Posting the Colors

Invocation

EM1 (SS) Ricky L. James, USN

Protestant Lay Leader

Welcoming Remarks

LCDR David H. Ruedi, USN

Executive Officer

Introduction

CDR Alfred H. Gonzalez, Jr, USN

Commanding Officer

Opening Remarks

RADM Paul F. Sullivan, USN

Commander, Submarine Group Nine

Principle Address

VADM J. Guy Reynolds, USN (Ret)

Remarks

CDR Alfred H. Gonzalez, Jr, USN

Commanding Officer

Inactivation of USS Pintado

Securing the Watch

Benediction

MM1 (SS) Terry L. Kuhs, USN

Protestant Lay Leader

Navy Hymn

Departure of the Official Party

☆☆☆☆☆☆

Reception on the Pier, and Ship Tours



Commissioned
11 September 1971

The Commissioning Pennant

At the moment the Commissioning Pennant is flown, a ship becomes the responsibility of the Commanding Officer. Together with the ship's officers and crew, the Commanding Officer has the duty of making her ready for any service required by our nation, at peace or in war.

The Commissioning Pennant has for centuries been the symbol of a man-of-war. It is believed to date from the 17th century, when the Dutch were at war with the English. Dutch Admiral Maarten Harpertzoon Tromp hoisted a broom to the top of his masthead to symbolize his intention to sweep the English from the sea. This gesture was answered by British Admiral William Blake, who hoisted a horsewhip indicating his intention to chastise the Dutch. The victorious English thus set the precedent for a long, narrow distinctive mark of a "man-of-war." This tradition of designating warships has been adopted by all nations.

The modern U.S. Navy Commissioning Pennant is blue at the hoist with a horizontal red and white stripe at the fly and varies in length with the size of the ship. There were thirteen white stars in the blue field representing the original states until 1933, when seven white stars became standard. It is naval custom that when the commissioning pennant is hauled down for the last time, it be presented to the Commanding Officer.



The Inactivation Ceremony

Today's inactivation ceremony is a recognition of the ship preparing for her end of commissioned service. It will pay tribute to her operational successes and the men who sailed her. This ceremony will symbolize the decommissioning which will occur during her final shipyard period. At that time, the ship's colors and commissioning pennant will be hauled down and the final watches secured. These events, when conducted for the last time, will honorably conclude PINTADO's history.

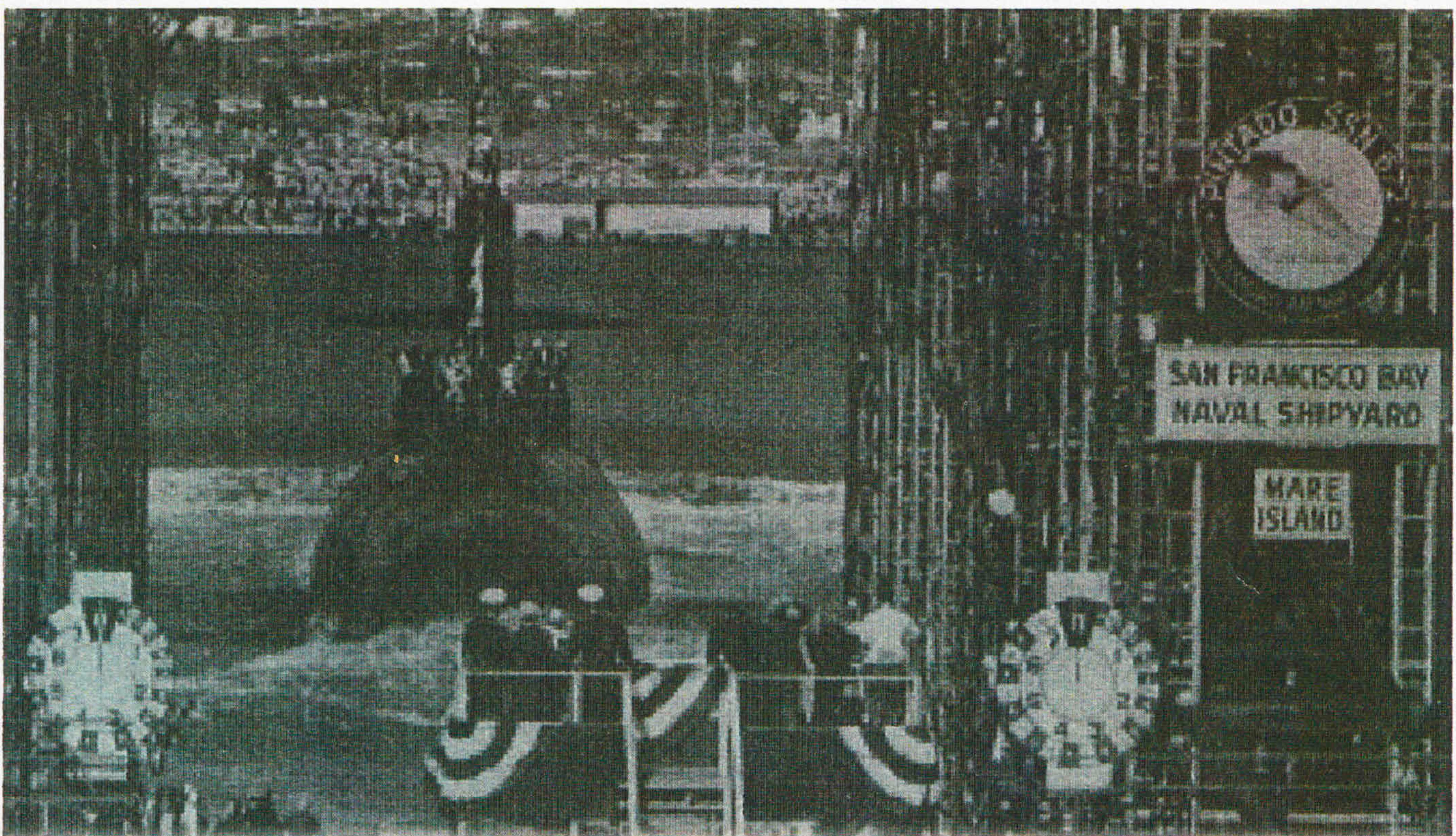
Inactivation

26 September 1997

Decommissioning

March 1998

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“Mare Island’s 512th Ship and 16th nuclear submarine, the PINTADO, moved gracefully and speedily into the Napa River at 4:38 p.m.... The PINTADO began her waterward journey, picking up speed down the buildingways until she reached a maximum of about 15 knots. As she entered the water with scarcely a bobble, her momentum was slowed by heavy chain drags...”

-1969 Vallejo Sunday Times Herald

☆☆☆☆☆☆

The Ship's Sponsor Mrs. Jean S. Clarey

The Ship's Sponsor, Mrs Jean Scott Clarey, is the daughter of CAPT Leon B. Scott, USN (Ret), an S-Boat Skipper. Mrs Clarey is the widow of the late ADM Bernard "Chick" Clarey, USN (Ret), first Captain of the first USS Pintado (SS 387).

ADM Clarey was one of the more decorated Naval Officers of WWII. The honors he received included three Navy Crosses, four Distinguished Service Medals, a Silver Star, a Legion of Merit, a Bronze Star with Combat "V", and nine Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medals. ADM Clarey graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1934. He served aboard USS DOLPHIN (AGSS 555), and USS AMBERJACK (SS 219), as well as the first USS PINTADO. At the time of the current PINTADO's commissioning, ADM Clarey was Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet. Mrs Clarey currently resides in Honolulu, HI. Mrs Clarey has two children, RADM Stephen Clarey, USN (RET) and Mr. Michael Clarey.



Principle Speaker
VADM J. Guy Reynolds, USN, (Ret)



VADM J. Guy Reynolds, USN (Ret), left active duty on 1 November 1992 after serving in senior positions in the operational Navy, staffs and key positions in acquisition, intelligence, research and development, test and evaluation and international programs. Since retirement, ADM Reynolds consults with numerous organizations in his areas of expertise. VADM Reynolds graduated from the United States Naval Academy in June 1959. After serving aboard the destroyer USS BAUSELL (DD 845), he completed submarine and nuclear power training. Nine months later he qualified in submarine onboard the USS ROBERT E. LEE (SSBN 601) becoming the first officer to qualify

in nuclear submarines without having previously qualified on a diesel submarine. VADM Reynolds subsequently served aboard USS JACK (SSN 605), USS BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (SSBN 640) and USS SAM HOUSTON (SSBN 609). In 1969 VADM Reynolds served with the U.S. Naval forces Vietnam. From 1973-1977, VADM Reynolds commanded the attack submarine USS PINTADO (SSN 672). Following his command, he became deputy Senior member, Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. In this capacity he certified the safety of seventy-two nuclear powered submarines and surface ships. In June 1979, VADM Reynolds assumed command of the submarine Tender USS SPERRY (AS 12). USS SPERRY was responsible for the upkeep and modernization of nuclear and diesel submarines attached to the Pacific Fleet. VADM Reynolds commanded Submarine Squadron THREE from May 1980 until August 1981. He was then assigned as project manager, Torpedo MK 48, Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, DC where he was responsible for development, procurement and testing of Navy torpedoes. While serving in that capacity, he was selected for flag rank. In July 1983 VADM Reynolds assumed the duties as Vice Director for Collection Management, Defense Intelligence Agency where he directed the Agency's all source collection effort. VADM Reynolds left DIA to become Director, Attack Submarines, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. In September 1985, VADM Reynolds established the Navy's Submarine Combat Systems Directorate, to direct the development and acquisition and maintenance of all submarine combat systems. In May 1987, VADM Reynolds took command of the Submarine Force, United States Pacific Fleet, with headquarters in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. He commanded the force of 48 attack submarines, eight Trident submarines and associated support activities and nearly 20,000 people for twenty-nine months. After COMSUBPAC, VADM Reynolds assumed duties as Director, Test and Evaluation and Technology Requirements, Washington, DC. He served in that position for three years before leaving active duty. VADM Reynolds has been awarded numerous service awards including the Distinguished Service Medal with Gold Star, Defense Superior Service Medal, and Legion of Merit with three gold stars. He has a masters degree in Operations Research from the Naval Post Graduate School.



Commander, Submarine Group Nine

RADM Paul F. Sullivan, USN

RADM Sullivan is presently assigned duties as Commander, Submarine Group Nine, located in Silverdale, Washington. As COMSUBGRU NINE, his principle responsibility is support of Pacific Fleet TRIDENT missile submarine crews and their execution of the important strategic nuclear deterrent mission.

A native of Wellesley, Massachusetts, RADM Sullivan graduated with distinction from the United States Naval Academy in 1970. After attending basic submarine training and serving a short submarine tour, he commenced his graduate studies as

a Burke Scholar at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. He graduated in 1975 with the degrees of Ocean Engineer and Master of Science in Ocean Engineering. He then entered nuclear power training at Nuclear Power School, Mare Island, California and subsequent prototype training in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Assignments at sea have included the fleet diesel submarine, USS CAIMAN (SS 323), where he served as Supply Officer; various engineering division officer billets aboard USS DACE (SSN 607); Engineer Officer on USS GEORGE C. MARSHALL (SSBN 654); and Executive Officer on USS RICHARD B. RUSSELL (SSN 687). His command tours were USS BIRMINGHAM (SSN 695), homeported in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and USS FLORIDA (SSBN 728) (BLUE), homeported in Bangor, Washington.

While in command of USS BIRMINGHAM (SSN 695), RADM Sullivan was nominated as a Pacific Fleet finalist for the Admiral Stockdale Leadership Award. When he was Commanding Officer, USS FLORIDA (BLUE), his crew earned the FY 91 CINCPACFLT Marjorie Sterret Battleship Fund Award for superior combat readiness in the Pacific Fleet. Other awards won by his crew were Best Pacific TRIDENT Crew Award, Silver Anchor Award for retention excellence, Tactical Readiness Examination Top Performer, and the Squadron Battle Efficiency, Engineering, and Tactical Awards.

Shore assignments have included COMSUBDEVRON TWELVE as a member of the Tactical Analysis Group, COMSUBRON SEVENTEEN Deputy Commander for Training and Operations, and on the Joint Staff in Washington, D.C., where he served as the Deputy Director for Current Operations in the Operations Directorate. He also attended the National War College in Washington, D.C., where he earned the degree of Master of Science in National Security Strategy.

His personal awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal (two awards), Navy Commendation Medal (three awards), and the Navy Achievement Medal (three awards).

RADM Sullivan and his wife, Anne, reside in Keyport, Washington. Their son, Shane (Ensign, USN), is currently attending flight training. Their daughter, Meghan, is a recent graduate of the University of Washington.



Commanding Officer, USS Pintado (SSN 672)
CDR Alfred H. Gonzalez Jr, USN

CDR Gonzalez was born in Coronado, California. He graduated from Bishop Kenny High School in Jacksonville, Florida and then entered the United States Naval Academy where he earned his Bachelor of Science degree and commission in 1978.

CDR Gonzalez has served on board three nuclear submarines. In December 1979, he reported to the USS BLUEFISH (SSN 675) home-ported in Norfolk, Virginia, where he served as the Damage Control Assistant and Weapons Officer. While on BLUEFISH, the ship completed an around the world deployment with operations in the Indian Ocean. In his next sea assignment, he served as the Engineer Officer on board the USS NEVADA (SSBN 733)(BLUE), from January 1986 until July 1989 completing four deterrent patrols out of Bangor, Washington. As Executive Officer on USS JEFFERSON CITY (SSN 759) from November 1991 until April 1993 he commissioned the ship and delivered it to its home port in San Diego, California.

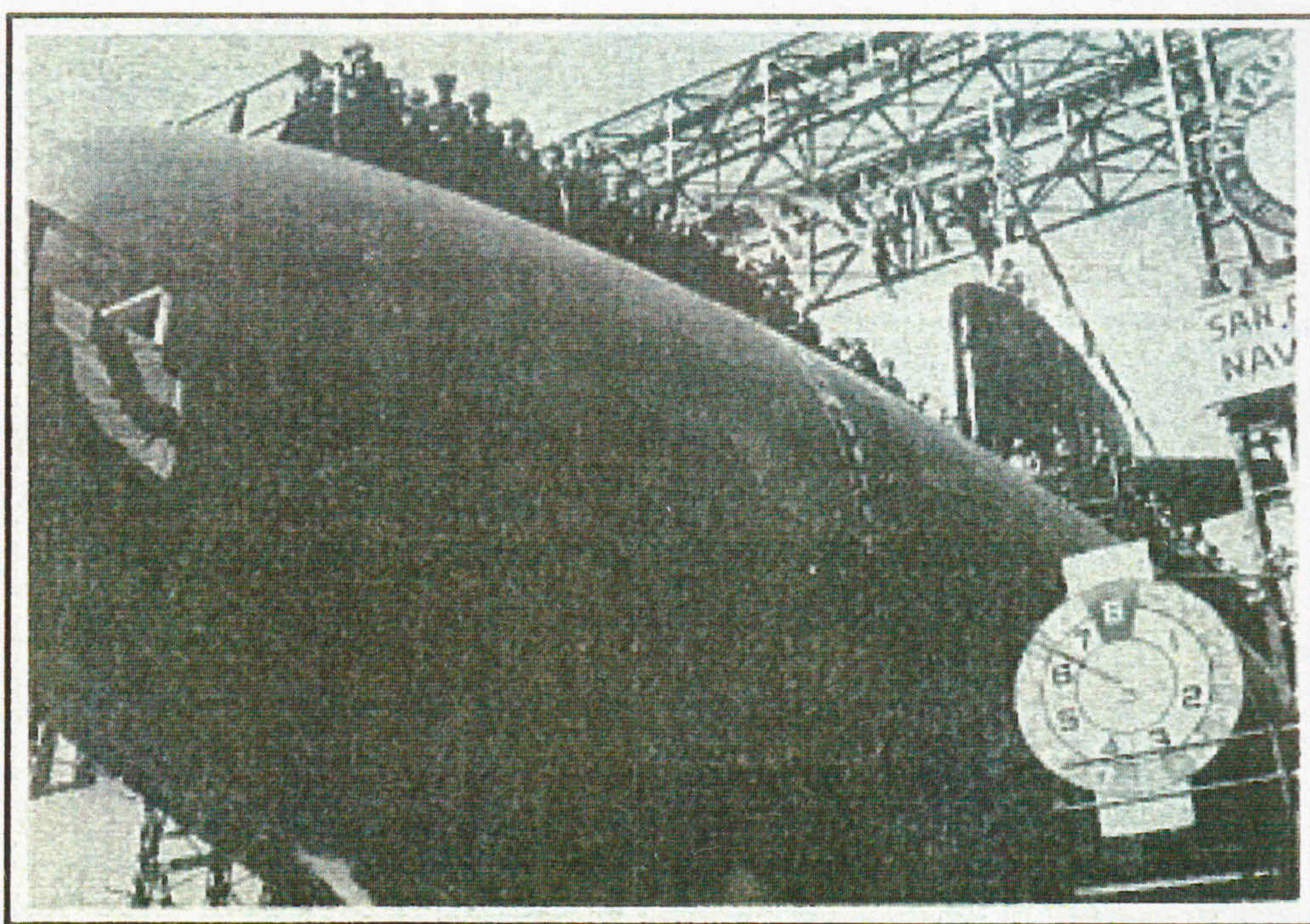
CDR Gonzalez has served in various positions ashore. In May 1983, he was assigned to the staff of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Submarines where he worked as the assistant program director for initial formalization of the SSN 21 program. Following his tour on NEVADA, he served on the Joint Staff in Washington as a military analyst where he directed analysis of various Armed Services war fighting capabilities. He attended the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island during the 1993-1994 academic year graduating with distinction and earning a Master of Arts degree in National Security Affairs and Joint Operations. He then attended Prospective Commanding Officer training and relieved as Commanding Officer of USS PINTADO (SSN 672) in April 1995.

CDR Gonzalez is entitled to wear the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal with two gold stars, and the Navy Achievement Medal with two gold stars.

CDR Gonzalez is married to the former Miss Candee Lou Block of Elma, New York. They reside in Silverdale, Washington with their son, Alfred, and daughter, Kiralyse.

History of the USS Pintado (SSN-672)

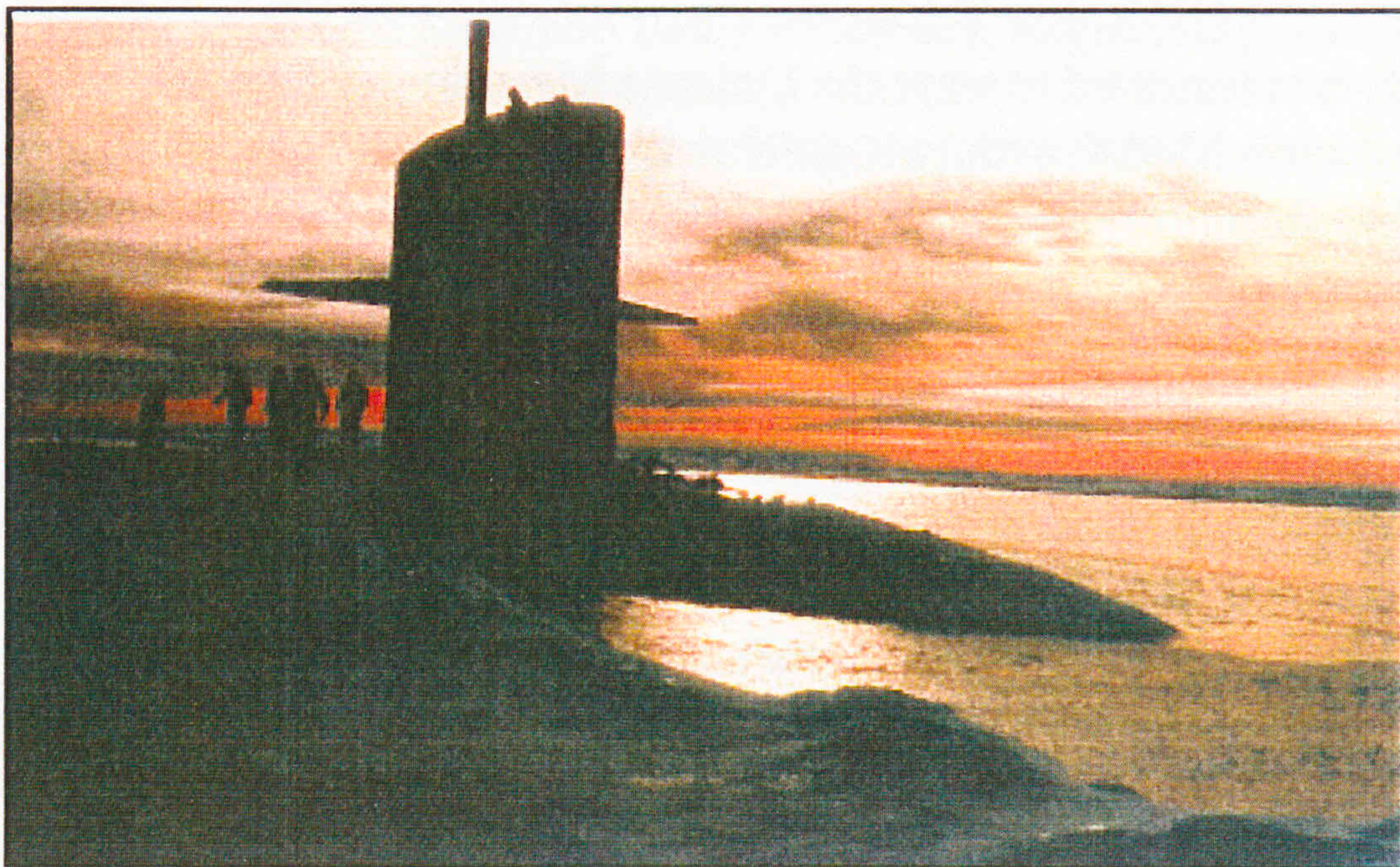
The second U. S. Navy ship to bear the name, PINTADO is a 637 class, nuclear attack submarine. Her keel was laid October 1967 at Mare Island Naval Shipyard and the ship launched in August 1969. The ship joined the U.S. Pacific Fleet following commissioning on 11 September 1971. The PINTADO served as flag ship for ADM Clarey, while he was CINCPACFLT, the first, and only, submarine to ever hold this title.



PINTADO commenced her first operational deployment to the United States Seventh Fleet in the Western Pacific in late October 1972, returning to San Diego in April 1973. PINTADO conducted her second operational deployment from March to October 1974. After returning to San Diego, PINTADO became the first submarine to successfully launch the HARPOON missile. Following her first overhaul, PINTADO deployed to the Western Pacific in August 1977 returning to San Diego in February 1978.

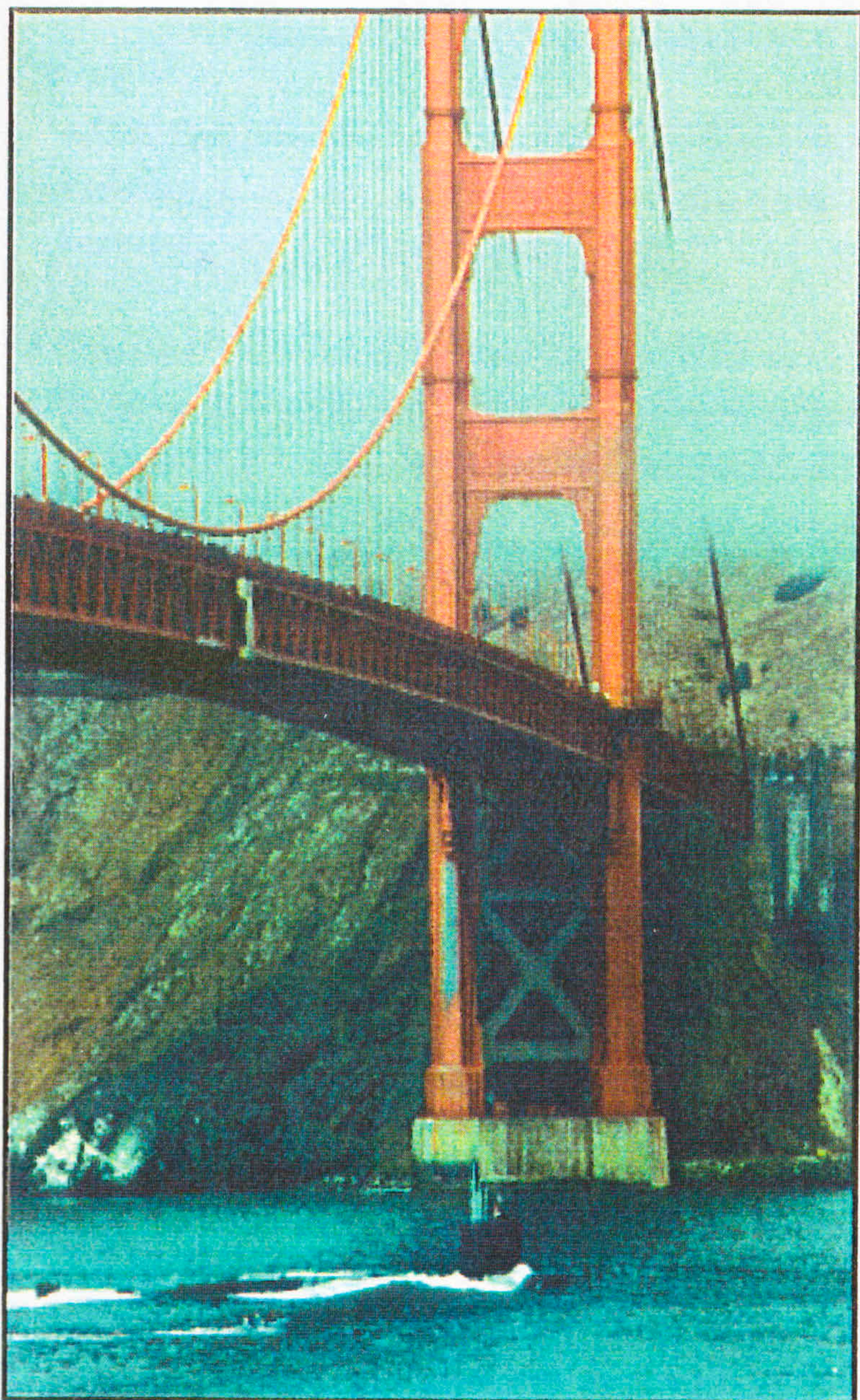
From September to November 1978 PINTADO operated under the polar ice, surfacing at the North Pole on 10 October 1978. In September 1979 PINTADO deployed to the Indian Ocean and supported Carrier Battle Groups Alpha and Bravo during the early weeks of the Iranian hostage crisis. PINTADO returned to San Diego in February 1980. PINTADO again deployed to the Western Pacific from February to August 1981 earning a Navy Unit Commendation. In June 1982, PINTADO entered Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard for a 16 month regular overhaul during which her combat systems were extensively upgraded. In December 1983 she resumed operations in San Diego.

The following year PINTADO returned to the Arctic Ocean, operating under the polar ice from September to November 1984 in company with the USS GURNARD (SSN 662).



On 12 November 1984 PINTADO and GURNARD became the third pair of submarines to surface together at the North Pole.

From July 1985 to January 1986 PINTADO completed her fifth operational deployment to the United States Seventh Fleet. During the



She surfaced at the North Pole for an unprecedented fourth time on 4 September 1992 and returned to Pearl Harbor in November after circumnavigating North America and steaming over 20,000 miles.

In July 1993, PINTADO made a six-month UNITAS deployment in company with several surface units, circumnavigating the South American continent while visiting numerous ports and working extensively in exercises with various South American Navies.

From January 1996 through July 1996, PINTADO conducted her sixth and final deployment to the Western Pacific. During the deployment PINTADO conducted operations vital to National Security and participated in several exercises with the Navies of Japan and South Korea.

PINTADO changed homeport to Bangor, Washington in March 1997 and will start decommissioning in October 1997.

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deployment, PINTADO steamed over 33,000 miles and conducted numerous fast-paced and highly successful operations.

Following her return to San Diego, PINTADO completed a Selected Restricted Availability and celebrated her 15th anniversary of commissioning. During the fall of 1986, PINTADO conducted over 50 days of highly successful operations as the COMSUBPAC READY SSN.

PINTADO surfaced at the North Pole for the third time on 16 June 1987, during arduous Arctic operations extending from May to July 1987, and a two month deployment was completed in June 1988.

In July 1989 PINTADO entered Mare Island Naval Shipyard for a regular overhaul. In January of 1992, PINTADO changed homeport to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and became a member of Submarine Squadron One.

From August 1992 through October 1992 PINTADO conducted her fourth Arctic operation, also marking her 1000th surface and dive on 23 August 1992.



History of the USS Pintado (SS 387)

The keel of the first USS 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. LCDR Bernard A. Clarey, USN, assumed command on 1 January 1944.

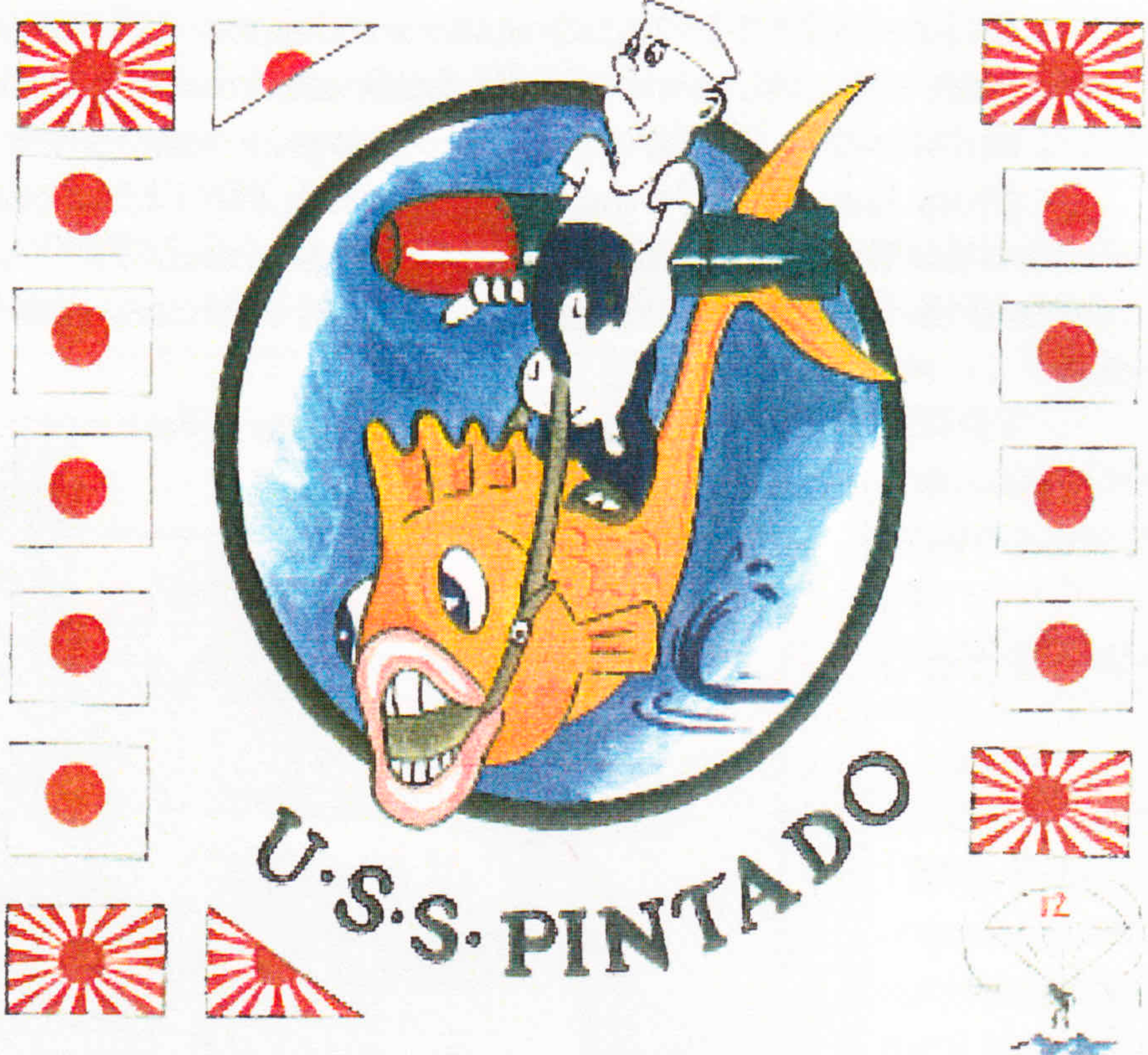
Following shakedown, training exercises, participation in torpedo research and development, and a transit to Pearl Harbor, PINTADO sailed for her maiden patrol on 24 April 1944 to an area west of the Marianas as a member of "Blair's Blasters". Operating with two other submarines against convoys off Saipan, PINTADO alone sank four freighters for a total of 31,000 tons and possibly damaged another 6,300 tons before being forced to withdraw. All was accomplished in 44 days and she put half of the Japanese 43rd division "out of action" in the process, having fired sixteen torpedoes for sixteen hits, a new record!

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, CDR Romondt Budd, USN took command. Her fifth patrol, a bit south of Tokyo, was made successful by the 26 June rescue of twelve crewmembers of the "City of Galveston", a B-29 Bomber with a partial left wing which exploded a mile off the bow after the twelve had successfully bailed out. Their new B-29 was cristened "USS PINTADO", with logo and all, as grateful tribute to "SUB 387".

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 Mar 1967.

Her fairwater now stands in a place of honor at Admiral Nimitz State Historical Park in Fredericksburg, Texas, in grateful memory of the exploits and sacrifices of our World War II submarine forces. Dedicated on 1 October 1991, ADM "Chick" Clarey, USN (Ret), past members of her crew and PINTADO wives participated and rendered honors on behalf of their shipmates and husbands, past and present.



The Submariner

The Nuclear Submarine used by the United States Navy is truly a magnificent fighting machine packed full of the most advanced systems known to man, yet there has always been one simple thing that makes a submarine a successful part of our armament. That single item is the people. The men who wear silver or gold dolphins; the men we call submariners. Submariners are volunteers, chosen for their expertise in many areas. Ranging from the men who prepare our meals, or the men who safely navigate the ship through the depths of the ocean, to those who operate the nuclear reactor to propel the ship, each submariner must undergo rigorous training in his specific field so that he may contribute to the overall success of the ship. With a crew of just over one hundred people, every individual is a vital part of the ship. These experts are set aside from the rest of the Navy and distinguished as Submariners by the Dolphin insignia worn above the left breast pocket.

The submarine insignia dates back to June 13th, 1923 when Captain Ernest J. King suggested to the Secretary of the Navy that a distinguishing device for submarine qualified sailors be designed. He submitted a pen and ink sketch of his own showing a shield mounted on the beam of a submarine, with the dolphins forward and abaft the coning tower. The suggestion was strongly endorsed by the Commander Submarine Division, Atlantic. During the next several months, the Bureau of Navigation solicited additional designs from several sources. Among the designs were a submarine and shark motif, a submarine and shield, and submarines and dolphins. A Philadelphia firm, which had done work for the Navy in the past, was approached with the request that it undertake to design a suitable badge. Two designs were submitted by the firm, and these were combined into a single design. It is the design in use today, a bow view of the submarine, proceeding on the surface, with the bow planes rigged for diving flanked by dolphins in horizontal position with their heads resting on the upper edge of the bow planes. In March 1924, the Chief of Naval Operations recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that the design be adopted. The recommendation was accepted by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Command At Sea

Only a seaman realizes to what extent an entire ship reflects the personality and ability of one individual, her Commanding Officer. To a landsman this is not understandable and sometimes it is even difficult for us to understand. But it is so!

A ship at sea is a distinct world in herself and in consideration of the protracted and distant operations of the fleet units, the Navy must place great power, responsibility and trust of those chosen for command.

In each ship there is one man who, in the hour of emergency or peril at sea, can turn to no other man. There is one who is ultimately responsible for the safe navigation, engineering performance, accurate gunfire, and morale of his ship. He is the Commanding Officer. He is the ship.

He has the most difficult and demanding assignment in the Navy. There is not an instant during his tour as the Commanding Officer that he can escape the grasp of command responsibility. His privileges in view of his obligations are almost ludicrously small; nevertheless, command is the spur which has given the Navy its great leaders.

It is the duty which richly deserves the highest, time honored title of the seafaring world...*CAPTAIN*.

Joseph Conrad



Commanding Officers

United States Ship Pintado

Commander William J. Holland, Jr., USN

11 September 1971 -- 20 July 1973

Western Pacific October 1972-April 1973

Commander J. Guy Reynolds, USN

20 July 1973 -- 28 April 1977

Western Pacific March-October 1974

Commander John J. McDonald, Jr., USN

28 April 1977 -- 10 January 1981

Western Pacific August 1977-February 1978

Arctic Ocean September-November 1978

Indian Ocean September 1979-February 1980

Commander Robert J. Labreque, USN

10 January 1981 -- 30 July 1984

Western Pacific February-August 1981

Overhaul June 1982-December 1983

Commander Richard P. Vidosic, USN

30 July 1984 -- 28 August 1987

Arctic Ocean September-November 1984

Western Pacific July 1985-January 1986

Arctic Ocean May-July 1987

Commander Richard W. Talipsky, USN

28 August 1987 -- 22 June 1989

Arctic Ocean May-June 1988

Commander Thomas A. Thompson, USN

22 June 1989 -- 8 May 1992

Overhaul July 1989-December 1991

Commander Gary L. Graf, USN

8 May 1992 -- 11 April 1995

Arctic Ocean August-November 1992

UNITAS July 1993-January 1994

Commander Alfred H. Gonzalez, Jr., USN

11 April 1995 - - Decommissioning

Western Pacific January 1996 - July 1996

Plank Owner Crew

Officers

CDR William J. Holland Jr <i>Commanding Officer</i>	LT G.L. Averett <i>Supply Officer</i>	LTJG K.F. Schmidt, Jr. <i>Communicator</i>
LCDR J.F. Caldwell <i>Executive Officer</i>	LT C.A. Tzomes <i>Damage Control Assistant</i>	LTJG G.S. Sara <i>Interior Communication Officer</i>
LCDR J.H. Cox <i>Engineer</i>	LT W.R. Huntington <i>Main Propulsion Assistant</i>	ENS R.E. Nelson <i>Assistant Weapons Officer</i>
LCDR E.R. Ahlborn, Jr. <i>Navigator/Operations Officer</i>	LT L.W. Cook <i>Torpedo/Sonar Officer</i>	ENS M.W. Gearhart <i>Administrative Officer</i>
LT J.M. Rushing <i>Weapons Officer</i>	LT K.R. Weigand Jr. <i>Electronic/Reactor Controls Officer</i>	ENS J. Parks <i>Assistant Ops Officer</i>
		ENS R.T. Hardee, Jr. <i>Asst Aux Division Officer</i>

Chief Petty Officers

ENCS(SS) J. Boyle	ICC(SS) F.T. Malinoski
FTGC(SS) G.B. Carlos	HMC(SS) J.D. Maybee
QMC(SS) C. Hart	ETC(SS) A.L. Montgomery
YNC(SS) J.W. Hayden	TMC(SS) I.R. Rogovin
MMC(SS) L.J. Hoff	RMC(SS) A.R. Stewart
STC(SS) G.H. Jones	STC(SS) C.B. Whatley

Enlisted

IC2 D.G. Adams	MM2 M.J. Jorgenson
ET1(SS) T.L. Allen	MM1 S.K. Keach
IC1(SS) V.L. Armstrong	EM1(SS) G.E. Kruckow
MM1 T.L. Baccus	ETN2 K.H. Lange
TN R.W. Baker	EM1 F.D. Linker
ST1(SS) R.L. Beard	IC1(SS) J.R. Lovett, Jr.
ETR2 W.A. Bebinger	YN3 J.D. McKown
FA M.D. Blair	RMSN(SS) R.A. Mello
IC2 A.J. Blomker	ETR2 J.W. Mulville
ETR2 J.F. Bloodworth	ET1(SS) B.A. Mundy
MM2 W.J. Bosma	ETR3 G.B. Netherton
TM2(SS) E.E. Brind	ET1(SS) W.W. Nichols
MM1(SS) J.L. Bruseau	ST1(SS) L.L. Noble
ET1(SS) R.R. Burleigh	MM2(SS) H.R. Nobles
TMO3 R.B. Carpenter	SN J.A. Nuyser
MM2 R.D. Christensen	FTG2 D.R. O'Brien
MM1(SS) R.F. Clark	MM1 R.A. Parrish
EM2 L.L. Crandall	MM1(SS) N.F. Phelps
STS2 A. Cruet	TM1(SS) J.W. Rainey
ETR2 K.E. Cummins	ET1(SS) W.J. Razlaff
MM1 B.J. Daldine	MM2(SS) W.W. Ridley
FN T.J. Davis	ET1 D.K. Ross
SN P.R. Day	STS2 R.E. Schlegel
ST1(SS) M.L. Dolamore	EM2 W.L. Sepolen, Jr.
SN R.G. Durbin	STC3(SS) C.E. Shaw
IC2(SS) J.H. D'elia	MM3 D.M. Shaw
QMSA H.R. Earles	ETR2 C.P. Sias
SD2(SS) R.C. Fadrigio	FA B.C. Smith
STS2 J.M. Farrell	CS1(SS) R.E. Sparks
STS3 S.D. Favigano	SN T.E. Speir
TMO2(SS) J.D. French	YN3 G.E. Stockton
SN J. Grahon, Jr.	FTG2 D.L. Stoddard
MM2 W.E. Green, Jr.	QM1 W. Stout, Jr.
EM2 W.G. Hammerle	CSSA D.D. Sulzer
MM2(SS) P.G. Hanson	MM2 J.E. Thomas
ST1(SS) R.H. Hart	MM3 M.E. Thomson
CS2(SS) F.O. Hawkins, Jr.	EM3 R.C. Tricklely
FTG2(SS) J.L. Hawks	MM1(SS) M. Walker
RM1(SS) S. Hayes	ETR3(SS) B.D. Weigel
MMFN R.C. Hicks	CSSN D.E. White
FA W. Hoggatt	MM2(SS) S.A. Williams
STS2(SS) B.R. Hoke	EM2 D.M. Williams
EM1 J.R. Holt	SK2(SS) A.M. Wilson, Jr.
MM2 K.G. Howell	STS2 J.E. Woods
ICFN R.W. Ingalls	FTG1(SS) A.F. Wright
RM2 F. Jamanila	YNSN S. Ybarra
IC2 R.R. Jensen	CS3 R.E. Zibull
ETN3 D.M. Johnshoy	MM3(SS) F.E. Zupanic

Decommissioning Crew

Officers

CDR	Alfred Hector Gonzalez Jr. <i>Commanding Officer</i>	LT	Charles James Bruen III <i>Supply Officer</i>	LTJG	Gregory Arthur Kroll <i>Torpedo/Fire Control Officer</i>
LCDR	David Holt Ruedi <i>Executive Officer</i>	LT	Richard William Moellering Jr. <i>Chem/Rad-Con Assistant</i>	LTJG	Timothy Sean Metcalf <i>Electrical Assistant</i>
LT	William Richard Stevenson <i>Engineer</i>	LTJG	Chad Christopher Cisco <i>Sonar Officer</i>	LTJG	Harris Samuel Rose <i>Damage Control Assistant</i>
LT	Todd Ragan Motley <i>Navigator/ Operations Office</i>	LTJG	Mark Allen Hilton <i>Communicator</i>	LTJG	Brent Frederick West <i>Main Propulsion Assistant</i>
LT	Lawrence Eric Wyss <i>Weapons Officer</i>	LTJG	Thomas Hartley Kierstead IV <i>Reactor Controls Assistant</i>		

Chief Petty Officers

ETCM(SS) Gary Gray Johnson- *Chief of the Boat*
EMCS(SS) Michael David Polomski- *Engineering Dept Enlisted Advisor*
HMC(SS/FMF) William Louis Patterson Jr-*Corpsman*

ETC(SS)	Gary Argueza Craig	MSC(SS)	John David Keiper
STSC(SS)	Ronald Dean Dietze II	ETC(SS)	Quintin Ray Martin
MMC(SS)	James Kelly Douglas	MMC(SS)	Tony Robin Thompson
ETC(SS)	Jeffrey Vance Dunlap	ETC(SS)	Preston "E" Tonepahhote Jr
ETC(SS)	Mark Whittier Seamans	FTC(SS)	Bryan Richard Torrisi
MMC(SS)	Bradlev Jav Hamilton	MMC(SS)	Richard Allen Walker

Enlisted

SA(SU)	Jason Rogers Bailey	MM3(SS)	Clayton Thomas Lamb
MM3(SS)	Robin Michael Beebe	ET2(SS)	Russell Craig Lasater
MM3(SS)	Larry Louis Bernal	MS2(SS)	Spencer Jerome Lee
YN3(SS)	Mario Aviso Booth	ET3(SS)	Earl Edward Lewis
EM2(SS)	Leonard Ryan Bradshaw	SKSN(SS)	Steve Francis Loup Jr.
MM1(SS)	Isaac Manciel Broach Jr	STS3(SS)	Christopher John Low
ET2(SS)	Kim Orion Bruso	MM2(SS)	Keith Edward Lund
MM2(SS)	Noah Cannoy	STS3(SS)	Larry Lee Luther
ET3(SS)	Ernest Roy Carlton	ET3(SS)	Matthew Elliot Lyons
ET2(SS)	Martin Earl Chabolla	SK2(SS)	Ronald Lee Maddux
MM2(SS)	David Mark Cherryholmes	MM2(SS)	Michael Ray Martin
ET2(SS)	Robert Andrew Clark Chich	MM2(SS)	Sean Patrick McArdle
STS3(SS)	Jason Edward Cloninger	FT3(SS)	David Earl McCall
ET2(SS)	Chad Glenn Close	MM3(SS)	Luke Deak Mccoy
EM1(SS)	Robert Patrick Coffey	MM3(SS)	Kenneth Franklin McKee
MM1(SS)	Thomas Glenn Cothern	ET3(SS)	Andrew Browning Milsom
SK1(SS)	Alfredo Concha	MM1(SS)	John Joel Moore
MM2(SS)	John Joseph Darcy Jr	ET3(SS)	Kyle Michael Morrissey
EM2(SS)	Klint R. Davidson	EM2(SS)	Edward Michael Olivas
EM3(SU)	Kenneth Howard Davis	ET2(SS)	Brian Allan Polifka
EM2(SS)	Roger Allen Derrick	ET3(SS)	Nicholas Nmn Putch
ET1(SS)	Michael Maurice Desbiens	ET3(SS)	Raul Nmn Jr Quintana
MM1(SS)	Edward Vincent Dougil	MM2(SS)	Steven Ray Reedy
EM2(SU)	Ronald Dean Duncan	FT1(SS)	Robert Andrew Reid
MM3(SS)	Dennis "R" Dwelle	ET2(SS)	Kenton Ray Riley
YNSA(SS)	Chad Jeffrey Fetterman	EM2(SS)	Brent Anthony Rohrbaugh
STS1(SS)	Joseph Duane Fortson	ET3(SS)	Paul Douglas Ross
ET1(SS)	Joseph Marius Fournery	EM3(SS)	Jason Paul Schmidt
STS3(SS)	Robert Arthur Fryar	STS2(SS/DV)	Chadron Keith Scurry
MM3(SS)	Brandon Michael Gagarin	ET2(SS)	Charles Wayne Shipman
ET2(SS)	Francisco Ricardo Garcia	MSSA(SU)	Matthew Ellis Shivadecker
MM1(SS)	Gerald Lee Gargano	SA(SS)	Scott Victor Silva
ET2(SS)	Curtis Quentin George	ET2(SS)	Jeremiah Samuel Smith
MM2(SS)	Jason Clinton Glenn	ET1(SS)	Gregory Madison Sootoo
MM2(SS)	Jason Alan Good	MS2(SS)	Dannel Logan Stanley
MM2(SS)	Brian Patrick Green	MS1(SS)	John Lawrence Thomas
STSSN(SS)	Keith Evan Haggerton	MM1(SS)	Nathaniel Aaron Triplett
MM2(SS)	Andy Lynn Hendricksen	YN1(SS)	George Thomas Tsukamoto
ET2(SS/DV)	Michael David Henry	MM1(SS)	David Wesley Truman
MM1(SS)	Paul King Hensley	STS1(SS)	Earl Leroy Turner Jr
MM2(SS)	Ian Douglas Hepburn	MSSA(SU)	Brice Adam Vanbochove
EM3(SS)	Adam Larry Holtorf	SR(SU)	Ron Charles Verdoza
ET2(SS)	David James Hubbard	ET1(SS)	Barry Edward Wallace
STS1(SS)	Robert Kelii Hutchins	STS3(SS)	Nathan Alan Weber
EM1(SS)	Ricky Lee James	ET3(SS)	Steven Jacob Weeks
MM1(SS)	Daniel Leon Johnson	ET3(SS)	Nathan Taylor Wells
FT1(SS)	Duane Dean Johnson	MM1(SS)	Travis Lee Wilson
MM2(SS)	Aaron Michael Justa	EM2 (SS)	Wilfred A. Wolf
SN(SS)	Shawn Matthew Kinass	MSSA(SS)	Nathan Allen Womac
MM1(SS)	Terry Lee Kuhs		

Ship's Insignia

Shield

The three colors, scarlet, gold and blue, refer to the Presidential Unit Citation awarded to the first USS PINTADO for her first three war patrols during World War II. These patrols are further alluded to by the two barbs and the shaft of 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 simulated the torpedoes and missiles which the present PINTADO is capable of carrying and is heraldic of the USS PINTADO's mission of seeking out and destroying enemy ships, primarily other submarines. The five blue "battlements" refer to the five battle stars and the four gold gaps between the "battlements" refer to the four Submarine Combat Insignia awarded the first USS PINTADO. The blue area represents the oceans of the world, the pheon symbolizing the USS PINTADO lurking in the depths. This shield stands before crossed single barb harpoons, traditional weapons of American whalers and symbolic of the first USS PINTADO's success.



Crest

The 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 USS PINTADO. This abnormally large oil tanker known as "Whale" was the largest merchant ship sunk by a United States submarine during World War II. The scallop shell is symbolic of pilgrimages and its visible six ribs in the colors of Japan refer to the six patrols made by the USS Pintado, the two scarlet ribs alluding particularly to the second patrol and the torpedoing and destruction of the "Whale."

Motto

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

Pintado

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

The Pintado is dark blue above the silver on the sides and below. It has orange or bronze spots on it's 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 mackeral family, the Pintado has fins that fit into grooves in its spine, cutting down the resistance when it swims fast.

The Pintado is an important game fish, almost equaling the dolphin for spectacular movements and jumping ability. It strikes with power and gives a thrilling fight, just as the USS Pintado has done for it's 26 years of operation.

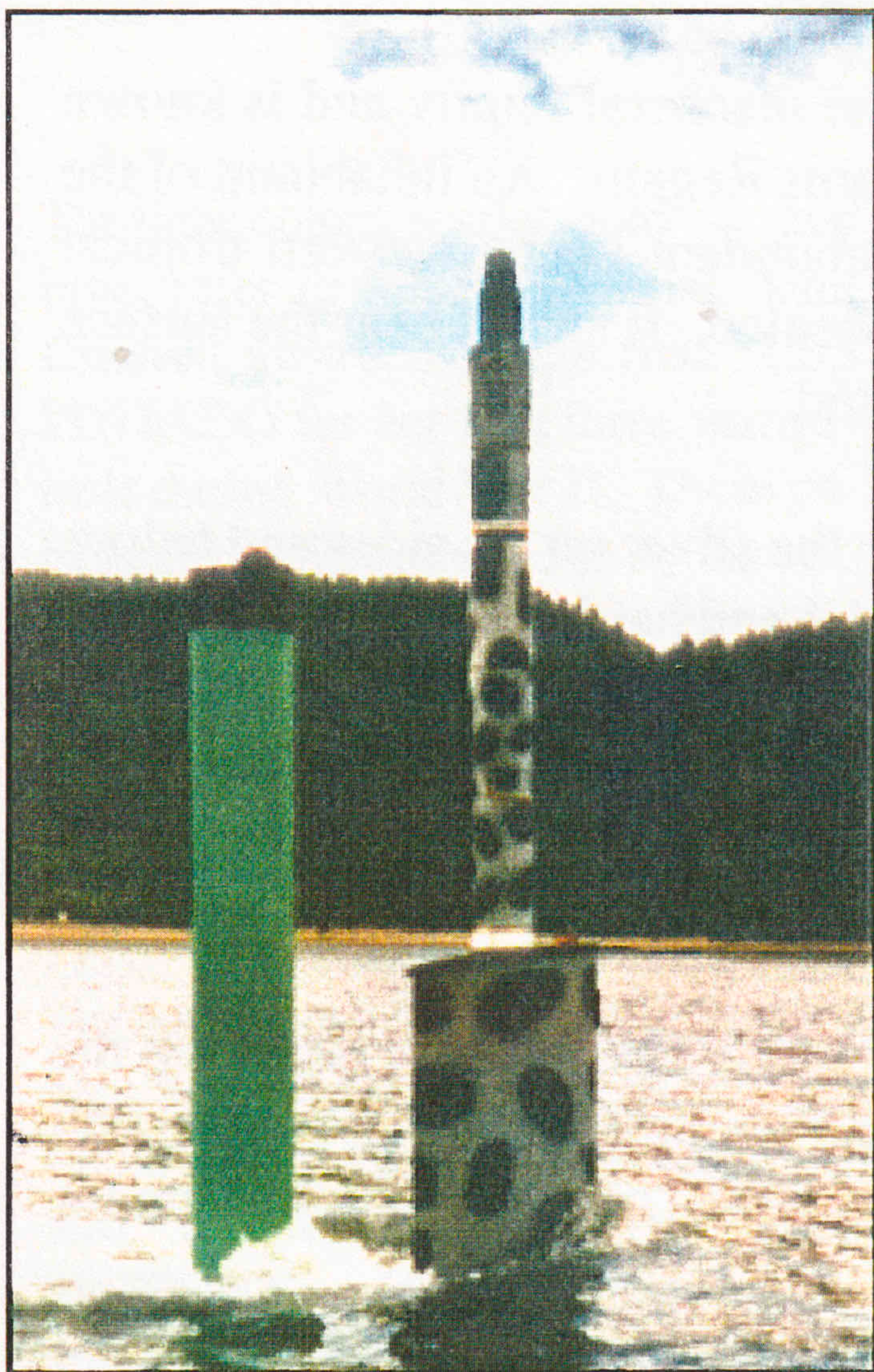


Ship's Awards



- Navy Unit Commendation
- Five Meritorious Unit Commendations
- Three Navy "E" Ribbons
- Navy Expeditionary Medal
- National Defense Medal with Star
- Seven Navy Sea Service Ribbons
- Naval Arctic Service Ribbon





*And now the old ships
and their men are
gone; the new ships
and the new men,
many of them bearing
the old auspicious
names, have taken up
their watch on the
stern and impartial
sea...*

- Joseph Conrad 1857-1924

