

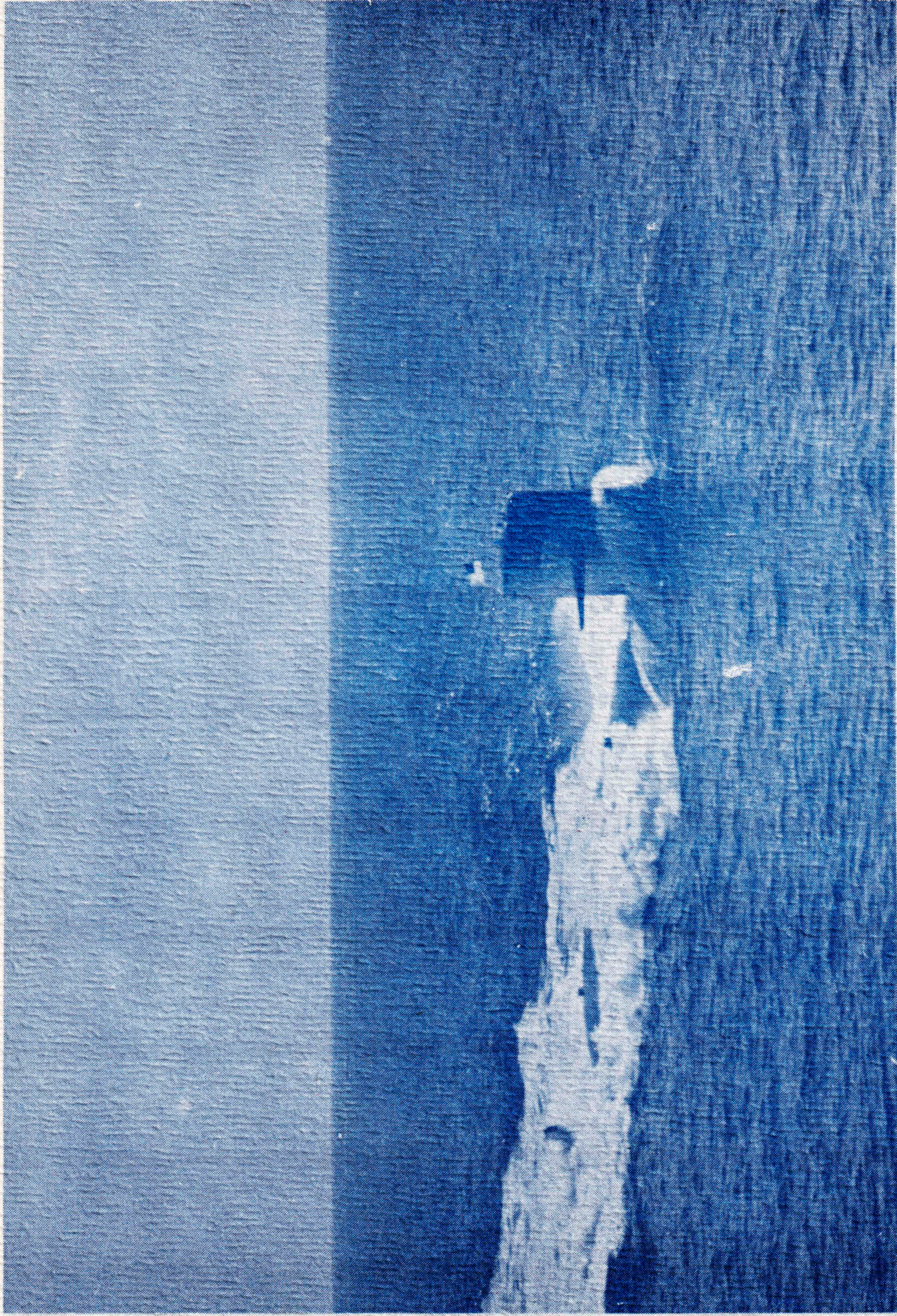
CHANGE of COMMAND

UNITED STATES SHIP PINTADO (SSN-672)



10 JANUARY 1981
SUBMARINE SUPPORT FACILITY
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

GOLDWATERBOATS.ORG



UNITED STATES SHIP PINTADO (SSN-672)

HISTORY OF USS PINTADO (SSN-672)

The second U. S. Navy ship to bear the name, PINTADO is a STURGEON class, nuclear attack submarine. She is 292 feet long with a 31-foot beam and a submerged displacement of 4,800 tons.

The first USS PINTADO (SS-387) was commissioned on January 1, 1944, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with Lieutenant Commander B. A. Clarey in command. PINTADO sailed from Pearl Harbor on her first of four successful war patrols in May 1944. During these patrols PINTADO sank nine Japanese ships including the largest merchant vessel sunk by a United States submarine. PINTADO was struck from the Navy list in March 1967.

USS PINTADO (SSN-672) was built at Mare Island Naval Shipyard. The keel was laid in October 1967 and the ship launched in August 1969. Mrs B. A. Carey is her sponsor. 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. Upon returning to San Diego, PINTADO was the first submarine to successfully launch the HARPOON missile. After overhaul in 1976, PINTADO deployed to the Western Pacific in August 1977, returning in February 1978. PINTADO operated under polar ice from September to November, surfacing at the North Pole on 10 October 1978. PINTADO deployed to the Indian Ocean in September 1979 and supported Carrier Battle Groups Alfa and Bravo during the early weeks of the Iranian hostage crisis. PINTADO returned to San Diego in February 1980.

The name PINTADO comes from a member of the Mackerel family abundant in the tropical Atlantic, Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico. The PINTADO grows to five feet in length and 35 pounds.

THE
SHIP
THE
MEN

COMMANDER
ROBERT
JOHN
J.
MCCDONALD
J.R.
USN

THE CEREMONY



The change of command ceremony is a time-honored tradition which formally restates to the officers and personnel of the command the continuity of the authority of the command. It is a formal ritual conducted before the assembled company of the command. The change of command of a naval unit / activity is nearly unique in the world today; it is a transfer of total responsibility, authority and accountability from one individual to another.

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OFFICERS

Executive Officer
LCDR Gilbert L. Wolverton, USN

Engineer Officer
LCDR Kevin J. Carroll, USN

Navigation/Operations Officer
LT David A. Zacharias, USN

Weapons Officer
LT James S. Coleman, USN

E Division Officer
LT William E. Mack, USN

Damage Control Assistant
LT Henry Gonzales, USN

Main Propulsion Assistant
LT Bradford N. McDonald, USN

Sonar/FT Division Officer
LT Joseph A. Buckles, USNR

Reactor Controls Officer
LTJG David R. Gordon, USN

Communications Officer
ENS Ervin A. Merritt, USN

Supply Officer
ENS Brian M. Buxton, USN

First Lieutenant
ENS Terrance A. Dilling, USN

LEADING PETTY OFFICERS

Chief of the Boat
MMCS(SS) Robert B. Welsh, USN

SKC(SS) Jose R. Acay
HMC(SS) Benjamin A. Aquino
MMC(SS) Kenneth R. Babione
ICCS(SS) Raymond J. Bailey
RMC(SS) John P. Bendy
MSC(SS) Rufino S. Fernandez
EMCS(SS) Sergio M. Frost
FTGC(SS) Michael C. Gallagher
MM2(SS) Ralph T. Goodwin

EMC(SS) Roger B. Hazelton
TM1(SS) Ronald R. Horsman
YN1(SS) Calvin J. Huffman
MMCS(SS) Raymond H. Mitchell
ET1(SS) Douglas E. Musgrave
ENCM(SS) James W. Placek
ET1(SS) Steven V. Roquemore
QMC(SS) Jerry O. Turnage, Jr.
STSC(SS) Ronald A. Veirs



**COMMANDER
J.J. McDONALD JR.
UNITED STATES NAVY**

Commander John J. McDonald Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. McDonald of West Palm Beach, Florida, graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1963. He entered nuclear power training and submarine school immediately upon commissioning.

After completion of training in May 1965, Commander McDonald served in USS NATHAN HALE (SSBN-623) (GOLD) until September 1967, participating in five Polaris Deterrent Patrols. He then attended the Polaris Weapons Officer Course.

On completion of weapons training in December 1967, Commander McDonald served as Weapons Officer and then as Engineer Officer in USS HENRY L. STIMSON (SSBN-655) (BLUE) until October 1971, completing eight Polaris Deterrent Patrols.

Commander McDonald then served as the Assignment Officer for nuclear submarine department heads at the Bureau of Naval Personnel until February 1974. Following a deployment in USS TREPANG (SSN-674), he served as Executive Officer, USS WILLIAM H. BATES (SSN-680) from April 1974 to September 1976, completing four additional deployments. He relieved as Commanding Officer, USS PINTADO (SSN-672) in April 1979.

Commander McDonald has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal with three stars, the Navy Commendation Medal, and the Navy Achievement Medal. He is authorized to wear the Navy Unit Commendation with star, the Meritorious Unit Citation with two stars, the Battle Efficiency Ribbon, the Navy Expeditionary Medal with star, the National Defense Service Medal, the Sea Service Ribbon with star, and the Polaris Deterrent Patrol Pin with thirteen stars.

Commander McDonald and his wife, the former Sylvia Brown of Hendersonville, North Carolina, reside in San Diego, California with their two children, Marshelle and Martin.

COMMANDER JOHN J. McDONALD JR. USN

COMMANDER ROBERT J. LABRECQUE USN
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**COMMANDER
R.J. LABRECQUE
UNITED STATES NAVY**

Commander Robert J. Labrecque, the son of Mrs. Vincent J. Labrecque of Sun City West, Arizona, graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1966. He entered nuclear power training and submarine school immediately upon commissioning.

After completion of training in May 1968, Commander Labrecque reported to USS GREENFISH (SS-351) where he served until January 1970, completing two Western Pacific deployments.

Commander Labrecque then served as Main Propulsion Assistant in USS GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER (SSBN-656)(GOLD) from January 1970 until September 1971. Reporting to USS ROBERT E. LEE (SSBN-601) (GOLD) in October 1971, he served as Engineer Officer until August 1974.

From September 1974 until December 1976, Commander Labrecque served as a member of the Commander-in-Chief U. S. Atlantic Fleet Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board. Commander Labrecque served as Executive Officer of USS LOS ANGELES (SSN-688) from March 1977 until April 1980, completing a Mediterranean and two Western Pacific deployments.

Commander Labrecque has been awarded the Navy Commendation Medal with gold star in lieu of a second award and the Navy Achievement Medal with gold star in lieu of a second award.

Commander Labrecque and his wife, the former Linda Person of Millis, Massachusetts, reside in San Diego, California with their two children, Christopher and Lindsey.

PROGRAM

**Change of Command
United States Ship PINTADO (SSN-672)
10 January 1981
Music by Naval Station Band**

HONORS

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

INVOCATION BY

**Commander Richard C. Hettish
Chaplain Corps, United States Navy**

REMARKS BY

**Rear Admiral F. Warren Kelley, United States Navy
Commander Submarine Force, United States Pacific Fleet
Representative West Coast**

REMARKS AND READING OF ORDERS BY

**Commander J. J. McDonald, Jr., United States Navy
Commanding Officer USS PINTADO (SSN-672)**

READING OF ORDERS

Commander R. J. Labrecque, United States Navy

BENEDICTION BY

**Commander Richard C. Hettish
Chaplain Corps, United States Navy**



**COMMANDING OFFICER
UNITED STATES SHIP PINTADO**

**Commander William J. Holland, Jr., USN
11 September 1971 - 20 July 1973**

**Commander James Guy Reynolds, USN
20 July 1973 - 28 April 1977**

**Commander John J. McDonald, Jr., USN
28 April 1977 - 10 January 1981**

**Commander Robert J. Labrecque, USN
10 January 1981 -**

SHIP'S INSIGNIA

SHIELD

The three colors, scarlet, gold and blue, refer to the Presidential Unit Citation awarded 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 shaft of the heraldic fish spear in the center. The engrailed inner edges of the barbs represent the eight enemy vessels torpedoed and officially sunk during the operations. The spear also simulates the torpedoes, harpoon and SUBROC missiles with which the present PINTADO is armed and is symbolic 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 to the four Submarine Combat Insignias awarded the first USS PINTADO. The blue area represents the oceans of the world, the spear symbolizing USS PINTADO lurking in the depths. This shield stands before crossed, single-barbed 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.

MOTTO

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