

# ~ USS ARIZONA ~

## SHIP 14

History and the Coin



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# INTRODUCTION TO THE CHALLENGE COIN



For the  
USS Arizona  
Ship-14



## Topic/Chapter:

Chapter 1, The 3 minute challenge coin history .....

Chapter 2, The history, importance, and the coin game rules.....

Chapter 3, The meaning of the front of the USS Arizona (Ship-14) challenge coin .....

Chapter 4, The meaning of the back of the USS Arizona (Ship-14) challenge coin .....



# Chapter 1

## THE 3 MINUTE CHALLENGE COIN HISTORY



For the  
USS Arizona  
Ship-14





# USS Arizona SHIP-14

## The 3 Minute Challenge Coin History



- The USS Arizona (Ship 14) was commissioned February 24th 2004.
- She was the 5<sup>th</sup> ship (barracks) to be built at RTC Great Lakes.
- This barracks is named for the USS Arizona BB-39, which was named for the 48<sup>th</sup> state who recently gained admission into the union.
- The USS Arizona, BB-39, was launched in 1915 and received her commission in 1916.
- On December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1941, the USS Arizona was struck by Japanese bombs and sank with the loss of 1,177 of her nearly 1,400 crew members – more than half of the 2,402 U.S. service members killed that day.
- The Arizona Society donated actual pieces of the ship which are proudly displayed on the barracks quarterdeck.

↴ **USS Arizona Ship 14 @ RTC**



↴ **USS Carl Vinson CVN-70 slowly goes past the USS Missouri and the USS Arizona memorial as it makes it's way to it mooring.**





# Chapter 2

## THE HISTORY, IMPORTANCE, AND THE COIN GAME RULES



For the  
USS Arizona  
Ship-14





# THE HISTORY BEHIND CHALLENGE COINS



## World War I

During World War I, American volunteers from all parts of the country filled the newly formed flying squadrons. Some were wealthy scion attending colleges such as Yale and Harvard who quit in mid-term to join the war.

In one squadron, a wealthy lieutenant ordered medallions struck in solid bronze and presented them to his unit. One young pilot placed the medallion in a small leather pouch that he wore about his neck. Shortly after acquiring the medallions, the pilot's aircraft was severely damaged by ground fire. He was forced to land behind enemy lines and was immediately captured by a German patrol. In order to discourage his escape, the Germans took all of his personal identification except for the small pouch around his neck.

In the meantime, he was taken to a small French town near the front. Taking advantage of a bombardment that night, he escaped. However, he was without personal identification. He succeeded in avoiding German patrols by donning civilian attire and reached the front lines. With great difficulty, he crossed no man's land. Eventually, he stumbled onto a French outpost. Unfortunately, saboteurs had plagued the French in the sector. They sometimes masqueraded as civilians and wore civilian clothes. Not recognizing the young pilot's American accent, the French thought him to be a saboteur and made ready to execute him. He had no identification to prove his allegiance, but he did have his leather pouch containing the medallion. They delayed his execution long enough for him to confirm his identity. Instead of shooting him they gave him a bottle of wine.

Back at his squadron, it became tradition to ensure that all members carried their medallion or coin at all times. This was accomplished through challenge in the following manner- a challenger would ask to see the medallion. If the challenged could not produce a medallion, they were required to buy a drink of choice for the member who challenged them. If the challenged member produced a medallion, then the challenging member was required to pay for the drink.

This tradition continued on throughout the war and for many years after the war while surviving members of the squadron were still alive. The men and women sailors proudly continue this tradition.







# WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO A SAILOR?



## The Challenge Coin Importance

- To reward sailors for doing "Outstanding" work, the CO of most commands will reward the military member. In the old days the reward could be as simple as extra liberty.
- The next normal progression would be a "Letter of Commendation" which is written recognition usually from the Command Officer of the military members organization. The "Letter of Commendation" is nice but it doesn't offer much except when personal evaluations are due. However, if the "Letter of Commendation" is signed by a "Flag" officer (an Admiral), then it will earn advancement points which gives the military member a slight edge over their contemporaries when taking their advancement test.
- If the work is "above and beyond" what is normally seen in most sailors, then medals are in order. The medals can normally range from "Navy Achievement Medals (NAM's), to, "Navy Commendation Medals" (NCM's). The NCM's are the "top dog". They are a really high award that are not handed out that often.
- The Navy needed something that could be meaningful to the sailor, that could be given in situations higher than LOC, but below NAM's and NCM's. This is where the Challenge Coins meet the requirement. The Command Officer will recognize the sailor by "coining" them. Being "coined" is an honor. The Challenge Coin to most sailors is more important than any medal or "paper" award. It is something that most sailors cherish.
- Sailors will always carry their challenge coin with them at all times. If a sailor is out with his other shipmates they could be "challenged". What this means is a sailor will tap the counter with their challenge coin which indicates that all members must produce their own challenge coin. If you don't have yours, then you are buying the sodas or beer. If all members display their coins, then the challenger is required to buy. This is when the sailors will "show off" their coin's beauty.
- Being a new sailor, you cannot earn a Challenge coin in boot camp. So the only way you can get one is to buy one. The problem is there is no coin that represent the various "ships" while the sailor was in boot camp. This is where PIRGifts and USNGifts come in. We have produced a Challenge coin to fill that void. We are a start up company to fill the needs of sailors. Our coins were developed by a sailor, for a sailor. Our coins have a meaning behind them, and we tell that story. Your sailor will cherish their coin. It will be an item that other sailors will ask "Where did you get that?"
- One thing that is missing from every sailor's "shadow box" when they retire is a Challenge coin from boot camp. Again, the reason is that you can't earn them there. So every sailor's shadow box has a void. It's a empty spot that now can be filled by PIRGifts and USNGifts. We can be found on Ebay. Just type your ships name "USS Arizona" and the number "Ship 14".







# THE CHALLENGE COIN GAME RULES

## The Challenge Coin Game Rules:

1. Rules of the coin game must be given or explained to all new coin holders.
2. The coin **MUST** be carried at all times. You can be challenged for it anywhere, at any time. You must produce the coin without taking more than 4 steps to produce it.
3. When challenging, the challenger must state whether it is for a single drink or a round of drinks.
4. Failure to produce a coin, for whatever reason, results in a bought round or single drinks (whatever the challenger stated). This type of transaction could be expensive, so hold onto your coin. Once the offender (coinless challengee) has bought the drink or round, they can't be challenged again.
5. If all that are challenged produce their coins, the challenger loses and must buy the drinks for all respondents. This too can be expensive, so challenge wisely.
6. Under no circumstances can a coin be handed to another in response to a challenge. If a person gives their coin to another, that person can now keep the coin -- it's theirs!!! However, if a person places the coin down and another person picks it up to examine it, that is not considered giving and the examiner is honor-bound to place the coin back where they got it. The examiner can't challenge while they hold another's coin. After negotiating a "reasonable" ransom", the examiner must return the member's coin.
7. If a coin is lost, replacement is up to the individual. A new coin should be acquired at the earliest opportunity -- losing a coin and not replacing it doesn't relieve a member of his or her responsibilities. This is especially true if your fellow shipmates know that you traditionally carry a coin.
8. The coin should be controlled at all times. Giving a coin to just anyone is like opening a fraternity to just anyone. It is an honor to be given a coin, let's keep it that way. A given or awarded coin is of more personal value than a purchased coin.
9. No holes may be drilled in a coin.
10. The above rules apply to anyone who is worthy to be given/awarded a coin, has a purchased coin, or who is known to be a previous coin holder.







# THE "SECRET" CHALLENGE COINS HAND SHAKE



To watch a "challenge coin" being passed from one person to another is to witness the equivalent of "the secret handshake." Starting and ending as quickly as a bullet, the ritual is performed out in plain sight and almost always in the presence of others.



Most "civilians" remain clueless as to what they witnessed even though it happened right in front of them – seeing nothing more than a stone-faced soldier, Marine, or Sailor at attention quietly facing a commanding officer, politician, or at best a nation's President, before reaching out firmly to shake hands.





And just like that the longstanding military tradition of giving away a "challenge coin" is over in the blink of an eye. A small, shiny medallion riding inside the palm of one hand and seamlessly ending up in the other; similar to the practice of slipping the folded \$20 dollar bill to the maitre d' on date night.







# THE "SECRET" CHALLENGE COINS HAND SHAKE

all services are exactly the same



THE "SECRET"  
hand shake is easy...

Here's how...







Place coin in hand, and slowly rotate your hand until the one who's presenting is on top



Once the coin is transferred, the military member returns to "ATTENTION" (military command)



# Chapter 3

## THE FOC'SLE (FRONT)



The Meaning  
of the  
Recruit Training Command (RTC)  
Great Lakes Crest



# THE FOULED ANCHOR



## The meaning of the fouled anchor:

The anchor represents the naval tradition spirit and style of loyalty and righteousness.

The fouled anchor as a naval insignia got its start as the seal of the Lord Howard of Effingham. He was the Lord Admiral of England at the time of the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. During this period their personal seal of the great officer of state was adopted as the seal of his office. The fouled anchor still remains the official seal of the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain. When this office became part of the present Board of Admiralty, the seal was retained on buttons, official seals, and cap badges. The Navy's adoption of this symbol and many other customs can be directly attributed to the influence of the British Naval tradition. The fouled anchor is among them.

It is the emblem of the Rate of Chief Petty Officer of the United States Navy. It symbolizes the trials and tribulations that every Chief Petty Officer must endure on a daily basis.







# THE STAR



## The Meaning of the Stars:

- There are 50 stars on the RTC crest, each representing the 50 states of our great nation..



# THE BOOK



## The Meaning of the Book:

- The open book symbolize learning, knowledge, and training.
- It's unwritten pages represents the quest for the unknown knowledge you are about to receive.
- This chapter was left blank for you. You are about to begin writing your own chapter in this book.





# THE RIFLE



## The Meaning of the Rifle:

- The rifle is a Springfield model 1903A3. This weapon represents the new Navy. The U.S. Navy honor guard uses the Model 1903A3 rifle during their ceremonies. It is interesting to know that years after the Model 1903A3 was retired from actual service as a standard arm issued to troops, the most prestigious military ceremonial units in the free world are still armed with the "03 Springfield". As far as the bayonet, it is an M1905 model used as a close-quarters battle weapon.



# THE CUTLASS



## The Meaning of the Cutlass:

- This has very important meaning to a enlisted sailor, so we will go into some detail about it.
- Don't confuse a sword (used only by Naval Officers) with a cutlass. A cutlass is a weapon that is used by Enlisted sailors. It is only 32 inches long, with a 26-inch blade that has a slight upward curve.
- A cutlass is a heavy weapon designed for breaking things, It has a pointed tip and a blood groove on the side of the blade, it could be used as a thrusting weapon. They always have a unsharpened blade, and it would have always been kept that way.



# THE CUTLASS (CONT)



## The Meaning of the Cutlass: (cont)

- The cutlass represents the enlisted force, swords represents the officer force. The cutlass shown in the RTC symbol is a model M1861. Yes, it was made in the year 1861 during the civil war. This is where the Navy brings history into their symbol. It makes you think of the pirates and the wooden ship era. A total of 22,000 of these M1861 models were made for the U.S. Navy by Ames Manufacturing, making it the largest cutlass production run in Navy history. This model is the basis for the stainless steel cutlasses used today at Recruit Training Command (RTC) in Great Lakes, IL, by Recruit Petty Officer In Charge (RPOC).
- Not until World War I would the Navy redesign the cutlass; no one is sure why it was changed.
- The M1917 model is a black-metal version of the cutlass, just under 30 inches long with a nearly 25-inch blade that also sports a blood groove and pointed end.





# THE CUTLASS (CONT)



## The Meaning of the Cutlass: (cont)

- Just over 2,000 of them were procured after the outbreak of World War I, though they went largely un-issued, It's not as pretty as the M1861 design, but they were still on some older ships during World War II.
- The cutlass was finally removed from the Navy's list of authorized weapons in 1949 because the need for close-in weapons had declined as naval battles became the standoff gun duels of World War II.
- Two Civil War sailors were given the Medal of Honor for exceptional gallantry in storming the Confederate Fort Fisher in North Carolina, armed only with a cutlass and a pistol, a fact noted in each sailor's medal citation.

They were:







# MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS



## The Meaning of the Cutlass: (cont)

- Name: Albert Burton
- Date of event: January 14, 1865
- Rate: Seaman
- Born: 1838
- Place of Birth: England
- Where enlisted: New York
- Citation: Served on board the USS *Wabash* in the assault on Fort Fisher, 15 Jan 1865. Advancing gallantly through the severe enemy fire while armed only with a revolver and cutlass which made it impossible to return the fire at that range, Burton succeeded in reaching the angle of the fort and going on, to be one of the few who entered the fort. When the rest of the body of men to his rear was forced to retreat under a devastating fire, he was forced to withdraw through lack of support, and to seek the shelter of one of the mounds near the stockade from which point he succeeded in regaining the safety of his ship.





# MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS



## The Meaning of the Cutlass: (cont)

- Name: Louis C. Shepard
- Date of event: January 14, 1865
- Rate: Ordinary Seaman
- Born: 1843
- Place of Birth: Ohio
- Where enlisted: Ohio
- Citation: Served as seaman on board the USS *Wabash* in the assault on Fort Fisher, 15 Jan 1865. Advancing gallantly through severe enemy fire while armed only with a revolver and cutlass which made it impossible to return the fire at that range, Shepard succeeded in reaching the angle of the fort and going on, to be one of the few who entered the fort. When the rest of the body of men to his rear was forced to retreat under a devastating fire, he was forced to withdraw through lack of support and to seek the shelter of one of the mounds near the stockade from which point he succeeded in regaining the safety of his ship.







# THE CUTLASS (CONT)



## The Meaning of the Cutlass: (cont)

- The M1861 cutlass is truly a beautiful design, and you will probably notice it often after reading this. Later on in your new sailors career, they will more than likely earn their Enlisted Surface Warfare Specialist (ESWS) pin. This pin is basically for true sailors (not airmen or submarine sailors). ESWS means that you are trained and fully qualified on all Battlestations on the ship. Once you pass your oral board, then you are awarded your ESWS pin, which is called your "Cutlasses". It's an honor to have them.

Here is a picture of them:





# THE CROSSED WEAPONS



## The meaning of why they are crossed:

- The cutlass and rifle are crossed to represent the old historic Navy, along with the birth of the new "cutting edge" modern Navy.







# THE UP'S AND DOWN'S



## The meaning of why they are facing up:

- Weapons pointing upward historically indicate battle or conflict or the readiness for battle or conflict. They are "raised at the ready".
- Weapons pointing downward represent peace, rest or the end of conflict. It implies the fight is over. You will notice this on military gravestones to show that you are deceased.





# GOD BLESS OUR TROOPS!



(notice how the rifles are facing)



- At sea aboard the amphibious assault ship USS Kearsarge (LHD 3) - During a special Memorial Day Service, U.S. Marine Corps infantry equipment comprised of helmets, rifles, boots, and personal I.D. tags, or "dog tags," stand in a ceremonial formation on the ship's flight deck. The memorial remembers the 23 Marines assigned to 2d Marine Expeditionary Brigade (2d MEB) who paid the ultimate sacrifice during combat missions in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, while remembering all who have fallen in previous conflicts. More than 1,000 Sailors and Marines were present during the ceremony.





# WHY THE ROPE?



## The meaning of the line (rope):

- Round line represents the symbol of team work and continuation.

## The meaning of the blue background:

- Background blue represents the Navy ambitions to control the blue water.



# THE FLAGS



## The meaning of the signal flags:

- You will notice that the Recruit Training Command symbol contains three flags. These flags have a meaning.
- Even in these days of radio and satellite communications, the U.S. Navy uses the international alphabet flags, numeral pennants, numeral flags, and special flags and pennants for visual signaling. These signal flags are used to communicate while maintaining radio silence.
- Navy Signalmen transmit messages by hoisting a flag or a series of flags on a halyard. Each side of the ship has halyards and a "flag bag", containing a full set of signal flags. Signals unique to the Navy are used when communicating with other U.S. Navy or allied forces. When communicating with all other vessels, the International Code of Signals is used. The code/answer pennant precedes all signals in international code.
- Now your test...







# CAN YOU FIGURE IT OUT?



## How do you figure it out?:

- Using the dictionary information on flags on the next page, see if you can figure it out. Use the 1<sup>st</sup> letter for each flag. Example: Golf = G



= \_\_\_\_\_



= \_\_\_\_\_











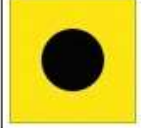
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- Answers will be at the end of this chapter, but you still have another test to do, SO NO PEEKING YET.....

continue on.....



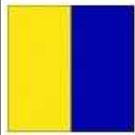



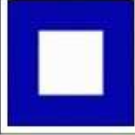


Flag	Name	Phonetic Pronunciation	Navy Meaning	International Meaning
	Alfa	AL-fah	I have a diver down; keep well clear at slow speed.	
	Bravo	BRAH-voh	I am taking in, discharging, or carrying dangerous cargo.	
	Charlie	CHAR-lee	"Yes" or "affirmative".	
	Delta	DELL-tah	I am maneuvering with difficulty; keep clear.	
	Echo	ECK-oh	I am directing my course to starboard.	
	Foxtrot	FOKS-trot	I am disabled; communicate with me. On aircraft carriers: Flight Operations underway	
	Golf	GOLF	I require a pilot.	
	Hotel	hoh-TELL	I have a pilot on board.	
	India	IN-dee-ah	Coming alongside.	I am directing my course to port.













Flag	Name	Phonetic Pronunciation	Navy Meaning	International Meaning
	Juliet	JEW-lee-ett	I am on fire and have dangerous cargo; keep clear.	
	Kilo	KEY-loh	I wish to communicate with you.	
	Lima	LEE-mah	You should stop your vessel immediately.	
	Mike	MIKE	My vessel is stopped; making no way.	
	November	no-VEM-bur	No or negative.	
	Oscar	OSS-kur	Man overboard.	
	Papa	pah-PAH	All personnel return to ship; proceeding to sea (Inport).	
	Quebec	kay-BECK	Boat recall; all boats return to ship.	Ship meets health regs; request clearance into port.
	Romeo	ROH-me-oh	Preparing to replenish (At sea). Ready duty ship (Inport).	None.





Flag	Name	Phonetic Pronunciation	Navy Meaning	International Meaning
	Sierra	see-AIR-ah	Conducting flag hoist drill.	Moving astern.
	Tango	TANG-go	Do not pass ahead of me.	Keep clear; engaged in trawling.
	Uniform	YOU-nee-form	You are running into danger.	
	Victor	VIK-tah	I require assistance.	
	Whiskey	WISS-kee	I require medical assistance.	
	Xray	ECKS-ray	Stop carrying out your intentions and watch for my signals.	
	Yankee	YANG-kee	Ship has visual communications duty.	I am dragging anchor.
	Zulu	ZOO-loo	I require a tug.	







Flag	Name	Phonetic Pronunciation	Navy Meaning	International Meaning
	One	WUN	Numeral one.	None.
	Two	TOO	Numeral two.	None.
	Three	TREE	Numeral three.	None.
	Four	FOW-er	Numeral four.	None.
	Five	FIFE	Numeral five.	None.
	Six	SICKS	Numeral six.	None.
	Seven	SEV-en	Numeral seven.	None.
	Eight	AIT	Numeral eight.	None.
	Nine	NIN-er	Numeral nine.	None.
	Zero	ZEE-roh	Numeral zero.	None.





Flag	Name	Phonetic Pronunciation	Navy Meaning	International Meaning
	Pennant one	PEN-ant WUN	Pennant one.	Numeral one.
	Pennant two	PEN-ant TOO	Pennant two.	Numeral two.
	Pennant three	PEN-ant TREE	Pennant three.	Numeral three.
	Pennant four	PEN-ant FOW-er	Pennant four.	Numeral four.
	Pennant five	PEN-ant FIFE	Pennant five.	Numeral five.
	Pennant six	PEN-ant SICKS	Pennant six.	Numeral six.
	Pennant seven	PEN-ant SEV-en	Pennant seven.	Numeral seven.
	Pennant eight	PEN-ant AIT	Pennant eight.	Numeral eight
	Pennant Nine	PEN-ant NIN-er	Pennant nine.	Numeral nine
	Pennant zero	PEN-ant ZEE-roh	Pennant zero.	Numeral zero
	Code/Answer	Code or Answer	Flag that follows is from the International Code of Signals.	Message is understood. Also, numeric decimal point.
	First substitute	First sub	Absence of flag officer or unit commander (Inport).	Substitute for the first flag in this hoist.
	Second substitute	Second sub	Absence of chief of staff (Inport).	Substitute for the second flag in this hoist.
	Third substitute	Third sub	Absence of commanding officer (Inport).	Substitute for the third flag in this hoist.
	Fourth substitute	Fourth sub	Absence of civil or military official whose flag is flying on this ship.	Substitute for the fourth flag in this hoist.





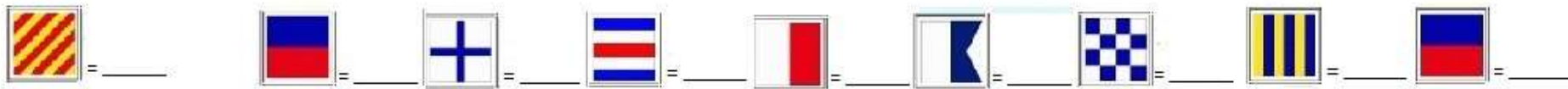
# GOODBYE HAIR...



The next slide shows more flags, but I wanted you to see the "before" picture.



# CAN YOU FIGURE IT OUT?



## What does it say?:

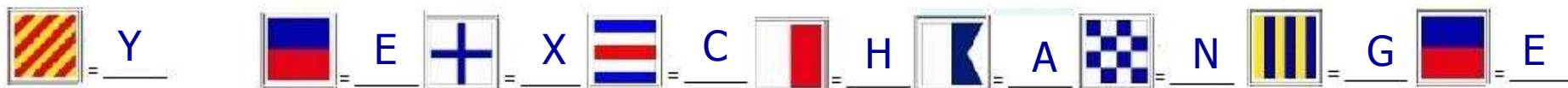
- The Flags on the wall spell something. Can you figure it out? Remember, the dictionary is above.
- The answer will be on the next page.







# DID YOU FIGURE IT OUT?



## Did you get it?:

- It says "R T C" for Recruit Training Command
- It says: "Y Exchange" for Navy Exchange (the NAV is not showing in picture)



# Chapter 4

## THE FANTAIL (BACK)



## USS Arizona Ship-14

The Meaning  
of the  
Recruit Training Command (RTC)  
Great Lakes Challenge Coin





# THE REST OF THE STORY (The Long Version)

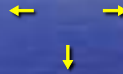


USS Arizona  
Ship-14 @ RTC





The Quarterdeck  
on the  
USS Arizona Ship 14  
at RTC



USS Arizona BB-39







- The USS Arizona (Ship 14) was commissioned February 24th 2004.
- She was the 5<sup>th</sup> ship (barracks) to be built at RTC Great Lakes.
- This barracks is named for the USS Arizona BB-39, which was named for the 48<sup>th</sup> state who recently gained admission into the union.
- The USS Arizona, BB-39, was launched in 1915 and received her commission in 1916.
- On December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1941, the USS Arizona was struck by Japanese bombs and sank with the loss of 1,177 of her nearly 1,400 crew members – more than half of the 2,402 U.S. service members killed that day.
- The Arizona Society donated actual pieces of the ship which are proudly displayed on the barracks quarterdeck.



So where exactly  
is the  
USS Arizona  
Ship-14  
at Great Lakes?







# BOOT CAMP PROPERTIES



The recruit training base in Great Lakes consist of 3 separate properties:

- Camp Moffett - the main in-processing area. This is where the recruits will arrive.
- Camp Porter - the main recruit training area where most of the training is taken place, and where some recruits are housed.
- Camp John Paul Jones - mainly used for housing of the recruits.



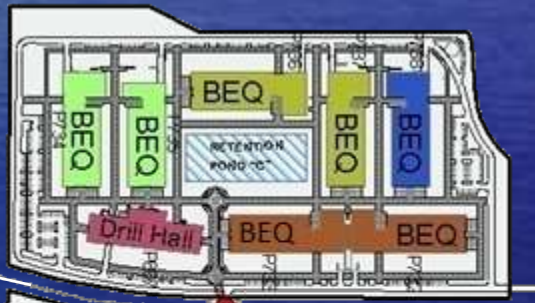


# CAMP MOFFETT, PORTER, & JOHN PAUL JONES



## Camp John Paul Jones

The Canadian National railroad tracks separates Camp Porter from Camp John Paul Jones



When coming from O'Hare airport to RTC Great Lakes just head north on I-94, which will turn into I-294. Turn right on Buckley Road (IL-137), go for 8 miles. You will see Camp Moffett on the left, and Camp Porter on the right.

## Camp Moffett



## Camp Porter

BEQ = Bachelor Enlisted Quarters  
ie the Ship (Barracks)

Keep on this road to go to the main Navy base NTC Great Lakes .

Note: Buckley Road divides Camp Porter (Left) and Camp Moffett (Right). There is a tunnel under the road that connects them together. The sailors will sing as they pass through the tunnel.

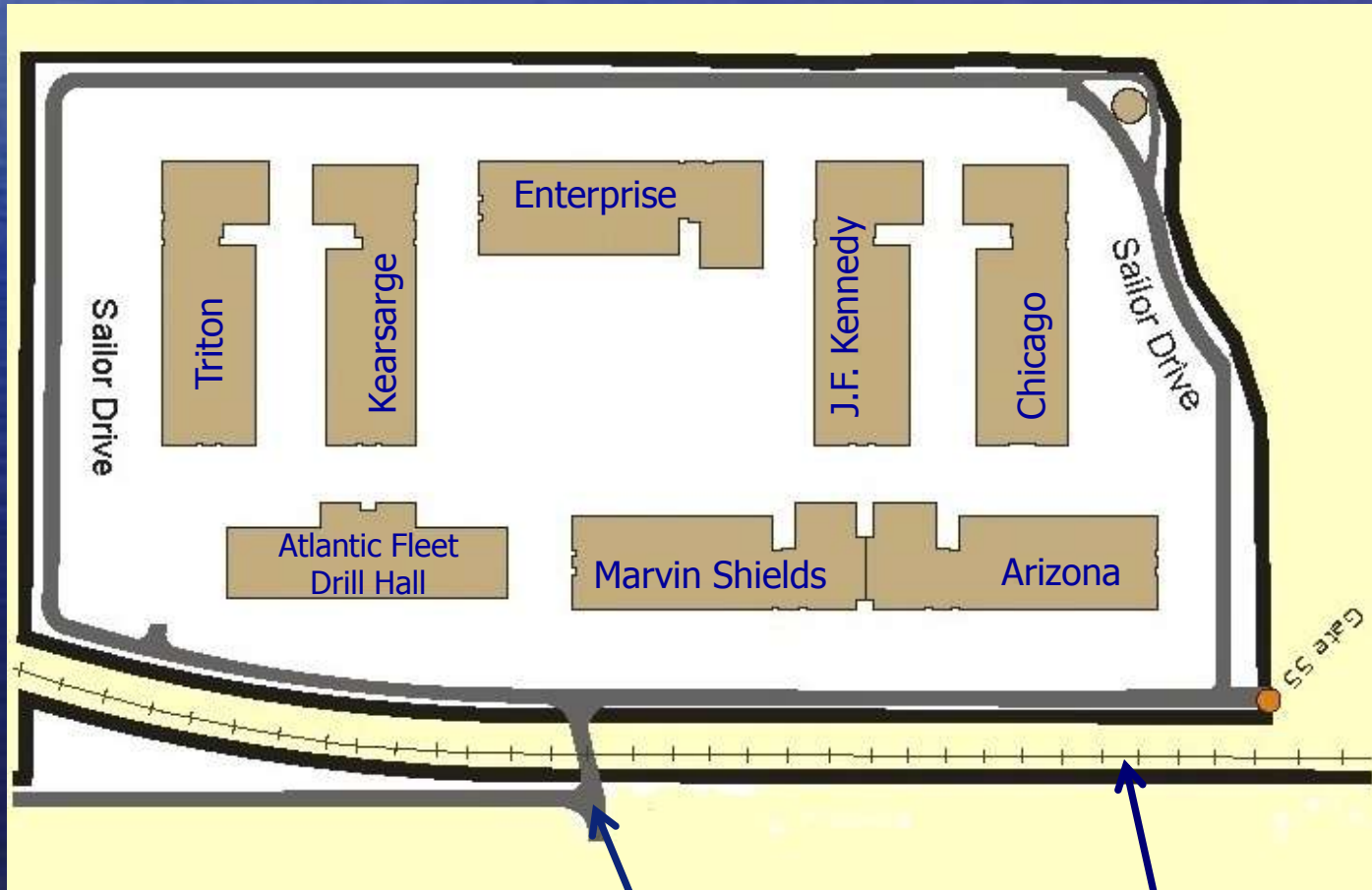








# LAYOUT OF CAMP JOHN PAUL JONES



Main entrance to  
Camp John Paul Jones

Canadian National  
railroad tracks



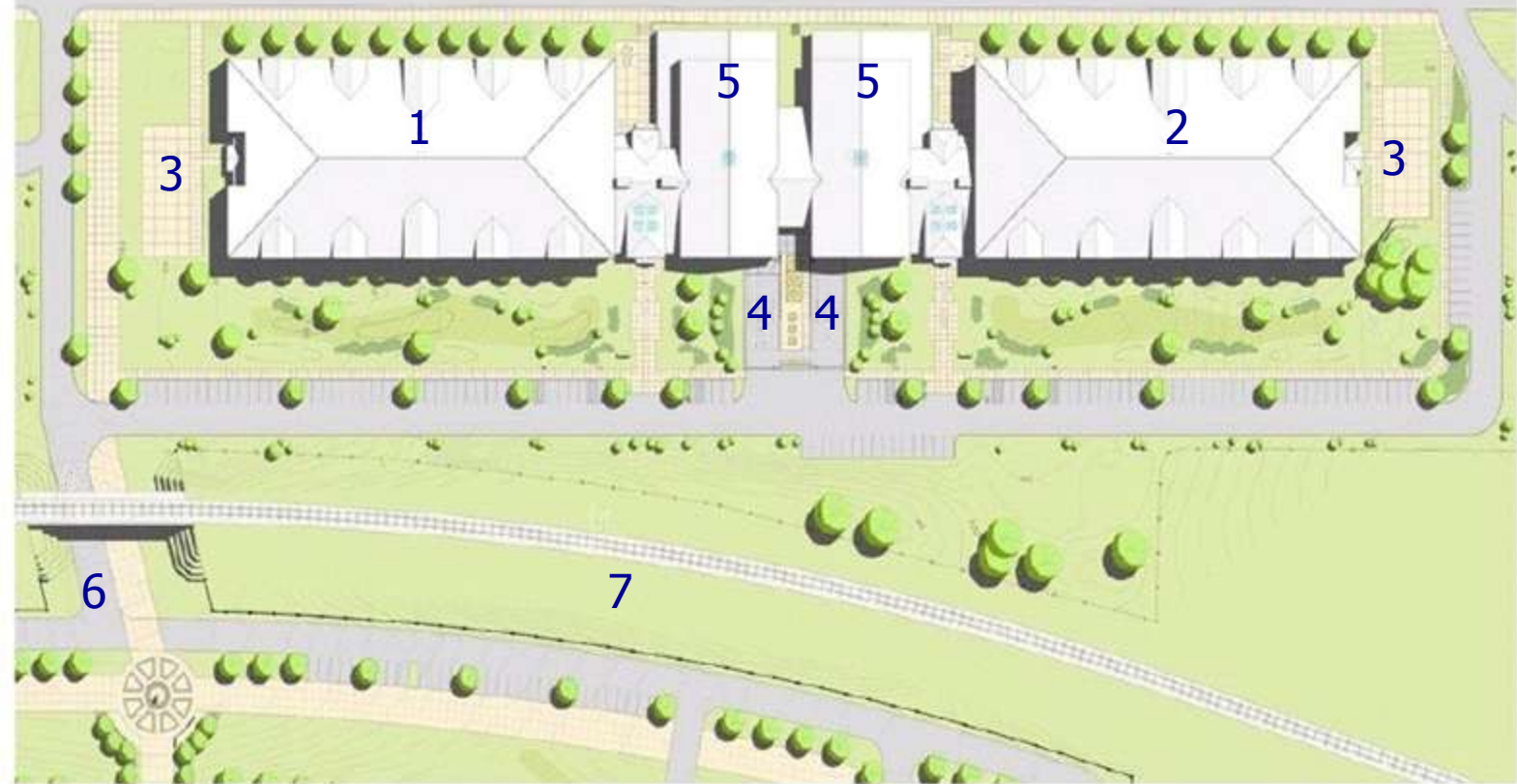




# TYPICAL SHIP (BARRACK) LAYOUT



- 1 - USS Marvin Shields
- 2 - USS Arizona
- 3 - Division muster (meeting) point & Entrance with more than 8 recruits
- 4 - Entrance for staff & less than 8 recruits
- 5 - Galley (cafeteria) (1<sup>st</sup> Floor) & Training rooms (2<sup>nd</sup> floor)
- 6 - Main point of entry into Camp John Paul Jones (Railroad underpass)
- 7 - Canadian National railroad tracks







# COOL PICTURE OF CAMP JOHN PAUL JONES



Notice that the Atlantic Fleet Drill Hall & USS Chicago (ship 7) are not built yet.







# COOL PICTURE OF CAMP JOHN PAUL JONES



Enterprise  
(ship-10)

Kearsarge  
(ship-11)

Triton  
(ship-12)

Atlantic Fleet  
Drill Hall

J.F. Kennedy  
(ship-9)

Chicago  
(ship-7)

Arizona  
(ship-14\_)

Marvin Shields  
(ship-13)

Notice that the Atlantic Fleet Drill Hall & USS Chicago (ship 7) are not built yet. Can you see it?







# COOL PICTURE OF CAMP JOHN PAUL JONES



Notice that the Atlantic Fleet Drill Hall  
is not built yet.







# COOL PICTURE OF CAMP JOHN PAUL JONES



Kearsarge  
(ship-11)

Enterprise  
(ship-10)

J.F. Kennedy  
(ship-9)

Chicago  
(ship-7)

Arizona  
(ship-14\_

Marvin Shields  
(ship-13)

Triton  
(ship-12)

Atlantic Fleet  
Drill Hall

Notice that the Atlantic Fleet Drill Hall  
is not built yet.







# THE BRIDGE AND THE COIN



As with all maps, you will need a reference point to understand where you are...

- The reference point for Camp John Paul Jones (JPJ) is this railroad overpass.
- This is the main entrance into Camp JPJ, for both vehicle and pedestrian.
- There are other gates on Camp JPJ, but they are rarely/if ever used. They are basically used only to bring in landscaping and maintenance equipment.







When your sailors go to Battle Stations, Small Arms Training, Church the Navy Exchange, to exercise, Fire Fighting, Medical, Dental, etc...



They will march under this railroad bridge!







This is why the bridge was designed into the  
**USS Arizona – Ship 14**  
**Challenge Coin**







# TRIVIA QUESTION...



**Camp John Paul Jones, Recruit Training Command, Great Lakes, IL**



**Question: How long did it take to complete the Canadian National railroad overpass?**



# ANSWER...



**Camp John Paul Jones, Recruit Training Command, Great Lakes, IL**



**Answer:** Because the railroad line provides daily freight service to local businesses during the week, the construction of the bridge over the underpass had to be completed over a weekend when there was no rail service.







# TIME TO PLAY "WHERE'S WALDO"...



Camp John Paul Jones, Recruit Training Command, Great Lakes, IL



Question. Can you spot the  
main entrance to  
Camp John Paul Jones?





# "WALDO" SAYS...



**Camp John Paul Jones, Recruit Training Command, Great Lakes, IL**



"Dude...  
I'm right here"







# THE BLUE BACKGROUND



## The meaning of the blue background:

- Background blue represents the Navy ambitions to control the blue water.





# HONOR, COURAGE, COMMITMENT



## The meaning of Honor, Courage, Commitment:

Throughout its history, the Navy has successfully met all its challenges. America's naval service began during the American Revolution, when on Oct. 13, 1775, the Continental Congress authorized a few small ships. Creating the Continental Navy. Esek Hopkins was appointed commander in chief and 22 officers were commissioned, including John Paul Jones. From those early days of naval service, certain bedrock principles or core values have carried on to today. They consist of three basic principles.

**Honor:** "I will bear true faith and allegiance ..." Accordingly, we will: Conduct ourselves in the highest ethical manner in all relationships with peers, superiors and subordinates; Be honest and truthful in our dealings with each other, and with those outside the Navy; Be willing to make honest recommendations and accept those of junior personnel; Encourage new ideas and deliver the bad news, even when it is unpopular; Abide by an uncompromising code of integrity, taking responsibility for our actions and keeping our word; Fulfill or exceed our legal and ethical responsibilities in our public and personal lives twenty-four hours a day. Illegal or improper behavior or even the appearance of such behavior will not be tolerated. We are accountable for our professional and personal behavior. We will be mindful of the privilege to serve our fellow Americans.

**Courage:** "I will support and defend ..." Accordingly, we will have: Courage to meet the demands of our profession and the mission when it is hazardous, demanding, or otherwise difficult; Make decisions in the best interest of the navy and the nation, without regard to personal consequences; Meet these challenges while adhering to a higher standard of personal conduct and decency; Be loyal to our nation, ensuring the resources entrusted to us are used in an honest, careful, and efficient way. Courage is the value that gives us the moral and mental strength to do what is right, even in the face of personal or professional adversity.

**Commitment:** "I will obey the orders ..." Accordingly, we will: Demand respect up and down the chain of command; Care for the safety, professional, personal and spiritual well-being of our people; Show respect toward all people without regard to race, religion, or gender; Treat each individual with human dignity; Be committed to positive change and constant improvement; Exhibit the highest degree of moral character, technical excellence, quality and competence in what we have been trained to do. The day-to-day duty of every Navy man and woman is to work together as a team to improve the quality of our work, our people and ourselves.

**These are the CORE VALUES of the United States Navy.**







# USS Arizona (BB-39)

~ The Challenge coin design ~





# Facts about the attack on Pearl Harbor



- The attack took place on December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1941. At 6 am (about 90 minutes from Pearl Harbor) the first Japanese attack wave of 83 planes took off.
- Japanese forces consisted of six carriers with 423 planes. All of the planes on these Japanese ships were fully fueled and armed.
- The air attack on Pearl Harbor began at 7:48 am (Hawaiian time)
- Pearl Harbor was not in the state of high alert when the attack started, Anti-Aircraft guns were left unmanned.







# Facts about the attack on Pearl Harbor



- Pearl Harbor has 10 square miles of navigable water.
- The attack was planned weeks in advance.
- The Japanese deceived the U.S. by saying false statements and expressed interest in continued peace.
- The attack was the climax of a decade of worsening relations between the U.S. and militaristic Japan.





# Facts about the attack on Pearl Harbor



- Eighteen U.S. ships were hit.
- Three prime targets escaped damage, the U.S. Pacific Fleet aircraft carriers, the Lexington, Enterprise and Saratoga. They were not in the port when the attack took place.
- The attack crippled the United States fleet.







# Facts about the attack on Pearl Harbor



- The attack's success surprised the Japanese as much as the Americans.
- The main reason for the attack was over economic issues. A U.S. embargo on necessary supplies for war prompted the attack on Pearl Harbor.
- The Japanese were interested in the Hawaiian islands since the islands were annexed by the U.S. in 1898.
- The attack severely crippled the U.S. naval and air strength in the Pacific.
- The Japanese suffered just small losses.





# Facts about the attack on Pearl Harbor



- More than 180 U.S. aircraft were destroyed.
- A U.S. Army private who noticed the large flight of planes on his radar screen was told to ignore them because a flight of B-17s from the continental U.S. was expected at the time.
- U.S. officials had been aware that an attack by Japan was probable, but did not know the time or place it would occur.
- An Admiral said, "leaving aside the unspeakable treachery of it, the Japanese did a fine job."
- Because of the unpreparedness of the U.S. military, Admiral Husband Kimmel and General Walter Short were relieved of duty.







# Facts about the attack on Pearl Harbor



- Another target, the base fuel tanks also escaped damage.
- Casualties included 2,335 servicemen and 68 civilians. 1178 people were wounded.
- On December 8, 1941, The day after the attack, Congress declared war on Japan with only one vote against it. The vote against it was of Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana, who had also voted against U.S. entry into World War I. Britain declared war on Japan the same day.





# Facts about the attack on Pearl Harbor



- Of the eight battleships, all but the Arizona and Oklahoma were eventually repaired and returned to service.
- Although the aerial attack was very successful, the submarines failed to finish off any wounded ship inside the harbor.
- The last part of the decoded Japanese message stated that U.S. relations were to be severed.
- Once the U.S. fleet was out of action, Japan would be able to conquest a great area.







# Facts about the attack on Pearl Harbor



- During the attack the USS Arizona sank with a loss of more than 1,100 men.
- The main targets for the first wave was the airfield and battleships.
- The second wave targets were other ships and shipyard facilities.
- The air raid lasted until about 9:45 a.m.



December 7, 1941.

## PROPOSED MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

Yesterday, December 7, 1941, a date which will live in ~~world history~~ <sup>infamy</sup>  
 the United States of America was ~~suddenly~~ <sup>suddenly</sup> and deliberately attacked  
 by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan. ~~that day~~

The United States was at the moment at peace with that nation and was  
~~conducting~~ <sup>still in</sup> the conversations with its Government and its Emperor looking  
 toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after  
 Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in ~~Hawaii~~ <sup>Oahu</sup> and the Philippines,  
 the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered  
 to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a ~~former~~ <sup>recent American</sup> message from the  
~~Secretary~~. <sup>While</sup> ~~This reply contained a statement that diplomatic negotiations~~ <sup>started</sup>  
~~must be considered at an end, but~~ <sup>it seemed useless</sup> contained no threat <sup>or</sup> hint of <sup>war or</sup>  
 armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance ~~between~~ <sup>between</sup> especially of  
 Hawaii, from Japan makes it obvious that the ~~attack~~ <sup>was</sup> deliberately  
 planned many days ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Govern-  
 ment has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false  
 statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

# "A day that will live in Infamy"

Ok, so let's start with, who originally wrote;  
 "Yesterday, December 7th 1941, a day that will live in World History"?

It was President Franklin Roosevelt. Luckily that was only the 1<sup>st</sup> draft.  
 He changed those word to "a day that will live in infamy", which to me,  
 sounds so much better.

You can actually read the 1st draft of Roosevelt's famous "a date which  
 will live in infamy" which is at the National Archives.

To see go to this link:

<http://www.archives.gov/historical-docs/doc-content/images/ww2-fdr-day-of-infamy-draft-1.jpg>







# ~ THE SHIPS BELL ~ and it's History



There were two ship's bells....one is on display at the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial in Pearl Harbor....the other is on the campus of the University of Arizona in Tucson....some history...

Bell from the U.S.S. Arizona, its plaque reads:

THE PRESERVATION OF THE U.S.S. ARIZONA BELL IN THIS TOWER IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF THE MEN WHO LOST THEIR LIVES ON THE BATTLESHIP ARIZONA IN THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR ON DECEMBER 7, 1941.

This bell is one of the two original bells salvaged from the U.S.S. ARIZONA in 1941. In 1944, Wilber L. Bill Bowers, UA Class of 1927, discovered this bell about to be melted down at the Puget Sound Naval Yard in Bremerton, Washington. Bowers saved the bell from destruction and was instrumental in acquiring the bell for the University of Arizona shortly after World War II.

The bell arrived on campus in July 1946. On November 17, 1951 the bell was rung for the first time in the clock tower of the then-new Memorial Student Union Building. The bell was rung on special occasions for the next 50 years until that clock tower and Student Union were razed to make way for the present day facility completed in 2002.

The bell was installed in this clock tower on August 16, 2002. Bill Bowers, at the age of 99, was given the honor of ringing the bell for the first time in its new belfry on September 11, 2002. This bell is to be rung seven times on the third Wednesday of every month at 12:07 p.m. to honor the achievements of the University of Arizona and its community. It is traditionally rung by the Student Body President on the Sunday before Pearl Harbor Day, on the Student Union's birthday (November 18), and after Wildcat athletic victories (over any team except other Arizona schools).

Effective Wednesday, April 16, 2003, the USS Arizona Bell will be rung for significant University achievements on the third Wednesday each month. This includes academic achievements and awards for which a University of Arizona student, faculty or staff has received recognition in the previous thirty days. The USS Arizona Bell will be rung 7 times at 12:07pm in recognition of these outstanding achievements.

The other original bell is on display at the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

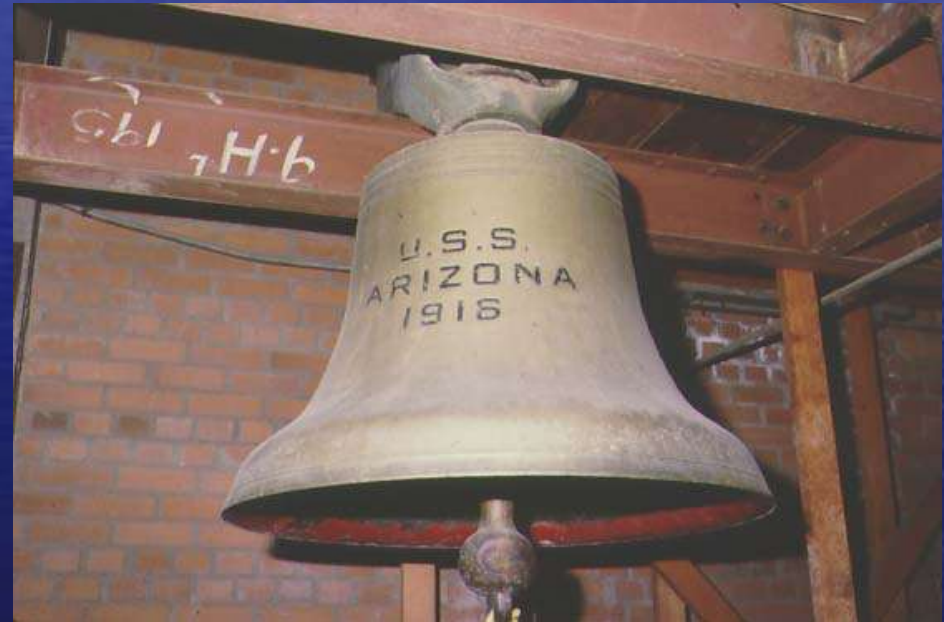




# ~ THE SHIPS BELL ~ and history



↓ This is the ship's bell of USS Arizona, recovered from the sunken vessel and now on display at the entrance to the National Park Service pavilion across the channel from the memorial.



↑ The ship's bell from the USS Arizona hangs in the tower of the University of Arizona Student Union building. The bell is tolled at the memorial services, held each year on the Sunday closest to December 7. This is one of two recovered. The other is at the memorial at Pearl Harbor.





# USS ARIZONA TOP 3 - MYTHS & FACTS



The top three myths about the USS Arizona are in no particular order:

1. The USS Arizona is still in commissioned U.S. Navy ship.
2. A bomb falling down the stack and detonating the boilers sank her.
3. All 14" guns were removed for use in coastal batteries.

All of these are totally false. To address them individually:

## Myth #1

1. The USS Arizona is not in commission.

- She was placed "in ordinary" at Pearl Harbor on December 29, 1941, and was stricken on December 1, 1942. (Source – Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships – Published by USN.)



# USS ARIZONA TOP 3 - MYTHS & FACTS

## Myth #2

2. A bomb falling down the stack and detonating the boilers sank her.

2. She was hit by 2 bombs (of 10 dropped) none down the stack. The fatal bomb hit forward, between #1 and #2 turrets, detonating the forward magazine and causing the forward decks to collapse. The "down the stack" theory is disproved by several facts:

The deck over the boilers is intact to this day.

- The boiler uptakes are visible.
- If the boilers had exploded, the deck would be gone.
- The screen that was over the top of the stack was found intact in the harbor.
- A bomb falling down the stack would have pierced the screen.
- A boiler explosion would not have caused the forward decks to collapse as they did.
- The "down the stack" theory is perpetuated by the notion that the superstructure was blasted forward as shown in well-known pictures.
- This was actually caused by the collapse of the decks below the superstructure. (Source is – Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships – several other publications and inspection of the photos of the ship.)

The actual mechanics of the fatal bomb hit are as follows:

- The bomb was a converted 16.1" naval shell.
- It hit just forward and to the side of turret #2.
- It started a large oil fire in the forward part of the ship.
- The oil fire ignited over 1,000 pounds of black powder for the aircraft catapults, which was kept in a small magazine between #1 and #2 turrets.
- The explosion of the black powder caused the forward main magazine to explode, destroying the forward part of the ship.







# USS ARIZONA TOP 3 - MYTHS & FACTS



## Myth #3

3. Contrary to popular belief all 14" guns were removed, three of the twelve 14" guns remain in place. #3 and #4 turrets and their guns were removed, as were the guns in turret #2 and part of the turret itself. Turret #1 and its guns remain in place, intact. The forward turret and the guns of #1 were too badly damaged by the explosion to re-use so they were left in place.

Parts of #2 turret was removed to facilitate the removal of the guns. The existence of the turret and guns is clearly supported by overhead photography, such as the one below. The removed guns were used in shore defense batteries.

Sitting in a field at a Naval facility in Virginia is the last unclaimed gun barrel from the USS Arizona

*Looking down the barrel of the last, unclaimed gun from the USS Arizona.*



Courtesy of:



PIRGifts.com  
USNGifts.com



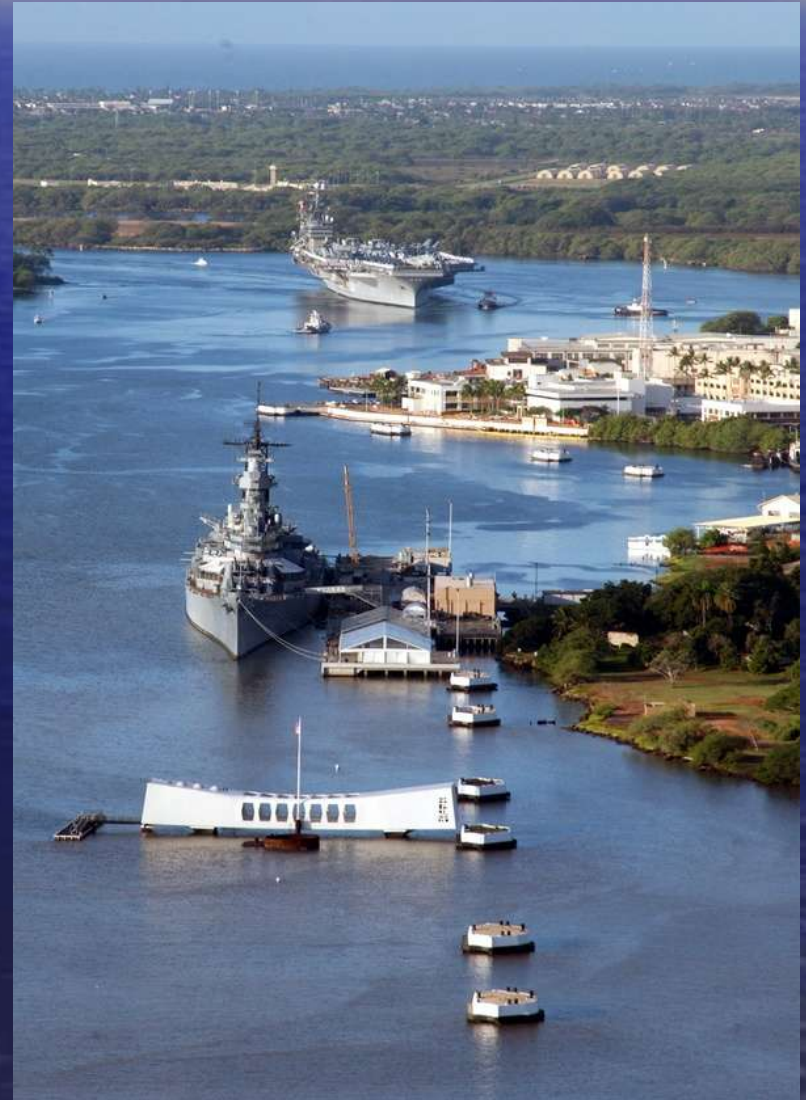


# USS Arizona (BB-39)

~ The Challenge coin design ~



Here is the sailors view of the USS Arizona memorial from the USS Carl Vinson.



Here is the USS Carl Vinson (CVN-70) coming up the channel past the USS Missouri and the USS Arizona.





# USS ARIZONA BAND

## All Sailors Killed in Action...



Members of U.S. Navy Band Unit (NBU) 22, all of whom were killed in action aboard the USS Arizona during the attack on Pearl Harbor. (Credit: Naval History and Heritage Command)

### **2. The USS Arizona's entire band was lost in the attack.**

Almost half of the casualties at Pearl Harbor occurred on the naval battleship USS Arizona, which was hit four times by Japanese bombers and eventually sank. Among the 1,177 crewmen killed were all 21 members of the Arizona's band, known as U.S. Navy Band Unit (NBU) 22. Most of its members were up on deck preparing to play music for the daily flag raising ceremony when the attack began. They instantly moved to man their battle positions beneath the ship's gun turret. At no other time in American history has an entire military band died in action.

The night before the attack, NBU 22 had attended the latest round of the annual "Battle of Music" competition between military bands from U.S. ships based at Pearl Harbor. Contrary to some reports, NBU 22 did not perform, having already qualified for the finals set to be held on December 20, 1941. Following the assault, the unit was unanimously declared the winner of that year's contest, and the award was permanently renamed the USS Arizona Band Trophy.





# HIGHEST RANKING OFFICER KILLED ADMIRAL KIDD



The senior officer aboard the USS Arizona on Dec 7, 1941 was Rear Admiral Issac C. Kidd, Commander of Battleship Division One. Admiral Kidd was the highest ranking officer killed that day and received the Purple Heart and the Medal of Honor.

The citation reads:

*"For conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage, and complete disregard of his own life, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, by Japanese Forces on December 7, 1941. He immediately went to the bridge and as Commander Battleship Division ONE, courageously discharged his duties as Senior Officer Present Afloat until the USS Arizona, his Flagship, blew up from magazine explosions and a direct bomb hit on the bridge, which resulted in the loss of his life."*

The Admiral's body was vaporized by the explosion. Navy divers sent to salvage what they could from the Arizona's wreckage did locate Adm. Kidd's naval academy class ring. They found it in what was left of the Arizona's bridge welded to a bulkhead from the concussion and heat of the explosion.

Divers also found Adm. Kidd's trunk on the sunken Arizona, which is at the USS Arizona Memorial museum at Pearl Harbor.

In a postscript to the disaster at Pearl Harbor, Adm. Kidd's son, Isaac C. Kidd, Jr., was commissioned a Navy ensign 12 days after his father's death at Pearl Harbor. Later he participated in the U.S. invasion of Iwo Jima near the end of World War II in the Pacific. He retired from the Navy in 1978 and died in 1999.

Three US warships have borne his name. The latest USS Kidd is DDG-100.



Admiral Kidd ring from the U.S. Naval Academy,  
class of 1906







# Facts about the attack on Pearl Harbor



Trivia –

**1. There were three (3) U.S. ships named "USS Arizona". Many think that the 1st and 2nd USS Arizona ships were named in honor of state of Arizona. They weren't, Why?**

**Answer:**

The USS Arizona (BB-39) was indeed the third ship named "Arizona", BUT, it is the first named after Arizona, the state. This is because Arizona was the last state in the continental U.S. to join the union in 1912, just one year before she was laid down in 1913. The other two ships were named for the Arizona Territory and they were a Civil War Side Wheel steamer and a post Civil War Steam Frigate.

btw: No other active duty ship will ever bear the name USS Arizona out of respect.

**2. Who were the first allies to join in the fight at Pearl Harbor?**

**Answer:**

The Dutch, the crew of the Jagersfontein opened fire on the Japanese at 9am.





# Facts about the attack on Pearl Harbor



**3. In the Japanese culture, they don't teach much on Pearl Harbor. However they do teach about the Truk Lagoon. Why?**

**Answer:**

Truk Lagoon is the "Japanese Pearl Harbor". The US went in there and totally destroyed the Japanese fleet. Over 60 Japanese ships and 275 airplanes were sent to the bottom of the lagoon. This area is now part of the Chuck islands, part of the Federated States of Micronesia in the Pacific Ocean.

**4. Twenty-three sets of brothers died aboard the USS Arizona.**

There were 37 confirmed pairs or trios of brothers assigned to the USS Arizona on December 7, 1941. Of these 77 men, 62 were killed, and 23 sets of brothers died. Only one full set of brothers, Kenneth and Russell Warriner, survived the attack; Kenneth was away at flight school in San Diego on that day and Russell was badly wounded but recovered. Both members of the ship's only father-and-son pair, Thomas Augusta Free and his son William Thomas Free, were killed in action.

Though family members often served on the same ship before World War II, U.S. officials attempted to discourage the practice after Pearl Harbor. However, no official regulations were established, and by the end of the war hundreds of brothers had fought—and died—together. The five Sullivan brothers of Waterloo, Iowa, for instance, jointly enlisted after learning that a friend, Bill Ball, had died aboard the USS Arizona; Their only condition upon enlistment was that they be assigned to the same ship. In November 1942, all five siblings were killed in action when their light cruiser, the USS Juneau, was sunk during the Battle of Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands.







# Facts about the attack on Pearl Harbor



## 5. Twenty-three sets of brothers died aboard the USS Arizona. Were there any survivors set?

### Answer:

There were 37 confirmed pairs or trios of brothers assigned to the USS Arizona on December 7, 1941. Of these 77 men, 62 were killed, and 23 sets of brothers died. Only one full set of brothers, Kenneth and Russell Warriner, survived the attack; Kenneth was away at flight school in San Diego on that day and Russell was badly wounded but recovered. Both members of the ship's only father-and-son pair, Thomas Augusta Free and his son William Thomas Free, were killed in action.

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## 6. Some former crewmembers have chosen the USS Arizona as their final resting place. Is that allowed?

### Answer:

The bonds between the crewmembers of the USS Arizona have lasted far beyond the ship's loss on December 7, 1941. Since 1982, the U.S. Navy has allowed survivors of the USS Arizona to be interred in the ship's wreckage upon their deaths. Following a full military funeral at the Arizona memorial, the cremated remains are placed in an urn and then deposited by divers beneath one of the Arizona's gun turrets. To date, more than 30 Arizona crewmen who survived Pearl Harbor have chosen the ship as their final resting place. Crewmembers who served on the ship prior to the attack may have their ashes scattered above the wreck site, and those who served on other vessels stationed at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, may have their ashes scattered above their former ships. As of November 2011, only 18 of the 355 crewmen who survived the bombing of the USS Arizona are known to be alive.





# Facts about the attack on Pearl Harbor



**7. The USS Arizona (BB-39) continues to leak oil into the harbor. Survivors believe that the ship will continue to leak oil till what happens?**

**Answer:**

When every survivor has died.

We are down to 17 Sailors, and 1 Marine survivors. The survivors have stated and many really believe that the oil will stop on its own when the last one of their number dies. The National Park Service, respecting the wreck as a War Cemetery, has taken no action to stem the leaks and plans none till the last survivor indeed dies. The leak is relatively minor from an environmental point of view at only a few pints per day.







# Facts about the attack on Pearl Harbor



## 8. Fuel continues to leak from the USS Arizona's wreckage. Any environmental concerns?

### Answer:

On December 6, 1941, the USS Arizona took on a full load of fuel—nearly 1.5 million gallons—in preparation for its scheduled trip to the mainland later that month. The next day, much of it fed the explosion and subsequent fires that destroyed the ship following its attack by Japanese bombers. However, despite the raging fire and ravages of time, some 500,000 gallons are still slowly seeping out of the ship's submerged wreckage: Nearly 70 years after its demise, the USS Arizona continues to spill up to 9 quarts of oil into the harbor each day. In the mid-1990s, environmental concerns led the National Park Service to commission a series of site studies to determine the long-term effects of the oil leakage.

Some scientists have warned of a possible "catastrophic" eruption of oil from the wreckage, which they believe would cause extensive damage to the Hawaiian shoreline and disrupt U.S. naval functions in the area. The NPS and other governmental agencies continue to monitor the deterioration of the wreck site but are reluctant to perform extensive repairs or modifications due to the Arizona's role as a "war grave." In fact, the oil that often coats the surface of the water surrounding the ship has added an emotional gravity for many who visit the memorial and is sometimes referred to as the "tears of the Arizona," or "black tears."





# USS ARIZONA & ELVIS PRESLEY



**9. A memorial was built at the USS Arizona site, thanks in part to Elvis Presley. How?**

**Answer:**

After the USS Arizona sank, its superstructure and main armament were salvaged and reused to support the war effort, leaving its hull, two gun turrets and the remains of more than 1,000 crewmen submerged in less than 40 feet of water. In 1949 the Pacific War Memorial Commission was established to create a permanent tribute to those who had lost their lives in the attack on Pearl Harbor, but it wasn't until 1958 that President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed legislation to create a national memorial. The funds to build it came from both the public sector and private donors, including one unlikely source. In March 1961, entertainer Elvis Presley, who had recently finished a two-year stint in the U.S. Army, performed a benefit concert at Pearl Harbor's Bloch Arena that raised over \$50,000—more than 10 percent of the USS Arizona Memorial's final cost. The monument was officially dedicated on May 30, 1962, and attracts more than 1 million visitors each year.



Elvis Presley performs a benefit concert at Pearl Harbor's Bloch Arena on March 25, 1961, which raised more than \$50,000 for the construction of a national memorial at Pearl Harbor.  
(Credit: Getty Images)





# THE USS ARIZONA BURNS



## OTHER INTERESTING FACTS:

- After she was stricken all of her superstructure was removed, both for the scrap value and because it was a hazard.
- Admiral Arthur W. Radford, CinPacFlt, started the tradition of hoisting the US flag over the ship March 7, 1950.
- The Memorial over the wreck was dedicated on May 30, 1962. It does not rest on any part of the ship.
- Oil is still leaking out of the ship, a few drops at a time.
- Due to structural damage from the attack and 60+ years of rust, the Arizona is reportedly nearing the point of collapse.



USS Arizona burning...





# USS ARIZONA & USS UTAH Not salvaged after attack...



- The Arizona and Utah are the only two ships that were not salvaged after the attack.
- Although the 'Dictionary of American Fighting Ships' says the USS Utah is a tomb of an 'unknown number of men' some simple math shows there are 60 men inside (6 officers, 58 enlisted killed, 4 buried ashore).
- The USS Utah capsized during the attack and was partially righted afterwards to clear a berth.
- The Arizona was left on the bottom because she is the tomb of about a thousand men and was obviously beyond repair.
- The Utah was a target ship and had no military value, so there was no point to expend the effort to salvage her.
- The Utah was placed 'in ordinary' and transferred to the Pearl Harbor Base Force December 29, 1941, placed out of commission, 'not in service' September 5, 1944 and stricken November 13, 1944.







# USS ARIZONA



- There is a Memorial on Ford Island beside her berth.
- The third ship that did not return to service was the USS Oklahoma BB-37, she capsized during the attack and was righted and raised in 1943.
- By that time there was little need for more old slow moving battleships and reconstruction would have taken to the end of the war.
- She was decommissioned September 1, 1944 and essentially everything above the main deck was removed. Her guns were installed on the USS Pennsylvania and her hull remained at Pearl Harbor until after the war.
- The Oklahoma was sold as scrap December 5, 1946 and sank under tow May 17, 1947, 540 miles out from Pearl Harbor enroute to San Francisco for scrapping.
- Two other hulls were destroyed at Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, The destroyers USS Cassin DD 372 and Downs DD 375. The ships were bombed and destroyed in dry-dock.
- Officially the ships did not die at Pearl Harbor, as the machinery and weapons were fitted to new hulls and launched in 1943.
- The Arizona and Utah are not the only hulks at the bottom of the harbor. Five LST's (43, 69, 179, 353 and 480) were destroyed in an ammunition handling accident and resultant explosion on May 21, 1944.
- Their hulks still remain in the west lock of Pearl Harbor.





# USS DOWNES & USS CASSIN

## The Aftermath...



The wrecked destroyers USS Downes (DD-375) and USS Cassin (DD-372) in Drydock One at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, soon after the end of the Japanese air attack.

Cassin has capsized against Downes. USS Pennsylvania (BB-38) is astern, occupying the rest of the drydock. The torpedo-damaged cruiser USS Helena (CL-50) is in the right distance, beyond the crane.

Visible in the center distance is the capsized USS Oklahoma (BB-37), with USS Maryland (BB-46) alongside. The smoke is from the sunken and burning USS Arizona (BB-39), out of view behind Pennsylvania. USS California (BB-44) is partially visible at the extreme left.

Courtesy of:







# USS Arizona (Ship 14) Quarterdeck (main entrance)



This is the display on the quarterdeck.  
(Pictures are rare of RTC Great Lakes, so this picture is the best picture I can find)



# USS Arizona ship-14 Flag...



God bless the recruits that are at boot camp on the USS Arizona Ship-14. I hope their divisions take the time and show the sailors the cool Pearl Harbor pieces of history on the quarter deck of their ship (barracks).







# USS ARIZONA Great War Ends...



With this picture of the "Great War Ends", this also concludes this information package of the USS Arizona ship-14, and the history of the USS Arizona BB-39.

# USS ARIZONA SHIP 14

## Challenge coin



### USS Arizona - Ship 14

The barrack at Great Lakes, USS Arizona (ship-14), was named in honor of the battleship USS Arizona (BB-39) which was commissioned in 1916. It was the second of the Pennsylvania-class battleships. On December 7th, 1941, the USS Arizona was struck by Japanese bombs and sank with the loss of 1,177 of her nearly 1,400 crew members --more than half of the 2,402 U.S. service members killed that day. The Arizona Society donated actual pieces of the ship which are proudly displayed on the barracks quarterdeck. Ship - 14 at RTC Great Lakes was the 3rd barracks (ship) built. It was commissioned on Feb 24th, 2004. This coin is the 5th in the Navy Boot Camp series...





# WHERE DO I BUY THE CHALLENGE COIN?

**We proudly sell the Recruit Training Command (RTC)  
coin on Ebay.**

- We are a start up company. Bear with us, as we get larger.
- This coin was developed for a sailor, by a sailor.
- To find us on Ebay, just search your sailor's Ship's Name, number, and the word "coin":  
Example: USS Arizona Ship 14 coin



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The below challenge coin can be  
purchased at  
**PIRGifts.com**

USS James Ship-2  
900 Performance div



USS Hopper Ship-3



USS Burke Ship-4  
(Regular Navy)



USS Burke Ship-4  
(800 div - Spec-Ops)



USS Chicago Ship-7



USS J.F. Kennedy Ship-9



USS Kearsarge Ship-11



USS Triton Ship-12



USS Shields Ship-13



USS Arizona Ship-14







**US sailors at the Great Lakes Naval Trai**

Oct 28, 1940

US sailors at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station sleeping in their hammocks.

God bless  
all sailors...  
May they  
sleep good  
tonight!

We shall never forget the sailors of the USS Arizona, the USS Oklahoma, nor the other military members and families that lost their lives during this surprise attack on our country at Pearl Harbor.

<http://www.pearlharbor.org/history/casualties/pearl-harbor-casualties/>

God bless the Sailors aboard the USS Arizona, and all others who have lost their lives in the bombing of Hawaii, December 7th, 1941.

You will not be forgotten!

