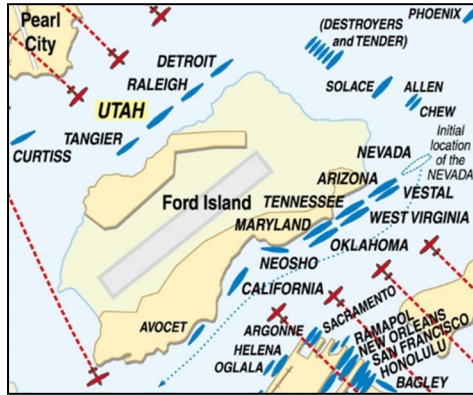


DECEMBER 7, 1941

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

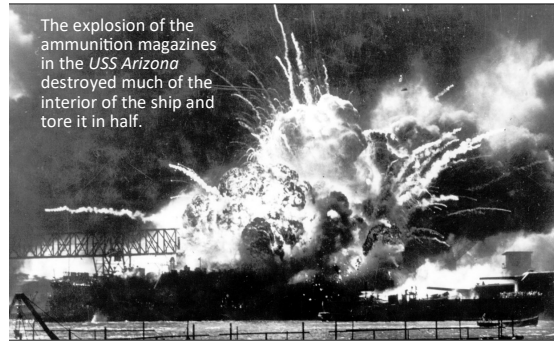


Shortly before 8:00 a.m. on December 7, 1941, Japanese aircraft from six aircraft carriers struck the U.S. Pacific Fleet as it lay anchored in Pearl Harbor, and caused destruction to the warships and installations defending Hawaii.

On board *Arizona*, the ship's air raid alarm went off at 7:55 a.m. Shortly after 8:00 a.m., ten Japanese torpedo bombers from two aircraft carriers attacked the *Arizona*. Each plane carried armor-piercing shells modified into 1,757 pound bombs. Five planes bombed the ship's midship to stern and the others hit the bow area.

The Japanese planes scored four direct hits. The last bomb hit at 8:06 a.m. penetrating the armored deck near the ammunition magazines. About seven seconds after the hit, the forward magazines detonated in a cataclysmic explosion.

The explosion vented through the sides of the ship, destroying much of the interior of the forward part of the ship and tearing it in half.



The bombs and resulting explosion killed 1,177 of the 1,512 crewman aboard the *Arizona*—approximately half of the lives lost during the Pearl Harbor attack.

Unlike many of the other ships sunk or damaged that day, *Arizona* was irreparably damaged by the force of the ammunition magazine explosion. The wreck still lies at the bottom of Pearl Harbor.

More than 900 crewman who died on the *Arizona* could not be recovered and remain on board. Sadly, Frederick Delong is among them.



On December 8, 1941, the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, President Franklin Roosevelt delivered his ***Day of Infamy*** speech. Immediately afterward, Congress declared war, and the United States entered World War II.



USS Arizona Memorial

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii



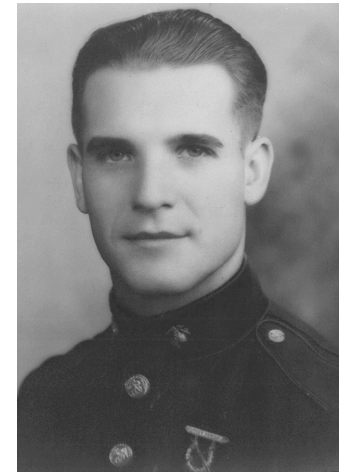
In 1962 the wreck of the *Arizona* was designated as a national shrine. The memorial straddles, but does not touch the ship's hull. The memorial includes a shrine room listing the names of lost crew members on a marble wall. Frederick Delong is among those names.

More than two million people visit the USS Arizona Memorial each year.



A publication of the
CRIDERSVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
111 W. Sugar Street PO Box 2444
Cridersville, Ohio 45806

***Preserving local history
for future generations.***



Frederick Delong and the USS Arizona

Frederick Delong was born on May 12, 1912 in Cridersville, Ohio. His parents were Frank and Emma Delong. His father was the great grandson of Daniel and Catherine Bowsher, who were among the first pioneer families to arrive in the area in 1836. Their log home is now located at 603 E. Main Street in Cridersville.

Frederick was the youngest of three children. Their family lived at 113 W. Main Street. He graduated from Cridersville High School in 1930. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps. in August 1939.





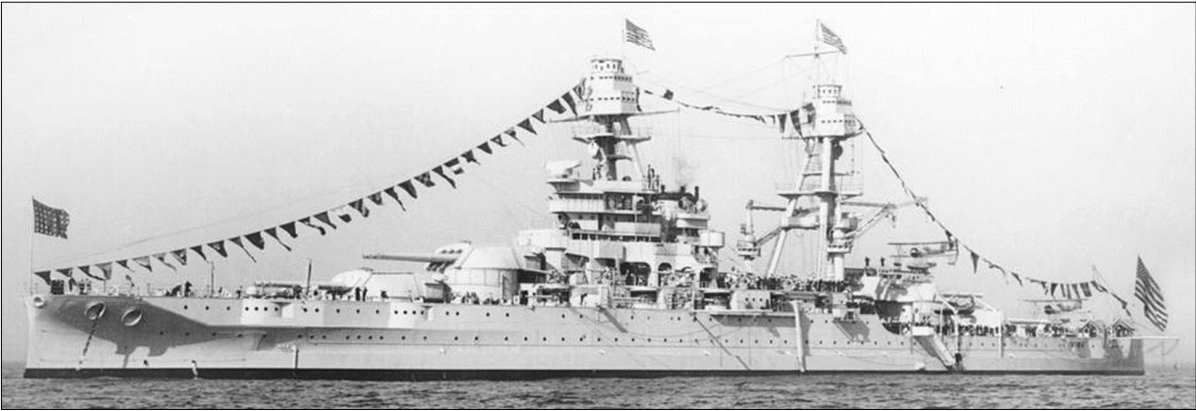
The *USS Arizona* was a Pennsylvania-class battleship. It was ordered by the US Navy in 1913. It was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in New York City.

It was named for the newest state in the Union—Arizona. At the time, it was said to be the world’s largest and most powerful superdreadnought yet built.

The *USS Arizona* was launched on June 19, 1915 in New York City. An estimated 75,000 people attended the launch. Its total cost was \$16 million.



The USS Arizona steaming down the East River on its launch date—June 19, 1915.



USS ARIZONA

- *USS Arizona* was 608 feet long and 97 feet wide.
- Its displacement (weight) was 29,158 tons.
- It had four direct-drive steam turbines.
- Each turbine drove a propeller 12 feet in diameter.
- The ship had a designed speed of 21 knots (24 mph).

Although commissioned in 1916, *Arizona* remained stateside during World War I. After the war, *Arizona* was one of several ships that escorted President Woodrow Wilson to the Paris Peace Conference. The ten battleship escort took less than two weeks to cross the Atlantic on the return trip. *Arizona* lead the fleet into New York harbor. During the 1920s, *Arizona* made military voyages to Spain, Turkey, and then via the Panama Canal to Central America, California, and Hawaii—ultimately joining the Pacific Fleet. The *Arizona* underwent a major modernization in 1929.

ARIZONA’S FIRE POWER

- The ship had twelve 45-caliber 14-inch guns with a maximum range of 21,000 yards
- The ship carried 100 shells for each of the twelve guns
- *Arizona* also had four 50-caliber three-inch anti-aircraft guns
- The ship also had two 21-inch torpedo tubes with 24 torpedoes



Arizona’s last fleet exercise was off Hawaii in April-May 1940. The ship’s last sortie was a night-firing exercise during the night of December 4, 1941.

CRIDERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1930



Back Row L-R: **Frederick Delong**, Richard Roser, Milo Fox, Glenn Phillips, Floyd Clark, Virgil Tangeman, Lyle Kiser
 Front Row L-R: Oliver Curry, Margaret Hardin, Mary Louise Bishop, Vondale Spyker, Virgil Terwilliger

After high school, Frederick worked as a clerk with the Buckeye Pipeline Co. in Lima. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps. in August 1939. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal. He was assigned to serve on the *USS Arizona* in 1940.

Corporal Delong, was an accomplished auditor and accountant. He had taken two government courses while serving in the Marines. He received high marks in both and was expecting a promotion. He had been informed he would return to the U.S. the next year and be assigned to a Marine school as a mathematics instructor.



Cridersville District School — 1930
 South Waverly Street