



U.S. NAVAL SEA CADET CORPS

www.seacadets.org

HQ News and Info for Parents and Cadets

01 DEC 23

NEW

Winter Trainings 2023 - APPLY NOW!

In 2024, training fees will return to our fee schedule in existence prior to COVID. Winter 2023 will be the last cycle of discounted fees, so take your opportunity now to find an available training, apply, and get your next advancement training in this winter.

National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day

Please join the Navy Memorial in-person or online for a wreath-laying ceremony to honor the Americans who lost their lives during the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7th, 1941.

[Register for the online event here.](#)



Webinar for New Cadets and Parents: How to Prepare for Winter Training

We are holding a webinar on Sunday, 10 DEC 2023 for new cadets and their parents to walk them through tips and best practices for winter training preparation.

Training Team is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: Winter Training Prep for New Cadets & Parents

Time: Dec 10, 2023 07:00 PM Eastern Time (US and Canada)

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://seacadets-org.zoom.us/j/89668975634?pwd=FmSqb4vq6UaQVPq9JdkCQ7aDTm5Cq8.1>

Meeting ID: 896 6897 5634

Passcode: 694970

One tap mobile

+16469313860,,89668975634#,,,,*694970# US

+19292056099,,89668975634#,,,,*694970# US (New York)

Find your local number: <https://seacadets-org.zoom.us/u/kqWqWErS4>

REMINDER

Cadets and Parents Preparing for Annual Inspection

We are months away from the new year, and one of the best ways we can help our units is getting prepared for the unit annual inspection before it even starts! You're probably wondering what you can do to help your scores increase and your team be spot on. Here are some checklist items you can work on before your unit asks.

- Parents can ensure their Parent Portal is updated with current documentation and that all contact information is correct, any expired forms have been re-signed, uploaded by the primary parent, and verified by the unit.
- Cadets should be able to recite the 11 General Orders of a Sentry
- Cadets should be able to recite the Sea Cadet Oath
- Cadets should know what each of their ribbons are and how they earned them
- Cadets will prepare their uniforms by having or doing the following:
 - dress shoes are shined before each wear of the uniform
 - dress uniform has been cleaned appropriately
 - dress uniform has proper creases for the uniform type
 - name tag is in cadet's possession for the dress uniform
 - cadet is in possession of all ribbons (use Quarterdeck to verify what they have been awarded)
 - white hat that has been cleaned (not bleached) or black garrison cover (NLCC) has the appropriate NLCC device on it according to the Sea Cadet Uniform Regulations

DATES TO REMEMBER

December

- 07 DEC Pearl Harbor Day
- 09 DEC Army - Navy Football Game
- 10 DEC New Cadet and Parent Webinar: How to Prepare for Winter Training
- 13 DEC National Guard Birthday
- 20 DEC US Space Force Birthday

DECEMBER 7, 1941

The tangled relationship between the United States and Japan began with the forced opening of Japan in the nineteenth century, courtesy of Commodore Matthew Perry. (Matthew Calbraith Perry was an American naval officer who commanded ships in several wars, including the War of 1812 and the Mexican–American War.) Japan’s



sudden exposure to the outside world, after centuries of isolation, generated a helter-skelter period of transformation, a revolutionary era in which Japan threw overboard many of its oldest traditions and built itself into a technologically advanced industrial state, with modern systems of administration and government - and a powerful military.

Japan’s rise to great power status was rapid, with victorious wars over China (1894-95) and Russia (1904-5), as well as a successful, if subsidiary role on the side of the Allies in World War I (1914-1918). Again and again, Japan struck quickly to win wars over larger and theoretically more powerful opponents.

From mid-1940, when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) moved the US Pacific Fleet from San Diego to Pearl Harbor, long-simmering tensions between the United States and Japan reached a new state of intensity. Japan had been embroiled in a brutal war of conquest in China since 1937. The Japanese army was badly overstretched, however. It could neither protect its supply lines to the rear, nor effectively control the territories it occupied. Its response was terror against Chinese civilians, hoping to cow them into submission. The policy of the “three alls” was the order of the day: “kill all, burn all, loot all.” Determined to help China and to halt Japanese aggression on the Asian mainland, FDR waged economic warfare against Japan. He hoped that embargoes on arms (1937), scrap iron (1938), and eventually oil (1941) would wound the Japanese economy sufficiently to halt Japan’s war in China.

Japan, for its part, was growing impatient. As Japanese negotiators came to Washington for talks with US Secretary of State Cordell Hull in late 1941, military planners back in Tokyo had already decided to roll the iron dice. They needed to launch a great strike, one that would both seize the western colonies and ensure that the US could not and would not intervene. As they surveyed a map of the Pacific, their gaze came to rest on one tiny spot in the great ocean: Pearl Harbor.

Japan dispatched all six of his precious “fleet carriers” across 3,000 miles of open ocean in total secrecy, with the fleet arriving a few hundred miles north of the Hawaiian Islands. The carriers launched their aircraft early on a Sunday morning, December 7, 1941. US forces were completely unprepared, and in less than ninety minutes, Japanese planes destroyed or damaged 19 US warships and 300 aircraft, and killed over 2,400 US servicemen.

Almost half of the dead were crewmen from the battleship USS Arizona, which sank within minutes after a bomb struck its forward magazine, igniting more than a million pounds of ammunition. The ship’s remains still lie in the waters of Pearl Harbor, a constant memorial to that terrible morning.

Japan and the United States have been friends and allies for decades, a welcome change from the 1930s and 40s.

Excerpt from <https://www.nationalww2museum.org>