



William E. Taylor Division, USNSCC

**JULY
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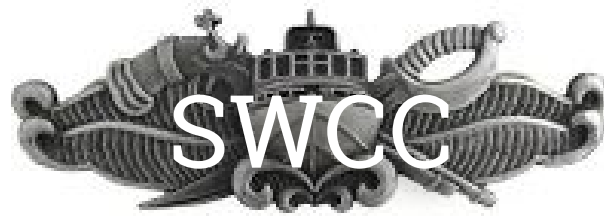
**US NAVAL SEA CADET CORPS
REGION 4-3**

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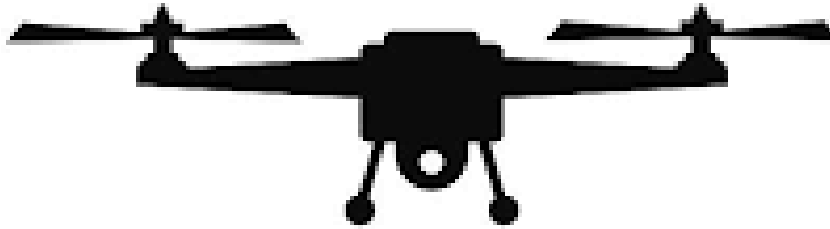


Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewmen more commonly referred to as SWCC is a United States Special Warfare Command team that operates and maintains an inventory of small craft used to conduct special operations. SWCC operators go through a long pipeline, they begin in a special boot camp along side SEAL, EOD, Dive, and Aviation Air Rescue candidate. Once they have completed that they attend Naval Special Warfare Preparatory School, followed by Basic Underwater Demolition training, they then attend Basic Crewman Selection, next Basic Crewman Training, then finally Crewman Qualification Training and their specialized schools. Once they have completed their 37 training they have officially earned the title as a Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewman. There is 60-65% failure rate throughout the pipeline, and there are currently only 800 SWCC operators.

SWCC is often referred to as the “Best kept secret in the Navy” because not many people know about them, they are sometimes called the “Quiet Professionals”. Although not well known they are a vital part of our military today, they serve as a primary insert/extract platform for SEALs and other special forces. SWCC has four primary types of boats the CCH, CCM, CCA, and SOCR. The CCH (Combatant Craft Heavy) is the largest and can hold all seven crew members, twelve passengers and all of their gear/equipment, it is 80 ft. long and can hold 1,400 gallons of fuel. The CCM (Combatant Craft Medium) on the other hand can hold its four crew members, nineteen passengers and the gear/equipment, the CCM can hold up to 7,750 pounds and can go up to 50 knots. The CCM also has weapon stations where they can mount different types of guns. Next is the CCA (Combatant Craft Assault) one of the smaller boats the SWCC teams use, it is only 41 ft in length and holds up to twelve passengers along with its crewmen. Finally is the SOCR (Special Operations Craft Riverine) is only used in rivers while the other boats are used mostly for the oceans, it is a flat bottomed boat that has five weapon stations and four crewmen, it is the smallest at only 33 ft in length and can only carry eight other passengers.



During the trip to Little Creek, Cadets got the chance to tour SWCC facilities and boats.



Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Training

At this training, Cadets learned the mechanics, flight techniques, uses, and construction of drones. Petty Officer Daniel Crew describes it as an equal balance of classroom time and outdoor flying time. Cadets would start the day by flying the drones they had been issued until the batteries died, and then would go to the classroom while they waited for them to charge. Frequent flying breaks were taken whenever the drones batteries charged up. "The overall flow

of the day relied on battery charges," remarks Crew. Among the things taught were flight zones, how drones work, and drone construction. For this particular exercise, Cadets took classroom time - about two and a half days worth - to build a drone. "The building of the drone was very interesting," says Crew. "We soldered, wired, and programmed the entire drone from scratch." Cadets were able to visit the drone facility at Fort Indiantown Gap and use their simulators to better

understand the application of drones in a field setting. At the end of the training, each Cadet was able to take home the drone they had been issued for flying practice on the first day.



Recruit Training/League Cadet Orientation

Recruit Training - or Orientation for the younger group - is the starting point for all cadets. It shows cadets what the military lifestyle entails. All cadets follow a vigorous schedule where every hour of their day is planned out for them. During the two weeks, cadets must keep military bearing as well as learning a vast number of topics. Cadets will learn how to march, make their beds

militantly, and proper rank and military etiquette. They will also take classes on damage control, first aid, knots and basic seamanship. Along with keeping the mind sharp, cadets are held to high physical standards and will participate in physical training every day. This training does its best to reflect basic training or "boot camp" to give Cadets an idea of what is to come should they decide to enlist.

Collectively, nine WETDIV Cadets attended RT and NLO this summer.





Osprey

When most people hear the word Osprey they think of the bird, so when I say that Cadets got to tour Osprey during their trip to Little Creek, you probably think I am crazy. On the morning of July 14th, Cadets had the chance to visit the VMM 774 Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron in Norfolk, Virginia. This was set up by HM2 (FMF) Miller. When they got there, they first got a tour of the building and were told about trainings and working with the air wing by HM2 (FMF) Martinez. After that, Lance Corporal Canaway showed Cadets to the Ospreys, taking them through the large hangars and onto the large airfield where the Osprey are kept. Once the Cadets were there Corporal Shumate, who

came in on his day off to give Cadets a tour, separated the Cadets into three groups, and took each through the air wing and explained its functions. Ospreys are best described as being able to take off like a helicopter and fly like a plane, this is possible because the plane's two engines are positioned on fixed wing tips housed in nacelles that rotate upward to achieve the vertical takeoff and landing, then rotate forward in order to allow it to fly similarly to a plane. The Osprey first flew in 1989, but had to have many developments and alterations, thus the Marine Corps did not start training for crewmen until 2000 and the aircraft was not put into the field until 2007, used to move cargo

and troops. On 2 May 2011, following Operation Neptune's Spear, the body of Osama bin Laden, founder of the al-Qaeda terrorist group, was flown by a MV-22 to the aircraft carrier Carl Vinson in the Northern Arabian Sea, prior to his burial at sea. Osprey are amazing aircrafts that are used in many ways by the Marine Corps and Navy.





Biomedical Training, MI

Unlike most medical trainings, the Cadets who attended Medical in Mount Pleasant, Michigan, did not focus on first-aid. The training exposed Cadets to blood banking, toxicology, forensic pathology and anthropology, and biomedical laboratory operations. Throughout the training, Cadets experimented with blood-typing and urinalysis, created saline and gel, learned about genetics, diseases, and vaccines, were taught how to draw blood and insert an intravenous medication (IV), collected bacterial cultures from surfaces around the university where they stayed, and were exposed to several different forensic and hospital medical fields. Cadets also had the chance to use simulators that medical students train on to

learn patient interaction, cardiac arrest, and child delivery. Among the speakers was a forensic pathologist, who walked Cadets through a few of his cases and showed them pictures of the cadavers and went over how to tell what killed them. In addition, a forensic anthropologist allowed Cadets to get a close look at human bones and see the differences between male and female structure, as well as observe trauma. Coroners walked Cadets through mock crime scenes and showed them what they would be looking for.

Cadets learned how to insert a tracheal tube, and how to take a set of vital signs.

This training is highly recommended to anyone considering a career path in medicine, lab work, or forensics.





Camp Trident, SEAL Training Camp, Virginia Beach

The Navy SEAL Foundation and private donors granted five slots in their week-long youth camp to select Taylor Division Cadets. At this camp, campers went through a toned down simulation of Navy SEAL training. In addition to pull-ups at meals and frequent pushups, they participated in rappelling, rock climbing, and ziplining on a zip that extended 400ft over a pond. They practiced marksmanship, getting time on the 22mm rifle. Campers boxed, went tubing, and

competed for time on a camp obstacle course and the Norfolk Naval Base obstacle course used by SEALs and other military groups. Throughout the week, Cadets learned different tactics used by SEALs, and at the end of the week, participated in a night operation. The five “Boat Crews” loaded onto small boats on a beach on the Chesapeake Bay, traveled across the bay to a secluded beach, and stopped about 20 yards out to conduct OTB “Over the Beach”, a method

SEALs use to stealthily leave their boats and enter a beach. They hiked through the woods for about a mile in the dark and came across a weapons cache. After gearing up, they proceeded further down the trail to a compound where a hostage was being held. They sent in a team to extract the hostages and provided cover from multiple opfor assaults. With the hostages safely extracted, the teams fell back to their boats and returned to the beach.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT

It is donations such as yours that make the experiences described in this issue possible.

While sponsored by the Navy and Coast Guard for privilege to wear active uniforms and utilize facilities, units are otherwise run by volunteers and must fund their own uniforms, gear, and activities throughout the year. Your donations go toward those very things.

For years and years, young men and women have answered the call and enlisted to fight for their country, our country, our freedom - freedom itself. The US Naval Sea Cadets are the next to answer.

When you invest in the William E. Taylor Division, you aren't simply investing in another great youth program that keeps kids healthy, motivated, and off the streets. When you invest in William E. Taylor Division, you are investing in your nation's future.

Thank you for your continuous support.

Respectfully,

William E. Taylor Division Cadets and Officers

<https://www.SeaCadetsDE.org>

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