GREENBANK NAVAL ASSOCIATION SUB BRANCH
Events for November 2019

Tuesday 05 November	1900-2100	Normal Meeting	RSL Rooms
Monday 11 November	1045-1400	Remembrance Day Service	
Sunday 01 December	10030-1430	Christmas Function	RSL Rooms

- *Please note change to our Christmas function date.*

Members enjoying the Dine in Night at the Glenn Hotel – September Dine in Night

Editors Request:
Articles for the newsletter can be handed in at meetings, or by email: articles may be edited to fit the newsletter.

The *contents of this edition of the newsletter have been obtained from information provided from Len Kingston-Kerr whom I thank greatly, various publication publications and NAA information emailed in.*

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY PERSONALITIES:

WOAC Benjamin Sime:

During HMAS *Stuart*'s 2004 deployment to the Middle East in support of Operation CATALYST, the then **Leading Seaman Aircrewman Benjamin Sime** was serving as the sensor operator in *Stuart*'s embarked Seahawk helicopter. On the night of 24 April 2004, terrorists in fishing dhows launched a series of determined attacks against Iraqi oil terminals. One dhow, packed with explosives, was detonated when a RHIB from USS *Firebolt* drew alongside to challenge it. Three American sailors were killed and four seriously wounded.

Stuart immediately rendered assistance, ordering her Seahawk to close *Firebolt*'s position. On approaching the scene, Sime observed that the RHIB had capsized and that all of its occupants were in the water. Following several unsuccessful attempts to get survivors into a rescue strop lowered from the helicopter, a decision was made for Sime to enter the water and provide direct assistance. Moments after he did so, two further attacks were launched against the nearby oil terminals. Sime continued to provide support to survivors throughout the unfolding action until he was himself recovered by *Stuart*'s RHIB.

Leading Seaman Sime showed outstanding courage and remained dedicated to supporting a sailor in his care without regard for his own safety. His efforts were of the highest order and in the finest traditions of the RAN. In recognition of his deeds he was awarded the Medal for Gallantry.

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ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY ADMIRALS

Vice Admiral Russel Harry Crane:

Russell Harry 'Russ' Crane was born in Southport, Queensland on 11 June 1954 and began his naval career as a Junior Recruit at HMAS *Leeuwin* in 1970, training as an Electrical Mechanic in aircraft communications. Following selection for officer training in 1972, he began training as a Seaman Officer and was awarded his bridge watchkeeping certificate in 1975 while serving in HMAS *Derwent*.

Following a further posting to sea in HMAS *Stuart* he pursued Clearance Diving as a sub specialisation, completing the Mine Warfare and Clearance Diving Officers Course at HMAS *Penguin* and at HMS *Vernon* in the UK during 1977. He then served in HMAS *Curlew* and the Aircraft Carrier HMAS *Melbourne* (II). In 1981 after a short period in charge of Clearance Diving Team 2, he was posted to HMS *Vernon* as a Mine Warfare Instructor on two years exchange service with the Royal Navy. In 1983, on promotion to Lieutenant Commander, he assumed command of HMAS *Curlew*. He was then posted as the Staff Officer Mine Warfare to the Commander Australian Mine Warfare and Patrol Boat Forces.

He was posted to HMAS *Torrens*, as the Executive Officer in 1988 and on completion of this appointment was promoted to commander and posted to the Equipment Acquisition Division in Navy Office Canberra.

Russ Crane was appointed as the inaugural Project Director for the Australian Minehunter Coastal Project in 1991 before being selected as Commanding Officer HMAS *Derwent* in 1993. He decommissioned HMAS *Derwent* in August 1994 and on completion, was posted as the Director of the Maritime Intelligence Centre in Sydney. He was promoted to Captain in January 1996 and appointed as the Chief Staff Officer Command and Control, Communications and Intelligence in Maritime Headquarters.

Captain Crane assumed command of HMAS *Success* on 24 November 1998 and was awarded the Conspicuous Service Medal (CSM) in early 2000. He was promoted to Commodore in March 2000 and posted to Australian Defence Headquarters in Canberra as the Director General Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance and Electronic Warfare. He was the Commander Australian Naval Systems Command from October 2001 before being promoted to Rear Admiral on 1 May 2004 and assuming duties as Director General Coastwatch. He was subsequently appointed as Deputy Chief of Navy in June 2006 and was appointed as a Member in the Order of Australia (AM) in the Queen's Birthday Awards list in 2007. He was promoted to Vice Admiral and appointed Chief of Navy in July 2008.

Vice Admiral Russ Crane retired from the Royal Australian Navy on 8 June 2011.

U.S. Navy Submarine Fleet

Your submarine history lesson for the day …………GO NAVY

Big boats! The opposition never knows where most of them are.

Makes you feel a little safer!

This is very interesting especially when you realize that this information is no longer classified…Makes you wonder about the stuff they *can't* tell you about

For you folks interested in our nuclear capabilities, this is a pretty detailed and fascinating look at our modern Navy. A friend's youngest son, was a Petty Officer on a nuclear sub for several years in the North Atlantic (20-years' service overall). If you read to the very end, he comments about the accuracy of this article.

If you're concerned about N. Korea, don't be. And how many subs would it take to eliminate all the hostile territories in the Middle East?

Just 1. (ONE!!)

The U.S. Navy has 18 of the most deadly and feared weapons ever created.

Meet the Ohio-class submarine. In naval terms, it makes up the Fleet Ballistic Missile subs (FBMs).

These 18 weapons are also known as "Trident" subs because they're a part of America's "Nuclear Triad". These subs can also enter fresh water such as our Great Lakes (which already has the US Navy's USS Kentucky SSBN-737 & other smaller Los Angeles-class Attack Subs)

However, there are more logistics to this equation …

… Starting with its power source.

They are powered by an internal S8G PWR nuclear reactor that turns the sub's 2 turbines which drive the rear propeller shaft. An Ohio-class has unlimited range w/1 exception...it's limited to the vessel's supply of food for the crew.

Other than food, she can produce her own oxygen and water supply for her crew.

It actually moves faster under water than on the surface.

Surfaced – max speed of 14 mph Submerged – 23 mph, officially, but, unofficially, it's been reported to move up to 29 mph These subs (w/the exception of re-supply time) are operating underwater year-round. The Ohio-class along w/our Navy's smaller attack subs are nearly impossible for our adversaries to locate. But they know 1 thing.. 18 Ohio-class subs are lurking somewhere around the world.

The firepower…For defensive/offensive attack abilities against other subs, all 18 have 4 533mm Mark 48 torpedo tubes. Mark 48 torpedoes have an effective range (officially) "greater than 5 miles".

Depending on depth of launch, they travel at speeds up to 63 mph and detonate using a proximity fuse (when the torpedo senses the opponent's sub/ship).

14 of these subs are ballistic missile submarines (SSBN).

And 4 have been converted to guided missile submarines (SSGN).

What can they launch? For reference, a kiloton (kt.) = 220,462,262 lbs. A single kt. is over 220.4 million pounds.

The 8 oldest of 14 SSBN carry the following nuclear armament: 24 Trident I/C4 missiles that cover a range of 4,600 miles.

Each missile has Multiple Independently targetable Reentry Vehicle (MIRV).

MIRVs are capable of being aimed to hit multiple different targets with nuclear warheads.

A single missile carries 8 thermonuclear warheads that can break-off to hit up to 8 targets with 100 kilotons of TNT (total of 800 kt. of TNT).

For perspective, "Fat Man"—the larger of the 2 nukes dropped to end WWII had a total of 21kt of TNT.

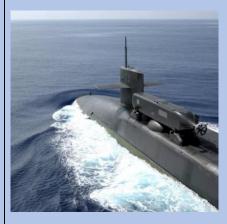The 10 newer SSBNs armament: 24 Trident II/C5 missiles that cover a range of 7,000 mi.

Each Trident II SLBM missile can carry 12 MIRV thermonuclear warheads...these can hit 12 targets w/up to 475 kt. of TNT (total of 5,700 kt. of TNT).

A single missile from these 10 Ohio-class subs: equal to 1,256,634,893,400 pounds of TNT as in -1 trillion 2 hundred 56 million plus lbs. of BOOM.

Upgraded 4 SSGN Guided Missile subs armament: 22 tubes w/7 Tomahawk Cruise Missiles (total 154).

Tomahawks are versatile. They can be equipped with thermonuclear warheads.

In addition, the SSGNs can be used to deliver many other specialized weapons such as Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)...& 1 real cool group of weapons.

They can convert 2 of the 22 tubes into swimmer lockout chambers which provide a dry dock shelter for Navy SEALS or Marine special operation scout teams.

In the dry dock tubes, SEALs can prepare to get on their SDV mini-subs.

The Ohio-class is our largest submarine.

There you have it, the most feared weapon on Earth!

It's always ready, almost impossible to find, & can deliver SEALs or hit specific targets.
And then there's the worst case scenario, nuclear war.

When the bad guys know the 2nd-strike capabilities of the Ohio-class submarine, they're never going to mess with the United States of America

Thank you to the few sailors who stay under water to provide us with our last line of defense

Sleep well Aye

HAVE A LAUGH

Inner Peace:

If you can start the day without caffeine,
If you can always be cheerful, ignoring aches and pains,
If you can resist complaining and boring people with your troubles,
If you can eat the same food every day and be grateful for it,
If you can understand when your loved ones are too busy to give you any time,
If you can take criticism and blame without resentment ,
If you can conquer tension without medical help,
If you can relax without liquor,
If you can sleep without the aid of drugs,

...Then You Are Probably The Family Dog!

Teacher: "If I gave you 2 cats and another 2 cats and another 2, how many would you have?"
Johnny: "Seven."
Teacher: "No, listen carefully... If I gave you two cats, and another two cats and another two, how many would you have?"
Johnny: "Seven."
Teacher: "Let me put it to you differently. If I gave you two apples, and another two apples and another two, how many would you have?"
Johnny: "Six."
Teacher: "Good. Now if I gave you two cats, and another two cats and another two, how many would you have?"
Johnny: "Seven!"
Teacher: "Johnny, where in the heck do you get seven from?!"
Johnny: "Because I've already got a freaking cat!"

A proud and confident genius makes a bet with an idiot. The genius says, "Hey idiot, every question I ask you that you don't know the answer, you have to give me $5. And if you ask me a question and I can't answer yours I will give you $5,000." The idiot says, "Okay." The genius then asks, "How many continents are there in the world?" The idiot doesn't know and hands over the $5. The idiot says, "Now me ask: what animal stands with two legs but sleeps with three?" The genius tries and searches very hard for the answer but gives up and hands over the $5000. The genius says, "Dang it, I lost. By the way, what was the answer to your question?" The idiot hands over $5.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY------- SHIP HISTORY

HMAS QUICKMATCH:

HMAS *Quickmatch* was one of eight Q Class destroyers built for the Royal Navy, although *Quickmatch* was commissioned in the Royal Australian Navy at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on 14 September 1942 under the command of Lieutenant Commander Rodney Rhoades DSC RAN.

After trials the ship commenced convoy escort duty on 5 October 1942. In November 1942 she proceeded to the South Atlantic Station for further convoy escort duty and en-route, on 1 December, she intercepted and captured the Italian blockade runner *Cortelazzo*. Following four months convoy duty on the South Atlantic Station *Quickmatch* transferred to the Indian Ocean for similar duty, although she was detached to the South Atlantic Station during June, July and August 1943.

n May 1944 *Quickmatch* was included in the main force of the British Eastern Fleet, based at Trincomalee Ceylon, which carried out a successful carrier borne air attack (Operation TRANSOM) on the Japanese base at Surabaya on 17 May.

This action was followed on 21 June 1944 by a similar assault, from the air, on Port Blair in the Andaman Islands. During these operations *Quickmatch* was a unit of the 4th Destroyer Flotilla undertaking escort duties to prevent any Japanese surface units attacking the aircraft carriers of the Eastern Fleet. On 25 July 1944 *Quickmatch* was part of Operation CRIMSON which was an attack on the port of Sabang by the British Eastern Fleet. The destroyer was part of an inshore force that entered Sabang Harbour, Sumatra, carrying out a close range bombardment of Japanese port installations. *Quickmatch* fired several hundred rounds during this action and escaped without damage or casualties. Her commanding officer, Commander Otto Becher, DSC, RAN was awarded a bar to his DSC and several other members of the ships company were also decorated.

In October 1944 *Quickmatch* arrived in Australian waters for the first time. After visiting Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides she commenced her annual refit at Sydney (November to December 1944). Following the refit *Quickmatch* served mainly in Australian waters, with a visit to New Zealand, until March 1945. She then proceeded to Southeast Asia as a unit of the British Pacific Fleet as one of the ships screening the Royal Navy carriers whose task it was to neutralise Japanese air fields in support of the United States invasion in Okinawa (Operation ICEBERG). In July, again screening carriers of the British Pacific Fleet, she took part in further assaults on the Japanese home islands. When hostilities ceased on 15 August 1945, *Quickmatch* was en route to Manus after operating in support of attacks on the main Japanese island of Honshu. She had steamed some 224,000 miles on war service.

the early post war years *Quickmatch* remained in seagoing service in Australian waters, interspersed with several tours of duty in Japanese and Korean waters. In July 1948 she returned to Sydney following three months as the Australian Squadron representative in Japan and was placed in immobilised commission. She paid off on 15 May 1950.

On 28 March 1951 *Quickmatch* was towed by the tug HMAS *Reserve* to Williamstown Naval Dockyard where work commenced on her conversion to a modern fast anti-submarine frigate. The conversion was completed in 1955 and she recommissioned on 23 September 1955 under the command of Lieutenant Commander Duncan H Stevens RAN, as a unit of the 1st Frigate Squadron. When completed by the conversion of three sister ships from destroyers to frigates, the Squadron comprised HMA Ships *Quadrant*, *Queenborough*, *Quiberon* and *Quickmatch*.

Quickmatch completed five tours of duty in Southeast Asian waters, totalling almost two years of foreign service, as a unit of the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, including several periods exercising with the forces of the South East Asia Treaty Organisation. The remainder of her commission was spent on the Australia Station, and in South West Pacific and New Zealand waters.

When *Quickmatch* paid off to Reserve at Williamstown on 26 April 1963, she had steamed 246,822 miles. After paying off she served as an accommodation ship at Williamstown.

Class	Q Class	Displacement	2.020 tons
Type	Destroyer/Submarine Frigate	Length	358ft 9in
Builder	J Samuel White Cowes	Beam	35ft 9in
Laid Down	6 February 1941	Draught	9ft 6in
Launched	11 April1941	Propulsion	Parsons Geared Turbines
Commissioned	14 September 1942	Horsepower	40,000
crew	220	Speed	31 knots
Armament Destroyer	4 x 4.7 guns 4 x 2 pounder guns 2 x 40 mm guns 8 x 21in Torpedoes	Armament Frigate	2 x 4in guns 2 x 40mm Bofors 2 Triple Depth Charge Mortars

On 15 February 1972 *Quickmatch* was sold for scrap to Fujita Salvage Company Limited of Osaka, Japan. On 6 July 1972 the Japanese tug *Sumi Maru* left Melbourne for Japan with *Quickmatch* and another former RAN vessel, *Gascoyne* (I), in tow.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY—NEW SHIPS 70's 80's 90's

HMAS ANZAC lll:

Class	Anzac	Length	118 Metres
Type	Frigate Helicopter FFH	Beam	14.8 Metres
Builder	Tenix Williamstown	Draught	4.5 Metres
Laid down	05 November1993	Speed	27 Knots
Launched	16 September1994	Crew	177
Commissioned	18 May 1996	Propulsion	1x Geared Electric LM2500 Gas Turbine
Displacement	3,600 tonnes		2 x MTV 12V 1163 Diesels
Armament Guns	1 x 5in Mk45 Mod 2 RF Gun 4 x 50 Cal Machine Guns	Missiles	Mk 41 Evolvo Sea Sparrow Harpoon anti-ship
Torpedos	2 x M32 Mod5 Triple Launchers	Decoys	Decoys and countermeasures
Helicopter	1 x MH – 60 Seahawk		

HMAS *Anzac* (III) is the lead ship of eight Anzac class frigates built by Tenix Defence Systems at Williamstown, Victoria for the Royal Australian Navy. The design is based on the German Meko 200 frigate.

Anzac is a long-range frigate capable of air defence, surface and undersea warfare, surveillance, reconnaissance and interdiction. *Anzac*'s combat capabilities have been significantly improved under the Anti-Ship Missile Defence upgrade program, a world class program that provides an enhanced sensor and weapons systems capability. The upgrade showcases Australian design and integration capability, with new Phased Array Radar technology designed by CEA Technologies in Canberra, upgrades to combat systems performed by Saab Systems in South Australia, and platform integration design by BAE Systems in Victoria.

Anzac is fitted with an advanced package of air and surface surveillance radars; omni-directional hull mounted sonar and electronic support systems that interface with the state-of-the-art 9LV453 Mk3E combat data system. The ship can counter simultaneous threats from aircraft, surface vessels and submarines.

The ship's main armament comprises one 5in Mark 45 Mod 2 RF gun capable of firing 20 rounds per minute, ship launched Mark 46 torpedoes and a Mark 41 vertical launch system for the Evolved Sea Sparrow missile. *Anzac* also has eight anti-ship/land attach canister launched harpoon missiles and a vertical launch system for the Evolved Sea Sparrow Missile. The ship's other defence systems include the Nulka active missile decoy system, offboard chaff and a torpedo countermeasures system.

HMAS *Anzac*, like her sister frigates HMA Ships *Arunta*, *Ballarat*, *Parramatta*, *Perth*, *Stuart*, *Toowoomba* and *Warramunga* features a 'combined diesel or gas' (CODOG) propulsion plant which enables the ship to sustain sprint speeds of greater than 27 knots and allows an operational range in excess of 6000 nautical miles at 18 knots.

The ship can embark Navy's latest multi-role Sikorsky/Lockheed Martin MH-60R Seahawk helicopter which has enhanced anti-submarine, anti-surface warfare and Search and Rescue capabilities. Embarkation of a helicopter also provides the ship with the capability to deliver air-launched missiles and torpedoes.

Anzac is the third Royal Australian Navy ship to carry the name of an Australian legend. Named after the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps during the First World War, the ANZACs landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula as part of a larger Allied Force on 25 April 1915, meeting fierce resistance from the Turkish defenders.

The campaign dragged on for a further eight months of hellish trench warfare, giving berth to a legend of endurance, selflessness, dedication to duty and mateship in the most demanding of environments. It is a shared memory of common sacrifice for the nations involved, regardless of nationality or religion, providing an enduring example for the men and women of the Australian Defence Force and Australian's as a whole. Anzac Day is annually commemorated in Australia on 25 April. As such, *Anzac* (III) proudly bears her name underpinned by the motto, *United We Stand*.

In maintaining a close link with the rich traditions of the Anzac spirit, during the NORTHERN TRIDENT 2005 deployment, *Anzac* visited Anzac Cove, Gallipoli for the 90th Anniversary of the landings. In company with warships of Britain, France and Turkey, *Anzac* provided a stunning backdrop to the official dawn service ceremony whilst some members of her crew participated in the services ashore. During NORTHERN TRIDENT 2005, Anzac celebrated the 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar in the UK as part of the International Fleet Review.

Anzac has been granted freedom of entry to the City of Albany, Western Australia, the departure port for the ANZACs of old and also has a close association with the City of Rockingham. The Warnbro High School, near her homeport, has established the 'HMAS *Anzac* Learning Centre' that promotes the education of our Navy and the history of Australia's most costly war.

Other notable events *Anzac* participated in have included deployments to the Arabian Gulf, culminating in Naval Gunfire Support of British Royal Marines landings on Al Faw Peninsula, Iraq in 2003. *Anzac* has also successfully contributed to Fisheries Protection, Border Protection and Maritime Rescue Operations through her years of service.

In 2015 *Anzac* participated in NORTHERN TRIDENT 2015, where she took part in the commemorative events for the 100th Anniversary of the ANZAC landings at Anzac Cove, Gallipoli.

HMAS Anzac *is currently undergoing the Anzac Mid-Life Capability Assurance Program (AMCAP) upgrade at the Australian Marine Complex in Henderson, Western Australia. The upgrade is being performed by the Warship Asset Management Agreement (WAMA) Alliance and will include the replacement of the Long Range Air search radar, IFF (Identification, Friend or Foe) and secondary surveillance radar capabilities.* **Anzac** *will also undergo a platform systems obsolescence program to improve platform reliability and maintainability. Work will also be done to improve the ship's habitability for the crew. Also, an upgrade to the ship's communications systems will resolve a number of obsolescence issues.*

PICTURE FUNNIES