LONGCAST

20 May 22 - Ngapona Assn Lunch at Te Atatu RSA
6 June 22 – Queen's Birthday
10 June 22 – Navy Club
17 June 22 - Ngapona Assn Lunch at Avondale RSA
24 June 22 - Matariki

Hi Folks

DEATH NOTICE
It is with great sadness that I have to advise that Richard Westwood WORTH, O.B.E, VRD, KStJ, RNZNVR, A100511, (Capt Rtd), passed away peacefully on 10th May 2022. Dearly loved husband of Lynne. Much loved father and father-in-law of Virginia and Emmett. Adored grandfather of Grayson. Cherished son of the late Tony and Betsy and brother of late sisters Diana and Jane. A Service for Richard was held at St Mary's-in-Holy Trinity, 446 Parnell Road, Parnell, Auckland 1052, on Monday 16th May at 11am. All communications to PO Box 246, Shortland Street, Auckland. Captain Worth was a past Commanding Officer of HMNZS Ngapona and a past Captain Naval Reserves (CNR). He was a member of the HMNZS Ngapona Association.

NGAPONA ASSN – MONTHLY LUNCH
A reminder that our monthly lunch is this Friday at the Te Atatu RSA. It would be great to see a good muster as our numbers have been down a bit lately due to Covid-19. Make an effort to come along and enjoy some good fellowship. Te Atatu has a recommendation of putting on a good lunch.

THE END OF AN ERA
Last week Keith and Heather Nicholson sold their HDML Ex HMNZS *Paea* to her new owner / custodian Roger Reeves. Heather said "We had so much fun and met so many awesome people. Wishing Roger all the very best and hope that the fun continues with *Paea*"

THE CURSE OF SNAKE ISLAND

One of Russia's first moves in its invasion of Ukraine was the capture of Snake Island. Two months later they are desperately struggling to keep it. This is a sign of their weakening dominance over the Northern Black Sea. The biggest impact of the loss of the cruiser Moskva is that the northern Black Sea is a safer place for Ukrainian aircraft. Particularly for the Ukrainian Navy's TB2 drones. This tactical loss could have strategic implications. The focus has become Snake Island, a small rock in the south west corner of Ukraine. It was captured by Russia in the opening hours of the war. Moskva herself played a visible role in the capture. Now, with the failure of Russia to advance west from Crimea, Snake Island finds itself an isolated outpost. It is the only Russian-held territory west of Crimea. And it is increasingly defenceless. Moskva's role was largely air defence, being a floating double-battery of S300 missiles. In the void left by Moskva, Ukrainian drones have been able to operate effectively against Russian targets. This has had dramatic effects. Ukraine's first major move appears to have been to take out the air defences on the island with a drone strike. A potent SA-15 Tor missile system provided local air defences, at least in theory. The removal of that system allowed the Ukrainian Navy's TB2 drones

to loiter nearby. The first Russian Navy victims were two Raptor assault boats on May 2. The Pr.03160 Raptor is modelled on the influential Swedish CB-90 design. It has many uses, including insertion and extraction of special forces. But it has only limited air defences and even when manoeuvring hard, has proven an easy target for the TB2. On May 7 Russia attempted to land a replacement SA-15 missile system on the island. A TB2 drone caught the Pr.11770 Serna Class landing craft in the act, hitting it as it was about to unload. The attack was devastating and the shipwreck blocked the landing spot. With the air defences degraded the Russian garrison was subject to successive air strikes by drones and fighter jets. Soon most of the buildings on the island were reduces to rubble. Russia was still operating Raptors in the area but two more were eliminated by a TB2 on May 8. Along with a helicopter landing troops on the island. The island seems unliveable. Russia appears determined to keep the island, even at a high cost of troops and equipment. It's location is strategic. It can provide surveillance, and it prevents Ukraine from benefiting in the same way.
Source: Naval News

ANOTHER RUSSIAN NAVAL VESSEL BADLY DAMAGED

The Russian logistics ship Vsevolod Bobrov reportedly caught fire after being hit by a Ukrainian missile near Snake Island: Serhiy Bratchuk, a spokesman for the Odesa regional military administration, confirmed the attack against this ship, one of the newest ones of the Russian Navy. But he didn't bring any evidence of this claim. According to the information posted by Mikhail Voytenko in *Maritime Security* on May 12, 2022, the supply and icebreaking ship indeed suffered a fire during the May 11-12 night, while heading to the famous Ukrainian Snake Island. According to a Ukrainian military intelligence leak, some or all of the crew members were evacuated, but the ship didn't sink. She was taken back to Sevastopol, its Russian Navy base. No checked details are available about this fire. The ship is now docked

in Sebastopol and is in need of extensive repairs, Mikhail Voytenko reports in Maritime Security.

As with the frigate Admiral Makarov, the mystery remains but something heavy did really happen. Russian Navy (as well as Air and Ground force) losses in the war against Ukraine are frightening, taking into account the total lack of adversary: Ukraine doesn't have a navy worth mentioning, virtually none at all, except some boats, Mikhail Voytenko recalls.

The Vsevolod Bobrov has a length of 95m and a width of 22 m with a maximum draught of 9m. The vessel can accommodate a crew of 27 people and up to 43 rescuees. It can store and transport payloads weighing 4.5 t or up to 40 shipping containers. The deck is equipped with two large, collapsible, electro-hydraulic cranes towards the stern to lift cargo weighing up to 50t. It is also outfitted with main and auxiliary towing winches with a pulling capacity of 120t and 25t respectively for towing ships in distress.

Source: Naval News

PLAN SHIP IN AUSTRALIAN WATERS

A People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) intelligence ship is currently operating off the north-west shelf of Australia, the Australian Department of Defence said Friday. Australia's DoD identified the vessel as China's Dongdiao-class auxiliary intelligence ship HAIWANGXING (792) and released imagery and video of the ship. A graphic of Haiwangxing's voyage showed the ship crossed Australia's exclusive economic zone on the morning of May 6. On Sunday, it was approximately 70 nautical miles off the Harold E. Holt Communications Station, in Exmouth, Western Australia, while a Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) P-8 Poseidon maritime patrol aircraft monitored the ship. Harold E. Holt Communications Station provides Very Low Frequency (VLF) communication transmission services for Australian, the United States and Australian1allied submarines.

CAPT BLIGH R.N.

The Spithead and Nore Mutinies

So, what are the causes of the two mutinies?

Spithead.   The mutiny concerned ships in the Channel Fleet which were the ships defending the waters of the English Channel. The sailors were protesting against the living conditions on board Navy vessels, poor pay, poor victualling, insufficient shore leave and to be compensated for illness or injury. 15 ships in Plymouth joined the mutiny. During the mutiny, the mutineers maintained naval discipline and routine, allowed some ships to sail for escort duty or patrols and gave an undertaking to suspend the mutiny if French ships were seen sailing toward England. Admiral Lord Howe negotiated an agreement which included a royal pardon for the mutineers, a pay rise and re-assignment of some unpopular officers.

The Nore.   The Nore is an anchorage in the Thames Estuary. The mutiny began when the crew of HMS *Sandwich*, a 90 gun second rate, took control of the ship. This action was followed by several other ships anchored in the area. Other ships anchored nearby were able to slip away despite receiving gunfire from those ships which had mutinied. The mutineers elected delegates who were to negotiate with the Admiralty with one Richard Parker elected as the 'President of the Delegates'. Parker was a former Master's Mate who was dis-rated and court martialled in 1793 re-enlisting as a seaman. The mutineers presented eight demands involving increases in pay, modifications to the Articles of War and of course, pardons. The Admiralty offered a pardon and the concessions already made at Spithead if the mutineers would immediately return to duty. Meanwhile a flotilla was moved into position to prevent the mutineers from moving on London.

The mutineers then increased their demands and blockaded the Port of London thus preventing the passage of merchant vessels into the port. However, this blockade was lifted except for Royal Navy victualling vessels. The Captain of HMS *Clyde* persuaded his crew to return to duty and was able to sail from the area which led to others doing likewise. Eventually, the majority of ships left, some being fired on by the mutineers. The mutiny soon failed and the mutineers brought to justice.

Of the mutineers that were transported to Australia, surgeon's mate William Redfern eventually became a respected surgeon and landowner in NSW. However, most of the mutineers were pardoned and no punishments were awarded.

(to be continued)

Admiral Lord Howe

Regards

Jerry Payne

Editor
HMNZS Ngapona Assn
021 486 013
(To be removed from this email list please reply to this email with "Unsubscribe" in the subject line.)